Date	Code No.	Token No.	Sig.	Date	Code No.	Token No.	Sig.
				60277			

OF THE ROMAN METHOD OF RECKONING TIME.

The year at Rome was known by the names of the consuls then in office. For instance, when an event is referred to the year when Cicero and C. Antonius were consuls (coss. M.T. Cicerone, C. Antonio), we find on examination of the *Fasti Consulares*, or authorised list of consuls, that the year 63, B.C., is intended. Ancient authors, however, sometimes date an event A.U.C. *ab urbe conditâ*, from the building of the city. For the reduction of this to our modern mode of reckoning, it is necessary to give the year in which Rome was supposed to have been founded. According to Varro, this took place in the year 753, before the commencement of our era. A simple sum of addition or subtraction, according as the event is prior or subsequent to the Christian era, will thus effect the desired transformation.

The Roman year underwent a complete reform in the hands of the dictator, C. Julius Cæsar. Before his time the year consisted of the following months and days, and the difference between this computation and a full solar revolution was supplied by an irregular and often neglected intercalation, with the precise principle of which we are unacquainted:—

Martius	31	days.	September	29	days.
Aprilis	29	,,	October	31	,,
Maius	31	,,	November	29	,,
Junius	29	,,	December	29	,,
Quinctilis	31	,,	Januarius	29	,,
Sextilis	29	,,	Februarius	28	,,

By bearing in mind that March was thus the first month, the etymology of the names of the four last months of our year (namely, *seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth*) is at once perceived and remembered. To remedy the confusion which long neglect had allowed to creep into the calendar, Cæsar's first step was to proclaim a year of 445 days.

Having, by this decided measure, once more brought the seasons and the calendar into harmony, he next resolved to begin the year with the 1st of January, and established the succession and lengths of the months as follows:—

Januarius	31	days.	Quinctilis	31	days.
Februarius	28	,,	Sextilis	31	,,
Martius	31	,,	September	30	,,
Aprilis	30	,,	October	31	,,
Maius	31	,,	November	30	,,
Junius	30	,,	December	31	,,

But, as this year was still too short by 6 hours and some minutes, he provided that every fourth, or leap year, a day should be intercalated after the 23rd of February. It is well known that the 11′ 12″ by which the year exceeds the Julian computation of 365 days 6 hours, caused, in lapse of years, considerable confusion, and that the calendar was again brought into strict astronomical accuracy by Pope Gregory XIII., in the year 1582. In the second Julian year, the name Quinctilis was changed into Julius, in honour of the dictator; and the name Sextilis was subsequently altered to Augustus, by the emperor of that name.

The days of the Roman months were not reckoned forwards in regular succession from the beginning, but backwards from three fixed points—the Calends (Calendæ), the Nones (Nonæ), and the Ides (Idus). The Calends were the first days of the month. In the months of March, May, July, and October, the Nones were the 7th, and the Ides the 15th; in the other months, the Nones were the 5th, and the Ides the 13th. Thus, between the Calends and the Nones, each day was designated as the 1st, 3rd, &c., day before the Nones; between the Nones and the Ides, as the 1st, 3rd, &c., day before the Ides; after the Ides, as the 1st, 3rd, &c., day before the Calends of the succeeding month. At the same time it must be observed that, in reckoning from one day

to another, the Romans enumerated both extremes; so that whereas the day before any fixed date is called Pridie, the day but one before is called the third day. This and the other peculiarities of the calendar are fully exemplified in the following table, which may easily be extended to form a complete almanack. The letters *a.d.* are equivalent to *ante diem*, and *e.g.* the abbreviation; *a.d.* III. *Cal. Feb.* is equal to *ante diem tertium Calendas Februarias, i e* January 30th:—

Days of the Months.	Januarius.	Martius.	Aprilis.	Februarius.
1	Cal. Jan.	Cal. Mart.	Cal. April.	Cal. Febr.
2	a.d. IV. Non. Jan.	a.d. VI. Non. Mart.	a.d. IV. Non. April.	a.d. IV. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. III. ,,	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. III. ,,	a.d. III. ,,
4	Pridie ,,	a.d. IV. ,,	Pridie ,,	Pridie ,,
5	Non. Jan.	a.d. III. ,,	Non. April.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. VIII. Id. Jan.	Pridie ,,	a.d. VIII. Id. April.	a.d. VIII. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. VII. ,,	Non. Mart.	a.d. VII. ,,	a.d. VII. ,,
8	a.d. VI. ,,	a.d. VIII. Id. Mart.	a d. VI. ,,	a.d. VI. ,,
9	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. VII. ,,	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. V. ,,
10	a.d. IV. ,,	a d. VI. ,,	a.d. IV. ,,	a.d. IV. ,,
11	a.d. III. ,,	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. III. ,,	a.d. III. ,,
12	Pridie ,,	a.d. IV. ,,	Pridie ,,	Pridie ,,
13	Id. Jan.	a d. III. ,,	Id. April.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. XIX. Cal. Febr.	Pridie ,,	a.d. XVIII. Cal. Mai.	a.d. XVI. Cal. Mart.
15	a.d. XVIII. ,,	Id. Mart.	a.d. XVII. ,,	a.d. XV. ,,
16	a.d. XVII. ,,	a.d. XVII. Cal. April.	a.d. XVI. ,,	a d. XIV. ,,
17	a.d. XVI. ,,	a.d. XVI. ,,	a.d. XV. ,,	a.d. XIII. ,,
18	a.d. XV. ,,	a.d. XV. ,,	a.d. XIV. ,,	a.d. XII. ,,
19	a.d. XIV. ,,	a.d. XIV. ,,	a.d. XIII. ,,	a.d. XI. ,,
20	a.d. XIII. ,,	a.d. XIII. ,,	a.d. XII. ,,	a.d. X. ,,
21	a.d. XII. ,,	a.d. XII. ,,	a d. XI. ,,	a.d. IX. ,,
22	a.d. XI. ,,	a.d. XI. ,,	a.d. X. ,,	a d. VIII. ,,
23	a.d. X. ,,	a.d. X. ,,	a.d. IX. ,,	a.d. VII. ,,
24	a.d. IX. ,,	a d. IX. ,,	a.d. VIII. ,,	a.d. VI. ,,
25	a d. VIII. ,,	a.d. VIII. ,,	a.d. VII. ,,	a.d. V. ,,
26	a.d. VII. ,,	a.d. VII. ,,	a.d. VI. ,,	a.d. IV. ,,
27	a.d. VI. ,,	a d. VI. ,,	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. III. ,,
28	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. V. ,,	a.d. IV. ,,	Pridie ,,
29	a.d. IV. ,,	a.d. IV. ,,	a.d. III. ,,	
30	a.d. III. ,,	a.d. III. ,,	Pridie ,,	
31	Pridie ,,	Pridie ,,		

The division into weeks of seven days was, of course, unknown to the Romans. But the distribution of time into portions of eight days, of which every eighth was called

Nundinæ (Nundinæ -arum, *f*), dated from very early times. This eighth day was originally a market day, by which term *nundinæ* is sometimes translated; and continued to be set apart for certain species of public business.

The Romans divided the day and the night, each into twelve equal parts, called hours (*hora*); but as it was the natural day and night which were thus divided, it follows that the hours were never of the same length on two successive days. Thus, the only Roman points of time which correspond to our divisions of the day are, mid-day and mid-night, which are invariable; and to determine the length and termination of any hour, it is necessary to calculate the length of daylight and darkness on the particular day intended. Only at the equinoxes would the hours correspond to ours, and consist of sixty minutes each.

OF THE ROMAN METHOD OF COMPUTING MONEY.

The *as*, which was the unit of value in the Roman coinage, was a copper coin, originally of the weight of 12ozs. This weight was gradually reduced to 2ozs., which, of course, caused a corresponding reduction in the value of the coin. As the *as* of 2ozs. was made equal $\frac{1}{16}$ of a denarius, which is estimated at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ of our money, it may be taken to represent $2\frac{1}{8}$ farthings. *Asses* of even less weight than 2ozs. are still in existence.

The *as* was divided into parts, which derived their names from the number of ounces which they originally contained. These were the deunx (11ozs.), dextans (10ozs.), *dodrans (9ozs.), bes (8ozs.), septunx (7ozs.), *semis (6ozs.), *quincunx (5ozs.), *triens (4ozs.), *quadrans or teruncius (3ozs.), *sextans (2ozs.), sescunx or sescuncia ($1\frac{1}{2}$oz.), and *uncia (1oz.) Those marked * are still represented by extant coins. After the *as* had been reduced in weight, coins were struck of the value of 2 *asses* (dussis, dupondius), 3 *asses* (tressis), 4 *asses* (quadrussis), 10 *asses* (decussis).

The chief silver coin was the *denarius*, originally, as its name imports, equal to 10 *asses*, but afterwards to 16 *asses*. It was worth about $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ of our money. Divisions of the *denarius*, all of which are said to have been coined in silver, though not all thus extant, are as follows:—quinarius or victoriatus ($\frac{1}{2}$ denarius), sestertius ($\frac{1}{4}$ denarius), libella ($\frac{1}{10}$ denarius), sembella ($\frac{1}{20}$ denarius), teruncius ($\frac{1}{40}$ denarius).

The *aureus nummus* or *denarius aureus* was a gold coin, equivalent in value to 25 denarii, or about 17*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ Comparing, however, the amount of gold contained in the extant *aurei* with that in an English sovereign, the value of the *aureus*, according to the present price of gold, is £1 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

Large sums were usually computed by the Romans in terms of the *sestertius*, which was $\frac{1}{4}$ denarius, or 2·5 pence. It is denoted in MSS. by the symbol H.S. or IIS. The sum of a thousand sestertii was called sestertium, and equal to £8 17*s.* 1*d.* Thus, 600 sestertia = 600,000 sestertii. When the sum exceeds 1000 sestertia (100,000 sestertii), the *numeral adverbs in ies* are used, to which, if the sum is to be converted into sestertii, the words *centena millia* must be supplied; *e.g.* vicies sestertium = 20 times a hundred thousand sestertii = 2000 sestertia. If two of these adverbs be used to describe the sum, they are to be added together if the larger numeral precedes the smaller; to be multiplied if the contrary be the case; it being understood that the *centena millia* are not to be included in the operation more than once. It is sometimes difficult to know if by the numerals are intended sestertii or sestertia. In the latter case a line is sometimes placed over the figures: *e.g.*

H.S. $\overline{\text{CL}}$ = 150 sestertia = 150,000 sestertii.
H.S. CL = 150 sestertii.

Interest of money at Rome was reckoned by the month. If one *as* per month were paid for the loan of a hundred, this was variously called *asses usuræ*, or *centesimæ usuræ* = 12 per cent. per annum. We sometimes hear of *binæ centesimæ*, 24 per cent., and even *quaternæ centesimæ*, 48 per cent. At the close of the republic and under the emperors, 12 per cent. was the usual and legal rate. Compound interest was called

anatocismus anniversarius, or *usuræ renovatæ*: thus, by *centesimæ renovatæ*, Cicero means 12 per cent. compound interest. The following is a Table of rates of interest, which were designated according to the divisions of the *as*:—

Quaternæ	centesimæ usuræ	=	48	per cent. per annum.
Binæ	centesimæ ,,	=	24	,,
Asses or	centesimæ ,,	=	12	,,
	Deunces ,,	=	11	,,
	Dextantes ,,	=	10	,,
	Dodrantes ,,	=	9	,,
	Besses ,,	=	8	,,
	Septunces ,,	=	7	,,
	Semisses ,,	=	6	,,
	Quincunces ,,	=	5	,,
	Trientes ,,	=	4	,,
	Quadrantes ,,	=	3	,,
	Sextantes ,,	=	2	,,
	Unciæ ,,	=	1	,,

OF ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit of Roman measures of length was the *pes* or foot. As to the exact length of this opinions vary, but it may be taken = ·9710 foot, and accordingly was slightly less than the English measure of the same name. Its sub-divisions were the palmus ($\frac{1}{4}$ pes), the uncia or inch ($\frac{1}{12}$ pes), and the digitus or finger's breadth ($\frac{1}{16}$ pes). The multiples of the pes were, palmipes ($1\frac{1}{4}$ pes), cubitus ($1\frac{1}{2}$ pes), gradus ($2\frac{1}{2}$ pes), passus or pace (5 pes), decempeda (10 pes), actus (120 pes), milliare, milliarium, mille passuum or mile (1000 passus = 5000 pes). The Roman mile is, therefore, less by some yards than the English mile.

OF ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

In describing the Roman measures of liquid capacity, the *sextarius* is usually taken as the unit to which all others are referred. This was a little less than an English imperial pint. It was divided into 12 parts, named like the 12 parts of the *as* (*vid.* article on Roman money). The uncia, or twelfth part of the sextarius, was also called cyathus. The divisions and multiples of the sextarius were as follows:—

Culeus	containing	960	Sextarii.
Amphora	,,	48	,,
Urna	,,	24	,,
Congius	,,	6	,,
Sextarius	,,	1	,,
Hemina	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Quartarius	,,	$\frac{1}{4}$	,,
Acetabulum	,,	$\frac{1}{8}$	,,
Cyathus	,,	1-12	,,
Ligula	,,	1-48	,,

The Roman dry measures are nearly the same as these, except that the standard to which they are generally referred is the *modius*; which was one-third of an *amphora*, and somewhat less than two imperial gallons. By a reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that the modius was equal to 2 semimodii, or semodii = 16 sextarii = 32 heminæ = 64 quartarii = 128 acetabula = 192 cyathi = 768 ligulæ.

OF ROMAN WEIGHTS.

The unit of Roman weight was the *as* or *libra*, corresponding to the English pound, and, within a very little, equal in weight to 12ozs. avoirdupois. The libra was divided into 12 unciæ, or ounces, whence resulted the following weights :—

Libra or As	=	12	unciæ.
Deunx	=	11	"
Dextans or Decuncis	=	10	"
Dodrans	=	9	"
Bes or Bessis	=	8	"
Septunx	=	7	
Semis or Semissis	=	6	"
Quincunx	=	5	"
Triens	=	4	"
Quadrans or Teruncius	=	3	"
Sextans	=	2	"
Sescuncia or Sescunx	=	1½	"
Uncia	=	1	"

The uncia, which thus very nearly represents the English ounce avoirdupois, was again sub-divided. Uncia = 2 semunciæ = 3 duellæ = 4 sicilici = 6 sextulæ = 24 scrupula. When the Greek drachma was introduced into the Roman system of weights, it was made = ⅛ uncia = 3 scrupula. We also find the following sub-divisions of the scrupulum = 2 oboli = 4 semi-oboli = 6 siliquæ.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF NUMERICAL NOTATION.

I.	1	XI.	11	XXI.	21	XL.	40	D or IↃ.	500
II.	2	XII.	12	XXII.	22	L.	50	DC.	600
III.	3	XIII.	13	XXIII.	23	LX.	60	DCC.	700
IV.	4	XIV.	14	XXIV.	24	LXX.	70	DCCC.	800
V.	5	XV.	15	XXV.	25	LXXX.	80	DCCCC.	900
VI.	6	XVI.	16	XXVI.	26	XC.	90	M or CIↃ.	1000
VII.	7	XVII.	17	XXVII.	27	C.	100	MM.	2000
VIII.	8	XVIII.	18	XXVIII.	28	CC.	200	IↃↃ.	5000
IX.	9	XIX.	19	XXIX.	29	CCC.	300	CCIↃↃ.	10,000
X.	10	XX.	20	XXX.	30	CCCC.	400	CCCIↃↃↃ.	100,000

A LIST

OF

CERTAIN COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

A. Aulus, Augustus, Augusta, amicus, absolvo, antiquo, anno.
Abn. Abnepos.
A.c. Anno currente.
A.D. Anno Domini, ante diem.
Aed. Cur. Ædilis curulis.
A.F. A.N. Auli filius, Auli nepos.
A.M. Ante meridiem.
Anien. Aniensis (sc. tribus).
Ann. Annæus.
Ap. Appius.
A.pr. Anno præterito.
A.C. Ante Christum.
A.U.C. Ab urbe conditâ, anno urbis conditæ.

B.M. Bene merenti.

C. Caius, conjux, condemno, caput.
Cal. Calendæ.
C.D. Consul designatus.
Cf. conf. Confer, conferatur.
Cn. Cnæus.
C.F. Cn.F. Caii filius, Cnæi filius.
Cl. Claudius.
Col. Collega.
Conl. Conlibertus.
Cons. Cos. Consul.
Coss. Consules.
Cos.II. Consul iterum.
Corn. Cornelius.

D. Decimus, Divus, Decius, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.
DD. Dederunt.
D.D. Dono dedit.
D.D.D. Dono dedit dicavit; dat dicat (donat) dedicat.
D.E.R.I.S.C. De ea re ita senatus censuit.
Des.dess. Designatus, designati.
Dn. Dominus.
D.M. Diis manibus.
D.S. De suo.
D.S.P.P. De sua pecunia posuit.
D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.
D.V. Deo volente.

E. Ego, est, exercitus.
E.g. Exempli gratiâ.
Ep. Epistola.
Eq. Rom. Eques Romanus.

F. Filius, filia, frater, fastus.
F.C. Faciendum curavit.
F.F.F. Felix faustum fortunatum.
Fl. Flavius.
Fr. Frater.

G. Gaius.

H. Heres.
H.C.E. Hic conditus est.
H.L. Hoc loco, hac lege.
H.C.N. Have carissime nobis.
H.O.S. Hic ossa sita.
H.S. Sestertius, sestertium: *e.g.* HS.X. Sestertii decem; HS.$\overline{X}$. Sestertia decem; $\overline{HS.X}$. Sestertium decies.
H.S.E. Hic situs est.

I.s. Julius.
Ictus. Jureconsultus.
I.E. Id est.
Imp. Imperator.
Id. Idus.
J.O.M. Jupiter optimus maximus.
Jul. Julius.

K. Kæso.
Kal. Kalendæ.

L. Lucius, libra, libertus, loco, lege.
L.C. Loco citato.
Leg. Legatus, legio.
L.F. Lucii filius.
L.L. Loco laudato.
L.M. Libens merito.
L.S. Loco sigilli.
LL. Dupondius.
L.L.S. Libra libra semis.

M. Marcus, maritus.
M.T.C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
M'. Manius.
Mam. Mamercus.
M.F. Marci filius.
MS. Manuscriptus, *pl.* MSS.

N. Numerius, nepos, nefastus.
Nep. Nepos.
N.L. Non liquet.
Non. Nonæ.

Ob. Obiit.
O.E.B.Q.C. Ossa ejus bene quiescant condita.
Opt. Optimus.
Opt. Max. Optimus maximus.

P. Publius, pater, plebs, populus, prætor, passus, pedes, posuit.
P.F. Publii filius.
P.C. Patres conscripti.
P.M. Pont. Max. Pontifex Maximus.
P.M. Post meridiem.
P.R. Populus Romanus.
Pag. m. Pagina mea.
P.S. Post scriptum, plebiscitum.

Pl. Plebis.
Præf. Præfectus.
Præt. Prætor.
Prid. Pridie.
Proc. Procons. Proconsul.
Pron. Pronepos.
Prop. Proprætor.
Pop. Populus, Popilia, Popinia (*sc.* tribus)
Pompt. Pomptina (*sc.* tribus).
Pr. Ur. Prætor urbanus.

Q.Qu. Quintus, que.
Q.F. Quinti filius.
Q D.B.V. Quod deus bene vertat.
Q.F.B.F.Q S. Quod felix bonum faustumque sit.
Quir. Quirites.
Quæst. Quæstor.

R. Rufus, Roma, Romanus.
R P. Respublica.
R.P.C. Reipublicæ causa.
R.R. Rationum relatarum.

S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis, sacrum, salutem, si.
S.C. Senatus consultum.
Scil. Scilicet.
Scr. Scribebam.

S.D. Salutem dicit.
S P.D. Salutem plurimam dicit.
S.P.Q.R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.
S.E.V. Si eis videretur.
S.V.B.E.E.V. Si vales bene est, ego valeo.
S.T.E.Q.V.B.E.E.V. Si tu exercitusque valetis, bene est, ego valeo.
Seq. seqq. Sequens, sequentia.
Ser. Servius.
Serg. Sergius.
Sex. Sextus.
Sp. Spurius.

T. Titus, Tullius.
Ti. Tib. Tiberius.
Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.
Tr pot. Tribunicia potestate.

V. Valeo, vales, etc., vir, versus, urbs, vixit.
V.R. Uti rogas.
V.S. Voto suscepto.
V.C. Vir clarissimus.
Vid. Vide, videatur.

X.V. Decemvir.
XV.V Quindecimvir.
XV.V S F Quindecimvir sacris faciundis.

ABREVIATIONS, ORIGINALLY LATIN, IN USE AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

A.B. Bachelor of Arts.
A.M. Master of Arts.

B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.

D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.

LL.B. Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. Doctor of Laws.

M.B. Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D. Doctor of Medicine.
Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.

S.C.L. Student of Civil Law.

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

OF THE

LATIN NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

ABBATISCELLA, Appenzell; — villa (Abbavilla), Abbeville.
Aberdonia, Aberdona, Aberdeen.
Abergonium, Abergavenny.
Abintonia, Abingdon.
Abrantium, Abrantes.
Abrincæ, Abrincatæ, Avranches.
Abus, the Humber.
Accipitrum insulæ, the Azores.
Acc, Ptolemais, St. Jean d'Acre.
Acerræ, Acerra.
Acherusia, Lago della Collucia.
Acragas = Agrigentum, *q.v.*
Addua, the Adda.
Adjacium, Ajaccio.
Advicenas, Vincennes.
Ædunum, Noviodunum Æduorum, Nivernum, Nevers.
Ægila, Ægilum, Capraria, the Island of Capraja.
Ægusa, Capraria, the Island of Favagnana.
Ænaria, Pithecusa, the Island of Ischia.
Ænus = Œnus, *q.v.*
Æsthonia, Æstia = Estonia, *q.v.*
Æthalia, Ilva, Elba.
Agrigentum, Acragas, Girgenti, *or* Giorgenti.
Alatrium, Aletrum, Alatri.
Alba, the River Aube.
Alba-regalis, Stuhlweissenburg in Hungary.
Albion = Anglia, *q.v.*
Albis, the River Elbe.
Albucium, Albucum, Aubusson.
Allia, the Laminate, a tributary of the Tiber.
Alone, Alonæ, Alicantium, Alicant.
Alostum, Alost.
Alpes, the Alps.
Alsatia, Alsace.
Altenavia, Altonavia, Altona.
Alvernia, Auvergne.
Amasia Cattorum = Marburgum, *q.v.*
Ambasia, Ambacia, Amboise.
Ambianum, Samarobriva Ambianorum, Amiens.
Ambletosa, Ambleteuse.
Amphipolis, Emboli in Macedonia.
Amsanctus, Lago d'Ansante.
Amstelodamum, Amsterodamum, Amsterdam.
Anagnia, Anagni.
Anas, the River Guadiana.
Ancon, Ancona, Ancona.
Andegavensis ager, Andegavi, Andes, Anjou.
Andegavum, Andegava, Juliomagus Andium, [A]ngers.
Andematunum, Civitas Lingonum, Langres.
Andernacum, Anternacum, Antoniacum, Ander[na]ch.
Andes, the village of Pietola, near Mantua.
[I]ndra, Augeris, the River Indre.

Anglia, Albion, Britannia, England.
Anhaltinum, Anhaltinus Principatus, Anhalt.
Anio, the River Teverone.
Annecium, Annesiacum, Annesium, Annecy.
Anternacum = Andernacum, *q.v.*
Antiochia, Antioch.
Antipolis, Antibes.
Antissiodorum, Auxerre.
Antoniacense Castellum, Antoniacum = Andernacum, *q.v.*
Anxur, Terracina.
Aprutium, Abruzzo.
Aquæ, Aquisgranum, urbs Aquensis, Granipalatium, Aix-la-Chapelle.
Aquæ Calidæ, Bath.
Aquæ Gratianæ, — Sabaudicæ, — Allobrogum, Aix in Savoy.
Aquæ Mattiacæ, Wiesbaden.
Aquæ Pannonicæ, Baden-Baden in Austria.
Aquæ Sextiæ, Aix in France.
Aquila, Aquila in Naples.
Aquinum, Aquinium, Aquino.
Aquisgranum = Aquæ, *q.v.*
Aquitania, Guienne.
Ara Bacchi = Bacchiara, *q.v.*
Ara Ubiorum = Bonna, *q.v.*
Arar, Araris, the River Saone.
Araugia, Aravia, Arovia, Aarau.
Arca, Arcua, Arques.
Arctopolis = Berna, *q.v.*; 2. Bernburg in Anhalt.
Aredatum = Lentia, *q.v.*
Arelas, Arelate, Arelatum, Arles.
Arenacum = Arnhemia, *q.v.*
Aretium, Arezzo.
Argentoratum, Argentinum, Strasburg.
Argoia, Argonia, the Aargau.
Arialbinium, Mühlhausen.
Arica, Ebodia, Evodia, the Island of Alderney.
Ariminum, Rimini.
Armorica, Bretagne.
Arnhemia, Arenacum, Arnheim.
Arnus, the River Arno.
Arola, Arula, Abrinca, the River Aar.
Arovia = Araugia, *q.v.*
Artesia, Artois.
Arverna, Urbs Arvernorum, Augustonemetum, Clermont.
Arvernia, Auvergne.
Asculum, Ascoli.
Asta Colonia, Asti.
Asturica Augusta, Astorga.
Atella, Aversa.
Athenæ, Athens.
Athesis, Attianus, the Adige.
Athos, Mount Athos, Monte Santo.

Atrebatæ, Atrebatum, Origiacum, Arras.
Audomaropolis, St. Omer.
Aufidus, the River Ofanto.
Augeris = Andra, *q.v.*
Augusta Cebanum, Geneva.
Augusta Eburonum, Liege.
Augusta Emerita, Merida.
Augusta Nemetum, Spires.
Augusta Suessionum, Soissons.
Augusta Taurinorum, Turin.
Augusta Tiberii, Ratisbon.
Augusta Trevirorum, Trèves.
Augusta Ubiorum, Cologne.
Augusta Vangiorum, Worms.
Augusta Veromanduorum, St. Quentin.
Augusta Vindelicorum, Augsburg.
Augustobona, Augustomana, Trecæ, Troyes.
Augustobriga, Ciudad Rodrigo.
Augustodunum, Autun.
Augustonometum, Clermont.
Augustoritum, Poitiers; 2. Limoges.
Aurelia, Aurelianum, Aurelianensis urbs, Orleans.
Aurunca, *vid.* Suessa.
Austria, Austria.
Autricum, Chartres.
Auvona, the River Avon.
Avara, the River Eure.
Avaricum, Avarcum, Bourges.
Avella, Avia, Aquila.
Avenio, Avignon.

BACCHIARA, Baccaracum, Bacharach.
Badena, Baden-Baden.
Bætis, the River Guadalquiver.
Bagyona, Bajonna, Bajonium, Bayonne.
Bajoaria, Bavaria, Bojaria, Bavaria.
Bajocæ, Bajocasses, Bajocassium Civitas, Bayeux.
Bamberga, Bamberg.
Barcino, Barcelona.
Barium, Bari in Naples; — ducis, Bar-le-Duc; — ad Albulam, Bar-sur-Aube; — ad Sequanam, Bar-sur-Seine.
Baruthum, Baireuth.
Basilea, Basle.
Batavia, Holland.
Bavaria, Bavaria.
Bearnea, Bearn in France.
Belgium, Belgium.
Bellogradum, Belgradum, Belgrade.
Belloracum, Beauvais.
Benacus, Lago di Garda.
Benecharnum, Bearn in France.
Beneventum, Benevento.
Bennopolis, Hildesheim.
Bergomum, Bergamo.
Berna, Berne.
Bernburgum, Bernburg in Anhalt.
Berolinum, Berlin.
Berytus, Beyrout in Syria.
Besontium, Bisontium, Besançon.
Betonia, Estremadura.
Bipontum, Zweibrücken, Deuxponts.
Bituricæ, Biturigum, Bourges.
Blesæ, Blesum, Blois.
Bodincus, Bodingus, the River Po.
Bohemia, Bohemia.
Bojaria, Bavaria.
Bolerium Promontorium, the Land's End.
Bolonia, Boulogne.
Bonna, Bonn.
Bononia, Bologna.
Borbetomagus, Borbitomagus, Worms.
Borussia, Prussia.
Borysthenes, the River Dnieper.
Bosporus Thracicus, the Straits of Constantinople.
Bragantia, Braganza.
Branovium, Worcester.
Bratislavia, Breslau.
Britannia, Britain, England; — minor, Bretagne; — secunda, Wales.
Brivates Portus, Brestia, Brest.
Brixia, Brescia.
Brovonacum, Carlisle.
Brugæ, Bruges.
Brundusium, Brindisi.
Brunsviga, Brunsvicum, Brunonis vicus, Brunopolis, Brunswick.
Bruxellæ, Brussels.
Buda, Ofen in Hungary.
Budoris, Heidelberg.
Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
Burdigala, Bourdeaux.
Burgi, Burgos.

CABILLONUM, Cabillio, Chalons-sur-Saone.
Cadomum, Caen.
Cære, Cerventere *or* Cervetro.
Cæsar Augusta, Saragossa.
Cæsarea, Kaisarieh in Syria; 2. Island of Jersey.
Cæsaris Burgus, Cherbourg.
Cæsarobriga, Ciudad Rodrigo.
Cæsarodunum, Tours.
Cæsaromagus, Beauvais.
Cajeta, Gaeta.
Calabria, Calabria, Terra di Otranto.
Calaguris, Calaguria Fibularia, Calahorra.
Calaris, Cagliari.
Calegia, Wittenberg.
Caletum, Calais.
Calpe, Gibraltar.
Camalodunum, Maldon.
Camaracum, Cameracum, Cambray.
Camarinum, Camerino.
Camboricum, Cambridge.
Cambria, Cambro Britannia, Wales.
Campania, the Campagna of Italy; (2) Champagne in France.
Cannæ, Canne.
Canopus, Aboukir in Egypt.
Cantabria, Biscay.
Cantabrigia, Cambridge.
Cantium, Kent.
Cantuarium, Canterbury.
Canusium, Canossa.
Capraria = Ægila, Ægusa, *q.v.*
Carcaso, Carcasum Volcarum, Carcassone.
Carinthia, Carinthia.
Carleolum, Carlisle.
Carnutum, Chartres.
Caroburgum, Cherburg.
Carodunum, Cracow.
Carpathus, the Carpathian mountains.
Carpathus, the Island of Scarpanto.
Carthago Nova, Carthagena.
Caspium mare, Caspius oceanus, the Caspian Sea.
Cassiterides, the Scilly Islands.
Castella Nova, New Castile; — Vetus, Old Castile.
Castellio, Châtillon.
Catalaunum, Chalons-sur-Marne.
Catana, Catina, Catania.
Caucasus, the Caucasus.
Cebanum, Geneva.
Centumcella, Civita Vecchia.
Ceos, the Island Gia or Cea.
Cephalenia, Cefalonia.
Cestria, Chester.
Cevennæ, Cabennæ, Gebennici montes, Cemmenius mons, the Cevennes.
Chersonesus Aurea, the Peninsula of Malacca; — Cimbrica, Jutland; — Taurica, the Crimea; — Thracica, Peninsula of Gallipoli.
Cicestria, Chichester.
Cimbria, Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein.

Circeii, San Felice.
Cistercium, the Abbey of Citeaux.
Civitas Æduorum, Autun.
Civitas Durocortorum; — Remorum, Rheims.
Civitas Nemetum, Spires.
Clanis, the River Chiare.
Claramontium, Clermont.
Claravallense, Claravallis, the Abbey of Clairvaux.
Claudia Castra, Gloucester.
Claudipolis, Clausenburg.
Clitumnus, the River Clitunno.
Cluniacum, Clugny.
Codania, Copenhagen.
Colonia Agrippina, Cologne.
Colonia Allobrogum, Geneva.
Colonia Julia; — Pisæ, Pisa.
Colonia Pacensis; — Pax Augusta, Badajos.
Colonia Patricia, Cordova.
Colonia Romulea, Hispalis, Seville.
Colonia Ubiorum, Cologne.
Complutum, Alcala de Henares.
Comum, Como.
Concangium, Kendal.
Confluentes, Confluentia, Coblentz.
Conimbrica, *Coimbria.*
Constantia, Constance; 2. Coutances.
Conventria, Coventry.
Corcyra, the Island of Corfu.
Corduba, Cordova.
Corinium, Cirencester.
Cornubia, Cornwall.
Cortracum, Courtray.
Cracovia, Cracow.
Creta, Crete, Candia.
Cumbria, Cumberland.
Cythera, the Island of Cerigo.

DALECARLIA, Dalia, Dalecarlia.
Danapris, the River Dnieper.
Danastris, the River Dniester.
Dania, Denmark.
Danmoniorum Promontorium, Lizard Point.
Dantiscum, Dantzig.
Danubius, the River Danube.
Debrettinum, Debreczin in Hungary.
Decumanorum Colonia, Narbonne.
Delos, the Island of Dili.
Delphinatus, Dauphiné.
Deppa, Dieppa, Dieppe.
Dermuta, Dartmouth.
Dertona, Tortona.
Dertosa, Tortosa.
Deruentio, Derby.
Deva, the River Dee.
Devonia, Devonshire.
Dibio, Divio, Divionum, Diviodunum, Dijon.
Diviodurum, Divodurum, Metz.
Donaverda, Donauwerth.
Dordracum, Dordrechtum, Dordtrecht.
Dornovaria, Dorchester.
Dravus, the River Drave.
Drepanum, Trapani.
Duacum, Douay.
Dublinum, Dublin.
Dubræ, Portus Dubris, Dover.
Dunelmum, Durham.
Durius, the River Douro
Durnovaria, Durnium, Dorchester.
Durobrivæ, Rochester.
Durovernum, Canterbury.
Dyrrhachium, Durazzo in Albania.

EBLANA, Eblena, Dublin.
Eboracum, York.
Eborica, Eboricæ, Eboricum, Ebaro, Evreux.
Edinum, Edinburgh.
Elbovium, Elbœuf.
Eleutheropolis, Freistadt in Silesia.
Eleusis, Lepsina.
Emerita, Augusta Emerita, Merida.
Engolisma, Angoulême.
Enus, the River Inn.
Epidamnus, Durazzo in Albania.
Epidaurus, Ragusa Vecchia in Dalmatia.
Erfordia, Erfurtia, Erfurt.
Eridanus, the River Po.
Eryx, Trapano del Monte in Sicily.
Estonia, Esthonia.
Etona, Eton.
Etruria, Tuscany.
Eubœa, Island of Negroponte
Eugubium, Gubbio *or* Eugubio.
Euphrates, the River *Euphrates.*
Exonia, Exeter.
Extrema Durii, Estremadura.

FÆSULÆ, Fiesole.
Falerii, Civita Castellana.
Fama Augusta, Famagusta in Cyprus.
Fanum Sancti Asaphi, St. Asaph.
Faventia, Faenza.
Felicitas Julii, Lisbon.
Fenningia, Fennonia, Finland.
Finnia, Finland.
Florentia, Florence.
Formiæ, Mola di Gaeta.
Forojulium, Forum Julii, Fréjus.
Fortunatæ insulæ, the Canary Islands.
Forum Cornelii, Imola.
Forum Livii, Forli.
Fossa Clodia, Chiozza.
Francofurtum ad Mœnum, Frankfort-on-the-Main; — ad Viadrum *or* ad Oderam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
Fretum Gaditanum, Herculeum, Hispanum, the Straits of Gibraltar.
Fretum Siculum, Siciliense, *the Straits* of Messina.
Frisia, Friesland.

GADES, Cadiz.
Galæcia, Galicia.
Galæsus, the River Galaso.
Gallia, Gallofrancia, France.
Gandavum, Ganda, Ghent.
Ganges, the River Ganges.
Garianonum, Yarmouth.
Garumna, the River Garonne.
Gebenna, Geneva.
Gebennici Montes, the Cevennes.
Gedanum, Dantzig.
Geminus Pons, Deux Ponts *or* Zweibrücken.
Genabum, Orleans.
Geneva, Geneva.
Genua, Genoa.
Germania, Germany.
Gesoriacum, Boulogne.
Gienum, Jaen in Spain.
Glasconia, Glastonbury.
Glasgua, Glasgow.
Glevum, Glocestria, Gloucester.
Gormetia, Worms.
Gottinga, Göttingen.
Græcia, Greece.
Graiæ Alpes, Graius Saltus, the little St. Bernard.
Grandis Villa, Granville.
Gratianopolis, Grenoble.
Gryphiswaldia, Grypeswaidia, Greifswalde.
Guarmatia, Worms.
Guelpherbytum, Wolfenbüttel.

HADRIA, the Adriatic Sea.
Hæmus, the Balkan mountains.
Hafnia, Havnia, Copenhagen.
Haga Comitis; — Comitum, the Hague.
Hamburgum, Hammonia, Hamburg.
Hassia, Hesse.
Havnia = Hafnia, *q.v.*
Hedua, Autun.
Helenopolis, Frankfort-on-Main.
Helvetia, Switzerland.
Hesychia Carolina, Carlsruhe.
Hibernia, Ireland.
Hierassus, the River Pruth.
Hiericho, Jericho.
Hieropolis, Ratisbon.
Hierosolyma, Jerusalem.
Hispalis, Seville.
Hispania, Spain.
Holmia, Stockholm.
Holsatia, Holstein.

JANOBA, Janua, Geneva; 2. Genoa.
Iapygia, the Abruzzo.
Jathrippa, Medina in Arabia.
Iberus, the River Ebro.
Ierne, Ireland.
Iguvium, Gubbio, Eugubio.
Ilerda, Lerida.
Ilva, Elba.
Imaus, the mountains of Mustag in Asia.
Imbripolis, Ratisbon.
Inarime, the Island of Ischia.
Inculisma, Angoulême.
Indus, the River Indus.
Insula, Lille.
Interamna, Interamnium Terni.
Joppa, Jaffa in Syria.
Jordanes, the River Jordan.
Jovavium, Joviacum, Juvavia, Salzburg.
Isara, the River Isère.
Isca Damnoniorum, Exeter.
Ischalis, Ilchester.
Islebia, Eisleben.
Ister, the River Danube.
Juliacum, Juliers.
Jutia, Jutland.
Juvavia = Jovavium, *q.v.*

LABACUM, Laybach.
Lacus Benacus, Lago di Garda.
Lacus Limanus, Lemannus, Lausinium, Launium, Losanete, Lake Leman, Lake of Geneva.
Lacus Mæotis, Mæotius, the Sea of Azof.
Lacus Tigurinus, the Lake of Zürich.
Lacus Verbanus, Lago Maggiore.
Lacus Larius, Lake of Como.
Lappia, Lapponia, Lapland.
Latium, the Campagna di Roma.
Lauretum, Loretto.
Lausanna, Lausona, Lausonium, Lausodunum, Lausanne.
Lebadea, Livadia.
Lectodurum, Bedford.
Legia, Liège.
Lemovicum, Limoges.
Lentia, Lintia, Lintium, Linz.
Leona, Lyons.
Letavia, Bretagne.
Leucadia, the Island of St. Maura.
Leucorea, Wittenberg.
Lexovium, Lisieux.
Libanus, Mount Lebanon.
Liburnus Portus, Leghorn.
Liger, Ligeris, the River Loire.
Lindum Colonia, Lincoln.
Lipara, the Island Lipari.
Lipsia, Leipzig.
Liris, the River Garigliano.
Lissabona, Lisbonia, Lisbon
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Livonia, Livonia.
Londinium, Londinum, London.
Longobardia, Lombardy.
Longovicum, Lancaster.
Lotharingia, Lorraine.
Lubeca, Lübeck.
Luca, Lucca.
Luceria, Lucerne.
Lugdunum, — Segusianorum, Lyons.
Lugdunum Batavorum, Leyden.
Lugo Vallum, Carlisle.
Lunaris Villa, Luneville.
Lusitania, Portugal.
Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum, Paris.

MADRITUM, Matritum, Madrid.
Mæotis, Mæotica Palus, the Sea of Azof.
Major Balearis, Majorca.
Malaca, Malaga.
Mancunium, Manchester.
Mantua, Mantua; 2. — Carpetanorum, Madrid.
Maracanda, Samarcand.
Marburgum, Marburg.
Mare Ægeum, the Archipelago; — Balticum, the Baltic Sea; — Britannicum, the British Channel; — Caspium, Hyrcanum, the Caspian Sea; — inferum, the Gulf of Genoa; — internum, Mediterraneum, the Mediterranean Sea; — nigrum *or* Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea; — rubrum, Erythræum, the Red Sea; — superum, the Adriatic Sea.
Maridunum, Caermarthen.
Massilia, Massalia, Marseilles.
Materna, Matrona, the River Marne.
Mauritania, Fez and Morocco.
Mechlinia, Malinæ, Mechlin, Malines.
Mechoraba, Mecca.
Mediolanum, Milan
Megalopolis, Mecklenburg
Melita, Malta.
Melodunum, Melun.
Messana, Messina.
Metæ, Metis, Mediomatricum, Metz.
Mincius, the River Mincio *or* Menzo.
Minius, the River Minho.
Minor Balearis, Minorica, Minorca.
Misenum, Cap di Miseno.
Mœnus, Mœnis, the River Main.
Moguntiacum, Moguntia, Mayence.
Mona, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesey.
Monachium, Munich.
Moravia, Moravia.
Moscovia, Moscua, Mosqua, Moscow.
Mosella, Mosula, the Moselle.
Mutina, Modena.

NÆOMAGUS, Bayeux.
Namurcum, Namurum, Namur.
Nancejum, Nancy.
Nannetes, Namnetes, Namnetæ, Nantetum, Nantes.
Nar, the River Nera.
Narbo Martius, Narbo, Narbonne.
Narnia, Nequinum, Narni.
Naupactus, Lepanto.
Nauplia, Naplia di Romani.
Navarra alta, Navarre.
Neapolis, Naples.
Nemausus, Nismes.
Nemorosium, Nemosium, Nemours.
Neoburgum, Neocastrum, Neocomum, Neufchatel.

Nequinum = Narnia, *q.v.*
Neustria, Normannia, Normandy.
Nicæa, Nicia, Nice.
Nilus, the River Nile.
Norba Cæsarea, Alcantara.
Norimberga, Nuremberga, Nuremburg.
Normannia = Neustria, *q.v.*
Noviomagus, Lisieux; 2. Spires; 3. Noyon; 4. Nimeguen.
Novocomum, Como.
Novum Castrum, Newcastle.

OCCITANIA, Languedoc.
Oceanus Cantabricus, the Bay of Biscay; — Sarmaticus, the Baltic Sea.
Oenone, the Island of Ægina.
Oenus, the River Inn.
Olisipo, Lisbon.
Olmutium, Olomucium, Olmütz.
Orcades, the Orkney Islands.
Ostium Cenionis, Falmouth.
Ovetum, Oviedo.
Oxonia, Oxonium, Oxford.

PABEBERGA, Bamberg.
Pachynum, the promontory of Passaro.
Padus, the River Po.
Pæstum, Posidonia, Pesti.
Palatinatus, the Palatinate.
Pampelona, Pampelo, Pamplona.
Panormus, Palermo.
Papia, Pavia.
Parisii, Paris.
Parthenope, Naples.
Parthenopolis, Magdeburg.
Patavium, Padua.
Pax Augusta, Badajoz.
Pedemontium, Piedmont.
Peloponnesus, the Morea.
Perusia, Perugia.
Petroburgum, Peterborough.
Petropolis, St. Petersburg.
Picenum, Ancona.
Pictavium, Poitiers.
Pisæ, Pisa.
Pistorium, Pistoia.
Pithecusa = Ænaria, *q.v.*
Placentia, Piacenza.
Polonia, Poland.
Pomerania, Pomerania.
Pontus, Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea.
Populonia, Plumbinum, Piombino.
Portus Magnus, Portsmouth.
Portus Regius, Port Royal.
Posidonia = Pæstum, *q.v.*
Præneste, Palestrina.
Prochyta, the Island of Procida.
Proconnesus, the Island of Marmora.
Promontorium Album, Cape Spartel; — Celticum, Neritum, Cape Finisterre; — Herculis, Cape Nun; — Iapygium, Cape St. Maria; — Lilybæum, Cape Boco in Sicily; — Sacrum, Cape St. Vincent.
Propontis, Sea of Marmora.
Provincia, Provence.
Prussia, Prussia.
Puteoli, Puzzuoli.
Pylus, Navarino.
Pyrenæus, the Pyrenees.

RABA, Arrabo, Raab.
Racovia, Racow in Poland.
Ratæ Coritanorum, Leicester.
Ratiastum, Angoulême.
Ratisbona, Ratisbon.
Reate, Rieti.
Reginoburgum = Ratisbona, *q.v.*
Regiomontum, Königsberg.
Remi, Rheims.
Reussia, Rusa, Rusia, the River Reuss.
Rha, the River Volga.
Rhausium, Ragusa.
Rhegium, Reggio.
Rhenus, the River Rhine.
Rhodanus, the River Rhone.
Rodomum, Rothomum, Rothomagus, Rouen.
Rossa = Durobrivæ, *q.v.*
Rupella, Rochelle.
Rupifortium, Rochfort.
Russia, Ruthenia, Russia.
Rutupiæ, Richborough.

SABAUDIA, Sabogia, Saboia, Savoy.
Sabis, the River Sambre.
Sabrina, Sabriana, the River Severn.
Saguntum, Murviedro.
Salamantica, Salmantica, Salamanca.
Salamis, the Island of Koluri.
Salernum, Salerno.
Salisburgum, Salzburg.
Salmurus, Salmarium, Saumur.
Salonæ, Salona.
Salopia, Shrewsbury.
Salucia, Saluciarum Civitas, Salutiæ, Salutium, Saluzzo.
Sangallum, St. Gall.
Santonia, Saintonges.
Sarisberia, Sarum, Salisbury.
Sarnia, Island of Guernsey.
Saxonia, Saxony.
Sciathus, Island of Sciatho.
Scodra, Scutari.
Scotia, Scotland.
Scyllacium, Squillace.
Seguntia, Seguenza.
Sena, Sena Gallia, Senogallica, Senigaglia.
Sequana, Sigonna, the River Seine.
Setia, Setinum, Sezza.
Sicilia, Sicily.
Silesia, Silesia.
Silva Hercynia, the Harz forests.
Sinus Corinthius, the Gulf of Lepanto; — Codanus, the Cattegat; — Tarentinus, the Gulf of Tarento.
Sitomagus, Thetford.
Solyma = Hierosolyma, *q.v.*
Spalatrum, Spalatro.
Spira Nemetum, Spira Augusta Nemetum, Spires.
Spoletium, Spoleto.
Stampæ, Etampes.
Strongyle, the Island of Stromboli.
Styria, Stiria, Styria.
Suecia, Sweden.
Suessa Aurunca, Sessa.
Suevia, Swabia.
Surrentum, Sorrento.
Syracusæ, Siragossa, Syracuse.

TAGUS, the River Tejo *or* Tagus.
Tamaræ ostium, Plymouth.
Tamesis, Thamesis, the Thames.
Tanais, the River Don.
Taprobane, Ceylon.
Tarentum, Taranto.
Tarraco, Tarragona.
Taurinum = Augusta Taurinorum, *q.v.*
Tergeste, Trieste.
Theodorodunum, Wells.
Thermæ Carolinæ, Carlsbad.
Thessalonica, Salonichi.

Thuringia, Thuringia.
Tiberis, Tibris, the River Tiber.
Tibiscus, the River Theiss.
Tibur, Tivoli.
Ticinum, Pavia.
Ticinus, the River Tessino.
Tigurum, Thuricum, Thuregum, Zurich.
Toletum, Toledo.
Tolosa, Thoulouse.
Tomi, Temeswar.
Trajectum ad Mosam, Mæstricht.
Trajectum ad Oderam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder.
Trajectum ad Rhenum, Ultrajectum, Utrecht.
Trebia, the River Trebbia.
Tridentum, Trent.
Tripolis, Tripoli, Tripolizza.
Tubinga, Tübingen.
Tugium, Zug.
Tunes, Tunetum, Tunis.
Turcia, Turkey.
Turicum, Zürich.
Tuscania, Tuscia, Tuscany.
Tusculum, Frascati.
Tyrrhenia, Tuscany.
Tyrus, Tyre.

ULTRAJECTUM, Utrecht.
Ulyssea, Ulyssipolis, Lisbon.
Untervaldia, Unterwalden.
Urbinum, Urbino
Uria, Uri.
Urso, Ossuna.

VAGA, the River Wye.
Vagas, the River Warg.
Valachia, Wallachia.
Valentia, Valence; 2. Valencia.
Valentianæ, Valencenæ, Valenciennes.
Valesia, Valois.
Vallia, Wales.
Vallisoletum, Valladolid.
Vandalitia, Andalusia.
Vangio, Vangiona, Worms.
Varsovia, Warsaw.
Vasconia, Gascony.
Vecta, Vectis, the Isle of Wight.
Velitræ, Velletri.
Venafrum, Venafro.
Venetiæ, Venice.
Venta, — Belgarum, Winchester; — Silurum, Bristol.
Venusia, Venosa.
Versalia, Versailles.
Viadrus, the River Oder.
Vicetia, Vicentia, Vicenza.
Vienna Allobrogum; — *Galliæ*, Vienne; — Austriæ, Vienna.
Vigornia, Worcester.
Villa Albani, St. Alban's; — Faustini, Bury St. Edmund's.
Vinaria, Weimar.
Vindobona, Vienna.
Vindocinum, Vendôme.
Vistula, the River Vistula.
Visurgis, the River Weser.
Vitemberga, Wittenberg.
Vratislavia, Breslau.
Vulturnum, Castel Vulturno.

WORMATIA, Worms.

ZACYNTHUS, the Island of Zante.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

˘ over a vowel denotes that it is metrically short.

¯ over a vowel denotes that it is metrically long.

≂ over a vowel denotes that the quantity is doubtful.

¨ over the second of two successive vowels denotes that they are to be pronounced separately.

* before a word, or the signification of a word, denotes that the word or signification is found in but one passage of a single Latin author.

= the sign of equality, denoting that one word, &c., is the equivalent of another.

— denotes that the word or phrase under explanation must be repeated, of course in the proper mood, case, &c.

1. 2. 3. 4. after a verb, denote the conjugation to which it belongs.

Spaced words in English denote that they are derived etymologically from the Latin words under which they occur.

abl. ablative.
abs. absolutely.
acc. accusative.
act. active.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
c. common.
comp. comparative.
conf. confer, compare.
conj. conjunction.
dat. dative.
dep. deponent.
dim. diminutive.
e.g. exempli gratia, for example.
esp. especially.
etc. et cetera.
f. feminine.
foll. followed by.
freq. frequently.
fut. future.
gen. genitive.
i.e. id est, that is.
imp. imperative.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal.
indcl. indeclinable.
indic. indicative.
inf. infinitive.
m. masculine.
met. metaphorically.
meton. by metonymy.
mid. middle or reflexive.
ms. manuscript.
mss. manuscripts.
n. neuter.
neut. neuter.
nom. nominative.
opp. opposite to.
pass. passive.
perf. perfect.
pers. person.
pl. plural.
pluperf. pluperfect.
prep. preposition.
pres. present.
prob. probably.
prov. proverbially.
prtcp. participle.
poet. poetically.
q.v. quod or quæ vide, which see.
sc. scilicet, that is to say, namely.
sing. singular.
smtms. sometimes.
subj. subjunctive.
subst. substantive.
superl. superlative.
sup. supine.
vid. vide, see.
voc. vocative.

The following letters placed after a word, or the signification of a word, indicate the Latin Author in whose works it is to be found.

C. Cicero.
Ca. Cæsar.
Cl. Celsus.
Co. Columella.
Ct. Catullus.
H. Horace.
Jv. Juvenal.
L. Livy.
Lc. Lucretius.
M. Martial.
N. Nepos.
O. Ovid.
P. Plautus.
Ph. Phædrus.
Pl. Pliny.
Pr. Persius.
Pt. Propertius.
Q. Quintilian.
S. Sallust.
Sc. Seneca.
St. Suetonius.
T. Terence.
Tb. Tibullus.
Tc. Tacitus.
V. Virgil.
Vr. Varro.
Vt. Vitruvius.

Aug. Augustan; of classical authors, not above specified.
A.Aug. Ante Augustan; of authors previous to the Augustan age, not above specified.
P.Aug. Post Augustan; of authors subsequent to the Augustan age, not above specified.

GENERAL

LATIN DICTIONARY

A, a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek Alpha (Α, α). In words of Greek origin, the Latin *a* often represents both ο and η (*lancea*, λόγχη). In compound words, *a* long by nature usually remains unchanged (*gnārus*, *ignārus*); when short, it is frequently changed into *ĭ* (*facio*, *efficio*), or when long by position, into *e* (*căpio*, *concipio*, *conceptum*). For the uses of *A* as a Latin abbreviation, see the Table.

Ā. (= Ah, conf. *pro* = *proh*), *interj.* Ah! P.Aug.

A, ab, abs, *vid.* ab.

Ab, *prep.* with *abl.* (changed in composition into *a*, *abs*, *au*; when standing alone, *a* and *ab* are used indiscriminately before consonants; before all vowels and *h*, *ab* always. In the time of Cicero, the use of *abs* was almost exclusively confined to account books). *Ab* denotes motion in any direction *from* a fixed point (opp. *ad*). (1) In space, from; *me a portu præmisit*, P; *a me*, from my house, Pt; — *stirpe*, — *radice*, — *fundamento interire*, to perish utterly; *ab humero*, from the shoulder downwards, V. Also used with *distare*, *abesse*, and the adverbs *procul*, *longe*, *prope*, to express distance from a place; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, and figuratively with *differre*, *discrepare*, *dissentire*, &c., *quantum mutatus ab illo*, A.Aug.; *non ab re*, sc. *alienum* = useful, advantageous, P. It expresses rank or order; *quartus ab Arcesila*, C. Also the side or direction in which an object is viewed; *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a fronte*, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente* = at or on; thus, *ab aliquo stare*, *facere*, *sentire*, *esse*, to be on any one's side; *hoc est a me*, this is in my favour; *a nobis contra vosmetipsos*, in our favour against yourselves, C; *ab innocentiā*, on behalf of innocence, C. (2) In time, after; *ab re divina*, after the sacrifice, Pl; from one fixed point of time to another; *a principio*, from the very beginning, T; *ab horā tertiā*, from the third hour, C; *a puero*, from boyhood: since, *ab interitu Clodii*, since the death of Clodius; *ab urbe condita* (A.U.C.), since the building of the city; and with *statim*, *confestim*, *recens*, &c., *confestim a prœlio*, L. (3) In other Senses, especially with passive or intransitive verbs, to denote the cause of anything, if a living being = by, *a patre laudari*, *ab aliquo discere*, &c.; with verbs signifying to bind; *a puppi religatus*, tied to the stern; *ulcisci se ab aliquo*, to avenge one's self on any one; *ab initio*, — *principio*, — *primo*, at the beginning, Pl; *a se*, of his own accord, P; *a manu servus*, a secretary, St.

*Ăbactus -ūs, *m.* a driving away, Pl.

*Ăbăcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small die made of coloured glass, Pl.

Ăbăcus -i, *m.* (ἄβαξ, ακος). (1) A table employed in making arithmetical calculations, called the multiplication table of Pythagoras, P. (2) A table divided into compartments for playing a game similar to our backgammon. (3) A sideboard placed in the triclinium or dining-room, C. In architecture (*a*) a pannel in the wall of a room; (*β*) the slab which formed the original capital of the Doric column.

Ăbălĭēnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an alienation of property, C.

Ăbălĭēno, 1. to separate, alienate, put away, reject, C; *abalienati jure civium*, robbed of the rights of citizens, L.

Ăbās -antis, *m.* the twelfth king of Argos; *adj.* Abantēus -a -um, O; Abantiădes -æ, *m.* O; Abantias -ădis, *f.* descendant of Abas, Perseus, Acrisias, Danaë; Abantias, Pl, an old name of Eubœa, so called from Abas; Abantius -a, -um, Eubœan.

Ăbăvus -i, *m.* a great-great-grandfather, C; and in general, forefather, C.

Abcīdo -cīdi, 3. = abscīdo, *q.v.* O.

Abdēra -æ (Ἄβδηρα), a city of Thrace, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; *hic Abdera*, here reigns stupidity, C; Abdērīta -æ, an Abderite, C; also *adj.* Abdērītānus, M; Abdērītĭcus, C.

Abdĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *dictaturæ*, L, abdication; — *filii*, the expulsion of a son from his father's house, and consequent disinheriting of him, Q.

Abdĭco, 1. with *se* and *abl.* of the object, to renounce, give up connexion with; — *se magistratu*, C; — *se tutela*; used abs. *abdicato magistratu*, S; to do away with, abolish, remove; — *legem*, Ph, to repeal; — *filium*, Q, to reject and disinherit a son.

Abdīco -xi -ctum, 3. (*opp.* addico, and peculiar to the language of lawyers and augurs;) (1) of an unlucky omen, not to assent to, C; (2) — *alicui aliquid*, to deny, refuse, L.

Abdĭte, secretly, C.

*Abdĭtīvus -a -um, removed, separated, P.

Abdĭtus -a -um (*partcp.* abdo), concealed; — *a conspectu*, L; secret, hid, C; *in abdito*, in secret, Pl; *abdita rerum*, H; *abditæ res*.

Abdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to put away, conceal; — *aliquem, aliquid in loco, in locum*, C; — *ex conspectu*, P; — *ensem lateri*, to bury the sword in his side, V; — *se literis, in literas*, to bury one's self in study, C.

Abdōmĕn -ĭnis, *m*. the belly, a b d o m e n, C.

Abdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or take away; — *vi*, C; *per vim*, L; — *armenta*, to drive away as a thief, Pl; — *caput retro*, to bend the head back, V; — *somnos*, to steal sleep away; — *animum a cura*, to draw away the mind from care; — *divinationem a conjecturis*, to separate, distinguish; — *ad nequitiam*, to seduce; *artes — ad mercedem*, to lower, to degrade, C.

Ăbĕo -ĭi (-īvi) -ĭtum -īre, to go away; — *a loco*, T; — *e loco*, L; — *de loco*, C; — *loco*, P; *foras*, T; — *in locum*, — *domum*, — *ad deos*, C; — *sub jugum*, L; — *deambulatum*, to go a walk, T; *abi in malam rem*, go to the devil! P; *abire viam suam*, P; *e vita*, C; = *mori*; abs. *abire*, to depart, die, P; — *magistratu*, to resign; *sol abiit*, the sun has set, T; at an auction, if the article is not knocked down to any one, *res abiit ab eo*, C; *abi*, be off; *abin'* = *abisne*, will you be off? to change, pass over, *oppidum in villam abiit*, Pl; *pretium retro abiit*, Pl, the price has declined.

*Ăbĕquĭto, 1. to ride off, L.

Ăberratio -ōnis, *f*. a momentary escape or relief from anything irksome, C.

Ăberro, 1. to wander, lose one's way, diverge or deviate from an object; also used by C to express the momentary escape of the mind from pain; — *a miseria*, C.

Ăbhinc, from hence; *aufer — lacrimas*, Lc; *gen. adv*. of time (1) reckoned from the present moment backward; — *annos tres*, — *triennium*, — *annis tribus*, three years ago, C; (2) from this time forth, P.Aug.

Ăbhorrĕo, 2. (1) to a b h o r, shrink back from; — *aliquem*, C; (2) *neut*. to be disinclined to, revolt from, — *ab re uxoria*, T; (3) to be different from; *non procul — ab insania*, C; to be freed from, *ab ista suspicione* —, C; to be unsuitable for, C.

Ăbĭĕgnus -a -um, made of fir wood or deal, C.

Ăbĭēs -ĕtis, *f*. the fir tree (*pinus picea*, Linn.); (2) *meton*. anything made of deal,; a letter P, because formerly written on wood; a ship, V; a spear, V.

Ăbĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive away; — *pecus*, to steal cattle; — *partum medicamentis*, to procure abortion; — *uxorem*, to divorce; *prtcp*. abactus -a -um, — *magistratus*, compelled to resign office before the expiration of their term; — *oculi*, deep sunk, P.Aug.

Ăbĭtĭo -ōnis, *f*. T. = abitus, *q.v.*

*Ăbĭto, 3. I go away, P.

Ăbĭtus -ūs, *f*. a going away, removal, Tc; (2) place of egress (*opp*. aditus), V.

Abjecte, a b j e c t l y, C, in a spiritless and cowardly manner; — *natus*, meanly born, P.Aug.

Abjectĭo -ōnis, *f*. a throwing away, rejection, Q; — *animi*, despondency, despair, C.

Abjectus -a -um (*prtcp*. abjicio), cast down, a b j e c t, desponding, despairing, C; (2) low, despicable, C.

Abjĭcio -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw down, or away; met. — *versum*, to drawl (in recitation); — *vitia*, to get rid of, give up; — *vitam*, to die; — *memoriam*, to forget; *abjiciamus ista*, let us abandon those things, C; to lower, degrade; *alicujus auctoritatem* —, to lower the authority of any one; — *se*, C, to degrade oneself; *animum* —, Q, to lose courage, despair.

Abjūdĭco, 1. (*opp*. adjudico), as a judge, to give sentence against any one; to declare a forfeit against any one, *aliquid ab aliquo* —, P.C.

Abjungo -xi -ctum, 3. to unharness, V; to separate, C. Ca.

Abjūro, 1. to a b j u r e, deny on oath, C.

Ablăquĕātĭo -ōnis, *f*. the digging a trench round the root of a tree, Co. Pl.

Ablăquĕo, 1. to dig a trench round the root of a tree, Co.

Ablatīvus, *sc*. casus, the a b l a t i v e, the sixth case of the Latin noun, Q.

Ablēgātĭo -ōnis, *f*. a sending away, L; (2) banishment, = *relegatio*, Pl.

Ablēgo, 1. to send away, remove to a distance, C.

Ablĭgūrĭo, 4. to consume in luxury; *patria — bona*, T.

*Ablŏco, 1. to hire out, let on lease, St.

*Ablūdo -si -sum, 3. to differ from, be unlike, H.

Ablŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to wash, wash away, cleanse; — *pedes*, C; — *sitim*, Lc, to quench thirst; met. — *perturbationem*, C.

Ablūtĭo, ōnis, *f*. a washing away, a b l u t i o n, Pl.

Abnĕgo, 1. to deny, refuse, be unwilling; — *alicui aliquid*, V.H.

Abnĕpos -ōtis, *m*. abneptis -is, *f*. a great-great-grandchild, St.

Abnocto, 1. to stay out all night, Sc.

Abnormis -e, one who differs from a prescribed rule, H.

Abnŭo -ŭi -ŭĭtum (ūtum), 3. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny, C; to be unfavourable; *spes abnuit*, Tb; *locus abnuit*, Tc.

Abnūto, 1. to deny (by a nod) repeatedly and strongly, P.

Ăbŏlĕo -ēvi (ui) -ĭtum, 2. to stop the growth of, ruin, destroy, a b o l i s h, V. Tc.

*Ăbŏlĕo, 2. to free from a bad smell, V.

Ăbŏlesco -ēvi, no *sup*. 3. to vanish and perish by degrees, V.

Ăbŏlĭtĭo -ōnis, *f*. a removing, abrogating, annulling, a b o l i t i o n, Tc; (2) an amnesty, St.

Ăbolla -æ, *f*. a soldier's cloak of thick woollen cloth, St; — *major*, the long wrapper of the Cynic philosophers; hence applied to them, as we say, "the long robe," of the legal profession, Jv.

Ăbōmĭno, P; = abominor, *q.v.*

Ăbōmĭnor -atus, 1. *dep*. to deprecate an unfavourable omen, L; *quod abominor*, God forbid, O; (2) to hate, detest, a b o m i n a t e (*opp*. optare); *prtcp*. abominatus (used by H. in a pass. sense).

Ăbŏrīgĭnes -um, *m*. the nation which, in ante-historic times, came down from the Apennines and encroached upon the Siculi. The word is used by Pl. in the sense of a b o r i g i n e s, original inhabitants, ancestors.

Ăbŏrĭor -ortus, 4. *dep*. (*opp*. exorior), of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear; *poet*. of the voice, to fail, be choked, Lc.

*Ăbŏriscor, = aborior, *q.v.* Lc.

Ăbortĭo -ōnis, *f*. an untimely birth, a b o r t i o n, Pl.

Ăbortĭo, 4. to miscarry, Pl.

*Aborto, 1. to miscarry, Vr.

Ăbortīvus -a -um, relating to abortion, prematurely born; — *Sisyphus*, H; *abortīvum*, *sc*. *medicamentum*, drug for procuring abortion, Jv.

Ăbortus -ūs, *m*. abortion, a miscarriage, T; (2) that which is born prematurely, C.

Abrādo -si -sum, 3. to scrape off, shave, Lc; (2) *met*. to take away, tear off, T.C.

Abrĭpio -pui -eptum, 3. to snatch away, tear off, drag off; *se* — to make off quickly, P; *met*. of property, to make away with entirely, T.

Abrŏdīætus -i, *m*. (ἁβροδίαιτος), one who lives luxuriously, or delicately; a name given to the painter Parrhasius, Pl.

Abrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw off, away, Pr.

Abrŏgātio -ōnis, *f.* abrogation; *legis* —, repeal, C.

Abrŏgo, 1, to abrogate, repeal; — *legem*; *alicui magistratum* —, *alicujus imperium* —, to deprive any one of his office, C; generally, to take away, destroy; — *fidem*, to destroy credit, P.

*Abrŏtŏnītēs -æ, *m.* (ἀβροτονίτης), wine made of southernwood, Co.

Abrŏtŏnum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.* ἀβρότονον), southernwood, an aromatic herb, Lc H.

Abrumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3, to break off, loosen, separate, H. V. O; *abrupti nubibus ignes*, Lc lightning; — *vitam*, to commit suicide, V; to break or violate a law, — *fas*, V; — *vitam a civitate*, to forsake the state (in order to live elsewhere), Tc.

*Abrūmus -a -um, — *agni*, Vr. weaned.

Abruptio -ōnis, *f.* tearing away, used by C. = divorce.

Abruptus -a -um (*prtcp.* abrumpo), torn off; hence, steep, precipitous; *subst.* abruptum -i, *n.* steepness either in height or depth, V; *per abrupta*, by uneven ways, *i.e.* through obstinacy and opposition, Tc; (2) of discourse, short, broken, abrupt, Q; *adv.* abrupte, overhastily, inconsiderately, abruptly, Q.

Abscēdo -cessi, -cessum, 3, to go away, depart; *abscede hinc*, be off, P; *latere tecto* —, to get off with a whole skin, T; — *manibus æquis*, to leave the field of battle without a victory on either side, Tc; — *incepto*, to cease, L; (2) in architecture, to retire, fall back, *alia abscedentia, alia prominentia*, Vt; (3) of the heavenly bodies, to set, Pl, (4) to form an abscess, Cl.

Abscessio -ōnis, *f.* a going-away, a separation, C.

Abscessus -ūs, *m.* a going-forth, a removal to a distance, C; (2) an abscess, Cl.

Abscīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3 (-cædo), to hew off, cut off; *prtcp.* abscīsus, steep, precipitous.

Abscindo -cīdi -cissum, 3, to tear off, wrench away, C; — *venas*, to open the veins so as to produce death, Tc.

*Abscissio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking off in the middle of a sentence, C.

Abscondĭte, obscurely, abstrusely, C.

Abscondo -condi (-condidi) -conditum (-consum), 3, to put out of sight, hide carefully; *pass.* used of heavenly bodies after they have set, V; (2) to leave behind in a journey; as objects become invisible, *Phæacum — arces*, V; — *pueritiam*, Sc.

Absentia -æ, *f.* (absum), absence, C.

Absĭlio -ii (-ui), no *sup.* 3, to spring forth or away, Lc.

Absĭmĭlis -e, unlike, St.

Absinthĭtus, containing wormwood, Sc.

Absinthītēs -æ, *m.* (ἀψινθίτης), wormwood wine, Co. Pl.

Absinthium -i, *n.* (ἀψίνθιον), wormwood, P. Lc; *met.* anything wholesome and bitter, Q.

Absis *or* Apsis -īdis, *f.* (ἁψίς), a vault, arch; (1) of a triumphal arch; (2) of the heavens, Pl; (3) the apse or chancel of a church; (4) the orbit of a planet, Pl.

Absisto -stiti, no *sup.* 3, to go away, foll. by *ab* or the *abl.* alone, P. V; abs. *miles abstitit*, Tc; (2) to desist from, give up, — *spe*, — *bello*, L; *accusator abstitit*, the accuser withdrew, *i.e.* from his accusation, Tc.

Absŏlūte, perfectly, completely, absolutely, C.

Absŏlūtio -ōnis, *f.* acquittal, absolution, C, — *majestatis*, of the charge of treason, C, (2) completion, C.; completeness (in rhetoric), C.

Absŏlūtōrius -a -um, relating to acquittal, St; *subst.* absolutorium -i, *n.* Pl, = remedium.

Absŏlūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* absolvo), finished, complete, absolute, C, — *conjectura*, Q, in the positive degree.

Absolvo -vi -ūtum, 3, to let loose from, unfasten, release, (2) to acquit, absolve, C, *absolutus capitis*, acquitted of a capital charge; (3) to get rid of by paying, and generally, to dismiss, release, P, (4) of a work of art, to finish, complete, C.

Absŏnus -a -um, inharmonious, C; (2) *met.* disagreeing with, not correspondent with, L.

Absorbĕo -bui (-psi) -ptum, 2, to swallow, consume by swallowing, absorb, Pl. C. *met hunc absorbet æstus gloriæ*, C.

*Absorptio -ōnis (absortio), a drink, St.

Absque, *prep.* with *abl.* without; *absque me foret*, had it not been for me, P, (2) without, far from, contrary to, — *sententia* = *præter sententiam*, Q; (3) except, P.Aug.

*Abstantia -æ, *f.* distance, Vt.

Abstēmius -a -um, one who abstains from intoxicating liquors, O, (2) temperate, abstemious, moderate, H.

Abstergĕo -rsi -rsum, 2, to wipe off, to dry by wiping; (2) to free any one from something disagreeable, — *sorditudinem*, P; — *dolorem*, C, (3) *— *remos*, to break, P. Aug.

Absterrĕo -ui -itum, 2 to frighten away, to drive away by fear; — *re*, H; — *de re*, P, *aliquem a re* —, C.

Abstĭnens -ntis (*prtcp* abstineo), abstinent, continent, temperate, C.

Abstĭnenter, abstinently, continently, C.

Abstĭnentia -æ, *f.* abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance, especially fasting, abstinence from food, Tc.

Abstĭneo -ui -tentum, 2. *act.* to hold back, *aliquem* — *re* or *ab re*, C, *manum* — *a se*, to refrain from suicide, C, (2) *neut.* to abstain from, — *injuriā*; foll. by *inf.* *dum mihi abstineant invidere*, P, with *ne*, *quin*, *quominus*; *poet.* with *gen.* H; (3) to fast, Cl.

*Absto -stiti, 1. to stand at a distance, H.

Abstrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag, tear away; *de loco, e loco, a loco* —, C; *milites a Lepido* —, C, (2) to abstract, *animus a corpore se abstrahit*, C; (3) to free from anything, — *a sollicitudine*, C.

Abstrūdo -ūsi -ūsum, 3. to push away from any place, and thereby to hide, P.

Abstrūsus -a -um (*prtcp.* abstrudo), concealed, secret; *in abstruso esse*, to be in concealment, P; — *disputatio*, abstruse, C.

Absum, abfui, abesse (afui, afuturus, aforem, &c. also occur), to be away, distant; — *domo et foro*, — *multum, parum, longe, plurimum*, *abest ab urbe millia passuum*, a mile from the city, C, — *propius*, to be nearer, Ca; to be far, and therefore free from, — *a culpa*, C; *culpa abest a me*, Ca; to keep at a distance, be disinclined to, — *a periculis*, S; to be far from, disagree with, *hoc abest a tua virtute*; to be distant from, in rank or order, *nulla re magis absumus a natura ferarum*, C; (2) to be absent (*opp.* adsum); to fail, *historia in nostris literis abest*, C; not to help; *absentibus nobis*, without our assistance; *eo plus aberas a me*, the less you helped me, (3) a frequent phrase is *tantum abest, ut*, e.g. *ad tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium*, that is so far from being a virtue, that, &c. C, *pres prtcp* absens -tis, absent, C; (2) distant, H.

*Absūmēdo -ĭnis, *f.* consumption, P.

Absūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3, to take away; hence to lessen, destroy, consume; and of persons, to ruin, to kill; *absumi veneno*, L; — *cura*, T; *umbræ absumuntur*, disappear, Pl; (2) to spend, — *pecuniam in scortis*, — *tempus dicendo*, C; (3) to consume, — *vinum*, T; — *ætatem*, Q.

Absurde, roughly, harshly, absurdly, tastelessly, C.

Absurdus -a -um, that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh; — *vox*, C; (2) foolish, unreasonable, absurd; *ingenium haud* —, S, — *homo*, a foolish, good-for-nothing fellow, C.

*Ābundans -tis (*prtcp.* abundo), abundant, overflowing; — *rerum copia*, C, (2) rich in thought and ideas, C; wealthy, C.

Ăbundanter, abundantly; (2) of discourse, copiously, C.

Ăbundantĭa -æ, *f.* abundance, richness, plenty; (2) used by Tc, *abs.* = riches, wealth.

Ăbunde, *adj. neut.* (from obsolete abundis -e), superfluous, abundant; used in three ways (1) with or without *satis* = enough and more than enough; (2) *subst.* with the *gen. terrorum et fraudis — est*, V; (3) *adv.* with other *adj.* — *magna præsidia*, S.

Ăbundo, 1. to overflow, *flumina — ut facerent*, Lc; to sprout up abundantly, *de terris abundant herbarum genera*, Lc; (2) to be in abundance, to abound, L; *villa abundat porco*, C; *abs.* to be rich, C; poet. *abundas amore*, thou art too fortunate in love, T.

Ăbūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, a harsh use of tropes, C.

Abūsīve, by a false use of metaphors, Q.

Ăbusque, *prep.* with *abl.* from — to; from — as far as, V. Tc; *Siculo prosperit — Pacyno*, V.

Ăbūsus -ūs, *m.* a consuming, or wasting, C.

Ăbūtor -ūsus, 3. *dep.* to use entirely, consume; (2) to misuse, to abuse, C; — *patientiā*, C.

Ac, *vid.* atque.

Ăcācĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀκακία), the acacia, Pl; (2) the juice or gum of the acacia, Cl.

Ăcădēmĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught; *Philosophia Academica* = the Platonic philosophy; (2) hence *meton.* the academic philosophy, C; *adj.* Ăcădēmĭcē -es, C.

Ăcălanthis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀκαλανθίς) = acanthis, *q.v.* V.

Ăcanthĭnus -a -um, resembling the bear's foot, or acanthus, Co.

Ăcanthis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, Pl.

Ăcanthus -i, *m.* (ἄκανθος), (1) bear's foot, a plant, V; (2) a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, V.

Ăcapnos -on (ἄκαπνος), without smoke; — *ligna*, burning without smoke, M.

Ăcătĭum -i, *n.* (ἀκάτιον), a small Greek vessel, with whose peculiar qualities we are unacquainted, Pl.

Accēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to come towards, approach; — *ad aliquem*; — *ad locum*; — *in locum*, C; — *locum*, V. Tc; *hostis cohortes* —, to attack, C; *ad similitudinem alicujus* —, to become like; (2) to befal, to happen, *num tibi stultitia accessit?* have you become a fool? P; (*conf.* accido) (3) to be added (= *addi*), *accedit quod — ut*, added to that, a form of transition; *ad virtutis summam nihil accedere potest*, nothing can be added, C; (4) to assent, accede to; — *alicui*, Tc; — *ad aliquid*, C; (5) to succeed to, enter upon, take upon one's self; — *ad rempublicam*, to enter upon public life, C; — *ad causam*, the management of a suit; — *ad vectigalia*, the collection of taxes, C; (6) to appear as a bidder at an auction, L; *accedit pretium*, in commerce, the price rises, Pl.

Accĕlĕratĭo -ōnis, *f.* hastening, acceleration, C.

Accĕlĕro, 1. *act.* to accelerate, to hasten, C. Tc; (2) *neut.* to hasten, C.

Accendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle (properly from above that it may burn downwards, opp. *succendere*); — *ignem*, V; — *faces*, C; — *aurum*, Pl, to melt; — *undas*, to cause to boil, P.Aug. (2) to illumine, *luna radiis solis accensa*, C; (3) to inflame a person or thing; to incite, stir up, — *aliquem contra aliquem*, S; — *curam, spem alicui*, L.

Accensĕo -sŭi -sĭtum (-nsum) 2. to reckon in addition, L; *accenseor illi*, I am his comrade, O.

Accensus -i, *m.* an officer attached to the service of Roman magistrates, who summoned parties to the courts of justice and kept order there, C; (2) the marshal of a funeral procession, C; (3) one of a body of soldiers who fought in the rear; originally engaged as supernumeraries, but afterwards formed into a separate corps of light-armed troops, L.

*Accensus -ūs, *m.* a kindling, Pl.

Accentus -ūs, *m.* the accentuation or accent of a word, Q.

Acceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reception, acceptance, C; — *frumenti*, receipt, S.

*Acceptito, 1. to receive, accept, P, *verb freq.* from *accepto.*

Accepto, 1. to receive, accept, P, *verb freq.* from *accipio.*

Acceptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives a tale as true, P. *Acceptrix -īcis, *f.* P.

Acceptus -a -um (*prtcp.* accipio), welcome, pleasant, acceptable (= *gratus*), C.

Accerso = Arcesso, *q. v.*

Accessĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going or coming to, C; — *febris*, a paroxysm, Cl; (2) addition, increase, accession, — *pecuniæ*, N; (3) that which is added, *accessionem junxit ædibus*, C; (4) in rhetoric an additional sentence to amplify a definition, C.

Accessus -ūs, *m.* an approach to, C; — *discessusque*, ebb and flow, C; (2) liberty of access to any one, *dare — alicui*, O; (3) a gate, entrance, V.

Accĭdens -tis, *n.* that which is accidental (*opp.* to essential) in any object, Q; (2) an accident, an unlucky chance, Q.

Accīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. (cædo), to hew or hack at; — *arborem*, Ca; (2) to cut down, hew down, cut off, *accisa ornus*, V; *accisis crinibus*, Tc; (3) to consume, *accisis dapibus*, V; *prtcp.* accisus -a -um, cut down, destroyed; *res accisæ*, opp. *res integræ*, L.

Accĭdo -cĭdi, no *sup.* 3. (cado), to fall down, to fall to; — *ad genua*, T; *quo accidam?* At whose feet shall I fall (as a suppliant)? *vox ad aures (auribus) accidit*, fell upon the ear, C; (2) *accidit*, it happens; — *ut*; — *quod*; or with *inf.* C; generally used of unlucky but sometimes of lucky events, *si quid mihi accidat*, if any thing should happen to me (*i.e.* death), C; (3) to fall out, to turn out, *incertum hoc quorsum accidat*, T; (4) (in grammatical language), to belong to, *numeri verbis accidunt duo.*

*Accĭĕo, 2. obs. form of accio, *q.v.* P.

Accingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to gird to or on; — *ensem lateri*, V; *miles non accinctus*, unarmed, Tc; to equip, provide with; (2) *accingere se, accingi*, to enter upon an undertaking with loins girded, *i.e.* well prepared; *accingere*, make ready, T; *omnes accingunt operi*, all apply themselves to the work, V.

Accĭo -īvi -ītum, 4. to call to, summon, fetch; *acciri peregre*, to be fetched from a distance, L; *nisi virtus voluptatem acciret = afferret, efficeret*, C.

Accĭpio -ēpi, -eptum, 3. to take, receive, accept; *aliquid ab aliquo* —, C; — *a majoribus*, to inherit; — *urbem in deditionem*, S. L; — *aliquem in amicitiam*, C; — *honorem*; — *vulnus*; — *injuriam*, C; — *sensu*, to perceive by the senses, C; — *auribus*, to hear, N; *de Socrate accepimus*, we have heard concerning Socrates; to comprehend, understand, *parum accepi*, I have not rightly understood; *in aliquam partem* —, to look at in a particular point of view, understand in a particular manner; — *in omen*, to regard as a favourable omen; *Romanos tumuli acceperunt*, the Romans ascended the hillocks; — *male*, — *severe*, to be badly treated; to receive = take upon one's self, — *causam*, C; — *pugnam*, L; abs. *accipio*, good! I am satisfied, H; *aliquid acceptum referre*, to enter in the account-book as paid; *pecuniam tibi acceptam refero*, the form of a receipt; *in acceptum, in accepto referre*, to look upon as received, L.

Accĭpĭter -tris, *m.* a hawk; — *pecuniæ*, an avaricious person, P.

Accītus -ūs, *m.* a summons, C.

Accius, *vid.* Attius.

Acclamatio -ōnis, *f.* a loud cry, acclamation, used by C; = a cry of disapprobation; in L, always = a cry of approbation; (2) = exclamatio, Q.

*Acclāmito, 1. to shout repeatedly, P.

Acclāmo, 1. to call loudly on any one, — *alicui;* in Tc, of approbation; in C, of disapprobation; abs. L.

*Acclaro, 1. to make clear, explain, L; used of explaining omens.

Acclīnis -e, leaning on anything, V; *met.* inclined, disposed to, H.

Acclīno, 1. to lean on anything, O; *met.* to be inclined to, L.

Acclīvis -e (-us -a -um), hilly, gently inclined upwards, Ca. L.

Acclīvitas -ātis, *f.* acclivity, gentle inclination upwards, Ca.

Accŏla -æ, *m.* one who lives near, a neighbour; — *loci,* L; — *Cereris,* an enthusiastic votary of Ceres, C; *accolæ fluvii,* neighbouring rivers, Tc.

Accŏlo -ui -cultum, 3. to live near; — *locum,* C; (2) * = *colo,* to tend, cherish, Ct.

Accommŏdāte, agreably to, *dicere quam maxime ad veritatem* —, C.

Accommŏdātio -ōnis, *f.* a proportion or adjusting of one thing to another, accommodation, C; (2) accommodation of manners, courteousness, complaisance, C.

Accommŏdātus -a -um (*prtcp.* accommodo), proportionate, adapted, suitable to, C.

Accommŏdo, 1. to fit, accommodate, adapt one thing to another; — *personam sibi,* to put on a mask, C; — *ensem lateri,* V; — *se,* to accommodate one's self to another person; — *alicui in aliqua re,* to be complaisant in anything, C; (2) to apply to a purpose; *testes ad crimen* —, C; *se* — *ad res magnas gerendas,* to apply one's self to public life; of money, to lend for use, accommodate with, C.

Accommŏdus -a -um, *poet.* fit, adapted to, V.

*Accongĕro -essi -estum, 3. to carry or bring to, P.

Accrēdo -didi -ditum, 3. to believe upon a person's word, give credence to, P.C.H.

Accrēmentum -i, *n.* an increase, Pl.

Accresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow to, to increase by growth; *accrescit labor,* P; — *flumen,* C; (2) to be added by way of increase, H.L.

*Accrētio -ōnis, *f.* increase, C.

Accŭbĭtio -ōnis (accŭbātio), the act of reclining at table, C.

Accŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* = accubitio, *q.v.*

Accŭbo -ui -itum, 3. to lie by the side of; *alicui* —, P; abs. V; (2) usually of the reclining at meals on the triclinium; — *alicui;* — *apud aliquem,* C; (3) to sleep with, P.

*Accŭbŭō, *adv.* lying near, P.

*Accūdo, 3. to stamp upon, to coin, P.

Accumbo -cŭbui -cŭbitum, 3. to lie down; — *in loco,* P, especially used of the position adopted by the Romans at the dinner table, where each person lay upon a sofa, supported on his left elbow, and helping himself with the right arm; — *in sinu alicujus,* L, to sit next to any one at table.

Accŭmŭlāte, abundantly, copiously, C.

*Accŭmŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who heaps together, Tc.

Accŭmŭlo, 1. to heap up, to accumulate, C; (2) *esp.* to heap earth round the roots of trees to protect them, Pl.

Accūrāte, carefully, exactly, accurately, C.

Accūrātio -ōnis, *f.* accuracy, carefulness, C.

Accūrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* from accuro), careful, exact, accurate, C; — *malitia,* P, carefully devised.

Accūro, 1. to take care of; to prepare with care, P. T. C.

Accurro -curri (-cŭcurri) -cursum, 3. to run to, run up; either on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle.

Accursus -ūs, *m.* a running to, concourse, Tc.

*Accūsābĭlis -e, blameworthy, C.

Accūsātio -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, C; an indictment, C.

Accūsātīvus -a -um; — *casus,* Q, the accusative case.

Accūsātor -ōris, *m.* an accuser (strictly only in regard to state offences, while *petitor* is a plaintiff in a private suit); (2) an informer, Jv.

Accūsātōrius -a -um, pertaining to an accuser; — *lex,* C; *adv.* accūsātōrie, C.

Accūsātrix -icis, *f.* a female accuser, P.

*Accūsito, 1. (*freq.* from accuso), to accuse frequently, P.

Accūso, 1. to accuse, P. C, generally in public cases; — *capitis,* to bring a capital charge; — *de veneficiis,* of poisoning; — *inter sicarios,* of assassination; (2) to blame, find fault with, — *aliquem de negligentiā,* C.

Ăcentētus -a -um (ἀκέντητος), spotless, Pl.

*Ăcĕo -ui, 2. to be sour, acid, A.Aug.

Ăcer -ĕris, *n.* the maple tree, the wood of which was used for writing-tablets, O.

Ăcer -cris -cre, sharp, pungent, piercing (applied to bodily sensation of all kinds); (2) violent, strong; — *amor,* Tb; — *dolor,* Lc; — *supplicium,* C; (3) of human character both in a good and a bad sense, vehement, passionate, ardent, hasty, fierce, severe, C; (4) of intellectual qualities, subtle, penetrating, acute, C.

Ăcerbe, bitterly, harshly, painfully, C.

Ăcerbĭtas -ātis, *f.* bitterness of taste, acerbity, C; (2) harshness, unfriendliness; — *morum,* C; (3) sorrow, calamity, C.

Ăcerbo, 1. to make bitter, to aggravate or heighten anything unpleasant, V.

Ăcerbus -a -um, bitter in taste, sour, used especially of unripe fruit; hence = raw, unripe, immature; — *uva;* — *partus,* O, premature; — *vox,* harsh, grating; of men = rough, repulsive, morose; of inanimate things, painful, sorrowful, — *incendium,* C.

Ăcernus -a -um, made of maple wood, V. H.

Ăcerra -æ, *f.* a casket for keeping incense, V. H.

Ăcersĕcŏmēs -æ, *m.* (ἀκερσεκόμης), having uncut hair, a youth, Jv.

Ăcērus -a -um (ἄκηρος), without wax, — *mel,* Pl.

*Ăcervālis -e, that which is heaped up, used by C; = σωρείτης, a sophism by accumulation.

Ăcervātim, *adv.* in heaps; — *dicere,* to sum up, to speak comprehensively, C.

Ăcervātio -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, accumulation, Pl.

Ăcervo, 1. to heap up, to increase by accumulation, L.

Ăcervus -i, *m.* a heap; *met.* multitude, — *facinorum;* (2) = acervalis, *q.v.*

Ăcesco -acui, 3. to grow sour, H.

Ăcētābŭlum -i, *n.* orig. a vessel for vinegar; afterwards a goblet, Q; (2) the socket of the hip bone, Pl; (3) the cup or calyx of a flower, Pl.

*Ăcētaria -ium, *n.* a salad prepared with oil and vinegar, Pl.

Ăcētum -i, *n.* vinegar, C; *met.* acuteness of mind, wit, P.

Ăchæmĕnēs -is, *m.* the first king of Persia, grandfather of Cyrus, H; *adj.* Achæmenius -a -um = Persian, O.

Ăchæus -a -um (Ἀχαιός), Achæan, Lc; Greek, Jv; *subst.* Achæi -orum, the Achæans, L; the

Greeks, Pl.; Achāĭcus, Achāĭus, Achaias -ădis, Achais -ĭdis, Greek; Achāia -æ, *f.* a country in the north of Greece; afterwards the whole of Greece as a Roman province.

Achĕlōus -i, *m.* (Ἀχελῷος), a river between Acarnania and Ætolia; Achelōĭdes -um, *f.* the Sirens, C.

Acheron -ontis, *m.* Achĕruns -untis, C (Ἀχέρων), a river in Epirus; also a river in Hades, and used *abs.* for the lower world; *adj.* Acheruntĭcus, Achĕrūsius.

Achilles -is, *m.* (Ἀχιλλεύς), a Greek hero, son of Peleus and Thetis; *met.* a brave handsome man, P.V; *adj.* Achillēus -a -um.

Achīvus -a -um = Achæus, *q.v.* O; Achīvi -ōrum, the Greeks before Troy, C.H.

Achras -ădis, *f.* (ἀχράς), wild pear-tree, Co.

Ăcĭa -æ, *f.* a thread for sewing, Cl.

Acīdălia -æ, *f.* a surname of Venus, V; *adj.* Acidalius -a -um, M.

Ăcĭdus -a -um, sour in taste, acid, V.H; *met.* disagreeable, unpleasant, H.

Ăcĭēs -ei, *f.* the sharp edge of a sword, — *securis*, C; the point of a spear, O; (2) keen power of vision, — *oculorum*; brightness, *stellis* — *obtusa videtur*, V; the pupil of the eye, C; an attentive survey, *prima acie*, Lc, = *primo adspectu*; (3) sharpness, acuteness of mind, C, always with *gen*; (4) the line or order of battle, — *instruere, instituere, statuere, dirigere*, to draw up the line of battle; — *prima*, the vanguard; — *novissima*, the rear; — *dextra*, the right wing; (4) a battle in general, a dispute, C.

Ăcīnăcēs -is, *m.* (ἀκινάκης), a short Persian sabre, H.

*Ăcĭnārĭus -a -um; — *vasa, dolia*, Vr, for holding bunches of grapes.

Ăcĭnōsus -a -um, full of grapes, Pl; (2) resembling grapes, Pl.

Ăcĭnus -i, *m.* (ăcĭnum -i, *n.*), a berry (esp. a grape); (2) the seed in a berry, C.

Ăcĭpenser -ĕris (ăcĭpensis -is, *m.*), an unknown fish, very highly prized by the Romans, C.H.

Aclis -ĭdis, *f.* a small javelin, V.

Acnūa *or* acna -æ, *f.* (ἄκενα), a land measure consisting of 14,400 square feet, Vr.

Ăcœnŏnŏētus -i, *m.* (ἀκοινονόητος), one who does not possess common human understanding, Jv.

Ăcŏnīti (ἀκονιτί), without dust; *i.e.* without labour or trouble, Pl.

Ăcŏnītum -i, *n.* (ἀκόνιτον), a poisonous herb, monk's hood, aconite, V.

Acontĭæ -ārum, *f.* (ἀκοντίας), a kind of meteor with an arrow-like train, Pl.

Ăcor -ōris, *m.* the sour taste of vinegar, Q.

Acquĭesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to rest, repose (physically), C; to sleep, to die, N; — *res familiaris acquiescit*, the property does not diminish; (2) to be pleased with, to acquiesce in anything, to rejoice, — *in re*; — *re*, C.

Acquīro -sīvi -sītum, 3. to add to, acquire, as an increase to what is already possessed, *vires acquirit eundo*, V; (2) generally to acquire, get, — *alicui aliquid*, C.

Ăcra -ōrum, *m.* (ἄκρα), a summit, height, promontory, Pl.

Acræus -a -um (ἀκραῖος), that which is upon a height; surnames of Jupiter and Juno, L.

Ăcrātŏphŏrum -i, *n.* (ἀκρατόφορον), a vessel for holding unmixed wine, C.

Ăcrēdŭla -æ, *f.* an unknown bird mentioned by C.

Ăcrĭcŭlus -a -um, somewhat sharp, violent, C.

Ăcrĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* sharpness of taste; (2) energy of speech and demeanour, C.

Ăcrĭsĭus -ii, *m.* (Ἀκρίσιος), a king of Argos, father of Danăe. Ăcrĭsĭōnē -es, *f.* Danăe; Ăcrĭsĭōnĭădes -æ, *m.* Perseus, son of Danăe; Ăcrĭsĭōnēus -a -um, *adj.* — *arces*, Argos, O.

Ăcrĭter, sharply, violently, strongly; — *persequi*; — *agere*; *acriter exspectare*, to wait impatiently; — *se morti offerre*, bravely; (2) acutely, exactly, — *intelligere*, C.

Ăcrŏāmă -ătis (ἀκρόαμα), that which is heard with pleasure; especially an entertainment at table of reading or music, (2) the person who conducts such an entertainment, a reader, actor, or singer, C.

Acrŏasis -is, *f.* (ἀκρόασις), an assembly of learned persons to listen to reading aloud, C.

Ăcrŏchordon -ŏnis, *f.* (ἀχροχορδών), a kind of wart, Cl.

Ăcrŏtērĭa -ōrum, *n.* (ἀκρωτήρια), the pedestals on the summit and angles of a pediment, placed there to receive statues, Vt.

Acta -æ, *f.* (ἀκτή), a pleasant sea shore, C.

Acta -ōrum (*prtcp.* ago), that which has happened, events, circumstances, public acts; — *tribunatus tui*, C; *in — divi Augusti jurare*, Tc; (2) — *publica*, or *abs.* a record of public transactions in the senate or assembly of the people; — *forensia*, the register of a court of law.

Actæus -a -um, Attic, belonging to Attica, Athenian, V; also Actĭăs -ădis, *f.* V.

Ăctĭăcus -a -um, pertaining to Actium, and the battle there fought; also Ăctĭus, V.H.

Actĭo -ōnis, *f.* a doing, acting, performing an act, action; — *gratiarum*, C, a thanksgiving; — *honesta*, (2) public actions, duties; *actiones tribunorum*, the official duties of the tribunes, L; — *de pace*, C, negotiation; esp. in judicial sense, an action, suit, process, an accusation, an indictment, a permission to bring an indictment, *alicui — dare*, C; (3) the gesticulation or action of a speaker or actor.

*Actĭōsus -a -um, full of business, restless, P.

Actĭto, 1. to be very active, used only of the theatres and courts of law, C.

Actīvus -a -um, active; — *philosophia*, practical (*opp.* contemplativa), Sc.

Actor -ōris, *m.* a driver; — *pecoris*, O; (2) a manager, performer, doer, — *rerum*, C; (3) a plaintiff, C; (4) an agent; — *publicus*, Tc; (5) an actor, — *secundarum et tertiarum partium*, C.

Actŭārĭŏlum -i, *n.* a small vessel, readily obeying the helm, C.

Actŭārĭus -a -um, easily moved, swift; — *navis*; — *navigium*; *subst.* a swift writer.

Actuōsus -a -um, active, full of business, C; *adv.* actuose, C.

Actus -us, *m.* (ago), a driving; — *pecoris*, O; a right of road for driving cattle, C; (2) the doing of a thing, act, management of public affairs; (3) the action of a speaker, the representation of a part by an actor, Q.C; the act, or division of a play.

Actūtum, immediately, directly, P.V.

Ăcŭlĕātus -a -um, of plants and animals provided with prickles or stings, Pl; (2) sharp pointed, stinging, P.C; — *sophisma*, hair-splitting, subtle, C.

Acŭlĕus -i, *m.* *dim.* the sting of animals, C; the spur of a cock; *met.* a stinging speech, a harsh course of procedure, C.

Acūmen -ĭnis, *n.* the sharp point of anything, Lc.C; the sting of an animal; (2) acuteness of understanding, acumen, subtlety; *poet.* deceit, cunning, H.

Ăcūmĭno, 1. to sharpen, make pointed, Pl.

Ăcŭo -ui -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, to whet a cutting instrument, C; (2) met. — *linguam, mentem, prudentiam*, to practise, C; (3) *aliquem ad aliquid* —, to incite, spur on, C;

— *aliquid*; to excite, *acuisse furores*, V; (4) — *syllabam*, Q. to accentuate.

Ăcus -ūs, *f.* a needle, either for sewing or worn as an ornament; a bodkin, hair-pin; *acu pungere*, to embroider, V; *acu rem tangere*, P; to hit the right nail on the head.

Ăcūtŭlus -a -um (*dim.* acutus), somewhat subtle, C.

Ăcūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* acuo), sharpened, pointed, a c u t e, P. H. V; (2) of the senses, sharp in hearing, sight, or smell; of voice, piercing in tone; *sonus acutissimus*, the highest treble (*opp.* gravis), C; of accent, a c u t e (*opp.* gravis), Q; of warmth or cold, H. O. V; (3) of mind, a c u t e, clever; — *homo*, C; *adv.* acutē; — *cernere*, Lc; — *sonare*, — *cogitare*, C.

Ad, *prep.* with *acc.* (1) (*opp.* ab), motion towards an object, to, towards; *venire* — *aliquem*; *mittere* — *aliquem*; *spectare* — *meridiem*, C; *hostis* — *manum venit*, to fight hand to hand, L; *pecunia* — *eum pervenit*, comes to him; with names of towns, where in other cases the simple *acc.* is used; — *Capuam*: of definitions of time, measure, and number; (*a*) time, — *vesperum*, about evening; — *hiemem*, towards winter; — *noctem*, till late at night; — *horam destinatam*, at the appointed hour; — *lucem*, at daybreak; (*b*) number and measure; — *ducentos*, about 200; — *unum omnes*, without exception, to the very last, C; — *assem*, to the last farthing, H; (2) nearness to, or presence with an object, at, near, with; — *pedes jacere*, at the feet; — *manum habere*, to have at hand, L; — *omnes nationes*, among all nations, C; hence (3) various other meanings; in addition to — *hoc*; — *hæc*, besides this, S; expresses an object; *pecunias* — *ludos decernere*, money for the games, C; — *aliquid esse*, to be good for any disease; in comparison of, *nihil* — *Persium*, nothing compared to Persius, C; according to, — *voluntatem omnia loqui*, C; (4) used adverbially; *ad omnia*, to crown all, L; *nihil* — *me*, nothing to me; *nihil* — *rem*, does not concern the matter in hand, C; — *tempus*, at a fixed time, at a convenient time, for some time, according to circumstances; — *præsens*, for the moment, C; at present; — *locum*, on the spot, L; — *verbum*, word for word, C; — *liquidum*, with certainty, L; — *summam*, on the whole, in short, C; — *extremum*; — *ultimum*; — *postremum*, at the end, at last, either in place or time; in L = wholly. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive, *quam* —, T; with numerals *ad* is used adverbially, = about; *occisis* — *hominum millibus*, Lv. Ca; in composition the *d* of *ad* is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*; sometimes disappears before *g* and *s*, and before *qu* is changed into *c*.

Ădactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a driving to; — *jurisjurandi*, L.

*Ădactus -ūs, *m.* a bite, Lc.

Ădæque, in like manner, P.

Ădæquo, 1. to make equal with, C; *met.* to compare to, Tc; to become equal to, C; to be equal to, C.

Ădaggĕro, 1. to heap up, A.Aug. Pl.

Ădăgĭo -ōnis, *f.* Vr; Ădăgĭum -i, *n.* P.Aug, a proverb, a d a g e.

Ădallĭgo, 1. to bind to, fasten to, Pl.

Ădămantĭnus -a -um (ἀδαμάντινος), ădămantēus -a -um, made of hard steel, a d a m a n t i n e, O. H.

Ădămas -antis, *m.* (ἀδάμας), the hardest steel, a d a m a n t, used *poet.* for everything that is firm, unyielding, and durable, V. O. M.

Ădambŭlo, 1. to walk by or near anything, P.

Ădămo, 1. to begin to love, to conceive a liking for, C.

Ădamussim, *vid.* amussis.

Ădăpĕrĭo -ui -ertum, 4. to open fully, L; (2) to uncover, lay bare, Sc.

*Ădăpertĭlis -e, that which is capable of being opened, O.

Ădapto, 1. to fit to, a d a p t, St.

Ădăquor, 1. *dep.* to fetch water; hence of cattle, to go to drink, St.

*Ădāresco -ui, 3. to become dry at, or on, A.Aug.

Ădauctus -ūs, *m.* an increase, Lc.

Ădaugĕo -xi -ctum, 2. to increase, to augment, C.

Ădaugesco, 3. to begin to increase, C.

Ădbĭbo -bĭbi -bĭbĭtum, 3. to drink, drink in; met. — *verba*, H; — *orationem*, P.

Adbīto, 3. to go to, near, P.

Addĕcet, *v. impers.* it beseems, is proper, P.

Addenseo, 2. to make thick, V.

Addenso, 1. to make thick, Pl. V.

Addīco -ixi -ctum, 3. to assent to, award to; *alicui aliquid* —, to knock down to the highest bidder, C; *bona alicujus in publicum* —, to confiscate, Ca; *alicui aliquem* —, to assign a debtor as a slave to his creditor; also *aliquem in servitutem* —, L; (2) to sell, and *met.* to yield, resign, devote; *aliquem alicui* —; (3) of omens, to be favourable *aves non addixerunt*, L.

Addictĭo -ōnis, *f.* the judge's award, C.

Addictus -a -um (*prtcp.* addico), devoted, inclined; *nullius* — *jurare in verba magistri*, H; (2) bound, necessitated, a d d i c t e d; *subst.* addictus -i, *m.* a debtor who has been enslaved to his creditor, P.

Addisco -dĭdĭci, no *sup.* 3. to learn in addition, C.

Addĭtāmentum -i, *n.* an addition, C.

Addĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an a d d i t i o n, Q.

Addo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to give to, to give; *Jovi custodem* — C; *judices qui adimunt diviti addunt pauperi*, T; (2) *met.* to bestow, impart; *alicui animum* —, to impart courage; — *calcar*, H; to spur on; (3) to give by way of increase, to a d d; *rem rei, ad rem, in rem* — C; — *gradum*, to walk quickly; imp. *adde*, C; *adde quod*, O, in addition to which; *prtcp.* additus -a -um, inimical, V.

Addŏcĕo -cui -ctum, 2. to teach in addition, to teach, C.H.

*Addormisco, 3. to go to sleep, sleep, St.

Addŭbĭto, 1. to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt; — *de re* — *in re*, C; — *aliquid*, to call in question, C.

Addūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bring, or lead any person or thing with one; *aliquid* v. *aliquem in locum* —; *aliquem ad locum* —; *aliquem alicui* v. *ad aliquem* —; *aliquem secum* —, C; — *sitim*, H, to be the cause of; (2) to bring to a certain place; *in invidiam, in honorem* —, C; *ad ultimum discrimen* —, L, to a final decision; *aliquem alicui in suspicionem* —, to cause to be suspected, N; — *in spem*, C, to cause hope in any one; *adduci*, to be moved, induced, foll. in C. by *ut*; (3) — *pedem*, O, to lift; — *arcum*, to string, V; — *habenas amicitiæ*, to tighten, C; — *cutem*, to wrinkle, C.

Adductus -a -um (*prtcp.* adduco), stretched, strained; (2) of character, grave, severe, Tc; *adv.* adductē.

Ădĕdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to begin to eat, to nibble at, L.V.; (2) met. — *pecuniam*, C; — *fortunas*, Tc.

Ădemptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, C.

Ădĕō (compounded of ad-eo, like quoad, posthac, etc.), (1) so far; of space, *res* — *rediit*, the matter has proceeded so far, T; of time, so long, until, sometimes preceded by *usque* and followed by *dum, donec*, P.T.; to such a degree, followed by *ut*, *adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi irascerer?* C; *hæc dicta* — *nihil moverunt quenquam*, L, absolutely nothing; *non obtusa* — *gestamus pectora*, so absolutely dull; often used by

L.Tc. to begin the second clause or parenthesis of a sentence which explains the rest; in a negative sentence = much less, *nullius repentini honoris — non principatus appetens*, Tc.; (2) to that end, followed by *ut*, P; (3) moreover, besides, P; (4) used enclitically with pronouns, to give emphasis to something which has gone before; *is — tu es*, just such an one art thou, P; or with other words, *aut si adeo*, or if indeed, T; *nunc adeo*, now indeed; *quot adeo!* how very many! P; *sive adeo*, or much more, C; (5) poet. = *admodum*, very; *non sum — informis*, V.

Ădĕo -ĭī (-īvi) -ĭtum, 4. to go or come to, approach; *locum, ad locum* —, C; *in jus* —, to go before the judge, C; — *hiberna*, Tc; — *oppida*, S; to make a visit of inspection; to go to a person to make a request; — *aliquem, ut*, St; to attack, T.V; (2) to undertake; — *ad causas*, to undertake law-suits; — *ad rempublicam*, C; — *periculum*, to incur danger, C; — *hereditatem*, to take possession of an inheritance, C; prov. *adire manum alicui*, to make sport of, deceive the expectations of, P.

Ădeps -ĭpis, C; fat, grease, lard, C; (2) fat fertile earth, marl, Pl; (3) the soft portion of wood; that which is full of sap, Pl.

Ădeptĭo -ōnis, *f.* an attainment, C.

Ădĕquĭto, 1. to ride to any place, L. Ca; (2) to ride near or by the side of, St.

*Ădesdum *or* Ades dum, come hither, T.

*Ădēsŭrĭo, 4. to hunger after any thing, P.

*Ădexpĕto, 3. to desire in addition, Sc.

Adf . . . *vid.* aff. . .

Adg . . . *vid.* agg. . .

Ădhærĕo -hæsi -hæsum, 2. to hang to, stick to, adhere, Lc; *mihi cognomen adhæret*, the nickname sticks to me; (2) *met.* to be near, close to, *silva adhæret*, Tc.

Ădhæresco -hæsi -hæsum, 3. to hang to, to adhere; — *ad locum*, — *in loco*, C; *justitiæ* —, *ad disciplinam* —, to be devoted to; of a speaker, to stick fast; *ad studium alicujus* —, to accommodate to, correspond with, C.

*Ădhæsĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hanging together, C.

Ădhæsus -ūs, *m.* an adhering, Lc.

Ădhālo, 1. to breathe, inhale, Pl.

Ădhĭbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. (habeo), to bring one thing to another, to apply to; — *aures*, P; — *vultum*, O; — *animum*, C; — *consolationem alicui*, C; (2) of persons, *si adhibebitur deus*, if a god shall be brought upon the stage, H; — *in consilium*, to send to for advice, Ca; in which sense *adhibere* is also used abs. *adhibere aliquem epulis*, to invite, H; *abs.* to receive, entertain; *se — ad aliquid*, to devote one's self to, C; abs. *se adhibere*, to behave one's self; (3) *aliquid* —, to apply to a deficient purpose; *remedia morbis* —, C; *preces diis* —, C; *modum — vitio*, C, to set bounds to.

Ădhinnĭo, 4. to neigh to, O; to lust after, C.

Ădhortātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhortation, C.

Ădhortātor -ōris, *m.* one who exhorts, L.

Ădhortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, encourage, C.

Ădhuc, (1) of place, hitherto, thus far; *conveniunt — utriusque verba*, P; — *impudens*, C, to such a degree; (2) of time, until now, hitherto; qualified with *usque, semper, dum; adhuc non*, not yet; *nihil adhuc*, not at all as yet, P; still, yet, *adhuc stertis?* are you still snoring? Pr; now first, *quum adhuc* = since, now for the first time, P; *adhuc* is also sometimes used = adeo, *q.v.*

Ădĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. (ago), to drive to, — *ad locum*, P; — *loco*, Ca; *gladium in* v. *per pectus* —, to thrust, O; — *tempus*, to cause to approach, Lc; (2) to bring to, drive to, compel, *aliquem ad mortem* —, Tc; *ad jusjurandum, jurejurando, sacramento* —, to bind by an oath; also used *abs.* in the same sense.

Adĭmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to take to one's self, and hence to take away from another; *alicui pecuniam* —, C; *aliquem — leto*, H.

Ădimplĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill full, L.

*Adĭndo, 3. to put in additional, A.Aug.

Ădĭpātus -a -um, full of fat, Jv.

Ădĭpiscor -eptus, 3. *dep.* to arrive at a place by striving; *fugientes* —, to overtake, L; (2) *met.* to attain, obtain by perseverance; (*nancisci*, to obtain by chance; *impetrare*, by request.)

Ădĭtĭālis, *sc.* cœna, Vr; the banquet which Roman magistrates were accustomed to give to celebrate their entrance upon office.

Ădĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going to, an approach, P.

Ădĭtus -ūs, *m.* a going to, an approach, the possibility of an approach, access; *homo rari aditus*, L, difficult of access; *faciles — ad eum*, C; — *dare, intercludere, postulare*, N. C. Tc; (2) the place of access, entrance; — *insulæ*, the access to the island, C; met. — *ad causam*, C.

Adjăcĕo -cŭi, no *sup.* 2. to lie by the side of, to be adjacent; — *agro Romano*, L.

Adjectĭo -ōnis, *f.* an adding to; — *illiberalis*, a small addition, L; *adjectiones familiarum*, the settlements of new families, Tc; (2) in rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, Q.

Adjectus -ūs, *m.* an adding to, Lc.

Adjĭcio -ēci -ectum, 3. to throw to, apply to, *met.* of looks, mind, desire; *ad virginem animum* —, T; to add to, *aliquid ad rem, in rem* —, C; to add to what is already said, *Tiberius adjecerat*, Tc; to overbid at an auction, C.

Adjūdĭco, 1. to award as a judge, adjudicate, C; to decide as a judge, P; — *causam alicui*, in favour of any one; — *regnum Ptolemæo*, to allot the kingdom to Ptolemy; sometimes used without reference to judicial functions, C.

Adjŭgo, 1. to bind the vines to the supporting poles or trees, Pl.

Ădjūmentum -i, *n.* help, assistance, C.

Adjunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a joining to, adding to, connexion, union; — *verborum*, C; in rhetoric, a figure of speech consisting in the repetition of the same word, C.

*Adjunctor -ōris, *m.* one who joins, connects, C.

Adjunctus -a -um (*prtcp.* adjungo), bound to, belonging to; hence, adjuncta -ōrum, things closely connected with, or suitable to, any thing.

Adjungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to join to, bind to; — *tauros aratro*, Tb, to yoke; *sibi aliquem socium* —; *sibi aliquid* —, C, to procure; *sibi aliquem beneficio* —, T, to lay a person under obligations; *animum ad rem* —, T, to direct the attention to; of discourse, to add, *si hoc unum adjunxero*, N.

Adjūro, 1. to swear with a view to excite confidence, adjure; *per deos* —, T; — *caput*, V, = *per caput*; (2) to swear in addition, L.

*Adjūtābĭlis -e, full of help, serviceable, P.

Adjūto, 1. to be serviceable, to help, P.T.

Adjūtor -ōris, *m.* a helper, C; *me adjutore*, C, with my assistance; (2) the official term for an assistant, a deputy, etc. C.

Adjūtōrĭum -i, *n.* help, assistance, Q.

Adjūtrix -īcis, *f.* a female assistant, C.

Adjŭvo -jūvi -jūtum, 1. to help, assist, support; — *in re*; — *ad rem*; to nourish, — *insaniam*, P; *abs.* to be of use, service, C.

Adl . . . *vid.* all . . .

*Admātūro, 1. to bring to maturity, Ca.

Admētĭor -mensus, 4 *dep.* to measure to, C.

*Admigro, 1. to wander to, to come to, P.

Admĭnĭcŭlo, 1. (adminiculor, C.), to support, prop.

Admĭnĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a prop, support; *orig.* the pole on which a vine is trained, C; *met.* aid, help, L. C.

Admĭnister -ri, *m.* an attendant, an assistant; *cupiditatum* —, C.

Admĭnistra -æ, *f.* a female helper, C.

Administrātio -ōnis, *f.* the giving of help, C; (2) direction, administration; *— reipublicæ*, C; *— belli*, C.

*Administrātīvus -a -um, administrative, practical, Q.

Administrātor -ōris, *m.* an administrator, manager, Q.

Administro, 1. to help, assist; *alicui ad rem —*, P; (2) to manage, direct, administer, *rem —*; *rempublicam —*, C; *— navem*, to steer; *abs.* to work, S.

Admīrābĭlis -e, worthy of admiration, admirable, C; (2) wonderful, astonishing, C.

Admīrābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* admirableness, C

Admīrābĭlĭter, admirably, wonderfully, C.

Admīrandus -a -um (*partcp.* admiror), = admirabilis, *q.v.* C V.

Admīrātio -ōnis, *f.* admiration; *— efficere*, C; *— injicere*, N, to excite admiration, (2) astonishment; *— movere*, *— habere*, C, *me incessit —*, L, I was astonished

Admīrātor -ōris, *m.* an admirer, Q.

Admīror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at, be astonished at, admire, *— aliquid*, C; often followed by *quod* or *ut*

Admiscĕo -scŭi -xtum, 2 to mix with, to add to by mixing; *aliquid re, rei —*, C; *met.* to mingle with, *se —*, to meddle with, T.

Admissārius -i, *m.* a stallion, *met.* a lewd man, C.

Admissio -ōnis, *f.* an audience, *i.e.* of a royal person, St.

Admissum -i, *m.* a crime, C

Admissūra -æ, *f.* the putting of a male and female animal together, Vr.

Admitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send to; hence, to let in, allow access to, admit; *aliquem in locum, ad rem —*, C; *— ad consilium*, to call into council, C, *legatos —*, to give audience to, L; (2) to permit, allow, C, *aves admittunt*, L, spoken of the omens; *precationem —*, to hear a request favourably; *sumptum —*, to take the expense upon one's self; *— culpam*, to commit a fault, (3) to let go, *— equum*, *equo admisso*, at full speed; hence, *admissus* = swift; *— rota*; *— aqua*, O

Admixtio -ōnis, *f.* a mingling, an admixture, C.

*Admŏdĕrāte, appropriately, Lc.

*Admŏdĕror, 1. *dep.* to moderate, P.

Admŏdum (ad-modum), very, quite, altogether, completely, with adj. *— gratum*, C; *— nihil*, nothing at all; with subst. *— adolescens*, C; with verbs; *— diligere*, C, with adv. *— raro*, C; (2) with numerals, fully, exactly, *turres — CXX*, C; *exacto — mense Febr.*, L; (3) in answers = an emphatic affirmative; *bella ne videtur specie mulier? admodum*, P.

*Admœnio, 4. to besiege, P.

Admōlior, 4 *dep.* to move to; *— manus*, to lay hands on, P; (2) to strive after, P.

Admŏnĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to admonish, remind, call the attention to; *aliquem alicujus rei —* S L; *aliquem — de re*; *aliquem — aliquid*, C; foll. by *ut, ne, acc.* with *inf.*; *ad* with gerund, C.

Admŏnĭtio -ōnis, *f.* an admonition, a mild remonstrance, C; a reminding, C.

Admŏnĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who reminds, C; *fem.* *admonitrix -īcis, P.

*Admŏnĭtum -i, *n.* an admonition, a calling to mind, C.

Admŏnĭtus -ūs, *m.* a reminding, admonishing, C

Admordĕo -mordi -sum, 2 to bite at, to gnaw, Pt; *met.* to fleece, P.

*Admōtio -ōnis, *f.* a moving to, applying to, C.

Admŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2 to move, bring, lead, convey to, *aliquid — in locum, prope locum, ad locum*, C. L; *— oscula*, to kiss, O; *— ignem loco*, to set on fire, Tb; hence, *partcp* admotus -a -um, near; *supremis admotus*, near death, Tc; *aliquem alicui —*, to reconcile; (2) *met.* to apply, direct to an object; *orationem ad inflammandos animos —*, C; *alicui terrorem —*, to strike with terror, L.

Admūgio, 4 to bellow to, O.

Admurmŭrātio -ōnis, *f* a murmuring (either of approbation or the contrary), C.

Admurmŭro, 1. to murmur to, C.

Admŭtilo, 1. to shear, shave; hence, *met.* to fleece; *— usque ad cutem*, P.

Adn . . . *vid* agn . . . or ann . . .

Ădobrŭo, 3. to cover with earth, Co.

Ădŏlĕo -ui (ēvi) -ultum, 2 used only in religious language; to offer, and generally to burn, a gift upon the altar, *— tus*, V, *cruore captivo — aras*, Tc, to sprinkle with hostile blood; *flammis — penates*, V, to honour the penates with a burnt offering

*Adŏlĕo, 2, to emit a scent, P.

Ădŏlescens -entis (*partcp* adolesco), young; *subst m* a young man, C, *f.* a young woman, T.

Adolescentia -æ, *f* youth, the period from the 15th to the 30th year; *ab —*, from youth upwards, C.

Ădŏlescentŭla -æ, *f.* a very young girl, P, used as a term of endearment.

Ădŏlescentŭlus -i, *m.* a very young man; applied by C. to himself in his 27th year.

Ădŏlesco -ēvi -ultum, 3 to grow, to grow up to maturity, used of men, animals, and vegetables, met. *adolescit cupiditas*, C; (2) in religious language, to burn, *ignibus adolescunt aræ*, V.

Adōneus -ei, *m.* = Adonis, *q v.* P.

Adōnis -ĭdis, or -is, *m.* (Ἄδωνις), a beautiful youth, son of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, beloved of Venus, O.

Adŏpĕrio -ĕrŭi -ertum, 4. to cover, L; *— fores*, to close, St.

*Ădŏpīnor, 1. *dep.* to think a second time, Lc.

Ădoptātīcius -a -um, adopted as a child, P.

Ădoptātio -ōnis, *f.* = adoptio, *q.v.* S.

Ădoptio -ōnis, *f.* the adoption of a child, C; conf. *arrogatio*; (2) applied to plants, grafting, Pl.

Ădoptīvus -a -um, relating to adoption; *— filius*, an adopted son, St; *— nobilitas*, O, nobility obtained by adoption; *— nomen*, St; (2) *met.* relating to grafting of fruit, O.

Ădopto, 1. to choose any one for one's self; *sibi aliquem patronum —*, C; of things, *— opes*, O; (2) to adopt a child or grandchild, *aliquem sibi filium —*, C; *pro filio*, P; *ab aliquo —*, C, from the natural father; *— nomen*, M, to take a new name; (3) alluding to the grafting of fruit trees, *ramus ramum adoptat*, O.

Ădor -ōris, *n.* a species of grain; spelt, *triticum spelta*, Linn.

Ădōrātio -ōnis, a praying to, adoration, L.

Ădōrĕus -a -um, relating to spelt; *subst.* adorea -æ, *f.* a reward of military valour, which in early times often consisted of grain; hence (2) glory, fame, H.

Ădŏrior -ortus, 4. *dep.* to rise up, to address a person, T; to attack, C; to undertake anything difficult, C.

*Ădornāte, *— dicere*, St; ornately, elegantly.

Ădorno, 1. to prepare, furnish, provide; *— naves*, Ca; *— nuptias*, P; *— accusationem*, C.; (2) to adorn, ornament, C.

Ădōro, 1. to speak to any one with a request, *— deos aliquid*, L; (2) to respect, reverence, adore, (3) to admire, respect, Pl.

Adp . . . *vid.* app . . .

Adq . . . *vid* acq . . .

Adr . . . *vid.* arr . . .

Adrādo -si -sum, 3. to scrape, shave, P.

Adria, Lc, = Hadria, Lc, *q.v.*

*Adrŭo, 3. to scrape up, heap up, Vr.

Ads . . . vid. ass . . .
Adsc . . . adsp . . . adst . . . vid. asc . . . asp . . . ast . . .
Adt . . . vid. att . . .
Ădūlans -tis (*prtcp.* adulor); — *verba*, Pl; flattering, adulatory.
Ădūlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* originally the wagging of a dog's tail to his master, C; of men, adulation, caressingness, C. L.
Ădūlator -ōris, *m.* a base flatterer, C.
*Ădūlātōrĭus -a -um, flattering, Tc.
Ădūlo, 1. to fawn like a dog, Lc; *met.* to flatter, C.
Ădūlor, 1. *dep.* to wag the tail like a dog; hence, to pay servile respect to, L; to flatter in a low mean way, C.
Ădulter -i, *m.* Ădultĕra -æ, *f.* an adulterer, C; a fornicator, O.
Ădulter -ĕra -ĕrum, adulterous, O. H; licentious, H.
Ădultĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* adulteration, Pl.
Ădultĕrīnus -a -um, adulterous, Pl; (2) not genuine, adulterated, forged, S. C.
Ădultĕrĭum -ii, *n.* adultery, C; (2) adulteration, Pl.
Ădultĕro, 1. to commit adultery; (2) *met.* to falsify, — *jus civile pecuniā*, C.
Ădultus -a -um, grown up, adult; — *virgo; ætas; æstate jam adultā*, Tc, in the middle of summer.
*Ădumbrātim, drawn in outline, shadowed forth, Lc; (*opp.* adamussim).
Ădumbrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an outline, C.
Adumbrātus -a -um (*prtcp.*), apparent, counterfeit, feigned (as the shadow compared with the substance), — *vir*, — *comitia*, C. &c.
Ădumbro, 1. to overshadow, St; to shade in painting, Q; and hence (2) to represent an object in its proper form and colour, C, or only in outline, C.
Ăduncĭtas -ātis, *f.* an inward curvature, — *rostrorum*, C.
Ăduncus -a -um, curved inward, C; — *nasus*, an aquiline nose, T.
Ădurgĕo, 2. to press to, or against; *poet.* to pursue closely, H.
Ădūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to set fire to, to kindle; T. C; to burn slowly, Pl; to burn with love, H; to destroy by cold and frost, O. V.
Ădusque = usque ad, with *acc.* as far as, V; (2) *adv.* thoroughly, entirely, O.
Ădustio -ōnis, *f.* in medicine, a burn, an inflammation, Pl.
Ădustus -a -um (*prtcp.* aduro), burnt by the sun, brown, L.
*Ădūtor -ūsus, 3. *dep.* to use up, consume by use, A.Aug.
*Advectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing, transporting to, Pl.
*Advectītĭus -a -um, that which is brought from a distance, foreign, S.
*Advecto, 1. (*freq.* from adveho), to convey often, Tc.
Advector -oris, *m.* a carrier, P.
*Advectus -ūs, *m.* a conveying, carrying, Tc.
Advĕho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bring, convey to a place, C; *advehi*, to come to, whether on foot, on horseback, or in a vehicle, C.
Advēlo, 1. to draw a veil over; *poet.* to crown, V.
Advĕna -æ, *c.* a stranger, foreigner (*opp.* indigena), C; (2) a stranger to, *i.e.* ignorant of anything, C.
Advĕnĭo -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to a place, arrive at; — *in locum*, C; — *ad locum*, P; — *locum*, V; used also of the advent of time.
Adventīcĭus -a -um, foreign, strange; — *copiæ*, C; — *doctrina*, C; (2) — *pecunia*, not earned by the possessor's exertions, but inherited, received as a gift, etc. C, (3) extraordinary, L; (4) relating to an arrival; — *cœna*, St.
Advento, 1. to approach hastily, arrive at, C.L.
Adventor -ōris, *m.* one who arrives, a visitor, P.
Adventōrĭus -a -um, relating to an arrival; — *cœna*, M.
Adventus -ūs, *m.* an arrival, C.
Adverbĭum -ii, *n.* an adverb, Q.
Adversarĭa -orum, *n.* a day-book; a common-place book, C.
Adversārĭus -a -um, adverse, opposed to (applied to persons, while *contrarius* is used of things); — *dux*, C; *adversaria evertere* (sc. *argumenta*), C.
Adversārĭus -ii, *m.* adversaria -æ, *f.* an adversary, C.
Adversātrix -īcis, *f.* a female adversary, P.T.
Adverso, 1. to remark eagerly, P.
Adversor, 1. *dep.* to oppose, resist; — *alicui*, C; — *aliquem*, Tc.
Adversus -a -um, opposite to, and turned towards; — *sol*, C; hence in front, — *vulnus*, a wound on the breast; — *dentes*, the front teeth; against, *adverso flumine*, against the stream; *subst.* adversum -i, *n.* the opposite side; *ventus tenet adversum*, the wind is contrary; *ex adverso* = opposite, L; (2) opposed, adverse, hostile, unfavourable; — *valetudo*, L; — *casus*, misfortune, N; *res adversæ*, C; or *abs.* adversa -orum, *n.* misfortunes, T.Tc.
Adversus, Adversum, *prep.* with *acc.* (1) of place, towards, opposite to, before; — *speculum*, before the mirror; *gratum fuit — te*, he has found favour in thine eyes, T; — *aliquem dicere, loqui*, to speak evil of any one, P.T; in comparison with, against, L; in relation to, considering, Ca; (2) of motion, *impetum — colles facere*, Ca; *se gerere — aliquem*, to behave towards any one, when the *prep.* expresses both a favourable and an unfavourable meaning.
Adversus, Adversum, *adv.* opposite = to, against, toward; *hero — ire*, to go to meet his master, P; *arma — ferre*, N.
Adverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn to, towards; *aliquid in locum*, L; often used in navigation, — *classem in portum*, L; *terræ — proras*, V; — *animum*, C; to attend to, observe, *animum — ad rem*, Lc; *rebus*, Tc; (2) *animum — aliquid*, to perceive; *hanc edictionem nisi animum advertitis omnes*, P; with relative, *quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset, animum advertit*, L; (3) to draw attention to, *octo aquilæ imperatorem advertere*, Tc, apprised the commander; (4) to warn, Tc.Sc; (5) — *in aliquem*, to punish, Tc.
Advespĕrascit -avit, 3. (*impers. inch.*), it grows dark, C.
Advĭgĭlo, 1. to watch by, to guard; — *nepoti*, Tc, — *ad rem*, C; to be watchful, T.
Advŏcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* any legal assistance, advocacy, C; (2) the assembly of advocates, the bar, C; (3) the delay allowed for procuring the help of an advocate, C; (4) delay, Sc.
Advŏcātus -i, *m.* one who is called in to help in a legal process, whether as advocate or as witness, C; (2) an advocate, a barrister, Q.Tc.
Advŏco, 1. to summon, to call to a place for a particular purpose; *populum in concione* —, L; met. *animum ad se ipsum advocamus*, we turn our mind upon itself, C; (2) to call to help, especially before a court of law as a witness or adviser; *aliquem* —, C; generally to collect friends to counsel, C.
*Advŏlatus -ūs, *m.* a flying to, C.
Advolito, 1. to fly to frequently, Pl.

Advŏlo, 1. to fly to; — *ad locum; — in locum; — locum*, C; — *loco*, V.

Advolvo -vi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll to, V; of suppliants, *se genibus* —, L; *genua* —, Tc.

Advorsum, advorsus, advorto = adversum, adversus, adverto, *q.v.*

Ădytum -i, *n.* the inmost and holiest portion of a temple; the shrine, H; the abyss of the grave, V; — *cordis*, Lc, the bottom of the heart.

Æăcus -i, *m.* (Αἰακος), a mythical king of Ægina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Ajax and Achilles; after his death judge in the infernal regions. Hence Æacĭdes -æ, descendant of Æacus; Peleus, Phocus, Achilles, O; Pyrrhus, Perses, V; Æacidēĭus -a -um, O; Æacīnus -a -um, P.

Ææus -a -um (Αἰαῖος), belonging to Ææa, the island of Circe; hence, *Ææœ artes*, O, magical arts; (2) belonging to Æa in Colchis = Colchian, V; — *puella*, Pt, Calypso.

Ædes (ædis) -is, *f.* a habitation; in the *sing.* the habitation of the gods, a temple generally, a simple building consisting of a single room, C; (2) usually *plur.* a dwelling for men, a room, P; *met.* the household, = *familia*, P; * the cells of bees, V; * *ædes aurium = aures*, P; * — *aurata*, St, a catafalque.

Ædĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small temple, C; a small room, P; (2) *plur.* a little house, T.C.

Ædĭfĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* the act of building, C; (2) a building, an edifice, C.

*Ædĭfĭcātiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small building, C.

Ædĭfĭcātor -ōris, a builder, architect, C; (2) one who has a passion for building, Jv.

Ædĭfĭcium -i, *n.* a building, an edifice, C.L.S.

Ædĭfĭco, 1. to build, erect, establish; — *domum, urbem, navem, hortos; ædificare mundum*, to create, C.

Ædīlĭcius -a -um, relating to the Ædiles; — *munus*, C; Ædilicius -i, *m.* one of ædilitian rank, C.

Ædīlis -is, *m.* an Ædile, a public officer at Rome, whose business it was to look to the public buildings, and superintend the spectacles. There were *ædiles plebeii* or *plebis*, and *ædiles curules*, who were all required to be at least 38 years of age.

Ædīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* the Ædileship, C.

Ædĭtĭmus -i, *m.* (æditumus), C; an old form of æditus, *q.v.*

*Ædĭtuens -entis, *m.* Lc; = æditus, *q.v.*

Ædĭtŭus -i, *m.* the keeper or guardian of a temple, C, whose business it was to show them to strangers, H.

Ăēdon -ōnis, *f.* (ἀηδών), a nightingale, Sc.

Æētes -æ, *m.* (Αἰήτης), king of Colchis, father of Medea; hence Æētias -ădis, *f.* Æētīne -es, *f.* O, Medea; Æetæus -a -um, belonging to Colchis, Ct.

Ægæus -a -um, (Αἰγαῖος), Ægæan; — *mare*, the Ægæan sea, the Archipelago; Ægæum -i, *subst.* the Ægæan sea, H.

Æger -gra -grum, sick, ill, indisposed, unwell; — *gravi morbo*, C; — *pedibus*, S, affected in the feet; *subst.* æger -ri, *m.* a sick man; (2) met. — *pars reipublicæ*, C; — *oculis*, evil-eyed, envious, T; *spes ægræ*, faint hopes; (3) ill in mind, from love, hope, fear, etc., low-spirited, morose, sorrowful; — *amore*, L; — *curis*, V.

Ægeus -i, *m.* (Αἰγεύς), king of Athens, father of Theseus; hence Ægīdes -æ, *m.* Theseus, or any one of his descendants, O.

Ægīna -æ, *f.* (Αἴγινα), an island near Athens; Æginensis -e, Æginēta -æ, C, a native of Ægina.

Ægis -ĭdis, *f.* (αἰγίς), the ægis, or shield of Jupiter, V; of Minerva with the Medusa's head, O; (2) *met.* * a protection, bulwark, O.

Ægisthus -i, *m.* (Αἴγισθος), son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, afterwards husband of Clytemnestra, and himself murdered by Orestes, C. O.

Ægŏcĕrōs -ōtis, *m.* (αἰγόκερως), the sign of the zodiac, Capricorn, Lc.

Ægre, with pain, unwillingly; *aliquid — ferre, habere*, L; — *pati*, V, to be discontented; *alicui — facere*, to give pain to, T; (2) with difficulty, scarcely, C; — *risum continere*, P.

*Ægrĕo, 2. to be sick, Lc.

Ægresco, 3. to fall ill, Lc; *met.* to become worse, more violent; *ægrescit cura*, V; to be disturbed in mind, to trouble one's self, Tc.

Ægrĭmōnia -æ, *f.* grief, trouble of mind, C.

Ægrĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* sickness of body, Pl. Tc; (2) of mind, C.

Ægror -ōris, *m.* sickness, Lc.

Ægrōtātio -ōnis, *f.* sickness, strictly of body, and only metaphorically applied to the mind, C.

Ægrōto, 1. to be sick in body, C. H; in mind, *ex re — animus*, C; used of abstract things, P. Lc.

Ægrōtus -a -um, sick, ill in body, C; in mind, P. T; of abstract things, — *respublica*, C.

Ægyptus -i, *m.* (Αἴγυπτος), a king of Egypt, brother of Danaus; (2) *f.* Egypt; *adj.* Ægyptĭăcus -a -um, Pl; Ægyptius -a -um, C, Egyptian; Ægyptius -i, C, an Egyptian.

Ælĭnos -i, *m.* (αἴλινος), a dirge, O.

Æmĭliānus -a -um, relating to the *gens Æmilia*, a surname of Scipio Africanus minor, the son of Paullus Æmilius, *vid.* Scipio.

Æmilius -a -um, — *gens*, one of the oldest and most distinguished patrician families of Rome. The *family names of the principal branches were* Lepidus, Paullus, Scaurus, *q.v.*; — *viæ* three roads in different parts of Italy, so called from the consuls and censors of the Æmilian family, under whose administrations they were formed; conf. — *pons*, Jv; — *ratis*, the ship in which the spoils of Perseus were brought home, Pt; — *ludus*, a public amusement introduced by P. Æmilius Lepidus, H.

Æmŏnia, etc. *vid.* Hæmŏnia.

Æmŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a striving after or up to, emulation; in a good sense, — *laudis*, N; in a bad sense, jealousy, envy, ill-natured rivalry, C. Tc.

Æmŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a rival, C; imitator, Sc.

Æmŭlātus -ūs, *m.* Tc; = æmulatio, *q.v.*

Æmŭlor, 1. *dep.* to rival, emulate, strive to attain to, — *aliquem*, N; — *aliquid*, C. L; to rival enviously, to envy, — *alicui*, C; — *cum aliquo*, L; *æmulari umbras*, Pt, to fight with shadows.

Æmŭlus -a -um, emulous, vying with; — *laudis*, C; *dicta factaque* —, S; (2) envious, *Carthago æmula imperii*, S; (3) rivalling, comparable to, *Cæsar summis oratoribus* —, Tc; æmŭlus -i, *m.* a rival.

Ænēas -æ, *m.* (Αἰνείας), son of Venus and Anchises, hero of Virgil's Æneid; hence Ænēis -ĭdis, *f.* the Æneid, Virgil's epic; Ænēădes -æ, *m.* Anchises, son of Æneas, applied both to Romans and Trojans, V; to Augustus, O; Ænēius -a -um, relating to Æneas, V.

Ænĕātor -ōris, *m.* a trumpeter, St.

Ænĕus -a -um (aheneus), made of brass, copper, bronze, C; (2) of a bronze colour, St.

Ænigmă -ătis, *n.* (αἴνιγμα), a riddle, enigma, mystery, obscure allegory, C.

Ænĭpes -ĕdis, brazen-footed, O.

Ăēnus -a -um (*poet.* = aëneus), made of brass, copper, or bronze, V. O; aēnum -i, *n.* a brazen vessel, V; (2) firm, inexorable, H.

Æŏlia -æ, *f.* (Αἰολία), the habitation of Æolus, god of the winds, V.

Æŏlis -ĭdis, *f.* (Αἰολίς), a country of Asia Minor, L.

Æŏlius -a -um, belonging (1) to Æolia; (2) to Æolis; (3) to Æolus; — *puella*, H, Sappho the Lesbian poetess; — *fidibus*, H; Æolii -orum = Æoles, inhabitants of Æolis.

Æŏlus -i, *m.* (Αἴολος), the god of the winds, V.

Æquabĭlis -e, like, similar, equal; *prædæ — partitio*, C; (2) that which is equal to itself, uniform, equable; — *fluvius*, C; a river which never dries up or overflows; (3) fair, just, *jus* —, C.

Æquabĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* uniformity, equability, C; — *juris*, impartiality; C; political equality of rights, C; uniformity of style in discourse, C.

Æquabĭlĭter, equably, uniformly, C.

Æquævus -a -um, of equal age, V.

Æquālis -e, equal; *pars — alteri parti*, C; (2) equal in age, contemporary, C. T; in the comic dramatists often connected as a *subst.* with *amicus; O amice atque æqualis*, P; of things which happen during the same period; — *memoria*, memory of our own times, C; (3) equal in size; *chorus — dryadum*, V; (4) uniform, *imber æqualior*, L.

Æquālĭtas -ātis, *f.* equality, C; of political privilege, Tc; of age, C; evenness, levelness of a place, Sc. Pl

Æquālĭter, equally, uniformly, C.

Æquănĭmĭtas -ātis, *f.* inclination towards, good will, T; (2) patience, equanimity, Pl.

Æquātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making equal, C.

Æque, in like manner, equally, foll. by *cum; — mecum*, P; *abl.* of *comp.* P; *et, que*, C; *atque, ac, ac si*, T. C. Tc; *quam*, P. L; *ut*, P.Aug; *æque, æque*, H; (2) justly, equitably, P.

*Æquĭlătātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the uniform distance of two parallel lines, Vt.

*Æquĭlĭbris -e, in perfect equipoise, horizontal, Vt.

*Æquĭlĭbrĭtas -ātis, *f.* the law of equality of natural forces, C; = ἰσονομία.

Æquĭlĭbrĭum -ii, *n.* equilibrium, Sc.

Æquimælĭum -ii, *n.* an open space in Rome under the *capitol*, where the house of Spurius Mælius had once stood, C; perhaps in the time of C, used as a cattle-market.

Æquĭnoctĭālis -e, equinoctial, relating to the equinox, Vr. Sc.

Æquĭnoctĭum -ii, *n.* the equinox, C.

Æquĭpărābĭlis -e, comparable, P.

Æquĭpăro, 1. to compare; *rem ad rem* —, P; *aliquem alicui* —, L; (2) to become equal to, to equal, L.

*Æquĭpondĭum -ii, *n.* a counterpoise, Vt.

Æquĭtas -ātis, *f.* uniformity, symmetry, St; (2) fairness, equity, courtesy, C; (3) equability of mind and temper, moderation, C.

Æquo, 1. to make equal, equalize; *dicta factis* —, to make a speech commensurate with the deeds, L; *templum solo* —, Tc, to level with the ground, met. — *dictaturam solo*, L, to abolish; (2) to level, *æquata planities*, C; (3) to make equal in words, *i.e.* to compare, — *aliquem cum aliquo*, C; *alicui*, L; techn. *frontes* —, to form a front of an army, L; — *sortes*, to examine into the lots, to see if they be of the right number, etc. P; (4) *intr.* to become equal with, attain to, with *dat.* and *acc.* L. C.

Æquor -ŏris, *n.* a flat surface, *camporum* —, C; (2) *esp.* the surface of the sea, the sea in repose, V; (3) used by V. for the calm surface of a river.

Æquŏrĕus -a -um, belonging to the sea, V. O.

Æquus -a -um, (1.) flat, even, level; *ex æquo loco dicere*, to speak in the senate (opp. *ex inferiore*, before the judge; *ex superiore*, to the people from the rostra); æquum -i, *n. subst.* a plain, *in æquo campi*, L; a gradual ascent, *in æquum eniti*, Tc; in war = favourable, advantageous (*opp.* iniquus), *locus ad dimicandum* —, Ca; of time, *æquiore tempore*, C; *met.* favourable, well inclined to, *æquissimæ aures; — in aliquem*, C; *in aliquo*, Tb; *alicui*, O; *subst.* æquus -i, *m.* a patron, friend. C; (2) equal to; — *pars*, the half, T; — *pugna; — marte pugnare*, L, a drawn battle; *ex æquo*, equally; *in æquo esse*, to be equal; *aliquem in æquo alicui ponere*, L, to make equal; (3) equitable, fair, *se — præbere alicui*, C; *gravius æquo* (*largius*, H), more than fair, S; *æquum est*, it is reasonable, foll. by *acc.* and *inf.* C; *æquum et bonum* = æquitas, *q.v.* P; (4) composed in mind, tranquil; *æquo animo ferre, tolerare*, to bear with equanimity, S.N.; *æqui bonique facere aliquid*, to put up with, to take a thing not amiss, L.C.

Āēr -ĕris, *m.* (ἀήρ), the air, atmosphere; *aër summus arboris*, V, the airy summit of a tree; *aere septus*, V, surrounded by a cloud.

Æra -æ, *f.* (αἶρα), a weed growing among grain; darnel, tares, Pl.

Ærāmentum -i, *n.* bronze or copper ware, Pl.

Ærārĭa -æ, *f.* a copper mine, building for smelting copper, Pl.

Ærārĭum -ii, *n.* the treasury of the Roman state, C; (2) the state treasure, C; in the P.Aug. age, diff. from *fiscus* = the imperial private property.

Ærārĭus -ii, *m.* a coppersmith, M; (2) one of the lowest class of Roman citizens, who paid only a capitation tax, and had no vote; *referre in ærarios*, C; *ærarium facere*, L, terms of insult.

Ærārĭus -a -um, relating to brass, copper, etc. Pl; (2) relating to money, C; — *milites*, mercenaries; — *tribunus*, the tribune who made payments from the state treasury.

Ærātus -a -um, covered with brass, bronzed, C; poet. — *acies*, an armed line of troops, V; (2) brazen, Pt; (3) sarcastically applied to a very rich man, C.

Ærĕus -a -um, made of brass or copper, V; (2) covered with brass, V.

*Ærĭfer -a -um, bearing brazen cymbals, O.

*Ærĭfice, artfully, ingeniously, Vr.

Ærĭnus -a -um, made of darnel or tares, Pl.

Ærĭpes -ĕdis, brazen-footed, O.V.

Aerĭus -a -um, belonging to the air, airy, C.O.H; penetrating the air, lofty, — *Alpes*, V; — *quercus*, V.

Æro -ōnis (αἴρω), a wicker basket, Pl. Vt.

Aerŏīdēs -æ, air-coloured, resembling air, Pl.

Ærōsus -a -um, rich in copper; — *aurum*, Pl. mixed with copper.

Ærūca -æ, *f.* a green colour, artificially produced in imitation of the natural rust on bronze, Vt.

Ærūgĭnōsus -a -um, covered with verdigris, or copper rust, Sc.

Ærūgo -ĭnis, *f.* the rust of copper, verdigris, C; *met.* money, Jv; (2) envy, avarice, ill will, H.

Ærumna -æ, *f.* (contr. from ægrimonia), hard labour, toil, hardship, need, C.

Ærumnābĭlis -e, calamitous, pitiable, Lc.

Ærumnōsus -a -um, full of hardship and calamity, C.

Ærusco, 1. to gain a livelihood as an itinerant juggler, Sc.

Æs -æris, *n.* copper, the alloy of copper, brass, bronze; — *Cyprium*, copper, P.C; (2) whatever is made of copper, statues, weapons, trumpets, cymbals, tables of the law, and *esp.* money; *æs = as; millia æris = assium; grave æs*, asses of a pound weight, L; — *alienum*, debt; — *alienum facere, conflare, contrahere*, to contract debts; prov. *in ære meo est*, C, he is part of my property, *i.e.* my friend; (3) wages, pay, *esp.* of soldiers; pl. *æra*, time of military service (*conf.* stipendia); (4) *pl.* counters, and hence the items of an account, C.

Æscŭlāpĭus -ii, *m.* (Ἀσκληπιός), the god of medicine, son of Apollo; hence Æscŭlāpĭum -ii, *n.* a temple of Æsculapius, St.

*Æscŭlētum -i, *n.* an oak wood, H.

Æscŭlĕus -a -um, relating to the winter oak, O.

Æscŭlus -i, *f.* the winter or Italian oak, V.

Æson -ŏnis, *m.* (Αἴσων), a Thessalian prince, father of Jason; Æsonĭdes -æ, *m.* Æsonius, *sc.* heros, Jason, O.

Æstas -ātis, *f.* summer; — *ineunte*, C; — *novā*, V, at the beginning of summer; — *mediā*, C; — *adultā*, Tc. in the middle; — *affectā*, C. towards the end of; — *summā*, C; — *exactā*, S, at the end of; *met.* clear, summer weather, V; summer heat, S.H.; used for the whole year, Tc.

Æstifer -ĕra -ĕrum, heat bringing, V; — *ignis*, Lc.
*Æstimābĭlis -e, estimable, C.
Æstimātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an appraising according to value in money; — *frumenti*, — *pœnæ*, C, mulct, fine; *in æstimationem accipere*, to receive real estate in payment in lieu of money, C; *æstimationes* = *prædia*, the real estate so received; and as this mode of payment was hard upon the creditor, C. uses — *accipere* = to be injured; (2) an estimate according to intrinsic value, C; *poet.* worth, value, Ct.
Æstimātor -ōris, *m.* one who estimates, an appraiser, C.
Æstimātus -ūs, *m.* Pl, = æstimatio, *q.v.*
Æstimo, 1. to appraise, estimate the pecuniary value of any thing; — *tenuissime*, C, to estimate very low; — *magno*, form a high estimate; *litem alicui* or *alicujus* —, to fix the damages in a cause, C; (2) to estimate the intrinsic value; *magni, magno, permagno*, to estimate highly; — *denis assibus*, Tc. to value at 10 asses.
Æstīva -orum, *n.* summer encampment, summer quarters; and as war was chiefly carried on in summer = a campaign; (2) a summer pasturage for cattle, Pl; and in V. cattle.
*Æstīve, after the fashion of summer, P.
Æstīvo, 1. to pass the summer, St.
Æstīvus -a -um, relating to summer, C.
Æstuārium -i, *m.* the muddy sea coast, left bare by the ebb tide, Ca; (2) a creek, inlet, estuary, into which the flood tide enters, Ca. Tc.
Æstuātio -ōnis, *f.* a boiling up; *met.* agitation of mind, Pl.
Æstŭo, 1. to be in violent motion, to boil up, to be warm, hot, C; of the sea, V. H; *arbor* —, Lc; (2) of fire, or heat; to rage, *ignis* —, O; (3) *met.* to be violently excited, — *desiderio*, C; *æstuant pudor et insania*, V; (4) to waver, hesitate, vacillate, — *dubitatione*, C.
Æstuōse, hotly, P.
Æstuōsus -a -um, in great commotion, — *freta*, H; (2) very hot, C.H.
Æstus -us, *m.* the tossing of the sea; *æstuum accessus et recessus*, flood and ebb tide, C; *decessus æstus*, ebb tide, Ca; the boiling of water in a kettle, V; (2) glow, heat, — *solis*, L; (3) power, glow, ardour, of any passion; (4) vacillation, wavering, C.
Ætas -ātis, *f.* age, lifetime; *ætatem agere, consumere, degere, conterere*, C, to live; *ætate procedere*, to become older, C; *id ætatis esse*, to be of that age, C; ætatem, *adv.* throughout life, P. T; a long time, T; *in ætate*, sometimes, always, P.T; (2) a generation, *Nestor tertiam — vivebat*, C; (3) an age; *aurea* —, O, the golden age; *clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis*, L, of his own times; (4) of things without life; *ætatem fert*, C, of wine, it keeps well.
Ætātŭla -æ, *f.* a youthful, effeminate age, P.C; (2) youthful passion, voluptuousness, Sc.
Æternitas -ātis, *f.* eternity, C; (2) everlasting duration, C; (3) in imperial times a title of the Emperor, similar to *majestas, divinitas*, etc. Pl.
Æterno, 1. to make eternal, to immortalize, H.
Æternus -a -um, eternal, immortal, everlasting, C; *in æternum*, for ever, L; *æternum*, V; *æterna*, Pl. continually.
Æther -ĕris, *m.* (αἰθήρ), the upper air, the ether; *poet.* = heaven, Lc. V; (2) the atmosphere generally, V. H; (3) the upper world, the earth, *opp.* the infernal regions, V.
Æthĕrius -a -um (Æthĕrĕus, αἰθέριος), ethereal, relating to the ether; — *domus*, H, heaven; (2) celestial; — *vertex*, reaching to the clouds, Tb; — *ignes*, heavenly inspiration, O; (3) belonging to the air; (4) belonging to the upper world, V; *conf.* æther, 3.
Æthĭŏpĭa -æ, *f.* (Αἰθιοπία), Ethiopia; Æthiops -ŏpis, *m.* Æthiopus -i, *m.* Æthiopissa -æ, *f.* a native of Ethiopia; Æthiopicus -a -um, Ethiopian.
Æthra -æ, *f.* (αἴθρα), the clear sky, V; (2) = *æther*, C; (3) the air, sky, V.
Ætiŏlŏgia -æ, *f.* (αἰτιολογία), an allegation of reasons, production of proofs, Sc.
Ætna -æ, *f.* (Αἴτνη), a volcano in Sicily; Ætnæus -a -um, belonging to Etna; — *fratres*, the Cyclopes, V; — *tellus*, O, Sicily.
Ætōlia -æ, *f.* (Αἰτωλία), a country of Greece; Ætolicus -a -um, L; *Ætolius, O; Ætolus, H, Ætolian; *Ætōlis -ĭdis, *f.* an Ætolian woman, O; Ætolus = Diomedeian, from the fact that Diomed once reigned in Ætolia; — *arma*, O.
Ævum -i, *n.* eternity, Lc. H; *in ævum*, H, for ever; (2) lifetime, life, — *degere*, Lc; *traducere, agere*, H, to pass life, to live; *ævo expelli*, Lc. to die; *ævum percontari*, H, to enquire a person's age; *ævo confectus*, V, worn out with old age; (3) a generation, H; (4) an age; *omnis ævi homines*, men of every age, St.
Āfer -ra -rum, African, L; Afer -ri, *m.* an African = Hannibal, H.
Affābĭlis -e, easy to be spoken to, affable, L.
*Affābĭlitas -ātis, *f.* affability, C.
Affăbre, in a workmanlike way, skilfully, C.
Affătim, sufficiently, enough, C. L.
Affātus -ūs, *m.* an address, speech, accosting, V.
Affectātio -ōnis, *f.* a violent desire and striving, Tc; (2) affectation in speech, Q.
Affectātor -ōris, *m.* one who strives earnestly after anything, Q.
Affectātus -a -um (*prtcp.* affecto), in rhetoric, choice, studied, Q.
Affectio -ōnis, *f.* the state or condition of anything; — *corporis*, C; — *astrorum*, the relative position of the stars, a constellation, C; — *animi*, condition of mind, and *abs.* = disposition; *esp.* favourable inclination, affection, love, Tc; *affectio ad aliquid*, relation to somewhat, C.
Affecto, 1. to strive after; — *viam*, P.T.V; — *iter*, C, to enter on a certain course, in order to get anything; — *navem*, to grasp at a ship, V; *morbo affectari*, L, to be seized or affected with a disease; (2) to endeavour to possess, — *regnum*, L; (3) to endeavour to attract to one's self, S.Tc.
Affectus -ūs, *m.* a condition of mind, disposition, affection, C; (2) love, desire, good will, pity, O.Tc.Jv; (3) low passion or desire, Pl.Sc.
Affectus -a -um (*prtcp.* afficio), provided, furnished with, *lictores — ulmeis virgis*, P; (2) disposed, constituted, C; (3) of the body, affected by disease, weakened, suffering, C; met. *res affectæ*; evil condition of affairs, *spem rebus affectis orare*, L; (4) of time, approaching to an end, C.
Affĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, to carry, or bring to, — *nuncium*, and *abs.* to bring news, C; *se* —, to come; *urbem afferimus*, we come to the city, V; — *manus alicui*, to lay hands on; in a good sense, to help; in a bad sense, to assail; — *manus sibi*, to commit suicide, C; (2) to bring on, and hence, cause, prepare anything, — *finem*, — *mortem*, C; (3) to produce, bring forward, in support or contradiction, — *causas*, T; — *rationes*, C; (4) to make use of, *aliquid alicui* —, C; (5) of fields, to produce, bear, C.
Afficio -fēci -fectum, 3. to influence, affect, either in mind or body, C, *labor afficit corpora*, L; *literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt*, C; *aliquem aliqua re* —, to influence any one by means of anything; *aliquem honore, ignominiâ, pœnâ* —; *aliquem morte* —, C, to kill; *bonis nuntiis* —, P, to make joyful by good news; *beneficio* —, to show kindness to; *affici vulnere*, Ca, to be wounded.
*Affictĭcius -a -um, added to, Vr.
Affictio -ōnis, *f.* an adding to, Ph.
Affīgo -xi -ctum, 3. to fasten to, affix, C; *animo* —, to impress upon the mind, Q.

Affingo -inxi -ictum, 3. to form, feign, invent in addition, to add to, C.

Aff'Inis -e, neighbouring, L; (2) related; *subst.* Aff'Inis -is, *c.* one related by marriage, C; (3) taking part in, privy to, — *facinori*, C.

Affinitas -ātis, *f.* a relationship by marriage, affinity, C; the persons so connected, P.

Affirmāte, certainly, positively, C.

Affirmātio -ōnis, *f.* asseveration, affirmation, C.

Affirmo, 1. to affirm, assert, C; (2) to confirm, corroborate, C.

Affixus -a -um (*prtcp.* affigo), fixed to, closely joined to, affixed, C; — *Pyrenæo*, closely adjacent to.

Afflātus -ūs, *m.* a blowing or a breathing on; — *maris*, sea breeze, Pl; used of the breath of men and animals; (2) inspiration, — *divinus*, C.

Affleo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to weep at, P.

Afflictātiō -ōnis, *f.* bodily pain, torture, C.

*Afflictio -ōnis, *f.* suffering, affliction, Sc.

Afflicto, 1. to trouble, agitate, or torment greatly, *tempestas — naves*, Ca; met. *afflictari morbo*, C; *se afflictare = afflictari*, to be in pain or anxiety, to afflict one's self, T.C.

*Afflictor -ōris, *m.* one who strikes anything to the ground, C.

Afflictus -a -um (*prtcp.* affligo), bowed down, wretched, afflicted, C; (2) spiritless, C; (3) abject, despicable, C.

Affligo -xi -ctum, 3. to strike, dash against; *esp.* to dash to the ground; (2) to prostrate, ruin, cast down; *causam susceptam* —, C. to abandon a lawsuit which has been begun; (3) — *rem*, to lessen in value, C; — *animos*, to dishearten, C.

Afflo, 1. to blow to, to breathe on; *cui amor afflat*, whom love breathes upon, Tb; *divino quodam spiritu afflari*, C, to be inspired; *incendio afflari*, to be touched or scorched, L.

Affluens -entis (*prtcp.* affluo), rich, affluent, abundant, C; *ex affluenti*, in abundance, Tc.

Affluenter, richly, abundantly, C.

Affluentia -æ, *f.* overflow, abundance, C; *esp.* immoderate splendour of housekeeping, N; — *frumento*, P.

Affluo -xi -xum, 3. to flow to, L.C; of persons, to hasten to, *affluebant copiæ*, L; (2) *aliqua re* —, to abound, to be in overplus; *opes affluunt*, L; (3) to overflow, — *voluptatibus; otio et ingenio*, C.

*Affodio, 3. to dig in addition to, Pl.

Affor, 1. *dep.* to accost, address, C; — *deos*, to pray to, V.

*Affōrmido, 1. to be in fear, P.

Affrico -ui -ctum, to rub, Pl; hence, to rub from one's self on to another, Sc.

*Affrictus -us, *m.* a rubbing on, friction, Pl.

*Affrio, 1. to rub, or crumble to pieces, Vr.

Affulgeo -si, 2. to shine, glitter; of the planet Venus, *affulsit*, O; met. — *vultus*, H; — *spes*, L.

Affundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour to, — *rem rei*; *oppidum affusum amne*, having its walls washed by a river, Pl; (2) to add to, to send in haste, Tc; *se affundere = affundi*, to throw one's self upon the ground.

Afranius, L. a Roman comic poet, of whose comedies we still have the titles and fragments of more than twenty. The scene and incidents of his plays were all Roman, and they continued to be acted till the time of Nero. He seems to have flourished at the beginning of the first century B.C. (2) L. Afranius, a general whose name is frequently met with in the last years of the republic, as the lieutenant and partizan of Pompey. In conjunction with Petreius, he was opposed to, and defeated by, Cæsar, in Spain, B.C. 49. He adhered to the last remnants of Pompey's cause, and perished, with the wreck of his army, in Africa.

Africa -æ, *f.* Africa; (2) the region round about Carthage; hence, *adj.* Africus, L, — *ventus*; or *abs.* Africus -i, *m.* H, a S.W. wind; Africanus -a -um; *Africanæ*, sc. *feræ*, panthers, L; Africanus, as a surname, *vid.* Scipio.

Agămemnon -ŏnis, *m.* (Ἀγαμέμνων), a king of Mycenæ, leader of the Grecian expedition to Troy; Agamemnŏnides -æ, *m.* Jv, Orestes; Agamemnonius -a -um, V, relating to Agamemnon;—*puella* = Iphigenia, Pt.

Ăgănippe -es, *f.* (Ἀγανίππη), a fountain in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, V; *Ăgănippis -idis, O; Ăgănippēus -a -um, Pt, relating to Aganippe, sacred to the Muses.

Ăgāso -ōnis, *m.* a horseboy, groom, P. H.

Ăgellŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little field, Ct.

Ăgellus -i, *m. dim.* a little field, T. C.

Ăgēma -ătis, *n.* (ἄγημα), a subdivision in the Macedonian army, L.

Ăgēnor -ŏris (Ἀγήνωρ), a king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, *urbs Agenoris*, V, Carthage; Agenŏrides -æ, *m.* Cadmus; Agĕnŏrĕus -a -um, O, relating to Agenor, or Carthage.

Agens -ntis (*prtcp.* ago), lively, active, C.

Ăger -ri, *m.* territory; — *Helvetius*, Ca; (2) a field, land in course of cultivation; — *colere*, C, — *conserere*, V; (3) open country in opposition to the town, T. L. C; (4) *in agrum*, in depth, H; *opp. in fronte*, in length.

Aggĕmo, 3. to groan at, to weep at, O.

Agger -ĕris, *m.* material brought together to form a heap or mound; *aggerem comportare, petere; fossam, paludem aggere explere*, Ca; (2) a mound, wall, rampart; — *apparare, jacere, facere*, Ca; *esp.* in besieging a city; — *viæ*, V. Tc, a military road.

Aggĕro, 1. to form an agger, to heap up, V; *met.* to increase by heaping, — *iras*, V.

Aggĕro -essi -estum, 3. to carry to, bring to, C; foll. by *ad* or *dat.*

Aggestus -ūs, *m.* a carrying to, accumulation, Tc.

Agglŏmĕro, 1. to add to; *se* —, to connect one's-self with, V.

Agglūtino, 1. to glue to, to fasten to, C.

Aggravesco, 3. *inch.* to become severe, to grow worse, T.

Aggrăvo, 1. to make heavier, to aggravate, to oppress, burden, L.

Aggrĕdior -gressus -sum, 3. *dep.* (aggredio, P.), to go to, approach; — *ad aliquem*, P; *aliquem*, to approach with hostile intent, attack, C. S; with friendly intent, to ask a favour, C; — *pecunia*, S; — *animos largitione*, Tc, to bribe; (2) to go to a thing, *i.e.* to undertake it, C.

Aggrĕgo, 1. to add to, join with; — *in numerum amicorum*, C; *se — ad amicitiam alicujus*, C.

Aggressio -ōnis, *f.* the introduction of a speech, C.

Ăgilis -e, easily moved; — *classis*, L; (2) quick, active, agile, H. O.

Ăgilitas -ātis, *f.* the power of being easily moved, quickness, agility; — *narium*, L; — *naturæ*, C.

Ăgiliter, nimbly, quickly, Co.

*Ăgitābilis -e, capable of easy motion; — *aër*, O.

Ăgitātio -ōnis, *f.* a state of motion, agitation, C; met. — *animi*, C.

Ăgitātor -ōris, *m.* one who sets in motion, a driver; — *aselli*, V; (2) a charioteer, who contended for the prize in the circus, P. C.

Ăgitātus -ūs, *m.* Vr, = agitatio, *q.v.*

Ăgito, 1. to put in motion, to agitate; — — *mare*, C; — *greges*, V, to drive, tend; — *aves, feras*, to hunt, pursue; hence, to persecute, torment, T; *agitari scelerum pœnis*, C; (2) to engage in, occupy one's self with; *secum aliquid* —, to reflect upon, T; — *artes*, C, to practise; — *convivia*, T, to celebrate; *vitam* —, to live, S; abs. *Libyes*

prope mare agitant, S; *animo* —, S, to deliberate upon, to consider, to talk of, speak of, S. L.

Aglaspis -ĭdis, *m.* a soldier with a shining shield, L.

Agmĕn -ĭnis, *n.* a train of numerous single objects in motion; — *aquarum*, rain; — *remorum*, V, — *navium*, L, — *stellarum*, O; — *aligerum*, birds, V; — *impedimentorum*, L, baggage; *ad urbem ire agmine*, L, in a procession; (2) the march of an army; *in agmine*, S. on the march; hence, the army itself; — *justum*, Tc, marching with closed ranks; — *primum*, the van-guard; — *extremum, novissimum*, the rear-guard, L; — *claudere*, C, *cogere*, L, to bring up the rear; *agmina*, L, = the battalions of an army on the march; poet. *agmen* = *exercitus*, V. H.

Agna -æ, *f.* a female lamb, H. O.

Agnalia -ium, O, = Agonalia, *q.v.*

Agnascor -nātus, 3. to be born to, in addition, C, used of children born after the father's will has been made.

Agnātio -ōnis, *f.* relationship on the father's side, C.

Agnātus -i, *m.* a relation on the father's side, C; (2) a child born after the father's will has been made, Tc.

*Agnellus -i, *m. dim.* a little lamb, P.

Agnīnus -a -um, relating to a lamb, P; Agnina -æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), lamb's flesh, P.

Agnĭtio -ōnis, *f.* knowledge, comprehension, C; (2) recognition, Pl.

Agnosco -nōvi -nĭtum, 3. to recognise, to know again, V; (2) to recognise, perceive, *deum ex operibus* —; (3) to acknowledge, — *crimen*, C; — *filium*, N.

Agnus -i, *m.* a lamb, C; prov. *agnum lupo eripere velle*, P, to undertake the impossible.

Ago -ēgi -actum, 3. *act.* to drive, set in motion; (*a*) forwards, *hominem ante se* —, N; — *bovem, jumenta*, L; *cervum*, V, to hunt; *aliquem reum* —, to accuse, L; *se* —, P. T, to go, to come; (*b*) to a given place, — *capellas potum*, V; *aliquem in exsilium* —, C; (*c*) to bring with one's self, *agentes frigora ventos*, V; *scintillas* —, Lc, to throw out sparks; hence, — *animam*, to give up the ghost; (*d*) to drive or strike down, — *radices*, O; (*e*) to drive away, — *prædas*; *ferre et agere*, to plunder, L; (*f*) to pass, *vitam ruri* —, L; *quartum annum ago et octogesimum*, C, I am 84 years old; (2) to do, to manage, to perform; *quid agis?* what are you doing? C; *quid agitur!* T, how are you? *nihil agere*, to exert one's self in vain, C; — *forum*, C, to hold a court; — *gratias*, C, to give thanks; imp. *age, agedum*, T, *agite*, V, an exclamation of encouragement, come on! up! also = well! well then! a particle of transition, C; pass. *quid actum est?* what has happened? *actum est de aliquo*, it's all over with, C; *rem actam agere*, L, to undertake fruitlessly; *actum habere*, C, to acquiesce in, be contented; (3) to act, *i.e.* on the stage; — *aliquem*, to mimic; — *primas*, T, *priores partes*, C, to play the principal parts; *se* —, to behave, conduct one's self, S. Tc; (4) to transact publicly; — *causam alicujus*, to manage another's law-suit, N; *res agitur*, the affair is in question, T, is at stake, C. L; (II.) *neut.* to be busy; *bene cum aliquo* —, to treat well; pass. *præclare mecum actum est*, it has gone well with me; (2) to treat with, negotiate with; *cum populo* —, to lay a proposition before the people; (3) to prosecute, to accuse, C; (4) in the sacrificial language, to slay the victim, O.

Ăgōn -ōnis, *m.* (ἀγών), a contest in the public games, Pl. St.

Agonālis -e, *sc.* dies; — *lux*, O; Agonalia -ium, the festival of Janus; also, Agōnia -ium, O.

Ăgŏrānŏmus -i, *m.* (ἀγορανόμος), a market inspector, P.

Agrārius -a -um, relating to land; — *lex*, L, — *res*, the division of public lands; — *triumvir*, the officer who presided over the divisions; *subst.* Agrārii -orum, *m.* those who agitated the Agrarian laws, C. L.

Agricŏla, Gnæus Julius, a distinguished Roman general, and statesman, the father-in-law of Tacitus, by whom his life has been written, was born at Forum Julii in Gaul, A.D. 37, of a senatorian family. He went through the nominal round of the magistracies; was elected consul, A.D. 77, and in 78 was appointed governor of Britain, where he remained seven years, not only distinguishing himself as a general against the barbarous natives of the north, but by his skill in spreading the arts of civilization among the Britons, and reconciling them to the Roman yoke. He was recalled in 84 by Domitian, and, till his death in 93, an event which was said to have been hastened by the jealousy of the emperor, lived in retirement at Rome.

Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, one of the most eminent statesmen of the age of Augustus, was born B.C. 63, of a family before unknown. His friendship with Octavianus seems to have taken its origin at the time when they studied together at Apollonia, in Illyria; and he appears as an intimate adviser of the future emperor, after the murder of Cæsar in 44. In 41 he distinguished himself in the war of Perusium; in 38 he put down a rebellion in Gaul; and in 37 was elected to the consulship and appointed to the command against Sextus Pompey, whom in the succeeding year he completely defeated. His ædileship in 33 was signalized by a very large expenditure on public works. In 31 the victory of Actium, where he was admiral-in-chief, was in a great measure owing to his nautical skill; and in 28 and 27 he was consul for the second and third time with Augustus, whose niece, Marcella, he afterwards married; but again divorced in 21, to form a union with Julia, the daughter of the emperor. During the remainder of his life he was active in all parts of the empire as an able and successful statesman, and died suddenly in the year 12, being only in the 51st year of his age. His daughter, Vipsania, by his first wife, the sister of T. Pomponius Atticus, was afterwards married to the emperor Tiberius; his three sons by Julia were adopted into the imperial family. For his daughter, Agrippina, see below.

Agrippina (1) daughter of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, by Julia, daughter of Augustus, was married to Cæsar Germanicus (see Germanicus), and seems to have been a woman of talent, energy, and character. Both on her own account, and her husband's, she was exceedingly popular in Rome; and after the murder of the latter was received in the city with extraordinary interest and solemnity. She fell a victim at last to the jealousy of her brother-in-law Tiberius; was banished by him to the island of Pandataria, the place of punishment of her mother Julia, and there died, probably by their own act, A.D. 33. Her son Caius afterwards ascended the imperial throne, and is usually known by the name of Caligula.

Agrippina (2) the daughter of the last named, a woman infamous for her crimes, was born at Cologne about A.D. 15, and first married to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by whom she was the mother of the Emperor Nero. A second husband was Crispus Passienus, whom she was said to have poisoned. In 49 she succeeded in marrying the Emperor Claudius, although her own uncle, and persuaded him to adopt her son, Domitius Nero, in place of his own child, Britannicus. In 54, alarmed by some incautious expressions of her husband, she poisoned him, and Nero ascended the throne. Her ambition at last proved her ruin. Her son, unable to endure her overbearing disposition, ordered her to be put to death, A.D. 60.

Ăgrestes -e, relating to the country, rural;

subst. Agrestes -ium, country people, rustics, C.L; (2) rough, uncultivated, boorish, C.O.

Ăgrĭcŏla -æ, *m.* a husbandman, C; adj. *agricolæ cœlites*, Tb, the deities which preside over agriculture.

*Agrĭcŏlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* Co, = agricultura, *q.v.*

Agricultĭo -ōnis, *f.* C, = agricultura, *q.v.*

Agricultor -ōris, *m.* L, = agricola, *q.v.*

Agricultura -æ, *f.* agriculture, C.

Agrĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* agrimony, Pl.Co; *eupatorium cannabinum*, Linn.

Agrĭpĕta -æ, *m.* one who is greedy for landed property, C.

Agrĭus -a -um (ἄγριος), wild, Pl.

*Agrōsus -a -um; — *homo*, Vr, possessed of landed property.

Agyicus -ei, *m.* (Ἀγυιεύς), surname of Apollo, as protector of streets, H.

Ah, an interjection, ah! oh!

Ăhă, an interjection, expressive either (1) of blame and refusal; (2) of laughter.

Ahala, C. Servilius Structus, master of the horse under the dictator Cincinnatus, B.C. 439, when Sp. Mælius was said to be conspiring against the republic. The dictator was appointed suddenly in the night, and Mælius, the next morning, cited to appear before him. On his refusal to do so, he was killed by Ahala in the forum—an act which, though often mentioned by Cicero and other writers, as heroic, subjected its author to a trial for murder. To escape a judicial sentence, he went into voluntary exile.

Ahenobarbus, the name of a plebeian branch of the Gens Domitia; of whom may be briefly mentioned, (1) L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. B.C. 54, brother-in-law of Cato, a strong partisan of the aristocratic faction in Rome, and met his death in the battle of Pharsalia, fighting in the ranks of Pompey. (2) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. A.D. 32, son of the preceding, took the same side in the civil wars; is said by some to have been among the murderers of Cæsar; carried on the naval war in conjunction with Sextus Pompey, but made terms with Augustus, and died shortly before the battle of Actium. (3) Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, cons. A.D. 32, grandson of No. 2, husband of the younger Agrippina, and father of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, afterwards the Emperor Nero, *q.v.*

*Ai (αἶ), a Greek interjection of woe! O.

Ăjax -ācis, *m.* (Αἴας), the name of two Homeric heroes: (1) Ajax Telamonius, who committed suicide because he failed in the contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles; (2) Ajax Oileus, king of Locri.

*Ajens -entis (*ptcp.* ajo), affirmative, C.

Ajo, *defect.* to say yes, to affirm (*opp.* nego), C; (2) to say; *aiunt*, people say; *quid ais?* what is your opinion? P.T; *ain', ain' tu, ain' vero?* P.T, do you really mean it? is it possible?

Āla -æ, *f.* a wing; — *fulminis*, V; used = oar, Pt; (2) in man, the shoulder and armpit, L.H; (3) the wing of an army; generally composed of the Roman cavalry and the allied troops, L; (4) the wing of a building, St

Alabarches -æ, *m.* (ἀλαβάρχης), a tax-gatherer; in C, a nickname applied to Pompey.

Ălăbaster -tri, *m.* (*plur. n.* ἀλάβαστρος), a perfume casket, tapering to a point, C.

Ălăcer -cris -cre, quick, lively, cheerful, eager, C.

Ălăcrĭtas -ātis, *f.* quickness, briskness, eagerness, alacrity; — *reipublicæ defendendæ*, C.

Alăpa -æ, *f.* a box on the ear, Jv; as such a blow was a part of the ceremony observed in manumitting a slave; alapa sometimes = manumission, Ph.

Ālārius -a -um (alaris -e, Ta.), belonging to the wings; — *equites*, L; — *cohortes*, C; hence *alarii*, C.Cs. = allied troops; conf. *ala*, 3.

Ălăternus -i, *f.* the evergreen thorn, Co; *rhamnus alaternus*, Linn.

Ālātus -a -um, winged, V.O.

Alauda -æ, *f.* a lark; *legio alaudarum*, C; and sometimes *alauda*, C, the name of a legion formed by Cæsar in Gaul; perhaps so called from the ornament on their helmets.

Ălăzōn -ŏntis, *m.* (ἀλαζών), a braggart, boaster, P.

Albārĭus -a -um, relating to the whitening or plastering of walls, Vt; *albarium opus*; or *abs.* plaster, cement, stucco, etc. Vt.

Albātus -a -um, clothed in white, C.

Albĕo, 2. to be white; *albente cœlo*, Cs, at daybreak.

Albesco, 3. *inch.* to become white; *albescens capillus*, H; of day-break, V.

Albĭcĕris -e (-us -a -um), whitish yellow, Pl.

Albĭdus -a -um, whitish, O.

Albinus *or* Albus, the name of a branch of the patrician Gens Postumia. We may enumerate as best known, (1) A. Postumius Albus Regillensis, dictator, B.C. 498, cons. B.C. 496, commander-in-chief against the Latins in the great battle of the Lake Regillus. (2) Sp. Postumius Albinus, cons. B.C. 334 - 321, in which latter year he was defeated by the Samnites at the battle of the Caudine Forks, and with his whole army, obliged to go under the yoke. Besides these, we find mention of many members of this family, who appear to have maintained a prominent position down to the last days of the republic.

Albis -is, *m*, the Elbe, Tc.

*Albĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* whiteness, P.

Albŭēlis -e, *f.* a kind of vine, Co.Pl.

Albūgo -ĭnis, *f.* a white spot on the eye, Pl.

Albŭlus -a -um, whitish, Ct; albula -æ, *f.* sc. *aqua*; the Tiber, so called from the colour of its water, V.

Album -i, *n.* white colour, the white of the eye, of an egg, etc.; (2) a white tablet on which the Pontifex Maximus recorded the events of the year; *in albo referre*, C, = to record; — *senatorium*, Tc, the roll of senators, a list generally, St.

*Alburnum -i, *n.* the soft wood of a tree immediately beneath the bark, Pl.

Albus -a -um, white (dead white; opp. *candidus*, glittering white); (2) pale, through fear or sickness, H; prov. *alba avis*, a white sparrow = a rarity, C; *albis dentibus deridere*, to laugh so as to show the teeth, *i.e.* heartily, P; *rete albo aliquid oppugnare*, P, skilfully, slyly; *filius albæ gallinæ*, a lucky fellow, Jv; *albis equis præcurrere*, H, to surpass greatly; (3) fortunate; (4) clear; — *notus*, south wind which clears the sky.

Alcēdo -ōnis, *f.* (= alcyon, ἀλκυών), the kingfisher, P.

Alcēdōnĭa -ōrum, *n.* the fourteen days of winter, during which the kingfisher is hatching its eggs, and the sea was believed to be calm; *met.* quietness, calm, P.

Alces -is, *f.* the elk, Cs.

Alcīdes -æ, *m.* (Ἀλκείδης), a surname of Hercules, as grandson of Alceus, V.H.

Alcĭnŏus -i, *m.* (Ἀλκίνοος), king of Phæacia, in the Odyssey, a kingdom noted for its gardens and orchards; hence *poma dare Alcinoo*, O, to perform a superfluous action; *Alcinoi sylvæ*, V, = orchards, — *juventus*, H, a pleasure-seeking youth.

Alcyon, alcyonia = alcedo, alcedonia, *q.v.*

Ālea -æ, *f.* a die; (2) a game with dice, hazard, *ludere alea*, C; *aleam exercere*, Tc; (3) *met.* chance, risk, uncertainty, *rem in aleam dare*, L; to risk, — *subire*, C.

Ălĕātor -ōris, *m.* a dicer, hazard-player, C.

Ălĕātōrĭus -a -um, relating to a dicer, C.

Ālec -ēcis, *n.* a sauce prepared from fish, P.H.

Ălēcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* from alec, *q.v.* Co.

Ălĕo -ōnis, *m.* a dicer, gambler, Ct.

Ăles, ālĭtis (*gen. pl.* alituum, V.), winged, C; hence, *met.* swift, quick, V.O; (2) *subst.* a bird; — *regia*, O; — *Jovis*, V; abs. *ales*, C, the eagle; *alites*, in augury, birds which give omens in their flight, C; *mala alite*, H, ill-omened.

Ălesco, 3. to grow up, Lc.Vr.

Ălexĭpharmăcon -i, *n.* (ἀλεξιφάρμακον), an antidote, Pl.

Alga -æ, *f.* sea-weed, H; *met.* a thing of little worth; *vilior algâ*, H.

Algens -tis (*prtcp.* algeo), cold, cool, Pl.

*Algensis -e, living among, or on sea-weed, Pl.

Algeo -alsi, (2) to be cold; *algentes togæ*, M, so old as not to warm the wearers.

Algesco, alsi, 3. *inch.* to become cold, T.

Algĭdus -a -um, cold, Ct.

Algor -ōris, *m.* the sensation of cold, frost, P.S.

Algōsus -a -um; — *locus*, Pl, abounding in sea-weed.

Algus -us, *m.* P.Lc, = algor, *q.v.*

Alias, at another time, C; *alias . . . alias*, at one time . . . at another time; sometimes *aliquando*, *interdum*, or *sæpius*, is found in one clause of the sentence; *alius alias*, one person at one time, another at another, C; (2) *adv.* of place = elsewhere, C; (3) except, otherwise, else, P.Aug; (4) *non alias quam* . . . on no other condition than . . . Tc; *non alias . . . nisi* . . . not otherwise . . . except.

Alĭbi, elsewhere, at another place, C; *alibi . . . alibi*; here . . . there, L; *alibi alius*, one here, the other there, L; *alibi atque alibi*, now here, now there, Pl; (2) in other respects, P.

Ălĭbĭlis -e, nourishing, nutritious, Vr.

Alĭca -æ, *f.* spelt, a kind of grain, Pl; (2) a drink prepared from spelt, M.

*Alĭcāria -æ, *f.* a prostitute, *i.e.* one who sat before the spelt-mills, P.

*Alĭcastrum -i, *n.* a kind of spring-sown spelt, Co.

Ălĭcŭbi, anywhere, C; — *hic*, T.C, anywhere close to.

Ălĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a light upper garment, M.

Ălĭcunde, from anywhere, from somewhere, C.T.

Ălĭēnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a transference, or alienation of property, C; (2) a separation between persons, a desertion, enmity, alienation of feeling, C; (3) in medicine, loss of consciousness, or reason, Cl.

Ălĭēnĭgĕna -æ, *m.* strange, foreign; — *homo*, C; *subst.* a foreigner, C; (2) heterogeneous, Lc.

Ălĭēno, 1. to change a person into another and different one, P; (2) to alienate property, C; (3) to alienate from one's friendship, to make an enemy of; *bonorum voluptatem a se* —; (4) *mentem alienare alicui*, L, to take away his senses; *alienari mente*, to be insane; *ab re alienari*, to be disinclined to, C; in medicine *alienari* is said of any limb or part of the body which has lost its consciousness, Cl.

Ălĭēnus -a -um, that which belongs or relates to another (alien, *opp.* to suus); *æs* —, debt; *nomina* —, debts contracted in others' names, S; *subst.* alienum -i, *n.* another man's property, C; (2) not related (*opp.* propinquus); not friendly (*opp.* amicus); *alienum esse in aliqua re*, C, not to be at home in a matter, C; strange to a thing (*opp.* aptus); disproportioned to, different from, unfavourable, *locus* —, Ca, an unfavourable position; *alienissimo tempore reipublicæ*, C; (3) disturbed in mind, insane, S; (4) = ἀλλοτρία, indifferent, useless, S.

Ālĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, winged, V.

Ălĭmentārius -a -um, relating to food; — *lex*, with regard to a distribution of bread among the poor, C.

Ălĭmentum -i, *n.* food, aliment, C; (2) τροφεῖα, the return made by children to their parents for their bringing up, C.

Ălĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* P; ălĭmōnĭum -ii, *n.* Te. Jv; = alimentum, *q.v.*

Ălĭō, to another place; *alio . . . alio* . . . hither . . . thither; *alius alio*, C, one in this direction, the other in that, C; *aliunde alio*, from one place to another, Sc.

Ălĭōqui (alioquin), otherwise, in other respects; *locum commodum — nisi quod longinquus erat*, L; *quamvis* —, Lc; *quanquam* —, L; (2) yet, besides, moreover, else, Tc.

Ălĭorsum, aliorsus (alioversus), in another direction, elsewhere, P; (2) in another manner, foll. by *atque*, T.

Ālĭpes -ĕdis, having wings on the feet; — *deus*, or abs. *alipes* = Mercury, O; (2) swift of foot, — *equi*; abs. *alipedes*, horses, V.

Ălĭpĭlus -i, *m.* a slave employed at the bath to pull the hairs out of the armpits, Sc.

Ălĭptes (ta) -æ, *m.* (ἀλείπτης), the master of the wrestling school, C.

Ălĭquā, anywhere, P. C, (2) any how, in any manner, T. L.

Ălĭquamdiu, for a moderately long time, C.

Ălĭquammultus -a -um, tolerably much, P.Aug.

Ălĭquando, at any time, at some time, once; *sero verum — tamen*, C, but yet once; *si forte aliquando* . . if by chance, ever . . (*opp.* to nunc); once, formerly, hereafter; (2) sometimes *aliquando . . . aliquando*, C.

Ălĭquantillus -a -um, a very little, P.

Ălĭquantisper, a moderately long time, P. T.

Aliquanto, aliquantum, considerably, somewhat, rather; — *post*, a little after; (2) with comparatives = much more, C.

Aliquantŭlus -a -um, little, small; — *numerus*; *adv.* aliquantulum, a little, C.

Aliquantus -a -um, moderate, not small, S; *aliquantum* foll. by *gen.* = a good deal, a great part; — *noctis*; — *laudis*, C.

Ălĭquātĕnus, to a certain degree, in some measure, Sc. Q.

Ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, some, any, (1) any, in *opp.* to some definite person or thing; (2) some, in *opp.* to no, none; *aliqua ex parte*, in some degree, C; (3) any other, sometimes connected with *alius*, *caput aut aliqua alia pars*; *ira aut aliqua perturbatio*; (4) with numerals, *aliquos* xx. *dies*, about 20 days, P; *tres aliqui aut quatuor*, some three or four, C.

Ălĭquĭpiam, aliquapiam, aliquodpiam, some, any, some other, any other, C.

Aliquis, aliquid, some one, something, any one, anything; *pl.* some, any, *quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis*, C, if he be any one at all; used partitively, *aliquis vestrum*, — *ex vobis*, *de vobis*, any one of you; with gen. *aliquid falsi*, or agreeing with the adj. *aliquid pulchrum atque præclarum*; joined sometimes with the second person, *exoriare* —, V, let some one arise; (2) some or any other person or thing; (3) something important, *esse aliquem* or *aliquid*, C, to be of some importance; *est aliquid*, O, it is no trifle; *dicere aliquid*, C, to make a not unfounded assertion; *fiet aliquid*, something of consequence will happen, P.T; in the comic dramatists *aliquis*, *quid* sometimes = *aliqui*, *quod*.

Aliquisquam, aliquidquam, anyone, anything, C. L.

Aliquo, some or any whither, T; in some or any other direction, Tc.

Aliquot, some, several, C.

Ălĭquotfārĭam, in some places, Vr.

Ălĭquŏtĭes, several times, C.

*Ălĭquovorsum, in some direction or other, P.

Ălĭtĕr, otherwise, in another way; — *atque*, — *ac*, — *quam*, P. T. C; *non* — *quam si*, *non* — *quam cum*, O. L; *non* — *acsi*, *non* — *nisi*, C; *non* — *ac* = just as, not otherwise than; *alius* —, the one in one way, the other in another, C, used without a comparative sentence; *aliter esse*, to be differently constituted; (2) = *alioquin*, in another case, else, C.

Ălĭŭb, elsewhere, Pl.

Ălĭunde, from some or any other direction, C; *alius* —, the one from this, the other from that quarter; *aliunde* . . . *aliunde*, L.

Ălĭus -a -ud (old form, alis -id, Lc. Ct.), another, other; used distributively, one, another, *aliud est maledicere*, *aliud accusare*; *alii* . . *alii*, some . . others, the one, . . the other; also *alii* . . *reliqui*, C; *alii* . . *quidam*, L; *alii* . . *pars*, S; *alii* . . *alii* . . *nonnulli*, *alii* . . *alii quidam*, C; *aliud alio melius*, one is always better than the other; *alius alia via*, the one in this way, the other in that, L; *alius ex alio*, — *super alium*, — *post alium*, one after another, C. L. S; *alius atque alius*, C, now this, now that, different; *alius* is followed by *ac*, *atque*, *et* = than; after a negative by *nisi*, *quam*, *præter*, or the *abl.*; common and classical phrases are *nihil aliud nisi*, C; *nihil* — *quam*, *quid* — *quam?* L; (2) of another nature, different, *alium facere*, P, to change, transform; *alium fieri*, C, to be transformed; *in alia omnia ire*, *discedere*, *transire*, to dissent from a proposition, be of a contrary opinion, C; (3) the rest, Ca. L; (4) = *alter*, one of two; *alius Ariovistus*, a second Ariovistus, Tc.

Aliusmŏdi, of another kind, C. Ca.

*Aliusvis, aliavis, aliudvis, any other.

Allābor, lapsus, 3. to glide to, come to, flow to C. V.

Allăbōro, 1. to labour at, H.

Allăcrimo, 1. to weep at, V.

Allapsus -ūs, *m.* a gliding approach, H.

Allātro, 1. to bark at; *met.* to reproach loudly, L.

*Allaudābĭlis -e, praiseworthy, P.

*Allaudo, 1. to praise, P.

*Allectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an alluring, enticing, Q.

Allecto, 1. to entice, C.

*Allector -ōris, *m.* one who entices or allures, Co.

Allectus -a -um (*prtcp.* allĕgo), allecti, magistrates elected in addition to a collegium already formed, Vr.

Allēgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sending away, C.

Allēgātus -ūs, *m.* an instigation to fraud, P.

Allēgo, 1. to send to, off, C.Tc; allegati = a deputation, C; (2) to incite, P.T; (3) to relate, to recount, Tc.St.

Allĕgo -ēgi -ectum, 3. to choose, to elect in addition, Ca.L.

Allēgŏrĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀλληγορία), an a l l e g o r y, Q.

*Allĕvāmentum -i, *n.* a means of alleviation, C.

Allĕvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lifting up, Q; (2) a l l e v i a t i o n, C.

Allĕvo, 1. to lift up, to erect, S; (2) to lighten in weight, C; (3) to lighten in mind, to a l l e v i a t e; — *sollicitudines*, C.

*Allex -allĭcis, *m.* the thumb, used sarcastically of a little man; — *viri*, P.

*Allĭātum -i, *m.* a dish made of garlic, P.

Allicĕfăcio, 3. to entice, Sc.

Allĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. to allure, entice, draw to one's self, C.

Allīdo -si -sum, 3. to strike against, dash against, Lc.Ca; *allidi*, to suffer damage, C.

Allĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a tying up; — *arbustorum*, Co; (2) that which ties, a band, St.

Allĭgātor -ōris, *m.* one who ties up, Co.

Allĭgatūra -æ, *f.* a ligature, Co.

Allĭgo, 1. to tie to, bind to, C; (2) to bind, bind up; *lac alligatum*, M, curdled milk; (3) to hold fast, to prevent, to lay under obligation; *furti se alligare*, T, to make one's self guilty of theft.

Allĭno -ēvi -ĭtum, 3. to smear on, or over, C.H.

Allium -i, *n.* garlic, V.

Allŏcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an address, a speaking to, St; (2) consolation, Ct.

Allŏquĭum -i, *n.* exhortation, encouragement, consolation, L.H.

Alloquor -cutus sum, 3. to address, exhort, encourage, C.

Allubesco, 3. *incl.*. to begin to please, P.

Allūceo -xi, 2. to shine at, or upon; *fortuna faculam tibi allucet*, P, offers thee a favourable opportunity.

Allūdĭo, 1. to joke at, to caress, P.

Alludo -ūsi -ūsum, 3. to jest at, to sport with, C.V; (2) used of the motion of waves and winds, *mare litoribus alludit*, C.

Alluo -ŭi, 3. to wash; used of the sea, *alluuntur a mari mœnia*, C.

Allŭvĭes -ei, *f.* a pool caused by the overflow of the sea, L; (2) a l l u v i a l earth, Co.

Allŭvĭo -ōnis, *f.* a l l u v i a l land; earth deposited by water, C.

Almus -a -um, nourishing; — *terra*, — *Venus*, — *Ceres*, fair, gracious, propitious, kind, V.

Alnĕus -a -um, made of alder wood, Vt.

Alnus -i, *f.* the alder; — *cavatæ*, V, ships.

Ălo -ŭi -tum, 3. to nourish, support; met. — *artes*, C; — *civitatem*, Ca.

Ălŏē -ēs, *f.* (ἀλόη), the aloe; *met.* bitterness, Jv.

Ălŏgĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀλογία), unreasonable behaviour, foolishness, Sc.

Alōĭdæ -ārum, *m.* (Ἀλωεῖδαι), the sons of Aloeus, Otus and Ephialtes, V.

Ălōpĕcĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀλωπεκία), from a Greek word signifying fox; a disease in which the hair falls off, common among foxes, Pl.

Ălōpĕcis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀλωπεκίς), a kind of vine, bearing bunches like a fox's tail, Pl.

Alpes -ium, *f.* (*sing.* Alpem, Jv.), the Alps; *adj.* Alpīnus -a -um, L; Alpĭcus -a -um, N.

Alpha, *indel.* *n.* (ἄλφα), the name of the first letter in the Greek alphabet, Jv; *met.* the first of a series, M.

Alphēus -i, *m.* (Ἀλφειός), the principal river of the Peloponnesus; *adj.* Alphēus -a -um, V.

Alphus -i, *m.* (ἀλφός), a white spot on the skin, Cl.

Alsĭōsus -a -um, frosty, freezing easily, Vr.Pl.

Alsius (alsus) -a -um, frosty, cold, Lc.C.

Altānus -i, *m.* a S S.W. wind, St.

Altārĭa -ium, *n.* the slab upon the altar (ara), on which the fire is lighted; (2) an unusually splendid altar, Lc; an altar generally, C.

Alte, highly, deeply; — *cadere*, from a height; met. — *petere*, to seek far and wide; — *perspicere*, to inspect closely, C.

Alter -a -um, one of two, the one, the other; — *pars*, the opposite party, S; *alter* . . . *alter*, the one, the other; also *alter* . . . *iste*, *hic*, or sometimes a *subst.*; (2) as a numeral, the second, C; *alter ab illo*, the second after him, V; *dies vicesimus alter*, C, the 22nd day; *annus* — *ab undecimo*, V. = the twelfth; *unus et alter* = two, C; this and that = *unus atque* —; *unus alterque*, another, a second; *sicut alterum patrem diligit*. C; with neg. *nullum alterum scelestiorem*, P; *alter ego*, a second self; *alterum tantum*, twice as much.

Altercātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dispute, war of words, a l t e r c a t i o n, P.C; (2) a speech intermingled with frequent interrogatories, Q.C.

Altercātor -ōris, *m.* an orator, who throws great part of his speech into an interrogative form, Q.

Altercor, 1. *dep.* (alterco, T.), to dispute, contend in words, quarrel, Ca.L; to crossexamine, C.

Alternis, alternately, by turns, Lc.

Alterno, 1. to perform an action by turns, a l t e r-

nate, *olea fructus alternat*, Pl, bears fruit on alternate years; (2) to hesitate, V.

Alternus -a -um, one after the other, by turns, alternate, interchanging, C; — *sermones*, dialogue, H; — *versibus*, V, in alternate song; *carmen* —, O, the elegiac metre; alternate hexameter and pentameter; (2) in the Roman courts, the prosecutor and prisoner had the privilege of challenging by turns the judges appointed by the prætor; expressed by *alterna consilia*, *alternos judices rejicere*, C, (3) lying over against, opposite, Lc.

Alteruter -tra -trum (altera utera, alterum uterum), one of two, C.

*Alterutrimque, on both sides, in both respects, Pl.

*Alticinctus -a -um, high girt = busy, Ph.

Altilis -e, of domestic animals, fattened, fed up; hence, abs. *altilis* (sc. *avis*), a fowl, H.Jv; (2) rich, P.

Altisonus -a -um, high-sounding, sublime, *Maronis altisoni carmina*, Jv.

Altitonans -ntis (altitonus, Vr.), thundering from on high, Lc.

Altitūdo -inis, *f.* height, — *montium*, C; sublimity, — *orationis*, C; (2) depth, — *fluminis*, Ca; — *animi*, C, secrecy, reserve.

*Altiusculus -a -um, a little too high, St.

Altivolans -ntis, flying high, Lc.

Altor -ōris, *m.* a nourisher, a foster-father, C.

Altrinsĕcus, on the other side, P.

Altrix -icis, *f.* a nurse, foster-mother, C.O.

Altrovorsum, on the other side, P.

Altum -i, *n.* the height, *ex, ab alto* = *e cœlo*; applied to the sea, the deep, C.V; (2) the depth of the sea, *ex — emergere*, C.

Altus -a -um, high; foll. by *acc* and *gen. latera pedem alta*, S; *latera — quinquagenum pedum*, Pl, — *vox*, loud, Ct, *Cæsar alta mente præditus*, C, lofty mind; — *sanguis*, O.V, ancient; (2) deep, — *radix*, C, — *somnus*, L; *ex alto animo*, L, from the bottom of the heart; *ex alto repetere*, C; *petere*, V, to bring from afar; in discourse, far-fetched.

Ālūcĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* an hallucination, self-deception, Sc.

Ālūcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to wander in mind, dream, C.

Ālūmen -inis, *n* alum, Pl.Vt.

Ālūmĭnātus -a -um, — *aqua*, Pl, holding alum in solution.

Ālūmĭnōsus -a -um, rich in alum, St.Pl.

Ălumna -æ, *f.* a foster-daughter, pupil, P.

Ălumnus -i, *m* a pupil, H; foster-child; of a country = inhabitant, C.

Alūta -æ, *f.* a kind of soft leather, Ca; hence, as made of it, a shoe, O; a purse, Jv., an ornamental patch, O.

Alvĕārium -i, *n.* a beehive, V.

*Alveātus -a -um, hollowed like a trough, A.Aug.

*Alveŏlatus -a -um, hollowed like a little trough, Vt.

Alveŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a little hollow; a tray, trough, bucket, Ph; (2) a small tray on which dice were cast, C.

Alvĕus -i, *m* a deep hollow vessel, L; an excavation; the hollow of a tree, V; the hull of a ship, S.L; *met.* a small boat, V; a bathing vessel, C; the bed of a river, V. Lc; a beehive, Co.

Alvus -i, *f* the belly, C; the womb, P; the stomach, C; hence, the excrement, Cl; diarrhœa, Co; (2) a beehive, Vr. Co.

Āmābĭlis -e, amiable, loveable, C.

Āmābĭlĭtas -ātis, P, amiableness.

Āmābĭlĭter, amiably; (2) lovingly, C.

*Āmandātio -ōnis, *f.* a sending away, C

Āmando, 1. to send away, to send to a distance, C.

Āmans -ntis (*prtcp.* amo), — *alicujus*, loving, friendly; — *nomen*, — *verba*, C; *subst.* a lover, T.O.

Ămanter, lovingly, C.

Āmănuensis -is, *m.* a secretary, amanuensis, St

Āmāracinus -a -um, made of marjoram; *amaracinum* (sc. *unguentum*), marjoram ointment, Lc.

Āmāracus -i, *c.* (amaracum -i, *n.* ἀμάρακος), marjoram, V. Ct.

Āmārantus -i, *m.* (ἀμάραντος), the amaranth, O.

Āmāre, bitterly, P.

*Āmārĭtas -ātis, *f.* bitterness, Vt.

*Āmārĭties -ei, *f.* bitterness, Ct.

Āmārĭtūdo -inis, *f.* bitterness of taste, Vr; (2) *met.* that which is bitter, unpleasant, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, — *vocis*, an excessive vehemence, harshness, Q.

Āmāror -ōris, *m.* bitterness, Lc. V.

Āmārus -a -um, bitter in taste; (2) calamitous, — *dies*, Tb; of speech, bitter, biting, — *dictum*, O; of behaviour, rough, ill-tempered, T. C

Āmāsius -ii, *m* a lover, P.

Amăthus -untis, *f.* (Ἀμαθοῦς), a city of Cyprus; *adj* Amathusius -a -um; *abs.* Amathusia, O. Ct. = Venus; Amathusiacus -a -um, O.

Āmātio -ōnis, *f.* sensual love, P.

Āmātor -ōris, *m* one who loves, a friend, — *sapientiæ*, — *pacis*, C; (2) lover of a woman, paramour, T. Pt. C.

*Āmātercŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little lover, P.

Āmātōrie, amorously, P. C.

Āmātōrius -a -um, loving, amorous, C, *abs.* Amatorium -i, *n.* a love potion.

Āmātrix -īcis, *f* a female lover, a mistress, P.

Āmāzon -ŏnis, *f.* an Amazon, one of a supposed nation of warlike females, Amazŏnis -idis, *f.* = Amazon, V, Amazonicus -a -um; Amazonius -a -um, — *vir*, O, Hippolytus, son of an Amazon by Theseus.

Ambactus -i, *m.* a vassal, Cs

Ambĕdo, 3. to eat round, consume utterly, P.

Ambāges -is, *f* (generally *pl* Ambages -um), a going round, circuit, — *variarum*, O, *met* applied to discourse, circumlocution, digression; *missis ambagibus*, H, without circumlocution, obscurity, ambiguity; of actions, *per ambages*, L, in a secret manner.

Ambĕdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat round, consume, V. Tc.

Ambĭgo, 3. to go about or round; (2) to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain, *jus quod ambigitur*, C, (3) to dispute; — *de vero*, C, to contend in words, (1)* to drive round about a place, Tc.

Ambigue, undecidedly, Tc; ambiguously, C.

Ambĭgŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* ambiguity, C.

Ambĭgŭus -a -um, moving from side to side, of doubtful nature, — *Proteus*, — *viri*, O; Centaurs; (2) hesitating, uncertain, insecure, *hoc mihi — est*; *in ambiguo relinquere*, Lc; *non habui ambiguum*, C, I considered it as clear; (3) enigmatical, ambiguous, — *verba*, — *oracula*; *subst* Ambigua -orum, *n.* ambiguities, C; (4) not to be relied on, — *fides*, L; uncertain in result, *res secundæ ambiguæque*, Tc

Ambio -ivi (ii) -itum, 4. to go round, — *terram*, C; (2) to surround, *insulam Euphrates ambit*; (3) to canvass for votes; *magistratum* —, P, to canvass for a magistracy; (4) to seek for goodwill, T. V.

Ambitio -ōnis, *f.* a legal canvass for office (*opp.* ambitus, *q.v.*): (2) the desire to please, and consequent flattery, condescension, H; partiality, L; (3) desire of honour, ambition, C.

Ambitiose, in a condescending manner, C; (2) ambitiously, L.

Ambitiōsus -a -um, twining around, going round, H; — *ornamenta*, H, excessive, unnecessary, (2) desirous of favour, seeking for favour; (3) pleased to be asked and entreated, desirous of honour

ambitious; (4) desirous to please, vain, ostentatious.

Ambĭtus -ūs, *m.* a going round, circuit, — *siderum*, C; (2) a circumference, edge; the small space left round a house, C; (3) of speech, a period, C; — *verborum*, circumlocution; *multos — facere circa rem*, L; (4) the desire of being conspicuous, ostentation; (5) an illegal canvassing or procuring of votes, *accusare aliquem ambitus; causam dicere de ambitu*, of bribery, C.

*Ambĭvium -ii, *n.* a place where two ways meet, Vr.

Ambo -æ -o, both, C.

Ambrŏsĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀμβροσία), the food of the Gods, C.

*Ambrŏsĭăcus -a -um, **ambrosial**, Pl.

Ambrŏsĭus -a -um (ἀμβρόσιος), divine, immortal, **ambrosial**, V.

Ambūbājæ -ārum, *f.* Syrian music women living as prostitutes in Rome, H.

Ambubēja -æ, *f.* wild succory, Cl.

Ambŭlācrum -i, *n.* a walk shaded with trees, P.

*Ambŭlātĭlis -e, moveable, Vt.

Ambŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a walk, C; (2) a promenade, C.

Ambŭlātĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little walk, C; (2) a little promenade, C.

Ambŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who walks about, a pedlar, M.

Ambŭlātōrius -a -um, moveable, going up and down, Pl. Vt.

*Ambŭlātrix -īcis, *f.* a female idler, lounger, A.Aug.

Ambŭlo, 1. to take a walk for recreation; (2) to stride, to walk, to travel, used both of men and animals; *bene ambula*, P, a good journey! — *in jus*, to go before the court; — *maria*, C, to cross.

Ambūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn round, to scorch, to burn up; (2) of wealth, ambustus = lessened; *prope ambustus*, L, one who has only just escaped judicial condemnation; (2) to benumb with cold, Tc.

*Ambustĭo -ōnis, *f.* a burn, scald, Pl.

*Ambustŭlātus -a -um, burned round, roasted, P.

Amellus -i, *m.* the purple Italian starwort, V.

Amens -tis, mad, insane, senseless, — *homo*, — *consilium*.

Āmentia -æ, *f.* insanity, madness, C; folly, H.

Amento, 1. to furnish with a strap, *e.g.* javelins, C; (2) with help of the strap, to throw the missile to a height, P.Aug.

Āmentum -i, *n.* a strap, thong, Cs.

Ames -ĭtis, *m.* a forked pole, for suspending fowlers' nets, H.

Ămĕthystĭnātus -a -um, wearing an amethyst-coloured dress, M.

Ămĕthystĭnus -a -um, amethyst-coloured, M. Jv; (2) set with amethysts, M.

Ămĕthystus -i, *f.* (ἀμέθυστος), an **amethyst**, Pl; (2) a kind of vine, Co.

Amfractus = anfractus, *q.v.*

Ămīca -æ, *f.* a female friend, T; (2) a mistress, T. C.

Ămīce, in a friendly manner; well inclined, C.

Ămĭcĭo -ĭcui (ixi) -ictum, 4. to clothe, wrap round, *aliquem veste* —; *amiciri veste*, C; (2) met. *aliquid chartis* —, H; *arborem vitibus* —, O.

Ămīcĭter, P, = amice, *q.v.*

Ămīcĭtia -æ, *f.* friendship, *amicitiam facere, jungere, gerere, dimittere, dissociare, renunciare*, C.

*Ămīcĭtĭes -ei, *f.* Lc. = amicitia, *q.v.*

*Amico, 1. to make friendly, propitiate, — *numen*, P.Aug.

Ămictus -ūs, *m.* the mode or fashion of dressing; (2) a garment, covering, C; — *nebulæ*, V.

Ămĭcŭlum -i, *n.* an upper garment, cloak, C.

Ămĭcŭlus -i, *m.* Ămĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little friend, C.

Ămīcus -a -um, friendly, well-wishing, inclined, favourable to, — *alicui*, C; *amicum est alicui*, foll. by *inf.* and *acc.* = *placet*, H.

Ămīcus -i, *m.* a friend, well-wisher, patron, C. H; friend to the state, C.L; minister, counsellor, N. St.

Āmissio -ōnis, *f.* a loss, C.

*Āmissus -ūs, *m.* N. = amissio, *q.v.*

Ămĭta -æ, *f.* a father's sister (*opp.* matertera, *q.v.*), an aunt, C. L.

Āmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send away, to let go, P; *alicui noxiam* —, to forgive, P; *tempus* —, C, to let slip an opportunity; (2) to lose, *optimates* —, N, to lose the favour of the patricians.

Ammianus Marcellinus, by birth a Greek, flourished in the latter half of the fourth century A.D., and devoted his life to the profession of arms. He is now chiefly known by his Roman History, a work in the Latin language, originally consisting of thirty-one books, of which only the last eighteen are extant. When complete it comprised the events from the accession of Nerva, A.D. 96, to the death of Valens, A.D. 378; though the fragment now in existence commences with the year 353. The first books can therefore have been little more than an epitome. Though the style of Ammianus is very harsh and impure, his history is in high repute for its accuracy and fairness.

Ammŏdytēs -æ, *m.* (ἀμμοδύτης), a kind of African snake, P.Aug.

Ammōn -ōnis, *m.* (Ἄμμων), the name by which Jupiter was worshipped in the Libyan Oasis of Siwah, under the form of a ram, Ct.

Ammŏnītrum -i, *n.* (ἀμμόνιτρον), natron mixed with sand, Pl.

*Amnĭcŏla -æ, *c.* dwelling by the river side, — *salix*, O.

*Amnĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little river, L.

Amnĭcus -a -um, relating or belonging to a river, Pl.

*Amnigĕna -æ, *m.* river born, P.Aug.

Amnis -is, *m.* a stream of water, a river, C; *secundo amni*, V, with the stream; (2) anything flowing, liquid, V.

Ămo, 1. to love; both of mental and sensual affection, C; to be in love, T. S; *ita me dii ament*, or *amabunt*, T. P, a form of asseveration, so help me God! ellipt. *ita me Jupiter!* P; *se* —, to be self-conceited; *aliquem de re, aliquem in re* —, to be under obligations to any one for . . C; *amo te*, P. T, I am much obliged to you; *amăbo, or amabo te*, P. T. = pray, be so good; (2) to do a thing with pleasure, to be wont, *aurum amat per medios ire satellites*, H.

Ămœne, pleasantly, in regard to smell, P.

Ămœnĭtas -ātis, *f.* pleasantness; esp. of local situation, C; — *mea*, a term of endearment, P.

Ămœnus -a -um, pleasant, delightful; esp. of place, C; *subst.* amœna -orum, Tc, pleasant places; — *vita*, Tc; — *cultus*, luxurious, splendid, L.

Āmōlĭor, 4. *dep.* to move away from a place, get rid of; *se* —, to take one's self off, P. T; — *conjugem*, Tc; (2) to avert, — *periculum*, Pl; *nomen* —, to pass over, L.

Ămōmum -i, *n.* (ἄμωμον), a shrub, from which a costly balsam was prepared, V. O. M.

Amor -ōris, *m.* (amos, P.), love, either mental or sensual, — *erga aliquem, in aliquem*, C; — *alicujus*, H; *amorem habere erga aliquem; aliquem habere in amore; esse in amore alicui; aliquem amore amplecti, prosequi*, C; (2) a darling, *Pompejus amores nostri*, C; (3) a desire, longing, — *consulatus*, C, a wish to become consul; (4) the god Amor, Cupid, O.

Āmōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a removing.

Amŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, remove; — se, to depart, T. L; — *nomen*, L, to pass over silently; — *boves*, H, to steal.

Ampĕlītis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀμπελῖτις), a kind of natural pitch with which vines were smeared to preserve them from worms, Pl.

Amphēmĕrīnus -a -um (ἀμφημερινός), daily, Pl.

Amphĭărāus -i, *m.* (Ἀμφιάραος), a celebrated Argive soothsayer, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochus; *adj.* Amphĭărāēus -a -um, Pt; Amphĭărāīdes -æ, O, = Alcmæon.

Amphĭbŏlĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀμφιβολία), ambiguity, double meaning, C.

Amphĭbrăchys -yos, *m.* (ἀμφίβραχυς), the amphibrachys, a metrical foot thus constituted, ⏑—⏑, Q.

Amphictyŏnes -um, *m.* (Ἀμφικτύονες), the general council of the Greek nation, held first at Thermopylæ and afterwards at Delphi; the Amphictyons.

Amphĭmăcrus -i, *m.* (ἀμφίμακρος), the Cretic foot thus constituted —⏑—, Q.

Amphĭmallum -i, *n.* (ἀμφίμαλλον), a species of woollen cloth, with a long nap on each side, Pl.

Amphīon -ŏnis, *m.* (Ἀμφίων), king of Thebes and husband of Niobe; said to have raised the walls of Thebes by the magical power of his lyre; *arces Amphionis*, O, = Thebes.

Amphĭprostÿlos -i, *m.* (ἀμφιπρόστυλος), a temple, having pillars in front and rear, but none on the sides, Vt.

Amphisbæna -æ, *f.* (ἀμφίσβαινα), a kind of African snake, Pl.

Amphĭtăpa -æ, *f.* (ἀμφιτάπης), a kind of cloth, like the amphimallum, having a long nap on each side, Vr.

Amphĭthălămus -i, *m.* (ἀμφιθάλαμος), an antechamber, Vt.

Amphĭthĕātrālis -e, belonging to the amphitheatre, M.

Amphĭthĕātrĭcus -a -um, = amphitheatralis, *q.v.*

Amphĭthĕātrum -i, *n.* (ἀμφιθέατρον), an amphitheatre, To, St.

Amphĭtrītē -es, *f.* (Ἀμφιτρίτη), the wife of Neptune, goddess of the sea; = sea, O.

Amphĭtrÿo -ōnis, *m.* (Ἀμφιτρύων), king of Thebes and husband of Alcmæna, who bore Hercules to Jupiter; hence, Amphĭtrÿōnĭădēs -æ, Hercules, V. O.

Amphŏra -æ, *f.* (ἀμφορεύς), a two-handled vase, pitcher, or jug, for holding liquids, generally made of clay or glass, H; (2) a Roman fluid measure = 5 gall. 7 pints, C.

Amphŏrālis -e, containing an amphora, Pl.

Amphrÿsus -i, *m.* (Ἄμφρυσος), a stream in Phthiotis, near which Apollo kept the flocks of Admetus, *pastor ab Amphryso*, V, Apollo: *adj.* Amphrÿsĭus -a -um, *— vates*, V, the Sybil.

Amplē, richly, amply, C; (2) splendidly, — *exornare*, — *loqui*, C; (3) *amplius*, more, further, *nihil dico* —; used with numerals without *quam*, — *centum cives*; of time, — *triennium*, — *triennio*, *hoc amplius* = besides; of judicial proceedings, — *pronunciare*, C, to adjourn.

Amplector -exus, 3. *dep.* (P. *pass.*), to surround, embrace, encircle; *se amplecti*, H, to esteem oneself; (2) in discourse, to handle, treat of, *aliquid — plurimis verbis*, C; (3) of understanding, to comprehend, C.

Amplexor, 1. *dep.* (amplexo, P), to surround, encircle, embrace, P. T; to love, honour, C.

Amplexus -ūs, *m.* a surrounding, encircling, C; embrace, V.

Amplĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the putting off of a legal decision, Sc.

Amplĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an enlarging, increasing, C; (2) in rhetoric, amplification, C.

Amplĭfĭcātor -ōris, *m.* one who enlarges, C.

*Amplĭfĭcē, splendidly, Ct.

Amplĭfĭco, 1. to enlarge, amplify, C.

Amplĭo, 1. to make wide, enlarge, increase, H; *aliquem, aliquid* —, C, to adjourn a judicial decision.

Amplĭter, P, = ample, *q.v.*

Amplus -a -um, large, spacious, ample, abundant, much, great, — *pecunia*, C; *quid vultis amplius?* what more do you want? foll. by gen. *amplius negotii*, C; — *morbus*, T, violent; (2) splendid, brilliant, — *res gestæ*; famous, distinguished, — *familia*, — *homo*, C; *amplissimus*, title of consuls, senators, etc; *amplissimus honor*, the consulship, the senatorial dignity; (3) — *orator*, one who speaks with copiousness and dignity, C.

Ampulla -æ, *f.* a flask, bottle, C; (2) bombast, *projicit ampullas*, H.

Ampullācĕus -a -um, bottle-shaped, Pl. Co.

Ampullārĭus -i, *m.* a bottle-maker, P.

*Ampullor, 1. *dep.* to speak bombastically, H.

Ampŭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, amputation, C.

Ampŭto, 1. to cut off, *esp.* of plants, to prune; *met.* to shorten, diminish, — *multitudinem sententiarum; amputata loqui*, to speak disconnectedly, C.

Ămŭlētum -i, *n.* a charm, amulet, Pl.

Ămurca -æ, *f.* (ἀμόργη), the refuse or scum remaining from the pressing of olives, V; *adj.* amurcarius -a -um, A.Aug.

Ămūsĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀμουσία), want of skill in music, Vr.

Ămūsos, -i, *m.* (ἄμουσος), unskilled in music, Vt.

Ămussis -is, *f.* a carpenter's rule; *ad amussim*, exactly, Vr.

*Ămussĭto, 1. to make accurate, P.

Ămussĭum -ii, *n.* a slab fixed up in the manner of a sundial, with the points of the compass marked upon it to show the direction of the wind, Vt.

Ămygdăla -æ, *f.* (ἀμυγδάλη), an almond, Pl; (2) an almond tree, Co; *adj.* *amygdălācĕus -a -um, Pl.

Ămygdălum -i, *n.* (ἀμύγδαλον), an almond, O.

Ămÿlum -i, *n.* (ămūlum), starch, Cl. Pl.

Ămystis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἄμυστις), the emptying of a goblet at a draught, H.

Ăn, or, whether, introduces the second clause of a direct or indirect double question, *utrum superbiam prius memorem an crudelitatem?* C; preceded sometimes by *numquid* or *ne*, *Romam ne venio an hic maneo an Arpinum fugio?* C; without any preceding conj. *eloquar an sileam?* V; used in like manner in indirect interrogations; (2) used in phrases of doubt or hesitation, *dubito* —, *nescio* —, *haud scio* —, = I almost believe, I almost think; (3) *annon*, used in direct questions, *isne est quem quæro, an non?* T; (4) *anne* = an.

Ănăbăthrum -i, *n.* (ἀνάβαθρον), a high seat for beholding spectacles, Jv.

Ănădēma -ătis, *n.* (ἀνάδημα), an ornament, or fillet for the head, Lc.

Ănăglypta -ōrum, *n.* a bas relief, Pl.

Ănagnostēs -æ, *m.* (ἀναγνώστης), a reader aloud, C.

Ănălecta -æ, *m.* (ἀναλέκτης), one who collects crumbs after a meal, M.

Ănălectris -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀνάλεκτρον), a small pillow or cushion for the shoulder, O.

Ănălemma -ătis, *n.* (ἀνάλημμα), a sundial, Vt.

Ănălŏgĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀναλογία), analogy of language, Vt.

Ănălŏgus -a um (ἀνάλογος), analogous, Vr.

Ănancæum -i, *n.* a large drinking cup, a bowl, P.

Ănapæstus -a -um, (ἀνάπαιστος), — *pes*; or *abs.* an anapæst ⏑⏑—, C; anapæstum -i, *n.* sc. *carmen*, C, a poem in anapæstic verse.

Ănăphŏră -æ, *f.* (ἀναφορά), the rising of the

time, O; (β) before the destined time, O; (γ) used in dates, *ante diem VIII. calendas Decembris*, on the VIIIth day before the calends of December, i.e. Nov. 24th; *differre in ante diem*, Sc, to put off to, C; (B) *adv.* (1) in space, before, forwards; (2) of time, before, *paucis mensibus ante*, Ca, a few months before; *multo* — T; *aliquanto* —; *paulo* —, C; foll. by *quam*; *ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es*, a little before thou wast born; very rarely used as an adj. *neque ignari sumus — malorum*, V, of the previous evils.

Anteā (old form, antidea), before, formerly, C sometimes foll. by *quam*, C. L.

Anteambŭlo -ōnis, *m.* a running footman, to clear the way, St. M.

*Antĕcănis -is, *m.* a constellation, the little dog, προκύων, C.

Antĕcăpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to get, receive before, C; to anticipate, S.

Antecēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go before, precede either in space or time, C. T; *prtcp.* used as a *subst.* antecedentia -ium, that which has gone before, C; (2) to surpass, exceed, to distinguish one's self, C.

Antĕcello -ĕre, no *perf.* or *sup.* to distinguish one's self, excel, C.

Antĕcessio -ōnis, *f.* the preceding, the preceding reason, C.

Antĕcessor -ōris, *m. pl.* the vanguard, Ca.

Antecessus -a -um (*prtcp.* antecedo), that which has gone before; *in — dare*, Sc, to pay in advance; so also *in — solvere, accipere*, St.

Antecurro, 3. to run before, Vt.

Antĕcursor -ōris, *m.* one who runs before; *pl.* pioneers, advance guard of an army, Ca.

Antĕĕo -īvi (-ii) -ire (old form, antideo, P. T.), to go before, C. H; (2) to surpass, excel, P. C.; distinguish one's self, Ca; (3) to anticipate, prevent, oppose, Tc.

Antĕfĕro -tŭli -lātum -ferre, to carry before, Tc; (2) to prefer, C; (3) **consilio* —, C, to consider beforehand.

Antĕfixus -a -um, fastened in front, Tc; *subst.* antefixa -ōrum, *n.* L, ornaments fixed on the roofs and gutters of houses.

*Antĕgĕnĭtālis -e, before birth, Pl.

Antĕgrĕdior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go before, C.

*Antĕhăbeo, 2. to prefer, Tc.

Antĕhāc (old form, antidhac, P.), before this time, formerly.

*Antĕlŏgium -i, *n.* prologue, P.

Antĕlūcānus -a -um, happening before daybreak, C.

Antĕmĕrīdiānus -a -um, before noon, C.

Antĕmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send before, Ca.

*Antĕmūnio, 4. to fortify in front.

Antenna -æ, *f.* a sail yard, C. V; (2) the sail with the yard, O.

Antĕpagmentum -i, *n.* the internal finishing and ornament of a building, Vt.

Antĕpes -ĕdis, *m.* *the forefoot, C; (2) = anteambulo, *q.v.* Jv.

Antĕpīlāni -ōrum, *m.* the soldiers who fought in front of the pilani or triarii, *i.e.* the hastati and principes, L.

Antĕpōno -sŭi -sĭtum, 3. to place before, Tc; (2) to prefer, C.

*Antĕpŏtens -tis, very powerful, very fortunate, P.

Antĕrīdes -um, *f.* (ἀντηρίδες), buttresses to support a weak wall, Vt.

Antĕrīdion -i, *n.* (ἀντηρίδιον), a little buttress, Vt.

Antĕrōs -ōtis, *m.* (ἀντέρως), the genius, avenger of slighted love, C.

Antes -ium, *m.* rows, or ranks, *e.g.* of vines, V.

Antĕsignānus -i, *m. pl.* chosen soldiers, whose business it was to protect the standard, Ca; (2) *met.* a leader, C.

Antĕsto (antisto) -stĕti, 1. to surpass; — *se*, to distinguish one's self in.

Antestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, C.

Antĕvĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come before, P; (2) to surpass, P. S; become great, Tc.

Antĕverto -ti -sum, 3. to come or go before, to precede, P. C; (2) to anticipate, hinder by anticipating, C; (3) to prefer, Ca.

Antĕvŏlo, 1. to fly before, V.

Anthēra -æ, *f.* (ἀνθηρά), a drug prepared from flowers, Cl.

Anthĭnus -a -um (ἀνθινός), — *mel*, Pl, made of flowers.

Anthŏlŏgĭca -ōrum, *n.* (ἀνθολογικά), anthology, the title of a book consisting of select extracts.

Anthrăcĭnus -a -um (ἀνθράκινος), black as coal, Vr.

Anthrax -ăcis, *m.* (ἄνθραξ), red cinnabar, Vt.

Anthrōpŏgrăphus -i, *m.* (ἀνθρωπογράφος), a portrait-painter, Pl.

Anthrōpŏphăgus -i, *m.* (ἀνθρωποφάγος), a cannibal, Pl.

Anthўpŏphŏra -æ, *f.* (ἀνθυποφορά), a rhetorical figure, in which the adversary's probable arguments are brought forward and confuted, Sc.

Antĭbăsis -is, *f.* (ἀντίβασις), the hindmost little pillar in the pedestal of the balista, Vt.

Antĭbŏrēus -a -um (ἀντιβόρειος), turned towards the north, Vt.

Antĭchthŏnes -um, *m.* (ἀντίχθονες), the dwellers at the antipodes, Pl.

Antĭcĭpātio -ōnis, *f.* a preconception, innate idea, anticipation, C.

Antĭcĭpo, 1. to take or receive before, anticipate, C.

Antĭcus -a -um, forward, in front, C; (*opp.* posticus).

Antĭcўra -æ, *f.* (Ἀντίκυρα), an island in the Ægæan sea, famous for its hellebore, H. L.

Antidea = antea; antidhac = antehac; antideo = anteeo, *q.v.*

Antĭdŏtum -i, *n.* (ἀντίδοτον), an antidote, Ph. St.

Antĭnŏmĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀντινομία), a contradiction between laws, Q.

Antĭpăthīa -æ, *f.* (ἀντιπάθεια), natural aversion, antipathy, Pl.

Antĭpŏdes -um, *m.* (ἀντίποδες), dwellers at the antipodes, Sc.

Antīquārius -a -um, belonging to antiquity; *subst. m.* and *f.* an antiquary, St. Jv.

Antīque, in an ancient manner, H.

Antīquĭtas -ātis, *f.* antiquity, ancient times, C; (2) *met.* the history of ancient times; *pl.* = the ancients, C; (3) the ancient virtue, C; (4) great age.

Antīquĭtŭs, formerly, in ancient times, Ca; (2) from antiquity, L.

Antīquo, 1. to leave in its former state; — *legem*, to reject a bill, C.

Antīquus -a -um, what has formerly existed, but exists no longer, old, ancient; *antiqui*, the ancients, *esp.* the ancient authors, C; (2) = *vetus*, old, yet still existing; *antiquum obtinere*, P. T, to adhere to the old way of living; (3) old, with the sense of simple, pure, virtuous, C; honourable, famous, V.

Antĭsŏphista -æ (ἀντισοφιστής), a counter-sophist, one who takes an opposite view, St.

Antistes -stĭtis, *c.* a presiding priest or priestess, C; (2) master in any art, — *artis dicendi*, C.

Antistĭta -æ, *f.* a presiding priestess, C. O.

Antĭthĕton -i, *n.* (ἀντίθετον), a figure of rhetoric, antithesis, opposition, C.

Antlia -æ, *f.* (ἀντλία), a pump, St. M.

*Antōniaster -tri, *m.* an imitator of the oratory of Antonius, C.

Antōnīnus -i, *m.* a name of several Roman emperors, the most notable of whom are Antoninus Pius, born A.D. 86; succeeded the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 138; *ob.* A.D. 161; and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, born A.D. 121; succeeded Antoninus, A.D. 161; *ob.* A.D. 180.

Antōnius -a -um, — *gens*, the name of a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian, of which the

latter alone attained to eminence. Its most distinguished members were: (1) M. Antonius, born B.C. 143, cons. 99; put to death by Marius and Cinna, 87. He is usually known by the title of "the orator;" and is introduced by Cicero as a speaker in the dialogue De Oratore. He was rather a soldier and statesman than a professed advocate, and his speeches are described as more remarkable for energy than for literary polish. (2) C. Antonius, second son of the preceding, was the friend of Catiline, and usually supposed to have been implicated in the conspiracy. He was colleague with Cicero in the consulship, B.C. 63, and was gained over to the side of the latter by the promise of the province of Macedonia. The date of his death is unknown. (3) M. Antonius Triumvir, grandson of No. 1, by his eldest son, was probably born B.C. 83, and brought up in the house of Lentulus, one of the Catilinarian conspirators. He was soon noted for the profligacy and extravagance which distinguished him through life. He attached himself to Cæsar, under whom he served in Gaul and elsewhere; whose interests he advanced as tribune of the people, 49, and by whom he was more than once intrusted with the command of Italy. The hostility manifested against him by Cicero in the orations called Philippics, deserves notice at this point; in 44, Antony was consul with Cæsar, after whose murder, in that year, he appeared likely to occupy the position of the first man in the state, till the appearance of Octavianus, grand nephew and adopted son of the dictator (*vide* Augustus). After a short contest, the rivals were reconciled, through the mediation of Lepidus, who, with them, formed what was called the First Triumvirate, 43; and the bargain was ratified by the proscription of the enemies of each. The victory over Brutus and Cassius at Philippi was gained chiefly by the military skill of Antony, who afterwards met with the celebrated Cleopatra, in Cilicia, and followed her to Egypt. A quarrel with Octavius was followed by a reconciliation, in pledge of which Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague, and agreed to take the eastern provinces as his share of the empire. A second rupture with Octavius took place B.C. 37, but was healed by the intervention of Octavia. In 37, the Triumvirate was renewed for a second term of five years, though the event was immediately followed by the divorce of Octavia, the self-abandonment of Antony to the charms and the influence of Cleopatra, and his adoption of all the splendour and luxury of an Asiatic king. A final quarrel ensued, which, after much preparation on both sides, ended in Antony's defeat at the naval battle of Actium, September 31, and the suicide of Antony and Cleopatra in Egypt in the ensuing year.

Antŏnŏmăsĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀντονομασία), a figure of speech, by which an epithet of a person is put in place of his name; *e.g.* Eversor Carthaginis for Scipio, Q.

Antrum -i, *n.* (ἄντρον), a cave, O. V; the hollow of a tree, V; a litter, sedan, Jv.

Ănūbis -is, *m.* an Egyptian god, represented with a dog's head, — *latrator*, V.

Ănŭlāre -is, *n.* (*sc.* genus coloris), a kind of white colour, Pl.

Ănŭlārius -a -um, belonging to a seal ring; — *scalæ*, a place in Rome, St; *subst.* Ănŭlārius -i, *m.* a ring maker.

Ănŭlātus -a -um, beringed, provided with rings, P.

Ănŭlus -i, *m.* a ring, *esp.* a finger or signet ring, P. T; *jus anulorum*, St, the dignity of a knight, who wore a gold ring; — *invenit*, he became a knight, C; (2) applied to hair, a ringlet, M.

Ānus -i, *m.* the rump, backside, C.

*Ānus -i, *m.* a ring, P.

Ănus -ūs, *f.* an old woman, C; sybil, H; sometimes *adj.* — *matrona*, St; — *cerva*, O.

Anxie, anxiously, S.

Anxĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* anxiety, anxiousness, C (2) grief, anguish, O; (3) anxious accuracy, Q.

Anxĭfer -a -um, causing anxiety, anxious, C.

Anxĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* anxiousness, C.

Anxĭus -a -um, anxious, uneasy; — *habere aliquem*, Tc, to make anxious; the cause of anxiety is put in the *gen.* and *abl.* with or without *de*; (2) causing anxiety or anguish, O. V.

Ăŏnĭa -æ, *f.* (Ἀονία), a tract of Bœotia, which contained the mountain of Helicon and the fountain Aganippe; *Aones montes*, V, Bœotian; Ăŏnis -ĭdis, *f.* a Bœotian woman, and *pl.* the Muses, O; Ăŏnĭus -a -um, Bœotian; — *vir*, O, Hercules; — *juvenis*, O, Hippomenes; — *deus*, O, Bacchus; — *aquæ*, O, Aganippe.

Aornos -i, *m.* the lake of Avernus, V.

Ăpăge, away with thee! be off! T. P.

Ăparctĭas -æ, *m.* (ἀπαρκτίας), the north wind, Pl.

Ăpēlĭōtes -æ, *m.* (ἀπηλιώτης), the east wind, Pl.

*Ăpennīnĭcŏla -æ, *c.* an inhabitant of the Apennines, V.

Ăpennīnĭgĕna -æ, *c.* one born upon the Apennines, O.

Ăpennīnus -i, *m.* the chain of the Apennines, O. V.

Ăper -ri, *m.* a wild boar, O; prov. *uno saltu duos apros capere*, P, to kill two birds with one stone; *apros immittere liquidis fontibus*, V, for something absurd and perverse.

Ăpĕrio -pĕrui -pertum, 4. to uncover, to lay bare, to expose to view, C; — *occulta*, to make known, C; — *sententiam suam*, to pronounce, C; — *casus futuros*, O, to predict; *se* —, or *aperiri*; to reveal one's real disposition; (2) to open what was shut, — *fores*, — *ostium*, — *epistolam*, T. C, — *ludum*, C, to open a school; *locum* — *asylum*, L, to throw open as an asylum; — *locum*, to make accessible, S. L.

Ăperte, openly; — *vincere*, O, in the open field; — *dicere*, C, clearly, distinctly.

Ăpertio -ōnis, an opening, Vr.

*Ăperto, 1. *freq.* to lay bare entirely, P.

Ăpertūra -æ, *f.* an opening, aperture, Vt.

Ăpertus -a -um (*prtcp.* aperio), uncovered; — *naves*, C, undecked; — *cœlum*, V, cloudless; — *latus*, *humeros*, Ca, unshielded, exposed; met. — *ad reprehendendum*, obnoxious to censure, C; (2) unclosed, open; *subst.* Apertum -i, *n.* the open country; (3) clear, unconcealed, manifest, — *actio*; — *narratio*, distinct; of character, frank, openhearted, — *homo*, C; *in aperto esse*, (*a*) to be evident, S; (*b*) to be practicable, Tc.

Ăpex -ĭcis, *m.* the point or apex of the priestly cap; hence, the cap itself, L; a hat, helmet, or head covering, C. V. H; (3) the summit or top of a mountain, Jv; of a tree, V; (4) *met.* the highest ornament, or honour, — *senectutis*, C.

Ăpexăbo -ōnis, *m.* a kind of sausage, Vr.

Ăphærĕma -ătis, *n.* (ἀφαίρεμα), a coarse kind of grits, Pl.

Aphractus -i, *f.* (ἄφρακτος), a long undecked boat, C.

Aphrŏdīsia -ōrum, *n.* (ἀφροδίσια), the festival of Venus or Aphrodite, P.

Ăphrŏnĭtrum -i, *n.* (ἀφρόνιτρον), the froth of saltpetre, Pl.

Aphthæ -ārum, *f.* (ἄφθαι), an eruption in the mouth, thrush, Cl.

Ăpĭcus -a -um, relating to parsley, like parsley, A.Aug.

Ăpĭanus -a -um, relating or belonging to bees, Pl.

Ăpĭārium -ii, *n.* an apiary, bee-hive, Co.

Ăpĭārĭus -ii, *m.* one whose business it is to attend to bees, Pl.

Ăpĭastrum -tri, *n.* balm, a plant in which bees delight, Co. Pl.

*Ăpĭātus -a -um, spotted, sprinkled, Pl.

Āpica -æ, *f.* (ἄπεικος), a sheep without wool on the belly, Vr.

Ăpĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a little bee, P.

Ăpĭna -æ, *f.* a poor small town in Apulia; hence, *prov.* = trifle, M.

Ăpis -is, *f.* a bee, O. V.

Ăpiscor, aptus, 3. *dep.* to pursue with zeal, P; (2) to attain to, lay hold of, P. C; (3) to perceive, Lc.

Ăpĭum -i, *n.* parsley, H.

Aplūda -æ, *f.* chaff, or bran, Pl.

Ăplustre -is, *n.* the carved stern of a ship, with its ornaments, Lc.

Aplysiæ -ārum, *f.* (ἀπλυσίαι), an inferior kind of sponge, Pl.

Ăpoclēti -ōrum, *m.* (ἀπόκλητοι), among the Ætolians a select committee of the council, L.

Ăpŏdȳtērĭum -i, *n.* (ἀποδυτήριον), the room in the bath for taking off the clothes, C.

Ăpŏgæus -a -um (ἀπόγαιος), — *venti*, Pl, blowing from the land.

Ăpŏgrăphon -i, *n.* (ἀπόγραφον), a transcript, copy, Pl.

Ăpŏlactĭzo, 1. (ἀπολακτίζω), to spurn with the foot, despise, P.

Apollo -ĭnis, *m.* the god Apollo; *adj.* Apollinaris, C, sacred to Apollo; Apollineus, pertaining to Apollo, O; — *urbs*, O, Delos; — *proles*, Æsculapius; — *rates*, Orpheus; — *ars*, prophecy; the art of medicine; the Ludi Apollinares were yearly celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo, on the 5th of July; Apollĭnar -āris, *n.* L, a temple of Apollo.

Ăpŏlŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a narrative in the form of a fable or apologue, Q.

*Ăpŏlŏgo, 1. (ἀπολέγω), to scorn, spurn, Sc.

Ăpŏlŏgus -i, *m.* (ἀπόλογος), a narrative, P; (2) the Æsopic fable, C.

Ăpŏphŏrēta -ōrum, *n.* (ἀποφόρητα), presents given to guests, especially at the time of the Saturnalia, St.

Ăpŏphȳgis -is, *f.* (ἀποφυγή), the curving or swelling of a column from top to bottom, Vt.

Ăpŏprŏēgmenon -i, *n.* (ἀποπροηγμένον), in the philosophy of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected, C.

Ăpŏsĭōpēsis -is, *f.* (ἀποσιώπησις), a sudden break or silence in the midst of a speech, Q.

Aposphrāgisma -ătis, *n.* (ἀποσφράγισμα), the device engraved upon a seal, Pl.

Ăpostēma -ătis, *n.* (ἀπόστημα), an abscess, Pl.

Ăpostrŏphe -ēs, *f.* (ἀποστροφή), an apostrophe, Q.

Ăpŏthēca -æ, *f.* (ἀποθήκη), a store-room, magazine, especially for wine, H. C.

Ăpŏthĕsis, Vt. = apophygis, *q.v.*

Apparāte, with much preparation, splendidly, C.

Appărātĭo -ōnis, *f.* preparation, C.

Appărātus -ūs, *m.* a preparation, preparing; (2) the instrument of preparation, an apparatus; (3) pomp, magnificence on public occasions, C.

Appărātus -a -um (*prtcp.* apparo), prepared, ready; of things, well supplied, furnished splendid, C. L; (3) of discourse, laboured, far fetched, C.

Appārĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to become visible, to appear, C; (2) to be visible, to be manifest, *prtcp.* apparens = visible; *apparet*, and *res apparet*, it is plain, it is certain, C; (3) to appear with as a servant, to serve, wait upon.

*Appărio, 3. to get, obtain, Lc.

Appārĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a waiting upon, serving, C; (2) a servant, household of servants, C.

Appārĭtor -ōris, *m.* a servant; especially a public servant, *e.g.* a lictor, C.

*Appārĭtūra -æ, *f.* a serving, service, St.

Appăro, 1. to prepare for, get ready for, provide, C. P. T.

Appellatio -ōnis, *f.* an addressing, in order to make a request, Ca; (2) legal, an appeal, C; — *tribunorum*, C, = ad tribunos; (3) a calling by name, and hence a name, appellation; (4) pronunciation, C.

Appellator -ōris, *m.* an appellant, C.

Appellĭto, 1. *freq.* to be accustomed to name, Tc.

Appello, 1. to address, accost; *aliquem — literis*, in writing; especially with the idea of a request; *aliquem — de aliqua re*, to incite to a bad action; to accuse; (2) to make an appeal to a higher court, C; (3) to call by name, C; (4) to mention, declare, make known, C; (5) to pronounce, C.

Appello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to drive to, bring to; *animum ad aliquid* —, to direct the mind to anything, T; (2) to land, *navis appellit*, *appellitur ad locum*, C. Tc; or of the sailor, *appellere navem*, C; *appellere nave*, St, *appellere*, abs. H.

*Appendĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little addition, C.

Appendix -ĭcis, *f.* an appendage to anything, C.

Appendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh to; — *verba*, to have regard to their force, C.

Appĕtens -tis, (*prtcp.* appeto), desirous of, C; desirous of gold, avaricious, C.

Appetenter, desiringly, C.

Appĕtentĭa -æ, *f.* desire, longing, C.

Appĕtītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a seizing, grasping, C; a passionate desire, C.

Appetītus -ūs, *m.* a passionate longing, passion, appetite, C.

Appĕto -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 3. to grasp at, seize on; abs. *appetere*, to seize the hand in order to kiss it, C; to come or go to a place, — *Europam*, C; (2) to attack, — *aliquem ferro*, C; (3) to long for, desire passionately, C; (4) to approach, *dies appetebat*, Ca.

Appingo -inxi -ictum, 3. to paint to, or upon, H; to write in addition, C.

Appius -ii, *m.* Appia -æ, *f.* a Roman prænomen, common in the *gens.* Claudia, *vid.* Claudius; *adj.* Appius -a -um, — *via*, the celebrated road from Rome to Capua, afterwards extended to Brundusium, constructed A.U.C. 440 by the Censor, App. Claudius Cæcus — *aqua*, a conduit constructed by the same, L; *Appii forum*, a small town in Latium, on the Via Appia; Appias -ădis, *f.* the statue of a nymph which stood at the commencement of the aqueduct, near which was a temple of Venus, the statues in which are called by O, Appiades deæ; *adj.* Appianus -a -um, — *libido*, L.

Applaudo -si -sum, 3. to clap the hands, applaud, C.

*Applausor -ōris, *m.* one who applauds, Pl.

Applĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* inclination, C; (2) clientship, C; *jus applicationis*, the patron's right to inherit the client's effects.

Applicatus -a -um, (*prtcp.* applico), applied to, lying near, L; (2) inclined to, C.

Applĭco -āvi (-ui) -ātum (-ĭtum), 1. to add to, apply to, place to or near, join to, put to, C; (2) *met.* *se* —, *animum* —, to apply, or devote one's self to; *se ad alicujus familiaritatem* —, C; (3) *navem* —; or, abs. *applicari*, to land, to bring to land.

Applōro, 1. to lament, deplore, H.

Appōno -sui -sĭtum, 3. to place near, to put to, C; (2) to apply, add to, — *vitiis modum*, C; (3) to appoint to a duty or office, *custodem me Tullio*, —, C; (4) to reckon as, consider as, *aliquid lucro* —, H.

*Apporrectus -a -um, extended near, O.

*Apportātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing, or carrying to, Vt.

Apporto, 1. to carry, bring to, C; *apporto adventum*, P, = advenio.

Apposco, 3. to ask in addition, H. T.

Apposite, appropriately, appositely, C.

Appŏsĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* appono), situated, or lying near, Tc; (2) fit, appropriate, apposite, C.

Appōtus -a -um, very drunk, P.

Apprĕcor, 1. *dep.* to worship, pray to, H.

Apprĕhendo -di -sum, 3. to seize, lay hold of, T. C; in discourse, *quidquid apprehenderam*, C, whatever I had brought forward; (2) in war, to take possession of, Ca.

Apprime, by far, above all, exceedingly, P. T. N.

Apprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press on, Tc.

Apprŏbātio -ōnis, *f.* approbation, approval, assent, satisfaction, C.

Apprŏbātor -ōris, *m.* one who approves, or assents, C.

Apprŏbe, 1. very well; *illum — novisse*, P.

Apprŏbo, 1. to approve of, assent to, C; (2) to prove, to establish, C.

*Apprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to promise in addition, C.

Apprŏpĕro, 1. to hasten, accelerate, L; (2) to hasten to a place, P.

Apprŏpinquātio -ōnis, *f.* an approach (in time), C.

Apprŏpinquo, 1. to approach, draw near; of place, C; of time, C. Ca.

Appugno, 1. to storm, assault; — *castra*, Tc.

Appuleius, or Apuleius, a Latin author of the second century A.C., born at Madaura, an African town, on the borders of Numidia. His father left him an ample fortune, which he seems to have increased by marriage. He was in early life a great traveller, and took every opportunity of acquiring religious and philosophical knowledge. Certain philosophical works and translations ascribed to him show that he was a warm partisan of the Platonic philosophy. His principal work, however, is entitled "Metamorphoseon, seu de Asino Aureo Libri XI.," a romance, once of great popularity, and in which a satirical element is very prominent.

Appūlia -æ, *f.* a country in the south of Italy, now Calabria; *adj.* Appūlĭcus -a -um, — *mare*, H, the Adriatic Sea; Appūlus -a -um, H.

Appulsus -ūs, *m.* a landing, L; (2) an approach, C; (3) the influence produced by an approach, — *caloris*, C.

Aprīcātio -ōnis, *f.* a basking in the sun, C.

Aprīcĭtas -ātis, *f.* sunniness, sunshine, warmth, Pl. Co.

Aprīcor, 1. *dep.* to sun one's self, C.

Aprīcus -a -um, open to the sun, sunny, C; *in apricum proferre*, to bring to light, H.

Aprīlis -is, *m.* the month of April, O.

Aprīnus -a -um, relating or belonging to a wild boar, Pl.

Aprūgnus -a -um, belonging to a wild boar, P.

Aptatus -a -um, (*prtcp.* apto), fitted, appropriate, C.

Apte, fitly, appropriately.

Apto, 1. to fit to, adapt to, adjust, H. V; (2) to prepare, get ready, — *classem velis*, V.

Aptus -a -um, (1) (*prtcp.* from an obsolete verb, Apo), fastened to, Lc; — *ex aliqua re*, dependent upon, C, joined together; *poet.* provided, furnished with, *apta pennis* = winged; (2) *adj.* fitted to, accommodated to, apt, appropriate, fit, C.

Apud, *prep.* with *acc.* at, near, by, with; chiefly used of persons, — *me*, in my house; met. *apud me valet antiquorum auctoritas*, C; — *se esse*, P. T, to be himself, to be in full possession of his faculties; *apud nostros justitia culta est*, among us; of a literary reference, — *Xenophontem*, in Xenophon; before, in presence of, — *judices*; (2) occasionally used of place, — *forum*; — *mensam*; (3) very rarely = *ad*, of motion, to a place, *eo apud hunc*, P.

Ăpyros -on, (ἄπυρος), — *sulphur*, prepared without fire, Pl.

Ăqua -æ, *f.* water, *aqua et igni interdicere alicui*, C; *arcere aliquem*, Tc, to cease all communication with any one, to make him an outlaw; *aquam et terram petere*, L, to demand submission; — *præbere*, H, to invite to a dinner, entertain; — *aspergere alicui*, P, to infuse fresh courage into; (2) in a less general sense; the sea, *ad* —, C, on the sea coast; — *secundā*, L, with the stream; rain, tears; *aqua hæret*, C, the water stops, *i.e.* in the water-clock = I am at a loss; — *dare*, to give time for speaking, Pl; *aqua intercus*, dropsy, C; *aquæ*, pl. C, medicinal springs or baths.

Aquæductio -ōnis, *f.* an aqueduct, Vt.

Ăquæductus -us, *m.* an aqueduct, C; (2) the right of conveying water to a place, C.

Ăquālĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small water vessel; hence, the belly, Pr.

Ăquālis -e, watery; *subst.* aqualis -is, (*c.*) a wash-bowl, P.

Aquæmanālis -is, *m.* (*sc.* urceus), a wash-hand bason, Vr.

Ăquārius -a -um, belonging to water, C; *subst. m.* a water-carrier, Vr; the constellation so called, H.

Ăquatĭcus -a -um, living in water, aquatic, Pl; full of water, watery, O.

Ăquātĭlis -e, living or growing in the water, C.

Ăquātio -ōnis, *f.* a fetching of water, Ca; a place whence water may be fetched, C.

Ăquatus -a -um, watery, thin, Pl; *adv.* aquate, Pl.

Ăquĭfŏlius -a -um, having pointed leaves; hence, aquifolia -æ, *f.* the holly, Pl; *ilex aquifolium*, Linn.

Ăquĭla -æ, *f.* an eagle; (2) an eagle, as the standard of the Roman legions; (3) the upper parts of a building, supporting the gable, Tc.

*Aquilentus -a -um, full of water, moist, Vr.

Ăquĭlex -ĕgis, *m.* a conduit or water inspector,

Ăquĭlĭfer -ĕri, *m.* an eagle or standard-bearer, Ca.

Ăquĭlīnus -a -um, relating to an eagle, P.

Ăquĭlo -ōnis, *m.* the north wind; *met.* the north, C; *adj.* Ăquĭlōnāris -e, northern, C; *aquilonius*, belonging to Aquilo, Pt; — *proles*, Calais and Zetes.

Ăquĭlus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, P.

Ăquor, 1. *dep.* to fetch water, Ca.

Ăquōsus -a -um, full of water, watery, O. V; — *mater*, O, Thetis.

Ăquŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little water, P. C.

Āra -æ, *f.* an elevation for a religious use; — *virtutis*, C; a monument, — *sepulchri*, V, a funeral pile; (2) an altar, *aræ et foci*, hearths and homes; *met.* place of refuge, shelter, C.

Ărăbĭa -æ, *f.* (Ἀραβία), Arabia; *adj.* Arabĭcus -a -um, P. Pl; *adv.* Arabice, P; Arabius -a -um, P; Arabs -ăbis, Pt; Arabes, Arabi, the Arabians.

*Ărābĭlis -e, that can be ploughed, arable, Pl.

Ăræostȳlos -on (ἀραιόστυλος), having pillars far apart, Vt.

Ărānĕa -æ, *f.* a spider, P. V; (2) the spider's web, P. O.

*Ărānĕŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little spider, C.

*Ărānĕŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a little spider, V.

Ărānĕōsus -a -um, full of cobwebs, Ct; (2) like a cobweb, Pl.

Ărānĕus -i, *m.* a spider, Lc.

Ărānĕus -a -um, relating to a spider, Pl; *subst.* araneum -i, *n.* a cobweb, Ph.

Ărātio -ōnis, *f.* ploughing, agriculture, C; (2) a ploughed field; arationes = the public domains let at a rent of one-tenth of their produce, C.

*Ărātiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small estate, P.

Ărātor -ōris, *m.* a ploughman, a husbandman; used *adj.* — *taurus*, O; (2) aratores, tenants of the arationes, *q.v.* C.

*Ărātro, 1. to plough in the seed.

Ărātrum -i, *n.* the plough, V. C.

Ărātus -i, *m.* (Ἄρατος), a Greek poet, born in Cilicia, whose astronomical poem Φαινόμενα was translated by Cicero; Aratēa -orum, *n.* a Latin name of the poem, C.

Arbĭter -ri, *m.* a witness, spectator, auditor; *sine arbitris; remotis arbitris*, alone; (2) an umpire, arbitrator; (3) master, lord, — *imperii*, O; — *bibendi*, H, ruler of the feast.

*Arbitra -æ, *f.* a female witness, H.

Arbĭtrārius -a -um, uncertain, insecure, P; *adv.* arbitrario, P.

Arbĭtrātus -ūs, *m.* approval, will, choice, wish; *tuo arbitratu*, according to thy command, C.

Arbĭtrium -i, *n.* the umpire's decision; hence generally, decision, C; (2) power, will, free choice, P. C; (3) *arbitria funeris*, the cost of a funeral, C.

Arbitror, 1. *dep.* (*pass.* P. C. arbitro, P), to hear, perceive, P; (2) to give a decision as umpire; *fidem alicui arbitrari*, P, to give credit to; to express an opinion as witness; (3) to think, be of opinion, C.

Arbor -ŏris, *f.* (*poet.* arbos), a tree; — *fici*, C, a fig tree; — *Jovis*, the oak; — *Phœbi*, the laurel; — *Palladis*, the olive, O; (2) met. — *infelix*, C, the gallows; — *mali*, V, a mast; *arbor*, V, a rudder.

Arbŏrĕus -a -um, relating to trees, V.

Arbuscŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little tree, bush, Vr; (2) the crest of the peacock, Pl.

Arbustīvus -a -um, — *vitis*, fastened to a tree; — *locus*, planted with trees, Co.

Arbustum -i, *n.* a plantation, C; (2) *pl.* sometimes = arbores.

Arbustus -a -um, full of trees, C.

Arbŭtĕus -a -um, relating to the arbutus, O. V.

Arbŭtum -i, *n.* the fruit of the strawberry, or arbute tree; (2) = arbutus, *q.v.*

Arbŭtus -i, *f.* the strawberry or arbute tree, V.

Arca -æ, *f.* a chest, box, C; coffin, L; money coffer, H. Jv; sometimes = money itself, C; a cell for close imprisonment, C.

Arcădĭa -æ, *f.* (Ἀρκαδία), a country of Peloponnesus; *adj.* Arcadius -a -um; Arcadĭcus -a -um; — *deus*, Pan, Pt; — *juvenis*, Jv, a simpleton; — *virgo*, O, Arethusa; Arcas -ădis, V; — *tyrannus*, O, Lycaon; *subst.* M, Mercury; Arcădes -um, *m.* C, the Arcadians.

Arcāno, secretly, C.

Arcānus -a -um, silent, trusty; — *homo*, P; — *non*, O; (2) secret, L. H; *subst.* arcanum -i, *n.* a secret, H. O.

Arcĕo -cui -ctum, 2. to shut in, shut up, C; (2) to prohibit access to, to keep at a distance. C. H; to hinder, prevent.

Arcĕra -æ, *f.* a covered waggon for sick people, Vr.

Arcessītor -ōris, *m.* one who calls or fetches, Pl.

Arcessītus -a -um, *m.* (*prtcp.* arcesso), sought for a distance, far fetched, — *dictum*, L.

Arcesso -īvi -ītum, 3. to fetch or call to a place, to summon; *homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo*, P, brings misfortune upon his own head; — *fabulas longe*, Ph, brings from far; (2) to summon to a court of justice; — *capitis*, C, to charge with a capital crime.

Archĕtȳpus -a -um, (ἀρχέτυπος), original, Jv. M.

Archigallus -i, *m.* a high priest of Cybele, Pl.

Archilŏchus -i, *m.* (Ἀρχίλοχος), a Greek satiric poet, inventor of iambic verse; *adj.* Archilochius -a -um, Archilochian; *met.* sharp, biting, C.

Archimăgīrus -i, *m.* (ἀρχιμάγειρος), head cook, Jv.

Archimīmus -i, *m.* (ἀρχίμιμος), chief mimic or buffoon, St.

Archipīrāta -æ, *m.* (ἀρχιπειρατής), chief pirate, C.

Architectŏnĭce -ēs, *f.* (ἀρχιτεκτονική, *sc.* τέχνη), architecture, Q.

Architectŏnĭcus -a -um, (ἀρχιτεκτονικός), relating to architecture, Vt.

Architector. 1. *dep.* to build, C; *met.* to prepare, provide, — *voluptates*, C.

Architectūra -æ, *f.* architecture, C.

Architectus -i, *m.* architecton -ŏnis (ἀρχιτέκτων), an architect, master-builder, C; (2) an inventor, author, maker, C; (3) a master in cunning, P.

Archōn -ontis, *m.* (ἄρχων), the Archon, the chief magistrate of Athens, C.

Arcĭpŏtens -ntis, mighty with the bow; surname of Apollo, P. Aug.

Arcĭtĕnens -ntis, holding the bow; epithet of Apollo and Diana, V. O.

Arct . . . = art . . . *q.v.*

Arctos -i, *f.* (ἄρκτος), the great and little bear, V. O; (2) the north pole, O; (3) the night, Pt.

Arctōus -a -um, (ἀρκτῷος), belonging to the north pole, northern, M.

Arctūrus -i, *m.* the brightest star of the constellation Bootes, C; (2) = Bootes, V.

Arcuātim, like a bow, Pl.

Arcuātus -a -um, (*prtcp.* arcuo), bent like a bow, L.

Arcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a casket for money, jewels, or perfume, C; (2) the bellows of an organ, Vt.

*Arculārius -i, *m.* a casket maker, P.

Arcuo, 1. to bend or shape like a bow, L.

Arcus -ūs, *m.* a bow, C. V; (2) the rainbow, C; (3) arch, vault, triumphal arch; (4) any thing bowed or curved, O. V; (5) a mathematical arch, Sc; the parallel circles which bound the zones of the earth, O.

Ardea -æ, *f.* a heron, V.

Ardĕlio -ōnis, *m.* a busy trifler, M.

Ardens -tis (*prtcp.* ardeo), hot, glowing, O; — *oculi*, V; of wine, fiery, H; (2) of any passion, ardent, — *dolor*, Lc; — *avaritia*, C.

Ardenter, hotly, violently, C.

Ardeo, arsi -sum, (2) to burn, glow, *ignis* —, H; (2) *met.* to sparkle, glitter, C. V; of war, *Syria bello ardet*, C; *ardet conjuratio*, C, is in flames; used of sickness, C; of love, V; to be strongly affected, to burn with.

Ardĕŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little heron, Pl.

Ardesco, 3. *inch.* to take fire, kindle, V.

*Ardĭfer -era -ĕrum, flame bearing, burning, Vr.

*Ardŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* steepness, Vr.

Ardor -ōris, *m.* flame, burning, heat, C; (2) met. — *oculorum*; — *stellarum*, the brilliancy; ardour of passion and desire, — *cupiditatum*, C, passionate love; also, O, the object beloved.

Ardŭus -a -um, steep; *subst.* arduum, a steep ascent, L; (2) *poet.* = lofty; (3) *met.* that which is difficult of attainment, arduous, S. Tc.

Ārĕa -æ, *f.* an unoccupied spot of ground, area; (1) a site for a house, C; (2) the court-yard, Pl; (3) a spot set apart for games, H; (4) a threshing floor, C; (5) a floor for catching birds, P; (6) a bare place on the head, Cl. M.

Ārefăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to make dry, Lc.

Ărēna -æ, *f.* sand; prov. *arenæ mandare semina*, O, of a fruitless undertaking; a sandy place, C; the sea coast, O; the area of the amphitheatre, which was strewn with sand, St; the combat in the amphitheatre itself, Tc.

Ărēnācĕus -a -um, sandy, Pl.

Ărēnārius -a -um, relating to sand, sandy; *subst.* arenaria -æ, *f.* a sand pit, C.

Ărēnātio -ōnis, *f.* a plastering with fine sand, Vt.

Ărēnātus -a -um, mixed with sand, A. Aug; *subst.* arenatum -i, *n.* mortar mixed with sand, Vt.

*Ărĕnĭvăgus -a -um, wandering in sandy deserts, P.Aug.
Ărēnōsus -a -um, sandy, O.
*Ărēnŭla -æ, f. dim. a grain of fine sand, Pl.
Ărĕo, 2. to be dry, L. O; to be faint with thirst, H.
Ărĕŏla -æ, f. dim. a little open space, Pl; a small garden bed, Co.
Ărĕŏpăgus -i, m. (ἄρειος πάγος), Mars'-hill at Athens, upon which the court called Areopagus held its sittings, C; hence, Ărĕŏpăgītes -æ, m. C, a member of the court.
Arepennis -is, m. a half acre of land, Co.
Ăres -is, m. (ἄρης), the Greek god of war, a warrior, P.
Aresco, 3. inch. to become dry, C.
Ărĕtălŏgus -i, m. (ἀρεταλόγος), a babbler about virtue, a kind of philosophical buffoon, St. Jv.
Arēus -a -um, relating to Mars; — judicium, Tc, the Areopagus.
Argēma -ătis, n. (ἄργεμα), a small ulcer in the eye, Pl.
Argentārius -a -um, relating to money; — inopia, P; — taberna, L, a banker's stall.
Argentārĭus -i, m. a money-changer, banker, C.
Argentārĭa -æ, f. a banker's office, P; (2) a banker's trade, C; (3) a silver mine, L.
Argentātus -a -um, — milites, L, with silvered shields; (2) provided with money, P.
Argentĕŏlus -a -um, dim. of silver, P.
Argentĕus -a -um, of silver; abs. argenteus = denarius, Tc; silvery in colour, O; ornamented with silver = argentatus, C.
*Argentiextĕrĕbrōnĭdes, a word invented by Plautus; one skilled in extorting money.
Argentum -i, n. silver; — signatum, C, stamped with a pattern; (2) silver plate; (3) silver coin; and generally money, P. T.
Argentĭfŏdīna -æ, f. a silver mine, Vr. Pl.
Argentōsus -a -um, full of silver, rich in silver, Pl.
Argestes -is, m. (ἀργέστης), a west wind, of which the precise direction is variously given by Pl. and Vt.
Argi -ōrum, m. Argos, n. indecl. (Ἄργος), a city of Peloponnesus; adj. Argīvus -a -um, C; Argēus -a -um, H, Argive; (2) Greek, H; Argivi -orum, the Argives, C; the Greeks, H.
Argilētum -i, n. a part of Rome, where were many booksellers' shops, C; adj. Argiletanus -a -um, C.
Argilla -æ, f. (ἄργιλλος), white clay, potter's clay, C.
*Argillācĕus -a -um, argillacious, Pl.
Argillōsus -a -um, rich in potter's clay, Vr. Co.
Argo -ūs, f. (Ἀργώ), the ship Argo, V; adj. Argōus -a -um; Argonautæ -ārum, the Argonauts.
Argŏlis -ĭdis, f. a country in Peloponnesus, O; adj. O; Argŏlĭcus -a -um, V.
Argūmentātio -ōnis, f. the bringing forward of a proof, C.
Argumentor, 1. dep. to bring forward a proof, C; (2) to allege as a proof, C; (3) to draw a conclusion, infer, C.
Argūmentōsus -a -um, — opus, rich in materials, Q.
Argumentum -i, n. that by which an assertion is supported, an argument, proof; argumento esse, to serve as a proof, C; evidence, — animi læti, O; (2) the matter or subject of a work of art, the argument of a drama, or poem, C; the tragedy itself, C; hoc argumento, Ph, in this fable; met. truth, fact, non sine — maledicere, not without some reason, C.
Argŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to accuse, charge with, — aliquem facinoris; aliquem aliquo crimine; (2) to blame, censure an action, L; (3) to show, assent, prove, betray, C. H. O.
*Argūtātio -ōnis, f. a rustling, Ct.
Argūte, subtlely, acutely, C; cunningly, P.
Argūtiæ -ārum, f. in a work of art, liveliness, force of expression; (2) quickness, adroitness, — digitorum, C; (3) cleverness, subtlety, cunning, C.
Argūtor, 1. dep. to chatter, P.
Argūtŭlus -a -um, somewhat acute, C.
Argūtus -a -um, (prtcp. arguo), (1) in relation to the senses; to the eye, expressive, lively, graceful, neat, V. Ct; to the ear, piercing, penetrating, shrill, — poeta, H, melodious; — forum, O, noisy; — homines, P, babbling; of omens, C, clear, distinct; (2) of the mind, acute, clever, C; cunning, sly, H.
Ărgўraspis -ĭdis (ἀργύρασπις), armed with a silver shield, L.
*Ărĭdŭlus -a -um, dim. somewhat dry, Ct.
Ărĭdus -a -um, (opp. humidus), dry, arid; subst. aridum -i, n. a dry place, naves in — subducere, Ca; hence, thirsty, — viator, V; — fragor, V, the sound of dry wood crashing; (2) dried up, meagre — cliens, M, poor; of speech, unadorned; (3) — homo, P. T, an avaricious man from whom nothing can be got; — argentum, ready money, P.
Ăries -iĕtis, m. a ram; (2) a battering ram, C; (3) a prop, support, Ca.
Arietarius -a -um, relating to a battering ram, Vt.
*Ărĭĕtātio -ōnis, a butting like a ram.
Ărĭĕtīnus -a -um, relating or belonging to a ram, Pl; (2) like a ram's head, Co.
Ărĭĕto, 1. to butt like a ram, P. V.
Ărista -æ, f. the point of an ear of corn, C; (2) the ear itself, V; (3) met. human hair, Pr.
Aristŏlŏchĭa -æ, f. (ἀριστολοχία), a plant useful in child-birth, C.
Ărithmētĭca -æ; — e -es, f. (ἀριθμητική, sc. τέχνη), arithmetic, Sc. Pl.
Ărithmētĭca -ōrum, n. arithmetic, C.
Arithmētĭcus -a -um (ἀριθμητικός), arithmetical, Vt.
Ărĭtūdo -ĭnis, f. dryness, P.
Arma -ōrum, n. defensive armour (tela = offensive weapons); (2) generally arms; prov. armis et castris tentare, C, with all one's force; — capere; — sumere, to take up arms; — deponere, to lay down; armis decertare, decernere, C; dimicare, N; certare, V, to fight; (3) = war, — civilia, C, civil war; — inferre, N. L, to begin war; — componere, H, to end; — referre, V, to renew; soldiers, — auxiliaria, L, allied troops; (4) implements of various kinds; e.g. for hair-cutting, M; the sails, rudder, etc. of a ship, V.
Armămaxa -æ, f. (ἁρμάμαξα), a kind of covered Persian waggon for women and children, P.Aug.
Armāmenta -ōrum, n. implements, C.L.
Armāmentārĭum -i, n. an armoury, C.
Armārĭŏlum -i, n. dim. a little cupboard, P.
Armārĭum -i, n. a cupboard, P.
Armātūra -æ, f. milites levis —, light armed soldiers, Ca.; — levis, C, — gravis, light and heavy armed troops.
Armatus -ūs, m. armour: — gravis, heavy armed troops, L.
Armatus -a -um (prtcp. armo), armed, equipped.
Armĕnia -æ, f. (Ἀρμενία), a country in Asia; adj. Armenius -a -um, C; subst. an Armenian, O.
Armentālis -e (Armenticius, Vr.), relating to cattle, V.
Armentārius -a -um, = armentalis, q.v. V
Armentīvus -a -um, Pl. = armentalis, q.v.
Armentum -i, n. cattle for ploughing, and collectively, the herd, L.H; usually pl. (2) applied to horses and other large animals, V.
Armĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing arms, warlike, O.
Armĭger -era -erum, subst. m. an armour-bearer, C; f. the nymph who carried the armour of Diana, O.

Armilla -æ, *f.* a bracelet, worn by both men and women, P.L.

Armillātus -a -um, adorned with the armilla, St; (2) wearing a collar, Pt.

Armillum -i, *n.* a wine jug, Vr.

Armilustrium -i, *n.* a festival at which arms were consecrated, celebrated at a spot in Rome called Armilustrum, L.

Armĭpŏtens -tis, mighty in arms, brave, V.Lc.

Armĭsŏnus -a -um, sounding with arms, V.

Armo, 1. to arm, — *aliquem contra aliquem, in aliquem*, L; (2) to provide, furnish, equip, L Ca.

Armŏrăcĭa -æ, *f.* (-cium -ii, *n.* Co.), horseradish, *cochlearia armoracia*, Linn.

Armus -i, *m.* (ἁρμός), the shoulder of an animal (humerus of a man), H; (2) the side of an animal, V.

Ăro, 1. to plough, cultivate; prov. — *litora*, O, of a useless labour; — *aquas*, to plough, *i.e.* traverse the sea, O; (2) to earn or get by cultivation, C.

Ărōma -ătis, *n.* (ἄρωμα), a spice, Co.

Ărōmătītes -æ (ἀρωματίτης), — *vinum*, Pl, spiced-wine

Arquātus -i, *m.* a jaundiced person, Lc.

Arrectārĭus -a -um, perpendicular, vertical, Vt.

Arrectus -a -um (*prtcp.* arrigo), steep, L.

Arrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep to, to glide gently to, C.

*Arrepto, 1. to steal quickly upon, Pl.

Arrha -æ, *f.* arrhăbo, ōnis, *m.* earnest money, P.T.

Arrīdeo -si -sum, 2. to laugh at, smile at or with, to laugh with, L; *pass.* arrideor, I am laughed at, C; (2) to be favourable, — *tempestas*, Lc; to please, *quod mihi valde arrisit*, C.

Arrĭgo -exi -ectum, 3. to erect, lift up, — *aures*, — *comas*, V; (2) *met.* to encourage, animate, *aliquem oratione* —, S.

Arrĭpĭo -ripui -reptum, 3. to seize on, lay hold of; — *aliquem medium*, L.N, by the body; — *locum*, V, to take hasty possession of; (2) to learn, make one's own with eagerness and rapidity, C; (3) to carry before a tribunal, with the idea of haste and violence, C; (4) to attack with satire, H.

*Arrīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* an approving smile, C.

*Arrisor -ōris, *m.* one who smiles approvingly, a flatterer, Sc.

Arrōdo -ōsi -ōsum, 3. to gnaw at; met. — *rem publicam*, C.

Arrŏgans -tis (*prtcp.* arrogo), assuming, arrogant, C; haughty, Tc.

Arroganter, arrogantly, C; haughtily, Tc.

Arrŏgantia -æ, *f.* arrogance, assumption, C; pride, haughtiness, L.

Arrŏgo, 1. to ask a question, P; (2) — *alicui*, to associate with as a colleague, L; (3) to appropriate or assume that which is not one's own, C; (4) — *alicui aliquid*, H, to recognize as another's, to procure for.

*Arrōsor -ōris, *m.* one who gnaws away, consumes, Sc.

Arrūgia -æ, *f.* an horizontal gallery in a mine, Pl.

Ars -tis, *f.* (1) a trade, profession, art, — *disserendi*, C, dialectics; *artes sordidæ*, mean occupations, chiefly those of slaves; — *ingenuæ*, *liberales*, honourable occupations; — *urbanæ*, jurisprudence and rhetoric; *artem aliquam factitare*, C; *exercere*, H, to practise, pursue; (2) art, knowledge, theory (*opp.* practice); (3) art, acquirement, knowledge, *puer centium artium*, H; *arte*, O.V, in an artistic manner; (4) morally, a man's disposition as it appears in his actions, *artes antiquæ tuæ*, P, thy old ways of action; *artis bonæ malæque*, Tc, virtue and vice, used both in a good and a bad sense; *hac arte*, in this manner, H; ars = hypocrisy, cunning, artifice, T.L; (5) artes = the Muses, Ph.

Arsăces -is, *m.* (Ἀρσάκης), the first king of the Parthians; hence, Arsăcĭdæ -ārum, Tc, and Arsacius -a -um, M, Parthian.

Arte (arcte), narrowly, tightly, closely, C; met. — *dormitare*, soundly; — *tenere*, to hold fast to.

Artērĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀρτηρία), the wind-pipe, C; often found *pl.* and once in Lc. *n.pl.* (2) an artery, C.

Artērĭăce -ēs, *f.* (ἀρτηριακή), a medicine for the wind-pipe, Pl.

*Arthrĭtĭcus -a -um (ἀρθριτικός), gouty, L.

Arthrĭtis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀρθρῖτις), gout, Vt.

Artĭcŭlāris -e, relating to a joint; — *morbus*, St, gout.

Artĭcŭlārĭus -a -um, relating to a joint, — *morbus*, A.Aug.

Artĭcŭlātim, limb by limb, P; (2) of discourse, distinct, intelligible, C.

Artĭcŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting forth of new joints by a plant, Pl; (2) a disease in the knots or joints of a vine, Pl.

Artĭcŭlo, 1. to articulate, speak distinctly, Lc.

Artĭcŭlōsus -a -um, full of joints and knots, Pl; of pronunciation, too much broken, too divided, Q.

Artĭcŭlus -i, *m.* a joint; *articulorum dolores*, gouty or rheumatic pains, C; (2) a limb, Lc; a finger, O; (3) *met.* a division of a discourse, *articuli membraque*, C; of time, a moment, crisis, *in ipso articulo temporis*, C; (*conf.* the English phrase, in the article of death.)

Artĭfex -ĭcis, *c.* an artist, artificer, painter, sculptor, C; physician, Pt; actor, L; (2) met. *deus — mundi*, Creator; *artifex*, V, a cunning contriver; *adj.* skilful, ingenious, clever, C; or applied to things, artistic, artificial, Pt.

Artĭfĭcĭōse, artificially, skilfully, C.

Artĭfĭcĭōsus -a -um, full of art, skilful in art, C; *pass.* artistic, artificial, C.

Artĭfĭcĭum -i, *n.* an occupation, handicraft, C; (2) art, talent, knowledge, *simulacrum singulari artificio perfectum*, C; (3) a system, theory, C; (4) artifice, cunning, C.

Artĭo, 4. to fit tight, drive in closely, A.Aug.

Artītus -a -um, cunning, P.

Arto, 1. (arcto), to press together, reduce to small compass, L.M.

Artŏcrĕas -ātis, *n.* (ἀρτόκρεας), a meat pie, Pr.

Artŏlăgănus -i, *m.* (ἀρτολάγανον), a cake made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard and pepper, C.

Artopta -æ, *m.* (ἀρτόπτης), a baker, Jv; (2) a baker's utensils, P.

Artoptīcĭus -a -um, — *panis*, Pl, baked in an artopta.

Artus -a -um (arctus), narrow, tight, close; *subst.* artum -i, *n.* H; (2) met. —*somnus*, C, deep; — *tenebræ*, St, complete darkness; *spem alicui in arto ponere*, O, to limit his hopes; — *res*, O.Tc, miserable, scanty.

Artus -us, *m.* usually, *pl.* artus -uum, the joints, *dolor artuum*, gout; *omnibus artubus contremisco*, I tremble in all my limbs, C.

Ārŭla -æ, *f. dim*, a little altar, C.

Ăruncus -i, *m.* (ἤρυγγος), a goat's beard, Pl.

*Ărundĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, reed-wearing, O.

*Ărundĭnācĕus -a -um, reed like, reedy, Pl.

Ărundĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the supporting of vines on reeds, Vr.

Ărundĭnētum -i, *n.* a reed bed, Vr.Co.

Ărundĭnĕus -a -um, reedy, V; — *carmen*, O, a shepherd's song.

Ărundĭnōsus -a -um, full of reeds, Ct.

Ărundo -ĭnis, *f.* a reed, (2) objects made of reeds; a fishing rod, O; limed twigs, P; a pen, M; the shaft of an arrow, an arrow, V.O; a shepherd's pipe, V; flute, O; a comb, O; splints for a broken limb, St.

Arvālis -e, *fratres arvales*, a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the Lares for the increase of field produce, Vr.

Arvēho -exi -ectum, 3. to bring, carry to, A.Aug.

Arvīna -æ, *f.* fat, lard, V.

Arvum -i, *n.* a ploughed, or sown field, V; (2) a country, region, V.

Arvus -a -um, ploughed, — *ager*, P.

Arx -cis, *f.* a fortress, citadel, C; *met.* defence, protection; prov. *arcem facere ex cloaca*, C, to make a mountain of a mole hill; (2) as fortresses are often built on heights, arx = elevation, height, summit; — *cæli*, V; *arces igneæ*, H; the citadel of heaven; — *Parnassi*, O.

As -assis, *m.* the as, a Roman copper coin, often adopted as a unit of measurement. It was divisible, according to the duodecimal system, into the following parts:—uncia = 1-12th, sextans = 1-6th, quadrans (triuncis) = 1-4th, triens = 1-3rd, quincunx = 5-12ths, semis (semissis) = 1-2, septunx = 7-12ths, bes (bessis) 2-3rds, dodrans 3-4ths, dextans 5-6ths, deunx 11-12ths. Its multiples were dupondius = 2 asses, tripondius (tressis) = 3 asses, quinquessis = 5 asses, sexis = 6 asses, decussis = 10 asses, bicessis = 20 asses, tricessis = 30 asses, centussis = 100 asses. The coin originally consisted of a pound of copper, but was ultimately reduced to 1-36th lb; prov. *omnia ad assem perdere*, to the last farthing; *non assis facere*, not to estimate at a farthing; (2) any whole, *hæres ex asse*, sole heir, Pl; a pound, an acre.

Ăsărōtum -i, *n.* (ἀσάρωτον), a floor inlaid in mosaic, P.Aug.

Asbestīnum -i, *n. sc.* linum (ἀσβέστινον), inconsumable linen, Pl.

Ascaules -is, *m.* (ἀσκαύλης), a bag piper, M.

Ascendo -di -sum, 3. to mount, ascend, go up; met. — *gradum dignitatis*; — *in honorem*, *ad honores*; *vox gradatim ascendit*, C, the voice rises gradually; *supra aliquem* —, to mount higher than, surpass, Tc.

Ascensĭo -ōnis, *f.* an ascent, P; met.—*oratorum*, C, lofty flight.

Ascensus -ūs, *m.* a going up, climbing up, ascent; — *siderum*, the rising, Pl; (2) the place up which we climb, an ascent, acclivity, C.

Ascĭa -æ, *f.* a carpenter's axe or adze, C; (2) a mason's trowel, Vt.

*Ascĭo, 1. to work with a trowel, Vt.

Ascĭo, 4. to take to one's self, adopt as one's own, — *socios*, V.

Ascisco -īvi -ītum, 3. to receive with approbation, — *aliquem in numerum civium*, C; *superis ascitus*, received among the gods; (2) to take, or attract to one's self, — *in conscientiam sceleris*, Tc; *sibi* —; to arrogate to one's self, C.

Ascītes -æ, *m.* (ἀσκίτης, *sc.* ὕδρωψ), a kind of dropsy, Pl.

Ascītus -a -um (*prtcp.* ascisco), foreign, derived from without (*opp.* nativus), N.

*Ascītus -ūs, *m.* an acceptance, reception, C.

Ascŏpēra -æ, *f.* (ἀσκοπήρα), a leather knapsack for pedestrians, St.

Ascra -æ, *f.* (Ἄσκρα), a small town in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod; *adj.*, Ascræus -a -um, — *poeta*, Pl; — *senex*, V; *abs.* Ascræus, O = Hesiod; — *carmen*, Hesiodic, or rural, V; — *fontes*, Pt, Heliconian.

Ascrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write to, or in addition, *aliquid in legibus* —, C; met. *aliquid alicui* —, to ascribe, impute to, C; *aliquid sibi* —, Ph, to apply to one's self; (2) to enrol, as citizen, soldier, etc. *aliquem in municipium*, *in civitatem* —, C, to add to the number of; *aliquem ordinibus deorum* —, H; (3) to add to, reckon with, *ad hoc genus ascribamus*, C, to this class let us add, etc.

Ascriptīcius -a -um, one who is enrolled as a member of a community, C.

*Ascriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* an addition in writing, C.

*Ascriptīvus -a -um, enrolled as a supernumerary, P.

Ascriptor -ōris, *m.* one who willingly adds his name, a guarantee, C.

Asella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little female ass, O.

Ăsellus -i. *m.* *dim.* a little ass, C.V

Asĭa -æ, *f.* (Ἀσία), originally a city in Lydia, or the surrounding country; *adj.* Asius -a um, — *palus*, V, the marshes of the river Cayster; (2) Asia Minor, C.H.V; (3) P.Aug. Asia in general; Asis -ĭdis, O; *adj.* Asiānus, L; Asiaticus, C; Asiāni -orum, *m.* C, the inhabitants of the Roman provinces of Asia.

Asīlus -i, *m.* the gad-fly, V.

Ăsĭnīnus -a -um, belonging to an ass, asinine, Vr.Pl.

Ăsĭnus -i, *m.* asĭna -æ, *f.* Co, an ass, C.

Ăsōpus -i, *m.* (Ἀσωπός), a river in Bœotia; also the name of a mythical king of that country; Asōpis -ĭdis, *f.* Ægina, daughter of Asopus, mother of Æacus by Jupiter, O; (2) Evadne, daughter of Ægina, O; Asōpĭădes -æ, *m.* O, Æacus.

Ăsōtus -i, *m.* (ἄσωτος), a licentious fellow, C.

Aspărăgus -i, *m.* (ἀσπάραγος), asparagus, St.

Aspectābĭlis -e, visible, C.

Aspecto, 1. to look at earnestly, or with respect, P.C.Lc; (2) of place, to lie towards, to have an aspect, V.Tc; (3) to observe, attend to, — *jussa principis*, Tc.

Aspectus -us, *m.* a look, *præclarus ad* —, C, admirable to look at; the sight, sense of sight, C; *sub aspectum cadere*, *venire*, to become visible; (2) visibility, appearance, aspect, Pl.C.

Aspello -uli -ulsum, 3. to drive away, P.T.

Asper -ĕra -ĕrum (sometimes -ra -rum), rough; (1) physically, (*a*) to the sense of touch; — *loca*, C, unlevel; — *mare*, L, stormy; *aspera cælo*, Tc, inclement in climate; *subst.* asperum -i, *n.* roughness, Tc; (*b*) to the senses of taste and smell, pungent, T; (*c*) to the sense of hearing, harsh, grating, C; (2) morally, rough, wild, harsh; of inanimate objects, perverse, calamitous, unfortunate, — *tempora*, — *res*, C; of discourse, sarcastic, violent, — *facetiæ*, C.

Aspĕre (old form, asperiter, P), roughly, in most of the senses of the foregoing, C.

Aspergo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, — *aquam*, P, to revive, refresh; (2) *aliquem aliqua re* —, to besprinkle, C; *met.* to calumniate, asperse, C.

Aspergo -ĭnis, *f.* a sprinkling, O; (2) that which is sprinkled, the drops, Lc.

Aspĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* roughness, unevenness of locality, S.Tc; harshness of taste; of sound; roughness, asperity of character, C.H; asperity of speech, C; calamitousness of circumstance, C.

Aspernātĭo -ōnis, *f.* contempt, C.

Aspernor, 1. *dep.* to despise, contemn, C; to spurn, C; — *patriam*, to belie, C.

Aspĕro, 1. to make rough, V; to make wild, excite, Tc.

Aspersĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sprinkling, C.

Aspersus -ūs, *m.* a sprinkling, Pl.

Aspĭcio -exi -ectum, 3. to look at, — *aliquem*, C; of locality, — *meridiem*, to have a southern aspect; (2) to look at attentively, investigate, L; to consider, reflect upon, C.O; — *lumen*, to behold the light of the world; (*a*) to live, C; (*b*) to be born, C.

*Aspīrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a breathing to; hence, an imparting, communicating, P.Aug.

Aspīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a breathing, C; (2) exhalation, C; (3) the pronunciation of the letter H; aspiration, C.

Aspīro, 1. to breathe, blow upon; — *alicui*, to be propitious to, Tb; of a musical instrument, to accompany, H; (2) to breathe towards, or aspire to, approach, *ad laudem* —, C; (3) to breathe into, inspire, *amorem dictis* —, V.

Aspis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀσπίς), an adder, asp, C.

Asplēnum -i, *n.* (ἄσπληνον), spleen wort, Pl.Vt.

*Asportatĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, carrying off, C.

Asporto, 1. to carry off, take away, C; especially by sea, P.

Asprātĭlis -e, — *piscis*, having rough scales, Pl.

*Asprēdo -ĭnis, *f.* roughness, Cl.

Asprētum -i, *n.* a rough, uneven spot, L.
Aspritūdo -ĭnis, *f.* roughness, Cl.
*Aspŭo, 3. to spit upon, Pl.
Assărăcus -i, *m.* (Ἀσσάρακος), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede; *Assaraci nurus*, O, Venus; *Assaraci gens*, V, the Romans.
*Assārĭus -a -um, roasted, A.Aug.
Assĕcla (assĕcŭla) -æ, *m.* a follower, servant, sycophant, C.
Assectātio -ōnis, *f.* respectful companionship; *e.g.* of a client with a patron, C.
Assectātor -ōris, *m.* a companion, follower, C.
Assector, 1. *dep.* to follow, attend assiduously, C.
Assensĭo -ōnis, *f.* assent, agreement, applause, C.
Assensor -ōris, *m.* one who assents or agrees, C.
Assensus -ūs, *m.* assent, agreement, C; poet. — *nemorum*, an echo, V; assenting and joyful sympathy, L; (2) in metaphysical language, credit given to the reports of the senses, C.
Assentātio -ōnis, *f.* a flattering assent or applause, flattery, P. C.
Assentātiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* small flattery, P. C.
Assentātor -ōris, *m.* C; *Assentatrix -īcis, *f.* P, a flatterer.
*Assentātōrĭe, flatteringly, C.
Assentĭor -sensus, 4. (*obs.* form, Assentio), to assent to, agree with; — *temporibus*, to accommodate one's self to the times; assensa -orum, *n.* C, things acknowledged to be true.
Assentor, 1. *dep.* to assent constantly, to flatter, C.
Assĕquor -cutus, 3. *dep.* to follow, P. T; (2) to reach by following, come up to, attain, *gradus honorum* —, C; of the intellect, to comprehend, understand, C; to equal, C.
Assercŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small pole or stake.
Asser -ĕris, *m.* a beam, stake, Ca; (2) a pole for carrying a litter, Jv.
Assĕro -sevi -sĭtum, 3. to plant at, or near, Ct. H.
Assĕro -rui -rtum, 3. to join to; *manum* — *in libertatem*, to lay the hand on in token of manumission; *aliquem manu liberali causa* —; *aliquem in libertatem* —, L; or *aliquem* —, C, to manumit; *aliquem in servitutem* —, L, to declare a slave; (2) to protect, defend; (3) *aliquid sibi* —, to claim as one's own, O; (4) *Lat.* to declare, assert, M.
Assertĭo -ōnis, *f.* the legal declaration as to freedom or slavery, St.
Assertor -ōris, *m.* a liberator, saviour, St. O; (2) an enslaver, L.
*Assservĭo, 4. to assist, help, C.
Asservo, 1. to preserve carefully, C; to observe, C.
*Assessio -ōnis, *f.* a sitting by the side of one for purposes of consolation, C.
Assessor -ōris, *m.* one who sits by the side to assist; an assistant, a judicial assessor, C.
*Assessus -ūs, *m.* a sitting by the side of, Pt.
Asseveranter, asseverate, earnestly, emphatically.
Assĕvērātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an earnest assertion, asseveration, C; earnestness in action, Tc.
Assĕvēro, 1. to act with earnestness; (2) to asseverate, assure; of inanimate objects, to be a proof of, *magni artus Germanicam originem asseverant*, Tc.
Assībĭlo, 1. to hiss at, P.Aug.
*Assiccesco, 3. to become dry, Co.
Assicco, 1. to dry thoroughly, make quite dry, Co. Sc.
Assĭdeo -ēdi -ssum, 2. to sit near, or by the side of; *met.* to assist, console, protect, C. H; of the judicial office, to be an assessor, Tc; (2) to sit down before, besiege a fortress; (3) to be next to, *i.e.* to be like, *parcus .... assidet insano*, H.
Assīdo -ēdi -essum, 3. to sit down, C.
Assĭdue, continuously, without remission, C.
Assĭdŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* continual presence, attention, assiduity of friends, clients, candidates, C; (2) continuity, constant repetition, — *bellorum*, — *epistolarum*, C.
Assĭduo, P, = assidue, *q.v.*
Assĭdŭus -i, *m.* a tax-paying citizen, C; (*opp.* proletarius).
Assĭdŭus -a -um, continuously in one place, or engaged in one occupation, assiduous, C; (2) continuous, lasting, uninterrupted, P. C.
Assignātĭo -ōnis, *f.* assignment, allotment, C, — *agrorum*.
Assignĭfĭco, 1. to show, prove, Vr.
Assigno, 1. to assign to any one, allot; frequently used of the division of the public lands among the coloni, C; (2) to ascribe to by way of praise or blame, impute to; (3) to commit to the charge of, L.
Assĭlĭo -ilui -ultum, 4. to leap to, or on, — *mœnibus*, O.
Assĭmĭlis -e, like, similar, O. P; assimiliter, similarly, P.
Assĭmŭlātus -a -um (*prtcp.* assimulo), similar, Lc; (2) feigned, pretended, simulated, C.
Assĭmŭlo, 1. to make like, assimilate with, compare, C. Tc; (2) to simulate, pretend, play the hypocrite, T.
Assisto, astĭti, no *sup.* 3. to place one's self, take up a position, P. T; (2) to stand, stand by; — *alicui*, to stand by as counsel, to assist in a court of justice.
Assŏcĭo, 1. *act.* to unite, connect with, associate, P.Aug.
Assoleo, 2. to be accustomed; used only in the third person *sing.* and *pl*; *ut assolet*, C, as usual.
Assono, 1. to answer with a sound, *assonat echo*, O.
*Assūdasso, 3. to sweat violently, P.
*Assūdesco, 3. to begin to sweat, Vr.
Assuēfăcio -ēci -actum, 3. to accustom to, C.
Assuesco -ēvi -etum, 3. *act.* to accustom, — *mentem rei*, H; (2) *neut.* to accustom one's self, *assuevi*, I am wont, C.
Assuētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* custom, use, L. O; (2) carnal intercourse, Tc.
Assuētus -a -um, used to, accustomed to, C. L; (2) usual, L.
*Assūgo -xi -ctum, 3. to suck, Lc.
Assŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a shaving, chip, P; *Assulatim, splinter wise, chip by chip, P.
*Assulōse, splinter wise, Pl.
*Assultim, by leaping or springing, Pl.
Assulto, 1. to leap violently upon, Tc; to run to, assault, Tc.
Assultus -ūs, *m.* a leaping upon, assault, V. Tc.
Assum, affui, adesse, to be present, to be at; of persons, *ad judicium* —, to appear before a court of justice; *ades, adesdum*, T; *huc ades*, O, come hither; of things, to be ready, be in existence, C; of time, *adest judicio dies*, L; (2) to be present with help, to assist, — *alicui contra* (*adversus*) *aliquem*, C; used *abs.* in prayer, *assis, adeste*, V.O; to be present as a witness, O; (3) *adesse animo*, or *animis*; (*a*) to attend to; (*b*) to be courageous, have presence of mind, C.
Assūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take to one's self, assume; *laudem ex re* —, to earn praise, C; — *spem*, Tc; *sibi nihil* —, to arrogate, assume nothing to one's self, C; — *voluptatem*, to choose, C; (2) in logic, to add the minor proposition to a syllogism, C.
Assumptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a willing reception, choice, assumption, C; (2) in logic, the minor proposition, C.
Assumptīvus -a -um, — *causa*, which derives a defence from an extraneous cause, C.
*Assŭo, 3. to sow to, H.
Assurgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; — *alicui*, before any one, C; — *ex morbo*, Tc, to be cured; of inanimate objects, *assurgunt colles*, L; (2) to mount up, increase in size, grow, V; (3) —

animo, to rise in courage; — *querelis*, to break out in complaints, V.

Assus -a -um, roasted; subst. *assum vitulinum*, roast veal, C; assa -orum, *n.* = *sudatorium*, the sweating-room at the bath; (2) — *nutrix*, Jv, a dry nurse.

Assyria -æ, *f.* (Ἀσσυρία), a country in Asia; *adj.* Assyrius -a -um, Assyrian; *poet.* used = Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian, etc. V; Assyrii -orum, *m.* C, the Assyrians.

Ast, *poet.* and in Epistles, = at, *q.v.*

Astăphis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἀσταφίς), a raisin, Pl.

Astĕrĭăce -ēs, *f.* (ἀστεριακή), a simple medicine, Cl.

*Asterno, 3. to scatter upon; *pass.* to be stretched out, *asternuntur sepulchro*, O.

Asthmătĭcus -a -um (ασθματικός), asthmatic, Cl.

Astĭcus -a -um (ἀστικός), urban, belonging to the city, — *ludi*, St.

Astĭpŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the assurance, authority of a person in regard to a fact, Pl; (2) the regulation of the voice according to the meaning of the word, Q.

Astĭpŭlātor -ōris, *m.* an assistant in a court of justice, C; *met.* one who agrees or assents, C.

*Astĭpŭlātus -us, *m.* assent, Pl.

Astĭpŭlor, 1. *dep.* to assent to, L.

Astĭtŭo -ui -ūtus, 3. to put or place somewhere, P.

Asto -stĭti, no *sup.* 1. to stand by, — *alicui*, P; — *in conspectu*, C; abs. *asta*, P, stand here; to stand by the side to help, to assist, P; (2) to stand upright, V.

Astræa -æ, *f.* (Ἀστραία), Astræa, goddess of justice, O Jv.

Astrăgălus -i, *m.* (ἀστράγαλος), a moulding or bead round an Ionic capital, Vt.

Astrăpŏplēctus -a -um (ἀστραπόπληκτος), struck with lightning, Sc.

Astrĕpo -ui -ĭtum, 3. to make a noise at, Tc; (2) to applaud, Tc.

Astricte, of discourse, concisely, briefly, C.

*Astrictio -ōnis, *f.* an astringent property, or power, Pl.

*Astrictōrius -a -um, astringent, Pl.

Astrictus -a -um (*ptcp.* astringo), tight, compressed, drawn together, narrow, O; *met.* parsimonious, stingy, Pt.Tc; — *orator*, — *eloquentia*, concise, brief, C; *soccus non* —, H, a negligent manner of dramatic composition.

Astrĭcus -a -um (ἀστρικός), relating or belonging to the stars, Vr.

*Astrīdo, 3. to hiss at, P.Aug.

Astrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, star-bearing, P.Aug; (2) placed among the stars, M.

Astringo -nxi -ctum, 3. to tighten, draw together, compress, contract, bind together, *corpus astringitur nivibus*, O; hence, *astringere corpus*, M, to cool, refresh; met. — *argumenta*, C, to compress, abbreviate; (2) to bind, necessitate, oblige, — *conditionibus*, C; *astringi sacris*, C, to be bound for the preservation of; *aliquem furti astringere*, T, to make guilty of.

Astrŏlŏgia -æ, *f.* (ἀστρολογία), astronomy, C; (2) astrology, P.Aug.

Astrŏlŏgus -i, *m.* (ἀστρολόγος), an astronomer; (2) astrologer, A.Aug.

Astrŏnŏmia -æ, *f.* (ἀστρονομία), astronomy, Sc.

Astrum, -i, *n.* (ἄστρον), a star, a constellation, C.V; *in astra tollere*, C, *educere*, H, to extol to the skies.

Astrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to build to, or near, (2) to add to, O.Tc; (3) to furnish with, Ca.

Astu, *n. indcl.* (ἄστυ), a city, and especially Athens, as *urbs* = Rome, T.

Astŭpĕo -ui, 2. to be astonished at, O.

Asturco -ōnis, *m.* an Asturian horse, C.

Astus -ūs, *m.* cleverness, a clever, cunning trick; adroitness, T.P.V.

Astute, cunningly, astutely, P.T.C.

Astutia -æ, *f.* adroitness, astuteness, craft, T.C.

Astutus -a -um, adroit, clever, astute, cunning, crafty P.T.C.

Ăsȳlum -i, *n.* (ἄσυλον), an asylum, C.

Ăsymbŏlus -a -um (ἀσύμβολος), one who contributes nothing to the cost of an entertainment, T.

At (ast), but, moreover; sometimes introducing a slightly different thought, sometimes one totally different. In the former case it often introduces a definition or an explanation; in the latter, it may be translated by, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless; and we find *at contra*, *at enim*, *at vero*, *at etiam*. It introduces a response, a request, an exhortation; and *at enim* is found at the beginning of a negative sentence, e.g. *at enim non* . . *nam*, T.

Ătăbŭlus -i, *m.* a hot wind in Apulia, the sirocco, H.

Ătăt, attat, attatatæ, atatte, etc. (ἀτατταταί), an interjection variously expressive of pain, astonishment, fear, warning, etc. P.T.

Atăvus -i, *m.* the father of the abavus or great-great-grandfather, ancestor, P.C; adj. *atavi reges*, H.

Ātella -æ, *f.* a very ancient city of Campania; *adj.* Atellanus -a -um, — *fabula*; or *abs.* Atellana -æ, *f.* a species of popular farce, long popular in Rome, Le, Jv; Atellanus -i, *m.* C. a player in these dramas; Atellanius, C; Attellanicus, St.

Āter -tra -trum, black, dark (*niger*. shining black); poet. = *atratus*, H, clothed in black; (2) *met.* dark, gloomy, sad, unfortunate, V.H; — *mors*, — *cura*, H; *atri dies*, in the Roman calendar, those on which the republic had suffered a great misfortune; (3) malicious, poisonous, H.

Ăthămas -antis, *m.* (Ἀθάμας), son of Æolus and king of Thessaly; *adj.* Athamantēus, O; — *aurum*, the golden fleece, M; Athămantĭădes -æ, *m.* Palæmon, O; Athamantis -ĭdis, *f.* Hello, O.

Athēnæ -ārum, *f.* (Ἀθῆναι), Athens; used in Jv. = science; *adj.* Athenæus -a -um, Le; Atheniensis -e, Athenian, N; *subst.* Atheniensis -is, a native of Athens, C.

Ăthĕos -i, *m.* an atheist, C.

Athĕrōma -ătis, *n.* (ἀθέρωμα), a swelling or tumour upon the head, Cl.

Athlēta -æ, *m.* (ἀθλητής), one who contends in the public games, wrestler, athlete, C.

Athlētĭcus -a -um (ἀθλητικός), relating to an athlete; *adv.* athletice, P.

Atilius -a -um, Atilia gens, a family at Rome, both patrician and plebeian, bearing the various cognomens of Bulbus, Calatinus, Longus, Regulus, and Serranus. The most celebrated individual of this family was M. Atilius Regulus, a hero of the first Punic war; cons. B.C. 267 and again 256. In the latter year, being the ninth of the war, he set sail for Africa, with 330 ships, defeated the Carthaginians off the coast of Africa, landed, and owing to the incompetency of the enemy's generals, soon reduced them to great distress. The scale was, however, turned by the arrival of Xanthippus, a Lacedæmonian mercenary general, who defeated the Romans and took Regulus prisoner. He remained a captive for five years, till, in 250, he was ordered to accompany an embassy suing for peace,—which the Carthaginians sent to Rome,—on his word of honour to return if peace was not concluded. The striking story in Livy,—which is not, however, considered to be altogether trustworthy,—goes on to state, that his advice to the senate was of the most warlike character; that he opposed an exchange of prisoners; and, on his return to Carthage, was revengefully put to a barbarous death.

Ătinia -ulmus, a kind of elm, Co; *ulmus effusa*.

Atlas -ntis (Ἄτλας), a high mountain in Africa, on which the sky was supposed to rest; (2) a mythical king and giant; Atlantis -idis, *f.pl.* the Pleiades and Hyades; *adj.* Atlanticus, — *mare*, the Atlantic ocean, C; Atlanteus, H; Atlantiades -æ, *m.* O, Mercury, Hermaphroditus.

Ătŏmus -i, *f.* (ἄτομος), that which is incapable of division, an atom, C.

Atque ac, and, or more exactly, and also, connect words of similar meaning, *spargere ac disseminare;* or opposite, *nobiles atque ignobiles*, S; and indeed, *rem difficilem atque omnium difficillimam.* Often joined with *is, hic, idem; negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintilidi*, C; and that too; in responses, *videsne Pamphilum? atque is est*, P, it is indeed he. Also introduces a parenthesis, *ac tamen;* or abs. *atque*, and nevertheless. In negative sentences *ac non* = and not rather; *ac non potius*, C; (2) used as a *conj.* of comparison after *æquus, æque, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem, aliter, alius, aliorsum, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus;* and also after comparatives in place of *quam, ac si, atque si*, C, just as if. In comparisons of time, *simulac, atque*, C, as soon as; *atque* in the poets is often repeated.

Atqui, nevertheless, notwithstanding, C; (2) in logical conclusions, but now, now, C.

Atrāmentum -i, *n.* any black fluid, — *sepiæ*, C; (2) ink, C; (3) — *sutorium*, shoe blacking, C.

Ātrātus -a -um, clothed in black, mourning, C.

Atrax -ăcis (Ἄτραξ), a river in Ætolia; *adj.* Atracius, Pt; (2) a city in Thessaly; Ātrăcides -æ, *m.* the Thessalian Cæneus, O; Ātrăcis -ĭdis, O, Hippodamia.

Ātreus -ei, *m.* (Ἀτρεύς), son of Pelops, king of Argos and Mycenæ, father of Agememnon and Menelaus; Atrīdes -æ, *m.* Agememnon or Menelaus.

Ātrĭensis -is, *m.* a head slave, steward, C.

Ātrĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little atrium, or fore court, C.

Atrĭplex -ĭcis, *n.* the orach, a kitchen vegetable, Co. Pl.

*Ātrĭtas -ātis, *f.* blackness, P.

Atrium -i, *n.* the open court in a Roman house, into which opened the janua, or gate, C; *pl.* atria -orum, *n. poet.* = atrium, V; *met.* a house, O; a temple, public hall, C; — *auctionarium*, an auctioneer's sale-room, C.

Atrōcĭtas -ātis, *f.* horribleness, hatefulness, atrocity, C; (2) of human character, savageness, wildness, barbarity, C; philosophical impassibility, coldness, C.

Atrōcĭter, frightfully, barbarously, atrociously, C. Tc.

Ātrŏphĭa -æ, *f.* (ἀτροφία), a wasting, atrophy, Cl.

Ătrŏphus -a -um (ἄτροφος), wasting away, consumptive, Pl.

Atrox -ōcis, dark, gloomy, frightful, hateful, atrocious, cruel, C; of discourse, violent, excited, C; *atrocem animum Catonis*, H, firm, unyielding.

Attactus -ūs, a touching, touch, contact, V.

Attăgen -ĕnis, *m.* H; attăgēna -æ, *f.* M. (ἀτταγήν), a heath cock.

Attălus -i, *m.* (Ἄτταλος), the name of several kings of Pergamos, the richest of whom, Attalus III., left his territory to the Romans; *adj.* Attălicus, H, belonging to Pergamos; (2) rich, splendid, H; — *vestes*, Pt, woven with threads of gold.

Attămen, but yet, C; *vid.* at, tamen.

Attĕgia -æ, *f.* a hut, Jv.

*Attempĕrāte, in a fit or appropriate manner, T.

Attempĕro, 1. to accommodate to, adjust to Sc.

Attendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch to; met. *animum*, —; or abs. *attendere*, to direct the attention towards, attend to; — *ad rem*, C; — *rei*, L; — *eloquentiæ*, St, to apply the mind to, study.

Attente, attentively, carefully, C.

*Attentĭo -onis, *f.* attentiveness, attention, C.

Attento, 1. to strive after, to attempt, solicit, to attack, assail, C. L.

Attentus -a -um (*pricp.* attendo), attentive, T. C; (2) striving after, careful, thoughtful, C. H.

*Attĕnŭāte, barely, without ornament, C.

Attĕnŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminishing, C.

Attenŭātus -a -um, made weak, O; of discourse, abbreviated, C; over refined, C; bare, without ornament, C.

Attĕnŭo, 1. to make thin, to lessen, C. Ca; *Deus attenuat insignem*, H, brings down.

*Atterrānĕus -a -um, proceeding from the earth, Sc.

Attĕro -trīvi (-tĕrui, Tb.) -trītum, 3. to rub against, to weaken or diminish by rubbing, H. V. Tb; to destroy, exhaust, waste, St. Tc.

*Attertiārius -a -um, one and a third, Vt.

*Attertiātus -a -um, boiled down to a third of the original bulk, Pl.

Attestor, 1. *dep.* to attest, bear witness to, Ph.

Attexo -exui -extum, 3. to weave with, or in, Ca; *met.* to add to, C.

Atthis -ĭdis (Ἀτθίς), Attic, Athenian, M; *subst. f.* Attica, Lc; (2) nightingale or swallow, M.

Attĭcisso, 1. (ἀττικίζω), to imitate the Athenian manners, to atticize, P.

Attĭcurges -is (ἀττικουργής), made after the Attic fashion, Vt.

Attĭcus -a -um (Ἀττικός), belonging to Attica or Athens; Attic, Athenian, P. H. O; *subst.* Attici -orum, *m.* Attic orators, C; used in Plautus = excellent, admirable.

Atticus T. Pomponius, best known as the very intimate friend of Cicero, who addressed a large proportion of his letters to him, was descended from a very old equestrian family, and probably received his surname from his long residence in Athens, and profound knowledge of Greek literature. He was born B.C. 109, withdrew from the contests of Sulla and Marius to Athens in 85, and ever after lived the life of a private gentleman, enjoying the friendship of the chiefs of all parties. He increased by speculation the large fortune which he inherited from his father; was a lover and patron of literature; and an author, though none of his works have descended to our times. He died B.C. 32.

Attĭneo -tĭnŭi -entum, 2. to hold to, near, *ante oculos* —, P; (2) to hold fast, P; to occupy, hold as a possession, Tc; *neut.* to stretch out to, P; (2) to belong, relate to; *hoc attinet ad aliquem*, C, this concerns . . .; abs. *hoc attinet*, it concerns, is of moment, is useful, C; *quid attinet?* what is the use of? C.

Attingo -igi -actum, 3. (*obs.* attigo, P.), to touch, C; to strike, attack, L; to embrace, have sexual intercourse, T; to eat, C. V; — *locum*, C, to approach, reach, be contiguous to; (2) *met.* to affect, *dolor me attingit*, to mention, touch upon, C; to undertake, manage, C; (3) to be like, belong to, C; *aliquem cognatione, necessitudine* —, C, to be related to, in close connection with, C.

Attius, L. (less correctly written Accius), one of the earliest Roman tragic poets, born 170 B.C., and is said to have been seen by Cicero. He enjoyed a high reputation, not unsupported by the fragments of his tragedies which still remain to us. He also wrote a poem called Annales, containing the history of Rome, and one or two prose works, which are totally lost.

Attollo, 3. no *perf.* or *sup.* to raise up, lift up, P. T. V. H; (2) *met.* to exalt, extol, magnify, Tc; — *rempublicam bello*, — *aliquem laudibus*, Tc.

Attondeo -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, shave, cut, V; to gnaw, V; (2) *met.* to make less, diminish, C; to cheat, P; to thrash, P.

Attŏnĭtus -a -um (*prtcp* attono), struck by thunder; and hence, stunned, terrified, senseless, V. O; struck with inspiration, *attonitæ Baccho*, V.

Attŏno -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to strike with thunder, stun, make senseless, O.

*Attorqueo, 2. to whirl, swing upward, V.

Attrăctĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *literarum*, a contraction, Vr.

Attrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw to, attract, drag to violently, C. V. O; met. *similitudo* — *ad amicitiam*, C; attractus, *prtcp.* — *frons*, knit, contracted, Sc.

Attrectătĭo -ōnis, *f.* a term applied in grammar to collective words, Q.

*Attrectătus -ūs, *m.* a handling, touching, C.

Attrecto, 1. to touch, stroke, handle, especially in an improper manner; *met.* to appropriate, L.

Attrĕmo, 3. to tremble at, P.Aug.

*Attrĕpĭdo, 1. to stumble along, P.

Attrĭbŭo -ui -ūtum, 3. *to allot to, assign to, alicui aliquid* —, C; attributi -orum, *m.* debtors who by the Roman law were assigned to their creditors as slaves; (2) *aliquid alicui* —, to attribute to as a cause or reason, C; (3) to impose, lay on taxes, L.

Attrĭbūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* the assignment of a debt, C; (2) grammatically, the predicate, C.

Attrĭbūtum -i, *n.* the predicate, C.

Attrītus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, Sc; (2) in medicine, an *inflammation of the skin produced by friction*, Pl.

Attrītus -a -um (*prtcp.* attero), rubbed away, worn out; C; met. — *frons*, Jv. shameless.

Au, oh! alas! T.

Auceps -ŭpis, *m.* a fowler, bird-catcher, P. H; met. — *syllabarum*, C.

*Auctārĭum -i, *n.* an increase, P.

Auctĭo -ōnis, *f.* an auction; — *facere, constituere*, to appoint an auction; — *prædicare, proscribere*, C; *proponere*, Q, to announce publicly; — *proferre*, to put off, C; (3) that which is sold by auction, C.

Auctĭōnārĭus -a -um, relating to an auction; — *atria*, C.

Auctĭōnor, 1. to hold an auction, C.

Auctĭto, 1. to increase very much, Tc.

Aucto, 1. = auctito, *q.v.* P. Lc.

Auctor -ōris, *m.* (autor, author), — *vulneris*, V, the inflictor; — *statuæ*, the sculptor, Pl; — *urbis*, founder, V; — *templi*, restorer, L; — *generis*, V, or *abs.* O, the founder of a family, ancestor; — *naturæ*, H, investigator; *malus* — *latinitatis*, C, author; — *rerum* or *abs.* C. L, an historian; *auctorem esse*, to relate, announce, L; to discover, V; (2) *auctore aliquo*, at any one's suggestion, after any one's example, C; — *legis*, proposer, L; *alicui auctorem esse alicujus rei*, *to advise any* course of conduct, T; *deos auctores in rem accipere*, L, as sureties, pledges; in law, auctor = a seller, who produces proofs of his right to sell; a guardian, trustee, C; — *nuptiarum*, a witness who signs the marriage contract; (3) an agent, factor, C.

Auctōrămentum -i, *n.* the pay or hire for the performance of any duty, C.

Auctōrĭtas -ātis, *f.* the origination, *e.g.* of a report, P; (2) opinion, C; (3) advice, exhortation, encouragement, C; consolation C; (4) expression of will, command, resolution, C; *senatus* —, = *senatus consultum*, C; the inscription or title of a senatus consultum was s. c. a., senatus consulti auctoritas, C. — *populi*, C, the popular will; (5) freedom of will or choice, power, C; (6) very frequently power, dignity, respectability, authority, C; transferred to inanimate objects = weight, importance, value, C; (7) example, pattern, C; (8) the authority by which a fact or assertion is established, C; and *pl.* the authorities of an historical or other narrative; (9) legal right of possession.

Auctōro, 1. — *se*, or *pass.* to hire, engage one's self, H; auctoratus, L, bound, engaged.

Auctumnālis -e, autumnal, L.

Auctumnĭtas -ātis, *f.* the season of autumn. Vr; (2) the produce of autumn, harvest, Vr.

Auctumno, 1. to bring or produce autumn, Pl.

Auctumnus -i, *m.* autumn, C; the products of autumn, M; *adj.* auctumnus -a -um, O.

Auctus -a -um (*prtcp.* augeo), increased, enlarged, enriched, P. L.

Auctus -ūs, *m.* an increase, enlargement, growth, Lc.

Aucŭpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* fowling, bird-catching, Q.

Aucŭpātōrĭus -a -um, relating to fowling, Pl. M.

Aucŭpĭum -i, *n.* bird-catching, C; the birds caught, Ct; *met.* a lying-in-wait, or attempt to catch of any kind, Pl; — *delectationis*, C.

Aucŭpor, 1. *dep.* (aucupo, P), to catch birds; *met.* to catch, hunt for, in general, C.

Audācĭa -æ, *f.* courage, boldness, daring, S. L. Tc; (2) audacity, impudence, temerity, P. T. C; *pl.* audaciæ -arum, *f.* audacious deeds, C.

Audacter (*orig. form audaciter*), boldly, audaciously, rashly, C.

Audax -ācis, bold, courageous, audacious, rash, foolhardy, C.

Audens -entis (*prtcp.* audeo), daring, bold, V; *adv.* audenter, Tc, boldly.

Audentĭa -æ, *f.* boldness, courage, Tc.

Audĕo ausus sum, 2. (*subj.* ausim), to dare, venture, — *facinus*, T; foll. also by the *inf.*, P.C; *audeo dicere*, C, I venture to say.

Audiens -tis (*prtcp. audio*), *obedient*; *dicto audientem esse*, to obey; (2) *subst.* a hearer, C.

Audĭentĭa -æ, *f.* hearing, listening, attention; *alicui* — *facere*, P. C. to get a hearing for any one by commanding quiet.

Audio, 4. to hear, C; — *vocem*, T. C; foll. *acc.* and *inf.* — *de aliquo*, concerning any one; *in aliquem*, evil against any one; — *ex, ab, de aliquo*, from any one, C; *audito* (abl. abs.) S, upon the news that...; (2) to listen to, attend to, — *aliquem*, C; to be taught by; — *de aliqua re*, to gain a judicial hearing; (3) — *aliquem*, — *aliquid* or *abs.* to assent to, approve of, C; (4) to obey, C. V; (5) to hear one's self called, be called, H. C; (6) the *imp.* audi, used as a means of drawing attention, T.

Audĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* hearing, listening, C; (2) hearsay, report, C.

Audĭtor -ōris, *m.* a hearer, auditor, scholar, C.

Audĭtōrĭum -i, *n.* a place of audience, lecture-room, court of justice, etc. Tc. St; a school, Q; circle of listeners, Pl.

Audĭtus -ūs, *m.* a hearing, listening. Tc; report, Tc; the sense of hearing, C.

Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus, to bear away, carry off, remove; — *se*, to take one's self off, withdraw, T; *pennis auferri*, V, to fly; (2) to carry off, tear away, steal, rob, P. L. C; to take off, *in the sense of to kill*, H; (3) of a speech or action, to remove it, *i.e.* to leave it off, *aufer abhinc lacrymas*, Lc., cease to weep; (4) to get, obtain by carrying off; *id inultum numquam referet*, Tc; *met.* to draw an inference, obtain a piece of knowledge, C.

Aufugĭo, fūgi, 3. to flee away, C.

Augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. *act.* to increase, augment, strengthen; — *animum alicui*, C, to give courage to; to praise, extol, magnify, C; (2) *aliquem aliqua re* —, to enrich with, provide fully with, C; (3) to honour with sacrifices, P; (4) *neut.* to grow, become larger, Lc.

Augesco, 3. to begin to grow, to increase, T. S. C.

Augmen -ĭnis, *n.* an increase, growth, Lc.

Augmentum -i, *n.* an increase, augmentation, Pl; (2) a kind of sacrificial cake, Vr.

Augur -ŭris, *c.* an augur, soothsayer, seer, C. H. O.

Augŭrālis -e, relating to an augur, or augury, C; *subst.* augurale -is, *n.* the part of a Roman encampment appropriated to the augurs, Tc.

Augŭrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* augury, soothsaying, C.

Augŭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office of an augur, C.

Augŭrĭum -i, *n.* the observation and interpretation of omens, augury, C; — *salutis*, an augury in time of peace to inquire if it were permitted to pray to the gods, *de salute reipublicæ*, C; (2) any kind of prophecy, C; presentiment, C; (3) the science of augury, V.

Augŭrĭus -a -um, relating to an augur, C.

Augŭror, 1. *dep.* (A.Aug. and *poet.* auguro), to perform the functions of an augur, C; (2) to foretell, forebode, conjecture, C; augurato, *abl. abs.* L; after taking the auguries.

Augustus -a -um, consecrated, holy, majestic, august, C. V; *adv.* auguste, C.

Augustus -i, *m.* surname of Julius Cæsar Octavianus after his elevation to the imperial power, and of all subsequent Roman emperors; hence (1) Augusta -æ, *f.* title of the wife and near female relatives of the emperor; (2) Augustus -a -um, — *mensis*, August, Jv; — *Idus*, the Ides of August, M; Augustālis -e, — *sacerdotes*, Tc, or *abs.* a corporation of twenty-five persons established by Tiberius in honour of Augustus; Augustani -ōrum, *m.* Roman knights appointed by Nero; Augustianus -a -um, St; Augustīnus -a -um, St, relating to Augustus.

Augustus, the first Roman emperor, was born, September 23, B.C. 63. He was a member of the gens Octavia, originally plebeian, but in obedience to the wish of Julius Cæsar, converted by the senate into a patrician gens. His real name, as well as that of his father, was C. Octavius; and his mother Atia, was the daughter of Julia, sister of the dictator Cæsar. His education was conducted at the house of his grandmother Julia, and superintended by the dictator, who, without male issue himself, seems at an early period to have intended to make Augustus his heir. The young Octavius accompanied his uncle in the Spanish campaign against Cn. and Sext. Pompey, in 45; and was sent shortly afterwards to Apollonia, apparently for the purpose of giving him some military experience. Here he received the news of Cæsar's assassination in March, 44, and almost immediately proceeded into Italy, though still in no public capacity. At this time, however, as Cæsar's legal heir, and in consequence of his adoption into the gens Julia, he assumed the name of C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Though hardly twenty years of age, he immediately occupied a high position in the state. He was made prætor, entrusted with the command of an army, and sent against Antony, who had thrown himself into a threatening attitude in the north of Italy. The campaign was brief, and Antony was compelled to leave Italy, while Augustus returned to Rome to be elected to the consulship, though far from having attained the legal age for that office. But Antony, who had in the meantime coalesced with Lepidus, was too powerful to be summarily put down, and Augustus formed that alliance usually called the second triumvirate. Augustus was to resign his consulship, and to obtain the provinces of Africa, Sardinia, and Sicily; Antony was to have Gaul, and Lepidus Spain; and the arrangement, which was to last five years, was ratified by a proscription of the enemies of each. The murderers of Cæsar were the next objects of attack, and the short war was ended by the victory of Philippi, 42, and the subsequent suicide of Brutus and Cassius. A new division of the empire took place, by which Italy was assigned to Augustus, who was obliged to return thither to engage in what is called the war of Perusium against L. Antonius, brother of the triumvir. A breach seemed inevitable between Augustus and M. Antony, but it was once more healed by a division of the empire into eastern and western portions, of which Antony took the former. The naval war against Sext. Pompey next occupied the attention of Augustus, and was brought to a successful termination by the skill of Agrippa (*vid.* Agrippa). In the mean time Lepidus had gradually been reduced to the insignificance in the state which was his natural position (*vid.* Lepidus), and the struggle for empire lay between Antony and Augustus. The follies and extravagances of Antony and Cleopatra were not long in bringing matters to a crisis, and the naval battle of Actium, September 31, left Augustus undisputed master of the Roman or civilised world. It would be a mistake to suppose that this supremacy of one man entailed any outward changes in the forms of the state, or involved the creation of a new dignity. Augustus was indeed consul and censor almost permanently; was elected princeps senatus B.C. 28, and pontifex maximus on the death of Lepidus, B.C. 12, but neither the titles nor the pomp of royalty were assumed by him. The usual comitia were held, and the old magistracies filled up by fresh elections; the senate met regularly, and to all outward appearance preserved its supremacy. Nevertheless, the whole power of the state was in the hands of Augustus and a small body of his intimate councillors; nor can there be any doubt that to the Roman people, worn out by long civil dissensions, this interval of repose was most grateful. With the exception of Varus' expedition into Germany, all Augustus' wars were fortunate; his internal administration was mild, and calculated to advance the material prosperity of the state; and the protection which he extended to men of letters has rendered his own name, and that of his minister Mæcenas, synonymous with that of patron of literature. He died in the year 14 A.D. at the age of 76, and was peaceably succeeded by his adopted son Tiberius.

Aula -æ, *f.* (αὐλή), the fore court in a Greek building, H; yard for cattle, Pt; also = *atrium*, an inner court, V; (2) a palace, court, V; princely power and dignity, C.

Aulæum -i, *n.* (αὐλαία), usually *pl.* curtain, tapestry; (2) curtain of a theatre, fastened below and let down at the beginning of a piece; (3) a coverlet, V; (4) embroidered upper garment, Jv.

Aulĭcus -a -um (αὐλικός), belonging to the court, princely, St; *subst.* Aulici -orum, *m.* courtiers, N.

Aulœdus -i, *m.* (αὐλῳδός), a flute player, C.

Aulŭlārĭa -æ, *f.* the title of a comedy of Plautus; from *aulula*, a little pot.

Aura -æ (*gen.* auraï, V, αὔρα), the air in gentle motion, a breath of wind, V; generally, wind; met. — *rumoris*, C; — *favoris popularis*, L; (2) air, *auras vitales suscipere*, Lc; *carpere*, V; *libertatis auram captare*, L, to catch at every hope of freedom; met. *auræ*, the sky, the height, *in auras assurgere*, V; *ferre sub auras*, V, to make public; (3) — *auri*, V, the brilliancy; — *puellæ*, Pt, voice, echo; perfume, Lc. V.

Aurārĭus -a -um, golden, relating to gold, Ph; *subst.* Auraria -æ, *f.* sc. *fodina*, a gold mine, Tc.

Aurātūra -æ, *f.* a gilding, Q.

Aurātus -a -um (*prtcp.* auro), golden, O; gilt, C. L.

Aurelia gens, a plebeian family of Rome, many of the members of which, bearing the names of Scaurus and Cotta, *q.v.* rose to distinction.

Aurelius, M., *vid.* Antoninus.

Aurĕŏlus -a -um, *dim.* golden, P; gilt; *met.* glittering, splendid, beautiful, C.

°Auresco, 3. to become gold coloured, Vr.

Aurĕus -a -um, golden, — *nummus*; and *abs.* aureus -i, *m.* a golden coin of the value of 25 denarii; (2) gilt, provided with gold, C. V; (3) gold-coloured, H. V; (4) *met.* beautiful, charming, splendid, V. O.

Aurichalchum = orichalchum, *q.v.*

Aurĭcŏmus -a -um, golden-haired, P.Aug; golden-leaved, V.

Aurĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the external ear, the lobe of the ear, P. C; (2) the ear, Lc. C.

Aurĭcŭlārius -a -um; — *medicus*, Cl, an aurist.
Aurĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, gold bearing, gold bringing, Tb. C.
Aurĭfex -ĭcis, *m.* a goldsmith, C.
Aurĭfŏdĭna -æ, *f.* a gold mine, Pl.
Aurīga -æ, *c.* charioteer, driver, V; one who contends in the chariot race in the circus, St; *poet.* a helmsman, O.
Aurīgārius -i, *m.* one who contends in the chariot race, St.
Aurīgātio -ōnis, *f.* a contending in the chariot race, St.
Aurĭgĕna -æ, *c.* begotten of gold; epithet of Perseus, son of Danăe, O.
Aurĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, gold bearing; — *tauris*, with gilt horns, C.
Aurīgo, 1. to be a charioteer, contend in the chariot race, St.
Aurĭpigmentum -i, *n.* orpiment, Cl.
Auris -is, *f.* the ear, — *erigere*, C; *arrigere*, T, to prick up the ears; — *adhibere*, *admovere*, C; *applicare*, H, to listen; *alicui* — *praebere*, L; *dare*, C, to give a hearing to; *servire alicujus auribus*, Ca, to speak according to the wish of; *dormire in utramvis aurem*, T, to sleep soundly, be without anxiety; (2) the hearing, C; (3) *aures*, the earth or mould-boards of a plough, V.
Aurĭscalpium -i, *n.* an ear-pick, M.
*Aurītŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the long-eared, *i.e.* the ass, Ph.
Aurītus -a -um, long-eared; (2) — *testis*, P, an ear-witness; *met.* listening, attentive, H.
Aurōra -æ, *f.* the break of day, redness of morning, V. L; personified, Aurora, goddess of morning, O; (2) the east, O.
Aurum -i, *n.* gold, C; (2) golden ornament, gold plate, Lc; a golden goblet, V; chain, necklace, T; ring, Jv; bit, V; the golden fleece, O; gold coin, money, C; (3) the colour or glittering of gold, O; (4) the golden age, H.
Auscultātio -ōnis, *f.* a listening, Sc; (2) obedience, P.
Auscultātor -ōris, *m.* a listener, C.
Ausculto, 1. to hear attentively, C; *to listen and believe, P; to listen secretly, P; (2) to obey, *auscultabitur*, P, you shall be obeyed.
Ausŏnes -um, *m.* (Αὔσονες), aborigines of Central and Southern Italy; hence Ausonia -æ, *f.* Ausonia, Lower Italy, O; Italy, V; *adj.* Ausŏnius -a -um; *poet.* Italian, V; Ausonii, V, = Ausones; Ausŏnĭdæ -ārum, *m.* the inhabitants of Ausonia, or generally of Italy, V; Ausŏnis -ĭdis, Ausonian, Italian, V.
Ausonius, a Christian poet, born at Bourdeaux in the beginning of the fourth century, by profession a rhetorician, was appointed by the Emperor Valentinian tutor of his son Gratian, and thus rose to the highest titular dignities of the empire. The exact date of his death, as of his birth, is unknown. The titles of his poems are far too numerous to be mentioned here; and, as works of art, they do not enjoy a very high reputation.
Auspex -ĭcis, *c.* one who observes the habits of birds for purposes of divination, C; (2) an originator, founder, protector, favourer, V. H; the person who, at a marriage service, superintended the due performance of all ceremonies, C.
Auspĭcālis -e, relating to, or serviceable for, soothsaying, Pl.
Auspĭcāto, in a fortunate hour, T.
*Auspĭcātus -ūs, *m.* the taking of the auspices, Pl.
Auspĭcium -i, *n.* divination by means of birds; — *habere*, C, the right to take auspices; *imperio atque auspicio*, P, spoken of the highest command, H; *tuis auspiciis*, under thy auspices; generally right, power, choice, V; (2) an omen, — *optimum*, C; — *facere*, of the birds who give the sign, P.
Auspĭco, 1. to take the auspices, P; — *aliquid*, to accept as an omen, P; *abl. abs.* auspicato, C, the auspices having been taken.
Auspĭcor, 1. *dep.* to take the auspices, C; (2) to begin under good auspices, Tc; to begin, St.
Auster -tri, *m.* the south wind, C; the south, C.
*Austēre, severely, gravely, austerely, C.
Austērĭtas -ātis, *f.* harshness, sourness of taste, Pl; darkness of colour, Pl; strictness, austerity, Q.
Austērus -a -um (αὐστηρός), sour, harsh in taste; (2) *met.* strict, severe, austere, C; sad, gloomy, melancholy, burdensome, H.
Australis -e, southern, C.
*Austrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bringing a south wind, P.Aug.
Austrīnus -a -um, southern, V.
Ausum -i, *n.* a daring deed, undertaking, V.
Aut, or, or else, or rather; *aut .... aut*, either, or; *neque .... aut*, poet. = *neque .... neque*; *aut .... vel*, poet. = *aut .... aut*, or *vel .... vel*; *aut vero*, or indeed, introducing something more important; *aut certe*, or at least, restricts the preceding assertion.
Autem, but, on the contrary, however, moreover; placed after the first word of a sentence, though thrown still more forward by the poets; joined with *adeo*, *porro*, *tum*, *ad*, even *sed*; used in the correction of a word before used = did I say? C; to express astonishment or censure, forsooth! T.
Authepsa -æ, *f.* (αὐθέψης), a cooking stove, C.
Autŏgrăphus -a -um (αὐτόγραφος), autograph, St.
Autŏmăton -i, *n.* (αὐτόματον), an automaton, St.
Autŏpyrus -i, *m.* (αὐτόπυρος), coarse wheaten bread, mixed with bran, Pl.
Autŭmo, 1. to say, assert, P. T.
Auxĭlĭāris -e, giving help, assisting, auxiliary, O; *auxiliares*, sc. *milites*, *cohortes*, auxiliary or allied troops, C. Tc; (2) belonging to the allied troops, Tc.
Auxĭlĭārius -a -um, helping, auxiliary, P. C.
Auxĭlĭātor -ōris, *m.* a helper, assister, Tc.
*Auxĭlĭātus -ūs, *m.* help, assistance, Lc.
Auxĭlĭor, 1. *dep.* to help, assist, support, P. C. Ca; especially used of medical aid, O.
Auxĭlĭum -i, *n.* help, aid, assistance, — *alicui ferre*; *aliquem juvare auxilio*, C, to help; *esse alicui auxilio*, N; (2) *pl.* auxilia, auxiliary or allied troops.
Ăvāre, C, avariter, P, avariciously, covetously.
Ăvārĭtĭa -æ, *f.* (avarities -ei, Lc), avarice, cupidity, covetousness, C.
Ăvārus -a -um, covetous, greedy, avaricious, C.
Aveho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry off, bear away; *pass.* to ride off, L.
Avello -elli, or -ulsi -ulsum, 3. to tear away, pluck away, off, C; to take away violently, to separate, — *de matris complexu*, C.
Ăvēna -æ, *f.* the common oat, V; the wild oat, V; (2) the shepherd's reed-pipe, V.
Ăvēnācĕus -a -um, oaten, — *farina*, Pl.
*Avenārius -a -um, relating or belonging to oats, Pl.
Aventīnus -i, *m.* the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, C; *adj.* Aventinus -a -um, O.
Ăvĕo (haveo), 2. to desire, C.
Ăvĕo (haveo), 2. to be well; found only in the *imp.* ave, aveto, avete, hail! farewell! the form of greeting and farewell used by the Romans.
Avernus -a -um (ἄορνος), without birds; — *loca*, places where birds cannot live on account of the pestilential exhalations, Lc; *subst.* Avernus -i, the lake Avernus, near Cumæ, said to be the entrance to the infernal regions; the infernal regions themselves, V. O; hence the *adj.* Avernus, avernalis, relating to Avernus, or the lower world.
Averrunco, 1. to turn away, avert, — *iram deorum*, L.

Aversābĭlis, 2. that from which one must turn away, horrible, Lc.

Aversātio -ōnis, *f.* aversion, disgust, Q. Sc.

Aversor, 1. *dep.* to turn away (on account of shame, disgust, etc.), C; (2) *aliquem* —, to repel, turn away, avoid, shun, L.

*Āversor -ōris, *m.* an embezzler, C.

Āversus -a -um (*prtcp.* averto), turned away, backward, behind (*opp.* adversus), C. L; *subst.* aversum -i, *n.* the back part, L; *in aversum*, P, backward; (2) disinclined, unfavourable to, averse from, C. H.

Āverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn away, turn off, remove; *in fugam* —, L, to put to flight; *Dii avertant*, may the gods avert; *averti*, in a middle signification, foll. by acc. *averti locum*, to turn away from a place, V; (2) to steal, C; *met.* divert, withdraw, *alicujus mentem* —, C; (3) to alienate, estrange, C.

Avĭa -æ, *f.* a grandmother, P.

Ăvĭārĭum -i, *n.* an aviary, C; the haunts of wild birds in the woods, V.

Ăvĭārĭus -a -um, relating to birds, Vr.

Ăvĭārĭus -ii, *m.* one who tends birds, Co.

Ăvĭde, greedily, C.

Ăvĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* vehement desire, avidity, C; especially (2) desire of money, avarice, P. C.

Avĭdus -a -um, vehemently desiring, greedy, — *cibi*, T; — *laudis*, C; — *novarum rerum*, L; — *belli gerundi*, S; — *auricularum*, Lc, inquisitive; (2) covetous, greedy of money, C; (3) greedy in respect of food, H; *met.* insatiable, and in Lc, wide, comprehensive.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, the author of certain geographical and astronomical poems, which evidently belong to a late period of Latin literature, and have no great value either to the scientific or the general reader. From a passage in Jerome, we may conclude, with some degree of certainty, that he flourished in the latter half of the fourth century.

Ăvis -is, *f.* a bird, and coll. the whole race of birds, C; (2) omen, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds, *avibus bonis*, O; *secundis*, L, with good omens; *avi mala*, H; *sinistra*, P; *adversa*, C, with bad omen.

Ăvĭtus -a -um, relating to a grandfather, ancestral, C; — *merum*, O, very old.

Ăvĭus -a -um, out of the right way, untrodden, P. S; *subst.* avium -i, *n.* a by-way, a solitary place; (2) straying, wandering, — *a vera ratione*, Lc.

Āvŏcāmentum -i, *n.* that which alleviates or diverts attention from pain and trouble, Pl.

Āvŏcātĭo -onis, *f.* a calling away from, C.

Āvŏco, 1. to call away, call forth, L; (2) to call from any action, withdraw, separate, divert, C; (3) to draw off the attention, interrupt, Pl.

Āvŏlo, 1. to fly away, St; of persons, to hasten away, C.

Āvulsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a tearing away of boughs from a tree, Pl.

*Āvulsor -ōris, *m.* one who tears away boughs from a tree, Pl.

Ăvuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a mother's brother, uncle (patruus, a father's brother); — *magnus*, C, a great uncle on the mother's side.

Ăvus -i, *m.* a grandfather, C; generally, an ancestor, H.

*Axĭcia -æ, *f.* a pair of scissors, P.

Axĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little axle, Vt; (2) a plug, pin, Vt.

Axinŏmantia -æ, *f.* (ἀξινομαντεία), a kind of soothsaying from axes, Pl.

Āxis -is, *m.* (assis), an axle tree, V; and *met.* a wheel vehicle, O; (2) the axis of the earth, C; and hence, the pole, especially the north pole, C; the sky, V; *sub axe*, V, in the open air; (3) a plank, Ca; (4) the pin on which a hinge turns, P.Aug; (5) a valve, Vt.

Axon -ŏnis, *m.* (ἄξων), the axis of a sun dial, Vt; (2) a part of the ballista, Vt.

Axungĭa -æ, *f.* grease for smearing axletrees, Pl.

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, expresses the labial sound intermediate between *v* and *p*, and corresponds with the Greek beta (β). In composition it undergoes the natural changes. Its affinity with the vowel *u* is worthy of remark; *e.g.* in the *dat.* and *abl.* sing. of the 4th decl. acubus, arcubus = acibus, arcibus. For its meaning when used as an abbreviation, see the Table of Abbreviations.

Bāal, *m. indcl.* (from a Syrian word signifying Lord), a Syrian deity.

Băbæ (βαβαί, or παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! P.

*Băbȳlo -ōnis, *m.* a spendthrift, T.

Băbȳlon -ōnis, *f.* (Βαβυλών, ῶνος), a city of Asia on the Euphrates; hence, Babylonia -æ, *f.* a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforenamed city was the capital; Babylonicus -a -um, Babylonian, *Babylonica*, sc. *peristromata*, embroidered tapestry, Pl; Babylonius -a -um, O; — *numeri*, H, astrological calculations for which the Babylonians, or more properly, the Chaldæans, were noted; Babyloniacus -a -um, Babyloniensis -e, P, Babylonian; Babylonii -orum, inhabitants of Babylon, C; Babylonia -æ, O, a Babylonian woman.

Bacca -æ, *f.* a berry, especially of the olive tree, H. O; any small fruit of a tree, Lc. C; (2) that which resembles a berry in shape, *e.g.* a pearl, H. O; the link of a chain; goat's dung.

*Baccalia -æ, *f.* a kind of laurel, so called from the abundance of its berries, Pl.

Baccar -āris, *f.* (sometimes bacchar, baccaris -is, βάκχαρις), the *valeriana celtica* of Linnæus, also called *nardum rusticum*, a plant, from the root of which a sweet smelling oil is expressed, V. Pl, Celtic Valerian.

Baccātus -a -um, set with pearls, V.

Baccha -æ, *f.* a Bacchante, O; *Bacchis aliquem initiare* to initiate any one into the solemn festival of Bacchus.

Bacchabundus -a -um, revelling or raging like a bacchanal, P.Aug.

Bacchānal -is, *n.* P, the place where the festival of Bacchus was held; *pl.* Bacchanalia -ium, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus, not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber, C, celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, B.C. 186; *Bacchanalia vivere*, poet. to live riotously or wantonly.

Bacchānālis -e, relating to Bacchus, P.Aug.

Bacchātio -ōnis, *f.* the celebration of the Bacchanalia, P.Aug; (2) Bacchanalian enthusiasm, C.

Bacchis -ĭdis, *f.* = Baccha, O.

Bacchis -idis, *m.* (Βάκχις, ιδος), the founder of the royal family of the Bacchiadæ, of the race of Hercules, who, having been expelled from Corinth by Cypselus, emigrated to Sicily and founded Syracuse; hence, Bacchēis -ĭdis, *adj. f.* belonging to Bacchis; used *poet.* = Corinthian; Bacchiadæ -arum, *m.* descendants of Bacchis.

Bacchor, 1. *dep.* to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, P; *prtcp.* Bacchantes = Bacchæ; — *Evoë*, to shout Evoë, Ct; *bacchata Naxos*, when the

feast of B. is celebrated, V; (2) to rage, or exhibit enthusiasm like a Bacchante, with joy, love, poetic inspiration; used of heavy rain, P.Aug; of a quickly disseminated report, V; of enthusiastic speech, C; also, *pass.* of the place where the festival is celebrated, V.

Bacchus -i, *m.* (Βάκχος), the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele; *met.* (1) the vine, V; (2) more frequently wine, Lc. V; hence, *adj.*, Bacchĭcus -a -um, Bacchĭus -a -um, Bacchēus -a -um, Bacchĭus -a -um, relating to Bacchus; also, Bacchīus (sc. *pes*), a metrical foot ⏑ — — *e.g.* rōmānūs.

Baccĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing berries, or especially olive berries, O.

Baccŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little berry, Pl.

Băcillum -i, *n. dim.* a little staff; especially the lictor's staff, C.

Bactra -orum, *n.* the chief city of Bactria, H; hence, Bactri -orum, inhabitants of Bactria; Bactriānus -a -um, Bactrinus -a -um, Bactrian.

Bacŭlum -i, *n.* (bacŭlus -i, *m.*), a walking-stick; afterwards used = a staff as a weapon of offence; or a symbol of office.

Bădius -a -um, chestnut brown; used only of horses, Vr.

Bădīzo, 1. (βαδίζω), to walk, march, P.

Bætis -is, *m.* a river of Spain, the Guadalquivir; hence, Bætigĕna -æ, born on the Bætis; Bætĭcŏla -æ, living near the B.; Bætĭcus -a -um, relating to the B.; Bætica provincia, now Andalusia and a part of Granada; Bæticatus -a -um, clothed in B. wool, M; Bætĭci -orum, *m.* inhabitants of Bætica.

Băgōus -i, *m.* (βαγῶος), and Băgōas -æ, *m.* a eunuch at the Persian court; hence used, O, for *any person set* to guard women.

Bajŭlo, 1. to carry a burden, P. Ph.

Bajŭlus -i, *m.* a porter, C. P; a corpse carrier, P.Aug.

Bălæna -æ, *f.* (φάλαινα), a whale.

*Bălănātus -a -um, anointed with balsam, embalmed, Pr.

Bălănīnus -a -um (βαλάνινος), — *oleum*, Pl, made from the aromatic fruit balanum.

Bălănītis -ĭdis, *f.* (βαλανῖτις), acorn-shaped, Pl.

Bălănus -i, *m.f.* (βάλανος), an acorn; (2) any fruit of similar form, *e.g.* a kind of large chestnut, Pl; a date, Pl; a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut, from which an ointment was extracted; or the tree which produces it; usually called *myrobalanus;* (3) generally, anything acorn-shaped, *e.g.* a species of shell-fish.

Bălātro -ōnis, *m.* a babbler, a buffoon; perhaps the name of a particular class of actor, as harlequin, H.

Bālātus -us, *m.* the bleating of sheep and goats, V. Lc.

Bălaustĭum -ii, *n.* (βαλαύστιον), the flower of the wild pomegranate, Pl. Co.

Balbus -a -um, stammering (*opp.* planus), C; often used by the Romans as a by-name; *adv.* Balbe, Lc.

Balbūtio, 4. to stammer, stutter, C; express one's self indistinctly, C.

Băleāres -ium, *f.* (Baliares), sc. *insulæ*, or *abs.* the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica; hence, *adj.* Balearis -e, Balearĭcus -a -um.

Bălĭneum -i, *n.* (*pl.* often balineæ -arum), P.Aug; *vid.* Balneum.

*Ballŏlus -a -um, chestnut brown, P.

Ballio -ōnis, *m.* a worthless fellow, from a character so named in P. Pseudolus, C.

Ballista -æ (bālista), *f.* a military engine for throwing large stones, C. Ca.

Ballistarium -i, *n.* = ballista, *q.v.*

Ballistārius -i, *m.* one who makes or works a balista.

Ballux -cis, *f.* (ballūca -æ, *f.*) golden sand, Pl.M.

Balneæ, *vid.* Balneum.

Balnĕāris -e, belonging to the bath, P.Aug.

Balnĕārĭus -a -um, belonging to the bath, Ct; *subst.* balnearium -i, *n.* bathing place, room, C.

Balnĕator -ōris, *m.* (βαλανεύς), the superintendent of the bath, P.C.

Balnĕŏlum -i, *n.* (*pl.* -æ -arum, *f.*) a little bath Jv.Sc.

Balnĕum -i, *n.* (*pl.* oft. -æ -arum, *f.* (βαλανεῖον) a bath, place of bathing. The *pl.* often used for large public baths, in Pl; bathing in the abstract, especially in the phrase *a balineis*, after bathing; *vid.* Balineum.

Bālo, 1. (Belo, Vr.), to bleat, P; *prtcp.* Balantes = *oves*.

Balsămīnus -a -um (βαλσάμινος), — *oleum*, balsam oil, Pl.

Balsămōdes (βαλσαμώδης), balsamic, Pl.

Balsămum -i, *n.* (βάλσαμον), the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam tree; (2) the tree itself, Pl.

Baltĕus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.*), the girdle, especially as serving to hold a weapon, Vr.V; a woman's girdle; (2) that which is round like a girdle, the zodiac; a wall dividing in the amphitheatre one set of seats from another; the band encircling the cushion on the side of an Ionic capital, Vt.

Bandŭsĭa -æ, *f.* a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by that poet.

Baptæ -arum, *m.* licentious priests of the Thracian goddess Cotytto, Jv.

Baptisma -ătis, *n.* (βάπτισμα), a dipping, washing; in Christian writers, baptism.

Baptistērĭum -i, *n.* (βαπτιστήριον), a cold plunging bath; in Christian writers, the building in which the rite of baptism was performed; the baptistery.

Bărăthrum -i, *n.* (βάραθρον), the abyss, the lower world, P.Lc; any deep hole artificially constructed, Vt; *poet.* used for the throat, P.

Bărăthrus -i, *m.* (βάραθρος), worthless fellow, Lc.

Barba -æ, *f.* the beard of men and animals, — *promittere*, to let the beard grow, L; — *promissa* = *longa*; *alicui vellere* —, to pluck the beard, considered to be a grievous insult, H; used also of plants.

Barbărĭa -æ, *f. poet.* Barbaries -ei, P.Aug., a foreign country, *i.e.* in regard to Greece or Rome; (2) ignorance, stupidity, roughness, barbarism; (3) a mistake of language, C.

Barbarĭcus -a -um, foreign, *i.e.* not Greek or Roman, C; rough, wild, barbaric, Co.M.

Barbarismus -i, *m.* (βαρβαρισμός), a barbarism, or mistake of language, C.

Barbărus -a -um, (βάρβαρος), foreign; and *subst.* a foreigner, C; uncultivated, ignorant, wild, barbarous; *adv.* Barbare.

Barbatŭlus -i, *m.* a young man whose beard is just appearing, C.

Barbātus -a -um, bearded; the old Romans allowed the beard to grow; hence, *unus aliquis ex barbatis illis* = an old-fashioned Roman, C; also used *subst.* = a philosopher, Pr; applied both to animals and plants.

Barbĭger -a -um, wearing a beard, Lc.

Barbĭtŏs -i, *m.* and *f.* (barbiton -i, *pl.* -a), the lyre, H; *met.* the song sung to the lyre, O.

Barbŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little beard, such as was worn by the young Romans, C.

Barbus -i, *m.* the barbel.

Barcas -æ, *m.*, the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar; hence, *adj.* Barcinus -a -um; Barcæus -a -um.

Bardaicus -a -um, and *calceus* —, a kind of soldiers' boots, M; used *abs.* for the soldier, Jv; so called from the Bardaei, a people of Illyria.

Bardŏcŭcullus -i, *m.* a Gallic overcoat, with a hood, made of wool, M.

Bardus -a -um (βραδύς), *v.v.*, stupid, slow, dull, P.C.

Bardus -i, *m.* a bard, a poet among the Gauls, P.Aug.

Bāris -ĭdos, *f.* a small Egyptian skiff, Pt.

Barītus -us, *m.* a German war-cry, Tc.

Băro -ōnis, *m.* a blockhead, simpleton, C.

Barrus -i, *m.* the elephant, H; hence, *adj.* Barrinus -a -um, elephantine, and Barrio, 4. to cry like an elephant.

Bărўcĕphălus -a -um (βαρυκέφαλος), top-heavy. Vt.

Basaltes -æ, *m.* a black Æthiopic marble, basalt, Pl.

Băsănītes lapis (βάσανος), the touch-stone; a hard kind of stone, used as a test of the precious metals, Pl.

Bascauda -æ, *f.* a bread-basket imported from Britain, Jv.M.

Băsiātio -ōnis, *f.* kissing, a kiss, Ct.

Basiator -is, *m.* a kisser, M.

Băsĭlĭcus -a -um (βασιλικός), royal, kingly, princely, P; — *vitis*, a kind of vine, Co; —*jactus*, a particular cast of the dice; *adv.* Basilice.

Băsĭlĭca -æ, *f.* a building, usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice. As these buildings were afterwards appropriated to the public worship of the Christians, basilica = church, cathedral.

Basilĭcum -i, *n.* a splendid dress, P.

Băsĭliscus -i, *m.* (βασιλίσκος), a kind of lizard, a basilisk, P.Aug.

Băsio, 1. to kiss, Ct.M.

Băsis -is, *f.* (βασις), a pedestal, base, basis; in mathematics, — *trianguli*, the base of a triangle; — *arcūs*, the chord of an arc; in architecture, the lowest part of the shaft of a column, what we call the pedestal, being expressed by *spira*; in grammar, the root or primitive word; prov. *aliquem cum basi sua metiri*, to measure the pillar with its pedestal, *i.e.* to form too high an estimate.

Băsium -ii, *n.* a kiss, either of the hand or lip, Ct; *basia jactare*, to throw kisses, Jv.

Bassăreus -ei, *m.* (βασσαρεύς, from βασσάρα, a fox-skin, as part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), a name of Bacchus, H; whence Bassărĭcus -a -um, *adj.* Pt; Bassăris -ĭdis, a Bacchante.

Basterna -æ, *f.* a kind of palanquin for females, carried by two mules.

Bătāvĭa -æ, *f.* the peninsula Batavia, Holland, Ca; Batavi -orum, *m.* inhabitants of Batavia; Bătăvus -a -um, Batavian, Dutch; *Batavorum insula* = Batavia, Tc.

Bătillum -i, *n.* (in mss. also vatillum), a shovel, fire or dirt shovel, Pl; (2) a chafing dish, perfuming pan, H.

Bătĭŏla -æ, *f.* a small drinking vessel, P.

Bătrăchŏmyŏmăchĭa -æ, *f.* (βατραχομυομαχία), the battle of the Frogs and Mice; the title of a mock-heroic poem falsely ascribed to Homer.

Battus -i, *m.* (Βάττος), the founder of the African city Cyrene; hence, Battĭădes -æ, *m.* an inhabitant of Cyrene; especially applied to the celebrated poet Callimachus, a native of that place, O.

Batuo -ui, 3. (sometimes battuo), *v.a.* and *n.* to beat, knock, (*v.n.*) hence of fencing exercises, P, to fence.

*Baubor, 1. *dep.* to bark, Lc.

Baxĕa -æ, *f.* a kind of shoe, P.

Bdellium -i, *n.* (βδέλλιον), an Asiatic tree, notable for its fragrant gum, the vine palm, Pl; (2) the gum itself; (3) a term of endearment, P.

Beate, *vid.* Beatus.

Bĕātĭfĭco, 1. to make happy.

Bĕātĭfĭcus -a -um, making happy, beatific, P.Aug.

Bĕātĭtas -ātis, *f.* happiness; the condition implied in the word beatus, C.

Bĕātĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* happiness, beatitude, C.

*Bĕātŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat happy, Pr.

Beātus -a -um (*prtcp.* beo), happy, blessed, C; — *parvo*, happy with little = content, H; (2) used of earthly happiness = rich, richly endowed; (3) of inanimate things, rich, splendid; (4) P.Aug, of the dead = deceased; *adv.* Beate, happily.

Beccus -i, *m.* the beak, St.

Belgæ -ārum, *m.* the Belgæ, a very warlike people, of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul, Ca. Tc; hence, Belgĭcus -a -um, Belgian; Belgica, *abs.* or sc. *Gallia*, Belgium, or the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean.

Bellarĭa -ōrum, *n.* dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionary, sweet wine, etc., P.

Bellātor -ōris, *m.* a warrior, C; used *adj.* warlike, courageous, — *dens*, = Mars, V; applied to inanimate things, — *ensis*, — *campus*, P.Aug.

Bellātōrĭus -a -um, skilled in carrying on war, P.Aug; used by Pl, of a pugnacious, controversial style.

Bellātrix -īcis, *f.* a female warrior; (2) *poet.* used *adj.* — *diva*, Pallas, O; — *bellua*, the elephant; (3) applied to inanimate things, — *aquilæ*, the standards; — *gleba*, — *carinæ*, — *iracundia*, C.

*Bellātŭlus -a -um, *dim.* jocosely formed from bellulus, *q.v.* pretty, P.

*Bellax -ācis, warlike, P.Aug.

Belle, *adv. vid.* Bellus.

Bellĭcōsus -a -um, warlike, bellicose, Ca. C; — *annus*, L.

Bellĭcus -a -um, relating to war; used *abs.* bellicum -i, *n.* the signal of march, or attack, usually given with the trumpet, — *canere*, C; metaphorically = to excite; (2) = bellicosus; — *Pallas*, — *Mars*, O.

*Bellĭfer -a -um, warlike, quarrelsome, P.Aug.

Bellĭger -a -um, warlike, fond of war; poet. *gentes*, O; of inanimate things, — *hasta*, M; — *manus*, O.

Bellĭgĕrātor -ōris, *m.* one who carries on war, a warrior, P.Aug.

Bellĭgĕro, 1. to wage war, P.

Bellĭpŏtens -entis, mighty in war; *poet.* abs. in V, = *Mars*.

Bello, 1. (Bellor, *dep.* V.), to wage war, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *adversus aliquem*, N; — *inter se*, P.Aug; — *alicui*, poet. P.Aug; (2) generally to fight, O.

Bellōna -æ, *f.* the goddess of war, V.

Bellua, *vid.* Belua.

Bellŭlus -a -um, *dim.* pretty, elegant, beautiful, P; *adv.* Bellule.

Bellum -i, *n.* war, C; — *commovere*, *facere alicui*, to raise war; — *parare*, *comparare*, *apparare*, C, *adornare*, L, to prepare for war; — *indicere*, C, to declare war; — *committere*, L, to begin war; — *inferre alicui*, to make war on; — *administrare*, to manage a war; — *cum aliquo gerere*, *agere*, to carry on war against; — *cum aliquo adversus aliquem*, in alliance with some one against some other, N; — *ducere*, to protract war. The *gen.* of place, *belli*, is often used in conjunction with *domi*, e.g. *belli domique*, in peace and in war, at home and abroad; (2) = a single battle, Va; (3) *met.* = contest, struggle, — *tribunicium*, L.

Bellus -a -um, pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable, — *homo*, *epistola*, *locus*; *vultu et fronte bellis*, C. = cheerful; also, cheerful from good health, *fac bellus revertare*, C; Belle, *adv.* — *negare*, to refuse politely.

Bēlŭa -æ, *f.* any very large animal, *e.g.* the elephant, lion, whale, C; a monster, T; *abs.* = elephant; (2) used sometimes of smaller animals, P.C; (3) as a term of reproach, beast! P.T.C.

*Bēlŭātus -a -um, covered with figures of animals, applied to tapestry, P.

Bēlŭīnus -a -um, P.Aug, beastly, animal.

Bēlŭōsus -a -um, full of monsters, — *oceanus*, H.

Bēlus -i, *m.* a mythical person; (1) an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon; (2) an Egyptian king, father of Danaüs and Ægyptus; hence, Bēlis -ĭdis,

f. generally *pl.* Belides, the grand-daughters of Belus = the Danaides, O; (3) *Beli oculus*, the cat's-eye, a precious stone, Pl.

Bĕnĕ (*adv.* from bonus, *comp.* melius, *suprl.* optime), an exclamation (*a*) of approbation, good! well done! C; (*b*) with the *dat.* and *acc.* — *vos*, — *vobis*, your good health, P; (2) used with verbs, well, rightly, honourably, successfully, — *cœnare*, H; — *habitare*, N; — *promittere*, C; — *polliceri*, S; — *pugnare*, L, successfully; — *vendere*, dear; — *emere*, cheap; — *dicere*, to speak convincingly, and again = εὐφημεῖν, to speak words of good augury; *bene dicere* with the *dat.* see Benedico; *bene facere*, to do well; of medicine, to operate favourably; *bene facis*, you are very kind; with *dat.* see Benefacio; *Pompeio melius est factum*, Pompey is better, *i.e.* in regard of health, C; *bene habet*, — *agitur*, all goes well, T; *bene vocas*, exceedingly obliged, a polite refusal of an invitation, P; (3) with *adj.* and *adv.* = very, extremely, — *munitus*, Lc; — *robustus*, C; — *mane*, C; — *penitus*, C.

Bĕnĕdīce, with friendly words, P.

Bĕnĕdīco -xi -ctum, 3. To speak well of any one, T; — *inter se*, P; — *alicui*, C.

Bĕnĕdictīo -ōnis, *f.* praise, blessing, benediction, P.Aug.

Bĕnĕdictum -i, *n.* (*prtcp.* Benedico) praise, P.

Bĕnĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to do good to, to benefit, — *amicis*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; pass. *bonis benefit*, P.

Bĕnĕfactīo -ōnis, *f.* the performing of an act of kindness, a kindness, a benefaction, P.Aug.

Bĕnĕfactor -ōris, *m.* one who performs an act of kindness, a benefactor, P.Aug.

Bĕnĕfactum -i, *n.* (orig. *prtcp.* of beneficio, used only in *pl.*), a good, praiseworthy action, a benefaction, heroic deed, C.S; (2) = beneficium, P.

Bĕnĕfīce, kindly, liberally, P.Aug.

Bĕnĕfīcentĭa -æ, *f.* kindness, liberality, C; beneficence.

Bĕnĕfīcĭārĭus -a -um, *adj.* relating to a favour, Sc; (2) *subst.* beneficiarii -ōrum, *m.* soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from menial military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, providing wood, water, etc.; privileged soldiers, Ca.

Bĕnĕfīcĭum -i, *n.* a kindness, favour, benefit, service, good office, *alicui beneficium dare*, C; *facere*, P.Aug; *in aliquem — conferre; apud aliquem — collocare; aliquem beneficio afficere, complecti, ornare*, to do any one a service; *beneficium accipere*, T, to receive a kindness; *in beneficio*, L, *in beneficii loco, beneficii causā, per beneficium*, as a kindness, service; *beneficio*, by favour of, *e.g.* — *tuo*, C; — *sortium*, Ca; (2) a favour, grant, distinction, promotion, proceeding *e.g.* from the authorities, — *populi*, favour of the people, C; *centuriones sui beneficii*, his creatures, St; *quum suo magno beneficio esset*, since he owed much to his recommendation, C; used of military promotions, *tribuni militum quæ antea dictatorum fuerant beneficia*, L; *in beneficiis delatus est*, among those recommended for promotion, C; (3) privilege, exemption, P.Aug. — *liberorum*, the exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children.

Bĕnĕfĭcus -a -um (*comp.* -entior, *suprl.* -entissimus, A.Aug, sometimes beneficissimus), kind, generous, obliging.

Bĕnĕvŏle, benevolently, kindly.

Bĕnĕvŏlēns -entis, well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, A.Aug. P; (2) *subst.* = friend, patron, P.T.

Bĕnĕvŏlentĭa -æ, *f.* good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence, — *alicui præstare, conferre*, — *erga aliquem habere*; (2) mildness, benignity, P.Aug; (3) *pl.* kind conduct, good offices, P.Aug.

Bĕnĕvŏlus -a -um (*comp.* -entior, *suprl.* -entissimus), the form of benevolens, *q.v.* used by classic writers; — *alicui*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; — *domino*, of a servant = faithful, C.

Bĕnigne, kindly, friendly, obligingly, — *respondere*, L; — *alicui facere*, to do a favour to; *benigne dicis*, or *abs.* much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, C; (2) mildly, moderately, P.Aug; readily, — *arma capere*, L; generously, *pecuniam — præbere*, P.T.

Bĕnignĭtas -ātis, *f.* kindness, benignity; (2) benevolence, mildness, C.

Bĕnignĭter, A.Aug. = benigne, *q.v.*

Bĕnignus -a -um, kind, friendly, well-wishing, mild, benignant; (1) in disposition, — *oratio*, C; — *interpretatio*, opp. to *dura*, literal, harsh; — *dies*, fortunate, P.Aug; in act, beneficent, liberal, obliging, — *alicui*, — *erga aliquem*, P; *vini somnique* —, drunken with wine and sleep, H; prodigal, P; — *ager*, fruitful, O.

Bĕo, 1. To bless, make happy, *aliquem — re*, to enrich, H; *beas*, or *beasti*; that pleases me, I'm glad of it, P. T.

Bĕrĕcyntus -i, *m.* a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence *adj.* Bĕrĕcyntĭus -a -um, — *mater* = Cybele, V; — *heros*, Midas, son of Cybele, O; — *cornu*, — *tibiæ*, used at the festival of Cybele.

Bēryllus -i, *m.* (βήρυλλος), a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India, Pl; *met.* a ring set with a beryl, Pt; — *acroides*, a sapphire, Pl.

Bēs -bessis, *m.* 8-12ths = 2-3rds of unity, of an as, of a pound, etc.; *fenus ex besse* = 8 per cent; *heres ex besse*, heir to 2-3rds of the property; *bessem bibamus*, 8 goblets to a name of 8 letters; (2) among the mathematicians whose ground number is 6, *bes* = 4, and *bes alter* = $\frac{6+4}{6}$ = 1 2-3rds

Bessālis -e, containing the number 8, M; — *laterculus*, a tile 8 in. long, Vt; *met.* of small value.

Bestĭa -æ, *f.* an animal without reason (opp. *homo*), beast; often used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre, *aliquem ad bestias mittere*, C; *dare*, P.Aug. *condemnare*, St, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre; (2) *mala bestia*, a term of reproach, beast! P; (3) the constellation of the wolf.

Bestĭālis -e, bestial, P.Aug.

Bestĭārĭus -a -um, belonging to animals, — *ludus*, a fight with wild beasts at a show, Sc; (2) *subst.* one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows.

Bestĭŏla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little beast, C.

Bēta -æ, *f.* a vegetable used for salad, beet, P.

Bēta, *indecl.* (βῆτα), the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet; sometimes used *prov.* for the second of a series, M.

Bētācĕus -a -um (*sc.* pes); and *abs.* Betaceus -i, *m.* mangold wurzel.

Bēto (bīto), 3. to go, P.

Bĕtŏnĭca, *vid.* Vetonica.

Betŭla (betulla) -æ, *f.* the birch, Pl.

Bibax -ācis, addicted to drinking.

Biblĭnus -a -um (βίβλινος), made of the Egyptian papyrus.

Biblĭŏpōla -æ, *m.* (βιβλιοπώλης), a bookseller, Pl.

Biblĭŏthēca -æ, *f.* (βιβλιοθήκη), a collection of books, a library; (2) the place where books are kept.

Biblĭŏthēcārĭus -i, *m.* a librarian.

Biblus -i, *f.* (βύβλος), the papyrus plant of the Nile; (2) *meton.* paper.

Bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3. To drink, *arcus bibit*, the rainbow draws up water; *nutricem* —, to drink the nurse's milk; *in auro* —, from a golden cup; *nomen alicujus* —, to drink in honour of a person as many cups of wine as there are letters in his name; — *alicui dare*, to give to drink; *Græco*

more —, to drink to a person, C; — *flumen*, poet. of those who live near a river; — *mandata*, to forget a commission in consequence of drink; — *pro summo*, to drink eagerly, hastily. P; (2) of inanimate things, to imbibe, suck in, *prata biberunt*, V; *hasta cruorem bibit*, V; (3) met. *auribus bibere*, to listen eagerly.

Bĭbrĕvis -e, *sc.* pes, a metrical foot of two short syllables ⏑⏑, translation of the Greek, δίβραχυς.

Bĭbŭlus -a -um, fond of drinking, with gen. — *Falerni*, H; (2) of inanimate things, — *lapis*, sandstone, V; — *lana*; — *nubes*; — *charta*, blotting paper.

Bĭceps -ĭpĭtis, having two heads, C; — *Parnassus*, double peaked, O; — *civitas*, divided into two factions, P.Aug.

Bĭcessis -is, *m.* twenty asses, Vr.

Bĭclīnĭum -i, *n.* a dining sofa for the use of two persons, P.

Bĭcŏlor -ōris, of two colours, V. O.

*Bĭcornĭger -ĕri, *m.* two horned; an epithet of Bacchus, O.

Bĭcornis -e, two horned, O; used of the new moon, H; of rivers having two branches, V. O.

Bĭcorpor -ŏris, having two bodies, C.

*Bĭcŭbĭtālis -e (sometimes bicubitus -a -um), two ells long, Pl.

Bĭdens -entis, having two teeth; (2) *subst. m.* a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, V. O. Le; (3) *f.* an animal for sacrifice, V. O; and especially a sheep, Ph.

Bĭdental -is, *m.* a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the Haruspices, and enclosed, H; hence bĭdentālis -is, *m.* the attendant priest of a bidental.

Bĭduus -a -um, lasting two days; *adj.** L; (2) *subst.* biduum -i, *n.* a two days' space, Ca. C.

Bĭennis -e, lasting two years, St.

Bĭennĭum -ii, *n.* a space of two years, P. T. C.

Bĭfărĭam, doubly, two-fold, in two places, twice, C.

Bĭfarĭus -a -um, double, two-fold, P.Aug.

Bĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, of a tree bearing fruit twice a year, Vr; of the centaur, half man half horse, P.Aug.

Bĭfĭdus -a -um, split into two parts, O; *bifidatus -a -um, Pl.

Bĭfŏris -e (bĭfŏrus -a -um), having two doors, valves, or openings, Vt; poet. *biforem dat tibi cantum*, V, = *imparem*, *bisonum*.

Bĭformis -e (*biformatus -a -um), of double form, V. O.

Bĭfrons -tis, with double forehead, or countenance; epithet of Janus, V.

Bĭfurcus -a -um, having two prongs, or forks; (2) *subst.* bifurcum -i, *n.* a fork.

Bĭgæ -ārum (P.Aug. bĭga -æ), a pair of horses, Pl. Tc.

Bĭgātus -a -um, impressed with a pair of horses; — *argentum*, L; — *nummus*, or *subst.* bigatus -i, *m.* a silver denarius so distinguished, L.

Bĭgemmis -e, set with two jewels, P.Aug; (2) of plants, having two buds, Co.

Bĭgĕner -a -um, hybrid, mongrel, Vr.

Bĭjŭgis -e, V. O. *vid.* Bĭjŭgus.

Bĭjŭgus -a -um, yoked two together; — *certamen*, V, a race between two-horse chariots; (2) *subst.* bijugi -ōrum, *m.* a pair of horses, V.

*Bĭlībra -æ, *f.* a mass of two pounds weight, L.

Bĭlībris -e, weighing two pounds, H.

Bĭlinguis -e, having two tongues, used (*a*) of persons, hissing, P; (*b*) of those who speak two languages, H; (*c*) of hypocrites, traitors, V. P.

Bĭlĭōsus -a -um, full of gall, Cl; bilious.

Bīlis -is, *f.* the bile, the bilious fluid; — *suffusa*, the overflowing of bile, jaundice; *met.* wrath, anger, vexation, — *movere*, — *effundere*, — *commovere*; — *atra*, *nigra*, melancholy, C; sometimes madness, fury.

*Bĭlix -īcis, having a double thread, V.

Bĭlustris -e, lasting ten years, O.

Bĭmăris -e, lying on two seas; epithet of Corinth, O.

Bĭmarītus, *m.* the husband of two wives, C.

*Bĭmātris -e, having two mothers; epithet of Bacchus, O.

Bĭmātus -us, *m.* the age of two years, Vr.

Bĭmembris -e, having double members, half man, half animal, O; epithet of the Centaurs; bimembres, *abs.* = Centaurs, V.

Bĭmestris -e, lasting two months, L.

Bĭmĕter -tra -trum, P.Aug. = dimeter, consisting of two metres.

Bĭmŭlus -a -um (*dim.* used only of men), two years old, Ct. St.

Bĭmus -a -um, two years old, — *sententia*, in epistolary style, the vote by which a provincial government is prolonged for two years, C.

Bīni -æ -a (*sing.* binus -a -um, found only in Lc twice), two by two; joined with *subst.* which are *pl.* only, or assume a new signification in the *pl.* — *castra*, — *literæ*, C, = two, both; or with other numerals, — *millia*; (2) of things naturally paired or double; (3) subst. *bis bina quot essent*, C.

Bĭnoctĭum -ii, *n.* a space of two nights, Tc.

Bĭnōmĭnis -e, having two names, O.

Bĭōn -ōnis (Βίων), a very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school; hence Bĭōnēus -a -um, — *sermones*, witty, caustic, H.

Bĭpallĭum -i, *n.* (found only in *abl. sing.*), a spade with a cross-bar above the blade, which enabled the labourer to dig to an unusual depth, Vr.

Bĭpalmis -e (bipalmus), two palms or spans long or broad, Vr.

Bĭpartĭo, 4. (bipertio), to divide into two parts, Co.

Bĭpartīto, doubly, in two ways; in different manners; from two sides.

Bĭpătens -tis, doubly open; open in two directions, V.

Bĭpĕda -æ, *f.* a tile two feet long.

Bĭpĕdālis -e, measuring two feet in any direction, Ca. C.

Bĭpĕdānĕus -a -um, Co, = bipedalis, *q.v.*

Bĭpennĭfer -a -um, armed with a two-edged axe, O.

Bĭpennis -e (penna), having two wings, Pl.

Bĭpennis -e (pinna), double edged, V; (2) *subst.* a double-edged axe, V. O.

Bĭpēs -ĕdis, having two feet, biped, V; (2) *subst.* used contemptuously of men.

Bĭrēmis -e, two oared, L; (*a*) *subst. f.* a skiff with two oars; (2) provided with two banks or series of oars; and *subst. f.* a ship so provided.

Bĭrŏtus -a -um, two wheeled; hence bĭrŏta -æ, *f.* a two-wheeled vehicle, St.

Bĭs, twice, in two ways, — *terque*, C; — *que terque*, M, two or three times; — *die*, H; *quotidie* —, L, twice a day; — *in die*, twice in one day; — *consul*, a man who has been twice consul; — *bina*, twice two, C, used with cardinal numbers only; poet. — *tantum*, — *tanto*, twice as large, twice as many; — *ad eundem* (sc. *lapidem offendere*), prov. to make the same mistake twice, C.

Bĭsellĭum -i, *n.* a magnificent chair of honour, so called because large enough for two persons, though only used by one, Vr.

Bĭsextus -i, *m.* (*sc.* dies), an intercalary day, so called from the doubling of the 24th February, = VI. Cal. Mart.

Bĭson -ontis, *m.* (βίσων), the bison; *bos bison*, Linn.

Bistŏnes -um, *m.* the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used *poet.* = Thracians; hence *adj.* Bistonius -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian; — *tyrannus*, O, Diomed; — *chelys*, the lyre of Orpheus; — *turbo*, violent north wind; *subst.* Bistonia -æ, *f.* = Thrace. Bistŏnis -ĭdis, *f.* Thracian woman = Bacchante, H.

*Bĭsulcĭlingua -æ, with forked tongue; of a hypocrite, P.

Bisulcus -a -um, split into two parts, — *lingua*, O; — *ungula*, cloven hoof, Pl; (2) *subst.* bisulca -orum, *n.* animals with cloven hoofs (*opp.* solipedes), Pl.

*Bisyllăbus -a -um, dissyllabic, Vr.

Bithynia -æ, *f.* a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Bithynicus, C; Bithynius, Co; Bithynus, Pl, Bithynian; Bithyni, Pl; Bithyni, Tc, the Bithynians; Bithynis -idis, *f.* a Bithynian woman, O.

Bitūmen -inis, *n.* the asphaltum, bitumen, or natural pitch found in Palestine and Babylonia.

*Bitūminātus -a -um, impregnated with bitumen, Pl.

*Bitūmineus -a -um, bituminous, O.

Bitūminōsus -a -um, bituminous, rich in bitumen, Vt.

Bivertex -icis, double peaked, epithet of Parnassus.

*Bivira -æ, *f.* the wife of a second husband, Vr.

Bivius -a -um, having two ways or passages, V; (2) *subst.* bivium -i, *n.* a place with two roads, or where two ways meet; *met.* a double method, Vr.

Blæsus -a -um (βλαισός), lisping, indistinct, — *lingua*, — *sonus*, O.

Blande, caressingly, softly, tenderly, carefully.

*Blandicule, flatteringly, P.Aug.

*Blandidicus -a -um, flattering, P.

*Blandilŏquens -entis, P.Aug; blandilŏquentulus -a -um, P, flattering, fair-spoken.

*Blandilŏquentia -æ, *f.* *Blandilŏquium -ii, *n.* flattering speech.

Blandilŏquus -a -um, flattering, fair-spoken, P.

Blandimentum -i, *n.* flattery, fair speech; usually *pl.* C; (2) whatever pleases the senses, an allurement, blandishment; *sine blandimentis expellere famem*, Tc, without sauces, delicacies; (3) careful tending, Pl.

Blandior, 4. *dep.* to cling caressingly to, fawn upon any one, flatter, caress, coax, — *alicui*, L.C; — *auribus*, to tickle the ears; — *sibi*, to flatter or deceive one's self; (2) of inanimate objects, to allure, entice, *blanditur inertia*, Tc; *voluptas sensibus blanditur*, C; hence (*prtcp.*), blanditus -a -um, charming, Pt.

Blanditer, A.Aug. form of blande, *q.v.*

Blanditia -æ, *f.* a caress, flattery (not used in an invidious sense as assentatio, adulatio), C; often in *pl.* — *dicere*, *adhibere*, O; (2) that which allures, a charm, — *voluptatum*, C.

Blanditiés -ei, *f.* = blanditia, *q.v.*

Blanditim, Lc, = blande, *q.v.*

*Blandulus -a -um, *dim.* pleasing, flattering.

Blandus -a -um, flattering, fondling, caressing, bland; (2) pleasant, alluring, charming, — *voluptas*, C; *poet.* with *gen.* — *precum*; with *acc.* — *genas vocemque*.

Blasphēmia -æ, *f.* (blasphēmium -ii, *n.* (βλασφημία), blasphemy.

Blasphēmo, 1. I blaspheme.

Blasphēmus -a -um, blasphemous; (2) *subst.* a blasphemer.

Blătĕrātus -us, *m.* idle talk, babbling, P.Aug.

Blătĕro, 1. To chatter, babble, H; (2) of the noise of frogs and camels, P.Aug.

Blătĕro -ōnis, *m.* a chatterer, babbler, P.Aug.

Blatio, 4. To talk idly, babble, — *aliquid*, P.

Blatta -æ, *f.* a moth, cockroach, chafer of uncertain species; (2) said to mean a clot of blood, whence (3) = purple.

Blattārius -a -um, relating to a moth; whence, from the habits of that insect, (2) dark, — *balnea*, Sc; (3) *subst.* blattaria -æ, *f.* moth-mullein, *verbascum blattaria*, Linn.

Blattĕus -a -um, purple; *subst.* blattea -æ, *f.* = blatta, *q.v.*

Blennus -i, *m.* (βλεννός), a stupid fellow, P.

Blitĕus -a -um, tasteless, insipid, foolish, P.

Blitum -i, *n.* (βλίτον), a tasteless herb used in salad, spinach, P.

Bŏa -æ, *f.* (in MSS. bova), a kind of water-snake; (2) a disease producing red pustules, the measles, Pl.

Bŏārius -a -um, relating to oxen; — *forum*, the cattle market, L.

Boccar -ăris (-or -ŏris), a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence (2) = African, Jv.

Bœŏtarches -æ, *m.* (βοιωτάρχης), the highest magistrate of Bœotia, L.

Bœŏtia -æ, *f.* Bœotia, a country of Greece; hence, *adj.* Bœoticus, Pl; Bœotius, C; Bœotus, O, Bœotian; Bœoti -ōrum, the Bœotians, proverbial for their slowness of intellect.

Bŏēthius -ii, *m.* (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; born about 470 A.D.; beheaded in prison (where he had written his celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiæ, libb. v.), 524 A.D. His family, the Anicii, were among the most distinguished at Rome, in the later ages of the empire; and he himself appears to have attained the highest titular honours of the state. He was one of the last Romans who at all cultivated Greek letters and philosophy, on which account his work was held, during what are called the dark ages, in an esteem disproportioned to its real value. Certain theological treatises are also extant bearing his name, but the tone of his principal philosophical work seems to prove that he was not a believer in Christianity.

Bŏiæ -arum, *f.* a species of collar or neck fetter of wood or iron, P.

Bolbiton -i, *n.* (βόλβιτον), cow dung, Pl.

Bōlētāria -ium, *n.* (boletar, P.Aug.), a dish for mushrooms, M; (2) generally, a dish.

Bōlētus -i, *m.* (βωλίτης), the best kind of mushrooms, Pl.

Bŏlōnæ -arum, *f.* the cast of a net offered for sale; (2) a fish dealer, P.Aug.

Bŏlus -i, *m.* (βόλος), a throw (1) of dice, P; (2) of a net, and (*b*) what is caught at one throw, St; (3) bait, allurement; *bolo tangere* (*multare*) *aliquem*, to deprive of a gain.

Bōlus -i, *m.* (βῶλος), a bite, bit; used only *met.* = gain, advantage, T.

Bombax (βομβάξ), an exclamation of ironical astonishment; is it possible? P.

Bombŏmăchĭdes -æ, *m.* (βόμβος μάχομαι), a name applied in P. to a boastful soldier.

Bombus -i, *m.* (βόμβος), a humming noise (1) of bees, Vr; (2) of trumpets, Lc; (3) of applause, St.

Bombycinus -a -um, silken, Pl, Jv; (2) *subst.* bombycina -orum, *n.* silken garments, M.

Bombylius -i, *m.* (βομβύλιος), the chrysalis of the silkworm.

Bombyx -ycis, *m.* (βόμβυξ), the silkworm; (2) that which is produced by the silkworm, silk, Pt; (3) any fine fibre, cotton, Pl.

Bŏmŏnīcæ -arum, *m.* (βωμονῖκαι), the Lacedæmonian youths, who contended for the prize of endurance, in being scourged round the altar of Artemis Orthia.

Bŏnăsus -i, *m.* (βόνασος), a kind of wild ox, Pl.

Bŏnitas -ātis, *f.* goodness, excellence, — *agrorum*, — *verborum*, — *vocis*; (2) of abstract things, — *ingenii*, C; *abs.* kindness, friendly behaviour, honesty, goodwill; — *naturalis*, good disposition, N; also parental love, Ph.

Bŏnum -i, *n.* good, happiness; — *summum*, the highest good; — *mentis est virtus*, C; *bona ingenii*, Q; — *pacis*, the benefits of peace, Tc; (2) = *commodum*, use, advantage; — *publicum*, S. L; *bono esse alicui*, to be of use to any one, C. L; (3) *pl.* bona -ōrum, *n.* property, riches, possession; *in bonis esse*, *habere*, C, to possess; *in bonis alicujus esse*, to be in any one's possession.

Bŏnus -a -um (*comp.* melior, *suprl.* optimus), good; (1) physically, — *tempestas*, C; — *valetudo*, Q; — *ager*, T; — *cælum*, = healthy; — *nummi*, genuine money; — *forma*, T; — *vox*, Q, beautiful; — *cervix*, pretty, St; — *ætas*, youth; *bona pars*, a large part, *i.e.* relatively; *res bonæ*, C, fortunate circumstances (also = dainties, deli-

-cacies, N); (2) mentally and morally bold, brave, — *animus*, good courage, cheerfulness, P; *bono animo esse*, Ca; *bonum animum habere*, S. L, to be of good courage; (*b*) of good family, *bono genere natus*; (*c*) kind, *bona venia*, *cum bona venia*, with your kind permission; (*d*) excellent, honourable, — *vir*, a noble and honourable man, C; — *mulier*, modest, P; hence *bone!* a friendly mode of address = my good fellow, H; sometimes ironical, P. C; (*e*) clever, noble, — *auctor*, — *poeta*, C; *dux*, *defensor*, *indoles*, Q; — *ars*, — *artes*, Q. Tc; *bona dicta*, witty sayings; *bono modo*, with moderation; (3) — *alicui*, A.Aug; *in aliquem*, C, favourable, inclined to; *abs*. H, *des bonus veniam*; — *verba*, words of good omen, Tb; — *verba quæso*, speak or judge less harshly of me, T; and in the phrase *quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit*, C; (4) *bonus ad aliquid*, serviceable for, adapted to anything; *bonum est*, it is good for; *cui bono (fuerit)?* for whose advantage was it?

Bŏo, 1. (βοάω; bŏvo, 1. A.Aug; bŏo, 3. P.Aug.), I shout, P. O.

Bŏōtes -æ, *m*. (βοώτης), the constellation of that name, Arctophylax.

Bŏrĕās -æ, *m*. (βορέας, βοῤῥᾶς), the north wind, V, = aquilo; (2) *met*. the north, H; hence *adj*. Borēus -a -um, O; Borēālis -e, P.Aug, northern.

Bōs, bŏvis, *c*. (βοῦς; *nom*. bovis, P.Aug; *gen. pl*. boverum, A.Aug.), ox, bullock, cow, C; when spoken of generically *fem*. — *torva*, V; — *cruda*, H; — *Lucas*, an elephant; prov. *bovi clitellas imponere*, to saddle an ox, = to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit; (2) a kind of flat fish, O.

Boscis -ĭdis, *f*. (βοσκάς), a kind of duck, Co.

Bospŏrus -i, *m*. (sometimes in MSS. Bosphorus, Βόσπορος; *neut. pl*. Bospora, Pt.), a strait (1) between Thrace and Asia Minor, now the Straits of Constantinople; (2) — *Cimmerius*, the outlet of the Sea of Azov into the Black Sea, the Straits of Caffa; hence *adj*. Bosporanus, Tc; Bosporeus, Bosporius, O; Bospŏrĭcus, P.Aug; Bospŏrānus -i, *m*. Tc.C, a dweller on the Bosporus.

Bŏtellus -i, *m*. *dim*. a little sausage, M.

Bŏthynus -i, *m*. (βόθυνος), a fiery meteor in the form of a pit, Sc.

Bŏtrōnātum -i, *n*. a female mode of dressing the hair, so as to make it resemble a bunch of grapes (βότρυς).

Bŏtrys -ўos (βότρυς, bŏtrўo -ōnis, *m*. M.), a grape.

*Bŏtŭlārĭus -ii, *m*. a maker or seller of sausages, Sc.

Bŏtŭlus -i, *m*. a sausage, black-pudding, M.

Bovīle = Bubile, *q.v.*

Bŏvillus -a -um (a very old form of bubulus), relating to oxen, L.

Brăbeum -i, *n*. (brabīum -i, *n*. βραβεῖον), a prize in the games.

Brăbeuta -æ, *m*. a judge, umpire in the public games, St.

Brācæ -arum, *f*. (*sing*. O.), breeches, trowsers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, Germans, and afterwards by the Romans.

Brācātus -a -um, wearing breeches, hose; hence (2) foreign, barbarian, effeminate, C.; (3) epithet of Gallia Transalpina (*opp*. togata); *Bracatorum pueri*, Jv, youths from Gallia Narbonensis.

Brachĭālis -e, belonging to the arm, P; — *crassitudo*, the thickness of an arm, Pl; (2) *subst*. brachialis -is, *m*. brachiale -is, *n*. a bracelet, Pl.

Brachĭātus -a -um (v. r.), with boughs or branches like arms, Co.

Brachĭŏlum -i, *n*. *dim*. a pretty little arm, Ct; (2) a muscle of a horse's leg, P.Aug.

Brachĭum, -i, *n*. (βραχίων), the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm), Lc, Cl; (2) generally the whole arm, C; used in ancient dancing, *brachia numeris movere*, *numerosa — ducere*, O; *met*. *levi brachio agere*, to treat superficially; *molli brachio objurgare*, to scold temperately, C; *brachia sua præbere sceleri* to assist in a crime, O; — *dirigere contra torrentem*; prov. to swim against the stream, Jv; (3) the limbs of animals, claw of a crab, O; the shoulder-blade of an elephant, P; (4) the branch of a tree, V; arm of the sea, O; the spur of a mountain chain, Pl; the yard of a sail = antenna, V; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, L; the arm of a ballista, Vt.

Brachmānæ -arum, *m*. (Brachmanes -ium, *m*.), the Brahmins, priestly caste of India.

Brăchўcătālectum (βραχυκατάληκτον), *sc*. metrum, a verse too short by one foot.

Bractĕa -æ, *f*. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, V, O; — *viva*, the skin or wool of the Spanish sheep; (2) a thin layer of wood, Pl.

Bractĕātus -a -um, covered with gold leaf (P.Aug. = aureus); glittering like gold, Sc; — *felicitas*, Sc.

Bractĕŏla -æ, *f*. *dim*. a little leaf of gold, Jv.

Branchiæ -arum, *f*. (βράγχια), the gills of a fish, Pl.

Brassĭca -æ, *f*. cabbage of various species, Co.P.

Brĕvĭārĭus -a -um, abridged, P.Aug. (2) *subst*. breviarium -i, *n*., short summary, report, epitome; — *imperii*, statistical report, St.

Brĕvĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim*. somewhat short or little; (2) *subst*. breviculum -i, *n*. P.Aug, a summary.

*Brĕvĭlŏquens -entis, brief in speech, C; *Brĕvĭlŏquentĭa -æ, *f*. brevity of speech, C.

Brĕvio, 1. To abridge, abbreviate; — *cervicem*, to contract, Q; — *syllabam*, to pronounce quickly, shortly, Q.

Brĕvis -e, in regard to space, short, narrow, small (*opp*. longus and latus), *via brevior*, the shorter route, N; — *aqua*, narrow, O; *in breve cogi*, to be compressed into narrow space, H; of height, — *homo*, C; — *corpore*, St; little, — *mus*, O; — *vada*, shallow; and abs. *brevia*, shoals, V. Tc; (2) in regard to time, short, brief, little, — *tempore*, or abs. *brevi*, C; *brevi spatio*, S; *in — spatio*, T; *in brevi*, A.Aug, in a short time; shortly, *breve*, Ct; *brevi*, O; a short time, a little, *ad breve*, for a short time; hence, of short duration, — *dolor*, C; — *syllaba*, a short syllable, metrically; (*b*) of a speech, concise, — *narratio*; *brevi*, *adv*. briefly, in few words.

Brĕvĭtas -ātis, *f*. shortness, brevity; (1) in regard to length or breadth, Ca; (2) in time, — *temporis*, *diei*, C; (3) most frequently of discourse, brevity, conciseness, — *syllabarum*, metrical shortness, C.

Brĕvĭter, shortly, briefly; (1) of space, Tb; (2) of expression in discourse; (3) of metrical shortness.

Brīsa -æ, *f*. the refuse after the grapes have been pressed, Co.

Brĭtannĭa -æ, *f*. (*pl*. Ct.), the British Islands, Britain; hence *adj*. Britannus -a -um, Lc; Britanni -orum; *m*. the inhabitants of Britain, Lc. Ca; (*b*) inhabitants of Bretagne, in France; *Britannĭcus*, British, C; Brĭto -ōnis, a Briton, either of Britain or Bretagne.

Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, and originally called Claudius Tiberius Germanicus, though usually known by the surname conferred upon his father, on account of his pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered by that prince after his accession to the throne.

Brŏchus, brocchus, *vel* bronchus -a -um, A.Aug. (1) of the teeth of animals, projecting, Vr; (2) having projecting teeth.

Brŏmĭus -ii, *m*. (Βρόμιος, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus; (2) *adj*. Bromius -a -um.

Brūma -æ, *f*. (contracted from brevissima), the shortest day of the year, Lc. Vr; (2) *poet*. winter in general, H.V; (3) the year, M.

Brūmālis -e, relating to the shortest day, — *dies*, C; — *signum*, Capricorn, C; (2) wintry, O

Brūtesco, 3. To become brutish, P.Aug.

Brūtus -a -um, (1) heavy, immoveable, Lc; (2) dull, insensible, without feeling or reason, esp. of animals, and sometimes of inanimate things, — *fulmen*.

Brūtus -i, *m.* The cognomen of many distinguished individuals in Roman history, belonging to the patrician or plebeian branch of the Gens Junia. (I.) L. Junius Brutus, whose history is in a great degree legendary, was, in conjunction with L. Tarquinius Collatinus, the first consul elected on the expulsion of the Tarquins, B.C. 509. His mother is said to have been the sister of Tarquin the Proud, and he escaped the violent death of his elder brother by feigning idiocy, whence the surname Brutus. He is reported to have fallen in battle against the inhabitants of Veii, who were endeavouring to bring back the Tarquins. The story of his putting to death his two sons, for engaging in a conspiracy for a similar object, is well known. (II.) M. Junius Brutus (not to be confounded with D. Junius Brutus Albinus, also one of Cæsar's assassins, but an older man) was the son of a father of the same name, by Servilia, known by her amours with Cæsar. He was learnedly educated, and distinguished through life for his love of literature. Though he wrote philosophical treatises, and attained some eminence as an orator, his only extant remains are some letters, preserved in the correspondence of Cicero. With the latter, who introduces him as a speaker in the dialogue called after him "Brutus," and dedicated to him his treatises, "Orator" and "De Finibus," he was on terms of intimacy. In the contest between Pompey and Cæsar, Brutus was led by his republican feelings to adopt the cause of the former. His life was especially ordered by Cæsar to be spared at the battle of Pharsalia, and till influenced by the persuasions of C. Cassius, he acquiesced in Cæsar's dictatorship; and though he had never been either prætor or consul, was made governor of Cisalpine Gaul, in, B.C., 46. His share in the murder of Cæsar is well known. His subsequent attempts to gain the favour of the people were fruitless, and he sailed for Macedonia, a province the government of which had been promised him by Cæsar. In the autumn of 42 the double battle of Philippi was fought. In the first engagement Octavianus was defeated by Brutus, and Cassius by Antony. Twenty days later Brutus was himself defeated, and immediately committed suicide.

Būbīle -is, *n.* (bubilis -is, *m.* P. Pr.), an ox stall.

Būbo -ōnis, *m.* the screech owl, V.

Būbulcito, 1. (or *dep.* P.), to be a cow herd, P; (2) *met.* cry like a cow herd, Vr.

Būbulcus -i, *m.* one who ploughs with oxen, C; (2) a cow herd, P.Aug.

Būbulus -a -um (P.Aug. būbulīnus), relating to cows or oxen. — *caro;* and *abs.* būbŭla, beef, P; — *corii*, thongs of ox hide; — *coltabi*, blows or cuts of an ox whip.

*Būcæda -æ, *m.* one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, P.

Bucca -æ, *f.* the cheek, esp. when puffed out. — *inflare*, to become angry, P. H; prov. *quod in buccam venerit, scribito*, whatever comes into your mouth, C; (2) one who puffs out his cheeks in speaking, a bawler; (3) one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite; (4) a mouthful; (5) applied to animals, the jaw of a frog, Pl.

*Buccĕa -æ, *f.* a mouthful, St.

Buccella -æ, *f. dim.* a little mouthful, M.

Bucco -ōnis, *m.* a babbling foolish fellow, P.

Buccŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the cheek, jaw; (2) the vizier, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, L. Jv; (3) two grooves in a catapult, in which the arrow is placed.

*Buccŭlentus -a -um, puffy-cheeked, P.

Būcĕrus -a -um (Būcĕrĭus -a -um, Lc. βούκερως), having ox's horns, O.

Būcētum -i, *n.* a cow pasture, Lc.

Būcĭna -æ, *f.* (βυκάνη), a crooked trumpet (tuba = straight horn); (1) the shepherd's horn, Vr. Co; (2) military trumpet, C; used as a signal for relieving guard; hence, *ad tertiam bucinam* = *vigiliam*, L; (3) anciently used to summon the popular assemblies, Pt.

Būcĭnātor -ōris, *m.* a trumpeter, Ca.

Būcĭno, 1. to blow the trumpet, Vr.

Būcĭnum -i, *n.* the sound of a trumpet, Pl; (2) a shell fish, Pl.

Būcŏlĭcus -a -um (βουκολικός), relating to shepherds, rural, *bucolicon poema*, Co; abs. bucolica -orum, *n.* pastoral poems, esp. Virgil's eclogues.

Būcŭlus -i, *m.* a young ox, Co; būcŭla -æ, *f.* a heifer, C.

Būfo -ōnis, *m.* a toad, V.

Bulbus -i, *m.* (βολβός), a bulb, Pl; (2) an onion, O.

Būleutērĭum (-on) -ii, *n.* (βουλευτήριον), the place of meeting of a Greek senate, C.

Bulga -æ, *f.* a Gaulish word = a leathern bag or knapsack, Vr.

Bulla -æ, *f.* (1) a bubble, O; hence any thing perishable, Vr; (2) any thing hemispherical, a boss, stud, hasp, C; (3) an ornament, generally of gold, worn by triumphing Roman generals round their necks in imitation of the Etruscan kings and Lucumos. In later times the bulla was worn by all noble Roman children, but laid aside at years of maturity.

Bullātus -a -um, perishable, transitory, Pr; (2) furnished with a bulla in the sense of a boss, knob, Vr; (3) wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, Jv.

Bullo, 1. Bullio, 4. to well up, bubble up, boil up.

Būmastus -i, *f.* a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, V.

Būris -is, *m.* (bura -æ, *f.* Vr.), the plough-tail, V; the crooked hinder part of the plough.

*Bustirăpus -i, *m.* a robber of tombs, P.

Bustuārĭus -a -um, belonging to the place where corpses were burned, C; — *gladiator*, one who fought in honour of the dead; (2) *subst.* bustuarius -i, *m.* one whose business it is to burn dead bodies.

Bustum -i, *n.* the place where corpses were burned, Lc; (2) *poet.* a grave, sepulchre, P. V. Ct.

Būthysĭa -æ, *f.* (βουθυσία), a sacrifice of oxen, St.

Būtȳrum -i, *n.* (βούτυρον), butter, Cl.

Buxētum -i, *n.* a plantation of box-trees, M.

Buxĕus -a -um, relating to the box-tree, Co; (2) like the box-tree in colour, Vr.

*Buxifer -a -um, producing the box-tree, Ct.

Buxus -i, *f.* (buxum, V. πύξος), the evergreen box-tree, O; (2) the box-wood, V; (3) articles made of box-wood, *e.g.* flute, V; top, V; comb, O; writing-tablets, Pt.

Byssĭnus -a -um, made of cotton; *subst.* byssinum, *sc.* opus, a garment of cotton cloth, P.Aug.

Byssus -i, *f.* (βύσσος), cotton.

C, c, the third letter of the Roman Alphabet, corresponded in place and originally in sound with the Greek Γ, γ. At an early period it was substituted for K, which, except in a few instances, disappeared from the language. C also has taken the place of Q, except when the vowel *u* follows, as is shown in the change which is seen in *que* at the end of words; *atque* = ac, *numque* = nunc, *dumque* = donec. The Greek χ is also frequently represented by C. C and G are often interchanged, as well as C and T.

Căballīnus -a -um, belonging to a horse, — *fons*, Pr, Hippocrene.

Căballus -i, *m.* (καβάλλης), a back-horse, nag, pony, H. Jv.

Căcăbus -i, *m.* (κάκκαβος), a pot for boiling meat or vegetables, Vr. Co.

*Căcātūrio, 4. to desire to go to stool, M.

Căchecta -æ, *m.* (καχέκτης), a consumptive person, Pl.

Căchectĭcus -a -um (καχεκτικός), consumptive, Pl.

Căchinnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a violent laughing, cachinnation, C.

Căchinno, 1. to laugh heartily, C.

*Căchinno -ōnis, *m.* one who laughs heartily, a jester, Pr.

Căchinnus -i, *m.* hearty laughter, C; *poet.* the splashing of the sea, Ct.

Cachrys -yos, *f.* (κάχρυς), a cone; the seed of certain trees, Pl. Cl.

Căco, 1. (κακάω), to void the excrement, H; to defile with excrement, Ct.

Căcŏēthes -is, *n.* (κακόηθης), an obstinate disease, Pl; — *scribendi*, Jv.

Căcŏzēlia -æ, *f.* (κακοζηλία), imperfect imitation, Sc.

Căcŏzēlus -i, *m.* (κακόζηλος), an imperfect imitator, St.

Căcūla -æ, *m.* a soldier's or officer's servant, P.

Căcūmen -ĭnis, *n.* the extreme point, or end, V. H; *ramorum*, Ca; (2) *met.* height, perfection, *alescundi* —, the greatest growth, Lc.

Căcūmĭno, 1. to point, make pointed, O.

Cădāver -ĕris, *n.* a dead body, carcase; either of men or animals, C.

Cădāvĕrōsus -a -um, like a corpse, cadaverous, T.

Cădĭvus -a -um, — *mala*, Pl, falling from the tree.

Cadmus -i, *m.* (Κάδμος), the son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia and brother of Europa, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoe, and Agave, founder of Thebes in Bœotia; *adj.* Cadmēus -a -um, — *Thebæ*, Pt; *subst.* Cadmēa -æ, *f.* the citadel of Thebes, N; Cadmēis -ĭdis, O, — *domus;* and *subst.* a female descendant of Cadmus.

Cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. to fall, — *de loco*, P; *e loco*, C; *a loco*, P; *in loco*, *in locum*, O; of the heavenly bodies, to set, V. H; of rivers, to fall into the sea, L; of the casting of dice, T; (2) to fall away, out, — *de manibus arma*, C; (3) to fall in battle, be slain, C; of victims, to be sacrificed, V; (4) to lie with, P. Tb; (5) *met.* to fall, sink, lessen, — *vires*, Lc; to vanish, cease, be annihilated, — *ira*, O; *animis cadere*, C, to lose courage; — *ventus*, L, the wind falls; *causā*, *in judicio cadere*, to lose a lawsuit; (6) to fall, — *in morbum*, to fall sick; — *in conspectum*, to become visible; of payments, to fall due, *nummi cadunt in eum diem*, C; to fall in with, be suited to, fit for, C; (7) to close, terminate, *verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt*, C; (8) to happen, fall out; *hoc percommode mihi cadit*, P; — — *incassum*. P; *ad irritum*, L, to happen in vain, remain fruitless.

Cādūcĕātor -ōris, *m.* a herald, L.

Cādūceus -i, *m.* (-eum -i, *n.*), a herald's staff, C; the wand or staff of Mercury.

Cādūcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying the caduceus; epithet of Mercury. O.

Cădūcus -a -um, that which has fallen, or is falling; — *bello*, fallen in war, V; — *juvenis*, destined to die, V; (2) inclined to fall, — *vitis*, C; (3) *met.* frail, perishable, transitory, C; — *bona*, a legacy rendered void by the death or legal incapacity of inheritance of the legatee, C.

Cădurcum -i, *n.* a coverlet of Cadurcian linen, Jv, so called from the Cadurci, a Gaulish nation; *met.* the marriage-bed, Jv.

Cadus -i, *m.* (κάδος), a wine jar, — *capite sistere*, P, to overturn; *met.* wine, H; also used for other purposes, M, = *urna*, V, a funeral urn.

Cæcĭas -æ, *m.* (καικίας), a north-east wind, Pl. Vt.

Cæcĭgĕnus -a -um, born blind, Lc.

Cæcĭlĭa -æ, *f.* a kind of lizard, Co; (2) a kind of lettuce, Co.

Cæcilia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, of which the branch bearing the name of Metellus was the most distinguished. Other cognomens were Niger, Rufus, etc.

Cæcĭtas -ātis, *f.* blindness, C.

Cæco, 1. to make blind; met. *oratio cæcata celeritate*, C, made obscure.

*Cæculto, 1. to be like a blind man, be sand blind, P.

Cæcus -a -um, blind, C; — *corpus*, S, the back; — *vulnus*, — *ictus*, L, a wound in the back; (2) mentally or morally blind, — *fortuna*, C; (3) *pass.* invisible, concealed, obscure, — *freta*, V, with hidden rocks and banks; prov. *cæca die emere*, P, to buy on credit; — *murmur*, V, dull, confused; (4) *neut.* dark, obscure, — *nox*, Lc; — *domus*, C; *met.* uncertain, — *exspectatio*, C; vain, without result, ineffectual, — *execrationes*, L.

Cæcūtĭo, 4. to see imperfectly, be blind, Vr.

Cædes -is, *f.* a cutting-off; especially a cutting-down, killing, slaughter, carnage in war, C; the slaying of sacrifices, O; the person slain, V. Tc; the blood shed by slaughter, Lc. Ct.

Cædo, cĕcīdi, cæsum, 3. to hew, fell, cut down, hew in pieces, — *silvam*, Ca; — *lapidem*, C; — *vina*, V; (2) to strike, beat, thrash, — *aliquem verberibus*, P. T; — *januam saxis*, C; prov. — *stimulos pugnis*, P, to kick against the pricks; (3) to kill, murder, slay in war, Ca. L; to slay victims, C; *cædere sermones*, T, to chatter; (4) to defile, Ct.

Cæduus -a -um, — *silva*, Vr. Co, fit or ready for cutting.

Cælāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a bas-relief, O.

Cælātor -ōris, *m.* a chaser, graver, or carver, C.

Cælātūra -æ, *f.* the art of engraving or chasing, chiefly in metals or ivory, Q.

Cælebs -ĭbis, unmarried, single, P; met. — *platanus*, H, to which no vine is attached.

Cælibātus -ūs, *m.* celibacy, St.

Cælo, 1. to engrave or chase metals and ivory, to carve in bas-relief, C; applied *met.* to poetry, H.

Cælum, etc. . . . . *vid.* Cœlum, etc. . . . .

Cælum -i, *n.* the chisel of the chaser or graver of metals, Q.

Cæmentĭcius -a -um, built of unhewn stone, Vt.

Cæmentum -i, *n.* rough stone from the quarry, C.

Cæpa -æ, *f.* cæpe -is, *n.* an onion, St.

Cæpīna -æ, *f.* an onion bed, field of onions, Co.

Cæpio, the cognomen of a patrician branch of the Gens Servilia. The best known individual of the family is Q. Servilius Cæpio, cons. 106, and the subsequent year governor of Gallia Narbonensis. Here he was totally and shamefully defeated by the Cimbri, with the loss of all his army. His disgrace followed at once, and being accused, ten years afterwards, of misconduct in the war, he is said to have died in prison.

Cære, *n. indel.* Cæres -ĭtis *or* -ētis, *f.* a very old city of Etruria, whose inhabitants, the Cæritani, Cærĭtes, Cærētes, on account of their assistance in the Gallic war, received the Roman citizenship, except the right of voting; hence a Roman, deprived by the censor of that right, was said *in tabulas Cærites referri;* and in H, *Cærite cera* (*i.e.* tabula) *digni* = deserving of civic degradation.

Cærĕfŏlium -ii, *n.* (χαιρέφυλλον), chervil, Pl. Co.

Cærĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* holiness, sacredness, — *deorum*, — *legationis*, C; (2) holy awe, reverence, C; (3) *gen. pl.* religious rites, ceremonies, C.

Cærŭleus -a -um (cærŭlus, *poet.*), dark-coloured, dark blue; epithet of the sea and sky, Lc. C; *subst.* cærula, the blue expanse of the sky, Lc; of the sea, V; *cæruleus deus*, Pt, Neptune; (2) dark, epithet of death, of night, etc. V; (3) dark green, — *quercus*, O.

Cæsar -ăris, *m.* a surname of the Gens Julia, *q.v.* particularly of the dictator, C. Julius Cæsar, from whom the Roman emperors adopted the name in addition to that of Augustus, till under Hadrian it became appropriated distinctively to the heir to the throne; *adj.* Cæsarīnus, C; Cæsărĭānus, N; Cæsăreus, O; Cæsăriensis, Tc.

Cæsar, C. Julius, born July 12, B.C. 100, cons. 59, dict. 49, cons. 48, dict. 48, cons. 46, 45; dict. 45, 44; cons. 44; assassinated, March 15, 44, one of the greatest statesmen and generals of all time, was sprung from the old patrician Gens Julia, and was early connected with the popular party by the marriage of his aunt Julia with Marius, and his own marriage, B.C. 83, with Cornelia, daughter of L. Cinna. He early showed the decision of his character by refusing to divorce his wife at the command of Sulla, who was with difficulty induced to overlook his temerity. He served his first campaign under M. Minucius Thermus at the siege of Mitylene, B.C. 81, 80, and was about to prosecute his military career in Cilicia, when the news of Sulla's death, in 78, recalled him to Rome. Here he brought himself into public notice by prosecuting Cn. Dolabella, and afterwards C. Antonius, for extortion in their respective provinces, and is even said to have repaired to Rhodes, to study oratory under Apollonius Molo, who had also been an instructor of Cicero. In 74 he again returned to Rome, having been elected pontiff in his absence; and now began in earnest to use every means of conciliating popular favour, in which, as well as in impairing at the same time his private fortune, he completely succeeded. He was soon elected military tribune, and, in 68, quæstor; while, in the following year, his wife being dead, he married Pompeia, a granddaughter of Sulla, and relation of the celebrated Pompey, whose friendship he was anxious to conciliate. Accordingly, in 66, he joined with Cicero in supporting the Manilian law (*vid.* Pompey). In 65 he was made ædile, and surpassed all his predecessors in the splendour of the games which signalized his year of office. In 63 his unbounded popularity procured him his election, not only to the prætorship, but also to the office of pontifex maximus, against men greatly his superiors in age and official station. The same year was rendered memorable by the detection of the Catilinarian conspiracy, a complicity in which his political antagonists zealously but ineffectually endeavoured to fasten upon him. At the expiration of his prætorship, he obtained the province of Further Spain, and for the first time had an opportunity for the display of his great military talents, in the successes which he gained over the barbarous tribes of the Lusitanian hills. On his return he waived his claim to a triumph, in order to become a candidate for the consulship, to which office he was elected in the year 59, in conjunction with M. Calpurnius Bibulus, and about the same time formed that alliance with Pompey and Crassus usually designated the first triumvirate. The immediate result was the appointment of Cæsar, as soon as his year of office was expired, to the provinces of Gallia Cisalpina, Gallia Transalpina, and Illyricum, with an army of four legions. After aiding Clodius,—who, to gratify his revenge, had passed over to the popular party,—in the ruin of Cicero, Cæsar proceeded, in the year 58, to Gaul, where he spent the nine ensuing years in the series of wars of which he has himself left an account, and by which he has earned, at the same time, the highest reputation as a general and an historian. Into the particulars of these campaigns we are unable to enter; but his expedition to Britain, in the years 55 and 54, must always be regarded with peculiar interest by the English student of Roman history. In the meantime, the death of Crassus, and the brilliant successes of Cæsar, had sown the seeds of dissension between the two surviving members of the triumvirate. Pompey began to see that, if the second, he was still only the second, personage in the state; and Cæsar, on the other hand, whose government of Gaul would terminate in the year 49, was desirous of obtaining the consulship for the year 48. The aristocratic party, with Pompey at their head, was exceedingly anxious, either to prevent this altogether, or by compelling Cæsar to lay down his military command, before its legal termination, to reduce him to a private station before his entrance on his canvass. Accordingly a motion was made and carried in the Senate, that if Cæsar did not disband his army by a certain day, he should be considered an enemy to the state. Cæsar's answer was to cross with his army the little river Rubicon, which formed the boundary of his province on the side of Italy, and to march upon Rome. Pompey, unprepared for so vigorous a measure, abandoned Italy and embarked for Greece. In the meantime Cæsar marched against Pompey's legates in Spain, Afranius and Petreius, and subdued the whole province in forty days. He was now appointed dictator, though only for the purpose of holding the Comitia, at which he himself and P. Servilius Isauricus were elected consuls. His next step was to enter upon that campaign against Pompey which he has himself commemorated in his book on the civil war, and which ended in the total defeat of Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia, August, 48, and his subsequent murder. The supreme power of the state was now practically in the hands of Cæsar. He was a second time appointed dictator, though, instead of returning to Rome, he proceeded to Egypt to engage in the minor contests known as the Alexandrian wars, and that against Pharnaces, and to add one more illustrious name to the list of Cleopatra's lovers. On his arrival in Rome at the end of the year 47, he was again appointed dictator, and again departed to subdue the last remains of the Pompeian party, in the persons of Scipio and Cato, who had collected an army in Africa. The battle of Thapsus, and the suicide of Cato at Utica, closed the campaign, and Cæsar entered Italy, the undoubted ruler of the Roman empire. The forms of the constitution were abrogated to do him honour; he was appointed dictator for 10 years, and censor for 3 years; and even felt the pulse of popular opinion by causing Antony publicly to offer him a royal diadem, which, however, he had the political prudence to decline. The campaign in Spain against Cnæus and Sextus Pompey, terminated by the decisive battle of Munda, 45, was the last military act of Cæsar's life. The year or two before his death was almost entirely occupied in consolidating his power, and he is allowed on all hands to have used his absolute authority with a clemency and moderation of which ancient history affords but few examples. The story of his assassination is well known. Most of the conspirators were, doubtless, influenced by private or factious motives; one or two, like Brutus, acted from a sincere desire for their country's good, but, at this distance of time, there can be little doubt that the death of Cæsar was an irreparable mischief inflicted upon the Roman state. Cæsar was not only celebrated as a general and statesman, but was considered in his own day an orator second only to Cicero. Of his oratorical powers we have no specimen except the doubtful reports preserved in Sallust. His merits as an historian are vouched for by his extant works—"De Bello Gallico," lib. vii.; "De Bello Civili," lib. iii. His Latinity is in the highest degree pure and classical, and his style possesses precisely those qualities of simplicity, clearness, and vigour, which we should expect from an unprofessional author of so strong and capacious an intellect.

Cæsărĭātus -a -um, long haired, P.

Cæsăries -ei, *f.* a dark, bushy head of hair, P.V.O; — *barbæ*, O.

Cæsim, with cutting, with the edge (*opp.*

punctim), L; (2) of discourse, in short sentences, C.

Cæsĭo -ōnis, f. a cutting of trees and plants, C.

*Cæsĭtius -a -um, bluish, dark blue, P.

Cæsĭus -a -um, bluish gray, used only of the colour of the eyes, — *oculi Minervæ*, C.

Cæspes -ĭtis, m. (cespes), a cut turf, C, used for various purposes; a miserable hut, H; (2) generally the turf, the ground covered with grass, V. O.

*Cæspōsus -a -um, turfy, grassy, Co.

Cæstus -us, m. (cestus), gauntlet for boxers, made of leathern thongs, C. *Vid.* Cestus.

Cæsūra -æ, f. a cutting, hewing down, — *silvæ*, Pl; (2) that which is cut down, Pl.

Cæterus, etc. . . . *vid.* ceterus, etc.

Caius -i (Gaius), m. Caia -æ, f. a common prænomen among the Romans. At a wedding, the bride and bridegroom were denominated by these names, C; (2) the name of a celebrated Roman jurist, more frequently written Gaius, who flourished under the Antonines at the beginning of the second century, and whose work, "Institutionum," lib. iv. was discovered by Niebuhr at Verona, in 1816; (3) in the P.Aug. historians, Caius = the emperor Caius Caligula.

Călămārius -a -um, relating to a reed for writing, — *theca*, St, a pen box.

Calāmentum -i, n. dry wood on a vine, Co.

Călămister -ri, m. (calamistrum -i), a curling iron for the hair, P; (2) *met.* of discourse, excessive art and ornament, C.

Călămistrātus -a -um, having the hair artificially curled, C.

Călămĭtas -ātis, f. damage, loss, failure, especially in agriculture, C; (2) misfortune, damage, calamity, loss, P. C; especially misfortune, reverse in war, Ca. S.

*Călămĭtōse, unfortunately, calamitously, C.

Călămĭtōsus -a -um, causing loss, destructive, — *tempestas*, C; — *bellum*, C, calamitous; (2) suffering great loss, miserable, C.

Călămus -i, m. (κάλαμος), a reed; (2) various articles made of reed, a writing reed, pen, C; a reed-pipe, Pan-pipe, V; an arrow, H; a fishing rod, O; a lime twig for fowling, Pt; (3) any reed-shaped stalk, V.

Călăthiscus -i, m. (καλαθίσκος), a small wicker basket, Ct.

Calathus -i, m. (κάλαθος), a wicker basket used for various purposes, V; (2) a milk jar, a wine cup, V.

*Călātĭo -ōnis, f. a calling, Vr.

Călātor -ōris, m. a servant, P; attendant upon priests, St.

Calautĭca -æ, f. (calantica), a kind of female headdress with pendent lappets, C.

Calcānĕum -i, n. the heel, V.

Calcar -āris, n. a spur, L; met. *alicui calcaria adhibere, admovere*, C; *addere*, H, to spur on, to incite.

Calcārĭus -a -um, — *fornax*, a limekiln, A.Aug; *abs.* a limeburner, A.Aug.

*Calcātūra -æ, f. a treading, Vt.

Calceāmen -ĭnis, n. a shoe, Pl.

Calceāmentum -i, n. a covering for the foot, C.

Calceārĭum -i, n. sc. argentum. shoe money, St.

Calceātus -ūs, m. St. Pl. = calceamentum, *q.v.*

Calceo, 1. to shoe, provide with shoes, C; *calceati dentes*, P, ready for biting.

*Calceŏlārĭus -i, m. a shoemaker, P.

Calceŏlus -i, m. a little shoe, C.

Calceus -i, m. a shoe, distinguished from the sandal (solea) as covering the whole foot, C; — *patricius*, a particular kind of shoe worn by senators, whence, *calceos mutare*, C, to become a senator.

Calcio = calceo, *q. v.*

Calcĭtrātus -ūs, m. a kicking, Pl.

Calcĭtro, 1. to strike with the heel, kick; *met.* to oppose perversely and obstinately, C.

Calcĭtro -ōnis, m. a kicker; of men, a bully, blusterer, P.

Calcĭtrōsus -a -um, given to kicking, Co.

Calco, 1. to tread, tread upon, — *aliquem pede*, Tc; *met.* to trample under foot, conquer, — *amorem*, O; to mock, insult, Pl; — *locum*, H, to visit; to stamp, compress, V.

Calcŭlātor -ōris, m. a calculator, bookkeeper, accountant, M.

Calculōsus -a -um, stony, Co; (2) suffering from stone, Cl.

Calcŭlus -i, m. *dim.* a little stone, pebble, C; collectively, gravel, V; hence, (*a*) a counter used in draughts or backgammon, O; (*b*) a voting pebble, a white one being thrown into the urn to acquit or to affirm, a black one to condemn or to negative, *dies notandus calculo candidissimo*, Pl, to be esteemed most lucky; (*c*) a counter for reckoning, hence a calculation, *ad calculos vocare aliquid*, C, to subject to a strict reckoning; (*d*) a stone in the bladder, Cl.

Caldārius -a -um, relating to warmth, — *cella*, Pl, room for a warm bath; also caldarium -ii, n. Vt; calidarium -ii, n. Cl.

Caldor -ōris, m. warmth, heat, Vr.

Caldus = calidus, *q.v.*

Călĕfăcio (calfacio) -fēci -factum, 3. to make warm, heat, C; (2) *met.* to make warm, excite, — *hominem*, C; *calefacta corda tumultu*, V; pass. calefio -factus sum -fieri.

Călĕfacto, 1. *freq.* to make warm, heat, P. H.

Calefactōrĭus -a -um, making warm, Pl.

Călendæ -ārum, f. (in MSS. often Kalendæ), the first day of the month; the day on which interest of money was paid; hence *tristes* —, H. *i.e.* for debtors; and as there were no calends in the Greek year, *ad Græcas Calendas solvere* = never to pay. (2) month, O.

Călendārĭum -ii, n. an interest or account-book, Sc.

Călĕo -ui, 2. to be warm, hot, to glow; poet. = *æstuare*, to feel hot, P; (2) *met.* to be hot in spirit, to burn, to glow, — *amore*, O; *desiderio*, O; *femina*, H; (3) to be warmly pursued, *nundinæ calebant*, C; *res calet*, C, is ripe for execution; (4) to be warm, *i.e.* fresh, new, P.

Călesco, 3. *inch.* to become warm, to grow hot, C; *met.* to begin to burn with love, O.

*Călĭcŭlus -i, m. *dim.* a little goblet, Cl. Pl.

Călĭde, warmly, speedily, P.

Călĭdus -a -um, warm, hot, — *dies*, C; *subst.* calida -æ, f. (sc. aqua), warm water; calidum -i, n. warm wine and water, P; (2) *met.* hot, fiery, passionate, violent, H; — *equus*, V; — *consilium*, C, hasty, ill considered; quick, speedy, P.

Calĭendrum -i, n. a head covering of uncertain kind, sometimes worn by Roman women, H.

Caliga -æ, f. a soldier's shoe, C.

Călĭgāris -e, călĭgārĭus -a -um, relating to the caligæ, or military shoes, Pl.

*Călīgātĭo -ōnis, f. darkness, mistiness, Pl.

Călĭgātus -a -um, wearing the caliga; *subst.* m. a common soldier, St.

Calīgĭnōsus -a -um, full of fog, concealed by fog, C; — *nox*, H, dark.

Călīgo -ĭnis, f. fog, mist, vapour, Lc. L. V; (2) the darkness caused by mist, P; (3) gloominess, sadness, C.

Călīgo, 1. (I.) *neut.* *to exhale, Co; (2) to be hidden in mist, be dark, C; prov. *caligare in sole*, Q, to grope in day light, *i.e.* not understand what is very clear; (3) to suffer from weak eyes, Cl; (II.) *act.* to make dark, obscure, V. Jv.

Caligula, the third Roman emperor, was properly named C. Cæsar, and was called Caligula from the caligæ (*q.v.*) which he wore. He was the son of Germanicus, and therefore great-nephew of Tiberius, and was born in the year, A.D. 12. He is supposed to have been accessory to the death of Tiberius, whom he succeeded in the year 37. At first he behaved with considerable generosity and clemency, even overlooking old offences

against his own family and interests, but from the time of a severe illness at the end of the year 37, his actions are only explicable by the supposition of his insanity. His tyranny, lust, and avarice were soon found to be absolutely insupportable; and his murder, in January, 41, was hailed by all classes of his subjects as a happy deliverance.

Călix -Icis, *m.* (κύλιξ), a goblet, drinking vessel, P; hence, wine, Ct. H.

Callais -ĭdis *f.* (καλλαΐς), a turquoise, Pl; *adj.* callăĭnus -a -um, M, turquoise-coloured.

Callĕo, 2. to be thick skinned, P; *met.* to be insensible, callous; (2) to be clever, experienced, P; (3) to know by experience, understand, C.

Callĭblephărum -i, *n.* (καλλιβλέφαρον), a means of giving a good colour to the eyebrows, Vr.

Callĭde, skilfully, expertly; (2) cunningly, C.

Callĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* expertness, cleverness, N. Tc; (2) more frequently in a bad sense, cunning, craft, artifice, C; stratagem in war, L; in oratory, C.

Callĭdus -a -um, clever by reason of experience, dexterous, skilful, Lc. C; *abs.* a connoisseur, H; (2) artful, cunning, crafty, C. N. Tc.

Callĭŏpe -es, *f.* (Callĭŏpēa -æ, V. Καλλιόπη), Calliope, the Muse of epic poetry, or of poetry in general, H. O; (2) *vos, O Calliope,* etc. V, for all the Muses collectively; (3) poetry, O.

Callis -is, *m.* (Lc. *f.*), a narrow track, footpath, cattle track, C. V.

Callistrŭthĭa -æ, *f.* (*sc.* ficus) (καλλιστρούθια), a kind of delicately flavoured fig, Co.

Callōsus -a -um, having a hard skin, — *ora,* H.

Callum -i, *n.* the hard skin of animals, *solorum* —, C, the soles of the feet; the hard flesh of some animals, P; (2) *met.* hardness, insensibility, dullness, C.

Călo, 1. (καλῶ), to call, summon, a religious or political phrase, — *comitia,* C.

Călo -ōnis, *m.* a soldier's slave, camp menial, Ca; any kind of menial servant, C.

Călor -ōris, *m.* warmth, heat, caloric, C; (*a*) — *vitalis,* Lc; and *abs.* V, the life warmth; (*b*) the heat of summer, C; summer, Lc; (*c*) the heat of the sirocco, H. V; (*d*) fever heat, Tb; (*e*) *met.* the heat of any passion, Q; of love, O.

Calpurnia Gens, a plebeian family, the most frequently occurring cognomens belonging to which are Bestia, Bibulus, and Piso.

Calpurnius, a poet, supposed to have lived about the end of the third century, A.D., the author of eleven extant pastorals. Of their author we know absolutely nothing, except that the cognomen Siculus is usually added to his name.

Caltha -æ, *f.* a plant, probably the common marigold, V.

*Calthŭla -æ, *f.* an article of female dress, fashionable in the time of Plautus, P

Călumnia -æ, *f.* (legal term) trick, artifice, chicane, craft, false accusation (*opp.* veritas, Q; fides, St.); (2) *meton.* the legal action arising from calumnia; —*jurare,* to take an oath that an accusation is not malicious, C; (3) any intrigue, perversion of fact, sophistical reasoning, C; *met.* the care or anxiety thereby produced, C.

Călumnĭātor -ōris, *m.* an intriguer, pettifogger, perverter of law or fact, C.

Călumnĭor, 1. *dep.* to contrive tricks, to attack with artifices, C; (2) to trouble one's self or be anxious unnecessarily, C.

Calva -æ, *f.* the bald scalp of the head, L.

Calvārĭa -æ, *f.* the skull both of men and animals, Cl. Pl.

Calvĕo, 2. to be bare of hair, bald, Pl.

Calvesco, 3. to become bare of hair, Co; (2) of plants, to grow up thinly, Co.

Calvĭtĭes -ei, *f.* baldness, St; calvitium -i, *n.* C, baldness.

Calvor, 3. *dep.* to form intrigues, deceive, P.

Calvus -a -um, bald, without hair, P.

Calvus, or bald head, the name of a branch of the Gens Licinia. (I.) C. Licinius Calvus Stolo, tribune of the people, in conjunction with L. Sextius, from 376 to 367 B.C.; and, with him, the proposer of the celebrated laws by which the contest between the patrician and plebeian parties was finally terminated, and the latter fully admitted to the honours of the consulship. He was himself consul 364, 361. (II.) C. Licinius Macer Calvus, an orator and poet of the Ciceronian period, was born B.C. 82, and died about the year 47. As an orator, he was placed by some almost on a level with Cicero; and as a poet, is said to have resembled and rivalled Catullus; but no fragments of his works are extant, to enable us to test the justice of the contemporary estimate of his merits.

Calx -cis, *f.* the heel, — *deterere,* P, to tread upon the heels; *calcibus cædere,* P; *calces remittere,* N, to kick; prov. *adversus stimulum calces* (*sc. jactare*), to kick against the pricks, T; *meton.* = foot, V.

Calx -cis, *f.* a pebble used as a counter in various games, P; (2) lime, chalk; and as the goal of a race-course was marked with chalk (3) *met.* a goal, end (*opp.* carceres, the starting point); *ad carceres a calce revocari,* C, to turn back from the end to the beginning.

Călўcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little calyx, Pl.

Călўdon -ōnis, *f.* (Καλυδών), a very ancient city in Ætolia; *adj.* Calydonius -a -um, — *heros,* O, Meleager; — *amnis,* O, the Achelous; — *regna,* O, the kingdom of Diomed, in Lower Italy; Călўdōnis -ĭdis, *f.* O. Deianira.

Călyx -ўcis, *m.* (κάλυξ), a calyx or flower cup, Pl; (2) the shell of fruit, Pl; (3) an egg-shell, Pl; (4) the shell of animals, Pl; (5) a coating of wax put round fruit to preserve it, Pl.

Cămēlīnus -a -um, relating or belonging to a camel, Pl.

Cămella -æ, *f.* a kind of goblet, O.

Cămēlus -i, *m.* (κάμηλος), a camel, C.

Cămēna -æ, *f.* (camæna, camœna), the Latin word corresponding to the Greek μοῦσα, muse, H; *meton.* = poetry, H.

Cămĕra -æ, *f.* (καμάρα), a vaulted chamber, vault, C; (2) a kind of flat, covered boat, Tc.

*Cămĕro, to vault over, Pl.

Camillus, a cognomen of the patrician gens Furia. M. Furius Camillus, six times consular tribune, and five times dictator, is a great patrician hero of the old Roman history. His first great exploit was the taking of Veii, after a ten years' siege, in 396. In 391 he went into exile, owing to an accusation that he had not fairly distributed the plunder of Veii; but was recalled when the Gauls had taken possession of Rome; succeeded in expelling them from the republic, and was instrumental in persuading the people not to abandon the city and emigrate to Veii. For many years afterwards he appears at the head of the Roman armies, making head against the Italian tribes, who, taking advantage of her temporary weakness, were endeavouring to crush their too aspiring neighbour. In 368 he was appointed dictator, to resist the popular agitation raised by Sextius and Licinius, but soon gave up the contest in despair, and laid down his office. His last appearance in history is as dictator, on occasion of a fresh Gallic war, in 367, which he brought to a successful termination. He died in 365, at a very advanced age.

Cămīno (no *perf.*) -atum, 1. to form like an oven, Pl.

Cămīnus -i, *m.* (κάμινος), a forge, O; prov. *semper ardente camino,* Jv, with ceaseless industry; (2) a fire-place, chimney, H; prov. *oleum addere camino,* H; to aggravate an evil; *meton.* fire, C.

Cammărus -i, *m.* (κάμμαρος), a crab, lobster, Pl. Co.

Campānĭa -æ, *f.* a district of central Italy; *adj.* Campānus -a -um, C; — *via,* St, a by-road connected with the via Appia; — *morbus,* H, a kind of wart on the face; *subst.* Campani -ōrum, C, the inhabitants of Campania.

Campe -ēs, *f.* (καμπή), a caterpillar, Co.
Campester -tris -tre, relating to level country, flat, L; *subst.* campestria -ium, *n.* a plain, Tc; (2) relating to the Campus Martius and its gymnastic exercises, C; *subst.* campestre -is, *n.* a covering worn by wrestlers round their loins, H; also, relating to the comitia, L.
Campus -i, *m.* a flat spot, a plain; hence a meadow, field, L, field of battle, L. Jv; *poet.* a level surface of any kind, the sea, V; (2) the Campus, or Campus Martius, was the place of meeting of the comitia centuriata; hence, *meton.* the comitia; *met.* any free space, field, or theatre of action, C.
Campus -i, *m.* (κάμπος), a marine animal, M.
Cămŭrus -a -um, hooked, curved, V.
Cănālĭcŭlātus -a -um, channelled, like a tube, Pl.
Cănālĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small channel or gutter, Co; (2) the groove on the face of a triglyph, Vt; (3) a splint to hold broken bones together, Cl.
Cănālis -is, *m.* a waterpipe, channel, canal, V. C.
Cănārĭus -a -um, relating to a dog, canine, Pl.
Cancellātim, like a grating or trellis, Pl.
Cancelli -ōrum, *m.* grating, or trellis-work, C; *met.* bounds, limits, C, *extra — egredi*, C.
Cancello, 1. to form like a grating or trellis, Co.
Cancer -cri, *m.* (*gen.* -ĕris, Lc.), a crab, V; (2) the crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is at the summer solstice; hence, *met.* the south, O; summer heat, O.
Cancĕro, 1. to suffer from a cancer, Pl.
Candĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make of a shining white, P; *pass.* candefieri, to be glowing hot, Pl.
Candēla -æ, *f.* a wax or tallow candle, taper, M. Jv; a rope coated with wax to preserve it from decay, L.
Candēlābrum -i, *n.* a candlestick, candelabrum, V. C.
*Candentĭa -æ, *f.* brilliancy, whiteness, — *lunæ*, Vt.
Candeo -ui, 2. to be of a shining white, shine, glitter, H; to glow with heat, C. O.
Candesco, 3. *inch.* to begin to shine, O; to begin to glow with heat, Lc.
Candĭco, 1. to be white, Pl.
*Candĭdātōrĭus -a -um, relating to a candidate, C.
Candĭdātus -a -um, clothed in white, P; *subst.* a candidate for office, who, among the Romans, was always clothed in white; — *consularis*, C, — *consulatus*, St, for the consulship.
Candĭde, whitely, in white, P.
Candĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* shining, dazzling, C.
Candĭdus -a -um, shining white, glittering white (*albus*, dead white), P. Lc. V; epithet of the moon, snow, a white skin, hair, etc.; (2) epithet of wind, cloud-chasing, bringing a clear sky, H; (3) *poet.* = candidatus, Tb. O; (4) met. — *vox*, clear, pure, Q; of discourse, clear, simple, unadorned, C; of character, honest, pure, open, candid, H; of events, fortunate, favourable, joyful, Pt. Tb. O.
Candor -ōris, *m.* lustre, brilliance, splendour, — *solis*, C; of dazzling beauty, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, splendour, brilliancy, C; of character, purity, straightforwardness, candour, O.
Canens -ntis (*prtcp.* caneo), grey, greyish, V.
Cānĕo -ui, 2. to be grey, of a whitish grey, V. O.
Cānēphŏros, *f.* (*nom. pl.* canephoræ, C. κανηφόρος), a basket-bearer, a young Athenian girl who bore a basket at the festivals of Athene, Demeter, and Bacchus, O.
Canesco, 3. *inch.* to become grey, O.
Cănĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little dog; applied *met.* to a violent woman, P; (2) the dog star, Sirius, H. O.; (3) the worst throw upon the dice, all aces, Pr.
Canīnus -a -um, relating to a dog, canine; met. — *litera*, Pr, the letter R.
Cănis -is, *c.* a dog; used in all languages as a term of reproach and contempt, a servile follower, parasite, C; (2) a constellation, esp. Canis major, of which Sirius is the principal star, V; (3) the worst throw upon the dice, Pt; (4) a kind of chain, P.
Cănistra -ōrum (κάναστρα), a bread, fruit, or flower basket, C. H. V.
Cānĭtĭes -ei, *f.* a whitish-grey colour, esp. of the hair, O; (2) grey hair, O; old age, H.
Canna -æ, *f.* a reed, O; (2) *meton.* a reed-pipe, O; a small boat, Jv.
Cannăbĭnus -a -um (καννάβινος), hempen, Vr. Co.
Cannăbis -is, *f.* cannabum -i, *n.* (κανάβις), hemp, Co.
*Cannĕus -a -um, made of reeds, Co.
Căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. *neut.* to sing; — *ad tibicinem*, to speak in a sing-song manner; to sing (of birds); to croak (of frogs); of instruments, *canere receptui*, to sound a recall, L; *classicum canit*, L, the trumpet gives the signal; *silvæ canunt avibus*, Lc, resound with birds, Lc. (II.) *act.* to sing, recite, compose; esp. to honour or extol in song, — *ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes*, C; prov. *aliquid — surdis auribus*, L; (2) to sound, or perform upon an instrument, — *classicum*, Ca; — *signum*, L; *bellicum* —, to give the signal of attack, L; *carmen non vobis, sed intus cecinit*, C, for his own advantage; (3) to prophesy, foretell, V.
Cănon -ōnis, *m.* (κανών), a rule, ruler, Pl.
Cănŏnĭcus -a -um (κανονικός), canonici -orum, *m.* Pl, theorists; canonica -orum, *n.* theory, Pl.
Cănōpus -i, *m.* (Κάνωβος), a city in Lower Egypt; hence used *poet.* = Lower Egypt, V, and Egypt generally; *adj.* Cănōpēus -a -um, Ct; Canopitæ -arum, *m.* C, inhabitants of Canopus.
Cănor -ōris, *m.* melody, song, V. O.
Canōrus -a -um, melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding, — *vox*, C; — *orator*, C; — *animal*, the cock, C; — *ales*, H, the swan; — *æs*, V, the trumpet.
Cantāmen -ĭnis, *n.* incantation, Pt.
Cantātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a singing, playing, Vr.
Cantator -ōris, *m.* a singer, M.
*Cantĕrĭātus -a -um, — *vineæ*, Co, supported upon props.
Canterīnus -a -um, relating to a horse, equine, P.
Canterĭus -i, *m.* a gelding, C; *met.* a man rendered impotent by old age, P; prov. *canterius in fossa*, to be helpless, L.
Canthăris -ĭdis, *f.* (κανθαρίς), a beetle; esp. the Spanish fly, cantharides, C.
Canthărus -i, *m.* (κάνθαρος), a wide goblet with handles, esp. sacred to Bacchus, P. H; (2) a kind of sea-fish, O.
Canthus -i, *m.* (κανθός), the tire of a wheel; *meton.* a wheel, Pr.
Canticum -i, *n.* a scene in the Roman comedy, enacted by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing, — *desaltare*, St; (2) a song, Ph. Q; a singing delivery in an orator, C.
Cantĭlēna -æ, *f.* an old song; twaddle, chatter, C.
Cantio -ōnis, *f.* a song, P; an incantation, enchantment, C.
Cantĭto, 1. To sing repeatedly, T. C.
*Cantĭuncula -æ, *f. dim.* a flattering, enticing song, C.
Canto, (I.) *neut.* to sing or play with energy; — *ad manum histrioni*, to sing while an actor gesticulates as an accompaniment, L; to crow like a cock, C; of an instrument, *tibia cantat*, O. (II.) *act.* to sing, play, compose, — *carmina*, H; to celebrate in song, H. V; of an actor, to represent a character, St; (2) to announce, P; to warn, remind, P; (3) to repeat an incantation, to enchant, bewitch, O.

Cantor ōris, *m.* a singer, poet, C. H; —*alicujus*, a praiser, extoller; (2) public singer, C.

Cantrix -īcis, *f.* a female singer, P.

Cantus -ūs, *m.* a song, melody, poetry, Lc. C; the voices of animals, the sound of instruments, C; (2) prophecy, Ct. Tb; (3) incantation, Tb. O.

Cānus -a -um, whitish grey, grey, Lc. H. O. V; a frequent epithet of hair; *subst.* cani -orum (sc. capilli), grey hair, C; (2) *meton.* old, aged, Ct. Tb.

Cănusium -i, *n.* a town of Apulia, now Canosa; *adj.* Cănusīnus -a -um, C; — *lana*, Canusian wool, which was very celebrated; hence canusina -æ, *f.* M, a garment of Canusian wool; canusinatus -a -um, clothed in such a garment, St.

Căpăcitas -ātis, *f.* breadth, roominess, C.

Căpax -ācis, broad, wide, roomy, capacious, H; (2) susceptible of, fit for, useful for, C.

*Căpēdo -inis, *f.* a jug used in sacrifices, C; * *dim.* capeduncula -æ, *f.* C.

Căpella -æ, *f. dim.* a she-goat, C; a constellation so called, O.

*Căpellianus -a -um, relating to a she-goat, M.

Căper -ri, *m.* a he-goat, V. H; (2) *meton.* the smell under the armpits, Ct. O.

Căpĕro, 1. to wrinkle, draw up in folds; (2) *neut.* to be wrinkled, P.

Căpesso -īvi -ītum, 3. to seize, lay hold of eagerly, C; to strive towards, or betake one's self to a place, C. P; (2) to undertake zealously, take in hand; — *rempublicam*, C, to undertake the management of public business; — *fugam*, L, to take to flight.

Căpillācĕus -a -um, like hair, hairy, Pl.

Căpillāmentum -i, *n.* a wig, peruke, St.

Căpillāris -e, relating to the hair; *subst.* capillare -is, *n.* (sc. unguentum), M, pomatum.

Căpillātus -a -um (*prtcp.* capillior), hairy, having hair, C; — *consul*, Jv, of old times when long hair was worn.

Căpillitium -ii, *n.* a head of hair, Cl.

Capillor, 1. *dep.* to be hairy, Pl.

Căpillus -i, *m.* the hair of the head, a head of hair, C. T. Ca; (2) the hair generally; of the beard, etc. C; (3) the hair of animals, Ct.

Căpio, cēpi, captum, 3. (*obs. fut.* capso, P.), to take; (1) of space, to take in, contain, *quod turbæ! ædes vix capient*, T; *nec te Troja capit*, V, is too small for thy talents; to understand, comprehend, C; (2) to lay hold of, seize on, —*occasionem*, P; — *fugam*, Ca, to take to flight; —*conatum*, L, to make an attempt; —*consilium*, C, to form a resolution; to take as heir, inherit, C; (3) to take with, or without violence, —*aliquem arbitrium*, to choose, T; —*omnes sibi inimicos*, T, to make every one one's enemies; to get, receive, *ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat*, C; to take away against the will of any one, C; to carry off, O; to conquer, get possession of; *met.* to charm, delight, seduce, O; to catch, —*cervum*, Ph; *pass.* to be maimed in any part of the body, *oculis et auribus captus*, blind and deaf; *mente captus*, C, insane; *mens capta*, L, madness; to reach a place, — *portum*, Ca; to receive, *tellus aliquem capiet*, O.

Căpis -idis, *f.* a one-handled vessel, used in sacrifices, L.

Căpistērium -ii, *n.* a vessel for cleaning ears of corn, Co.

Căpistro, 1. to fasten with a halter, O; (2) to tie up vines, Co.

Căpistrum -i, *n.* a halter, headstall, V. O.

Căpital -ālis, *n.* a capital crime, C.

Căpitālis -e, relating to the head; (2) relating to life, that which perils life; esp. used of capital crimes, C: — *inimicus*, P, a deadly enemy; — *odium*, C, mortal hatred; —*oratio*, C, dangerous; (3) first, chief, distinguished, C. O.

Căpitātus -a -um, having a head, Vr.

Căpitium -ii, *n.* an article of female attire, worn over the breast, Vr.

Căpito -ōnis, *m.* a man with a great head, C.

Căpitōlium -i, *n.* the temple of Jupiter built upon the Tarpeian rock at Rome, the Capitol; used often of the whole hill, or mons Capitolinus; *adj.* Căpitōlinus -a -um, C; — *ludi*, L, in honour of Jupiter Capitolinus; *subst.* Capitolini -orum, *m.* C, the superintendents of these games.

Căpitŭlātim, briefly, summarily, N.

Căpitŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little head, P; as a term of endearment, *o capitulum lepidissimum*, T.

Căpo -ōnis, *m.* (κάπων), a capon, Vr.

Cappăris -is, *f.* or Cappari, *n.* (κάππαρις), the caper, Co. Pl.

Capra -æ, *f.* a she-goat, C; —*fera* = caprea, V; (2) the odour under the armpits, H; (3) a constellation, H.

Căprārius -ii, *m.* a goat-herd, Vr.

Căprĕa -æ, *f.* a roe, roebuck, V. H.

Căprĕŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a roebuck, V; (2) a two-pronged mattock for loosening the soil, Co; (3) capreoli, props, supports, Ca.

Căpricornus -i, *m.* a sign of the Zodiac, Capricorn, H.

Căprificātio, *f.* the ripening of figs by the sting of the gall insect, Pl.

Căprifico, 1. to ripen figs by the sting of the gall insect, Pl.

Căprificus -i, *m.* the wild fig-tree, and its fruit, Pr.

Căprigĕnus -a -um, born of goats, V.

Căprile -is, *n.* a goat-stall, stable for goats, Vr.

Căprimulgus -i, *m.* a goat-milker, *i.e.* a countryman, Ct.

Caprīnus -a -um, relating to a goat; prov. *de lanā caprinā rixari*, H, to contend about trifles.

Căpripes -ĕdis, goat-footed, Lc; — *satyri*, H.

Capsa -æ, *f.* a circular box or case for books, C.

Capsārius -i, *m.* a slave who carried to school his young master's satchel, St.

Capsŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little chest, Ct.

Capsus -i, *m.* the body or interior of a vehicle, Vt.

Captātio -ōnis, *f.* an eager seizing; a catching of, C.

Captātor -ōris, *m.* one who eagerly seizes; especially a parasite, legacy-hunter, H. Jv.

Captio -ōnis, *f.* a cheat, deception, P. C; (2) in dialectics, a sophism, deceptive argument, C; (3) disadvantage, damage, P.

Captiōsus -a -um, deceitful, C; (2) sophistical, captious, C; *adv.* captiose, C.

Captiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little sophism, fallacy, C.

Captīvĭtas -ātis, *f.* captivity, Sc; —*urbium*, Tc, conquest.

Captīvus -a -um, taken in war, captive, C. L; generally *subst.* captivus -i, *m.*; captiva -æ, *f.*; (2) *poet.* relating to a prisoner, — *sanguis*, V; — *crines*, O; (3) used of inanimate things, conquered, obtained as a prey, —*naves*, Ca; —*agri*, Tc.

Capto, 1. (*intens.* from Capio), to seize, catch at, lay hold of, hunt; (2) *met.* to strive after, desire, seek; —*sermonem*, P, to listen to; (2) to seek to win, entice, allure craftily; —*testamenta*, H, to hunt for legacies.

Captūra -æ, *f.* a capture, — *piscium*, Pl, draught; (2) the thing caught, St; (3) the profit derived from any low occupation, St.

Captus -ūs, *m.* a catching, taking, Pl; (2) power of comprehension, manner of comprehension, idea, C. Ca.

Căpŭlāris -e, relating to a coffin; —*senex*, P, on the brink of the grave.

Căpŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a person engaged in oil making, who poured from one vat into another, A.Aug.

Căpŭlo, 1. — *oleum*. A.Aug, to pour from one vat into another; (2) to catch wild animals, Co.

Căpŭlus -i, *m.* a coffin or bier, Lc; (2) a straight handle, hilt, O. C.

Căput -ĭtis, *n.* the head of men or animals, C; — *aperire*, to uncover; — *operire*, to cover, C;

capita conferre, to lay their heads together = consult, L; *per caputque pedesque*, over head and heels, Ct; *nec — nec pedes*, C, neither beginning nor end; *meton.* a man, person, *liberum* —, C; in reckoning, a head, individual, *exactio capitum*, C, a poll tax; of animals, *boum capita*, V, = boves; of inanimate things, the point, head, top, — *papaveris*, L, poppy head; — *fluminis*, (*a*) the source, H. V; (*b*) the mouth, Ca. H; — *vitis*, (*a*) the root, Pl; (*b*) the branches, C; (2) *met.* life, *periculum capitis*, N, danger of life; *capitis accusare, condemnare, absolvere*, of a capital crime; in Roman law, civil and political rights, *deminutio capitis minima*, loss of family rights; — *media*, loss of civil rights; — *maxima*, loss of personal freedom; (3) the mind, understanding, H; (4) the chief person, head, — *alicujus rei*, L; chief article, — *regni*, capital city, Pl; — *patrimonii*, L, the bulk of; *primum* — *legis*, C, the first chapter; in money, the capital, C.

Cărăcalla -æ, *f.* a kind of Gallic cloak, from which the Emperor so called received his name.

Carbasus -i, *m.* (κάρπασος), fine Spanish flax; (2) *meton.* articles produced from it, a linen garment, V; a sail, V; *adj.* carbăsĕus -a -um, C; carbasĭnus -a -um, Pl.

*Carbătĭna -æ, *f.* (καρπατίνη), a kind of rustic shoe, Ct.

Carbo -ōnis, *m.* coal, charcoal, either burning or extinguished; met. *carbone notare*, to mark with black, *i.e.* think ill of any one, H; prov. — *pro thesauro invenire*, Ph, to find something of little value.

Carbo, the cognomen of a plebeian family of the Gens Papinia. Cn. Papinius Corbo, cons. 85, 84, 82, a leader of the Marian party, and colleague of Cinna in the consulship 85. In the midst of the preparation for the return of the Sulla, Cinna and Carbo re-elected themselves for the year 84. Cinna was killed in a brawl with his own soldiers; Sulla arrived in Italy in 83, and Carbo, now the head of his party, unsuccessfully contended with Sulla in Northern Italy, for supremacy in the Roman State. The contest ended by his flight to Africa, and afterwards to Sicily, where he was taken prisoner by Pompey, and put to death. His head was sent to Sulla, B.C. 82.

Carbōnārĭus -ii, *m.* a charcoal burner, P.

Carbuncŭlo, to suffer from carbuncle, Pl.

*Carbuncŭlōsus -a -um, full of carbuncles, Co.

Carbuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little coal, C; (2) a kind of sand, Vr; (3) a **carbuncle**, Pl; (4) a carbuncle, a disease of men and also of plants, Cl. Co.

Carcer -ĕris, a prison, jail, cell, C; *meton.* a prisoner, C; (2) generally used in *pl.* carceres, the starting-place of a race-course (*opp.* meta, calx), V.

*Carcĕrārius -a -um, belonging to a prison, P.

Carchēdŏnĭus -a -um (Καρχηδόνιος), Carthaginian, P.

Carchēsium -i, *n.* (καρχήσιον), a goblet with handles, contracted in the middle, V.

Carcĭnōma -ătis, *n.* (καρκίνωμα), a cancer, Cl.

Cardăces -um, *m.* a kind of Persian guerilla troops, N.

Cardĭăcus -a -um (καρδιακός), pertaining to the stomach; (2) *subst.* cardiacus -i, *m.* C, one who suffers from a stomach disease.

Cardĭnālis -e, relating to hinges, Vt.

*Cardĭnātus -a -um, jointed, accurately fitted, Vt.

Cardo -ĭnis, *m.* a pivot and socket on which the doors of the ancients revolved, equivalent to our hinge; (2) the point round which anything turns, a pole of the heavens; (3) *met.* a chief circumstance, or consideration on which many others depend, V; (4) cardines, in building, a tenon and mortice, Vt.

Carduus -i, *m.* a thistle, V.

Căre, dearly, at a high price, — *æstimare*, C.

Cărectum -i, *n.* a sedgy spot, V.

Cărĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to be without, destitute of, to want, — *re*, C, to abstain from, not to make use of; — *senatu*, — *publico*, not to appear in the senate, in public, C; (2) to feel the want of, to miss, — *consuetudine amicorum*, C.

Cărĕum -i, *n.* (κάρον), cumin, or carraway, Co.

Cărex -ĭcis, *f.* sedge, V.

Cărĭa -æ, *f.* (Καρία), a province of Asia Minor; Car -is, *m.* a Carian, C; *adj.* Cărĭcus -a -um; Carica -æ, *f.* (*sc.* ficus), a kind of dried figs, C.

Cărĭes -ei, *f.* rottenness, decay, O. M.

Cărīna -æ, *f.* the keel of a ship, L.Ca; *meton.* a ship, vessel, V.H.Ct; (2) Carinæ -arum, *f.* a spot in Rome between the Cœlian and the Esquiline hills, where Pompey's house stood, C.

Carĭnārĭus -ii, *m.* one who dyes yellow, P.

Carino, 1. *se* —, of muscles, to provide themselves with shells, Pl.

Cărĭōsus -a -um, rotten, decayed, **carious**, Ph. O.M.

Caris -ĭdis, *f.* (καρίς), a kind of marine crab, O.

Cārĭtas -ātis, *f.* dearness, high price; abs. (*sc.* annonæ), high price of the necessaries of life; *annus in summa caritate est*, C, it is a very dear year; (2) affection, love, esteem, — *civium*, on the part of the citizens; *met.* the beloved object, C.

Carmen -ĭnis, *n.* a song, tune, (either vocal or instrumental); the song of birds, C.V; (2) a poem, — *fundere, condere, conterere*, C; *componere, fingere, scribere*, H; *facere*, V; a part or canto of a poem, Lc; (3) prediction, oracular declaration, L; (4) incantation, V; (5) a religious or legal formula, in ancient times composed in verse, C.L.

Carmentis -is, *f.* (Καρμέντις), the mother of Evander, who came with him to Latium, prophesied on the Capitoline hill, and was afterwards reverenced as a deity, O.V; *adj.* carmentalis -e, — *porta*, a gate of Rome near the temple of Carmentis, V.L; Carmentalia -ium, *n.* the festival of Carmentis, O.

Carmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carding, Pl.

Carmĭno, 1. to card, Vr.

Carna -æ, *f.* the tutelary goddess of hinges, *i.e.* of domestic life, O.

Carnarĭum -ii, *n.* the larder, pantry, P; a frame provided with hooks to which provisions were hung, P.

Carnarĭus -ii, *m.* a lover of meat, M.

Carnĭfex -ĭcis, *m.* the public executioner, hangman, C; a tormenter, T; used also as a term of reproach, T.C.

Carnĭfĭcīna -æ, *f.* the hangman's office, P; (2) the subterranean dungeon in which criminals were tortured and executed, L; *meton.* torture, C.

Carnĭfĭco, 1. to slay, behead, L.

Carnĭvŏrus -a -um, **carnivorous**, Pl.

Carnōsus -a -um, fleshy, Pl; (2) like flesh, flesh-coloured, Pl.

Căro -ui, 3. to card wool, P.

Căro, carnis, *f.* flesh, the body as opposed to the mind, C. Ca; (2) the flesh or pulpy part of fruits, Pl.

Carpentārĭus -a -um, belonging or relating to a carpentum, Pl.

Carpentum -i, *n.* a two-wheeled covered carriage, usually drawn by a pair of mules, and used by ladies of distinction, O.L.

Carpĭnĕus -a -um, made of horn-beam, Pl.

Carpĭnus -i, *f.* the horn-beam, Co; *carpinus betulus*, Linn.

Carpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck, pluck off; esp. fruit and flowers, H.O.V; (2) of animals, to take something as food, V.O; (3) to tear, pull to pieces, — *cibum*, O; — *crines*, Pt; (4) to enjoy, make use of, — *diem*, H; — *oscula*, O, to steal kisses; (5) to diminish, destroy, consume, — *vires*, V; *cæco igni carpitur*, V; (6) — *viam*, — *iter*, to travel.

Carptim, in pieces, in single portions, in small parts, S; (2) in different places, L; (3) at different times, L.

*Carptor -ōris, *m.* one who carves food, Jv.
*Carptūra -æ, *f.* a gathering or plucking, Vr.
Carrūca -æ, *f.* a kind of four-wheeled carriage, St.M.
Carrus -i, *m.* (carrum -i, *n.*), a kind of four-wheeled baggage-waggon, Ca.
Carthāgo -ĭnis, *f.* the city of Carthage in N. Africa; *adj.* Carthāgĭnĭensis -e.
Cartĭlāgĭnĕus -a -um, cartilaginous, Pl.
Cartĭlāgĭnōsus -a -um, full of cartilage, gristly, Pl.
Cartĭlāgo -ĭnis, *f.* gristle, cartilage, Pl. Cl.
Cărunculă -æ, *f.* a small piece of flesh, C.
Cārus -a -um, high-priced, dear; (2) dear, beloved, esteemed, — *alicui; carum habere*, to love, esteem, C.
Căryon ii, *n.* (κάρυον), a nut, Pl; *adj.* căryĭnus -a -um, made of nuts, Pl.
Căryōta -æ, *f.* caryotis -ĭdis, *f.* a kind of date, M.
Căsa -æ, *f.* a hut, cottage, small country-house, C.Ca; prov. *ita fugias, ne præter casam*, do not run into the lion's mouth, T.
*Cascŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little cheese, V.
Cāseus -i, *m.* (caseum -i, *n.* P.), a cheese, — *premere*, V, to make.
Căsĭa -æ, *f.* (κασία), a tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon, V; (2) the sweet-smelling mezereon, V.
Caso, 1. to fall, P.
Casse, in vain, without result, L.
Casses -ium, *m.* (*abl. sing.* casse, O.), a net, snare, V; *meton.* a spider's web, V; *met.* craft, designs, plots, Tb. O.
Cassia Gens, a family, originally patrician, but afterwards plebeian. The chief cognomen belonging to this house in republican times is Longinus, *q.v.*
Cassis -ĭdis, *f.* (cassida -æ, *f.* V.), a metal helmet, Ca; *meton.* war, Jv.
Cassus -a -um, empty, hollow, — *nux*, P; *met.* empty, worthless, useless, vain, C; *subst.* cassa -ōrum, *n.* that which is useless or in vain; *in cassum*, or *incassum*, in vain, L; (2) deprived of, — *lumine*, (*a*) without light, Lc; (*b*) deprived of life, V; — *sanguine*, bloodless.
Castălĭa -æ, *f.* (Κασταλία), a spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *adj.* Castalius -a -um, O; Castălis -ĭdis, *f.* — *sorores*, M, the Muses.
Castănea -æ, *f.* the chestnut-tree; (2) the chestnut, V; who has also *castaneæ nuces*.
Caste, purely, spotlessly; (2) innocently, chastely, C; (3) piously, religiously.
Castellānus -a -um, relating to a fortress, — *triumphi*, C; *subst.* castellani -ōrum, *m.* S, the garrison of a fortress.
Castellātim, — *dissipati*, L, in single fortresses.
Castellum -i, *n.* a castle, fortress, fort; *met.* protection, refuge, — *omnium scelerum*, L; (2) *meton.* a dwelling on a height, V; (3) a reservoir, whence conduit-water was distributed to a city.
*Castĕrĭa -æ, *f.* a portion of a ship, used as a resting-place for rowers, P.
*Castĭgābĭlis -e, worthy of punishment, P.
Castĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* punishment, castigation, chastisement, reproof, C; — *verborum*, L.
Castĭgātor -ōris, *m.* one who reproves or punishes, L. H.
Castĭgatōrĭus -a -um, like a castigator, Pl.
Castĭgatus -a -um (*prtcp.* castigo), small, neat; as a term of praise, — *pectus*, O.
Castĭgo, 1. to reprove, chasten, punish, castigate, — *pueros verbis, verberibus*, C; (2) to correct, amend, — *carmen*, H; (3) to check, restrain, L; met. *examen in trutinā* —, to amend one's opinion, Pr.
Castĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* bodily purity as demanded by religion, C; (2) *general moral purity, C.
Castĭtas -ātis, *f.* abstinence from sensual pleasure, chastity, C.
Castor -ŏris, *m.* (κάστωρ), the beaver, O. Pl.
Castor -ŏris, *m.* (Κάστωρ), the son of Tyndarus and Leda, twin-brother of Pollux and Helen. By Castor (ecastor, mecastor) was a common form of oath in Rome.
Castŏrĕum -i, *n.* castoreum, Lc. V.
Castrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* castration, Co.
Castrātūra -æ, *f.* the pruning of plants, Pl.
Castrensis -e, pertaining to a camp, C.
Castro, 1. to deprive of virility, castrate, P
Castrum -i, *n.* (1) *sing.* a castle, fort, fortress, N. C; (2) *pl.* castra -orum, *n.* a camp fortified by a ditch (fossa) and a mound (agger) surmounted by palisades (vallum); — *stativa*, C, permanent; — *æstiva*, summer quarters; — *hiberna*, winter quarters, L; — *navalia*, a naval encampment, when the ships were drawn up on the beach and fortified, Ca; — *ponere*, L; *locare, facere*, C, to encamp; — *movere*, to break up the camp; — *promovere*, to advance; — *removere*, or — *movere retro*, to retreat; prov. *armis et castris rem tentare*, with all one's might, C; *meton.* a day's march, *tertiis castris venit*, L. Ca; martial service, *magnum in castris usum habere*, Ca. (used as *opp.* to palæstra, forum, toga).
Castus -a -um, morally pure, spotless, innocent, C; (2) chaste, C; (3) pious, holy, religious; (4) self-denying, continent, unselfish, C.
Căsŭālis -e, in grammar, relating to cases, Vr.
Căsŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little hut, cottage, Jv.
Cāsus -us, *m.* a falling, fall, — *nivis*, L; an overthrow, destruction, Lc. O; (2) *met.* of time, *extremum sub casum hiemis*, at the end of, V; morally, a false step, a fall, C; an event, accident, chance, — *adversi, secundi*, N; *adv.* casu, by chance; an opportunity, chance, — *victoriæ*, S; an unlucky chance, misfortune, C; death, C; (3) in grammar, a case, C.
Cătăclysmos -i, *m.* (κατακλυσμός), an inundation, Vr.
Cătădrŏmus -i, *m.* (κατάδρομος), a rope stretched obliquely in the air, St.
Cătægis -ĭdis, *f.* (καταιγίς), an hurricane, Sc.
Cătăgĕlăsĭmus -a -um (καταγελάσιμος), serving as a subject of jest, P.
Cătăgrăpha -ōrum, *n.* a portrait in profile, Pl.
Cătăgrăphus -a -um (κατάγραφος), printed, particoloured, Ct.
Cătămītus -i, *m.* a Latin name for Ganymedes, P.
Cătăphractes -æ, *m.* (καταφρακτής), a breast-plate of iron scales, Tc; hence, *adj.* cataphractus -a -um, L, armed with such a breast-plate.
Cătăplasma -ătis, *n.* (κατάπλασμα), a plaster, cataplasm, Cl.
Cătaplus -i, *m.* (κατάπλους), a ship coming to land, C.
Cătăpŏtĭum -ii, *n.* (καταπότιον), a pill, Pl. Cl.
Cătăpulta -æ, *f.* (καταπέλτης), an engine of war for throwing arrows, a catapult, P.
Cătăpultārĭus -a -um, relating to a catapult.
Cataracta -æ, *f.* (καταῤῥάκτης), the cataracts of the Nile on the southern boundary of Egypt; (2) a sluice or flood-gate; (3) a portcullis, L.
*Cătăractrĭa -æ, *f.* a name invented by Plautus for a kind of spice, P.
Cătarrhus -i, *m.* (κατάῤῥους), a cold, catarrh, Pl.
Cătasta -æ, *f.* (κατάστασις), a stage upon which slaves were exposed in the market, Tb. Pr.
Căte, wisely, cleverly, P.
Cătēja -æ, *f.* a kind of dart, V.
Cătella -æ, *f. dim.* (catulus), a little bitch, Jv; (2) *dim.* (catena), a little chain, L.
Cătellus -i, *m. dim.* (catulus), a little dog, C; (2) *dim.* (catena), a little chain, P.
Cătēna -æ, *f.* a chain, fetter, *alicui — indere*, P; *injicere*, C, to throw into chains; *in catenis tenere*, Ca; *habere*, to keep in chains; (2) a chain, series, Lc.
Catenārius -a -um, — *canis*, Sc, a chained house-dog.

Cătēnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bond, connection, clamp, plug, Vt.

Cătēno, 1. to chain, bind together; usually found in *prtcp.* catenatus -a -um, chained, bound, — *Britannus*, H; — *labores*, M, unremitted.

Caterva -æ, *f.* a crowd, troop of men, C; used in military language for a division of an army, a troop; also a company of actors, C; sometimes used of animals.

Cătervārĭus -a -um, belonging to a troop, — *pugiles*, St, who fought in troops.

Cătervatim, in troops, in masses, V. S. L.

Căthĕdra -æ, *f.* (καθέδρα), a chair, principally used by ladies, H; meton. *cathedræ molles*, Jv, luxurious women; (2) a professor's chair, Jv.

*Căthĕdralĭcĭus -a -um, pertaining to a cathedra; effeminate, M.

Cathĕtus -i, *f.* (κάθετος), a perpendicular line, Vt.

Căthŏlĭcus -a -um (καθολικός), general, universal, Pl.

Catilīna, L. Sergius, a man of infamous character, stained with every variety of public obloquy and private vice, who appears as an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship in the year 65, and as the author of a scheme, also unsuccessful, by which the consuls were to have been murdered on their entrance into office on the first of January, and the supreme power seized by Catiline and his accomplices, Antonius and Piso. His second plot, known so well as the Catilinarian conspiracy, was more elaborate, and conducted with more secresy and skill. A large number of senators and knights, most of them loaded with crime and debt, and to whom, therefore, any change could hardly be for the worse, were involved in it. Catiline himself stood for the consulship of 63, but Cicero was elected, together with C. Antonius, a man not free from participation in the designs of Catiline, though compelled by circumstances to take a different course. But the plot was betrayed to Cicero when on the very eve of execution: he openly denounced Catiline in the senate and to the people, and thus compelled him to leave Rome, and take the field in his proper character of an enemy to the state. The principal conspirators were seized and put to death. C. Antonius took the field against Catiline, and the latter perished in the total defeat of his army. Of this transaction it is hardly necessary to say, that very full, if not always impartial, accounts are preserved in Sallust's History of the Catilinarian Conspiracy, and in Cicero's IV. Orations against Catiline.

Cătillo, 1. to lick plates, P

Cătillus -i, *m.* a small dish or plate, H.

Catīnum -i, *n.* catīnus -i, *m.* a dish in which various meats were brought to table, H.

Cato, a cognomen belonging to the plebeian gens Porcia. I. M. Porcius Cato Censorius was a native of Tusculum, and came to Rome as a novus homo, that is, a man whose ancestors had not held any of the great offices of state. He was born, according to Cicero, B.C. 224, and died B.C. 149. In 205 he was quæstor; in 199, ædile; in 198, prætor; in 195, consul; in 184, censor. While holding all these public offices, and in his pro-consular campaign in Spain, for which he received the honour of a triumph, Cato was considered the model of an old Roman citizen and soldier—severe in discipline, simple in habits, and unimpeachable in integrity. His censorship was distinguished by great economical activity, and a vain attempt to discourage the prevailing luxury, and restore the ancient simplicity of Roman manners. To the last years of an unusually prolonged, active, and influential life, Cato continued to display those characteristics which won him so large a share of civil honours and posthumous reputation. He was famous in his own day for his oratorical powers, and was the author of several works. Of these, "De Re Rustica" is still in existence, though perhaps not exactly in the form in which it proceeded from his pen; and of another, the "Origines," we possess considerable fragments. II. M. Porcius Cato Uticensis, so called because he committed suicide at Utica, was the great grandson of Cato the censor, and born B.C. 95. He was prætor in the year 51, which was the highest civil honour to which he attained. He seems to have resembled his great ancestor in character, as well as to have adopted him as a model; and appears, amid all the vicissitudes of the distracted period in which he lived, to have deserved the reputation for disinterested patriotism which he enjoyed. His appearance in poetry—from Lucan down to Addison—as a hero of Roman story, is, perhaps, somewhat disproportionate to the influence which he really exercised on the politics of his day. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey he adopted the party of the latter, and, after his death, departed to raise the war anew in Africa. His efforts were, however, unavailing, and, after the battle of Thapsus, he committed suicide at Utica, B.C. 46.

Catonium -i, *n.* (*conf.* κάτω), the lower world, C.

*Catta -æ, *f.* an unknown animal, M.

Catŭla -æ, *f.* a little bitch, Pt.

Cătŭlīnus -a -um, relating to a dog, — *caro*, P.; or *abs.* catulina -æ, *f.* Pl, dogs' flesh.

Cătŭlĭo, 4. to desire the male, used of dogs, Vr.

Cătullus -i, *m.* C. or Q. Valerius Catullus, a celebrated Roman poet, whose works have descended to us. He was born in or near Verona, according to some on the peninsula of Sirmio, B.C. 87, and we know from his own works that he was living in the consulship of Vatinius, B.C. 47. He appears to have inherited property from his father, but to have engaged in all the dissipations of Rome, and thus become involved in pecuniary embarrassment. His extant works consist of 116 poems, mostly short, and of great variety in form and subject, being both lyric and heroic, though for the most part examples of those short fugitive pieces designated by the ancients "epigrammatic." The epithet *doctus* applied to Catullus by several classic authors is supposed to allude to the familiarity with Greek literature displayed in some of his poems; *adj.*, Catullianus -a -um, M.

Cătŭlus -i, *m.* the name of a branch of the plebeian gens Lutatia. Of this family may be mentioned—(I.) C. Lutatius Catulus, cons. B.C. 242, who, when the Romans had been engaged for twenty-two years in the first Punic war, and the Carthaginians were masters by sea, retrieved the naval reputation of Rome by the battle of Ægusa (241), and concluded an honourable and advantageous peace. (II.) Q. Lutatius Catulus, cons. with Marius, B.C. 102, brought, in conjunction with his colleague, the war of the Cimbri and Teutones to a successful termination. He was also the author of orations, poems, and an historical account of his own campaigns, which are now lost. Having been a member of the party of Sulla, he perished in the proscription of, B.C. 87. (III.) Q. Lutatius Catulus, son of the preceding, an honest and popular aristocratic statesman, cotemporary with Cicero; cons. B.C. 78; died B.C. 60.

Cătŭlus -i, *m.* a young dog, whelp, puppy, C; transferred to mean the young of any animal whatever; of the hog, P; panther, L; lion, H; cat, Ph; snake, V.

Cătus -a -um, sagacious, acute, clever (*opp.* stultus), P.C; (2) cunning, sly, in a bad sense, P. H.

Cauda -æ, *f.* the tail of an animal, C; *prov.* (*a*) *caudam jactare popello*, Pr, to fawn upon the people (the metaphor being taken from a dog); (*b*) *caudam trahere*, H, to wear a tail, or as we say Angl. a fool's cap; (2) the end of a word, C.

*Caudĕus -a -um, wooden, P.

Caudex -ĭcis, *m.* (often written codex, esp. in signification 3); the stem or trunk of a tree, V;

a block of wood chained as a punishment to the leg of a slave, P; a term of reproach, blockhead, T; (2) a ship, as made of wood, Sc; (3) a book, bound like the modern books, of which the leaves were originally made of wood, covered with wax, C.

*Caudĭcālis -e, relating to a block of wood; — *procincia*, the occupation of splitting wood, P.

Caudĭcārius -a -um, pertaining to trunks of trees, S.

Caudium -ii, *n.* an old city in Samnium, near which was the pass of the Caudine Forks, in which the Roman army was enclosed by the Samnites, B.C. 321; *adj.*, Caudīnus -a -um, — *furculæ*, L; — *prœlium*, C.

Caulæ -arum, *f.* a hole, opening, Lc; (2) a sheep-fold, V.

Caulĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the small stalk of a plant, Cl.

Caulis -is, *m.* the stalk of a plant, especially the cabbage-plant; colewort, C. H; (2) transferred to things of similar form, — *pennæ*, a quill, Pl.

Caupo -ōnis, *m.* a small shopkeeper, or innkeeper, C.

Caupōna -æ, *f.* a landlady, P.Aug; (2) a tavern, inn, C. H.

Caupōnius -a -um, belonging to an innkeeper, P.

*Caupōnor, 1. *dep.* to trade in anything, AAug. quoted by C.

Caupōnŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little inn, C.

Caurus -i, *m.* (corus), the north-west wind, V. Ca.

Causa -æ, *f.* (caussa,), a cause, reason, motive, inducement, — *afferre*, C; — *dicere*, Ph; — *alicujus rei sustinere*, C, to bear the blame of; *res affert causam rei alicujus*, gives occasion, opportunity of; connected with the *gen.* of the gerund, *causa objurgandi*, or — *ad objurgandum*, T; often found in the following connections, *causa quamobrem*, T; *quare; cur; quod; ut*; C; *ob eam causam*, C; *nihil causæ est, cur non*, Q; abl. *causā*, on account of, C; *eā causā*, T, on that account; *meā causā*, on my account; *cum causā, non sine causā*, with good reason; a right, justification, cause, party, *armis inferiores non causā*, C; pretext, N; excuse, — *accipere*, C, to admit; objection, *nullam — dicere, quin*, T. P, to make no objection to; (2) a suit at law, cause, — *capitis*, a trial involving life; — *defendere, orare, dicere*, to contest, defend a suit; — *tenere, obtinere*; to gain; *causam perdere, causā cadere*, to lose a suit; (3) a connection (*esp.* a friendly one); (4) occupation, employment, C; (5) the matter or subject of a speech, C; (6) disease, Cl.

Causārius -a -um, sickly, diseased, Sc; (2) *subst.* in military phrase, an invalid, L.

*Causāte, with reason, Pl.

Causia -æ, *f.* (καυσία), a white broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, P. M.

Causĭdĭcus -i, *m.* an advocate, barrister (used contemptuously to denote one who took fees, as distinguished from *orator*), C.

Causĭfĭcor, 1. to bring forward as a reason or pretext, P.

Causor, 1. *dep.* to conduct a cause, A.Aug; *met.* to discuss both sides of a question, Lc; (2) to give as a reason, or pretext, Tb. O; to plead, pretend.

Caustĭcus -a -um (καυστικός), burning, caustic, Pl. M. *subst.* causticum -i, *n.* caustic, Pl.

Causŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little law-suit, C; a slight occasion.

Caute, cautiously, with security, C.

Cautēs -is, *f.* a rough sharp rock, Cs. V.

Cautim, cautiously, carefully, T.

Cautio -ōnis, *f.* caution, care, foresight, precaution, *mihi cautio est*, P, caution is necessary; *res cautionem habet*, (*a*) the affair needs caution, C; (*b*) allows of foresight, C; (2) security, bail, a bond, C; (3) verbal pledge or assurance, C.

Cautor -ōris, *m.* one who takes care of himself, P; (2) one who gives bail for another, C.

Cautus -a -um, cautious, wary, careful, circumspect, C; (2) (of property) made safe, secured, H. C; and generally, safe, secure, C.

Căvædium -i, *n.* (cavum ædium), the open quadrangle formed by the inner walls of a house, which, when partially covered in, was called *atrium*, Pl.

Căvātĭcus -a -um, living in caves, or holes, Pl.

Căvātio -ōnis, *f.* a hollow, cavity, Vr.

Căvĕa -æ, *f.* a hollow place, cavity, Pl; (2) an inclosure for wild animals, birdcage, C; beehive, V; also a hedge of thorns round a young tree, Co; (2) the seats in a theatre or amphitheatre, — *ima*, the lowest tier, the place of honour where the knights sat; — *media*, — *summa*, less distinguished seats.

Căvĕātus -a -um, inclosed in a cage, Pl; (2) resembling the seats in a theatre, Pl.

Căvĕo cāvi cautum, 2. to be on one's guard, guard against, beware, avoid, followed by *acc.* by *ab, ut*, and *ne*; *cave credas*, C, beware of believing; (2) — *ictum*, or *abs.* to ward off or parry a blow, Q; (3) *ab aliquo* —, to make one's self secure from, to obtain security, C; (4) — *alicui*, to protect, ward off from, P; (5) to make safe by giving security, to guarantee, — *alicui*, C; *de re*, Ca; *pro re*, Pl; (6) (in legal phrase) to dispose, order, devise by will, — *alicui*, in any one's favour, St.

Căverna -æ, *f.* a hollow place, grotto, cavern; — *navis*, the hold, C; — *cœli*, the vault of heaven, Lc.

Căvernōsus -a -um, full of cavities, cavernous, Pl.

*Cavernŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cavity, Pl.

Căvilla -æ, *f.* empty jesting, raillery, scoffing, cavilling, P.

Căvillātio -ōnis, *f.* raillery, jesting, irony, C; (2) sophistical reasoning, sophistry, Q.

Căvillātor -ōris, *m.* a jester, joker, humourist, C; (2) a sophist, Sc.

Căvillātrix -īcis, *f.* sophistry, Q; — *conclusio*, Q, sophistical.

Căvillor, 1. *dep.* to jest, joke, satirise, make game of; — *cum aliquo*, C; — *in aliquo*, C; — *rem*, C; (2) to speak sophistically, quibble, L.

*Căvillŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little jest, P.

Căvo, 1. to hollow, make hollow, excavate, — *naves ex arboribus*, L; — *oppida cuniculis*, Pl, to undermine; — *parmam gladio*, O, to pierce; *luna cavans cornua*, Pl, waning.

Căvum -i, *n.* a hole, cavity, cave, L.

Căvus -a -um, hollow, concave (*opp.* plenus), C; — *luna*, waning, Pl; — *menses*, (*opp.* pleni), which have only thirty days.

Cāystrus -i, *m.* (Κάϋστρος), a river in Lydia, famous for its swans; hence, *adj. Caystrius ales*, O, the swan.

Cēa -æ, *f.* (Ceos, Pl, Κέως), one of the Cyclades Islands, birth-place of the poet Simonides; *adj.* Ceus -a -um, — *Camenæ*, H, the poetry of Simonides.

Cĕcrops -ŏpis, *m.* (Κέκροψ), the first king of Attica, and mythical founder of Athens; hence Cecropĭdes -æ, *m.* descendant of Cecrops, Theseus, O; *pl.* the Athenians, V; Cecrŏpis -ĭdis, *f.* a female descendant of Cecrops, O; *pl.* Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion, Jv; *adj.* — *terra*, Attica, O; *adj.* Cecropius -a -um, — *arx*, O; and *abs.* Cecropia -æ, *f.* Pl, the citadel of Athens; also, relating to Attica and Athens; Athenian, Attic.

Cedo cessi cessum, 3. to go, move, be in motion (in the sense in which *incedo* was classically used), P; *met.* to happen, result, turn out, *gesta prospere cesserunt*, N; — *bene*, — *male*, H; — *pro aliqua re*, to be equal in value, Tc; (2) (of motion from a place), to go away, depart, leave, — *loco*, L, to forsake one's post; — *foro*, to stop payment, be bankrupt; — *bonis*, to make over one's pro-

perty to another; — *e vitâ*, C, — *vita*, Tc, to die; also used of the lapse of time, *horæ et dies cedunt*, C; met. — *alicui*, to give place to, yield to, give precedence to, be inferior to; — *alicui aliquid*, to yield, allow, permit; (3) of motion to a place, to come to, arrive at, — *ad factum*, to arrive at completion, be put into execution, P; — *in unum*, to be of the same opinion, Tc; — *alicui*, — *in aliquem*, to fall to the share of, *captiva corpora Romanis cessere*, L; — *in aliquid* (*conf.* abire in aliquid), to be converted into, become, L.

Cēdo (an old imperative form), here with it! give here, cedo aquam manibus, P; cedo ut bibam, P; (2) out with it! let us hear, tell us; also cedodum, P. T; (3) to call attention, see here, C; *pl.* cette, *cette dextras*, P.

Cĕdrĭa -æ, *f.* (κεδρία), cedar wood, Co. Pl.

Cĕdrĭnus -a -um (κέδρινος), made of cedar wood, Pl.

Cĕdris -ĭdis, *f.* (κεδρίς), the fruit of the cedar tree, Pl.

Cĕdrĭum -ii, *n.* (κέδριον), cedar oil, Pl.

Cĕdrus -i, *f.* (κέδρος), the **cedar**, or juniper tree, Pl; *meton.* cedar oil, *carmina linenda cedro*, H, worthy of immortality.

Cĕlæno -ūs, *f.* one of the Harpies; *met.* a covetous woman, Jv.

*Cēlātor -ōris, *m.* a concealer, PAug.

Cĕlĕber -bris -bre, frequent, numerous (for which signification *creber* and *frequens* are more usual); (2) crowded, much visited, frequented, C. H. Tc; (3) honoured by a concourse of people; hence, distinguished, **celebrated**, Tb. L. Tc.

*Cĕlĕberrĭme, very frequently, St.

Cĕlĕbrātio -ōnis, *f.* a numerous assembly, C; (2) numerous attendance upon a festival, **celebration**, C; (3) — *habere*, *to be honoured, distinguished, Pl.

*Cĕlĕbrātor -ōris, *m.* one who praises or extols, M.

Celebratus -a -um, (*prtcp.* celebro), usual, customary, frequent, C; (2) solemn, festive, splendid, O. L; (3) **celebrated**, renowned, St.

Cĕlĕbrĭtas -ātis, *f.* great number, numerous concourse, C; (2) a solemn celebration, — *supremi diei*, solemn funeral procession, C; (3) **celebrity**, renown, C.

Cĕlĕbro, 1. to visit frequently, or in large numbers, C; (2) to do, say, or repeat anything frequently, or in large numbers; (3) to attend a festival in large numbers, to **celebrate**, C; (4) to extol, praise, to celebrate in song, C. H. Tc; (5) to make known, to publish, C.

Cĕler -ĕris -ĕre, swift, quick, rapid, C; *mens, qua nihil est celerius*, C; *consilia celeriora*, L, over hasty.

Cĕlĕre, P, quickly, swiftly.

Cĕlĕres -um, *m.* the old name of the Roman patricians or knights, C.

Cĕlĕrĭpes -pĕdis, swift-footed, C.

Cĕlĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* quickness, swiftness, **celerity**, — *equorum*, C; — *animorum*, C.

Cĕlĕrĭter, quickly, swiftly, P. C.

*Cĕlĕrĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* quickness, swiftness, Vr.

*Cĕlĕrĭuscŭle, *dim.* somewhat rashly, Aug.

Cĕlĕro, 1. to make quick, hasten, accelerate, V; (2) *neut.* to hasten, Lc. Ct.

Cĕles -ētis, *m.* (κέλης), a saddle horse, race-horse, V; (2) = celox, *q.v.* Pl.

Cĕleusma -ătis, *n.* (κέλευσμα), the cry of the cockswain in an ancient ship, from which the rowers took their time, M.

Cella -æ, *f.* a room, storehouse, (*a*) for storing produce, or for keeping animals, — *vinaria*, wine cellar, (*b*) cells of the honeycomb, V; (2) any small room, cabinet, especially that part of the temple in which stood the image of the god, a shrine, C.

Cellārĭus -a -um, relating to a store-room, P; *subst.* cellarius -i, *m.* a store-keeper, **cellarer**, P.

Cellŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little chamber, or cell, T.

Cēlo, 1. to hide, conceal, keep secret; — *aliquem aliquid*, T, to conceal anything from any one; *celor rem*, T, I am kept from the knowledge of, *celor de re*, C; often constructed with one *acc.*, *i.e.* that of the immediate object.

Celox -ōcis, *f.* a swift vessel, or yacht, L; — *publica*, packet-boat, P; (2) used as an *adj.* = swift, quick, P.

Celse, highly, loftily.

Celsĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* — *corporis*, height.

Celsus -a -um, high, lofty, — *statua*, C; — *homo*, Cl; (2) (in a moral sense) high, sublime, lofty, C; high in rank, illustrious, C; proud, haughty, C. L.H.

Celsus, A. Cornelius, a Latin author, by whom a work, "De Medicinâ," is still extant. Of his age and country we have no positive information, but from certain expressions in his book, we conclude that he lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, while from the purity of his style we infer that he must have passed much of his time in Rome. His treatise, which is in eight books, is still studied.

Censeo -ui -censum, 2. to weigh in order to value; to estimate; to appraise; (2) to perform the censor's office, *i.e.* to enrol the name and property of every Roman citizen with a view to the assessment of a property-tax; hence *capite censi*, the lowest class of citizens, who, having no property, paid only a poll-tax; *censui censendo esse*, to be eligible for enrolment in the censor's list. So of the citizen whose property was assessed, — *aliquid*, to give an account or inventory of, C; (2) *met.* to estimate or judge the value of a thing, *censeri aliqua re*, to be in great esteem for any thing; (3) to form a judgment or opinion, to think, to esteem serviceable, P.T.C.; (4) to give a vote, declare an opinion; and (of the senate) to order, decree, *senatus censuit*, C, the senate has determined.

Censio -ōnis, *f.* an assessment, estimate, P; *esp.* the censor's estimate; met. — *bubula*, P, a scourging.

Censor -ōris, *m.* a Roman magistrate, of whom two were elected, originally at intervals of five, afterwards of one year and a half. Their business was not only to assess the citizens' property, but to watch over their morals, and to punish evildoers by degradation to a lower rank; hence, (2) *met.* a severe critic, moralist, or judge, a **censor**, C. H.

Censōrĭus -a -um, relating to the censor, — *homo*, one who has filled the office of censor, C; *tabulæ*, the censor's lists, C; — *lex; locatio*, a leasing of the public revenues; — *opus*, a fault which was punished by the censor; (2) *met.* rigid, severe, C.

Censūra -æ, *f.* the censor's dignity, the censorship, L; (2) *met.* an opinion, judgment, O.

Census -ūs, *m.* the enrolment of the names, and assessment of the property of all Roman citizens, the **census**; — *habere*, C; — *agere*, L, to take a census; *censu prohibere*, C; *censu excludere*, L, to refuse to enrol in the census; (2) the censor's list, C; (3) the amount of property necessary for enrolment in a certain rank, — *senatorum*, St. = 800,000 sesterces; — *equester*, St. = 400,000 sesterces; (4) (generally) property, wealth, *homo sine censu*, C, a poor man.

Centaurēum -i, *n.* (κενταύρειον), a plant, centaury, V.

Centaurus -i, *m.* (κένταυρος), a **centaur**, a monster, half man and half horse, Lc.O; — *nobilis*, Chiron, H; *adj.*, centaureus, H; centaurĭcus, P.Aug.

Centēnārĭus -a -um, containing a hundred, relating to a hundred, Vr. Pl.

Centēni -æ -a (found in poets and P.Aug. prose in the *sing.*), a hundred each, C.

Centēsĭmus -a -um, the hundredth, C; *subst.* centesima -æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars), the hundredth part; (2) of interest of money, 1 per cent; which, as it was reckoned at Rome by the month, = 12 per cent per annum; *binæ centesimæ* = 24 per cent; (3) = *centuplex*, a hundred fold, Pl.

*Centĭceps -ĭpĭtis, hundred-headed, H.

Centies, a hundred times, P. C.

Centĭmănus -a -um, hundred-handed, H. O.

Centiplex = centuplex, *q.v.*

Cento -ōnis (κέντρων), patch-work; prov. *centones alicui sarcire*, P, to impose lies upon any one; (2) the title of a poem, made up of lines from other poems, a cento.

Centrālis -e, that which is in the middle, central, Pl.

*Centrosus -a -um, in the centre, Pl.

Centrum -i, *n.* the centre of a circle, Pl; (2) the kernel, Pl.

Centum, a hundred; (2) *poet.* = any indefinitely large number, H.

Centumgĕmĭnus -a -um, hundred-fold, — *Briareus*, V, hundred-armed.

Centumpondium -ii, *n.* a weight of a hundred pounds, P.

Centumvĭrālis -e, relating to the centumviri, C.

Centumvĭri -orum, *m.* a college of 105 magistrates (a number increased under the emperors to 180), yearly elected at Rome, having their chief jurisdiction over the laws of inheritance, C.

Centuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little rag, or patch-work, L.

Centŭplex -ĭcis, a hundred-fold, P.

Centuplicato, — *venire*, to be sold a hundred times too dear, Pl.

Centŭria -æ, *f.* originally a division of 100 things of any sort and hence a division, even if not containing 100; (*a*) a number of acres of ground, Vr; (*b*) a company or century of soldiers; (*c*) a century, one of the 193 divisions into which Servius Tullius distributed the Roman people, — *prerogativa*, C, the century which obtained by lot the privilege of first voting.

Centŭrĭātim, by centuries or troops.

Centŭrĭātus -ūs, *m.* the division into troops or centuries, L; (2) the centurion's office, C.

Centŭrĭo, 1. to divide into troops or centuries; *comitia centuriata*, the assembly in which the whole Roman people voted in their centuries, as was the case, *e.g.* at the election of a consul, C; *lex centuriata*, C, a law passed in such an assembly.

Centŭrĭo -ōnis, *m.* a commander of a troop or century, a centurion, L. Ca. C.

*Centŭrĭōnātus -ūs, *m.* the election of centurions, Tc.

Centussis -is, *m.* a hundred asses, Vr.

Cepa = cæpa, *q.v.*

Cĕphălĭcus -a -um (κεφαλικός), relating to the head, cephalic, Cl.

Cēphēnes -um, *m.* (κηφῆνες), the drones in a bee-hive, Pl.

Cēpheus -ei, *m.* (Κηφεύς), a mythical king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda; *adj.* Cephēĭus -a -um, — *virgo*, O, Andromeda; — *arva*, O, Ethiopia; Cepheus -a -um, Ethiopian; also Cephēis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Andromeda.

Cephīsus, or Cephissus -i, *m.* (Κηφισός, Κεφισσός), a river in Bœotia, and as a river-god, the father of Narcissus; hence Cēphīsĭus -i, *m.* O, Narcissus; *adj.* Cephīsis -ĭdis, *f.* O, — *undæ*; (2) a river of Attica, *adj.* Cēphīsĭas -ădis, *f.* O.

Cēra -æ, *f.* wax, C. V; (2) the various articles made of wax; (*a*) writing-tablets, coated with wax, C; (*b*) a waxen seal, P; (*c*) a waxed mask or bust, S; (*d*) the wax used in encaustic painting, Vr. Pl; (*e*) wax for painting the face, P.

Cĕrămīcus -i, *m.* (κεραμεικός), literally the pottery market, of which there were two at Athens, that without the wall being the cemetery for those persons who had fallen in war, C.

*Cērārĭa -æ, *f.* a maker of wax lights, P.

*Cērārĭum -i, *n.* a fee for sealing a document, C.

Cĕrastes -æ (-is), *m.* (κεράστης), the horned snake, Pl.

Cĕrăsum -i, *n.* a cherry, Cl.

Cĕrăsus -i, *f.* (κέρασος), a cherry-tree, O; (2) a cherry, Pt.

Cĕrātīna -æ, *f.* (κερατίνα), a sophistical puzzle, so called from its subject; "quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua," Q.

Cērātum -i, *n.* or Cērōtum -i, *n.* (κηρωτόν), a wax ointment or plaster, M.

*Cērātūra -æ, *f.* a covering over with wax, Co.

Cērātus -a -um (*p. tcp.* cero), covered with wax, C.

Cĕraunĭus -a -um (κεραύνιος), — *gemma*, or *subst.* ceraunium -i, *n.* a kind of precious stone, probably the cat's-eye, Pl; (2) — *vites*, Co, so called from their reddish colour.

Cerbĕrus -i, *m.* (κέρβερος), the three-headed dog at the gates of Tartarus, V; *adj.* cerbĕrĕus -a -um, Lc. O.

Cercītis -ĭdis, *f.* (κερκῖτις), a kind of olive tree.

Cercŏpĭthēcus -i. *m.* (κερκοπίθηκος), a kind of ape with a tail, M. Jv.

Cercūrus -i, *m.* (κέρκουρος), a light species of vessel peculiar to Cyprus; (2) a kind of sea fish, O.

Cerdo -ōnis, *m.* (κέρδων), a handicraftsman, artizan, Jv; — *sutor*, a cobbler, M.

Cĕrĕbellum -i, *n. dim.* a little brain, Cl.

Cĕrĕbrōsus -a -um, hot brained, hot tempered, P. H.

Cĕrĕbrum -i, *n.* the brain, C; (2) *meton.* the understanding, P. H; (3) anger, P.

*Cērĕŏlus -a -um, *dim.* of a waxen yellow, Co.

Cĕrēs -ĕris, *f.* the Roman name of the Greek goddess of agriculture, Demeter, whose worship the Romans imported from Sicily. According to Ovid, she was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, and mother of Proserpina, usually represented in a chariot drawn by dragons, a torch in her hand, and a chaplet of poppy or corn about her head; prov. *Cereri nuptias facere*, P, *i.e.* without wine; (2) *meton.* = good fruit, grain, V. H; whence the proverb, *sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus*, T; *adj.* Cĕrĕālis -e, relating to Ceres, relating to cultivation and agriculture, O; — *papaver*, V, as the emblem of Ceres; — *cœnæ*, P, splendid, as at the festival of Ceres; — *ædiles*, who superintended the supply of provisions; hence *subst.* Cĕrĕalia -i -um, *n.* the festival of Ceres.

Cērĕus -a -um, waxen, C. H; *subst.* cērĕus -i, *m.* a wax taper, C; (2) meton. wax coloured, — *pruna*, V, soft like wax, — *brachia Telephi*, H; (3) flexible like wax, H.

Cērintha -æ, *f.* (κηρίνθη), the wax flower, a plant which bees love, V.

Cērĭnus -a -um (κήρινος), wax coloured, Pl; *subst.* cerinum -i, *n.* a dress of such a colour, P.

Cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. (κρίνω), to separate, sever, Vr; (2) *met.* to distinguish by the eye, perceive, see, C; *cerni aliquā re*, or *in aliquā re*, to show one's self in, display one's self in; *virtutes cernuntur in agendo*, C; — *aliquem*, C, to take notice of; (3) of the mind, to perceive; (4) to decide a doubtful or disputed point, — *rem*, C. L; — *de re*, Tc; to decide by contest, — *ferro*, V; — *pro patriā*, S; (5) generally to resolve, decide, determine, P; (6) in law, (*a*) to resolve to enter upon an inheritance; (*b*) to make known this resolution; (*c*) to take possession of an inheritance, C.

Cernŭlo, 1. to throw down, Sc.

Cernŭo, 1. to throw down head foremost, A.Aug.

Cernŭus -a -um, bent forwards with the face towards the ground, V; hence, (2) *subst.* a tumbler, A.Aug.

Cēro, 1. to smear or cover with wax, C. H.

Cērōma -ătis, *n.* (κήρωμα), an ointment of oil and wax much used by wrestlers; (2) *meton.* the place where the operation of anointing was performed, Sc; wrestling, M.

Cērōmătĭcus -a -um (κηρωματικός), anointed with the ceroma, Jv.

*Cērōsus -a -um, waxy, full of wax, — *mel*, Pl.

Cerrĕus -a -um, made of or pertaining to the Turkey oak, Co. Pl.

Cerrītus -a -um (*contracted* from cerebritus), frantic, mad, P.H.

Cerrus -i, *m.* a kind of oak, the Turkey oak, Co. Pl.

Certāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a contest for a prize, a match, — *saliendi*, Q; — *musicum*, St; met. *est mihi tecum pro aris et focis* —, C; — *eloquentiæ*, C; poet. — *ponere*, to institute a match or contest, V; (2) a battle, fight, engagement, C. Ca; (3) war, P.Aug.

Certātim, emulously, eagerly, as if striving for a prize, C.

Certātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a contest for a prize, a match, C; (2) met. — *mulctæ*, a discussion as to the amount of a fine to be inflicted, C.

Certātus -ūs, *m.* a contest for a prize, P.Aug.

Certe, with certainty, c e r t a i n l y, assuredly; in answers = undoubtedly; (2) also affirmative with restrictions, notwithstanding, yet at least, followed by *tamen* and *quidem*, C.

Certo, c e r t a i n l y, assuredly, undoubtedly, C.

Certo, 1. to contend, struggle (with the idea of rivalry), *armis et venenis cum hoste* —, C; — *cum aliquo de re*, C; — *pro re*, Tc; — *ob rem*, H, applied especially to legal disputations, C; (2) *poet.* to strive, eagerly endeavour, followed by *inf.* Lc. V.

Certus -a -um, c e r t a i n, definite, fixed, — *dies*, — *pecunia*, C; — *conviva*, H, a standing guest; also like the English certain, used indefinitely = *quidam*; — *homines*, certain men; (2) *met.* of character, firm, sure, trustworthy, reliable, *bona et* — *tempestas*, good and settled weather, C; — *sagitta*, H, hitting the mark; (3) of the will, fixed, resolved, firm, certain, *certum est mihi consilium*, I am firmly resolved; and in the frequent phrase, *certum est*, it is fixed, determined; (4) of knowledge, sure, certain, fixed, undoubted, *parum est* —, L, it is not very certain; *certum scire*, T.C; *certum* or *pro certo habere*, C; *pro certo scire*, L; *pro certo polliceri*, C; the frequent phrase, *certiorem aliquem facere*, C, to inform; and of persons, certus = assured, sure, — *de re*, St; — *alicujus rei*, Tc.

Cĕrūchi -orum, *m.* (κεροῦχοι), the ropes which run from each end of the sail yard to the top of the mast, P.Aug.

Cērŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little piece of wax, — *miniata*, a kind of pencil for expunging errors of MSS. C; — *miniatulæ*, C, the same.

Cērussa -æ, *f.* white lead, P. M.

Cērussātus -a -um, smeared with white lead, — *buccæ*, C.

Cerva -æ, *f.* a hind, O; (2) *poet.* deer, V. O.

Cervārius -a -um, relating to deer, Pl.

Cervīcal -ālis, *m.* a head cushion, pillow, bolster, M. Jv.

Cervīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little neck, C.

Cervīnus -a -um, relating to a stag, cervine, Vr. H; — *senectus*, extreme old age, because the stag was believed to be very long-lived, Jv.

Cervix -īcis, *f.* the nape of the neck, the neck, C; — *alicui cervicem frangere*, to break the neck of any one, C; *dare* — *alicui*, to submit to death; also *cervices securi subjicere*, C; met. *imponere in cervicibus*, L, to lay a yoke upon; *in cervicibus alicujus esse*, L, to be in burdensome and dangerous proximity; (2) used of inanimate things, — *amphoræ*, P.Aug; — *Peloponesi*, Pl, the isthmus of Corinth.

Cervus -i, *m.* a stag, C; (2) cervi, in military language, large branches of trees stuck in the ground to serve as a palisade, and impede the advance of hostile cavalry, Ca.

Cēryx -ȳcis, *m.* (κήρυξ), a herald, Sc.

Cespes, = Cæspes, *q.v.*

Cessātĭo -onis, *f.* a delaying, P; (2) an omission, c e s s a t i o n, laziness, leaving off, C; (3) of land, a lying fallow, Co.

Cessātor -ōris, *m.* one who loiters and lingers, C.

Cessim (cossim, coxim), back, backwards; of the feet, bent inwards, A.Aug. P.Aug.

Cessio -ōnis, *f.* a giving up, a c e s s i o n, C.

Cesso, 1. to leave off, to linger, delay, c e a s e, T.L. V.C; (2) to be idle, make holiday, do nothing, V; of inanimate things, to *rest*, *be unemployed*, *aras cessasse ferunt*, O, to remain unvisited; of land, to lie fallow, O; — *alicui rei*, to have leisure for any occupation, *i.e.* to apply to it, Pt; (3) to fail, be absent, *cessat voluntas*? H; *hence*, *in legal phrase*, not to appear before the court, St; (4) to fail morally, to err, make a mistake, H. Q.

Cestrosphendŏne -ēs, *f.* (κεστροσφενδόνη), a weapon used by the soldiers of Perseus in the Macedonian war, consisting of a dart which was discharged from a sling, L.

Cestus -i, *m.* (κεστός), a girdle; especially the girdle of Venus, M.

Cētārium -i, *n.* H; cetaria -æ, P, a fish pond.

Cētārius -i, *m.* a fishmonger, T.

Cete = cetus, *q.v.*

Cētĕrōqui or Cētĕrōquin, otherwise, else, C; v.r.

Cētĕrus -a -um, the other, the other part (while reliquus is strictly *the rest*, though the distinction cannot be always exactly preserved); usually found in the plural, ceteri -æ -a, *et cetera* or *ceteraque*, Q, and so on; hence the following adverbs, (*a*) ceterum; (*b*) cetera; (*c*) cetero, as to the rest, in other respects, besides; and as particles of transition, but yet, on the other hand.

Cethegus, the name of an old Patrician family of the gens Cornelia. We find frequent mention in C. and S. Of C. Cornelius Cethegus, a man of abandoned character and profligate life, who signalized himself as a conspirator with Cataline, and was put to death by Cicero with the rest of the accomplices.

Cētra -æ, *f.* a small Spanish shield, V.

Cetrātus -a -um, armed with the cetra, Ca. L.

Cetus -i, *m.* (or cetos, *pl.* cete, κῆτος), any large marine animal, especially the whale, V.

Cette, *vid.* Cĕdo.

Ceu, as, like as, *ceu quum*, V, as when; *ceu si*, Lc, as if; sometimes used conditionally, as it were, as if, V; in Pliny *ceu vero* sometimes = *quasi vero*, just as if.

Cēva -æ, *f.* a kind of small cow, Co.

Ceveo, 1. to move the hinder parts, Jv; (2) to fawn, flatter, as a dog wags his tail, Pr.

Cēyx -ȳcis, *m.* (Κήϋξ), king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone, and changed with her into a kingfisher, O; hence ceyx -ȳcis, *m.* the male kingfisher, P.

Chălāzĭon -ii, *n.* (χαλάζιον), a pimple, or sty on the eye-lid, Cl.

Chalcĕus -a -um (χάλκεος), brazen, M.

Chalcis -ĭdis, *f.* (χαλκίς), the chief city of Eubœa, on the banks of the Euripus; hence *adj.* Chalcĭdĭcus -a -um, — *versus*, V, poems of Euphorion, born at Chalcis; — *arx*, V, Cumæ, said to be a colony of Chalcis; Chalcidensis -e, Pl.

Chalcītes -æ, *f.* (chalcītis -ĭdis, χαλκῖτις), copper ore, Pl. Cl.

Chaldæi -ōrum, *m.* (χαλδαῖοι), the Chaldeans, an eastern people famous for their skill in astronomy and astrology; hence chaldæus -i, *m.* a soothsayer; *adj.* chaldæus -a -um, Jv; chaldăĭcus -a -um, C.

Chălybēĭus -a -um, made of steel, O.

Chălybs -ȳbis, *m.* steel, — *vulnificus*, V; (2) *meton.* for articles made of steel; (*a*) a sword, Sc; (*b*) a horse's bit, P.Aug.; (*c*) the top of an arrow, P.Aug.

Chāŏnes -um, *m.* (Χάονες), a people of north-western Epirus; hence *adj.*, Chāŏnius -a -um, Epirote; — *pater*, V, Jupiter, whose oracle was at

Dodona; Chāŏnis -ĭdis, *f.* — *ales*, O, the pigeon; — *arbos*, O, the oak.

Chăos, *m.* (*abl.* chao, the only case found in classical authors, χάος), the immeasurable empty space of darkness which forms the lower world, O; (2) the confused and shapeless matter of which the universe was formed, C h a o s, O.

Chara -æ, *f.* an unknown root; perhaps wild cabbage, Ca.

Chărăcītus -a -um, provided with props, — *vineæ*, Co.

Chărăcias -æ, *m.* (χαρακίας), serviceable for props, — *calamus*, Pl.

Chăracter -ēris, *m.* (χαρακτήρ), the mark of ownership branded or painted upon cattle, Co; (2) *met.* characteristic mark; *cujus Luciliano character sunt libelli*, Vr, only A and P.Aug.

Chăristĭa -orum, *n* (χαρίστια), a family banquet or festival celebrated among the Romans on the 20th of February, the chief object of which was the reconcilement of family disagreements, O.

Chărĭtes -um, *f.* (*dat. pl.* Charisin, Pt. Χάριτες), the Graces (whose genuine Latin name was Gratiæ), Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, O.

Chăron -ontis, *m* (Χάρων), Charon, the ferryman who, in the lower world, transports departed souls over the river Styx, C; *adj*, Chărōnēus -a -um, Pl, relating to Charon, or the lower world.

Charta -æ, *f.* (χάρτης) a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper, C; — *dentata*, C, smoothed; (2) *meton.* the papyrus plant, Pl; more frequently, that which is written upon it, a letter, poem, etc C. H, (3) a thin leaf of any substance, — *plumbea*, St.

Chartārĭus -a -um, relating to paper, — *officinæ*, Pl.

Chartĕus -a -um, relating to paper, Vr. A.Aug. P.Aug.

Chartŭla -æ, *f.* a little paper, a small writing, C.

Chărybdis -is, *f* (Χάρυβδις), the dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Messina, opposite the rock Scylla, V. H; (2) *met.* anything dangerous and destructive, H.

Chasma -ătis, *m.* (χάσμα), an opening in the earth, c h a s m, Sc.

Chēle -es, *f.* (χηλή), in the Greek the claws of an animal, and *pl* chelæ, the arms of the Scorpion in the signs of the Zodiac, so called, and since these reach into the balance, *meton.* the balance, *Libra*, V.

Chĕlīdŏnĭus -a -um (χελιδόνιος), relating to the swallow; — *ficus*, a species of reddish fig, Co.

Chĕlydrus -i, *m.* (χέλυδρος), an evil-smelling amphibious snake, V.

Chelys, *f.* (only found in *nom. acc.* and *voc.* χέλυς),* the tortoise, and hence, (2) the lyre made of its shell (of which the pure Latin name is testudo), O; but chiefly P.Aug.

Chēnŏboscīon -ii, *n.* (χηνοβοσκεῖον), a pen, or inclosure for geese.

Chersīnus -a -um (χέρσινος), — *testudines*, Pl, living upon dry land.

Chersȳdros -i, *m.* (χέρσυδρος), an amphibious serpent, P.Aug.

Chīlĭarchus -i, *m.* (χιλιάρχης), a commander of 1,000 soldiers; used in Tc. of a naval officer, (2) among the Persians, the chancellor, or prime minister, N.

Chĭmæra -æ, *f.* (χίμαιρα), a fire-breathing monster with the fore parts of a lion, the middle of a dragon, and the hind parts of a goat, killed by Bellerophon, V; *adj*, chimærēus -a -um, V.

*Chĭmærĭfĕra, an epithet of Lycia, as having produced the chimæra, O.

Chĭŏne -es, *f.* (Χιόνη), mother of Eumolpus by Neptune; whence Chĭŏnĭdes, O = Eumolpus.

Chĭos -i, *f.* (Χίος), an island in the Ægean sea, now Scio, famous for its wine; hence *adj.* Chĭus -a -um, — *vinum*, P; or, *abs.* Chium -i, *n.* H, Chian wine; — *ficus*, Vr; or, *abs.* Chia -æ, *f.* Co, Chian fig; Chii -orum, C, the Chians; Chia -orum, *n.* Lc, fine cloth, the manufacture of Chios.

Chīrăgra -æ, *f.* (χειράγρα), the gout in the hands, H. M.

Chīrăgrĭcus -a -um (χειραγρικός), suffering from gout in the hands, Cl.

Chīrŏgrăphum -i, *n.* (χειρόγραφον), the autograph; a person's own handwriting, C, (2) *meton.* that which is written in autograph, C; (3) in commercial phrase, a bond, or promise in writing, St.

Chīrŏnŏmĭa -æ, *f* (χειρονομία), the artful motion of the hands during speaking; action, gesticulation, Q.

Chīrŏnŏmos -i, *c* chīrŏnŏmōn -ontis, *m.* (χειρονόμος, χειρονομῶν), one who moves the hands skilfully, a mime, Jv.

Chīrurgĭa -æ, *f.* (χειρουργία), c h i r u r g e r y; the art of healing wounds, Cl.

Chīrurgus -i, *m.* (χειρουργός), a surgeon, one who heals wounds, Cl. M.

Chlămȳdātus -a -um, clothed in the chlamys, P. C.

Chlămys -ȳdis, *f.* (also chlamȳda -æ, *f.* χλαμύς), a large upper garment of wool, often adorned with purple and gold, adopted by the Romans from the Greeks, among whom it was the characteristic dress of distinguished warriors and statesmen, P. C. V.

Chŏlĕra -æ, *f.* (χολέρα), the jaundice, Cl.

Chŏlĕrĭcus -a -um (χολερικός), jaundiced, Pl.

Chŏrăgium -ii, *n.* (χορήγιον), the place where the chorus was prepared and practised, P.Aug; (2) the preparation and production of a chorus, P; (3) used of any other splendid preparation, Pl.

Chŏrăgus -i, *m.* (χορηγός), he who supplies the chorus, and all necessary appurtenances, P.

Chŏraules -æ, *m.* (χοραύλης), a flute player, M St.

Chorda -æ, *f.* (χορδή), an intestine, used as a string of a musical instrument, a c h o r d; (2) a rope, a string, P.

Chordus -a -um, late-born, Co; — *agni*, Vr.

Chŏrēa -æ, *f.* (χορεία), a dance to the sound of the dancers' voices, V. H.

Chŏrēus -i, *m.* (chorius -i, *m.* χορεῖος), the metrical foot —⏑, afterwards called a trochee, C.

Chŏrŏcĭthăristа -æ, *m.* (χοροκιθαριστής), one who accompanies a chorus of singers on the cithara, St.

Chŏrus -i, *m.* (χορός), a dance in a circle, a choral dance, — *agitare*, *exercere*, V; (2) *meton.* the persons singing and dancing, the c h o r u s, C; — *Dryadum*, V; — *Nereidum*, V, the chorus of a tragedy, H, (3) a crowd, troop of any kind, *Catilinam stipatum choro juventutis*, C.

Chrīa -æ, (χρεία), in rhetoric, a sentence or common-place with its logical development, Q.

Christĭānus -i, *m.* (χριστιανός), a Christian, Tc. St Pl.

Christus -i, *m.* (χριστός), Christ, Tc Pl.

Chrŏnĭcus -a -um, (χρονικός), relating to time; hence *abs.* chronica -orum, *n.* Pl, chronicles, annals; (2) — *morbi*, chronic, lasting a long time (*opp.* acuti), P Aug.

Chrysanthes -is, *n.* V, Chrysanthemum -i, *n.* Pl. (χρυσάνθεμον), the marigold.

Chrȳsendĕtus -a -um (χρυσένδετος), inlaid with gold, — *vasa*, — *lances*, M.

Chrȳsĕus -a -um (χρύσεος), golden, M.

Chrȳsŏlīthus -i, *m.* and *f.* (χρυσόλιθος), chrysolite or topaz, Pl. Pt.

Chrȳsŏmēlum -i, *n.* (χρυσόμηλον), a kind of quince, also called chrysomelina mala, Co.

Chrȳsŏphrys -yos, *f.* (χρυσοφρυς), a kind of sea fish with a golden spot over each eye, O.

Chrȳsos -i, *m.* (χρυσός), gold, P.

Chus = congius, *q.v.*

Cĭbārĭus -a -um, relating to food, P; — *uva*, Pl; used for eating only, not for wine; *subst.* cĭbārĭa -orum, *n.* food, rations, fodder (a word of

less extent than *alimenta*, which includes everything necessary to the sustentation of life); corn allowed to provincial deputies, C; (2) *meton.* (from the food usually given to servants), ordinary, common, — *panis*, black bread, C.

Cĭbātus -ūs, *m.* food, nourishment, P. Lc.

Cĭbo, 1. to give food to animals, feed, fodder, Co. St.

Cĭbōrĭum -ii, *n.* (κιβώριον), literally, the seed pod of the Egyptian bean; and hence, a large drinking vessel of similar shape, H.

Cĭbus -i, *m.* food for man and beast, nourishment, fodder, P. C; — *capere*, P; — *capessere*, C, of animals; transferred to the sap or moisture which nourishes plants, Lc; (2) *met.* nourishment, C. O.

Cĭcāda -æ, *f.* a cicada, or tree cricket, V; (2) *meton.* summer, Jv.

Cĭcātrĭcōsus -a -um, covered with scars, — *tergum*, P; (2) *met.* of a MS. blotted and corrected in many places, Q.

Cĭcātrĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a little scar, Cl.

Cĭcātrix -īcis, *f.* a scar, cicatrix; — *adversæ*, C, wounds received in front, and therefore honourable; of the marks of incisions in plants, V; of the patch upon an old shoe, Jv.

Cĭccus -i, *m.* (κίκκος), the core of a pomegranate; hence something worthless, or of no consequence, *ciccum non interduim*, P.

Cĭcer -ĕris, *n.* a chick-pea, vetch, H.

Cĭcĕra -æ, f. a kind of pulse like the preceding, Co; *lathyrus cicera*, Linn.

Cĭcercŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a species of small chick-pea, Co.

Cicero, M. Tullius, the greatest of the Roman orators and prose writers, was born at Arpinum, where his family had long been established, on the 3rd of January, B.C. 106. He was carefully educated at Rome under the most celebrated teachers of the day, one of whom, the well-known Archias of Antioch, he afterwards defended (B.C. 61), in an oration yet extant, from a charge of having illegally assumed the citizenship. When sixteen years of age Cicero received the toga virilis, and afterwards passed some time in attendance upon the aged Q. Mucius Scævola, the augur, from whom he received much valuable practical information. In B.C. 89 he made his first campaign, in the Social War, under Pompeius Strabo, the father of Pompey the Great. During the contests between Marius and Sulla he seems to have devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 81 his first extant speech, that for P. Quinctius, was delivered; and shortly afterwards we find him braving the displeasure of Sulla, by defending Sex. Roscius of Ameria, accused of parricide by a freedman of the Dictator. Although the commencement of his practice as an advocate was successful, the uncertain state of his health induced him to leave Italy for a while (79), and to spend two years in mixed study and recreation at Athens, in various parts of Asia Minor, and at Rhodes. In 77 he returned to Rome, and soon assumed a prominent position at the bar. In 76 he was elected quæstor, having now attained the legal age. The lot decided that he should serve at Lilybæum, in Sicily, when he displayed great address in procuring extraordinary supplies of corn for the use of Rome, then suffering from a scarcity. In 70 he obtained the ædileship, and about the same time undertook the impeachment of Verres, charged by the Sicilians, whom he had governed as prætor for three years, with extortion and oppression. Cicero's activity in collecting evidence, and energy in resisting the cabals formed to get the case out of his hands, was so successful, that shortly after the pleadings were begun, Verres retired into exile, without attempting any defence. The orations which were to have been delivered were, however, published by Cicero, and are, perhaps, the finest of his extant speeches. In 67 he was chosen prætor; and in 66 delivered his first address to the people from the rostrum, namely, that "Pro lege Maniliâ" by which he secured the powerful friendship of Pompey. He declined to accept a province, after laying down the prætorship; but bent all his energies to the attainment of the consulship, for which office he had many competitors. He was, however, returned as consul for the year 63, in conjunction with C. Antonius. The great event of the year was the discovery and prompt suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy, by which Cicero earned the universal applause and gratitude of his countrymen, being saluted by the first men of the state, both in the senate-house and forum, as "parens patriæ." After the consulship Cicero returned to the senate as a private individual, having defeated the ineffectual attempt to raise a popular clamour against him, for having, to meet the emergency of the moment, put the Catilinarian conspirators to death without form of law. He shortly afterwards excited the bitter enmity of Clodius, by bearing testimony against him in a criminal trial; and the efforts of the latter to destroy his prosperity were from this date unremitting, and at last successful. He even procured his own adoption into a plebeian family, in order to become qualified for the tribuneship; and while holding that office proposed a bill interdicting from fire and water any one who should be proved to have put a Roman citizen to death without trial. After a brief interval, Cicero succumbed to the blow so evidently aimed at himself, quitted Rome in the spring of 58, and went into exile, first at Thessalonica, and afterwards at Dyrrachium. From the letters written during his banishment, we gather that his grief was abject and unmanly. As soon as his departure was known, his banishment was formally pronounced, and his property abandoned to destruction and plunder. But in the following year, 57, a reaction took place; the sentence was reversed by an immense majority in the comitia centuriata, and Cicero returned to Rome on the 4th of September, being welcomed and escorted by a vast crowd of his fellow-citizens. During the next five years Cicero was engaged both in politics and literature; though in the former, he no longer occupied an independent position, and, like the Roman world in general, submitted to the influence of the first triumvirate. In 53 he was made a member of the College of Augurs; and in 52, under the operation of a new law, set out as Proconsul of Cilicia. Here his administration was rigidly pure, and, with the aid of his brother Quintus, he even gained some military successes against the robber tribes of the Syrian mountains. At the beginning of 49 he returned to Italy, just as the civil war broke out between Pompey and Cæsar. After much hesitation, he followed the former into Greece, but took no active part in the contest, fixing his residence, subsequently to the battle of Pharsalia, at Brundusium, where he awaited the declaration of Cæsar's pleasure. In the autumn of 47, he was invited by the latter again to return to Rome; and, till the assassination of the dictator, occupied himself wholly in literary pursuits. His chief troubles during this period were domestic; a rupture with his wife, Terentia, to whom he had been married for 30 years, and a consequent divorce; and the death of his only and beloved daughter, Tullia. The death of Cæsar again raised Cicero to a political importance; and his fourteen Philippics against Anthony were, at the time of their delivery, among the most successful of his orations. In consequence of this, however, Cicero was included by the second triumvirate in the list of the proscribed, and murdered B.C. 43. His head and hands were cut off, and, by order of Anthony, nailed to the rostrum. The extant works of Cicero are so voluminous, and the number of lost books which are ascribed to him so great, that it is impossible here to give a complete list. Of his rhe-

torical works seven are extant; the most important of which are "De Oratore, libri iii.;" "Brutus, s. De Claris Oratoribus;" "Ad M. Brutum Orator;" and an elaborate work, "Rhetoricorum ad C. Herrennium, libri iv.," of which the authenticity is disputed. *In politics*, a large portion of his book, "De Republicâ, libri vi.," was discovered in the Vatican library, in 1822. Of the "De Legibus, libri iii.," only parts remain. Of six works on moral philosophy, wholly or in part extant, the most important are, "De Officiis, libri iii.;" "Cato Major, s. De Senectute;" "Lælius, s. De Amicitiâ." In speculative *philosophy we may mention* "De Finibus, libri v.," and "Tusculanorum Disputationum, libri v.;" and in theology, "De Naturâ Deorum, libri iii.;" "De Divinatione, libri ii." Of the very numerous extant orations, it may be sufficient, in addition to those against Verres and Anthony, already referred to, to mention "In Catalinam, iv." We have also about 800 genuine letters of Cicero's—part of a much larger collection which seems once to have existed—which afford most valuable materials for the political and private history of his times. *Of his poetical and miscellaneous works*, we have but few and unimportant fragments. It seems hardly necessary to add, that the prose Latinity of Cicero is considered to be the standard of the language; *adj.* Cicĕrōniānus -a -um, Pl.

Cici, *indecl.* an Egyptian tree; the castor-oil tree, Pl. Cl.

Cicilendrum -i, *n.* cicimandrum -i, *n.* names for spice invented by P.

Cicōnia -æ, *f.* a stork, H. Jv; (2) a gesture of ridicule, made by bending the fore-finger into the shape of a stork's neck, Pr; (3) a farmer's instrument for measuring the depth and width of a trench, Co.

Cicur -ŭris, tame, C.

*Cicūro, 1. to make tame, Vr.

Cicūta -æ, *f.* hemlock, a decoction of which was given to malefactors as a poison, H; (2) *meton.* the shepherd's pipe, made from the hemlock stalk, V.

Cidăris -is, *f.* the head-dress of the Persian kings, diadem, P.Aug.

Ciĕo, civi, citum, 2. to cause to move, to move, shake, P. C. In legal phrase, *ciere erctum*, C, to divide the inheritance; *met.* to incite, disquiet, L. Lc; (2) with reference to the place to which; to call, summon, — *ad arma*, L; to call by name, to call to one's aid, V. L; to mention by name, — *patrem*, to show one's free birth by mentioning the name of one's father, L; (3) to set in motion, cause, occasion, begin, C. V; — *gemitus*, — *murmur*, V; *seditiones*, L; in medicine, — *alvum*, — *urinam*, Pl, to cause evacuation.

Cilicia -æ, *f.* (Κιλικία), a country of Asia Minor; hence *adj.*, Cilix -icis, V. O; *pl.* Cilices -um, C, the Cilicians; *f.* Cilissa -æ, — *spica*, O=*crocus*; Cilicius -a -um, Pl; *subst.* Cilicium -ii, *n.* a coarse cloth, or covering, made of Cilician goats' hair; Ciliciensis -e, Ca.

Cilium -ii, *n.* the eye-lid, Pl.

Cilnius -a -um, Cilnia gens, a distinguished Etruscan family, one of whom was the celebrated Mæcenas, *q.v.*

Cimex -icis, *m.* a bug, Ct. H.

Cinædicus -a -um, relating to the unchaste and dissipated, P.

Cinædus -i, *m.* (κίναιδος), a sodomite, one who practises pæderasty, P. Ct. Jv; *adj.* cinædus -a -um, Ct; *met.* bold, shameless, *homo cinæda fronte*, M; (2) one who practises an obscene dance, P.

Cinăra -æ, *f.* (κινάρα), a kind of artichoke, Co; *cinara scolymus*, Linn.

Cincinnātus -a -um, having curled or crisped hair (a sign of effeminacy), P. C.

Cincinnatus, the name of a patrician family of the gens Quinctia; one of whom, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, is a well-known character in the early and almost legendary history of Rome: appointed consul *suffectus*, B.C. 460, dictator 458, in consequence of a perilous war with the Æqui, and again in 439, to take measures against Sp. Mælius. The *story of his having been called from the plough to* assume the dictatorship, was often quoted in proof of the ancient simplicity of Roman manners. He generally appears as a hot patrician partizan.

Cincinnus -i, *m.* curled hair, a lock of hair, C; (2) *met.* a too artificial rhetorical ornament, C.

*Cinctĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little girdle, P.

Cinctūra -æ, *f.* a girdle, St. Q.

Cinctus -us, *m.* a girding, — *Gabinus*, a particular way of wearing the toga, in which one end was thrown over the head, and the other passed round the waist, so as to look like a girdle, used at religious festivals, L; (2) a girdle, St.

Cinctūtus -a -um, girded, H.O.

*Cĭnĕfactus -a -um, changed into ashes, Lc.

Cinĕrāceus -a -um, like ashes, ashy, Pl.

Cinĕrārius -a -um, relating to ashes, ashy; rarely as *adj.* (2) *subst.* cinerarius -ii, *m.* a slave who heated in hot ashes the curling-irons for the hair-dresser, Ct.

Cinĕrĕus -a -um, ash-coloured, ashen grey, Pl. Co.

*Cinĕrĭcius -a -um, like ashes, ashy, Vr.

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, 3. to surround the body with a girdle, to gird; frequently in the *pass.* followed by *abl.* — *ense*, O; — *gladio*, L; *poet.* with acc. *inutile ferrum cingitur*, V; hence cingor = to be prepared, ready, P; (2) to surround the head with a chaplet, to crown, *cinge tempora floribus*, H; hence also, — *lacertos*, M; (3) of localities, to surround, inclose, *tellus oras maris undique cingens*, Lc; in military phrase, to surround with friendly or hostile intent, — *castra vallo*, L; — *urbem obsidione*, V; met. *Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis*, C; (4) to surround a person in society, accompany, O. Tc; (5) to peel the bark off a tree, Pl.

Cingŭlum -i, *n.* a girdle, V. O; also cingula -æ, *f.* O; sometimes used for a girdle or girth for animals; cingŭlus -i, *m.* a zone or belt of the earth, C.

*Ciniflo -ōnis, *m.* = cinerarius, *q.v.* H.

Cinis -ĕris, *m.* ashes used for scouring; hence the prov. *hujus sermonis cinerem haud quæritant*, P; (2) especially the ashes of a corpse after being burned; both *sing.* and *pl.* and *met.* as a type of destruction and annihilation, *omne verterat in fumum atque cinerem*, H.

Cinna, the name of a patrician branch of the gens Cornelia. (I.) L. Cornelius Cinna, elected consul B.C. 87, during Sulla's expedition against Mithridates, on an understanding with that leader that he should make no changes in his absence. His first act was to form a popular party in opposition to the senate, to impeach Sulla, and endeavour to procure the return of Marius. He was defeated and fled from Rome, but raised an army, joined Marius, besieged and took Rome, and massacred the friends of Sulla. In 86 he was again consul with Marius, who died in that year; in 85 and 84 with Cn. Papirius Carbo. At this time, Sulla being about to return from the East to take vengeance on his enemies, Cinna prepared an army to meet him, but was killed in a mutiny of his troops. (II.) C. Helvius Cinna, apparently not of the same family as the preceding, was a poet of considerable reputation, the friend of Catullus, of whose works only a very few disconnected lines remain.

Cinnămōmum or cinnămum -i, *n.* (κιννάμωμον, κίνναμον), cinnamon; used in P. as a term of endearment.

Cinyps -ўpis, *m.* (Κίνυψ), a river in Libya, between the two Syrtes; hence *adj.* Cinўphius -a -um, relating or belonging to Cinyps, V; (2) = African, O.

Cĭnyras -æ, *m.* (Κινύρας), a mythical king of Assyria or Cyprus, father of Myrrha, and by her of Adonis; *adj.* Cinyrēĭus -a -um, — *virgo Myrrha*, O; — *juvenis*, Adonis, O; Cĭnyrēus -a -um; Cinyræus -a -um, P.Aug.

Cippus -i, *m.* a tombstone or small tomb, St; (2) cippi -orum, a pallisade formed of trunks of trees, stuck in the ground and sharpened, Ca.

Circa (a later form of circum); (I.) *adv.* round about, *gramen erat circa quod proximus humor alebat*, O; hence, *circa esse*, to be round about, in the neighbourhood, L; sometimes directly connected with the substantive without esse, *multarum circa civitatum*, L; — *omnia*, — *undique*, are stronger forms of the same expression; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* (1) of space, around, at the side of, *ligna contulerunt circa casam*, N; round about to, *legatos circa vicinas gentes misit*, L; in the neighbourhood of, near to, *templa — forum*, C; as a less definite description of place than *in; circa Syriam nascitur*, Pl; around or in company of a person, *trecentos juvenes — se habebat*, L; (2) of time about, *postero die — eandem horam*, L; — *lucem*, St; — *Demetrium*, Q, about the time of Demetrius; (3) of definition of number = *circiter* about, *ea fuere oppida — septuaginta*, L; (3) P.Aug. and especially in Q; about, in respect to, *circa eos, contra quos dicimus, examinanda est*, Q; — *rura sermo*, Pl.

Circe -ēs, *f.* (*gen.* also Circæ -am, etc. Κίρκη), an enchantress who lived in the island of Ææa, where she turned the victims of her sensuality into swine; mother of Telegonus by Ulysses; hence *adj.* Circæus -a -um, Circean, C, enchanted, poisonous, Pt; — *campi*, Colchis, the native country of Circe; — *mœnia*, Tusculum, said to have been built by Telegonus, H.

Circes -ĭtis, *m.* a circle, Vr.

Circĭno, 1. to make round, to form a circle, Pl; poet. *easdem circinat auras*, O, flies through in a circle.

Circĭnus -i, *m.* (κίρκινος), a pair of compasses for describing a circle, Ca.

Circĭter, *adv.* (1) of place, *round about, on every side, P.Aug; *in the neighbourhood, P; (2) of time, about, — *meridie*, P; *diebus — quindecim*, Ca; — *calendas Junias*, S; (3) of number, about, — *CCXX naves*, Ca; — *millia hominum CXXX superfuerunt*, Ca.

Circius -ii, *m.* a west-north-west-wind, Pl. St.

Circueo, *vid.* Circumeo.

Circŭĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* in military phrase, a going the round; *met.* circumlocution, going round about, indirect proceeding, T. C; *meton.* a corridor, circular passage, Vt.

Circŭĭtus -us, *m.* a going round in a circle, circuit, C; in medicine, the periodical return of a disease; (2) *meton.* a circuit, circumference, compass, Ca; also = *ambitus*, the open space left about a house; (3) *met.* a period, C; a circumlocution, indirect action, Q.

Circŭlātim, circle-wise, in a circle, St.

Circŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a strolling juggler or quack, Cl.

Circŭlātōrius -a -um, relating to a strolling juggler, Q.

Circŭlātrix -īcis, *f.* a female mountebank; *adj.* — *lingua*, M.

Circŭlor, 1. *dep.* to form round one's self a circle of men, or to enter a circle of auditors, to speak, C; (2) of a mountebank, to collect an audience, Sc.

Circŭlus -i, *m.* a circle, in astronomy, an orbit, *stellæ — suos conficiunt*, C; — *lacteus*, Pl, the milky way; (2) *meton.* a ring, chain, V. St; a circle in society, a party, C. Tc; a circular dish, M.

Circum, (I.) *adv.* round about, around *circum sub mœnibus*, V; a strengthened expression, *circum undique*, V; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.*, round about, *terra — axem convertit*, C; more generally, round about, near, in the vicinity, around, — *aliquem esse*, C, to be in any one's company; *habere aliquem — se*, S; — *hæc loca commorabor*, C; *urbes quæ — Capuam sunt*, C; — *pedes*, C, spoken of the attendance of servants; used with verbs of motion, — *villulas nostras errare*, C; *legatio — insulas missa*, L; in a few instances we find *circum* after the substantive which it governs.

Circumactus -ūs, *m.* a turning round, rotation, revolution, Sc. Pl.

Circumaggĕro, 1. to heap up around, Co.

Circumăgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive or turn round, to drive in a circle, *junctis bobus circumagebant sulcum*, Vr; hence a technical term for the manumission of a slave, because his master took him by the right hand, and turned him round, Sc; *met.* of the revolution of time, *annus se circumegit*, L; (2) to turn, or twist round, — *equos frenis*, L; *circumagente se vento*, L; met. *quo te circumagas*, Jv, how wilt thou evade the difficulty? (3) to go about from one place to another, Tc. H; *prtcp.* circumactus -a -um, Pl, bent, curved.

Circumăro, 1. to plough round, L.

Circumcæsūra -æ, *f.* the external outline of a body, Lc.

Circumcalco, 1. to tread round or in, Co.

Circumcīdāneus -a -um, — *mustum*, produced by a second pressing of the grapes, A.Aug.

Circumcīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. to cut round, to cut, C; — *cæspitem gladiis*, Ca; (2) to make less by cutting, diminish, cut off, C; and of discourse, to abbreviate, omit, *circumcisis rebus quæ non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam*, Vr.

Circumcingo, 3. to inclose, surround, Cl.

Circumcirca (strengthened form of circum and circa), all round about, *P.

Circumcise, briefly, concisely, Q.

Circumcisitius -a -um, — *mustum*, Vr. = circumcidaneus, *q.v.*

*Circumcīsūra -æ, *f.* the pruning or cutting of plants, Pl.

Circumcīsus -a -um (*prtcp.* circumcīdo), of localities, abrupt, steep, inaccessible, C; (2) brief, short, concise, Pl. Q.

Circumclūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut in, inclose on all sides, surround, Ca. C.

Circumcŏlo, 3. to dwell around, dwell near, L.

Circumculco = circumcalco, *q.v.*

Circumcurro, 3. to run round, Q.

Circumcurso, 1. to run round, P. Ct. Lc.

Circumdo -dĕdi -dătum, 1. — *aliquid alicui rei*, to put or place around, to surround with, — *satellites armatos concioni*, L; — *milites sibi*, Tc; to put on, — *arma humeris*, V; — *vincula collo*, O; and the tmesis, V, *collo dare brachia circum*; also found without a dative, — *horribiles custodias*, C; (2) met. *egregiam famam circumdedit*, Tc, obtained; (3) *aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re* —, to surround, encircle, inclose, — *oppidum quinis castris*, Ca; — *villam statione*, Tc; *circumdedit se zonā*, St.

*Circumdŏlo, 1. to hack, or hew around, Pl.

Circumdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead round, move or drive round, — *exercitum*, P; and abs. *circumduxit*, L, marched round; *circumducit*, surrounded with a circular line, St, of Augustus' manner of writing; (2) *met.* to lead astray, deceive, P; of discourse, to extend, amplify, Q; of accent, to accent with a circumflex, or to pronounce as if so accented, Q.

Circumductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leading round; (2) a cheating, deceiving, P; (3) in rhetoric, a period, sentence, Q.

*Circumductum -i, *n.* a period in rhetoric, Q.

Circumductus -ūs, *m.* the outline or circumference of a figure, Q; (2) a revolution, circular motion, P.Aug.

Circumĕo (circuĕo) -ivi or -ii -ĭtum -ire, to go, travel, or walk round, *quasi mare omnes circuimus insulas*, P; in military phrase, to enclose, surround, *totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse*, Ca; to go round one's friends, to make a request, etc., to canvass (a stronger term

than ambire), *circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent*, C, (2) *met* to cheat, deceive, P; in discourse, to make a circumlocution, Q.

*Circumequito, 1. to ride round, L.

Circumerro, 1 to wander round, Sc.

*Circumfarcio -fartus, 4 to stuff in all directions, Pl

Circumfero -tuli -latum -ferre, to carry round, bring round, *circumfer mulsum*, P, serve round; (2) met — *bellum*, L, to spread in all directions, — *incendia et caedes et terrorem*, Tc, to spread a report, disseminate news, C; in religious phrase, to lustrate, purify, by carrying round in procession torches or other consecrated objects, P.

Circumfigo, 3. to fasten round, A Aug.

*Circumfirmo, 1. to make firm on all sides, Co.

Circumflecto -xi -xum, 3. to bend round, to turn about, V.

Circumflexus -ūs, *m.* a curvature, a vault, arch, Pl.

Circumflo, 1. to blow round, C.

Circumfluo -xi, 3. to flow round, O; (2) *met. to surround in great numbers*, Vr, *to be very abundant*, overflow, Q; — *aliquā re* = abundare, to abound, be rich in, C, *circumfluens oratio*, C, wordy, diffuse.

Circumfluus -a -um, flowing round, circumfluent. — *humor*, O, (2) *pass.* flowed round, surrounded by water, — *insula*, O; generally, surrounded, P.Aug.

Circumfodio, (*no perf*) -fossum, 3. to dig round, Co.

Circumforaneus -a -um, round the forum, — *aes*, C, debt, because the banker's offices were round the forum, (2) attending upon markets, — *pharmacopola*, C.

*Circumforatus -a -um, bored or perforated on all sides, Pl.

*Circumfossor -ōris, *m.* one who digs round

*Circumfossūra -ae, *f.* a circular trench, Pl.

Circumfremo, 3. to rustle, roar, make a noise around, Sc

Circumfrico, 1 to rub around, A.Aug.

Circumfulgeo, 2 to shine around, Pl.

Circumfundo -fūdi -fūsus, 3. to pour around, with *acc.* either of the thing poured, or of that round which it is poured; also with *dat.* (2) used of things which are not fluid, especially when very numerous, to scatter in the midst, to press on in great numbers and various directions, *circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus*, Ca; to cling to, with the *dat.* of the person to whom; *poet.* of a single person, *et nunc hac juveni nunc illac circumfunditur*, O; (2) to surround, enclose, C, *praefectum castrorum circumfundunt*, Tc.

Circumgelo, 1. to freeze round about, Pl.

Circumgemo, 3. to growl round about, H.

Circumgesto, 1. to carry round, — *epistolam*, C.

*Circumglobatus -a -um, rolled together, Pl.

Circumgredior -gressi -gressus, to go round, travel round, especially with hostile intent, S Tc.

*Circuminjicio, 3. to throw on, round about, L

Circumjaceo, 2. to lie round about, adjoin, Tc, *quaeque circumjacent Europae*, L; (2) *met.* in rhetoric, circumjacentia -ium, *n* the adjacent words, Q.

Circumjectus -ūs, *m.* (circumjicio), a surrounding, enclosing, C; (2) *meton.* that which surrounds a man, *i e* clothes, Vr.

Circumjicio -jeci -jectum, 3. to throw round, put round, — *multitudinem hominum totis moenibus*, Ca; hence of localities, circumjectus -a -um, surrounding, adjacent, — *nationes*, Tc, (2) — *aliquid aliquā re*, to surround, enclose with anything, C.

*Circumlambo, 3. to lick round, Pl

Circumlatro, 1. to bark round, or surround barking, Sc

Circumlavo -āre and -ĕre, to wash round, to overflow round, S.

Circumligo, 1. to bind round, — *aliquid alicui*, to tie something to something, V; (2) more frequently, — *aliquid aliquā re*, to encompass with anything; — *ferrum stuppā*, L.

Circumlino (*no perf*) -litum, 3. (circumlinio), — *aliquid alicui*, to smear anything on anything, O; (2) more frequently, — *aliquid aliquā re*, to besmear with anything, C. Cl; (3) *poet.* to surround, clothe, *circumlita saxa musco*, H

Circumlitio -ōnis, *f.* a smearing or spreading of ointment, colour, etc. Pl.

Circumlocutio -ōnis, *f.* a circumlocution, periphrasis, Q.

*Circumlucens -entis, shining round about, Sc

Circumluo, 3. to wash round, flow round, L Tc.

*Circumlustrans -ntis, enlightening all round, Lc

*Circumluvio -ōnis, *f* the formation of an island by a change in the course of a river, C.

Circummitto -misi -missum, 3. to send round, — *legationes*, Ca.

*Circummulcens -entis, soothing and coaxing round about, — *lingua*, Pl.

Circummunio, 4 (circummoenio 1.) to fortify round, to wall round, Ca

Circummunitio -ōnis, *f.* the investing or circumvallation of a fortress, Ca

*Circumnascens -ntis, growing all round, Pl.

Circumnecto -nexus, 3 to wrap round, surround, envelope, Sc.

Circumpadanus -a -um, round about the Po, near the river Po, L

*Circumpavitus -a -um, beaten or trodden firm all round, Pl.

*Circumplaudo, 3. to clap or applaud all round, O.

Circumplector -plexus, 3 *dep* (*act*) P.) to embrace, enclose, surround, C.

Circumplexus -ūs, *m.* an embracing, surrounding, Pl.

Circumplico, 1. to fold round, wind round, C.

*Circumplumbo, 1. to melt lead, or solder around, A.Aug

Circumpono -sui -situm, 3. to place, or put round, encircle, H. Tc

Circumpotatio -ōnis, *f.* drinking round a circle, A.Aug.

*Circumpulso, 1. to beat on every side, P.Aug.

*Circumpurgo, 1. to clean round, Cl.

Circumrado, 3. to scrape, or scratch round, Cl.

*Circumrasio -ōnis, *f.* a scraping or scratching round, Pl.

Circumretio, 4. to net round, enclose in a net, Lc. C.

Circumrodo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw round, met. *dudum enim circumrodo quod devorandum est*, I have long hesitated to say what ought to be said at once, C; *qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur*, H, slandered.

*Circumscalptus -a -um, scraped round, Pl.

Circumscarificatus -a -um, cut or scarified round, Pl.

*Circumscindo, 3. to tear around, L.

Circumscribo -psi -ptum, 3. to describe a circle round, to enclose in a circular line, C; (2) to draw the outline of an object, to fix the boundaries of, — *locum habitandi alicui*, C; (3) to draw together, to confine, limit, circumscribe, C; (4) to take in, deceive, circumvent, ensnare, *fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti*, C; to defraud of money, — *adolescentulos*, C, — *vectigalia*, Q, to embezzle; in legal phrase, to evade a law by interpreting it according to the strict signification of the letter, Pl; (5) to put aside as invalid, to invalidate, C.

Circumscripte, in rhetorical periods, — *numerosque dicere*, C, (2) summarily, P.Aug.

Circumscriptio -ōnis, *f.* encircling, circumference, C; (2) outline, boundary, — *terrae*, C; — *temporis*, C; (3) in rhetoric, a period, C, (4) deceit, swindling, defrauding, especially in pecuniary matters, C.

Circumscriptor -ōris, *m.* * a cheat, swindler, C.

Circumscrīptus -a -um (circumscribo), in rhetoric, periodic, *ambitus verborum* —, C.
Circumsĕco -sectus, 1. to cut round about, C; *to circumcise, St.
Circumsĕcus, round about, P.Aug.
Circumsĕdĕo -ēdi -essum 2, to sit round, Sc; especially (2) to surround with hostile intent, besiege, beleaguer, C. L.
Circumsēpĭo -septus, 4. to hedge round, enclose, *circumsepta loca parietibus albis*, Co.
*Circumsĕro, 3. to sow or plant round, Pl.
*Circumsessĭo -ōnis, *f.* an encircling with hostile intent, a beleaguering, C.
Circumsīdo, 3. to put or place one's self round, with hostile intent, L.
Circumsīgno, 1. to make a mark round, Co.
Circumsĭlĭo, 4. to leap or jump round, Ct. Jv.
Circumsisto -stĭti, 3. to place one's self round, surround, P. Ca. V; — *naves*, Ca; — *lectum*, Tc.
Circumsŏno, 1. *neut.* to sound or be heard around, L; (2) act. *clamor hostes circumsonat*, L.
Circumsŏnus -a -um, sounding around, filling with sound, — *turba canum*, O; (2) filled with sound, — *Thisbe avibus*, P.Aug.
*Circumspectātrix -Icis, *f.* a female who looks round about, P.
Circumspĕcte, circumspectly, with reflection, Sc.
Circumspectĭo -ōnis, *f.* foresight, circumspection, C.
Circumspĕcto, 1. to look around with caution or attention, T; *circumspectans*, C, looking round with deliberation, or hesitation, C; *circumspectantes defectionis tempus*, L, waiting for.
Circumspĕctus -a -um (circumspicio), deliberate, well considered, *verba circumspecta*, O; (2) of persons, circumspect, cautious, St; (3) worthy of consideration, distinguished, P.Aug.
Circumspĕctus -ūs, *m.* an eager and cautious looking round, Pl; (2) prospect, view on every side, C.
Circumspĕrgo, 3. to strew or sprinkle around, Co.
Circumspĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. *neut.* to look round, P. C; *met.* to look round with caution, be circumspect, C; (2) *act.* to look round, survey, *saxum circumspicit ingens*, V; *met.* to consider, deliberate, upon, *reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat*, Ca; to look round with desire, seek for, — *auxilia*, L.
Circumstīpo, 1. to surround, accompany in a crowd, P.Aug.
Circumsto -stĕti, 1. to stand round, or in a circle, to surround, encircle; hence, *circumstantes*, Q. Tc, the bystanders; (2) to surround with hostile intent, to beleaguer, C; met. *quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent*, L.
Circumstrĕpo (no *perf.*) -pĭtus, 3. to roar, make a noise round, Tc; with acc. *quidam atrociora circumstrepebant*, Tc.
Circumstrŭo (no *perf.*) -ctus, 3. to build round, Co. Pl.
*Circumsūdans -ntis, sweating round, Pl.
Circumsurgens -ntis, rising round, Tc.
Circumsūtus -a -um, sewed all round, Cl. Pl.
Circumtĕgo, 3. to cover all round, *Lc.
Circumtentus -a -um, stretched round, covered with, *elephanti corio* — *est*, P.
*Circumtergeo, 2. to wipe round, A.Aug.
*Circumtĕro, 3. to rub against on all sides; *poet.* to crowd round, Tc.
*Circumtextus -a -um, woven all round, V.
*Circumtinnĭo, 4. to ring, or clash round, Vr.
Circumtŏno -ui, 1. to thunder round, *qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem*, O.
Circumtonsus -a -um, shaven or shorn all round, St; (2) *met.* of discourse, too careful and elaborate, Sc.
Circumtrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag round, P.Aug.
Circumvado -si, 3. to attack from every side, to surround, *immobiles naves circumvadunt*, L; *met.* of terror, panic, L.
Circumvăgor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, Vt.
Circumvăgus -a -um, wandering round, or in a circle, — *Oceanus*, H.
Circumvallo, 1. to surround with a wall, or fortification, to blockade, beleaguer, Ca; chiefly used in military language; though also generally, to surround, Ca.
Circumvectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying round of merchandise, C; (2) — *solis*, the orbit, revolution, C.
Circumvector, 1. *dep.* to go round in some vehicle, *Ligurum oras* —, L; (2) *poet.* to go through, describe, *singula dum circumvectamur*, V.
Circumvĕhor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to go round in a ship or carriage, to ride round on horseback, P. L; *met.* to make a circuit in discourse.
*Circumvēlo, 1. to veil or conceal on all sides, O.
Circumvĕnĭo -vēni -ventum, 4. to come round, be round, surround, encircle; to surround with hostile intent, S. Ca; *met.* to attack, C; — *falsis criminibus*, S, to deceive, defraud, cheat, C.
Circumvĕrso, 1. to twist or turn round, Lc.
*Circumversus -a -um (from verro), swept all round, A.Aug.
Circumverto, 3. to turn, twist round, P. O; — *mancipium*, to manumit, Q; compare *circumago;* (2) to defraud, *qui me argento circumvortant*, P.
Circumvestĭo, 4. to clothe all round, Pl.
*Circumvincĭo -inctum, 4. to bind all round, P.
*Circumvīso, 3. to look all round, P.
Circumvŏlĭto, 1. to fly round, *lacus circumvolitavit hirundo*, V; (2) met. *circumvolitant equites*, Lc.
Circumvŏlo, 1. to fly round, H; (2) to hasten round, Vl.
*Circumvŏlūto, 1. to roll round, Pl.
Circumvolvo (no *perf.*) -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll, wrap round, V.
Circus -i, *m.* (κίρκος), a circular line, astronomical orbit, — *candens*, the milky way, C; (2) *Circus Maximus* or *Circus*, the great Circus or race-course in Rome, surrounded by galleries which accommodated more than 100,000 spectators. The games here celebrated were called *Ludi Circenses*, or abs. *Circenses*, St; there were also other circi at Rome, e.g. *Circus Flaminius*, L; (3) generally, a racecourse, V.
Ciris -is, *f.* (κεῖρις), a bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisus, was transformed, O.
Cirrātus -a -um, curled, crisped, M; *vid.* cirrus.
Cirrha -æ, *f.* (κίῤῥα), an ancient city of Phocis, in the neighbourhood of Delphi, sacred to Apollo; hence, Cirrhæus -a -um, relating to Cirrha or Apollo, Sc.
Cirrus -i, *m.* a lock of hair, Jv; the top-knot or crest of birds, Pl; the arm or feeler of the polypus, Pl; the fringe of a garment, Ph.
Cis, *prep.* with *acc.* on this side; of place, *cis Rhenum*, S; *cis Tiberim*, L; (2) of time — *dies paucos*, within a few days, P.
Cisalpīnus -a -um, on this side (*i.e.* the S. side) the Alps, C.
Cisium -i, *n.* a light two-wheeled gig, C.
*Cismontanus -a -um, on this side the mountain, Pl.
Cisrhēnānus -a -um, on this side the Rhine, — *Germani*, Ca.
Cisseus -ĕi, *m.* (Κισσεύς), king of Thrace, father of Hecuba; hence called Cissēis, V.
Cissos -i, *f.* (κισσός), ivy, Pl.
Cista -æ, *f.* (κίστη), a chest, casket, of various materials, for keeping money, fruit, books, etc.; (2) the box in which the sacred articles for the festivals of Ceres and Bacchus were preserved; (3) the vessel for the reception of the balloting tickets at a popular assembly.
Cistella -æ, *f. dim.* a little chest, or casket, P. T.
*Cistellātrix -Icis, *f.* the female slave whose business it was to keep the cash-box, P.
Cistellŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little casket, P.
Cisterna -æ, *f.* a subterranean reservoir, a cistern, Co. Tc.

Cisternīnus -a -um, belonging to a cistern, — *aqua*, Co.

*Cistĭfer -ĕri, *m.* one who carries a box or chest, M.

Cistŏphŏrus -i, *m.* (κιστοφόρος), an Asiatic coin, worth about four drachmæ; so called from having upon it the impression of a casket, C.

Cistŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a casket, P.

Citātim, quickly, hastily, C.

Citātus -a -um (*prtcp.* cito) quick, hastily; — *equo*, at full gallop, Ca. L; — *pede*, Ct.

Citer -a -um (in the *positive* only A.Aug; most frequent in *comp.* citerior, *sup.* citimus), on this side, hither, *Gallia citerior*, Ca; hence (2) near; of space, *ex quibus stellis erat illa minima, citima terris*, C; of time, *consulatus citerior legitimo tempore*, P.Aug.

Cithăra -æ, *f.* (κιθάρα), a stringed instrument most resembling the guitar, V. H; (2) *meton.* the music of the cithara, H; the art of playing the cithara, H.

Cithărista -æ, *m.* (κιθαριστής), a player on the cithara, C.

Cithăristria -æ, *f.* (κιθαρίστρια), a female player on the cithara, T.

Cithărizo, 1. (κιθαρίζω), to play the cithara, N.

Cithărœdĭcus -a -um (κιθαρῳδικός), relating to the citharœdus, *q.v.* St.

Cithărœdus -i, *m.* (κιθαρῳδός), one who accompanies his singing by playing on the cithara, C. H.

Citium -i, *n.* (Κίτιον), a matitime city of Cyprus, birthplace of the stoic philosopher, Zeno; hence, Citiēus -i, *m.* C.; Citiensis -is, *m.* P.Aug, Zeno.

Citō (*comp.* citius, H; *sup.* citissime, Ca.), quickly, speedily, C; *serius aut citius*, O, sooner or later; (2) citius=*potius*, — *dixerim*, C, I should rather have said; with a negative sometimes = *non facile; haud cito*, T, not easily.

Cito, 1. to put into violent motion, to move violently, to shake, — *hastam*, P.Aug; — *urinam*, Cl, to excite, produce; (2) to cause to move towards, to cite, summon, — *judices*, C; — *senatores*, L; in legal phrase, — *reum*, — *testem*, to summon, to call, C; (3) to call by name, to call out, C; — *io Bacche*, H.

Citra, (I.) *prep.* with *acc.* (*a*) of place, on this side (opp. *ultra*, beyond) — *flumen Rubiconem*, C; before, — *tertiam syllabam*, C; met. *virtus* — *genus est*, O, falls short of that of the family; *glans quum* — *satietatem data est*, Co, less than enough to produce satiety; (*b*) of time, — *Trojana tempora*, O; (*c*) (P.Aug. = *sine, præter*) without, except, *vir bonus* — *virtutem intelligi non potest*, Pl; — *senatus populique auctoritatem*, St; — *magnitudem*, except in size; (II.) *adv.* of place, on this side, *tela hostium citra cadebant*, Tc; fell short of the mark.

*Citrātus -a -um, covered with citrus leaves, Pl.

Citrĕa -æ, *f.* the citron tree, Pl.

Citrĕum -i, *n.* the citron, Pl.

Citrĕus -a -um, belonging to the citrus tree; — *mensa*, C, made of citrus wood, which was highly prized by the ancients.

Citro, *adv.* is found only in combination with ultro, *ultro et citro, ultro citroque, ultro citro, ultro ac citro*, up and down, hither and thither; — *navigare*, C; *cursare*, C; *mittere*, Ca; *beneficiis — datis acceptisque*, C, reciprocally given and received; *data — fide*, L.

Citrōsus -a -um, A.Aug. smelling of the citrus.

Citrum -i, *n.* citrus wood, Pl; (2) *meton.* furniture, and other articles made of citrus wood, M.

Citrus -i, *m.* the citrus, a kind of African cypress, from the aromatic timber of which the Romans manufactured costly and highly-prized articles of furniture, perhaps *thuja cypressoides*; (2) the citron tree (*malus medica, Persica*).

Citus -a -um, quick, speedy, — *nox*, C; — *incessus*, S; used poet. = *adv.* cito; *citus subscribe libello*, H.

Cīvĭcus -a -um (rarer than *civilis*, and except in connection with *corona*, usually *poet.*), relating to a citizen, civic; — *bella*, civil war, O; — *corona*, and *abs.* civica -æ, *f.* the civic crown; a chaplet of oak-leaves, presented to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in war, bearing the inscription, *ob civem servatum*; (2) *relating to the Roman republic, L; (3) *relating to the city of Rome, P.

Cīvīlis -e, relating to a citizen, civic, civil; — *conjuratio*, C; — *discordia*, S; — *quercus*, V. = corona civica, *q.v.*; — *jus*, civil rights, as opposed either to the *jus naturale*, or the *jus publicum*, C; — *dies*, from midnight to midnight, as opposed to the *naturalis dies*, from sunrise to sunset; (2) relating to public life, or the state, — *scientia*, C; — *rerum peritus*, Tc; — *vir*, Q; statesman, πολιτικός.

Cīvīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* the science of politics; used by Q. as translation of πολιτική; (2) politeness, condescension, civility, St.

Cīvīlĭter, like a citizen, — *vivere*, C; (2) condescendingly, politely, O.

Cīvis -is, *c.* a citizen, C. (civis Romanus, *opp.* hostis or peregrinus), — *meus*, my fellow-citizen, C. P.

Cīvĭtas -ātis, *f.* citizenship; the condition or rights of a citizen, — *dare alicui*, C; — *amittere*, C; (2) a union of citizens, a state, commonwealth, C; *meton.* = urbs, Q.

Cīvĭtātŭla -æ, *f. dim.* *the citizenship of a small city, Sc; (2) *a little city, P.Aug.

Clādes -is, *f.* destruction of plants, etc., by hail or rain, loss, damage; (2) damage, loss, misfortune; — *dextræ manus*, L, loss of the right hand; *meton.* of persons who produce misfortune, *geminos Scipiadas cladem Libyæ*, V; (3) misfortune in war, defeat, — *inferre*, L; — *facere*, S; — *accipere*, L.

Clam, (I.) *adv.* secretly (*opp.* palam), in secret, — *esse*, to remain incognito, L; (II.) *prep.* with *abl. acc.* and once with *gen.* chiefly used in P. T, — *uxore meā et filio*, P; unknown to, *si quid* — — *uxorem fecit*, P; *clam me*, or *mihi est*, it is unknown to me, P. T; *— *aliquem habere*, to keep secret from any one, T.

Clamātor -ōris, *m.* a shouter, a bawler, C.

*Clamatōrius -a -um, crying, shrieking, — *avis*, Pl. = *prohibitoria*, ill-omened.

*Clamitātio -ōnis, *f.* a violent shouting, or shrieking, P.

Clamĭto, 1. to cry loudly, shout violently; * — *aliquem*, P, to shout to any one.

Clāmo, 1. *neut.* to shout, cry loudly, or complainingly, C; used *poet.* of the chirping of the cicada; of the rushing of water; the rustling of trees; the noise of snoring, etc. II. *act.* to call aloud, to call upon, call out, — *janitorem*, P; — *morientem nomine*, V; followed by *acc.* and *inf.* *clamant omnes indignissime factum esse*, T.

Clāmor -ōris, *m.* (old form, clamos, Q.), a loud shouting, clamour; used of the cry of both men and animals, — *tollere*, P; — *edere*, C; — *profundere*, C; especially an acclamation of applause, C; also, hostile acclamation or clamour, C.

Clāmōse, noisily, clamorously, Q.

Clāmōsus -a -um, noisy, clamorous, Q; (2) *pass.* filled with noise, — *urbs*, — *circus*, M.

Clancŭlārius -a -um, secret, concealed, — *poeta quidam*, M.

Clancŭlum (late P.Aug, form clanculo), secretly, in secret, P. T; once used by T. as *prep.* with *acc.*

Clandestīnus -a -um, secret, concealed, hidden, clandestine, P. Lc. C; *adv.* clandestino, P.

Clango, 3. to sound, resound, ring, A.Aug. and P.Aug; *clangente tuba, clangunt signa tubæ*.

Clangor -ōris, *m.* a ringing sound, as of a trumpet, clang; — *tubarum*, V; (used of the noise made by birds, either their cry, or the rustling of their wings, V. O. L.

Clare, clearly, brightly, — *videre*, Fi; *fulgere*, Ct; *plaudere*, *dicere*, P. T; *gemere*, C, loudly; (2) *met.* clearly, distinctly, — *audire*, Pl; *apparere*, *ostendere*, Q; (3) illustriously,— *explendescere*, N.

Clarĕo, 1. to be bright, shine, C; (2) to be clear to the mind, be evident, Lc. Q; (3) to be distinguished, illustrious, A.Aug.

Claresco-ui, 3. to become clear, bright, Tc; *clarescit dies*, Sc; to sound, or resound clearly, *clarescunt sonitus*, V; (2) *met.* to become clear to the mind, become evident, Lc; to become illustrious, Tc; *ex gente Domitiâ duæ familiæ claruerunt*, St.

Clārigātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the form of words used by the Fetialis in demanding redress from an enemy, or declaring war, Pl; (2) * the ransom paid by a man caught beyond the limits within which he has been ordered to remain, L.

*Clārigo, 1. to declare war; used of the Fetialis, Pl.

Clārisŏnus -a -um, clearly sounding, — *vox*, Ct.

Clārĭtas -ātis, *f.* clearness, brightness, brilliancy, *sidus Veneris tantæ claritatis est*, Pl; applied to the voice, — *vocis*, Q; (2) *met.* clearness to the mind, plainness, Q; fame, celebrity, renown, in this sense often in C.

Clarĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* clearness, brilliancy; rarely found in its original sense; (2) *met.* fame, renown, celebrity, S. Tc.

Claro, 1. to make clear, make bright, C; (2) *met.* to make plain, evident, — *animi naturam versibus*, Lc; to make illustrious, renowned, H.

*Claror -ōris, *m.* brightness, P.

Clārus -a -um, clear, bright (*opp.* obscurus, cæcus); in regard to objects of sight, bright, shining, brilliant, — *lumina mundi*, V; — *scintillæ ignis*, Lc; *poet.* of the wind, causing clearness, — *aquilo*, V; (*conf.* λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος); (2) in regard to objects of hearing, clear, loud, — *voce vocare*, Lc; — *clamor*, P; (3) *met.* clear, evident, plain, *luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia*, C; (4) illustrious, renowned, distinguished; often used in the *sup.* and in later times the established title of all great officers of state, *vir clarissimus*, C; followed by *abl.* — *arte medicinæ*, Q; by *in*, — *in arte tibiarum*, Q; * by *ex*, — *ex doctrinâ*, C; by *ob*, — *ob obscuram linguam;* by *ab*, *Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes*, V; sometimes used in a bad sense, = notorious, *populus luxuriâ superbiâque* —, L.

Classĭarius -i, *m.* (*sc.* miles), a soldier on board ship, a marine, N. Tc; (2) (*sc.* nauta), a rower, or sailor, on board a war galley, Ca.

*Classĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little fleet, flotilla, C.

Classĭcus -a -um, relating to the classes into which the Roman citizens were distributed; hence, Classicus -i, *m.* a citizen of the first or highest class, and the P.Aug. phrase; *scriptores classici*, classic authors, *i.e.* those of the first rank; (2) classicum -i, *n.* the signal of engagement given by a trumpet, — *cecinit*, L; or by which the classes were called to the comitia, *classico ad concionem convocat*, L; and *meton.* the trumpet itself, V; (3) relating to the fleet, — *milites*, L; — *bella*, Pt, naval war; and *subst.* classĭci -ōrum, *m.* Tc, marines = classiarii, *q.v.*

Classis -is, *f.* a class, into six of which Servius Tullius divided the whole Roman people. The first five of these were taxed according to their property; the sixth, *capite censi*, was liable only to a poll-tax; hence *quintæ classis*, C; of the lowest rank; (2) A.Aug. used = *exercitus*, usually a fleet with its complement of soldiers; — *facere*, *comparare*, *ædificare*, C; to build a fleet; — *instruere atque ornare*, C, to fit out a fleet; (3) a class, division, *pueros in classes distribuerant*, Q.

Clāthri -ōrum, *m* (clatra -orum, *n.* Pt. κλῆθρα), a trellis, or grating, H.

Clāthro, 1. to provide or cover with a trellis or grating, P.

Claudeo, 2. (claudo, *no perf.* -sum, 3.) to limp, halt, be lame; generally used *met.* C.

Claudianus Claudius, a Latin poet, who lived in the reigns of Theodosius the Great, and his sons Arcadius and Honorius. Suidas says that he was a native of Alexandria; and from internal evidence it is plain that he was in Rome in the year 395 A.D. The latest historical allusion in his works is to the year 404; and except that he was under the powerful protection of Stilicho and his wife Serena, niece of Theodosius; and that by order of Arcadius and Honorius, and at the request of the senate, a statue was erected to him at Rome, we know little or nothing of his life. His extant works are on various subjects; but the most characteristic are a series of panegyrics on the emperors, and their friends and favourites. He also wrote an unfinished epic, "Raptus Proserpinæ," in III. books; and two historical poems, "De Bello Getico," and "De Bello Gildonico," which are too partial in their accounts to furnish much valuable historical information. Notwithstanding the unpromising nature of their topics, the poems of Claudian display considerable power of imagination and expression; and his Latinity, considering the late age at which he wrote, is remarkably pure.

Claudĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a limping, C.

Claudĭco, 1. (clodico, C), to limp, be lame; (2) used in Lucret. of the inclination of a balance to either side, of the inclination of the earth's axis, of a disabled wing; (3) to halt, fail, be wanting, be disabled, *tota res vacillat et claudicat*, C.

Claudĭtas -ātis, *f.* lameness, C. Pl.

Claudius -a -um, — *gens*, a Roman family, both patrician and plebeian. The celebrated Romans who belonged to the former branch of the family (with the exception of those who bore the cognomen Nero, *q.v.*) we shall treat of in this place. A well known cognomen of the plebeian Claudii was Marcellus, *q.v.* The patrician Claudii were, from the earliest ages of the commonwealth, notorious for their pride, cruelty, and hatred of the people; *adj.* Claudianus -a -um, L. Tc; Claudius -a -um, — *via*, O, a branch road from the via Appia; — *aqua*, St, an aqueduct begun by Caligula and finished by Claudius; — *tribus*, L, a tribe settled beyond the Anio, so named from the ancestor of the Claudian family; — *leges*, or *leges Clodiæ*, C, laws proposed by the notorious tribune Clodius, the enemy of Cicero. (I.) Appius Claudius Sabinus Regillensis, the founder of the family, a Sabine of Regillum, whose name was said to have been originally Attus Clausus. He was the leader of a Roman party in the Sabine state, and being opposed by many of his countrymen, migrated to Rome with all his dependants, B.C. 504. These were settled beyond the Anio, and formed into a new Claudian tribe, while their head assumed an influential place among the patrician families. He was cons. 495, and manifested the violent political tendencies afterwards characteristic of his family. (II.) Appius Claudius Crassus, cons. 451, abdicated his office in that year, in order to become decemvir. The manner in which the decemviral government was overthrown, owing to Claudius' treatment of Virginia, is well known. According to Livy, he killed himself before the time arrived for his trial. (III.) Appius Claudius Cæcus, censor 312, in which office he continued for four years; cons. 307, 296; is known for having abused his censorial power by appointing to the senatorial dignity men from the lowest of the people, and even the sons of freedmen. These innovations were for the most part set aside by his successors, while some of his public works, as, *e.g.* the Appian way, from Rome to Capua, are in existence at the present day. In his old age he became blind, whence his surname, but retained to the last a considerable influence in the state. He is also the first recorded Latin author, having composed a poem, which seems to have been known to Cicero, and a legal treatise, "De Usurpa-

tionibus." (IV.) Appius Claudius Pulcher, cons. 54, censor 50 (when he expelled the historian Sallust from the senate), a contemporary of Cicero, and his predecessor in the province of Cilicia, seems, from his flagitious public conduct, to have sustained the bad character of his family. He followed the fortunes of Pompey, but died before the battle of Pharsalia. He was a man of considerable intellectual power, and wrote a work on augury, which he dedicated to Cicero. (V.) Publius Clodius Pulcher, youngest brother of No. IV. (as Claudius and Clodius are interchangeable forms of the same name), is best known as the relentless enemy of Cicero (*vid.* Cicero). The quarrel arose from a sacrilege committed by Clodius, in intruding on the mysteries of the Bona Dea, which were being celebrated in the house of Cæsar. In this matter Cicero took an active part, not only defeating, by his personal evidence, the attempt of Clodius to prove an alibi, but attacking him in the senate with great asperity. Eager for revenge, the latter procured his adoption into a plebeian family, with a view to his election as tribune of the people, on which office he entered in December 59, and shortly after commenced those proceedings against Cicero to which we have elsewhere referred, and which ended in the orator's voluntary exile. This event was followed by the most outrageous conduct on the part of Clodius, who burnt and plundered the houses and villas of Cicero. The immediate consequence was civil discord in the streets of Rome, and fights between the partizans of Clodius and those of the other tribunes who wished to recall Cicero. Into the details of them it is not necessary to enter; they ended in a rooted enmity between Clodius and T. Annius Milo, a friend and partizan of Cicero, in a fray with whose attendants, in the beginning of the year 52, Clodius was slain. Though his character was stained by the most profligate conduct, it is impossible to deny that Clodius possessed great energy, and much of the hereditary ability of his race.

Claudius I. emperor, whose full name was Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, was the son of Drusus and grandson of Tib. Claudius Nero, by Livia, who afterwards married Augustus. He was born B.C. 10, at Lyons, and was from his earliest childhood of weakly constitution, both of mind and body. His mental deficiency seems to have been chiefly in practical good sense, as he devoted great part of his time, and not without success, to literary pursuits. Up to the age of 50 he took little part in public affairs, and was slighted by his imperial relations, when at that period he was suddenly raised to the throne, on the murder of his nephew Caligula. The immediate agents in his elevation were the prætorian guards, who bargained for a specific donation to each man, the first example of a practice afterwards common. Through the influence of bad counsellors and his own timidity, Claudius committed many cruel acts, which were evidently contrary to his naturally kind disposition, and have earned for him a reputation as a tyrant which is scarcely deserved. For many of his most questionable deeds his third wife, the infamous Messalina, and her confidant, the freedman Narcissus, his fourth wife Agrippina, and the freedman Pallas, must be held responsible. The latter persuaded him to adopt her son Nero as heir to the empire, in place of his own child Britannicus; and when she perceived that he regretted having taken so decided a step, poisoned him, A.D. 54. The literary pursuits of Claudius, in which he was directed by the historian Livy, have already been mentioned; he also completed many useful public works, *e.g.* the Claudian aqueduct, and the port of Ostia, and many wars were carried on in his name in various distant parts of the empire. In 43 he made a journey himself into Britain, which had just been constituted a Roman province, and after a stay of a few days returned to Rome, and was honoured with a magnificent triumph.

Claudo (clodo) -si -sum, 3. to shut, close (*opp.* aperire), — *forem cubiculi*, C; — *rivos*, V, to dam up; — *fugam hostibus*, L, to cut off, intercept; *clausa consilia habere*, to hold secret consultations, C; (2) to close, to end, — *epistolam*, O; (3) in the sense of the compounds *includo, concludo*, to enclose, surround, *claudens textis cratibus pecus*, H; *urbs loci naturâ terrâ marique clauditur*, C; to surround with hostile intent, — *urbem operibus*, N.

Claudo = claudeo, *q.v.*

Claudus (cludus, P), -a -um, limping, halting, lame; prov. *iste claudus pilam*; said of one who can make proper use of nothing, C; (2) wavering, imperfect, insecure, Lc; — *carmina alterno versu*, O, Elegiac verse.

Claustra -orum, *n.* (*sing.* claustrum -i, v.r.), a fastening, a bolt; *pl.* from the fact that doors among the Romans had usually two bolts, — *revellere*, C; *laxare*, V; *relaxare*, O; met. — *portarum naturæ effringere*, Lc, to lay bare the secrets of nature; — *tua fregerunt versus*, Pl, have become known; (2) in a more general sense, a gate, inclosure, confining dam, limit, boundary, — *urbis relinquant*, O; in military language, the key or critical point of a position, *terra claustra locorum tenet*, C; — *montium*, Tc, narrow pass.

Clausŭla -æ, *f.* the end, conclusion, — *epistolæ*, C; in rhetoric, the close of a period (*opp.* initium), C.

Clausum -i, *n.* (clusum, Lc.) an inclosure.

Clava -æ, *f.* a knotty staff, or cudgel, with which Hercules is usually represented, Pt. O; also the staff with which, in place of the regular weapons, recruits were made to go through their drill, C.

*Clāvārium -i, *n.* an allowance of money made to Roman soldiers to provide nails for their shoes, Tc.

*Clāvātor -ōris, *m.* one who carries the clava, or recruit's staff, P.

Clāvĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little key; (2) the twig or tendril by which the vine clings to its prop, C.

Clavĭger -ĕri, *m.* The club-bearer, epithet of Hercules, O.

Clavĭger -ĕri, *m.* the key carrier, epithet of Janus, as god of doors, O.

Clāvis -is, *f.* a key, — *adulterina portarum*, S, a false or skeleton key; *sub clavi esse*, Vr, to be shut up; *claves adimere uxori*, C, to separate from one's wife; — *trochi*, a stick for trundling a hoop, Pt.

Clāvo, 1. to nail, cover with nails, *clavata concha*, Pl, spiked, covered with spikes.

Clāvŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a graft, scion, Vr.

Clāvus -i, *m.* a nail, *clavis ferreis confixa transtra*, Ca; prov. *trabali clavo figere*, C, to fix firmly; — *annalis*, the nail which on the ides of September was driven every year into the side wall of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome; hence met. *ex hoc die clavum anni movebis*, C, reckon the beginning of the year. The nail, clavus, was an attribute of Necessitas, as a symbol of that which is irreversibly fixed, H; (2) *meton.* a helm, rudder, V; met. — *tanti imperii tenere*, C; a corn on the foot, Cl; a stripe of purple on the tunic, worn broad by the senators (latus, laticlavius), narrow by the knights (angustus, angusticlavius), *latum clavum a Cæsare impetravi*, Pl, I have become a senator.

Cleanthes -is, *m.* (Κλεάνθης), a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno; hence *adj.* Cleanthēus -a -um, Pr, Stoic.

Clēmens -ntis, originally used of the weather, mild, placid, Ct; of the gentle motion of the sea or a river, *clementissimus amnis*, O; of localities, gently inclined (*opp.* præceps); (2) *met.* of human character, mild, gentle, peaceable, tranquil, — *vita, homo*, T; especially mild towards faults, merciful, clement, T.C.H; used of animals, = tame, V.

Clementer, mildly, gently, *spirant clementius Austri*, P.Aug; — *assurgens collis*, Co; mercifully, — *et moderate jus dicere*, Ca; — *ductis militibus*, L, without plundering.

Clementia -æ, *f.* mildness of weather, — *æstatis*, Pl; (2) mildness, mercy, clemency towards the the faults of others, C.

Clĕōnæ -arum, *f.* (Κλεωναί), a city in Argolis, near Nemea, hence Clĕōnæus -a -um, — *leo*, the Nemean lion, P.Aug.

Clĕŏpātra -æ, *f.* was the name of more than one princess of the royal family of the Ptolemies. The best known in history, however, is the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, born 69, and in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she was to marry, appointed heir to the throne of Egypt. She was early remarkable both for her beauty and her lascivious disposition, and by her influence over Cæsar procured about B.C. 48, her restoration on the throne from which her brother had expelled her. Ptolemy was soon after drowned in the Nile, and Cleopatra lived henceforth openly with Cæsar, even accompanying him to Rome, where she bore a son to him, called Cæsarion. At the death of Cæsar, B.C. 44, she fled to Egypt, where she assisted Antony in his operations against Brutus and Cassius. Her influence over Antony became more complete than it had been over Cæsar; they committed conjointly every possible extravagance; she was saluted with titles, expressions of unbounded reverence, and her children appointed rulers over large and important provinces. At last Augustus declared war, nominally against Cleopatra, really against Antony, and at the battle of Actium, at which the queen was the first to fly, inflicted on them a total defeat. After finding that all was lost, that Antony was dead, and that there was no hope of captivating Augustus, she secured herself against being carried captive to Rome by dying by her own hand; *vid.* Antony, Augustus.

Clĕpo -psi -ptum, 3. (κλέπτω), to steal, C; *se* —, to conceal one's self, Sc.

Clepsȳdra -æ, *f.* (κλεψύδρα), the water clock used to measure the time during which an orator spoke; — *petere*, to ask leave to speak; — *dare*, to give leave to speak, C.

Clepta -æ, *m.* (κλέπτης), a thief, P.

Clērūmĕnœ -orum, *m.* (κληρούμενοι = *sortientes), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, P.

Clĭbănus -i, *m.* (κλίβανος), an earthen or iron vessel, of larger circumference at the top than at the bottom, and perforated with small holes, used for baking bread, Pl. Co.

Cliens -entis, *c.* a client, dependant; one under the protection of the patronus, C; used of entire nations, as subject to, or under the protection of, a more powerful state, Ca.

Clienta -æ, *f.* a female client, P. H.

Clĭentēla -æ, *f.* clientship, the relation between the client and his patron; *met. poetæ sub clientela Musarum*, St, under the patronage of; (2) used for the body of clients collectively, the body of dependants upon a certain patrician, C.

Clĭentŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little client, Tc.

Clīma -ătis, *n.* (κλίμα), P.Aug. climate; (2) a land measure of 60 feet square, Co.

Clīmăcis -ĭdis, *f.* (κλιμακίς), a little staircase, Vt.

Clīmacter -ēris, *m.* (κλιμακτήρ), a dangerous crisis in human life, believed by the ancients to recur every seven years, a climacteric, Pl.

Clīmactērĭcus -a -um (κλιμακτηρικός), relating to the climacteric, — *tempus*, Pl.

*Clīnămen -ĭnis, *n.* the inclination of a body, Lc.

Clīnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* from obsolete verb clino = κλίνω), inclined, bent, leaning, Lc.

Clīnĭas -æ, *m.* (Κλεινίας), the father of Alcibiades, whence Clīnĭădes -æ, *m.* O, Alcibiades.

Clīnĭce -es, *f.* (κλινική, *sc.* τέχνη), the art of medicine as practised by a sick bed, Pl.

Clīnĭcus -i, *m.* (κλινικός), the physician who attends at the bed-side of his patient, M; (2) one who carries a dead body to be buried upon a bed or bier, M.

Clīnŏpăle -es, *f.* (κλινοπάλη), a contest in bed, St.

Clīnŏpūs -ŏdis, *m.* (κλινόπους), the foot of a bedstead, A.Aug.

Clĭpĕo (clypeo), *no perf.* -atum, 1. to provide with a shield, *clipeata agmina*, V; *imago clipeata*, P.Aug, delineated upon a flat, shield-like surface.

Clĭpeus -i, *m.* (clypeus in MSS. clipeum -i, *n.* V.), the round metal shield of the Roman soldiers; *prov. clipeum post vulnera sumere*, O, = to shut the stable door when the steed is stolen, to do anything too late; *met.* protection, P.Aug; (2) *meton.* used of objects resembling a shield in shape, the vault of the heavens, A.Aug; the disk of the sun, O; a circular meteor, Sc; a bust-portrait of a god or distinguished man upon a round shield-like plate of gold or silver, which was offered to and preserved in some temple, L. Tc.

Clītellæ -arum, *f.* a pack saddle, a pair of panniers, P. H.

Clītellarius -a -um, belonging or relating to a pack saddle, P. Co.

Clīvōsus -a -um, hilly, steep, precipitous, — *rus*, V; — *Olympus*, O.

Clīvŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little hill, Co.

Clīvus -i, *m.* a gentle ascent or elevation, a hill, C. V; *meton.* used as an epithet for anything uneven or crooked, — *mensæ*, O; *prov.* for a great obstacle which is to be surmounted, *clivo sudamus in imo*, O.

Clŏāca -æ, *f.* the subterranean sewer constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, through which the filth of Rome was discharged into the Tiber, H. L; jestingly used by P. for the mouth of a drunkard.

Clodius = Claudius, *q v.*

Cluĕo, 2. (κλύω), I hear myself called, I am called, am named, P. Lc; *quæcunque cluens*, Lc, whatever has a name.

Clūnis -is, *m.* and *f.* the buttock, hinder parts, H. J. M.

*Clūrīnus -a -um, belonging or relating to apes, — *pecus*, P.

*Clusĭlis -e, easily closing, Pl.

Clȳmĕne -ēs, *f.* (Κλυμένη), the wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon; hence *adj.* Clȳmĕnēĭus -a -um, — *proles*, Phaëthon, O.

Clyster -ēris, *m.* (κλυστήρ), a clyster, Cl; (2) a clyster pipe, St.

Cnĭdĭnus -a -um (κνίδινος), made of nettles, — *oleum*, Pl.

Cnōdax -ăcis, *m.* (κνώδαξ), a pivot, Vt.

*Cŏaccēdo, 3. to come to in addition, be added to, P.

Cŏăcervātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up together, used by C. as the name of a figure of speech.

Cŏăcervo, 1. to heap up, accumulate, *pecuniæ coacervantur*, C.

Cŏăcesco -acui, 3 to become thoroughly sour. C; (2) *met.* to become savage and uncouth, *gentem Sardorum coacuisse*, C.

Cŏacte (cogo), in haste, hurriedly, P.Aug.

Cŏactĭlia -ium, *n.* felted cloth, Pl.

Cŏactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, — *argentarias factitavit*, St.

Cŏacto, 1. to compel, Lc.

Cŏactor -ōris, *m.* a collector of rents, money at auctions, etc. H; (2) — *agminis*, Tc, the rear guard; (3) one who compels, St.

*Cŏactūra -æ, *f.* that which has been collected, the collection, Co.

Cŏactum -i, *n.* thick felted cloth = coactilia, *q.v.* Ca.

Cŏactus -ūs, *m.* a compulsion, compelling, — *atque efflagitatu meo*, C

Cŏaddo, 3. to add in with, *cretam coaddito*, A.Aug.

Cŏædĭfico, 1. to build, erect, C.

Cŏæquālis -e, of equal age, Co.

Cŏæquo, 1. to level, make plain, even, —

montes, S; (2) met. to make equal in value, dignity, etc. To put on the same level, ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coæquasti, C.

Cōaggĕro, 1. — aliquid aliquā re, to cover anything by heaping upon it, Co.

Cōagmentātio -ōnis, a connexion, binding together, omnis — corporis, C.

Cōagmento, 1. to fix together, stick together, join together, C; met. ut aptior sit oratio ipsa, verba coagmenta, C.

Cōagmentum -i, n. a joining together, a joint, P.Ca.

Cōāgŭlātio -ōnis, f. — lactis, Pl, curdling, coagulation.

Cōāgŭlo, 1. no perf. to cause to curdle, Pl.

Cōāgŭlum -i, n. that which causes to curdle, rennet, Co. Pl; (2) met. that which binds or holds together, vinum coagulum conviviorum, A.Aug; (3) meton. curdled milk, Pl.

Cŏălesco -ălui -ălitum, 3. (coolesco, Lc), to grow up together, to become one in growth, to grow together, coalesce, Lc; met. ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, L; followed by in, — in hunc consensum, Tc; (2) to become rooted and grow, to become fast by growth, grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, S.

Cōangusto, 1. to narrow, limit, confine, Vr. Cl; met. hæc lex coangustari potest, C.

Coarcto, etc. = coarto, etc. q.v.

*Cōăresco -ui, 3. to become dry together, Vt.

Cōargŭo -ui, 3. legal term, — aliquem, to charge, convict of a crime, omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, C; — aliquem avaritiæ, C; (2) — aliquid, to demonstrate fully, to prove by irreversible evidence, — certum crimen multis suspicionibus, C.

Cōartātio -ōnis, f. a drawing together, a confining or straitening in a small space, L.

Cōarto, 1. to confine, draw together (opp. laxare, dilatare), Thermopylarum saltum, ubi angustæ fauces coartant iter, L; met. of time, — tempus sponsas habendi, St, to shorten; of discourse, hæc quæ coartavit in oratione suā, C, to compress, abbreviate.

Cōaxātio -ōnis, f. (coassatio), anything made of planks joined together, as the floor of a room, the deck of a ship, etc. Vt.

*Cōaxo, 1. (coasso), to board over, join planks together, Vt.

Cōaxo, 1. to croak like a frog, St.

*Coccĭnātus -a -um, clad in scarlet, St.

Coccĭnĕus -a -um, scarlet coloured, M.

Coccĭnus -a -um, scarlet coloured, Jv. M; subst. pl. coccina -orum n. scarlet clothes, M.

Coccum -i, n. (κόκκος), the berry of the scarlet oak (quercus coccifera, Linn.), used as a scarlet dye by the ancients, though the real source of the dye has since been discovered to be the cochineal insect, Pl; (2) meton. a scarlet hue, H; (3) scarlet cloth, or garments, St.

Coccyx -ȳgis, m. (κόκκυξ), the cuckoo, Pl.

Cōchlĕa -æ, f. a snail, C; in cochleam, Co. Cl, snail-shaped, i.e. spiral; (2) meton. the snail shell, M; the screw in an oil or wine press, Vt; a machine for raising water on the principle of the screw, Vt; a kind of door made to open easily and quickly, Vr.

Cōchlĕar -āris, n. (cochlearium, Pl; cochleare, M) a spoon, Cl.

Cōchlĕārium -ii, n. a place where snails—which the Romans considered a delicacy—were bred and fattened for the table, Vr.

*Cōcīōnor, 1. dep. to be a broker, Q.

Cŏcles -ĭtis, m. one-eyed, Pl.

Cocles, Horatius, or Horatius the One-eyed, a well-known hero of the early Roman history. When Porsena with his army had surprised Rome, Horatius, with Sp. Lartius and T. Herminius, volunteered to defend the Sublician bridge against the whole Etrurian host, while it was being broken down behind them by the Romans. The legend goes on to state that he alone remained at his post till the bridge was finally dismantled, when, encumbered with his arms, he plunged into the river and reached the opposite shore in safety. In commemoration of this deed, a statue was erected to his honour in the Comitium, and he was put in possession of as much land as he could plough round in a day.

Cŏcŏlŭbis -is, f. the Spanish name of a kind of grape, Co.

Coctana = cottana, q.v.

Coctĭlis -e, baked, — lateres, Vr; — muri Babylonis, O, made of burnt brick; subst. coctilia -um, n. wood dried for fuel, which burned without smoke, V.Aug.

*Coctio -ōnis, f. literally a cooking, used by Pl. = digesting of food.

Coctīvus -a -um, easily cooked, — castaneæ, Pl.

Coctor -ōris, m. a cook, P.Aug.

Coctūra -æ, f. a cooking of food; melting of metal, Co. Pl; (2) the temperature by which fruit is best ripened, Pl.

*Cŏcŭla -æ, f. a female cook, Vr.

Cŏcŭlum -i, m. a vessel for cooking.

Coda = cauda, q.v.

Codex = caudex, q.v.

Codicarius = caudicarius, q.v.

Cōdĭcilli -ōrum (dim. codex), small tablets upon which to make memoranda, C; (2) in the times of the emperors, an imperial rescript or order, St; (3) an addition or codicil to a will.

Cœles -ĭtis, adj. heavenly, — regna, O; very frequently, subst. cœlites -um, the heavenly beings, the gods, C. Ct. O.

Cœlestis -e, heavenly, belonging to the sky, descending from the sky, — ignis fulminis, Lc; — astra, O; prodigia, L; (2) meton. heavenly, divine, — stirpe, O; — sapientia, H; subst. cœlestes, the gods, Lc. C; (3) as an epithet for something extraordinary, divine, heavenly, celestial; — divinasque legiones, C; — ingenium, O.

Cœlĭăcus -a -um (κοιλιακός), relating to the abdomen, — medicamenta, Pl; (2) diseased in the abdomen, — apes, Vr.

Cœlĭcŏla -æ, adj. inhabiting the sky; a poetical epithet of the gods, V. O.

Cœlĭcus -a -um, heavenly, splendid, — tecta, P.Aug.

Cœlĭfer -a -um, bearing the sky; poet. epithet of Atlas, fabled to sustain the sky on his shoulders, V; also of Hercules, Sc.

Cœlĭgĕnus -a -um, begotten in heaven, — Victoria et Venus, Vr.

Cœlĭŏlus -i, m. dim. (cœliculus), a part of the Cœlian hill at Rome, thus called.

*Cœlĭpŏtens -tis, m. mighty in heaven, P.

Cœlius Mons, the Cœlian hill at Rome, bearing S. from the Palatine and W. from the Aventine hill, said to be so called from Cœles Vibenna, the Etruscan, and now the Lateran.

Cœlo = cælo, q.v.

Cœlum -i, n. the sky, de — tangi, L, to be struck by lightning; also e — ictus, C; de — servare, to watch (as an augur) the heavenly bodies, C; so of signs from heaven, e — fieri, to come to pass, C; prov. Quid si nunc cœlum ruat? What if the sky should fall? an answer to idle fears, T; toto cœlo errare, P.Aug, to be entirely mistaken; (2) meton. any particular tract of sky, C. L; (3) the air, atmosphere, temperature, weather, — temperatio, C; — intemperies, L; cœlo albente, sunrise, vesperascente cœlo, N, towards evening; height, in cœlum attolli, towards heaven, Pl; so used of the earth in distinction from the lower world, falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia manes, V; of the height of fame and fortune, Cæsar in cœlum fertur, C; nostri principes digito se cœlum putant attingere, C, are at the height of happiness; collegam de cœlo detraxisti, C, thou hast robbed of his fame; (4) a vault, ceiling, Vt.

Cŏēmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy in large quantities, or many various articles, T. C.

Cŏemptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a form of marriage which consisted in a reciprocal sale of the parties to one another, C.

Cŏemptĭōnālis -e, relating to a coemptio, — *senex*, P, an old man, used for such a fictitious marriage.

Cŏemptor -ōris, *m.* a large or indiscriminate buyer.

Cœna -æ, *f.* often translated supper, but in reality the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three o'clock, and therefore more nearly corresponding with our dinner, — *recta*, a complete dinner of three courses, St; *inter* —, at dinner-time; *invitare ad* —, to ask to dinner; *obire cœnas, itare ad cœnas*, C; *ire ad cœnam*, T, to go out to dinner; *cœnam alicui dare*, P, to give any one a dinner, *condicere cœnam alicui*, St, to accept an invitation to dinner; so also *promittere ad cœnam*, Pl, (2) *meton.* the courses at a dinner, — *prima, altera, tertia*, M; the company invited, *ingens cœna sedet*, Jv; the place where the dinner is given, Pl.

Cœnācŭlum -i, *n.* literally an eating room, Vr; and as these were generally in the upper story, cœnacula, *pl.* = the upper story of a house, the garret, attic; chiefly the residence of the poorest inhabitants of Rome, C. H.

Cœnātĭcus -a -um, relating to dinner, — *spes*, P, = *spes cœnandi.*

Cœnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an eating room, dining hall, Sc. Pl.

*Cœnātĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little dining room, Pl.

Cœnātōrĭus -a -um, relating to dinner; *subst.* cœnatoria -ōrum, *n.* clothes to dine in, N.

Cœnātŭrĭo, 4. to be desirous of dining, M.

Cœnatus -a -um (*prtcp.* cœno), having dined, C.

Cœnĭto, 1. to dine often, be accustomed to dine, C; *solus cœnitabat*, St.

Cœno, 1. to eat at a meal, to dine, C; also used as *pass. neut. neque unquam sine aliquā lectione apud eum cœnaretur*, St; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to eat or devour anything, P. H; met. — *noctes*, P, to consume in revelry.

Cœnōsus -a -um, muddy, marshy, Jv. Co.

Cœnŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little dinner, C.

Cœnum -i, *n.* dirt, filth, mire (differs from *limus, lutum*, in having the additional idea of disgust), C; used as a term of reproach, P.

Cŏĕo -ivi or -ii -ĭtum, 4. to go together, come together, assemble, — *ad locum*, O; *in locum*, Tc; poet. *vix memini nobis verba coisse decem*, Pt, that ten words have been exchanged between us; especially to come together with hostile intent, engage, V; (2) to unite so as to form a whole, to copulate (used both of human beings and animals); *coit lac*, Vr, curdles; *bitumen in spissitatem coit*, Pl, thickens; (3) *met.* to unite for a common purpose, to agree, *duodecim adolescentuli coierunt*, N, conspired; *coire societatem cum aliquo*, C, to enter into alliance with.

Cœpio, cœpi, cœptum, 3. (the present tenses of this verb are very rare and only A.Aug; the perfect tenses, on the contrary, both active and passive, very numerous), to begin, commence, *lubido extemplo cœpere est convicium*, P; *neque pugnas, neque ego lites cœpio*, P; *quum autem ver esse cœperat*, C; *dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet*, H; pass. *quoniam de republicā consuli cœpti sumus*, C; *bello premi sunt cœpti*, N; (2) *neut.* to begin, *post ubi silentium cœpit*, S; *dies cœpit*, S.

Cœpto, 1. to begin or undertake eagerly, — *coercere seditionem*, Tc; (2) *intrans. cœptantem conjurationem disjecit*, Tc.

Cœptum -i, *n.* a beginning, undertaking, Lc. L.

Cœptus -ūs, *m.* a beginning, undertaking, C.

*Cŏ-ĕpŭlōnus -i, *m.* a fellow-reveller, P.

Cŏercĕo -cui -citum, 2. to enclose on all sides and hold fast; to encompass, enclose, confine, coerce, *inter muros aliquem* —, L; — *animalia carcere*, Pl; *met.* of the flow of speech, to confine, limit, C; — *verba numeris*, O, to compose metrically; (2) to confine, check, restrain any fault, or guilty person, — *temeritatem, improbitatem*, C; — *omnibus modis socios atque cives*, S; *ut verberibus coerceat potius quam verbis*, Vr; to punish.

Cœruleus = cæruleus, *q.v.*

Cœtus -um, *m.* a coming together, meeting together, *eos primo cœtu vicimus*, P, in the first engagement; (2) an assembly, public meeting, C; (3) a union, connexion, Lc.

Cŏexercĭtatus -a -um, practised together, at the same time, Q.

Cōgĭtābĭlis -e, conceivable, that of which we can think, Sc.

Cōgĭtābundus -a -um, full of thought, P.Aug.

Cogitāte, carefully, thoughtfully, with consideration, C.

Cōgĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* thinking, reflection, consideration, meditation, cogitation, C; (2) a thought, opinion, resolve, plan, *posteriores enim cogitationes sapientiores solent esse*, C; *de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis*, C; (3) the faculty of thought and reflection, *homo solus particeps rationis et cogitationis*, C.

Cogitatus -a -um (*prtcp.* cogito); *subst.* cogitata -orum, *n.* thoughts, reflections, ideas.

Cogitātus -ūs, *m.* thinking, thought, Sc.

Cogĭto, 1. *neut.* to think, reflect, consider, — *secum, ad aliquid, de re, de se*, to be of opinion; — *in aliquem*, C, to be of a contrary opinion; 2. *act.* to consider a plan, meditate, resolve, followed by *infin.* — *facere*, T; — *recipere me*, C; by *acc.* — *dictaturas*, C; by *de, cogitavit de Homeri carminibus abolendis*, St.

Cognātĭo -ōnis, *f.* relationship, connection by blood, C; used of animals and plants, P. C; (2) *met.* relationship, agreement, similarity, — *studiorum et artium*, C; (3) persons related, kindred, family, C.

Cognātŭs -a -um, related, connected by blood; *subst.* cognatus -i, *m.* cognata -æ, *f.* a relation either on the father's or mother's side, C; applied also by Pl. to animals and plants; (2) *met.* related, similar, cognate, *nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri*, C.

Cognĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* knowledge, acquaintance, study, cognition, — *contemplatioque naturæ*, C; (2) knowledge, idea, *insitas vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus*, C; (3) a legal investigation, C; (4) recognition, T.

Cognĭtor -ōris, *m.* the procurator or attorney who took charge of an action at law, C; (2) a witness called to prove personal identity, C.

Cognĭtūra -æ, *f.* the business or office of a state agent who searches for the unknown creditors of the government, St.

*Cognĭtus -us, *m.* a becoming acquainted with, knowledge, P.Aug.

Cognōmen -ĭnis, *n.* a surname, as, *e.g.* Cicero, Scipio, Pulcher, *etc.*; (2) *poet.* = name, Pt.

Cognōmentum -i, *n.*, a surname, P. Tc; (2) name, Tc.

Cognōmĭnis -e, having the same name, P. V.

Cognōmĭno, *no perf.* 1. to give a surname to, call by a surname, St; *verba cognominata*, synonymes, C.

Cognosco -nōvi -nĭtum, 3. to become acquainted with, remark, notice, perceive, see; and in the perfect tenses, to know, C; to perceive by means of the senses, — *totum amnem venatu assiduo*, V; to know carnally, O; to perceive mentally, — *naturam rerum*, Lc; (2) to recognise (*vid.* agnosco, more usual in this sense), *video et cognosco signum*, P; (3) to investigate, inquire into; used legally (*conf.* cognitio), C; to judge as a connoisseur, T; in military language, to reconnoitre, Ca.

Cōgo, cŏēgi, coactum, 3. to bring, drive, or draw to one point, to collect, — *oves stabulis*, V; — *cohortes, copias*, Ca; — *senatum*, C, to summon; *syllabam ex duabus syllabis in unam* —, Q, to

contract; — *mel*, V; — *lac*, Pl, to coagulate, harden; *coacta alvus*, Cl, costiveness; *omnis Italia coacta in angustias*, S, contracted; *cogere agmen*, L, to bring up the rear; (2) met. — *verba in alternos pedes*, O, to write in the elegiac measure; (3) to compel, oblige, force, constrain (followed by *inf. ut, ad*, etc.), C; (4) to follow logically, *ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur*, C.

Cŏhærentĭa -æ, *f.* a coherence, connexion, — *mundi*, C.

Cŏhærĕo -si -sum, 2. to adhere to, hang together, be closely connected with, *mundus ita apte cohæret*, C; *margaritæ cohærentes in conchis*, Pl; (2) to cohere, to hang together, continue to exist, *nec enim virtutes sine beatâ vitâ cohærere possunt*, C; — *aliquâ re*, to consist of, C.

Cŏhæresco -si, 3. to hang together, mutually adhere, C.

Cŏhēres -ēdis, *m.* a coheir, C.

Cŏhĭbĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to hold, contain, hold together, C; (2) to confine, hold fast, V. L; (3) met. — *aliquid*, — *se*, to restrain, hold back, hinder, C; followed by *quominus*, Tc.

Cŏhŏnesto, 1. to honour, or reverence in company, C.

Cŏhorresco -ui, 3. to be horrified together, *quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui*, C.

Cŏhors -rtis, *f.* (obsolete forms, cors, chors), an enclosure for cattle, Vr. Co; (2) a cohort, a division of the Roman army, being the 10th part of a legion; — *prætoria*, a picked body-guard for the consul or commander under the republic, which became under the empire a permanent corps of life-guards; (3) any troop, assemblage, throng, band of attendants, — *gigantum*, H.

Cŏhortālis -e, relating to the farm-yard, — *aves*, Co; (2) relating to the imperial body-guard, P.Aug.

Cŏhortātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhortation, encouragement, C.

*Cŏhortĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a little cohort, C.

Cohortor, 1. *dep.* (cohorto, A.Aug.), to encourage, incite, exhort; used especially of the general's speech to his soldiers before a battle, C. Ca.

Cŏinquĭno, 1. *no perf.* to pollute, defile entirely, — *stercore*, Co; of disease, to taint, infect, — *totam progeniem*, Cl.

Cŏĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a coming together, meeting, T; (2) a faction, party, coalition, conspiracy, C. L; (3) = coitus, P.Aug.

Cŏĭtus -ūs, *m.* a coming together, union, connexion; (2) carnal connexion; used both of men and animals, O. Co; also of the grafting of plants, Pl.

Cŏlăphus -i, *m.* (κόλαφος), a box on the ear, — *icere*, P; *ducere*, Q; *incutere*, Jv.

Colchis -ĭdis, *f.* (Κολχίς), Colchis, a country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea; hence, *adj.* Colchis -idis, *f.* Colchian, and used *subst.* = Medea, H. Pt; Colchus -a -um, O; Colchĭcus -a -um, H.

Cŏlĭce -ēs, *f.* (κωλική) a remedy for the colic, Cl.

Cŏlĭcus -a -um (κωλικός), relating to the colic, suffering from colic, Pl.

Cŏlĭphium -ii, *n.* (colliphium), a kind of nourishing food used by wrestlers, P. Jv. M.

Colis = caulis, *q.v.*

*Collăbasco, 3. to begin to fall, to totter, P.

Collăbĕfacto, 1. to cause to totter, O; used also of the liquefaction of hard bodies, *collabefactatus rigor auri*, Lc.

Collăbĕfīo -factus -fieri, to be made to totter, or fall, Lc. C.

Collābor -psus -sum, 3. *dep.* to fall down, sink down, collapse; of buildings which fall down through the effects of time, L. Tc; of persons, to fall down in a swoon, V.

Collăcĕrātus -a -um, very much lacerated or torn, — *corpus*, Tc.

*Collăcrĭmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a weeping, C.

Collăcrĭmo, 1. to bemoan together, weep very much, P.C.

Collacteus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* one suckled at the same breast; a foster-brother, or sister, Jv.

Collævo = collevo, *q.v.*

Collāre -is, *n.* an iron collar and chain for the neck, worn by dogs, slaves, or prisoners of war, P.

Collatīnus L. Tarquinius, a member of the Tarquin family, and the husband of Lucretia, whose rape, by Sextus Tarquinius, led to the expulsion of the Tarquins, and the substitution of a republican for the monarchical form of government. He was the colleague of L. Junius Brutus in his first consulship, which office, however, he was obliged to resign, owing to the hatred entertained towards his family.

Collātĭcĭus -a -um (collatitius), brought, or borrowed from different quarters, Sc.

Collātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing together, contribution, collection of money, L. Tc; — *signorum*, a hostile collision in the field, C; (2) comparison, simile, *collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens*, C.

Collatīvus -a -um, brought together, united, — *venter*, P, swollen.

Collātor -ōris, *m.* a contributor, P; (2) one who makes comparisons, P.Aug.

*Collātro, 1. to bark at loudly, — *philosophiam*, Sc.

Collātus -ūs, *m.* — *armorum*, a hostile collision.

Collaudātĭo -ōnis, *f.* strong, or hearty praise, C.

Collaudo, 1. to praise very much, P. Ca. C.

*Collaxo, 1. to widen, extend, relax, Lc.

Collecta -æ, *f.* a contribution in money, collection, — *a convivâ exigere*, C.

Collectānĕus -a -um, gathered together, collected, selected, St.

Collectĭcĭus -a -um (collectitius), gathered together, — *exercitus*, C, quickly levied.

Collectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, gathering together, collection, C; (2) in rhetoric a brief recapitulation, C; a syllogism, Q; a conclusion, inference, Sc; (3) a gathering, ulcerous swelling, imposthume, Pl.

Collectīvus -a -um, collected together, — *humor*, Sc; (2) relating to a syllogism, Q; (3) — *nomen*, a collective noun.

Collēga -æ, *m.* one who is chosen with another, a colleague, C; (2) a companion, comrade, P. Jv.

Collēgĭum -ii, *n.* the connexion between colleagues, between those who jointly fill the same office, L; (2) a body, guild, corporation, college, consisting of those who jointly fill an office, C.

Collēvo, 1. to make quite smooth, Pl.

Collībertus -i, *m.* a fellow freedman, P.

Collĭbet *or* Collŭbet, -būit *or* bĭtum est, 2. *impers.* it pleases, is agreeable, T. S. H.

*Collībro, 1. to measure, A.Aug.

Collĭciæ -arum, *f.* (colliquiæ), gutters of concave tiles, placed under the eaves of a house and communicating with a cistern, Co.

*Collĭcĭāris -e, belonging to a gutter, — *tegula*, A.Aug.

Collĭcŭlus -i, *m.* a little hill, M.

Collīdo -si -sum, 3. to strike together, dash together, C; — *manus*, Q; (2) *pass.* to come into hostile collision, *Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello*, H.

Collĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a binding together, connexion, C.

Collĭgo -ēgi -ectum, 3. to bring together, collect, — *vasa*, to pack up, C; — *exercitum* to levy, C; — *reliquos ex fugâ*, N, to rally; (2) to draw together, contract, — *se in arma*, V, to hide one's self behind one's shield; (3) to collect, earn, get, — *benevolentiam civium blanditiis*, C; to count,

reckon, P.Aug, *ambitus centum duos pedes colligit*, Pl; (4) — *se*, — *animum*, — *mentem*, to collect one's self, pluck up courage, C; (5) to consider, reflect upon, C; to conclude logically, C.

Collĭgo, 1. to bind, tie, fasten together, *solum herbis colligatum est*, Co; — *sententias verbis*, C; — *impetum furentis*, C, to oppose, hinder.

Collīnĕo, 1. to direct in a straight line, C; (2) to hit a mark, C.

Collino -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. (collinio, 4. Co.), to besmear, daub, P. H.

Collīnus -a -um, hilly, relating to a hill, situate on a hill, Co; — *Porta*, a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, L. C; — *herbæ*, growing near the Porta Collina, Pt.

Collĭquĕfactus -a -um, liquefied, melted, C.

Collĭquesco -lĭqui, 3. to become fluid, to melt, Co.

Colliquiæ = colliciæ, *q.v.*

Collis -is, *m.* a hill, elevation, C; colles, P.Aug, a range of mountains.

Collīsus -ūs, *m.* a dashing together, collision, Pl.

Collŏcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a placing, collocation, place, position, — *verborum*, C; (2) — *filiæ*, a giving or endowing in marriage.

Collŏco, 1. to place, lay, set, — *aliquem in cubīli*, C; — *exercitum in hibernis*, Ca; (2) — *aliquam alicui*, to give in marriage; — *matrem homini nobilissimo*, Ca; (3) — *pecuniam*, to lay out, invest; — *pecunias graviore fenore*; sometimes to spend, employ, *patrimonium suum in reipublicæ salute collocavit*, C.

Collŏcŭplēto, 1. to enrich exceedingly, T. C.

Collŏcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* confidential conversation, C.

Collŏquĭum -ii, *n.* talk, conversation, colloquy, C; — *facere*, C; — *secreta serere cum aliquo*, L.

Colloquor -cūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak, talk, converse with any one, to treat or negotiate with, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *inter se*, C; — *aliquem*, P.

Collūcĕo, 2. to shine on all sides, to be completely illuminated, *sol qui in immenso mundo collucеat*, C; *collucent mœnia flammis*, V.

Collūco, 1. to make light by cutting down trees, — *lucum*, A.Aug; — *arborem*, Co.

Colluctātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a struggle, contest, Co; used of a stammering pronunciation, Q.

Colluctor, 1. *dep.* to strive, struggle with, Co.

Collūdo -si -sum, 3. to play with, H. V; used of collusive proceedings in a court of justice, undertaken by two parties to the hurt of a third, C.

Collum -i, *n.* (collus -i, *m.* P.) the neck, *in collum invasit*, C, fell on his neck; used *met.* as a symbol of servitude, *India quin Auguste tuo dat colla triumpho*, Pt; also of life, *actum est de collo meo*, P, it's all over with my life; (2) the neck of a bottle, Ph.

Collŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to wash thoroughly, rince, — *os ad dentium firmitatem*, Pl; — *ora*, to quench the thirst, O.

Collus -i, *m.* = collum, *q.v.*

Collūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* collusion, a secret dishonest understanding, C.

Collūsor -ōris, *m.* a play-fellow, C.

Collustro, 1. to illuminate on all sides, C; hence of pictures, collustrata = bright in colouring, C; (2) to survey, look at on all sides, — *omnia oculis*, C.

*Collŭtŭlo, 1. to dirty or defile all over, P.

Collŭvĭo -ōnis, and colluvies -ei, *f.* a flowing together, or collection of impurities, filth, Co; (2) met. — *omnium scelerum*, C; *quum ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam*, C.

Collўbus -i, *m.* (κόλλυβος), the agio or percentage charged in money changing, C; (2) the money-changer's occupation, C.

Collўra -æ, *f.* (κολλύρα), a kind of cake or bun which was broken into broth, P.

Collyricus -a -um, — *jus*, the broth with which the collyra was eaten, P.

Collўrĭum -ii, *n.* (κολλύριον), in medicine a suppositary, Cl; (2) liquid eye salve, Cl.

Cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, 3. to cultivate, till the ground, farm, — *rura*, Ct; — *arbores*, H; (2) to remain long at a place, inhabit, — *regiones Acheronticas*, P; — *loca Idæ*, Ct; *colunt circa utramque ripam Rhodani*, L; (3) to bestow care or anxiety upon, cherish, cultivate, practise, — *pectus ingenuas per artes*, O; — *amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem*, C; — *studium philosophiæ*, C; — *servitatem apud aliquem*, P, to be a slave; — *vitam*, P. = vivere; (4) — *aliquem*, to honour, respect, worship, *hos deos et venerari et colere debemus*, C; *nos coluit maxime*, T.

Cōlo, 1. to strain through, purify, — *ceram*, Co.

Cŏlŏcāsĭa -æ, *f.* (colocasium, V; κολοκασία), the Egyptian bean.

Cōlon -i, *n.* (κῶλον), the large intestine, Pl; (2) disease of the large intestine, the colic, Pl; (3) a limb, or portion of a verse, Q.

Cŏlōna -æ, *f.* a country woman, farmer's wife, O.

Cŏlōnĭa -æ, *f.* a farm, estate, Co; (2) a colony, — *mittere*, L; — *collocare*, C; frequently used *meton.* for the persons who compose the colony, the colonists collectively, C; — *deducere aliquo*, C; *mittere aliquo*, C.

Cŏlōnĭcus -a -um, relating or belonging to agriculture or a farm, — *leges*, Vr; (2) relating or belonging to a colony, colonial, — *cohortes*, Ca.

Cŏlōnus -i, *m.* a farmer, agriculturist, C.H; (2) a colonist, inhabitant of a colony, C; (3) *poet.* = inhabitant, V.

Cŏlor -ōris, *m.* (old form colos, P.S.) colour, tint, hue, — *ducere*, V, of the grape to acquire a colour, become coloured; (2) complexion, — *verus*, T, real; — *fucatus*, H, artificial; — *mutare*, to change colour, H; *poet.* = beauty, *nimium ne crede colori*, V; prov. *homo nullius coloris*, P, an unknown man; (3) *met.* of discourse, style, character, colouring, — *tragicus*, H; — *totus orationis*, Q; (3) an artful excuse, or colouring of a questionable action, Q.

*Colorate, speciously, with artful colouring, Q.

Colorātus -a -um (*prtcp.* coloro), coloured, — *arcus*, C; (2) of a reddish brown like the natural human complexion, Q; (3) met. *quæ scribis non sunt ficta et colorata*, Sc.

Cŏlōro, 1. to colour, C; used of the sun's action on the complexion, C; (2) *met.* to give tone or colour to style, *urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio*, C; (3) to colour, excuse, extenuate, P.Aug.

Cŏlossēus -a -um (κολοσσιαῖος), colossal, gigantic, St. Pl.

Cŏlossĭcus -a -um (κολοσσικός), colossal, gigantic, Pl.

Cŏlossus -i, *m.* (κολοσσός), a colossus, a statue larger than life; especially applied to the gigantic statue of Apollo at the entrance of the harbour of Rhodes, Pl.

Cŏlostra -æ, *f.* (colostra -orum, *n.* M), the first milk after calving, biestings, Co; used as a term of endearment, P.

*Cŏlostrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a disease incident to very young calves, Pl; *colostrati, affected with the disease, Pl.

Cŏlŭber -ri, *m.* a serpent, snake, V. O.

Cŏlŭbra -æ, *f.* a female serpent, a snake, H; prov. *quas tu vides colubrâs?* P, are you mad?

Cŏlŭbrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, snake bearing, snaky haired, epithet of the Medusa, O.

Colubrīnus -a -um, snaky; *met.* sly, cunning, P.

Cōlum -i, *n.* a colander, sieve, strainer, V. Co.

Columba -æ, *f.* a pigeon, dove, H; as sacred to Venus called by O. Cythereiades.

*Cŏlumbar -aris, *n.* a kind of pillory, with holes for confining the hands and head, probably so called from the resemblance which these bore to the holes in a dove-cote, P.

Cŏlumbārĭum -ii, *n.* a dove-cote, pigeon-cote, Co; and hence applied by Vitruvius to architectural circumstances of similar shape.

Cŏlumbārĭus -ii, *m.* a farm-servant who attended to the pigeons, Vr; (2) a rower, used in P as a term of reproach.

Cŏlumbīnus -a -um, relating or belonging to a pigeon, C; (2) dove-coloured, Pl.

*Cŏlumbŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little pigeon, Pl.

Cŏlumbus -i, *m.* male dove or pigeon, H. Vr.

Cŏlŭmella -æ, *f. dim.* a little column, C.

Columella, L. Junius Moderatus, the most important of the Roman writers upon agriculture whose works are extant, was a native of Cadiz, and from the notices which he gives of his contemporaries, must have lived in the first half of the first century. Of his life we know little, except that he seems to have resided in Rome, and on some occasion to have travelled in Syria and Cilicia. His chief work, "De Re Rusticâ," in 12 books, is an elaborate treatise on every branch of agriculture, and we have in addition a work, "De Arboribus," in one book, which is also of considerable value. The Latinity of Columella is good, his style natural but copious and diffuse, while certain glaring mistakes in matters of fact induce the suspicion that the very various information exhibited by our author is not in all cases the result of personal observation.

Cŏlŭmellāris -e, pillar shaped, — *dentes*, grinders, Pl.

Cŏlŭmen -ĭnis, *n.* (allied forms, culmen, columna, *q.v.*), a height, *sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus*, Ct. = mountains; (2) the highest point of an object, roof or ridge of a house, Vr; (3) *met.* height, extreme point, — *audaciæ*, P; (4) a pillar or column as a prop or support; hence, *met.* support, — *familiæ*, T; — *reipublicæ*, C.

*Cŏlŭmis -e, unconsumed, uninjured, P.

Cŏlumna -æ, *f.* a pillar, column, C; — *rostrata*, a column adorned with beaks of ships erected in honour of a naval victory, Q; — *Mænia*, a pillar in the Roman forum, to which thieves and slaves were tied to receive corporal punishment, C; as columns were used to define boundaries, *columnæ Protei*, V, = *fines Ægypti*; *columnæ Herculis*, the mountains of Calpe and Abyla at the straits of Gibraltar; (2) a water-spout, Lc.

Cŏlumnārium -ii, *n.* a species of house tax, assessed according to the number of columns, C.

*Cŏlumnārius -ii, *m.* one who has been punished at the columnia mænia (*vid.* columnia), a rascal, thief, C.

Cŏlumnātus -a -um, supported on columns, Vr; — *os*, resting on the hand, P.

Cŏlurnus -a -um, made of hazel wood, — *hastilia*, V.

Cŏlus -i, colus -ūs, *f.* (*m.* Ct.) a distaff, O. Tb.

Cŏlūtĕa -orum, (κολουτέα), a leguminous fruit, P.

Cŏlymbas -ădis, *f.* (κολυμβάς), — *olivæ*, swimming in brine, pickled, Pl.

Cŏma -æ, *f.* (κόμη), the hair of the head, H. O. Tb; (2) *meton.* grass, herbage, Ct. H.

Comans -ntis (*prtcp.* como), hairy, — *galea*, V; — *sera narcissus*, V, covered with leaves.

Cŏmarchus -i, *m.* (κώμαρχος), the mayor or chief officer of a village, P.

Cŏmătērius -a -um, relating to the hair; — *acus*, hair pin, P.Aug.

Cŏmătus -a -um (*prtcp.* como), hairy, — *Gallia* = Transalpina, from the fact that the inhabitants of those parts wore their hair long, Pl; (2) — *silva*, Ct, in full leaf.

Combĭbo -i -itum, 3. to drink in company, Sc; (2) to drink in, suck up, imbibe, — *solem pluviamque*, Pl.

Combĭbo -ōnis, *m.* a boon companion, comrade in drinking, C.

Combūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn up, consume entirely, C. Ca; met. — *aliquem judicio*, C, to ruin; — *diem*, P, to consume in revelling; — *aliquā*, to be violently in love with, Pt.

Combustum -i, *n.* a burn or scald, Pl.

Cŏmĕdo -ēdi -ēsum *or* -estum, 3. to eat up, consume entirely; prov. *cœnā comesā venire*, Vr, to come too late; met. — *aliquem oculis*, M, to gaze on with eyes of desire; — *se*, to waste away with grief or anxiety; (2) to consume in riot and debauchery, *comedunt quod habent*, P; — *patrimonium*, C; in P. and T, — *aliquem*, to consume the property of another person.

Cŏmĕdo -ōnis, *m.* a glutton, spendthrift, Vr.

Cŏmes -ĭtis, *c.* a companion, comrade, associate, attendant, C; — *esse alicui*, O; *nec se — illius furoris præbuit*, C; used of inanimate objects, *eloquentia comes seditionum*, Tc; (2) the attendant or tutor who accompanied a boy to and from school, V; (3) *pl.* comites, the retinue or suite which accompanied a Roman magistrate into his province, and generally any retinue or body of attendants, C. H; (4) the body of courtiers, the imperial court, St.

Cŏmētes -æ, *m.* (cometa, Sc. κομήτης), a comet, V.

Cŏmĭce, comically, C.

Cŏmĭcus -a -um (κωμικός), relating to comedy, comic, — *stulti senes*, C, foolish old men as represented in comedy; — *aurum*, P. = lupinum, lupines, the seeds of which were used on the stage instead of money.

Cŏmĭcus -i, *m.* a comic actor, P; more frequently (2) a comic poet, C.

Cominus = comminus, *q.v.*

Cōmis -e, courteous, kind, friendly, obliging, amiable, T. C.

Cōmissābundus -a -um, revelling, rioting, — *temulento agmine per Indiam incessit*, L.

Cōmissātio -ōnis, *f.* a revel, riotous feasting, C, usually begun after the cœna, and protracted till a late hour of the night.

Comissātor -ōris, *m.* one who takes part in a comissatio, a reveller, riotous feaster; *met.* — *libellus*, M, a book read at a riotous feast; — *conjurationis*, C, accomplice.

Cōmissor, 1. *dep.* to make a joyful procession with music and dancing, which was generally closed with fresh drinking; to revel, feast riotously, *comissatum ibo*, P; — *in domum Pauli*, H.

Cōmĭtas -ātis, *f.* courtesy, friendliness, obligingness, civility (*opp.* gravitas, severitas), C.

Cŏmĭtātus -us, *m.* a train, retinue, suite, escort, C; (2) in imperial times especially, the court, imperial suite, Tc; (3) a caravan, convoy, Ca; met. *tanto — virtutum*, C.

Cōmĭter, courteously, civilly, kindly, affably, C.

Comitia -orum, *n. vid.* comitium.

Cŏmĭtĭālis -e, relating to the comitia, — *dies*, — *mensis*, C, on which the comitia were held; — *homines*, P, men constantly in attendance on the comitia, and ready to sell their votes; — *morbus*, epilepsy, so called because its occurrence put a stop to the comitia, Cl; hence, *subst.* comitialis -is, *m.* one afflicted with epilepsy, Pl.

Cŏmĭtĭatus -us, *m.* the assembly of the people in the comitia, C.

Comitio, 1. to proceed to the comitium in order to sacrifice, Vr; (2) *prtcp.* *tribuni comitiati*, the military tribunes chosen in the comitia.

Cŏmĭtium -ii, *n.* an enclosed place near the Roman forum, where the Comitia Curiata were held, originally open, but roofed in during the second Punic war; (2) *pl.* comitia -orum, *n.* the assembly of the Roman people, under three distinct forms, — *centuriata*, the assembly of the Populus Romanus according to the centuries instituted by Servius Tullius, usually held in the Campus Martius; — *curiata*, a still older form of assembly, held in the Comitium, which was gradually superseded in the later ages of the republic by the Comitia Centuriata; — *tributa*, the assembly of the people in their tribes, in the forum or Campus Martius; — *habere*, to call an assembly of the people; — *consularia*, assembly for the purpose of electing a consul, and in like manner — *tribunicia*, *prætoria*.

Cŏmĭtor, 1. *dep.* (*act.* form comito, Pt. O; *pass.* comitor, C.), to join as a companion or follower, to

accompany, to follow, — *nautas fuga*, V; abs. *magna comitante caterva*, V; (2) to form a funeral procession, accompany to the grave, N. V.

Comma -ătis, *n.* (κομμα), a clause or division of a period = incisum, Q.

Commăcŭlo, 1. to spot or bespatter all over, — *manus sanguine*, V; met. — *se isto infinito ambitu*, C.

*Commădĕo, 2. to be exceedingly wet, A.Aug.

Commandūco, 1. to masticate, chew thoroughly, Pl.

Commănĭpŭlāris -is, *m.* a soldier belonging to the same maniple or company, a comrade, Tc.

*Commărītus -i, *m.* a joint husband, P.

Commeātus -us, *m.* a place of entrance and egress, a passage, P; (2) in military language, leave of absence, furlough, — *petere*, St; *sumere*, *dare*, L; *in commeatu esse*, L, to be on furlough; *quum miles ad commeatus diem non affuit*, Q, on the day at which the furlough terminated; (3) company of merchants, caravan, *Londinum copia negotiorum et commeatuum maxime celebre*, Tc; (4) convoy of provisions, food, forage, C; frequently opposed to *frumentum* as signifying every other necessary required for an army, Ca.

Commĕdĭtor, 1. *dep.* to impress deeply upon the mind, C; (2) to remind, call to remembrance by imitating, Lc.

Commĕmĭni -isse, to remember fully, to be still perfectly acquainted with, C.

Commĕmŏrābĭlis -e, worthy of remembrance, worthy of mention, memorable, P. C.

Commĕmŏrāmentum -i, *n.* A. and P. Aug. = commemoratio, *q.v.*

Commĕmŏrātio -ōnis, *f.* remembrance, mention, reminding, commemoration, C.

Commĕmŏro, 1. to call to mind, recollect, C; (2) to bring to remembrance, remind, C; (3) to mention, relate, recount, commemorate, C.

Commendābĭlis -e, commendable, praiseworthy, L.

Commendātīcius -a -um, relating to a recommendation; — *literas ad te mittere*, C, a letter of introduction.

Commendātio -ōnis, *f.* recommendation, commendation, C; (2) that which recommends, excellence, — *ingenii*, — *liberalitatis*, C.

Commendātor -ōris, *m.* one who recommends, a patron, Pl.

Commendatrix -īcis, *f.* one who recommends, C. Pl.

Commendātus -a -um (*prtcp.* commendo), recommended, commended, C; (2) esteemed, prized, valued, Pl.

Commendo, 1. to commend to the care, keeping, or protection of any one, to recommend, *Ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei*, T; met. — *nomen tuum immortalitati*, C; — *aliquid literis*, to commit to writing, C; (2) to recommend, to make agreeable, procure favour for, *nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia*, C.

Commensus -ūs, *m.* (commetior), proportion of parts, symmetry, Vitr.

Commentārĭŏlum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little memorandum-book, a short commentary, C.

Commentārĭus -ii, *m.* (commentarium -ii, *n.* C), a memorandum or note book, — *diurni*, St, a diary; (2) the title of works of a sketchy and irregular form, generally on historical subjects, such as Cæsar's notes on the Gallic and civil wars; *memorabilia*; (3) in legal language, a brief protocol, C; (4) P.Aug. a commentary, or explanatory notes.

Commentātio -ōnis, *f.* deep reflection, careful consideration, meditation, C; (2) used by Q as a translation of ἐνθύμημα; (3) a dissertation, essay, — *Aristotelis de natura animalium*, Pl.

Commentīcius -a -um, that which is the result of meditation, invented, fictitious, *nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata*, C; — *civitas Platonis*, ideal, C; — *crimen*, C, false.

Commentor, 1. *dep.* (commento, P, *prtcp. pass.* C), to consider thoroughly, reflect upon deeply, C; followed by *acc.* or *de*; (2) to discover anything by reflection, *ut cito commentatus est mendacium*, P; (3) to treat a subject in a written dissertation, C; (4) to comment upon, elucidate, explain, St.

*Commentor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, inventor, — *uvæ*, sc. Bacchus, O.

Commentum -i, *n.* a fiction, falsehood, lie, C; (2) an invention, L. St; (3) used by Q. = commentatio, as a translation of ἐνθύμημα.

Commeo, 1. to go up and down, come and go, *vulgatum erat inter Vejos Romamque nuncios commeare*, L; (2) to go to a place repeatedly, visit frequently, C.

Commercium -ii, *n.* trade, commerce, S; (2) *meton.* the right of trade, *commercium in eo agro nemini est*, C; *the object of trade, goods, Pl; the place of trade, commercial depôt, Pl; (3) intercourse, connexion, converse, — *belli*, Tc, negotiations for truce or peace; carnal intercourse, P.

Commercor, 1. *dep.* to buy together, buy up, S.

Commĕrĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. (commereor, *dep.* A.Aug), to deserve fully, C; (2) to commit a fault, — *culpam*, P.

Commētior -mensus, 4. to measure, C; (2) to measure with anything, compare, C.

Commēto, 1. to go to a place frequently, T.

Commĭgrātio -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, moving, — *siderum*, Sc.

Commĭgro, 1. to remove with all one's possessions, migrate, C.

Commīlĭtium -ii, *n.* a companionship in war, or military service, Q. Tc; (2) generally, companionship, fellowship, O.

Commīlĭto -ōnis, *m.* a companion or comrade in war, C.

Commĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a threatening, threat, C. L.

Commingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to make water on, H.

Commĭniscor -mentus, 3. *dep.* to feign, invent, — *mendacium*, P; *dolum docte* —, P; (2) to invent, discover, — *novas literas*, St.

Commĭnor, 1. *dep.* — *alicui aliquid*, to threaten anybody with anything; especially used in military language, to threaten an attack, L.

Commĭnŭo -ui -ūtum, 3. to make small, lessen, break into small pieces, crush to pieces, — *diem*, P, to divide into small portions; (2) to lessen, diminish, — *immensum argenti pondus*, H; to weaken, deprive of strength, C; *vires ingenii*, O.

Comminus (a military phrase, *opp.* eminus), hand to hand, in close combat, *nec eminus hastis nec — gladiis uteretur*, C; met. *sed hæc fuerit * * * prima orationis excursio, nunc — agamus*, C; (2) close to, near, *aspicit hirsutos — ursa Getas*, O.

Commis -is, *m.* and *f.* commi, *indcl.* — gummi, *q.v.*

Commiscĕo -scui -xtum, or -stum, 2. to mix together, to mix up, C. P; — *corpora*, C, to have carnal intercourse.

Commĭsĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* the expression or manner of a speaker which is calculated to excite pity, C.

Commĭsĕresco, 3. *to pity*, T.

Commĭsĕror, 1. *dep.* to pity, commiserate, N; (2) of a speaker, to excite pity, C.

Commissio -ōnis, *f.* a contest, or struggle for a prize, C; (2) pompous speech, or declamation, intended to display rhetorical skill, St.

Commissum -i, *n.* a crime, fault, transgression, C; in legal phrase, a forfeiture, confiscation, or the property confiscated, St; (2) that which is committed or entrusted to another, a secret, Jv. H.

Commissūra -æ, *f.* a joining together, connection, joint, knot, — *funis*, A.Aug; — *molles digitorum*, C; *met.* connexion of a speech, the thread of a discourse, Q.

*Commitigo, 1. to make soft, — *caput*, T.

Committo -misi -missum, 3. to unite, connect, combine many things into one; followed by *inter. se*, Q. L; by *cum*, *costæ committuntur cum osse pectoris*, Cl, by *dat* O, (2) to institute a contest between men or animals, or to bring them together for comparison, *pugiles Latinos committere cum Græcis solebat*, St; — *prælium, certamen, bellum*, to give, offer, begin battle, L; — *ludos*, C, to celebrate games; (3) to commit an unlawful action, a crime, — *tantum facinus*, C, — *majus delictum*, Ca; — *contra legem, in legem*, C; followed by *ut*, *nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit*, C, — *multam, pœnam*, to act so as to incur a punishment, or penalty, C; (4) to commit, entrust to the care of a person, — *aliquid alicui*, C; met. — *semina sulcis*, V, *literis committere*, C, to trust to writing, prov. — *ovem lupo*, T. (*conf* Grk. καταλείπειν ὄϊν ἐν λυκοισι); — *aliquid in aliquid*, L; *ut tergum meum tuam in fidem committam*, T

Commixtūra -æ, *f.* a mixture, mixing, A Aug.

Commŏde, rightly, properly, fitly, appropriately, — *dicere, facere*, C; *saltare*, N; in medicine, — *facere*, to do good, have a good effect, Cl, (2) conveniently, suitably, C, (3) in a friendly manner, kindly, pleasantly, P; (4) at a convenient time, seasonably, P. C; (5) * just, *emerseram — ex Antiati*, C, I had just emerged.

Commŏdĭtas -ātis, *f.* aptness of size, proportion, — *membrorum*, St, of discourse, appropriate expression, C, (2) * free motion, litheness, — *corporis*, C, (3) fitness, pleasantness, convenience, advantageousness, C; (4) of persons, complaisance, obligingness, P.

Commŏdo, at the right time, opportunely, P, (2) = *commodo suo*, at one's own convenience, Sc.

Commŏdo, 1. to make fit, adapt, accommodate, P; (2) — *aliquid alicui*, to give, grant, allow to the use or advantage of another person, *vires suas aliis*, L; — *tenuem partis peccatis*, Tc, — *aurem patientem cultui æ*, H; (3) — *alicui*, — *aliquā re*, to accommodate, be of service to, *ut omnibus rebus ei commodes*, C.

Commŏdŭle, according to convenience, P.

*Commŏdŭlum, P. = commodule, *q.v.*

Commŏdum, at the right time, opportunely, *ecce autem — aperitur foris*, P., (2) just, exactly, *id cum hoc agebam commodum*, T; often used with *postquam* or *quum* in the corresponding clause of the sentence.

Commŏdum -i, *n.* convenience, *nostro commodo*, at our convenience, C; *commodo tuo*, C; *per commodum*, L; *ex commodo*, Sc, conveniently, (2) use, advantage, convenience, *pl. commoda vitæ*, Lc, the conveniences of life; — *pacis*, C; (3) especially pay or salary for services rendered to the state, — *emeritæ militiæ*, St, favour, privilege, St, used adverbially, commodo, or per commodum = without detriment, *quod commodo reipublicæ facere possis*, C, (4) that which is lent, a loan, deposit, C.

Commŏdus -a -um, perfect, complete, proper, due, fit, — *talentum argenti*, P, a whole talent, — *statura*, P, lofty; (2) appropriate, convenient, fit, favourable, friendly, *nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho*, V; *id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim*, C; *commodum est*, it pleases, is agreeable, P. C, (3) of persons, friendly, obliging, useful, *mihi — um*, H.

Commōlĭor, 4. *dep.* to set in motion, — *fulmina*, Lc.

Commŏlo -ui -itum, 3. to grind or crush thoroughly, Co.

Commŏnĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to remind, warn, earnestly advise, *quemque beneficii sui*, S.

Commŏnĕo -ui -itum, 2 to remind, warn, advise, — *aliquem*, C; *aliquem de aliquā re*, C; *aliquem alicujus rei*, C; *aliquem aliquid*, P, *me commonet ut servem fidem*, T; *commoneo ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat*, Cl.

Commŏnĭtio -ōnis, *f.* an earnest reminding, Q.

Commonstro, 1. to show fully and distinctly, P. C.

Commŏrātio -ōnis, *f.* a delaying, loitering, lingering, C, as a rhetorical phrase, the dwelling for some time on one point, C.

Commordĕo -orsum, 2. to bite violently, Sc.

Commŏrior -mortuus, 3 *dep.* to die together with, L; "Commorientes," the title of a lost comedy by Plautus, founded on the Συναποθνήσκοντες of Diphilus.

Commŏror, 1. *dep.* to delay, linger, make a stay in any place, sojourn, tarry, remain, — *Romæ*, C; *ad Helorum*, C; *apud aliquem*, C, met *consilium tuum diutius in armis civilibus commorandi*, C, (2) used by P. *act.* to detain, retard.

*Commortālis -e, mortal, Co.

Commōsis -is, *f.* (κόμμωσις), a gummy substance, from which honey is elaborated by bees, Pl.

Commōtio -ōnis, *f* a movement, commotion, P Aug; (2) an emotion, excitement, — *animi*, C.

*Commōtiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a slight indisposition, C.

*Commotus -ūs, *m* a motion, movement, Vr.

Commōtus -a -um (*partcp* commoveo), tottering, insecure, unsteady, — *æs alienum*, Tc, (2) moved in mind, excited, C

Commŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 3 to move entirely, violently, to shake, to move from a place, *se ex eo loco*, C, — *castra ex eo loco*, L, to cause the army to advance, — *sacra*, V, to take down for actual use the statues of the gods and the sacred utensils; — *nummum*, C, to employ in commerce; (2) to shake or agitate without change of place, *magni commōrunt æquora venti*, Lc; (3) met. *quæ commoveri non possunt*, C, which cannot be refuted or gainsaid; conf. *cornua commovere disputationis tuæ*, C, to shake either in mind or body, *commotus mente*, Pl; and abs. *commotus*, H, mad, to excite, move in resolution or feelings, *commota vehementi metu mens*, Lc, hence, to produce, be the exciting cause of, — *tumultum aut bellum*, C; — *miserationem*, Q

Commūnĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* a communicating, communication, imparting, — *consilii*, C; (2) a rhetorical figure = ἀνακοίνωσις, in which the speaker turns to his audience, making them, as it were, participators in the inquiry, C. Q.

Commūnĭco, 1. to share, divide with, communicate, impart to; very frequently used of verbal communications, — *aliquid cum aliquo*, C; *inter aliquos*, C; *alicui*, Ca; *aliquem aliquā re*, P; (2) of inanimate objects, — *aliquid cum aliquā re*, Ca; to unite in equal proportions; (3) to share with, to receive a share of, — *aliquid cum aliquo*, P. C.

Commūnĭo -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to fortify thoroughly on all sides, — *castella*, Ca.

Commūnĭo -ōnis, *f.* communion, common property, possession, *inter quos est — legis, inter eos — juris est*, C

Commūnis -e, common, general, universal, public (*opp.* proprius = individual, private), *quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium*, Q; *vitium — omnium est*, T; — *locus*, P, euphonistically = Hades; used also by Sc. for a brothel; — *loca*, C, public places; — *loci*, C, philosophical or rhetorical commonplaces; hence, *subst.* commune -is, *n.* the community, the state, commonwealth, *in commune* = (*a*) for the public good, for common use, — *metuere*, P; — *consulere*, T; (*b*) in general, Q; (2) of persons, affable, condescending, C; (3) in rhetorical language, — *exordium*, C, which might be used on either side of a question; — *verbum*, having both an active and a passive signification, — *genus*, common gender; — *syllaba*, doubtful in quantity (anceps).

Commūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* community, common quality, fellowship, C; — *nulla cum deo homini*, C; — *et conjunctio humana*, C; (2) condescension, affability, N.

Commūnĭter, in common with others, conjointly, C.

*Commūnĭtus, Vr. = communiter, *q.v.*

Commurmŭro 1. to murmur with, C.

Commūtābĭlis -e, changeable, — *vitæ ratio*, C; — *exordium*, such as could be easily adapted to a speech on the other side of the question, C.

Commūtāte, in a changed manner, C.

Commūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a change, alteration, — *temporum*, C; (2) in rhetoric, a figure of speech = ἀντιμεταβολή, Q.

*Commūtātus -us, *m.* a change, alteration, Lc.

Commūto, 1. to change, alter entirely; *se* —, to spoil, used of fruits, Vr; met. *nihil commutantur animo*, C, they do not at all change their opinion; (2) to exchange, barter, *vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam et tu meam*, P; to exchange words, converse, — *unum verbum tecum*, T.

Cōmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to arrange, adorn, take care of; especially of the hair, to comb, plait, and adorn the hair, *longas compta puella comas*, O; met. *colus compta*, Pl, filled with wool; to adorn, *Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem*, P.Aug; often used by Q. of the ornaments of style.

Cŏmo, 1. to be provided with hair, hairy, P.Aug; except in the forms comans and comatus, *q. v.*

Cōmœdĭa -æ, *f.* (κωμῳδία), a comedy, T.

*Cōmœdĭce, as in a comedy, comically, P.

Cōmœdus -a -um (κωμῳδός), relating to a comedy, comic; — *natio*, Jv; *subst.* comœdus -i, *m.* C, a comic actor.

Cŏmōsus -a -um, hairy, Ph.

Compăciscor (pecĭscor), -pactus, or -pectus, 3. *dep.* to conclude an agreement, make a compact with any one, P.

Compactĭlis -e, joined, or tightly fitted together, — *trabes*, Vt; (2) of bodily frame, thickset, compact, Pl.

Compactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting or joining together, — *membrorum*, C; (2) that which is put together, the structure, Vt.

Compactum -i, *n.* a compact, agreement, *compacto*, C; *de compacto*, Pl; *ex compacto*, St, according to agreement.

*Compactūra -æ, *f.* a joining together, a joint, Vt.

Compactus -a -um (*partcp.* compingo), thickset, compressed, compact, Pl.

Compāges -is, *f.* a joining together, joint, connexion, O; met. *dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis*, C.

Compāgo -ĭnis, *f.* O. Cl. = compages, *q.v.*

Compar -ăris, like, similar, Lc. L; hence, compar -ăris, *c.* a companion, equal, consort, P. H; especially one of a couple united by affection, spouse, husband, wife, Ct. O; (2) a figure of speech, by which the various clauses of the sentence are constructed of an equal number of syllables, C.

Compărābĭlis -e, capable of comparison, comparable, C.

Compărāte, in comparison, by comparison, C.

Compărātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a comparing, comparison, — *orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis*, C; a struggle of emulation, St; relation, C; and also used by C as a translation of ἀναλογία; an agreement, contract, L; in grammatical language, comparison, and in Q, the comparative.

Compărātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preparing, preparation, — *novi belli*, C; — *veneni*, L; (2) a procuring, acquiring, acquisition, — *criminis*, C, *i. e.* of all evidence necessary for an accusation.

Compărātīvus -a -um, relating to comparison, containing a comparison, comparative, C.

*Compărātus -ūs, *m.* relation, proportion, Vt.

Compareo -rsi, 3. to scrape together by parsimony, T.

Compārĕo -ui, 2. to appear fully, be visible, C; *repente comparuit incolumis*, St; *ratio comparet*, P, the account agrees, is correct.

Compăro, 1. to prepare, get ready, provide, furnish, — *convivium magnifice et ornate*, C; — *se*, C, to make one's self ready; — *invidias alicui*, C; often used, especially in the form comparatum est, to express the institutions and customs of society, *more majorum comparatum est*, C; (2) to procure, buy, provide, — *aurum et vestem et alia, quæ opus sunt*, T; — *laudes artibus*, C.

Compăro, 1. to form into pairs, to unite in pairs, — *labella cum labellis*, P; (2) to bring together for a contest, to match, *velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces*, L; (3) to compare, *et se mihi comparet Ajax?* O; *homo similitudines comparat*, C; to consider by comparison, *id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo*, A.Aug; (4) — *inter se*, of colleagues in an office, to agree in the division of their duties, L.

Compasco -āvi -astum, 3. to feed or graze together, C; to graze, Vr; to eat off, —*pabulum*, Vr.

Compascŭus -a -um, relating to common pasturage, C.

Compĕdĭo, 4, to fetter, P.

Compellātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an addressing by name, earnest accosting, C.

Compello, 1. to address, accost, call by name, — *aliquem voce*, V; (2) to address with blame and reproach, chide, rebuke, H. L; in law, to accuse before a court of justice, C.

Compello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to drive to one place, collect, *pecus totius provinciæ*, C; — *nares in portum*, Ca; — *adversarios intra mœnia*, N; (2) to force or impel a person to an action, to compel, — *aliquem ad bellum*, O; — *in eundem metum*, L; *senem compuli, mihi omnia ut crederet*, P.

Compendiārĭus -a -um, short, brief, compendious, C; *subst.* compendiaria -æ, *f.* (*sc.* via), Vr; compendiarium -i, *n.* (*sc.* iter), Sc, a short way, short cut.

Compendĭōsus -a -um, advantageous, profitable, Co; (2) brief, compendious, P.Aug.

Compendĭum -ii, *n.* sparingness, parsimony, and thence, gain, profit, advantage (*opp.* dispendium), C; *aliquid ponere, coaddere ad compendium*, P; (2) shortness, abbreviation, *verba conferre ad compendium*, to be brief in speech; *compendium viæ*, or *abs.* a short way, a short cut, Tc.

*Compendo, 3. to weigh together, Vr.

Compensātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a balancing of an account; met. *quod ita multa sunt incommoda in vita, ut ea sapientes compensatione leniant*, C, *i. e.* by considering the advantages as a compensation.

Compenso, 1. to weigh together, to reckon one thing against another, to balance, — *lætitiam cum doloribus*, C; *summi labores nostri magnâ compensati gloriâ*, C; (2) to shorten, — *longum iter*, Sc.

Compĕrendĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting off a trial to the third day or later, Sc. Pl.

Compĕrendĭnātus -ūs, *m.* C. = comperendinatio, *q.v.*

Compĕrendĭno, 1. to adjourn a case to the third day, — *reum*, C.

Compĕrĭo -pĕri -pertum, 4. to find out, discover, have certain information of, C; *compertum habeo, compertum mihi est*, C, I know certainly; *pro comperto*, St, *pro compertâ re*, L, for certain.

Compernis -e, knock-kneed, P.

Compes -ĕdis, *f.* a fetter or foot-shackle, generally found in the *pl.*; (2) a ring of gold or silver, worn round the ankle as an ornament; also in Pl. a silver necklace.

Compesco -ui, 3. to hold in, restrain, check, curb, — *equum angustis habenis*, Tb; — *seditionem exercitus verbo uno*, Tc; *compesce in illum dicere injuste*, P, cease to speak unjustly against him.

Compĕtītor -ōris, *m.* a competitor, C.

Compĕtītrix -īcis, *f.* a female competitor, C.

Compĕto -īvi or -ii -ītum, 3. to strive after anything in common with others, to compete, P.Aug; (2) to come together, to meet, *si cacumina in unum competunt*, Co; (3) to agree, coincide in point of time, *cum Othonis exitu competisse*, Tc; to agree with, correspond to, *tanto animo nequaquam*

corpus aut habitus competat, St; (4) to be equal to, to avail, be competent, *competere neque oculis neque auribus satis*, To, (5) to belong to, Q

*Compilatĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pillaging or plundering from all sides, hence, jestingly used by C in the sense of compilation.

Compīlo, 1. to plunder, rob from all sides, C.

Compingo -pēgi -pactum, 3 to unite many separate parts into a whole, to put together, construct, — *ædificia*, Sc, (2) to shut in forcibly, hide, confine, — *aliquem in carcerem*, P; —*se in Appuliam*, C.

Compĭtālĭcĭus -a -um, relating to the Compitalia, — *dies*, C; — *ludi*, C.

Compĭtālis -e, relating, or belonging, to cross roads, — *Lares*, St, the deities who presided over cross roads; (2) *subst* Compitalia -ium, *n* the festival in honour of these deities, celebrated on the cross roads on a day appointed by the prætor, shortly after the Saturnalia, C

Compĭtum -i, *n.* a place where two or more roads intersect, C.

Complăcĕo -ui or -ĭtus -sum, 2 to please several persons at once, T Co, (2) to please exceedingly, *hæc Veneri complacuerunt*, P.

*Complanātĭo -ōnis, *f* a levelling, hence, ruins, rubbish, Sc.

Complano, 1. to level, — *montium juga*, St; (2) met. — *aspera*, to make endurable, Sc.

Complector -xus, 3. *dep* (complecti, *pass* in C), to embrace, encircle, surround, encompass, *medium mulierem complectitur*, T, *me arctior somnus complexus est*, C; (2) *met* to understand as a whole, comprehend, *quod nullo sensu percipi potest cogitatione tantum et mente complectimur*, C; to express as a whole, fully include in discourse, *nullo modo possum omnia istius facta . . . . oratione complecti*, C, hence, in philosophical language, to draw a conclusion, (3) to embrace lovingly, love, prize, cherish, — *hunc omni tuā comitate*, C, (4) to take possession of, to master, C.

Complĕmentum -i, *n.* that which completes or fills up, in the mathematical sense, a complement, C

Complĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2 to fill up, — *fossas sarmentis et virgultis*, Ca; —*paginam*, C, in military phrase, to complete the number of an army, fleet, etc. — *classem Romanam sociis navalibus*, L, (2) *met.* to fill the air with shout, clamour, etc , — *omnia clamoribus*, Lc, — *nemus timendā voce*, H; to provide fully, — *exercitum omni copiā*, Ca, to inspire a feeling or sentiment, — *reliquos bonā spe*, Ca; — *omnia luctu*, S, to complete, finish, *his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit*, Ca, — *summum promissi*, to fulfil, C, also of time, *CIII complerit annos*, C.

Complētus -a -um (*ptcp* compleo), full, — *alveus Tiberis ruderibus*, St, (2) perfect, complete, C.

Complexĭo -ōnis, *f.* a close connexion, C, (2) of discourse, — *brevis totius negotii*, C, a short summary of the whole matter, — *verborum*, or *abs* a period, sentence, C; also a rhetorical figure in which a return is made to words previously used, C; in logic, the conclusion of a syllogism, C, a dilemma, C; in grammar, the contraction of two syllables into one, συναίρεσις, Q

Complexus -ūs, *m.* an embrace, encompassing, surrounding, enclosing, *complexu matris avellere natam*, Ct; *Æther omnia sic avido complexu cetera sepsit*, Lc, occasionally used of a hostile grasp, *si in Cæsaris complexum venire posset*, Ca, *meton* for the beloved, or embraced object, C, (2) *met* connexion of discourse, — *sermonis*, Q, (3) a loving embrace, love, affection, C.

Complĭco -āvi -atum (-ui -ĭtum), 1 to fold together, fold up, — *epistolam*, C, met. *complicata notio*, C, confused, intricate.

Complōdo -si -sum, 3. — *manus*, to clap the hands as a token of applause, Q

Complōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a common lamentation, a general weeping and bewailing, L.

Complōrātus -ūs, *m* L. = comploratio, *q v.*

Complōro, 1. to bewail or weep in company, to lament loudly and violently, L

Complŭo -ūtum, 3. to rain, *qua compluebat, compluvium*, Vr.

Complures -ium, *m* and *f.* compluria -ium, *n.* many, very many, a great many, C

Compluries, compluriens, many times, frequently, A.Aug.

Compluscŭli -æ -a, *dim.* tolerably many, a pretty large number, P. T.

Complŭvĭātus -a -um, resembling a compluvium in its rectangular shape, Vi.

Complŭvĭum -ii, *n.* the quadrangular roofless space in the centre of a Roman house, through which the water collected on the roofs found its way to the impluvium below, (2) *meton* a quadrangular frame to which vines were bound, Co.

Compōno -pŏsui -sĭtum, 3 to put, place, lay, bring, any number of detached articles together, *in quo loco erant ea composita*, C, (2) to unite into a whole, to join together, compose, *genus hominum compositum ex animā et corpore est*, S, to compose in the sense of authorship, — *librum*, C, — *commentarios*, Q, — *carmina*, H; to invent that which is not true, — *mendacia*, P, — *verba et fraudes*, Pt; to agree, settle, *ceteri proditores ea, quæ composita erant, expectabant*, L, hence, *ex composito*, L, *composito*, T, according to agreement; (3) to put in order, arrange, compose, — *capillum*, C, — *togam*, H; — *rempublicam*, C; — *se*, V, to lie down to sleep, or to eat, — *defessa membra*, V; to arrange with a view to preservation, to lay by, *hæc verno tempore componuntur*, Co; *poet* to adorn or arrange a corpse for burial, to bury, — *mea ossa*, Pt; — *ad aliquid, in aliquid, alicui rei*, Q Tc, to arrange for a particular purpose, to adjust to, *met.* to soothe, compose, adjust a quarrel, allay, appease, — *controversias regum*, Ca, *tantas — lites*, V, — *seditionem civilem*, St, (4) to bring together as rivals, to match, *sæpe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur*, Q, hence, to compare, *si parva licet componere magnis*, V; *audes cladi — nostræ, Nympha, tuam?* O

*Compŏrtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying or bringing together, Vt

Comporto, 1. to carry, bring together, collect, — *frumentum ex Asiā*, Ca, — *arma in locum*, C

Compos -ŏtis, having the mastery or control of, possessed of, sharer in, — *animi*, T, — *mentis*, C, in full possession of mental faculties, — *voti*, one whose wish is fulfilled, H; — *culpæ*, P, — *sceleris*, Q.

Compŏsĭte, well-arranged, artfully, orderly, — *et apte dicere*, C

Compŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a connecting, putting together, arranging, composing, — *membrorum*, C, in medicine, a mixture, compound, Cl, *met.* authorship, composition, C; the connexion of words in a sentence, C, the laying by to preserve, storing up, — *rerum auctumnalium*, Co, peaceful settlement, agreement, *pacis, compositionis auctor esse non destiti*, C, a pairing, or matching, — *gladiatorum*, C.

Compŏsĭtor -ōris, *m* an arranger, adjuster, C.

Compŏsĭtūra -æ, *f.* a connexion, joining, A Aug; (2) a joint, Lc.

Compŏsĭtus -a -um, compound, composite (*opp* simplex), — *verba*, — *voces*, Q, (2) invented, false, — *crimen*, C, (3) well-arranged, full of art, carefully disposed, *compositior ordine pugna fuit*, L, — *orator*, C, fit for, adapted to, *compositus ad carmen*, Q, fit for the purposes of poetry, (4) composed, quiet, passionless, sedate, Q

Compŏtātĭo -ōnis, *f* a drinking party, used by C as a translation of συμπόσιον

Compŏtĭo, 4 to make partaker of, P, also passively, to become partaker of P.

Compōtor -ōris, *m.* a drinking companion, C.

Compōtrix -īcis, *f.* a female drinking companion, T.

Compransor -ōris, *m.* a dinner companion, boon comrade, C.

Comprĕcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* supplication of a deity, L.

Comprĕcor, 1. *dep.* to beseech the divinity with all the usual ceremonies, to pray to, supplicate, P. T. Ct.

Comprĕhendo -di -sum, 3. (comprendo), to seize, lay hold of with both hands, *quid opus est manibus si nihil comprehendendum est?* C; — *ignem*, to catch fire; conf. *ignis robora comprendit*, V; *avidis comprenditur ignibus agger*, O; to attack, lay hold of in a hostile manner, seize, capture, — *tam capitalem hostem*, C; of disease, *comprehensus morbo toto corpore*, P.Aug; to apprehend while in the commission of a crime, Ct; hence, to discover or reveal a crime, — *nefandum adulterium*, C; of plants, to take root, Vr. Co; of a female animal, to conceive, Co; of a place, to enclose, comprehend, P.Aug; (2) *met.* to perceive by the sense of sight, P.Aug; more frequently to understand, comprehend, conceive, *opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis*, C; to relate, express, tell in words or writing, *breviter comprehensa sententia*, C; *ne plura consecter, comprehendam brevi*, C; poet. *aliquid numero* —, to count, express in numbers, V. O; (3) to embrace with kindness, treat kindly, — *adolescentem humanitate tuā*, C.

Comprĕhensĭbĭlis -e, that which can be comprehended, comprehensible, C.

Comprĕhensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a seizing with the hands, laying hold of, C; (2) a hostile seizing, apprehending, — *sontium*, C; (3) a perceiving, comprehending, comprehension, C; (4) a period, sentence, C.

Comprendo = comprehendo, *q.v.*

Compresse, briefly, concisely, succinctly, C.

Compressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pressing together, compression, Vt; embrace, P; compression of style, conciseness, C.

Compressus -a -um (*prtcp.* comprimo), compressed, *i.e.* narrow, tight, Cl.

Compressus -ūs, *m.* a pressing together, pressure, compression, C; (2) embrace, carnal intercourse, C.

Comprĭmo -essi -essum, 3. to press, squeeze together, compress, *quum digitos compresserat et pugnum fecerat*, C; — *ordines*, L, to close the ranks; — *mulierem*, P. T, to have intercourse with; prov. *compressis manibus sedere*, L, to sit with folded hands, idle; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *animam*, to hold one's breath; — *manum*, T, to hold one's hand; — *linguam alicui*, P, to reduce to silence; — *alvum*, Cl, to restrain a looseness; (3) *met.* to hinder, hold in, restrain, put down, — *conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis*, C; — *seditionem*, L; (4) to hold back, conceal, suppress, C.

*Comprŏbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* approval, C.

*Comprŏbātor -ōris, *m.* one who approves, C.

Comprŏbo, 1. to approve fully, C, — *orationem omnium assensu*, L; to acknowledge, own as right and true, — *numen deorum*, C; (2) to confirm, make good, testify, *patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit*, C.

Comprōmissum -i, *n.* a reciprocal promise, compromise, C.

Comprōmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to agree to refer a cause to arbitration, to compromise, C.

Comptus -a -um, ornamented, adorned, — *oratio*, C.

Comptus -ūs, *m.* head-dress, well dressed and ornamented hair, Lc.

Compungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to prick, puncture on all sides, Ph; met. *ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus*, C.

*Compurgo, 1. to cleanse thoroughly, Pl.

Compŭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reckoning, computation, calculation, Sc. Q; (2) especially the reckoning of the avaricious, parsimony, Sc.

Compŭtātor -ōris, *m.* a reckoner, calculator, Sc.

Compŭto, 1. to reckon together, calculate, compute, — *rationem digitis*, P; — *annos quibus viximus*, Q; met. *facies tua computat annos*, Jv, shows thine age.

Compŭtesco -trui, 3. to putrify thoroughly, Lc. Pl.

Comtus, comte, etc. = comptus, compte, etc. *q.v.*

Cōnāmen -ĭnis, *n.* an effort, endeavour, Lc. O.

*Cōnāmentum -i, *n.* an instrument for getting up a plant, Pl.

Cōnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an undertaking, effort, Sc.

Cōnāta -ōrum, *n.* (*prtcp.* conor), an undertaking, hazard, Ca.

Cōnātus -ūs, *m.* an attempt, effort, undertaking, *non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus*, C; *compressi tuos nefarios conatus*, C; (2) * a natural impulse, inclination, *beluæ conatum habent ad naturales pastus capessendos*, C.

Concăco, 1. to defile all over, Ph.

Concædes -ium, *f.* a barricade to impede the enemy's advance, made of trees cut for the purpose, Tc.

Concălĕfăcĭo -feci -factum, 3. to warm thoroughly, C.

*Concalefactōrius -a -um, causing warmth, heating, — *vis*, Pl.

Concălĕo, 2. to be warm through and through, P.

Concălesco -lui, 3. to become thoroughly warm, C; (2) to be hot, or glow with love, T.

Concallesco -ui, 3. to have the skin of the hands become callous by labour, hence *met.* to become practised, well versed, C; (2) to become dull, hard, C.

Concămĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a vaulting, vault, arch, Vt.

Concămĕro, 1. to vault, arch over, St. Pl.

Concastīgo, 1. to punish, chastise severely, P.

Concăvo, 1. to hollow out, make hollow, or concave, Co. O.

Concăvus -a -um, hollow, vaulted, arched, concave, — *cymbala*, Lc; — *altitudines speluncarum*, C; — *aqua*, welling up, O.

Concēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. originally an emphatic form of cedo; hence, to go away, depart, *concedite atque abscedite*, P; and used by Tacitus, — *vitā*; and *abs.* to die; (2) — *alicui*, to yield, give way, give place, concede, *de Casina certum est, concedere homini nato nemini*, P; — *naturæ*, S, to die; to give precedence to, — *majestati ejus viri*, L; to yield to the will, or entreaties of another, *concessit senatus postulationi tuæ*, C; (3) — *aliquid alicui*, to concede, allow, grant, resign, give up, *hoc concedite pudori meo*, C; — *ludum tempestivum pueris*, H; — *peccata alicui*, Ca, to forgive; const. also with *inf.* or *ut*; (4) to betake one's self, or to go to a place, *ad januam concessero*, P; — *ad dexteram*, T; — *in hiberna*, L; met. — *in aliquid*; to agree, consent to, resign one's self to, *victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere*, S.

Concĕlĕbro, 1. to visit a place often, or in large companies, Lc; (2) of any occupation, to pursue eagerly, assiduously, — *studia per otium*, C; (3) *suavi cantu concelebra plateam hymenæo*, P, fill, cause to resound; (4) to celebrate a festivity, — *diem natalem*, P; (5) to praise, extol, celebrate, Tb; (6) to make known, widely publish, Ca.

Concentĭo -ōnis, *f.* a singing together, harmony, C.

Concentŭrĭo, 1. to collect in centuries; hence, to collect, assemble, P.

Concentus -ūs, *m.* a singing together, harmony, C; (2) the applause of the audience in the theatre,

Pl; (3) agreement, harmony of opinion, unity, concord, C.

Conceptacŭlum -i, *n.* a receptacle, Pl.

Conceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a comprehending; hence, that which is comprehended or contained, Vt; (2) the reception of seed, conception, C; (3) the drawing up of legal forms, C.

Conceptīvus -a -um, — *feriæ*, festivals such as the Compitalia (*q.v.*), which took place not at an invariable period, but on a day yearly appointed by the priest or magistrate, Vr.

Conceptus -ūs, *m.* a collecting, gathering up, Pl; hence that which is collected or gathered up, Sc; (2) a laying hold of, catching; *ex conceptu camini*, St, by taking fire from, a conceiving, conception of seed, C; that which is conceived, the fœtus, St.

Concerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear in pieces, C.

Concertatĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dispute in words, contest, strife, C.

*Concertatīvus -a -um, relating to a dispute, — *accusatio*, Q, a cross indictment.

*Concertātor -ōris, *m.* a rival, competitor, Tc.

*Concertātōrius -a -um, relating to a contest in words, C.

Concerto, 1. to strive eagerly and emulously, P. Ca; (2) used by C especially of strife or dispute in words, *nunquam accidit ut cum eo verbo uno concertarim*, C.

*Concessātĭo -ōnis, *f.* delay, postponement, Co.

Concessĭo -ōnis, *f.* a yielding, giving way, granting, concession, — *agrorum*, C; in rhetoric, a confession of crime, a concession of a point in dispute, C.

Concesso, 1. to cease, leave off, *numquam concessavimus lavari*, P.

Concha -æ, *f.* (κόγχη), a muscle, oyster, or other shell, P. C; especially the shell in which pearls are found, Pl; and *meton.* the pearl, Tb. Pt; a snail shell, Co; (2) *meton.* objects resembling these shells in shape, the conch or horn of Triton, O; a salt-cellar, H; a vase for unguents, H. Jv.

*Conchatus -a -um, shaped like a muscle shell, Pl.

*Conchĕus -a -um, relating to a muscle shell, — *bacca*, V, a pearl.

Conchis -is, *f.* (κόγχος), a kind of bean eaten with its shell or pod, M. Jv.

Conchīta -æ, *m.* (κογχίτης), a muscle gatherer, P.

Conchŭla -æ, *f.* a little muscle, Cl.

Conchȳliātus -a -um, purple, — *peristromata*, C; (2) clad in purple, Sc.

Conchȳlium -ii, *n.* (κογχύλιον), a muscle, or generally shell fish, C. Pl; an oyster, C; (2) *meton.* the purple colour prepared by the ancients from a species of shell-fish, C; also purple garments, Q.

Concĭdo -ĭdi, 3. to fall down together, to fall in, *vel concidat omne cœlum*, C; *ut quondam cava concidat pinus*, V; to fall lifeless, fall in battle, L; to fall, or be slain in sacrifice, Lc; (2) *met.* to fall, be ruined, perish, go down, *concidunt venti*, H, the winds subside; *concidit animus*, C, his courage fails.

Concīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. to cut up, cut in pieces, cut down, — *nervos*, C; met. — *aliquem virgis*, C; *pugnis*, Jv, to thrash soundly; to cut down, slay in battle, Ca; (2) of discourse, to cut up, mangle, and thus deprive of all force, C; (3) to destroy, annihilate, — *Antonium decretis vestris*, C; — *omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis*, C.

Concĭĕo -cīvi -cĭtum, 2. (concio -itum, 4. Tc. Lc), to call or bring together, collect with excitement, — *multitudinem ad se*, L; *nunc detinenda, nunc concienda plebs*, L; of inanimate objects, to move violently, *mors concita ob cruciatus*, Pl, hastened; (2) *met.* to stir up, excite, — *hostem, accusatorem*, Tc; *Thyias concita pulso tympano*, H; — *hanc iram*, T; — *seditionem*, Tc.

Concĭlĭābulum -i, *n.* a place of public assembly, market place, L; — *damni*, or *abs.* P, a brothel.

Concĭlĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a uniting, conjoining, *communem totius generis hominum* —, C; (2) a uniting in opinion, conciliating of favour and good will, conciliation, C; and hence, the conversion of the audience to a speaker's opinion, C; inclination, desire, *prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam*, C; (3) a procuring, acquiring, — *gratiæ*, C.

Concĭlĭātor -ōris, *m.* one who prepares, procures, makes ready, — *nuptiarum*, N, a match-maker; — *capturæ piscium*, Pl, a decoy.

*Concĭlĭātrīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* one who conciliates favour, recommends, C.

Concĭlĭātrix -īcis, *f.* one who unites or recommends, a match-maker, procuress, bawd, C; (2) one who causes, promotes, brings about, *oratio — conciliatrix humanæ societatis.*

Concĭlĭātūra -æ, *f.* the office of a procurer, — *exercere*, Sc.

Concĭlĭātus -a -um (*prtcp.* concilio), — *alicui*, beloved by, dear to, L; (2) inclined, devoted to, Q.

Concĭlĭātus -ūs, *m.* the union, connexion of atoms, Lc.

Concĭlĭo, 1. to bring together, unite, connect, *corpora conciliantur*, Lc; — *vestimentum*, Vr, to full; (2) to unite in disposition, win over, *legiones sibi pecuniā* —, C; — *animos plebis*, L; to recommend, make acceptable, *dictis artes conciliare suas*, O; (3) — *aliquid alicui*, to procure, prepare, provide, furnish; used = to procure, in the bad sense, P, *existimabatur Servilia filiam suam Cæsari conciliare*, St; to procure by buying, to purchase, P; to bring about, cause, conciliate, *inter se atque vos affinitatem ut conciliarem et gratiam*, P; — *amicitiam cum aliquo*, C; — *nuptias*, N.

Concĭlĭum -ii, *n.* a union, connexion, — *genitali arceri*, Lc; (2) a coming together, assembling, — *Camenarum cum Egeria*, L; an assembly, — *pastorum*, C; an assembly for purposes of consultation, a council, *quid in consilio consuluistis?* P; — *habere*, P; — *convocare*, Ca; — *dimittere*, C; — *populi*, L = comitia centuriata; — *plebis*, L. = comitia tributa.

Concinnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preparing, making ready, A.Aug.

Concinnātor -ōris, *m.* an arranger, — *capitum et capillorum*, Co, hairdresser.

Concinne, elegantly, neatly, — *et lepide vestita*, P; elaborately, finely, — *dicere*, C.

Concinnĭtas -ātis, *f.* careful and elaborate connexion — *colorum*, P.Aug, harmony; (2) elaborate artful construction of sentences, elegance and harmony of style, C.

*Concinnĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* C. = concinnitas, *q.v.*

Concinno, 1. to put or fit together carefully and artfully, to arrange, C; (2) to cause, produce, *concinnat hiatum vis venti*, Lc; frequently used by P when followed by an *adj.* = reddere, *qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis*, P.

Concinnus -a -um, that which pleases on account of the harmony and proportion of its parts, elegant, neat, *sat edepol concinna est virgo facie*, P; of discourse, tasteful, ornate, — *oratio*, C; (2) — *alicui* = commodus, fit for, appropriate to, Lc; — *amicus*, H, pleasing to.

Concĭno -cĭnŭi -centum, 3. to sing in chorus, play instruments in concert, *concinunt tubæ*, L; *met.* to agree, be in harmony, *omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus*, C; (2) to celebrate in concert, — *Cæsarem*, H; — *laudes Jovi*, Tb; (3) to prophesy, *concinit avis omen*, Pt.

Concĭo, 4. = concieo, *q.v.*

Concĭo -ōnis, *f.* an assembly of the people, a public meeting, — *vocare*, S; — *advocare*, C; *populum in — advocare*, L; *in — convocare*, C; *ad — convocare*, St; — *dimittere*, L; (2) *meton.* a speech made at such an assembly, *legi — tuam*, C; *funebris*, Q; (3) the platform from which the speeches were made, *in — ascendere*, C.

Concĭōnabundus -a -um, haranguing, speaking in public, L.

Concĭōnālis -e, relating to a public meeting, assembly, C.

Concĭōnārĭus -a -um, C. = concionalis, *q.v.*

*Concĭōnātor -ōris, *m.* a popular orator, demagogue, C.

Concĭōnor, 1. *dep.* to form, compose an assembly, L; (2) to speak in public before an assembly, — *apud milites*, Ca; — *superiore e loco*, C; also to proclaim publicly, speak with a loud voice, C.

Concĭpĭlo, 1. to seize, lay hold of, P.

Concĭpĭo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take together, hold together, — *nuces sesquimodio*, Vr; *nubes concipiunt humorem*, Lc; to contain, *animæ pars concipitur cordis parte quadam*, C; — *ignem*, C, to catch fire; so of the ardour of love, — *flammam pectore*, Ct; — *morbum*, Co, to catch a disease; (2) to conceive, *i.e.* become pregnant, C; (3) *met.* *to perceive, *hæc tanta oculis* —, P; to conceive, imagine, form an idea of, — *mente*, L; *abs.* C; to understand, *quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit*, C; *concipere animo potes, quam simus fatigati*, Pl; to experience, cherish, conceive any emotion or desire, — *spemque metumque*, O; — *auribus tantam cupiditatem*, C; (4) to express in words, especially in a fixed legal or religious formula, *jurare sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro*, C; *conceptis verbis jurare*, P. L.

Concīse, in detached or minute portions; hence, concisely, Q.

*Concīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, the breaking up of a sentence into short clauses, C.

Concīsūra -æ, *f.* a dividing, division, Sc; (2) a fissure, cavity, crack, Pl.

Concīsus -a -um (*prtcp.* concido), divided into short sentences, brief, concise, C.

Concĭtāmentum -i, *n.* an incentive, means of charming, Sc.

Concĭtāte, quickly, Co; (2) violently, in an excited manner, — *dicere*, Q.

Concĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* excitement, — *animi*, C; — *mentis*, C; (2) popular excitement, tumult, sedition, C.

Concĭtātor -ōris, *m.* one who excites, stirs up, — *turbæ ac tumultus*, L.

Concĭtatrix -īcis, *f.* Pl. = concitator, *q.v.*

Concĭtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* concito), quick, rapid, — *conversio cœli*, C; *equo concitato*, L, at full gallop; (2) excited, violent, C. Q.

Concĭto, 1. to move quickly, violently, stir up, excite, — *equum calcaribus*, L, to spur to a gallop, L; — *classem remis*, L; *Eurus concitat aquas*, O; (2) *met.* of persons, to stir up, incite, excite, — *aliquem ad aliquid*, C; *in aliquem*, C; *adversus aliquem*, L; — *multitudinem*, N; of things, to stir up, cause, produce, — *bellum*, C; *misericordiam*, C; *invidiam*, C; *pituitam*, Cl.

Concĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who excites, stirs up, — *belli*; *vulgi*, L.

*Concĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little speech, short address to the people, C.

Conclāmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an acclamation, shouting together, — *universi exercitus*, Ca.

*Conclāmĭto, 1. to shout loudly, cry violently, P.

Conclāmo, 1. to shout together, in company, *vos unā mente atque voce conclamastis*, C; — *lætum pæana*, V; — *ad arma*, L, to call to arms, — *vasa*, Ca, to give the signal for packing up baggage before a march; — *socios*, O, to call into one place, call to help; (2) to cry loudly, *caupo conclamat, hominem esse occisum*, C; *saxa conclamata querelis*, M; filled with the noise of complaint; (3) — *aliquem*, sc. *mortuum*, to call upon a dead man by name, to bewail as dead, L; hence, prov. *conclamatum est*, T, it's all over, all is lost.

Conclāve -is, *n.* a room, chamber, C; a stable, Co.

Conclūdo -si -sum, 3. (conclausa, Co), to shut up, fasten, — *in vincla bestiam nequissimam*, P; — *animum in corpore*, C; (2) to enclose, include, *fortunæ quæ tot res in unum conclusit diem*. T; (3) to end, finish, conclude, C; *verborum ordinem* —, C; — *versum*, H; (4) to infer, conclude, C.

*Conclūse, with well-turned periods, — *apteque dicere*, C.

Conclūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shutting, closing, and in military language, a blockade, Ca; (2) a close, conclusion, *conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis*. C; a period, sentence, C; a logical inference, conclusion, C.

Conclūsĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little inference, paltry conclusion, C.

*Conclūsūra -æ, *f.* a joint, Vt.

Concoctĭo -ōnis, *f.* digestion, Cl.

Concœnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dining together, translation of the Gr. σύνδειπνον, C.

Concŏlor -ōris, similar in colour, V. O.

*Concŏmĭtatus -a -um, accompanied, P.

*Concŏpŭlo, 1. to unite, combine, — *argentum auro*, Lc.

Concŏquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil together, Lc. Pl; (2) to digest, C; hence, to mature, ripen, *terra acceptum humorem concoquens*, Pl; — *suppurationes*, Pl; (3) met. — *se*, to waste away, P; to bear, endure, stomach, *ut ejus ista odia concoquam*, C; to consider maturely, deliberate upon, *tibi diu concoquendum est utrum*, etc. C; *clandestina concocta sunt consilia*, L, have been concocted.

Concordĭa -æ, *f.* agreement, union, harmony, concord, friendship, sympathy, C; *meton.* an intimate friend, O; of inanimate things, — *quam magnes cum ferro habet*, Pl.

Concordia -æ, *f.* the goddess Concord, to whom several temples in Rome were dedicated; in one of which the senate frequently held its sittings, C.

Concordĭter, harmoniously, with concord, union, agreement, P. O.

Concordo, 1. to agree, be in union, T; of inanimate objects, *quum animi judicia opinionesque concordant*, C; *concordat caput cum gestu*, Q.

Concorpŏro, 1. to incorporate, unite closely, — *aliquid facillime cum melle*, Pl.

Concors -dis, of one mind or opinion, concordant, agreeing, harmonious, C. P. T; of inanimate objects, *moderatus et concors civitatis status*, C.

*Concrēbresco -brŭi, 3. to increase or become frequent together, V.

Concrēdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to intrust, commit to, *mihi avus hujus concredidit thesaurum*, P; — *aliquid meæ taciturnitati*, P.

Concrēduo -ui, 3. P. = concredo, *q.v.*

Concrĕmo, 1. to burn up, burn entirely, L.

Concrĕpo -ui -ĭtum, 3. *neut.* to make a noise, sound, — *digitis*, C, to snap the fingers; of the rattling of arms, *concrepuere arma*, L; — *gladiis ad scuta*, L; *ostium concrepuit*, T, the door creaks, some one is coming; (2) *act.* to make a noise, cause to sound, — *æra*, O.

*Concrescentia -æ, *f.* a condensing, Vt.

Concresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to become stiff, hard, to congeal, *nive pruināque concrescit aqua*, C; — *frigore sanguis*, V; (2) to grow, collect, increase, be formed, C; *et de terris terram concrescere parvis*, Lc; *valles quæ fluminum alluvie concreverant*, Co; (3) to grow strong, expand itself, Lc. Co.

Concrētĭo -ōnis, *f.* a growing together, congealing, condensing, C; (2) materiality, matter, C.

Concrētus -a -um (*prtcp.* concresco), thickened, congealed, condensed, stiffened, — *glacies*, L; — *lac*, V; — *dolor*; stiff, tearless.

Concrētus -ūs, *m.* the adhesion of roots to the earth. V; (2) condensation, Pl.

Concrīmĭnor, 1. *dep.* to complain violently, P.

Concrispo, 1. to curl, Vt.

*Concrŭcĭo, 1. to torture violently, or in all parts at once, Lc.

Concŭbīna -æ, *f.* a concubine, a single woman living with a single man, a relation usual when the parties were of widely different rank and sta-

tion, and not considered among the Romans either immoral or disgraceful, P. C.

Concŭbīnātus -ūs, *m.* concubinage, as distinct from *matrimonium* and *adulterium*, P; (2) — *nuptarum*, St, adultery.

Concŭbīnus -i, *m.* a man living in a state of concubinage, Ct. Tc. M.

Concŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* a lying together, Pt; (2) a lying with copulation, C: also of animals, V.

Concŭbĭum -ii, *n.* — *noctis*, the dead of night, the time at which men are in deep sleep, P.

Concŭbĭus -a -um, relating to the time of sleep, found only in the phrase *concubiā nocte*, C, at the time of men's first sleep, at dead of night.

Concŭbo -bui -bĭtum, 1. to lie down together, *concubuere boves*, Pt; (2) to lie with, have intercourse with, Tc.

*Conculcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a treading, stamping, Pl.

Conculco, 1. to tread, trample, — *vinaceos*, A.Aug; (2) to trample under foot, misuse, — *miseram Italiam*, C; to trample upon in token of contempt, Lc.

Concumbo, 3. to lie with, have intercourse with, O.

Concŭpiens -entis, vehemently desiring, A.Aug.

Concŭpisco -īvi or -ii -ītum, 3. to desire eagerly, violently, to endeavour after, aim at, — *eandem mortem gloriosam*, C.

*Concūro, 1. to take care of, P.

Concurro -curri -cursum, 3. [*perf.* sometimes concŭcurri), to run together, come together, flock to one spot, *tota Italia concurret*, C; — *mihi obviam*, T, flock to meet me; to run together for refuge, C; (2) to run, dash, strike together, *concurrunt ætheriæ nubes contra pugnantibus ventis*, Lc; to meet in conflict, attack, engage, *concurrunt equites inter se*, Ca; — *cum aliquo*, L. N; — *alicui*, V; (3) of events, epochs, etc., to happen at the same time, concur, *concurrunt res contrariæ*, C; (4) to run by the side of, accompany, Pt.

Concursātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running together, concourse; (2) a collision, conflict, L; (3)* coincidence, agreement, C; (4) a running up and down, travelling, C; (5)* the skirmishing of light-armed troops, Curt.; (6) *met.* agitation, anxiety, — *exagitatæ mentis*, Sc.

Concursātor -ōris, *m.* a skirmisher, L. (*opp.* statarius).

Concursĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running together, concourse, — *atomorum*, C; (2) a figure of speech in which the same word is frequently repeated (Gr. συμπλοκή).

Concurso, 1. to come or run together violently, Lc; (2) to run, travel, journey up and down in different directions, — *dies noctesque*, C; — *circum tabernas*, C; (3) to skirmish, L; (4) *act. aliquid* —, to visit, frequent a place; — *omnes fere domos*, C, from house to house, — *et obire provinciam*, C, said of the prætor's official journeys.

Concursus -ūs, *m.* a running together, concourse, — *hominum in forum*, C; — *facere*, C, to cause a tumult or concourse; (2) an encountering, meeting, striking together, — *navium*, Ca; an attack, assault, — *prœlii*, N; — *omnium philosophorum*, C, connexion; — *asper verborum*, C; — *tanto honestissimorum studiorum*, C, coincidence, co-operation.

Concussĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, concussion, Pl. Sc.

Concussus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, concussion, Lc. Pl.

Concŭtĭo -ussi -ussum, 3. to shake violently, thoroughly, *concutitur cœli domus*, Lc; *— *se*, to shake one's self, carefully search one's self, *teipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura*, H; (2) to shake, shatter, — *rempublicam*, C; — *opes Lacedæmoniorum*, N; *concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale*, L; (3) to shake mentally, inspire with terror, anguish, *terrorem metum concutientem definiunt*, C; *casu concussus acerbo*, V; (4) to stir up, excite to action, V; (5) *— *manus*, Sc, to strike together.

Condălium -ii, *n.* a small finger-ring, usually worn by slaves, P.

Condĕcet, 2. *impers.* it is proper, fit, decent, *capies quod te condecet*, P.

Condecŏro, 1. to adorn carefully, — *ludos scenicos*, T.

*Condēliquesco, 3. to melt completely, A.Aug.

Condemnātor -ōris, *m.* an accuser, Tc.

Condemno, 1. to condemn, convict, — *aliquem capitis*, C; *eodem crimine*, C; *de aleā*, C; *ad metalla*, St; (2) *met.* to condemn, disapprove, — *factum judicio amicorum*, C.

Condenso, 1. (condensco, Lc.), to make thick, dense; condense, *oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum*, Vr.

Condensus -a -um, dense, thick, — *puppes litore*, V; — *vallis arboribus*, L.

Condepso -ui, 3. to knead together, A.Aug.

Condīco -xi -ctum, 3. to make arrangement with, agree to fix, appoint, settle, — *diem*, P; — *tempus est locum*, P.Aug; (2) — *alicui ad cœnam*, P, to ask one's self out to dinner; *cœnula subita et condicta*, St, without warning or preparation.

Condigne, quite worthily, fitly, P.

Condignus -a -um, quite worthy, very worthy, — *donum*, P.

Condīmentārius -a -um, relating to spice, Pl.

Condīmentum -i, *n.*, spice, seasoning, sauce, condiment, C; met. — *optimum ærumnæ est animus æquus*, C.

Condĭo -īvi or -ii -ītum, 4. to pickle, to preserve in vinegar or spice, — *oleas albas*, A.Aug; — *unguenta*, C, to perfume; — *mortuos*, C, to embalm; (2) to season articles of food or drink, make savoury, C; hence (3) *met.* to adorn, set off, — *orationem*, C; to allay, soften, — *gravitatem comitate*, C.

Condiscĭpŭla -æ, *f.* a female schoolfellow, M.

Condiscĭpŭlus -i, *m.* a fellow learner, a schoolfellow, C.

Condisco -dĭdĭci, 3. to learn together with any one, P.Aug; (2) to learn eagerly, thoroughly, — *modos*, H; *merum bibere*, P.

Condĭtānĕus -a -um, preserved, pickled, Vr.

*Condĭtĭcius -a -um, pickled, Co.

Condĭtĭo -ōnis (condio), *f.* pickling or preserving of fruits, C; (2) a seasoning, making savoury, C.

Condĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* (condo), state, condition; external position, place, circumstances, — *infirma servorum*, C; *pari conditione uti*, C, to be equally well situated; *fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi*, H, with respect to the general fate; of inanimate objects, relation, nature, manner, *hæc* — *vivendi*, H; (2) a condition, stipulation, provision, proviso, — *pacis conveniunt*, C; *non respuit conditionem*, Ca; *fecit pacem his conditionibus*, N; (3) especially conditions of marriage, marriage contract, marriage, bridegroom, bride, — *filiæ quærere*, L; *potestatem conditionis habere*, N; also a gallant, paramour, C.

Condĭtīvus -a -um, pickled, preserved, Vr; *subst.* conditivum -i, *n.*, Sc, the grave.

Condĭtor -ōris, *m.* (condo), a founder, maker, contriver, composer, author, — *Romanæ arcis*, V; — *Romanæ libertatis*, L; especially used of the founder of a colony, L; — *humilis*, Tb, an author.

Condĭtōrium -ii, *n.* the place in which a corpse or its ashes are preserved; both the coffin and the sepulchre in which it is contained, St. Pl.

Condĭtūra -æ, *f.* the pickling or preserving of fruits, Co; (2) seasoning, spice, sauce, Sc.

*Condĭtus -ūs, *m.* Co. = conditura, No. 1, *q.v.*

Condo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to put together, form, found, establish, *civitates* — *novas*, C; — *Romanam gentem*, V; *met.* describe in song, celebrate, — *alicujus laudes*, C; to ordain, — *jusjurandum*, P; (2) to lay up in store, preserve, collect, — *pecuniam*, C; — *et reponere fructus*, C; — *aliquem in carcerem*, C, to imprison; — *omnem pecuniam mer-*

candis agris, Tc; to invest, and in the same sense as *condio*, to preserve, pickle, — *lentiscum in acetum*, A.Aug; (3) to bury, inter, — *mortuos cerā circumlitos*, C; — *aliquem sepulcro*; (4) — *articulum*, Cl, to set a broken limb; (5) to conceal, hide, *condent lunam nubes*, H; — *ensem*, *gladium*, Q, to sheathe; hence, poet. — *ensem in pectore*, O, to sheathe a sword in his breast; — *telum jugulo*, O; (6) to complete, finish, live through a period of time, — *secla vivendo*, Lc; — *diem*, H.

Condŏcĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to train, instruct, teach, — *beluas*, C.

Condŏceo -ui -ctum, 2. to train, practise, exercise, P.

Condŏlesco -lui, 3. to suffer severely, P. C.

*Condōnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a giving, donation, — *bonorum possessionumque*, C.

Condōno, 1. to give away entirely, present to, — *alicui pecunias*, C; — *alicui hereditatem*, C, said of the prætor, to award the inheritance; to give up to, sacrifice to, *se vitamque suam reipublicæ* —, S; — *aliquem cruci*, P; (2) to forgive a debt, *pecunias creditas debitoribus* —, C; hence, to overlook, forgive a fault, *ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis*, C; to forgive an injury for the sake of a third party, *supplicium quo usuri us eram in eum, tibi condono*, C.

Condormĭo, 4. to fall fast asleep, St.

Condormisco -īvi, 3. P. = condormio, *q.v.*

Condūcĭbĭlis -e, profitable, useful, — *consilium ad eam rem*, P.

Condūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bring or lead together, collect, — *exercitum in unum locum*, Ca; (2) to bring together, unite, connect, — *partes in unum*, Lc; *lac cardui flore conducitur*, Co, is curdled; (3) to hire (*opp.* locare, to let out to hire), — *domum in Palatio*, P. C; hence *subst.* conducti -orum, *m.* mercenary troops, H; conductum -i, *n.* a hired dwelling, lodging, C; to farm, contract for, — *vectigalia*, C; (4) *neut.* to conduce to, serve for, be useful for, *huic ætati non conducit latebrosus locus*, P; also followed by *ad* and *in*.

Conductĭcĭus -a -um, hired, — *exercitus*, N, mercenary.

Conductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing together, uniting, C; (2) hire, rent, — *fundi*, C.

Conductor -ōris, *m.* one who hires, a contractor, C.

Conductus -a -um, *prtcp.* conduco, *q.v.* No. 3.

Condŭplĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a doubling, duplication; jocosely = embrace, P.

Condŭplĭco, 1. to double, — *divitias*, Lc; — *corpora*, P, in the same sense as conduplicatio, *q.v.*

*Condūro, 1. to harden, make quite hard, Lc.

*Condus -i, *m.* one who lays up a store of food, P.

Condȳlōma -ătis, *n.* (κονδύλωμα), a tumour on the anus, Cl.

Condylus -i, *m.* (κόνδυλος), a joint of the finger, P.Aug; (2) a joint of a reed; and *meton.* a reed, M.

Confābŭlor, 1. *dep.* to talk, converse, confabulate, — *cum eā*, P.

Confarrĕātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the most ancient and solemn marriage-ceremony among the Romans, so called from the cake (far) which was carried before the bride, Pl.

Confarrĕo, 1. to marry by the ceremony of confarreatio, *patricios confarreatis parentibus genitos*, Tc

*Confātālis -e, determined by fate, C.

Confectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making ready, preparation, producing, composing, completing, — *libri*, C; — *belli*, C; consumption, — *escarum*, C.

Confector -ōris, *m.* one who prepares, completes, finishes, — *negotiorum*, C; (2) a destroyer, consumer, *et consumptor omnium ignis*, C.

Confectūra -æ, *f.* a preparing, Co.

Confercĭo -si -fertum, 4. to press close together, compress, cram together, L.

Confĕro, contŭli, collātum, conferre, to bring together, collect, — *sarcinas in unum locum*, Ca; especially to bring together money, contribute, — *tributa quotannis ex censu*, C; — *quadringena talenta quotannis Delum*, N; and hence, like the Greek συμφέρειν, to contribute towards, be useful, advantageous, profitable, *naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina*, Q; (2) to bring together in order to unite, to join, connect, — *vires in unum*, L; and *met.* to deliberate in common, confer one with another, *coram inter nos conferemus*, C; (3) to bring into hostile contact or collision, *Galli cum Fontejo ferrum ac manus contulerunt*, C; — *pedem cum pede*, L, to fight hand to hand; hence, — *pedem*, P. C, to attack; (4) to bring together, to compare, *quem cum eo* — *non possumus*, C; — *parva magnis*, C; (5) to bring together, to contract, abridge, *quam potero in verba conferam paucissima*, P; (6) — *se*, to betake one's self, take refuge, repair to, *qui quum se suaque in oppidum contulissent*, Ca; (7) in Ovid, — *aliquem in aliquid*, to change into, — *corpus in album volucrem*, O; (8) *met.* to turn to, direct to; and — *se*, to apply one's self to; (9) to make use of, apply to, direct to, — *omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam*, C; — *omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam*, C; (10) to ascribe, impute, attribute to, *permulta in Plancium, quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur*, C; — *culpam in aliquem*, P; (11) to put off, defer, — *omnia in mensem Martium*, C.

*Conferrūmĭno, 1. to solder together, Pl.

Confertim, densely, thickly, compactly, S. L.

Confertus -a -um, (*prtcp.* confercio), closely compressed, dense (*opp.* rarus), *in confertā multitudine*, St; often used of ranks of soldiers = close, Ca; (2) with *abl.* = full of; crammed with, *vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus*, C.

Confervĕfăcĭo, 3. to make very hot, reduce to melting heat, Lc.

Confervĕo, 2. used of broken bones, to unite, heal, Cl.

Confervesco -ferbui, 3. to begin to boil thoroughly, begin to glow; met. *mea quum conferbuit ira*, H; (2) of broken bones, to begin to unite, grow together, Cl.

Confessĭo -ōnis, *f.* a confession, acknowledgement, — *errati sui*, C; — *captæ pecuniæ*, C.

Confessus -a -um, (*pass. partcp.* confiteor), confessed, undoubted, undisputed, C; hence, *ex confesso*, Q, confessedly; *in confesso esse*, Tc; *in confessum venire*, Pl, to be generally acknowledged, universally known.

Confestim, immediately, without delay.

*Confĭbŭla -æ, *f.* a wooden wedge, or mallet, for splitting trees, A.Aug.

Confĭcĭens -entis (*prtcp.* conficio), that which causes, effects; effecting, efficient, C.

Confĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to finish, complete, carry out, accomplish, — *vestem*, C; — *ligna ad fornacem*, A.Aug, make ready; — *libros Græco sermone*, N; *nos immensum spatiis confecimus æquor*, V; in business, to conclude a bargain, or negotiation, *tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis*, C; (2) to cause, produce, — *quantas sollicitudines mihi*, T; (3) to complete, live through a certain period of time, — *centum annos*, C; (4) in logical phrase, conficior, to follow, *quod conficitur ex ratiocinatione*, C; (5) to lessen, diminish, waste, destroy, — *patrimonium suum*, C; — *quum corporis morbo, tum animi dolore*, C; — *Athenienses*, N, to subdue; (6) to prepare, provide, procure, C.

*Confictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fabrication, invention, — *criminis*, C.

Confīdens -entis (*prtcp.* confido), confident, self-reliant, *decet innocentem servum confidentem esse*, P; in a bad sense, shameless, impudent, C.

Confīdenter, boldly, confidently, P. C; impudently, T.

Confidentia -ae, *f.* firm trust, confidence, P; (2) self-confidence, self-reliance, P; but more frequently, impudence, boldness, shamelessness, C. P. T.

*Confidentiloquus -a -um, bold, impudent of speech, P.

Confido -fisus -sum (confidi, L), 3 to trust, confide in, *qui enim poterit aut corporis firmitate, aut fortunae stabilitate* —, C, — *sibi*, to rely upon one's self; also construed with *acc.* and *inf.* with *dat* and with *ut*

Configo -xi -xum, 3. to fasten together, nail together, — *transtra clavis ferreis*, Ca, (2) to pierce through, bore through, transfix, especially with a weapon, — *filios suos sagittis*, C.

Configuro, no *perf.* 1. to form, fashion like, conform to, — *ad aliquid*, Co.

*Confindo, 3. to cleave entirely, split, Tb.

Confingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to form or compose by putting together, construct, — *nidos*, Pl, (2) to fabricate, feign, invent that which is not true, — *hunc dolum inter se*, P. C

Confinis -e, having the same boundary, conterminous, adjacent, near, — *erant hi Senonibus*, Ca; hence, *subst.* confinis -is, *m.* a neighbour, M; confine -is, *n.* that which bounds, confine, O; (2) *met* nearly allied, similar, *studio confinia carmina vestro*, O

Confinium -ii, *n.* a confine, common boundary, C, (2) *met.* nearness, neighbourhood, — *boni malique*, Co

*Confirmate, powerfully, steadily, resolutely, C.

Confirmatio -onis, *f.* an establishing, making firm, — *perpetuae libertatis*, C, (2) especially consolation, encouragement, support, *neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua*, C, (3) the confirmation, establishment of an assertion, C; in rhetoric, the adduction of proof, C Q

Confirmator -oris, *m.* one who confirms, establishes, — *pecuniae*, a surety, C.

Confirmatus -a -um (*prtcp.* confirmo), encouraged, emboldened, C, (2) * of an assertion, confirmed, and hence credible, C.

*Confirmitas -atis, *f.* obstinacy, pertinacity, P.

Confirmo, 1. to establish, make firm, confirm, strengthen, *hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant*, Ca; *se* —, C; to recover, get well = convalescere, — *opes factionis*, S; (2) to strengthen, or confirm the courage, — *et excitare afflictos animos*, C, *erige te et confirma*, C, take courage, (3) to confirm or establish the truth of an assertion, — *nostra argumentis ac rationibus*, C; hence, also, to affirm stoutly, *de reditu meo* —, C.

Confisco, 1. to lay up, preserve in a chest, *pecuniam confiscatam habere*, St, in ready cash; (2) to appropriate to the state chest, to confiscate, St; sometimes also applied to the persons whose goods were confiscated.

*Confisio -onis, *f.* trust, confidence, C.

Confiteor -fessus sum, 2. *dep.* to confess, allow, acknowledge, — *peccatum suum*, C, — *se*, O, said of Jupiter, to make one's self known; (2) to reveal, make known in action, *confessa vultibus iram*, O; — *motum animi sui lacrimis*, Q.

Conflagratio -onis, *f.* a burning, conflagration, St.

Conflagro, 1. *neut.* to be destroyed by fire, to burn away, *classis praedonum incendio conflagrabat*, C; met. — *amoris turpissimi flamma*, C

Conflatura -ae, *f* a melting, Pl.

*Conflexus -a -um, curved, bowed, bent, Pl

Conflictatio -onis, *f.* a conflict, contention, Q.

Conflictio -onis, *f.* a striking together, collision, Q; (2) a conflict, combat, C.

Conflicto, 1. to strike together violently; thus *pass.* to combat with, contend with, *conflictari cum adversa fortuna*, N; (2) *conflictari aliqua re*, to be grievously troubled with anything, to suffer severely from anything; — *iniquissimis verbis*, C; — *magna inopia necessariarum rerum*, Cs.

Conflictus -us, *m.* a striking together, — *aliquo tritu lapidum elici ignem*, C.

Confligo -xi -ctum, 3. *act* to strike, bring, join together, Lc; *met.* to bring together in order to compare, C, (2) *neut.* to contend, conflict, — *cum aliquo*, C; *contra aliquem*, C, *adversus aliquem*, N.

Conflo, 1. to blow together, to blow up, — *ignem*, P; — *incendium*, L, to kindle; and met. *formae conflatus amore*, L; and generally to bring together, cause, effect, produce, — *exercitum*, C, — *aes alienum grande*, S, — *alicui periculum*, C, (2) to melt, — *argentum*, Pl; — *vasa aurea*, St.

Confluens -tis, or confluentes -ium, *m.* the confluence or place of junction of two rivers, Ca

Confluo -xi -xum, 3 to flow together, — *in unum*, C, (2) *met.* of a crowd, to stream or flock together, — *Athenas*, C, and of abstract things, *ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit*, C

Confluvium -ii, *n.* a flowing together, conflux, Vr.

Confodio -fodi -fossum, 3. to dig thoroughly, — *hortum*, P, (2) to stab, pierce, wound, — *C coronam domo suae*, S; met. *tot judiciis confossus*, L

Conformatio -onis, *f.* a form, shape, forming, conformation, — *lineamentorum*, C; — *animi*, an idea, notion, conception, C, (2) in rhetoric, a figure of speech, C

Conformo, 1. to form symmetrically, form, arrange, conform to, *ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit*, C, *se ad voluntatem alicujus* —, C.

Confornico, 1 to vault over, Vt.

Confossus -a -um (*prtcp.* confodio), pierced, full of holes, P.

Confragosus -a -um, — *locus*, rugged, uneven, L. Co; (2) *met* difficult, beset with difficulties, P. Q

Confragus -a -um, P.Aug. = confragosus, *q v.*

Confremo -ui, 3. to murmur, roar, make a loud noise, O

Confrequento, no *perf.* 1. to frequent, visit often, or in large numbers, Co.

Confrico -ui -atum, 1. to rub hard, Co, met. — *genua*, to rub the knees with long supplication, P.

Confringo -egi -actum, 3 to break in two, break in pieces, C; prov.* — *tesseram*, P, to break troth; — *rem*, to destroy, utterly consume one's property, P.

Confugio -fugi -fugitum, 3 to fly to, take refuge at, — *ad aliquem*, C, *in locum*, C; met. — *ad opem judicum*, C, *ad clementiam tuam*, C.

Confugium -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, O.

Confulgeo -si, 2 to shine brightly, P.

Confundo -fudi -fusum, 3. to pour together, mingle, mix, P, — *mel, acetum, oleum*, Pl; (2) met. — *vera cum falsis*, C, *jam in urbem sermones confundi*, L; *duo populi in unum confusi sunt*, L; to mix confusedly, confound, confuse, — *ordines*, L; *sentio omnes in oratione esse confusos pedes*, C; (3) to pour out completely, cover by pouring out, — *cruorem in fossam*, H

Confuse, confusedly, in a disorderly manner, C.

*Confusim, confusedly, Vr.

Confusio -onis, *f.* a mixture, union, connexion, *haec conjunctio* — *que virtutum*, C, (2) confusion, disorder, C; *suffragiorum*, C, taken not in the centuries, but man by man; — *oris*, Tc, blushing.

Confusus -a -um (*prtcp.* confundo) disorderly, confused, — *oratio*, C; — *animo*, confused, disturbed, L; *confusus ira, pudore*, Curt.

*Confutatio -onis, *f* a disproof, confutation, C.

Confuto, 1. originally to check the boiling of a liquid; hence, to check, repress, put down; — *audaciam*, C; — *maximos dolores*, C; (2) to check, repress in speech, to put to silence, confute, C.

*Confutuo, 3. to lie with as a husband, Ct.

Congĕlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a complete freezing, Pl.

Congĕlo, 1. *act.* to freeze thoroughly, — *oleum*, Co; met. — *lac*, Co, to curdle; (2) *neut.* to freeze, *Ister congelat*, O, to grow hard, O.

*Congĕmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* jocosely used = embrace, P; *conf.* conduplicatio.

Congĕmĭno, 1. *act.* to double, — *ictus crebros ensibus*, V.

Congĕmo -ŭi, 3. to sigh or groan loudly, *congemuit senatus frequens*, C; (2) *act.* to bewail, lament, — *mortem*, Lc.

*Congĕner -ĕris, of the same species, Pl.

Congĕnĕro, no *perf.* -atum, 1. to bear or beget together, *porci congenerati*, Vr, of the same litter; *verbum congeneratum*, Vr, derived from the same root.

Congĕnĭtus -a -um, born at the same time, having grown together, Pl.

Conger -ri, *m.* (γόγγρος), a sea or conger eel, P. T.

Congĕrĭes -ei, *f.* a number of things brought together in one place, heap, mass, congeries, — *silvæ*, O; — *armorum*, Tc; (2) a figure of speech = Gr. συναθροισμός, Q.

Congĕro -gessi -gestum, 3 to carry together, bring together, collect, — *unique quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent*, N; — *oppida manu*, to build, V; (2) *met.* in discourse, to bring together, compile, comprise together, Q; (3) to ascribe to any one, impute, attribute to, heap upon, accumulate upon, C. L. Tc.

Congerro -ōnis, *m.* a fellow-buffoon, a fellow-trickster, P.

Congestĭcĭus -a -um, heaped up, artificially brought together, — *humus*, Co.

Congestĭo -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, — *terræ*, Vt.

Congestus -ūs, *m.* a collecting, heaping together, C; (2) a heap, mass, — *magnus arenæ*, Lc.

Congĭālis -e, containing a gallon, P.

Congĭārius -a -um, relating to the measure called a congius, containing a congius, A.Aug; (2) *subst.* congiarium -ii, *n.* (*sc.* vas), a vessel containing a congius, P.Aug; congiarium -ii, *n.* (*sc.* donum), a donation, distributed by the consuls and emperors among the people, so called from the fact that it originally consisted of a congius of wine, oil, etc., L; afterwards used for a donation in money to the soldiery, C; used by Sc = gift, present.

Congĭus -ii, *m.* a Roman measure for liquids, containing 6 sextarii, and very nearly 6 imperial pints. Often translated gallon, as the nearest English equivalent, L.

Conglăcĭo, 1. *neut.* to be fully frozen, C; (2) *act.* to freeze thoroughly, Pl.

*Conglisco, 3. to grow, increase, P.

Conglŏbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a heaping, pressing, crowding together, Sc. Tc.

Conglŏbo, 1. to form into a ball or sphere, *mare — conglobatur undique æquabiliter*, C, is rounded; *homo in semet conglobatus*, Pl, a man rolled up in himself; (2) to press together in a mass or crowd, *catervatim uti quosque fors conglobaverat*, S; *conglobata in unum multitudo*, C.

Conglŏmĕro, 1. to roll, twist, entangle together, Lc. Ci.

Conglūtĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sticking, adhering together, C; (2) connexion, joining together, C.

Conglūtĭno, 1. to stick together, cement together, Pl; (2) *met.* to connect firmly, — *amicitias*, C; — *voluntates nostras consuetudine*, C; (3) *to invent, devise, P.

*Congræco, 1. — *aurum*, P, to waste in riotous living.

Congrătŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wishing joy, congratulation, P.Aug.

Congrătŭlor, 1. *dep.* to wish joy, congratulate eagerly, L.P.

Congrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to meet, encounter, — *cum aliquo*, C; — *contra aliquem*, P; (2) to meet hostilely, in combat, C. Ca.

*Congrĕgābĭlis -e, sociable, inclined to collect, — *examina apium*, C.

Congrĕgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an assembling together, sociability, society, *conjunctio — que hominum*, C; (2) met. — *argumentorum*, Q; — *rerum*, Q, recapitulation.

Congrĕgo, 1. to collect into a flock, — *oves*, Pl; *pass.* often used in a middle signification, *apium examina congregantur*, C, form themselves into flocks; (2) to collect a multitude together, unite, — *dissipatos homines*, C; also used in a middle sense, *Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur*, Pl.

Congressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a meeting; (1) a friendly meeting, C; (2) a hostile meeting, combat, P.Aug.

Congressus -ūs, *m.* a meeting; (1) a friendly meeting, social intercourse, conversation, C; hence — *feminarum*, Pl, carnal intercourse; (2) a hostile meeting, combat, C. Ca.

Congrŭens -ntis, agreeing, congruent with, proportioned to, C; hence the phrase *congruens est*, Pl. = convenit, it is proper, suitable; (2) symmetrical, well proportioned, St; harmonious, — *clamor*, L (*opp.* dissonus).

Congruenter, aptly, agreeably, suitably, — *naturæ convenienterque vivere*, C.

Congruentia -æ, *f.* agreement, harmony, symmetry, proportion, congruity, Pl. St.

Congruo -ŭi, 3. to run, come together, meet, L, *guttæ inter se congruunt*, Vt; (2) to agree with, correspond with, coincide with, accord with, — *inter se; cum aliquā re; alicui rei*, C; hence, the phrase, *congruit aliquid alicui*, C, it is suitable, fit; to agree in opinion, C; to agree, coincide, correspond in time, *menses congruunt cum solis lunæque ratione*, C.

Congrŭus -a -um, P = congruens, *q.v.*

*Conĭfer -a -um, cone-bearing, — *cyparissi*, V.

*Conĭger -a -um, Ct = conifer, *q.v.*

Conisco = corusco, *q.v.*

Cŏnistērĭum -ii, *n.* (κονιστήριον), an apartment in the gymnasium, in which the wrestlers, after being anointed, rubbed themselves with fine sand, Vt.

Conjectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a guessing, conjecture, Pl.

Conjectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a conjecture; — *somniorum*, C, interpretation; (2) *the subject of a controversy, Pl; (3) *a hurling, throwing, — *telorum*, C.

Conjecto, 1. to throw together; more frequently, (2) *met.* to conclude, infer, conjecture, *neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem*, T; (3) to interpret conjecturally, interpret omens, prophesy, St.

Conjector -ōris, *m.* an interpreter, explainer, P; (2) especially interpreter of dreams, *somniorum atque ominum interpretes conjectores vocantur*, Q.

*Conjectrix -īcis, *f.* a female interpreter of dreams, P.

Conjectūra -æ, *f.* a guess, conjecture, conjectural inference or judgment, — *capere, facere*, C, to guess; *conjecturā assequi, consequi*, C, to get by conjecture; (2) the technical term for the interpretation of dreams and omens, prophecy, C.

Conjectūrālis -e, relating to conjecture, conjectural, C; — *ars medicina*, Cl.

Conjectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing together; hence, union, connexion, — *materiai*, Lc; (2) that which is thrown together, heap, mass, Lc; (3) a throwing, casting, hurling, — *lapidum*, C; *venire ad teli conjectum*, L, to come within shot; met. — *oculorum in me*, C.

Conjĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3, to throw, bring together, collect, — *sarcinas in medium*, L; (2) to throw together in speech, dispute, argue, — *verba inter se*, A.Aug; (3) to conjecture, infer, conclude conjecturally; *ut conjicio*, T, as I guess; and hence used of seers, soothsayers, etc.; to conjecture as to the future, prophesy; (4) to throw, cast, hurl violently, — *tela in nostros*, Ca; — *aliquem in carcerem*, C; — *hostem in fugam*, Ca; *conjicere se*, to betake one's self hastily; *se — in fugam*,

C; *se — in noctem*, C; — *sortem alicui, alicujus*, C, to cast lots for any one; (5) to bring, turn, direct, apply anything quickly or forcibly, — *aliquem in terrorem*, L; — *aliquem in morbum ex ægritudine*, P; — *se mente ac voluntate in versum*, C, to apply one's self to poetry; — *maledicta in aliquem*, C; — *orationem in clarissimos viros*, C.

Conjŭgālis -e, relating to marriage, conjugal, Tc.

Conjŭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a mixture, P.Aug; (2) the etymological connexion of words, C; (3) conjugation of words, P.Aug.

*Conjŭgātor -ōris, *m.* one who connects, unites, Ct.

Conjŭgĭālis -e, relating to marriage, conjugal, O.

Conjŭgium -ii, *n.* a close connexion, union, — *corporis atque animæ*; (2) the bond or connexion of marriage, C; and hence, the pairing of animals, V; (3) *meton.* a husband, Pt; a wife, V. Tc.

Conjŭgo, 1. to bind together, connect, C; *conjugata verba*, C, words etymologically connected.

Conjŭgŭlus -a -um, relating to union, uniting, A.Aug.

Conjuncte, conjointly, in connexion, — *elatum aliquid*, C, hypothetically (*opp.* simpliciter, categorically); (2) intimately, on terms of friendship, *conjunctius vivere cum aliquo*, C.

Conjunctim, conjointly, in common, C. Ca.

Conjunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* connexion, uniting, union, conjunction, — *hominum et societas*, C; — *mentis cum externis mentibus*, C, sympathy; (2) the conjugal connexion, marriage, C; (3) the connexion of kindred, relationship, C; (4) the connexion of friendship, C; (5) a connexion of ideas, C; (6) in grammar, the particle of connexion, a conjunction, C.

Conjunctum -i, *n.* in rhetoric, connexion, C; (2) a necessary property of an object (*opp.* eventum, an accidental quality), Lc.

Conjunctus -a -um, connected in locality, near, — *Cappadociæ Paphlagonia*, N; (2) connected with; agreeing with, belonging to, proportioned to, — *prudentia cum justiciā*, C; *talis simulatio est vanitati conjunctior*, C, is more nearly allied; (3) connected by marriage, married, — *digno viro*, V; (4) more frequently, connected by kindred or friendship, intimate, *qui est cum illo maximis vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis* —, C.

*Conjunctus -ūs, *m.* a connexion, Vr.

Conjungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to bind together, unite, conjoin, connect, — *eam epistolam cum hac*, C; — *boves*, A.Aug, to yoke; met. *disserendi rationem cum suavitate dicendi et copiā*, C; — *aliquem cum deorum laude*, C, to place on equal footing with; — *bellum*, C, to carry on war in common; — *abstinentiam cibi*, Tc, to continue; (2) to unite in marriage, — *aliquam sibi*, S; (3) to unite by relationship or intimacy, — *nos inter nos*, C; — *optimum quemque amicitiā*, C.

Conjunx = conjux, *q.v.*

Conjūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a union confirmed by an oath; commonly used in a bad sense, conspiracy, plot, C; (2) *meton.* the conspirators, C.

Conjūrātus -a -um, sworn together, united by an oath; *subst. conjurati -orum, m. conspirators*, C.

Conjūro, 1. to swear together, unite by an oath; sometimes used in a good sense, Ca; to assert by an oath, O; (2) to form a plot, conspiracy, — *contra rempublicam*, C.

Conjux -ŭgis, *c.* a married person, spouse, though usually *f.* = wife, C; *pl.* a married pair, Ct; (2) *poet.* a betrothed virgin, bride, V; a concubine, Pt.

Conl . . . . = coll . . . . *q.v.*

Conm . . . = comm . . . . *q.v.*

Connecto -xŭi -xum, 3. to fasten, tie together, connect, unite, *facilius est apta dissolvere, quam dissipata* —, C; (2) met. — *amicitiam cum voluptate*, C; — *filiam discrimini patris*, Tc, to involve in; (3) to add or annex a logical conclusion, C.

Connexĭo -ōnis, *f.* a logical conclusion, Q.

Connexum -i, *n.* a logical connexion, C.

Connexus -a -um (*prtcp.* connecto), connected with, united with, C.

Connītor -nīsus or -nixus sum, 3. *dep.* to lean or push against with violence, Ca. L; — *in rem*, Tc; *ratio quæ connixa per se*, C, self-supported; (2) to strive after with all one's strength, *connituntur ut sese erigant*, C; with *inf.* — *invadere hostem*, L; hence, to strive in giving birth, to bear, *spem gregis, ah! silice in nudā connixa reliquit*, V.

Connīvĕo -nīvi or -nixi, 2. to close the eyes, to wink, blink with the eyes, *oculis somno conniventibus*, C; — *contra comminationem aliquam*, Pl; *poet.* applied to the sun and moon, Lc, to grow dark; (2) *met.* to wink at, let pass unnoticed, C.

Connūbĭālis -e, relating to marriage, connubial, O.

Connūbĭum -ii, *n.* the right or faculty of legal Roman marriage, — *petere*, L; — *cum finitimis*, L; (2) a legal Roman marriage, C; (3) sexual intercourse, Lc. O; (4)* the grafting of plants, P.

*Connūdātus -a -um, quite naked, Pl.

Cōnōpēum -ei, *n.* (κωνωπεῖον), a net to guard a sleeper against gnats or mosquitoes, H. J.

Cōnor, 1. *dep.* to undertake, endeavour, attempt, exert one's self, strive, — *opus magnum*, C; — *facere id quod constituerant*, Ca.

Conquādro, 1. to make square, quadrate, Vr.

*Conquassātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a violent shaking, shattering, C.

Conquasso, 1. to shake thoroughly, shatter, — *Appuliam maximis terræ motibus*, C.

Conquĕror -questus, 3. *dep.* to bewail or complain loudly, — *fortunas meas*, P; — *bonorum direptiones*, C; — *de istius improbitate*, C.

Conquestĭo -ōnis, *f.* a loud complaint, bewailing, C; in rhetoric, that part of an oration in which the orator appeals to his hearers' compassion, C.

Conquestus -ūs, *m.* a loud complaint, L.

Conquĭesco -quĭēvi -quĭētum, 3. to rest thoroughly, take rest, repose, C; to rest bodily, *videmus ut — ne infantes quidem possunt*, C, to sleep; — *meridie*, Ca; prov. *de istac re in utrumvis oculum conquiescito*, P, be quite unconcerned; (2) *met.* to take or find rest in mind, be tranquil, be content, C.

Conquīnisco -quexi, 3. to bend down, squat down, P.

Conquīro -quīsīvi -quīsītum, 3. to seek for several things in order to bring them together, to collect, get together, — *sagittarios*, Ca; — *colonos*, C; — *pecuniam*, L; met. — *piacula iræ deūm*, L; (2) used of a search conducted by several persons, to seek together, seek eagerly, C.

Conquīsīte, with much pains, carefully, C.

Conquīsītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a diligent search, investigation, collection, Tc. L; (2) a pressing, or forcible enlistment of soldiers, conscription, C.

Conquīsītor -ōris, *m.* an officer who had charge of the conscription, recruiting officer, C; (2) a spy, P.

Conquīsītus -a -um (*prtcp.* conquiro), sought after, selected, chosen, costly, precious, C.

Conr . . . . = Corr . . . . *q.v.*

Consălūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a salutation by and of several persons, C.

Consălūto, 1. to greet together, of a greeting proceeding from several persons, — *inter se amicissime*, C.

Consānesco -nŭi, 3. to become healthy, to get well, C.

Consanguĭnĕus -a -um, related by blood; usually applied to the relations between brothers and sisters, O; hence, *subst.* consanguineus -i, *m.* brother, C; consanguinea -æ, *f.* Ct, sister; *pl.* consanguinei -orum, *m.* relations, C.

Consanguĭnĭtas -ātis, *f.* relationship by blood, consanguinity, L.

Consāno, 1. *act.* to heal entirely, Co.

Consarrĭo, 4. to hoe in pieces, Co.

Consaucĭo, 1. to wound severely, St.

Consăvio = consuavio, *q.v.*

Consceleratus -a -um (*prtcp.* conscelero), wicked, villanous, depraved, C.

Conscĕlĕro, 1. to defile with crime, *miseram — domum*, Ct; — *oculos videndo*, O.

Conscendo -di -sum, 3. to ascend, mount, go up, — *montes*, Ct; — *currum*, Pt; — *equum, in equum*, O; (2) to ascend, go on board a ship, embark, — *navem*, C. Ca; also *abs.* — *in Siciliam*, L, to embark for Sicily.

Conscensĭo -ōnis, *f.* an embarking, embarkation, C.

Conscĭentĭa -æ, *f.* a knowledge with some person, common or joint knowledge, information, — *horum omnium*, C; — *plurium*, L; *meton.* *the circle of persons who have common knowledge of a fact, C; (2) consciousness, knowledge, feeling, — *virium et nostrarum et suarum*, L; — *officii mei benevolentiæque*, C, self-consciousness, C; (3) the knowledge of right and wrong, conscience, *magna vis est conscientiæ*, C; — *recta*, C; — *egregia*, L; — *mala*, S; also used *abs.* = a good conscience, C; a bad conscience, C.

Conscindo -idi -issum, 3. to cut or tear in pieces, — *epistolam*, C; — *aliquem capillo*, T, to pull the hair severely.

Conscĭo, 4. to be conscious of guilt, *nil sibi* —, H.

Conscisco -ivi -itum, 3. to agree or resolve publicly, C; — *bellum*, L; (2) to agree, accord in, *in illo uno laudando consciverunt*, N; (3) — *aliquid sibi, in se*; or *abs.* to impute, ascribe to one's self, to take, inflict upon, seize upon, — *sibi mortem*, C; — *sibi exsilium*, L; — *mortem*, C; — *necem*, C.

Consĭus -a -um, having joint or common knowledge; very frequently *subst.* conscius -i, *m.*; conscia -æ, *f.* one who knows, a witness, confidant, accomplice, accessory, *homo meorum in te studiorum* —, C; *conjurationis*, S, conspirator; *sine ullo* —, C; (2) *sibi* —, conscious; *si alicujus injuriæ sibi — fuisset*, C; *nulla — sibi turpi in re*, Lc; met. — *nox*, O; — *virtus*, V; especially conscious of guilt, — *animus*, P. S.

*Conscrĕor, 1. *dep.* to hem, hawk violently, spit, P.

Conscrībillo, 1. to scribble or scrawl all over, Vr; met. — *nates*, Ct, to mark with bloody weals.

Conscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write together, put on a list, enrol, levy, — *exercitus*, C; *legiones*, Ca; in civil life, to enrol in a particular class, to choose, elect, *centuriæ tres equitum conscriptæ sunt*, L; (2) to put together in writing, write, compose, — *librum de consulatu*, C; — *epistolam*, — *legem*, C; (3) to write full of, write all over, O. Ct.

Conscriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a writing, composition, written paper, C.

Conscriptor -ōris, *m.* an author, writer, Q.

Conscriptus -a -um, enrolled, chosen, — *patres*, C, conscript fathers, the usual title of the Roman senate; *abs.* conscriptus -i, *m.* a senator, H.

Consĕco -cui -ctum, 1. to cut in small pieces, Vr. O; to cut all round, Pl.

Consĕcrātio -ōnis, *f.* a consecration, C; (2) the ceremony of deification practised on the deceased emperors, apotheosis, Tc. St.

Consecro, 1. to consecrate, dedicate to the service of a God, — *totam Siciliam Cereri*, C; (2) to deify, elevate to divine honours, *Liber quem nostri majores consecraverunt*, C; (3) *met.* to devote solemnly, *qui certis quibusdam sententiis consecrati sunt*, C; to immortalize, *ratio disputandi Platonis memoriā et literis consecrata*, C.

Consectārĭus -a -um, following logically, consequent, C; *subst.* consectarium -ii, *n.* a logical conclusion, inference.

Consectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the eager pursuit of anything, desire, effort, C; (2) — *supervacua generum (vini) in numerum*, Pl, enumeration.

*Consectātrix -icis, *f.* an eager pursuer, devoted friend, C.

*Consectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting up, hewing in pieces, C.

Consector, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue eagerly, constantly accompany, P. C; (2) to pursue zealously, strive after, try to imitate, — *opes aut potentiam*, C; — *ubertatem orationis*, C; (3) to follow hostilely, pursue, persecute, — *redeuntes equites*, Ca.

Consĕcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* that which follows, an effect, consequence, C; (2) in rhetoric, the proper order, connexion, arrangement, C.

Consēmĭnālis -e, — *vinea*, sown together, mixed, Co.

Consēmĭnĕus -a -um, Co = conseminalis, *q.v.*

Consĕnesco -nŭi, 3. to become old, grow gray, L. H; — *in re*, Q, to spend one's life in; (2) to become weak, waste away, decay, fade, *præ mærore*, P; *met.* to lose respect, consideration, *omnes illius partis auctores* —, C.

Consensĭo -ōnis, *f.* agreement, harmony, consent, C; (2) a plot, conspiracy, C.

Consensus -ūs, *m.* agreement, unanimity, C; *abl.* consensu, often used adverbially = unanimously, by general consent, L. Tc; (2) of inanimate objects, agreement, harmony, — *naturæ*, C.

Consentānĕus -a -um, agreeing to, agreeable with, consonant with, fit, suitable, — *cum iis literis*, C; — *Stoicorum rationi*, C; *impers.* consentaneum est, it agrees, is reasonable, suitable, C.

Consentes Dii, the twelve superior deities of the Roman Pantheon, supposed to be derived from an obsolete word signifying to consult. They were Jupiter, Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Diana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo, Vr.

Consentĭo -sensi -sum, 4. to agree, to assent or resolve unanimously, — *cum aliquo de aliquā re*, C; — *sibi ipsum*, C, to act consistently; — *bellum*, L, to resolve upon war; (2) to plot, conspire, form an unlawful union, — *ad prodendam Hannibali urbem*, L; (3) of inanimate objects, to agree, harmonise, C.

Consēpĭo -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge round, St; usually found in the *prtcp.* conseptus -a -um, hedged round, fenced about, C; *subst.* conseptum -i, *n.* a hedge, fence, Vr.

Consĕquens -ntis, reasonable, suitable, appropriate, C; *impers.* consequens est, Q, it is reasonable, proper; (2) following logically, consequent, C.

Consequens -ntis, *n.* a logical consequence, conclusion, C.

Consĕquentĭa -æ, *f.* a consequence, succession, C.

Consĕquĭa -æ, *f.* Lc = consequentia, *q.v.*

Consĕquor -sĕcūtus, 3. *dep.* to follow on foot, go after, accompany, C; especially to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *copias Helvetiorum*, Ca; to follow in point of time, *mors, quæ brevi consecuta est*, C; (2) *met.* to follow an example, imitate, — *eum morem*, C; — *mediam consilii viam*, L; to follow as an effect or consequence, result from, Lc. C; to follow logically, C; (3) to come up to by following, attain to, reach, obtain, *si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere*, C; — *opes quam maximas*, C; — *amplissimos honores*, C; (4) to come up to in any quality, equal, be like, *ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur*, C; (5) to come up to in speech or thought, understand, express fully, C.

Consĕro -sēvi -sĭtum, 3. to sow, plant, — *agros*, C; — *arborem*, L; in the latter sense much less frequent; met. *consitus sum senectute*, P, I am full of.

Consĕro -sĕrŭi -sertum, 3. to connect, tie, join, twine together, — *loricam hamis auroque*, V; met. — *sermonem*, to converse; (2) to entwine in love, O. Tb; (3) to join together in hostility; — *manum*, C, to fight hand to hand; — *impias inter nos manus*, L; — *pugnam inter se*, L; met. *ex jure manum* —, C, to contend in court.

*Conserto, connectedly, C.
Conserva -æ, *f.* a fellow-servant, P.
Conservātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preservation, keeping, laying up, — *frugum*, C; — *æquabilitatis*, C.
Conservātor -ōris, *m.* a preserver, C.
Conservātrix -īcis, *f.* a female preserver, C.
*Conservĭtĭum -ii, *n.* fellowship in servitude, P.
Conservo, 1. to keep, preserve, conserve; to preserve the life of, C. Ca; — *rem familiarem*, C; — *pristinum animum*, L; — *jusjurandum*, C, to keep, observe.
Conservus -i, *m.* a fellow slave, servant, P. C.
Consessor -ōris, *m.* one who sits near or with; an associate judge, C; a fellow-guest, C.
Consessus -ūs, *m.* an assembly of persons sitting together, — *in ludo talario*, C.
*Consīdĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* consideration, reflection, Vt.
Consīdĕrāte, thoughtfully, carefully, C.
Consīdĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* consideration, contemplation, thought, reflection, C.
Consīdĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* considĕro), thoroughly considered, well weighed, deliberate, — *verbum*, C; — *atque provisa via vivendi*, C; (2) of persons, cautious, wary, circumspect, — *homo*, C.
Consīdĕro, 1. to look at, regard carefully, contemplate, P. C; to observe, remark, Co; (2) to consider, reflect upon, weigh, meditate, — *vitam tuam*, T; — *de me ipso*, C; followed by *ut*, Co; by *ne*, C.
Consīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. *neut.* to sit down, — *hic in umbrā*, C; — *in molli herbā*, V; (2) to sit down, to consult, sit in council, C.L; (3) in military phrase, to sit down before, take up a position, Ca; (4) to settle, remain, *Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi* —, Ca; (5) of inanimate objects, to settle, sink down, subside, *terra ingentibus cavernis consedit*, L; (6) met. *totam videmus urbem consedisse luctu*, V, to be sunk in grief; to lose power, become less, subside, — *ardor animi*, C; — *ferocia*, L; of a speech, to close, end, *varie distincteque considat*, C.
Consignātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a written document, instrument, Q.
Consigno, 1. to seal, affix a seal or signature as an authentication, — *tabellas*, P; — *tabulas signis*, C; *met.* to authenticate, vouch for, C.
Consĭlesco -lŭi, 3. to be quite still, entirely silent, P.
Consĭlĭārĭus -a -um, relating to counsel, deliberating, — *senatus*, P; *subst.* consiliarius -ii, *m.* an adviser, C; an assessor, assistant judge, St; the augur as the interpreter of the Divine will, C.
Consĭlĭātor -ōris, *m.* counsellor, adviser, Ph.
Consĭlīgo -ĭnis, *f.* lung-wort (*pulmonaria officinalis*, Linn.), Co. Pl.
Consĭlĭor, 1. *dep.* to hold a consultation, consult, take counsel, Ca; (2) *to advise, give counsel, H.
Consĭlĭum -ii, *n.* a deliberation, consultation, taking counsel; — *principum habere*, L, to hold a consultation with the chiefs; *est tui consilii*, C, it is for thee to consider; *quasi consilii sit res*, Ca, as if the matter allowed of consideration; (2) a resolve, design, plan, purpose, — *capere, sequi*, C; *inire*, Ca, to take a resolution, enter upon a plan; *suo consilio uti*, Ca, to act without advice; especially a warlike plan or device, stratagem, — *imperatorium quod Græci στρατήγημα appellant*, C; advice, counsel, *aliquem juvare consilio bono*, P; the habit of deliberation, prudence, judgment, penetration, *vir magni consilii*, Ca. N; (3) persons who consult, a council; especially the Roman senate, C; the body of judges, C; a council of war, Ca.
Consĭmĭlis -e, like in all parts, exactly similar, C.
Consĭpĭo -ŭi, 3. to be in one's senses; have possession of one's faculties, L.
Consisto -stĭti -stĭtum, 3. to put one's self in any place, stand, stand still, stop, C; met. *frigore constitit Ister*, O, froze; hence, — *cum aliquo*, P. C, to stand and converse with; in military language, to make a stand, halt, *equites pari intervallo constiterunt*, Ca; in law, to make a legal complaint against any one, — *cum matre*, Se; (2) to stop, delay, — *in uno nomine*, C; to stand firm, steadfast, C; — *cum aliquo*, * to agree with, C; to exist, subsist, *sine agricultoribus consistere mortales non posse*, C; followed by *in*, *ex*, or *abl.*, to consist of, *major pars victus eorum in lacte consistit*, Ca; — *in quibus vita beata*, C; to stand still, stop, be at rest, at a stand, *omnis administratio belli consistit*, Ca.
Consĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sowing, planting, C.
Consĭtor -ōris, *m.* a sower, planter, O.
Consĭtūra -æ, *f.* a sowing, planting, — *agri*, C.
Consŏbrīnus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* sisters' children, cousins on the mother's side, C; cousin, C; and in a more extended sense, second, third cousin, St.
Consŏcer -i, *m.* consocrus -ūs, *f.* a joint father or mother-in-law, the designation of the parents of a married couple, St.
Consŏcĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* union, connection, association, C.
Consŏcĭātus -a -um (*prtcp.* consocio), united, associated, C.
Consŏcĭo, 1. to unite, connect, share, associate, make common, — *consilia cum aliquo*, C; — *injuriam cum amicis*, C.
Consōlābĭlis -e, consolable, — *dolor*, C.
Consōlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* consolation, — *malorum, rerum incommodarum*, C; (2) encouragement, C.
Consōlātor -ōris, *m.* a consoler, C.
Consōlātōrĭus -a -um, relating to consolation, consolatory, C.
Consŏlĭdo, 1. to make thick, consolidate, — *parietem in unam crassitudinem*, Vt.
Consōlor, 1. *dep.* to console, comfort, — *aliquem*, C; (2) to encourage, Ca; (3) — *dolorem*, to alleviate, lighten, solace, C.
*Consomnĭo, 1. to dream of, P.
Consŏnans -tis, *f.* a consonant, Q.
Consŏnanter, consonantly, harmoniously, Vt.
Consŏnantĭa -æ, *f.* consonance, harmony, Vt.
Consŏno -ŭi, 1. *neut.*, to sound together, sound loudly, L. V; used of the similar pronunciation of words, Q; (2) to harmonize, agree, be consonant with, Q.
Consŏnus -a -um, sounding together, harmonious, O; *met.* accordant, suitable, C.
Consōpĭo, 4. to put thoroughly asleep, make unconscious, stupify, C.
Consors -tis, living on the same property, sharing the same inheritance, L; hence, *poet.* brother, sister, Tb. O; (2) sharing in, partaking of, and *subst.* companion, partner, consort — *mecum temporum illorum*, C; — *tribuniciæ potestatis*, Tc; applied to inanimate objects, — *tecta*, V.
Consortĭo -ōnis, *f.* companionship, community, partnership, C.
Consortĭum -ii, *n.* community of goods, St; (2) community, companionship, L.
Conspectus -a -um (*prtcp.* conspicio), striking, distinguished, conspicuous, V.
Conspectus -ūs, *m.* look, sight, view; hence *meton.* = presence, proximity, *dare se alicui in conspectum*, C, to allow one's self to be seen by; *in conspectu alicujus esse*, C, to be within sight of; *in oppidi conspectu*, Vr, within sight of the town; (2) the mental view, vision, survey, C.
Conspergo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling, — *me lacrimis*, C; met — *orationem quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus*, C.
Conspĭcĭendus -a -um, worthy of being seen, noteworthy, L. Tb. O.
Conspĭcĭo -spexi -spectum, 3. to look at, view, behold, — *locum*, N; *infestis oculis conspici*, C; *pass.* conspici, to draw attention, attract observation, render one's self remarkable, L. S; (2) to weigh, consider deeply, P; (3) to catch sight of, descry, perceive, — *nostros equites*, C; — *imaginem patris*, C; to perceive mentally, P.
*Conspĭcĭo -ōnis, *f.* the attentive survey of the

augur in determining the limits of the temple, Vr.

Conspĭcor, 1. *dep.* to catch sight of, perceive, T. Ca.

Conspĭcŭus -a -um, visible, *habere in conspicuo*, Sc, to have before one's eyes; (2) remarkable, striking, conspicuous, L. O. Tc.

Conspīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* unison, harmony, — *canentium*, Co; (2) agreement in opinion or purpose, union, — *omnium bonorum*, C; (3) conspiracy, plot, C.

Conspīrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* conspīro), sworn together, united by an oath, Ph; *subst.* conspirati -orum, *m.* St, the conspirators.

Conspīro, 1. to blow together, sound together, *æreaque assensu conspirant cornua rauco*, V; (2) to agree, harmonize in opinion and feeling, C; (3) to unite, conspire (in a good sense), *conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis*, C; to conspire (in a bad sense), to form an illegal plot, Ca. L. St.

Conspissātus -a -um, made dense, thickened, thick, Co.

Conspondĕo -di -sum, 2. to form a reciprocal promise or agreement, A.Aug.

Consponsor -ōris, *m.* a joint surety, C.

Conspŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to spit upon, bespit, cover with spittle, P. H.

Conspurco, 1. to cover with dirt, defile, Lc. Co.

Conspūto, 1. to spit upon contemptuously, C.

Constăbĭlĭo, 4. to establish, make firm, P.

Constans -tis (*prtcp.* consto), steady, firm, unchanging, immoveable, constant, *quæ cursus constantes habent*, C; — *pax*, L; — *fides*, H; (2) consistent, harmonious in the several parts, — *rumores satis quidem* —, C; (3) morally firm, constant, resolved, obstinate, — *amicus*, C; *constantior in vitiis*, H.

Constanter, firmly, uniformly, consistently, constantly, — *nunciare*, Ca, to bring the same tale; *pugnare*, Ca, perseveringly.

Constantĭa -æ, *f.* continued changeless existence, unchangeableness, *fides id est dictorum conventorumque* —, C, also consistency, C; (2) moral firmness, steadiness, unchangeableness, constancy, C.

Consternātĭo -ōnis, *f.* fear, dismay, consternation, confusion, Tc; (2) a mutiny, tumult, L.

Consterno, 1. to stretch upon the ground, L; (2) to cause confusion, consternation, fear, flight, Ca; — *in fugam*, L; *equi consternantur*, O, are startled; especially, to excite to mutiny, to insurrection, — *ad arma*, L.

Consterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, scatter, cover by strewing, — *tabernacula cæspitibus*, Ca; *omnia cadaveribus*, S; *constrata navis*, Ca, decked boat; hence, constratum -i, *n.* — *navis*, a deck, P.Aug; — *pontis*, L, the flooring or gangway over a bridge of boats; (2) *to throw down, *tempestas aliquot signa constravit*, L.

Constīpo, 1. to press, crowd together, — *tantum numerum hominum*, C.

Constĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to cause to stand, place, put; — *hominem ante pedes Manilii*, C; (2) in military language — *signa ante tribunal*, L, to set up the standards; *legionem Cæsar constituit*, Ca, drew up; *constituit agmen*, S. L, halted; (3) to establish, found, build, prepare, constitute, appoint, — *turres*, Ca, *oppidum*, Ca. N; — *judicium, accusatorem; testes*, C; — *sibi magnam auctoritatem*, N; (4) to establish according to a fixed plan, arrange, ordain, settle, — *plebem in agris*, C; —*reges in civitate*, C; — *rempublicam*, C; (5) to define, fix, settle, — *pretium frumento*, C; — *diem concilio*, Ca; *constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitiā fines*, C; — *cum aliquo, alicui, inter se*, to fix in concert, agree with, C; (6) to determine, resolve, C. Ca.

Constĭtūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* constitution, condition, — *firma corporis*, C; (2) in a cause at law, the issue, point in dispute, C; (3) arrangement, order, Q.

Constĭtūtor -ōris, *m.* one who ordains or arranges, Q.

Constĭtūtum -i, *n.* *quum videas naturam per constituta procedere*, Sc, according to fixed laws; (2) an agreement, compact, C; (3) a fixed place of meeting, rendezvous, C.

Constĭtūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* constituo), constituted, *philosophus ita animo et vitā* —, C; (2) fixed, defined, Q.

Consto -stiti -stătum, 1. to stand still, remain motionless, P; (2) to stand steady, remain firm, — *hostium acies*, L; (3) to remain unchanged, *color ei non constat*, L, he changes colour; *numerus legionum constat*, Ca; —*in sententiā*, C; *mihi constat*, C, I am fully resolved; *neque satis Bruto vel tribunis constabat*, C, they were not sufficiently resolved; (4) —*cum aliquā re*,—*alicui rei*, to agree, harmonize with, C; —*sibi*, C, to be consistent; *ratio constat*, C, the reckoning agrees, corresponds, is right; (5) of facts, allegations, etc., to be correct, certain, *constat factum*, C; *constat inter omnes*, C, all are agreed; (6) to exist, be, C; and with *ex, in, de*, or *abl.*, to consist of, be composed of, *homo ex animo constat et corpore*, C; (7) to cost, *navis* — *gratis*, C; —*vilissime*, Co; —*magno*, Pl.

Constrātum -i, *n.* *vid.* consterno.

Constrictus -a -um (*prtcp.* constringo), contracted, constricted, abbreviated, Q; — *arbor*, Pl, cut, clipped.

Constringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to draw, bind together, — *sarcinam*, P; to confine, fetter, — *corpora vinculis*, C; in medicine, used of drugs and food which have a binding or astringent effect, Pl; (2) *met.* to confine, limit, fetter, restrain, C; of discourse, to compress, abbreviate, C.

Constructĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting together, building, construction, C; (2) in rhetoric, the proper connection of words, C.

Construo -xi -ctum, 3. to heap up together, — *acervos numorum*, C; — *divitias*, H; (2) to construct, build up, — *mundum, navem, ædificium*, C.

Constŭprātor -ōris, *m.* a ravisher, defiler, L.

Constŭpro, 1. to ravish, violate, L; met. *emptum constupratumque judicium*, C.

Consuādĕo -si -sum, 2. to advise earnestly, P.

Consualia, *vid.* consus.

*Consuāsor -ōris, *m.* an earnest adviser, C.

*Consūdasco, 3. to begin to sweat violently, Co.

Consūdo, 1. to sweat violently, P.

Consŭēfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. *act.* to accustom to, — *filium suā sponte recte facere*, T.

Consŭĕo, 2. to be accustomed to, be wont, Pt.

Consŭesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. *act.* to accustom to, use, practise, —*juvencum aratro*, Co; (2) *neut.* to be accustomed to, be wont, in the habit of, *Germanos* — *Rhenum transire*, Ca; (3) *cum aliquo* —, to be in habits of intimacy with, C.

*Consŭētĭo -ōnis, *f.* intimacy, having intercourse, P.

Consŭētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* custom, usage, habit, *pro* or *ex* —, C. Ca; or *consuetudine*, N; according to custom, *venire in* —, to become a habit, C; to take up a habit, C. Ca; *in* — *alicujus esse*, C, to be intimate with; — *loquendi*, and *abs.* usage of speech, C; (2) social intercourse, familiarity, C; — *epistolarum*, C, correspondence; especially the intercourse between lovers, courtship, T. L.

Consuētus -a -um (*prtcp.* consuesco), accustomed, customary, usual, T. S.

Consul -ŭlis, *m.*, *pl.* consules, the consuls, the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen by the comitia centuriata, originally from patricians only, but afterwards also from the plebeians, — *ordinarius*, one elected at the usual time, in contradistinction to — *suffectus*, one chosen in the course of the year to supply the place of a consul deceased; — *designatus*, consul elect, so called between the election at the beginning of August, and entrance upon office on 1st January; —*major*, the consul who, from a variety of possible reasons, had precedence of his colleague. The year was

generally designated by the consuls' names, *e.g.* *M. Messalā et M. Pisone coss.* (consulibus) = A.U.C. 693; (2) *meton.* = proconsul, L; the highest authorities of other states, Pl.

Consŭlāris -e, relating to a consul, **consular**; — *aetas*, the age, namely 43, at which a man might lawfully be chosen consul, C; — *fasces*, L; — *lictor*, H; (2) *subst.* consulāris -is, *m.* one who had been a consul, an ex-consul, C; in the imperial period a governor of a province, deputed by the emperor, Tc.

Consŭlārĭter, in a manner worthy of a consul, L.

Consŭlātus -ūs, *m.* the office of consul, the consulship, C.

Consŭlo -lŭi -ltum, 3. *neut.* to reflect, weigh, deliberate, consider, **consult**; — *in commune*, T, for the common good; — *in longinquitudinem*, T, for the future; — *alicui*, to consult for, have regard to, care for; — *parti civium*, C; — *dignitati meae*, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquem*, to consult, ask advice, advise with, — *te quid mihi faciendum*, C; of inanimate objects, — *speculum suum*, O; frequently, to consult the oracle, the omens, etc. — *Apollinem Pythium*, C; — *spirantia exta*, V; to consult a lawyer, take legal advice, C; to take counsel of a public body, — *senatum*, S; — *populum*, C; (3) — *aliquid*, to consult about, weigh, ponder, consider, L. C; to give a piece of advice, advise, *tun' consulis quicquam?* T; (4) to take a resolution, resolve, take measures, — *de perfugis*, L; *in deditos*, Tc; (5) — *boni*, to accept favourably, take well, interpret favourably, — *nostrum laborem*, Q.

Consultātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a full consideration, deliberation, **consultation**, C; (2) the subject under consideration, C; (3) a case proposed for consideration, Q; (4) an asking for advice, inquiry, C; the subject of inquiry, St.

Consultātor -ōris, *m.* one who asks another for advice, a consultor, Q.

Consulte, advisedly, after consideration, P. L.

Consulto, C. S. = consulte, *q.v.*

Consulto, 1. to consider maturely, weigh, ponder, P; — *de officio*, C; (2) — *alicui*, to **consult** for, provide for, — *reipublicae*, S; (3) — *aliquem*, to consult, ask advice of, P. Tb.

Consultor -ōris, *m.* an adviser, S; (2) one who asks advice, especially legal advice, C.

*Consultrix -īcis, *f.* one who consults, cares for, provides, *natura* — *utilitatum*, C.

Consultum -i, *n.* an inquiry made of a god, Tc; (2) resolution, decree, plan; very frequently in the form *senatūs consultum*, often written as one word, *q.v.*; (3) answer of a god, oracle, V.

Consultus -a -um, (*prtcp.* consulo), well considered, deliberated upon, well weighed, P. C.

Consultus -ūs, *m.* deliberation, prudence, L; (2) a resolve, decree, — *senati*, S.

Consum -fui -futurum -fore, to be, to happen, P. T.

Consummātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a summing up, adding up, Co; hence, union, connexion, Cl; in rhetoric, a direction of many arguments to one point, Q; (2) a finishing, completion, **consummation**, — *alvi*, digestion of food, Pl.

Consummātus -a -um (*prtcp.* consummo), complete, perfect, **consummate**, Q.

Consummo, 1. to add together, sum up, Vt; of a number, to amount to, make in all, Co; *met.* to add up with, combine with, L; (2) to make fully ready, complete, finish, L; *abs.* to complete a term of service, St; *met.* to bring to perfection, thoroughly complete, Q.

Consūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to take altogether, **consume**; of food, consume, devour, C. Ca; (2) to destroy, annihilate, kill, — *aliquid per luxuriam*, C; — *omnes opes*, S; — *aedes incendio*, L; *tantum exercitum fame paene consumptum videtis*, Ca; to weaken, deprive of strength, *vi ipsius morbi consumptus es*, C; (2) — *aliquid in aliquā re*, to expend upon, consume in, — *pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus*, C; — *tantum laborem in rebus falsis*, Q; — *in aliquid*, V.

Consumptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a **consumption**, consuming, C; (2) expenditure, employing, — *operae*, C.

Consumptor -ōris, *m.* a consumer, destroyer, C; (2) a consumer of property, spendthrift, Sc.

Consuo -ui -ūtum, 3. to sew together, stitch together, P; (2) — *pinacothecas veteribus tabulis*, Pl, to fill with.

Consurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up, especially in large numbers, C; *ex insidiis*, Ca; — *ex consilio*, Ca; of inanimate objects, *terno consurgunt ordine remi*, V; (2) met. — *in arma*, V.

Consurrectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rising up from a seat, a movement used to signify assent, C.

Consus -i, *m.* an ancient Roman deity, of whose attributes we are almost wholly ignorant, but regarded by some, from the etymology of the name, as the god of secret deliberations. His worship was said to have been introduced by Romulus; and a yearly festival in his honour, the Consualia, was celebrated on Aug. 18th.

*Consŭsurro, 1. to whisper together, T.

Contābēfăcĭo, 3. to consume, cause to waste away, P.

Contābesco, 3. to waste away, wear away gradually, *cor meum guttatim contabescit*, P.

Contăbŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a covering with boards, a planking, flooring, Ca.

Contăbŭlo, 1. to cover with boards, to plank, Ca. L.

Contabundus = cunctabundus, *q.v.*

Contactus -ūs, *m.* a **contact**, touching, touch, V. O; (2) a touching of something unclean, contagion, L; met. *oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos*, Tc.

Contāges -is, *f.* a touch, touching, Lc.

Contāgĭo -ōnis, *f.* a touching, connection, C; (2) a touching of something unclean, **contagion**, infection, Co. Pl; *met.* bad companionship, evil example, — *turpitudinis*, C; — *furoris*, L.

Contāgĭum -ii, *n.* Lc. O. H. = contagio, *q.v.*

Contāmĭnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* contamino), unclean, **contaminated**, defiled with guilt, C; defiled by unchastity, H.

Contāmĭno, 1. to unite, fuse into a whole, — *multas fabulas Graecas*, T, namely, into one Latin comedy; (2) to render unclean by contact or mixture, **contaminate**, — *deam Syriam urinā*, St; met. — *gaudium aegritudine*, T; — *se vitiis*, C.

Contatio, contatus, etc. = cunctatio, cunctatus, etc. *q.v.*

*Contechnor, 1. *dep.* to devise a trick, P.

Contĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, C; — *locum linteis*, L; — *eos uno tumulo*, L, to bury; to protect, — *fide clientium*, Tc; (2) to cover with a view to preserve, Ca; to conceal, C.

Contĕmĕro, 1. to pollute, defile, O.

Contemno -mpsi -mptum, 3. to think meanly of, despise, **contemn**, C; *se non* —, to think well of one's self, C. L.

Contempĕro, 1. to moderate or temper by mixing together, Vt.

Contemplātĭo -ōnis, *f.* attentive or eager looking at, **contemplation**; met. — *naturae*, C.

*Contemplātīvus -a -um, theoretical, **contemplative**, Sc. (*opp.* activa).

Contemplātor -ōris, *m.* one who attentively looks or contemplates, — *coeli*, C.

Contemplātrix -īcis, *f.* Cl. = contemplator, *q.v.*

Contemplātus -ūs, *m.* a looking at, contemplation, O.

Contemplor, 1. *dep.* (contemplo, P; *pass.* L.), to look at attentively or minutely, regard, **contemplate**, — *oculis*, C; — *animo*, C.

Contemptim, **contemptuously**, L.

Contemptĭo -ōnis, *f.* **contempt**, scorn, disdain, C.

Contemptor -ōris, *m.* L; -trix -īcis, *f.* P, one who contemns or despises.

Contemptus -a -um (*prtcp.* contemno), despised, despicable, contemptible, C.

Contemptus -ūs, *m.* a mean opinion, contempt, disdain, Q. Tc.

Contendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch forcibly, — *arcum*, V; and hence of missiles, to shoot, cast, — *tela*, V; (2) *met.* to stretch, strain, exert one's powers, strive, — *omnes nervos in re*, C; — *vires*, Lc; followed by *inf.* — *hunc locum oppugnare*, Ca; — *mutare animum*, C; (3) to strive to go to a place, move hastily towards, march, *Bibracte ire* —, Ca; — *in Italiam*, Ca; — *ad Rhenum*, Ca; — *domum*, Ca; (4) *neut.* to contend with, combat with, — *cum aliquo*, C; *contra aliquem*, C; *alicui*, Lc; — *inter se*, Ca; (5) to compare with, contrast with, — *id cum defensione nostrâ*, C; (6) to desire eagerly, beg, entreat, C; (7) to assert confidently, maintain, contend, C.

*Contĕnĕbrasco -āvi, 3. to become quite dark, Vr.

Contente (contendo), eagerly, earnestly, C.

Contente (contineo), strictly, sparingly, P.

Contentĭo -ōnis, *f.* the full exercise of the powers, effort, striving; — *vocis*, C, the raising or straining of the voice, — *animi*, C; (2) combat, contest, contention, strife, — *magna belli*, C; — *adversus procuratores*, Tc; (3) a contrast, comparison, C; (4) in rhetoric, antithesis, juxtaposition of opposed ideas, C; in grammar, comparison of adjectives, Vr.

Contentĭōsus -a -um, pertaining to a contest, contentious, quarrelsome, Pl.

Contentus -a -um (*prtcp.* contendo), stretched, tense, — *funis*, H; — *oculis*, St, with eager or constant gaze; (2) eager, zealous, — *mens*, Lc; — *studium*, C.

Contentus -a -um (*prtcp.* contineo), contented, satisfied, — *suis rebus*, C; — *edidicisse*, O.

Contĕrebrŏmĭus -a -um, a jocose epithet applied by Plautus to Libya, as having been much traversed by Bacchus, P.

Contermĭnus -a -um, having the same boundary, conterminous, near, — *nostris arvis*, O; *subst.* conterminus -i, *m.* a neighbour, Co; conterminum -i, *n.* an adjoining region, a confine, Pl.

Contĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to rub away, reduce to small portions by rubbing, grind, pound, O; (2) to lessen or destroy by rubbing, wear away, — *viam sacram*, Pt, often traverse; (3) to consume, spend, employ, in a good or bad sense, — *ætatem*, P; — *vitam*, T; — *totum hunc diem*, T; met. — *injurias oblivione*, C, to wipe away from remembrance.

*Conterrānĕus -i, *m.* a countryman, one of the same country, Pl.

Conterrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to terrify, frighten exceedingly, C.

Contestātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an earnest supplication, eager request, C.

Contestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, — *deos hominesque*, C; (2) — *litem*, to set an action on foot, inaugurate an action by calling witnesses, C; *virtus contestata*, C, approved.

Contexo -ŭi -tum, 3. to weave together, twine together, connect, unite, C; — *lilia amarantis*, Tb; (2) to make, prepare, provide by weaving or putting together, — *equum trabibus*, V; — *crimen*, C, to invent, forge.

*Contexte, connectedly, C.

Contextim, Pl = contexte, *q.v.*

Contextus -a -um (*prtcp.* contexo), interwoven, connected, united, Lc. Q.

Contextus -ūs, *m.* an interweaving, uniting, connection, Lc; met. — *rerum*, C; — *verborum*, *sermonis*, Q.

Conticesco -ticŭi, 3. to become silent, to be dumb, silent, C; *met.* to become still, quiet, — *tumultus*, L; — *furor*, L.

*Contĭcĭnium -i, *n.* the evening, early part of the night, P.

Contignātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the woodwork which forms a flooring, Ca.

Contigno, 1. to put planks together, to floor, C.

Contĭgŭus -a -um, that which touches another, contiguous, near, — *domos*, O; (2) *accessible, within reach, V.

Contĭnens -ntis (*prtcp.* contineo), lying near, adjacent, bordering upon, *prædia* — *huic fundo*, C; *continentibus diebus*, Ca, in the days immediately following; (2) hanging together, unbroken, — *agmen*, L; *subst.* continens -entis, *f.* a continent, Ca; of time, continuous, unbroken, — *somnus*, Cl; *e continente genere*, C, in unbroken genealogical succession; (3) temperate, self-restraining, continent; (4) in rhetoric, *subst.* continens -ntis, *f.* — *causæ*, C, the main point.

Contĭnenter, of space, in close succession, Ct; (2) of time, continuously, without cessation, — *totâ nocte ierunt*, Ca; (3) continently, temperately, C.

Contĭnentĭa -æ, *f.* continence, self-restraint, moderation, temperance, C.

Contĭneo -tĭnui -tentum, 2. to hold together, hold fast, contain, *mundus omnia complexu suo continet*, C; in the *pass.* used of localities, to be surrounded, shut in, bounded, — *undique loci naturâ Helvetii*, Ca; met. *omnes artes inter se continentur*, C, are held together; (2) to hold fast, keep, preserve, *continet fides rempublicam*, C; (3) to hold back, restrain, keep in, — *copias in castris*, Ca; *met.* to hold in, restrain, check, subdue, — *omnes cupiditates*, C; — *Etruriam judiciorum terrore*, L; *vix me contineo quin . . .* T, I can hardly keep myself from; — *se*, to contain one's self; (4) to contain, comprise, *omnia* — *in se vim caloris*, C; *pass. contineri aliquâ re*, to be contained in anything, be composed of, consist of, C; (5) *neut.* to hang together, P, very rare.

Contingo -nxi -nctum, 3. (contingŭo), to wet, moisten, V. Lc; met. — *lac parco sale*, V, to sprinkle.

Contingo -tĭgi -tactum, 3. to touch on all sides, take hold of, — *cibum rostris*, C; *habenas manibus*, O; — *cibos salo*, Cl, to sprinkle; (2) to touch, to eat, partake of, H; to touch, have carnal intercourse with, P; (3) to be so near as to touch, be adjacent, reach to, *Helv. fines Arvernorum contingunt*, Ca; *milites contingunt inter se*, Ca; (4) to reach, attain, arrive at, — *optatam metam*, H; — *Italiam*, V; (5) met. *me manifesta libido contigit*, O, to seize; (6) to touch so as to stain, pollute, defile; especially *prtcp.* contactus -a -um, — *civitas rabie duorum juvenum*, L; (7) to be closely connected with, related to, *ut quisque interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitiâ contingebat*, L; (8) to happen, chance, befall, turn out, come to pass, *cui tot contigerint commoda*, T; *quod potentibus populis sæpe contigit*, C.

Contĭnŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* connection, continuation, unbroken succession, C.

Contĭnŭe, continuously, Vr.

Contĭnŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* continuity, unbroken succession, Pl.

Contĭnŭo, immediately, at once, C; (2) in conjunction with a negative, not necessarily, *non* —, *si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius*, C; (3) in Q. = continue, continuously, in unbroken sequence.

Contĭnŭo, 1. to bring into connection, connect, unite, *aer mari continuatus est*, C; *Suionibus Sithonum gentes continuantur*, Tc, are adjacent to; — *verba*, C, to form into a sentence, C; (2) to connect, unite in point of time, *i.e.* continue, prolong. — *iter die et nocte*, Ca; — *diem noctemque potando*, Tc; — *perpotationem*, Pl; (3) *neut.* to continue, Cl.

Contĭnŭus -a -um, connected with, hanging together, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, *Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni*, O, connected with the main land; — *agri*, Sl, adjacent; *subst.* continuus -i, *m.* — *principis*, Tc, constant attendant, (2) continuous in time, successive, — *annos prope quinquaginta*, C.

*Contollo, 3. (*obs.* for confero), — *gradum*, P, to betake one's steps.

*Contonat, *impers.* it thunders violently, P.

Contor = cunctor, *q.v.*

Contorqueo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist, whirl, turn violently, brandish, contort, — *telum*, Lc; — *hastam*, O; — *membra quocunque vult*, C, to direct, turn, — *proram ad lævas undas*, V; (2) met. — *verba*, C, to hurl forth.

Contorte, confusedly, obscurely, C.

Contortio -ōnis, *f.* a swinging, circular motion, — *dextræ*, C; (2) met. *contortiones orationis*, C, obscurity, confusion, intricacy.

*Contortor -ōris, *m.* — *legum*, T, one who wrests or contorts.

*Contortŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat intricate, obscure, C.

*Contortŭplĭcatus -a -um, — *nomina*, P, intricate, crabbed, confused.

Contortus -a -um (*prtcp.* contorqueo), vehement, powerful, energetic, — *et acris oratio*, C; (2) intricate, confused, complicated, C.

Contra, (I.) *adv.* of place, opposite, over against, on the opposite side, *ulmus erat* —, O; *accede ad me et adi* —, P; (2) of actions which correspond to one another, on the other hand, *quæ me amat, quum contra amo*, P; (3) which are opposed to one another, on the other side, on the contrary, *alia æstimabilia, alia* —, *alia neutrum*, C; followed by *atque, quam*, C; — *auro*, weighed or valued against gold; *non carust auro contra*, P, is worth his weight in gold; (4) used of hostile opposition, — *pugnare*, Lc; — *consistere*, Ca; — *dicere*, C; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* opposite to, over against, *insula quæ — Brundusinum portum est*, Ca; (2) against, in opposition to, contrary to, — *vim atque impetum fluminis*, Ca; — *opinionem*, C; — *ea*, often = on the contrary, on the other hand, Ca. N; contra very rarely used = *erga*, Pl; (3) against, in the sense of hostility, — *populum Romanum conjurasse*, Ca; — *deos disputare*, C; contra occasionally is placed after its *acc.* in the case of a substantive, V. Tc; of a relative pronoun, C.

*Contracte, in a confined, contracted manner, Sc.

Contractio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing together, contraction, — *et porrectio digitorum*, C; (2) abbreviation, shortness, — *orationis*, C; *syllabæ*, C; (3) met. — *animi in dolore*, littleness of mind, want of fortitude, C.

*Contractiuncŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* — *animi*, C, discontent, melancholy.

Contractūra -æ, *f.* a drawing in, contracting, lessening, Vt.

Contractus -a -um (*prtcp.* contraho), drawn in, contracted, narrow, short, — *freta*, O; — *oratio*, C; met. — *paupertas*, H; and applied to persons = frugal, H.

Contractus -ūs, *m.* a drawing in, contracting, Vr; (2) the beginning of a transaction, Q; (3) an agreement, contract, Jv.

Contrădīco -xi -ctum, 3. — *alicui*, to contradict, Q. Tc; in more classical times used as two words, *vid.* contra.

Contradictio -ōnis, *f.* a speaking against, contradiction, Q; — *sumere*, Q, to anticipate the objection of an opponent.

Contrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw together, collect, unite (*opp.* dissipare), — *cohortes ex finitimis regionibus*, Ca; — *magnam classem*, N; — *undique libros*, St; (2) to produce, cause, bring about, incur, contract, — *lites*, P; — *aliquid damni*, C; — *æs alienum*, C; — *certamen*, L; — *morbum*, Pl; (3) to make an agreement or bargain, contract, C; (4) to draw in, shorten, contract, compress, *animal membra quocunque vult contrahit*, C; — *frontem*, C, to wrinkle up; — *lac*, Pl, to curdle; — *ventrem*, Cl, to bind; met. *animus formidine dirûm contrahitur*, Lc; — *cupidinem*, H.

Contrăpōno -sui -sĭtum, 3. to place opposite, Q.

Contrapositum -i, *n.*, antithesis, Q.

Contrārie, in an opposite direction, contrarily, C.

Contrārius -a -um, of place, opposite, over against, Ca; more frequently (2) opposite to, contrary to, — *hujus virtutis vitiositas*, C; — *rusticitas urbanitati*, Q; *orationes inter se* —, C; *versantur retro contrario motu atque cælum*, C; *ex contrario*, C, on the contrary; much rarer in the same sense, *in contrarium*, Pl; (3) hostile, opposed to, — *Acerna avibus*, Lc, noxious; — *exta*, St, unfavourable; *subst.* contrarius -ii, *m.* Vt, an opponent.

*Contrectābĭlĭter, in such a manner as may be felt or handled, Lc.

Contrectātio -ōnis, *f.* a touching, handling, C.

Contrecto, 1. to touch, feel, handle, Lc. H; to handle, so as to search, St; to touch or handle obscenely, with impure purpose, P; *contrectata filiarum pudicitia*, Tc, dishonoured.

Contrĕmisco -mŭi, 3. to tremble violently, to quake, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to tremble before, be afraid of anything, H. Sc.

Contrĕmo -ŭi, 3. to tremble violently, quake, Lc.

Contrĭbŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to distribute, allot, assign, contribute, Ca. L; (2) to contribute to in common with others, O.

Contristo, 1. to make sad, make sorrowful, sadden, Co. V; of the weather, — *cælum*, V; — — *annum*, H; of wine, Co, to damage.

Contrītus -a -um (*prtcp.* contero), worn out, well used, common, trite, — *proverbium*, C.

Contrōversia -æ, *f.* debate, dispute, controversy, — *habere de re cum aliquo*, C; *controversia est inter aliquos de re*, C; *in — versari, esse*, C; *rem adducere in* —; *deducere in* —; *vocare in* —, C, to make matter of debate; *sine controversiā*, T, beyond dispute; *controversia non erat quin*, C, there was no doubt that —.

Contrōversiōsus -a -um, — *res*, L; controverted, strongly disputed.

Contrōversor, 1. *dep.* — *inter se*, C, to contend, dispute, debate.

Contrōversus -a -um, (1) *pass.* that which is a subject of debate, controverted, — *res*, C; (2) disputatious, fond of controversy, — *gens*, C.

Contrŭcīdo, 1. to cut in pieces, cut down, hew down, slay, C.

Contrūdo -si -sum, 3. to thrust, push together, — *nubes vis venti*, Lc; (2) to thrust, crowd into any place, C.

Contrunco, 1. to cut in pieces, — *cibum*, P.

Contŭbernālis -is, *c.* a messmate, comrade, one who shares the same tent, which in the Roman army was intended for the use of ten men and one inferior officer, C; (2) a young man, who, as was often the custom in distinguished families, accompanied a general in a campaign in order to learn the art of war, C; (3) generally, a comrade, companion, C; (4) the husband or wife allotted to a slave by the owner, Co.

Contŭbernium -i, *n.* a hut or tent in which ten men and an officer lodged, Ca; hence, any common habitation, St; and the common habitation of a male and female slave, Tc; (2) a sharing in the same tent, comradeship, Tc; and especially the companionship of a young Roman with a distinguished general, *prima stipendia fecit prætoris contubernio*, St, he made his first campaign in the suite of the prætor; (3) any close companionship, or intimacy, St; and especially the living together of slaves as man and wife, Co; and generally concubinage, C; (4) a living together of animals, Ph.

Contŭeor -ĭtus, 2. to regard on all sides, look at attentively, C; *met.* to consider, reflect upon, — *propositum*, Lc; to take care, attend to, Vr; (2) to see, perceive, P.

Contŭitus -ūs, *m.* a beholding, attentive looking at, P.

Contŭmācia -æ, *f.* stubbornness, obstinacy, inflexibility, perverseness, contumacy, C; —

arborum, Pl, obstinacy or difficulty in growing.

Contŭmācĭter, obstinately, stubbornly.

Contŭmax -ācis, stubborn, obstinate, perverse, contumacious, — *adversus plebem*, St; — *in me*, C; met. — *lima*, Ph, inflexible; — *syllaba*, M, unaccommodating to metre.

Contŭmēlĭa -æ, *f.* insult, affront, outrage in words, contumely, — *alicui facere, dicere*, P; — *jacere in aliquem*, C; used by Ca. of injury, damage done to ships.

Contŭmēlĭōse, insolently, abusively, contumeliously, C.

Contŭmēlĭōsus -a -um, insulting, abusive, contumelious, — *literæ*, C; — *alicui*, Tc.

Contŭmŭlo, 1. to heap up in a mound, Pl; (2) to bury, inter, O.

Contundo -tŭdi -tūsum, 3. to bruise, crush, pound, break to pieces, — *aliquem fustibus*, P; — *aliquem saxis*, H; *subst.* contusum -i, *n.* a bruise, contusion, Pl; (2) to destroy, subdue, crush, demolish, — *ferocem Hannibalem*, L; — *stultitiam*, C; — *facta Talthybii*, P, surpass; — *tempora*, Lc, finish, accomplish.

Contuor, 3. P. Lc. = contueor, *q.v.*

Conturbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* disorder, confusion, perturbation of mind, C.

Conturbātor -ōris, *m.* that which throws a man's affairs into disorder, costly, ruinous, M.

Conturbo, 1. to disturb, throw into disorder, confusion, — *ordines Romanorum*, S; — *rempublicam*, S; (2) to disturb in mind, cause anxiety, C; (3) — *rationes*, or *abs.* C, to bring money matters into confusion, ruin, make bankrupt.

Contus -i, *m.* a pole used for pushing a boat against a stream or other purposes, a boat-hook, V; (2) a long spear or pike, Tc.

Contūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a crushing, breaking, bruising, Pl; in medicine, a bruise, contusion.

Cōnus -i, *m.* (κῶνος), a cone, C; hence, any thing of a conical form, (*a*) the helmet ridge to which the plume was affixed, V; (*b*) the cone of the cypress, Co; (*c*) a kind of sundial, Vt.

*Convădor, 1. *dep.* to summon into a court of law, P.

Convălesco -lŭi, 3. to become quite well, to be convalescent, — *ex morbo*, C; — *de vulnere*, O; *Milo in dies convalescebat*, C, was gaining strength; — *ignis*, O; *annona convaluit*, St, became cheaper.

Convallis -is, *f.* a valley shut in on all sides, C.

Convāso, 1. to pack up baggage, T.

Convecto, 1. to bring together, collect, V.

Convector -ōris, *m.* a fellow-voyager, fellow-traveller, C.

Convĕho -xi -ctum, 3. to bring together, carry into one place, — *frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem*, Ca; used especially of the gathering in of harvests, Vr.

Convello -velli -vulsum, 3. to tear, pluck, pull away, — *viridem sylvam ab humo*, V; — *signa*, C, to pull up the standards from their place, *i.e.* to march, decamp; (2) to shatter, cause to totter, destroy, — *rempublicam*, C; — *fidem legionum*, Tc; (3) to tear to pieces, — *dapes avido dente*, O; — *naves undis Euroque*, V.

Convĕna -æ, *c.* a concourse of strangers, assembled multitude, C.

Convĕnĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* convenio), agreeing, unanimous, concordant, — *bene amici*, C; (2) fit for, appropriate, suitable, convenient, — *alicui re*, C; — *ad rem*, C; *inter se*, C.

Convĕnĭenter, agreeably with, suitably to, — *naturæ vivere*, C.

Convĕnĭentĭa -æ, *f.* agreement, harmony, conformity with, C.

Convĕnĭo -vēni -ventum, 4. *neut.* to come together, collect, — *ex provinciâ*, Ca; — *ad hoc judicium*, C; — *ad clamorem*, Ca, at the cry; of inanimate objects, *huc convenit utrumque bivium*, Pl; *civitates quæ in id forum conveniunt*, C, which belong to that district; — *in manum*, C, to come into the power of a husband = to be married; (2) to go to a person's house with a request, to visit, call upon, — *Pamphilum*, T; — *illum Atilium*, C; (3) to come together so as to unite, Lc; to pair, of animals, Lc. Pl; (4) to unite in sentiment, purpose, to agree, P; more common, *res convenit*, or *impers.* convenit, it is agreed, it is decided, it is resolved, *cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo* —, P; *quod tempus inter nos committendi prælii convenerat*, Ca; *mihi cum Deiotaro convenit ut*, Ca; also, *convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta*, L, it is generally agreed; (5) to fit into, fit with, C; more frequently, *res convenit*, or *impers.* convenit, it agrees, is fit, suitable, useful, proper, it becomes, *quid enim minus in hunc ordinem — ?* C; — *cum aliquâ re*, C; — *alicui rei*, C; convenit, *impers.* is usually followed by *inf.* Lc. H, or *ut*, C; used also as an affirmative, I am content, am willing, P.

*Conventĭcĭum -i, *n.* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, the money received by the Athenian citizens for attendance in the popular assembly.

*Conventĭcĭus -a -um, relating to coming together, used of carnal intercourse, — *patres*, P.

Conventĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a coming together, assembly, association, C; (2) — a place of meeting, Tc.

Conventĭo -ōnis, *f.* an assembly, Vr; (2) an agreement, compact, convention, C.

Conventum -i, *n.* a covenant, agreement, compact, C.

Conventus -ūs, *m.* a coming together, an assembly, C; (2) the Roman citizens who were settled in any province, and their yearly assembly for judicial and legal purposes, *oppidis in quibus consistere prætores et conventum agere soleant*, C; to hold an assize; hence, in Pl, the district for which the conventus assembled; (3) union, connection, Lc; and *met.* agreement, compact, C.

Converbĕro, 1. to beat violently, Pl.

Converro -erri -ersum, 3. to sweep together, brush out, P; met. — *hereditates omnium*, C.

Conversātĭo -ōnis, *f.* frequent use, Sc; (2) a frequent sojourn in a place, Pl; (3) intercourse, conversation, Q.

Conversĭo -ōnis, *f.* a turning round, — *cœli*, C, the revolution, recurrence of particular times produced by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, — *mensium annorumque*, C; (2) an abscess, Co; (3) change, alteration, conversion, — *et perturbatio rerum*, C; (4) in rhetoric, (*a*) a change from one species of composition to another, *e.g.* from poetry to prose, Q; (*b*) the repetition of the same word at the end of the sentence, C; (*c*) the rounding off of a period, C.

Converso, 1. to turn round violently, C; (2) generally *dep.* conversor, to live, abide, — *in montibus*, Pl; (3) to live, have intercourse with, — *nobiscum*, Sc.

Converto -ti -sum, 3. to turn round, whirl round, and with a *prep.* to turn towards, move towards, direct to, — *cœlos omnes*, Lc; — *naves in eam partem*, Ca; — *aciem in fugam*, Ca; — *ad eum omnem multitudinem*, Ca; — *aspectum quo vellent*, C; (2) met. — *risum in judicem*, C, to turn the laugh against; — *facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem*, Q, to convert; often expresses attention to any person or thing, *intelligo omnium ora in me conversa esse*, S; (3) *met.* to change, alter, convert, transform, C; — *librum*, C, to translate; the verb converto is sometimes found *neut.* in some of the above significations.

Convestĭo, 4. to clothe; *met.* to cover, C.

Convexĭtas -ātis, *f.* convexity, — *mundi*, Pl.

Convexum -i, *n.* more frequently found in the *pl.*, a vault, arch, V.

Convexus -a -um, vaulted, arched, convex, C; (2) sloping, steep, O.

Convĭcĭātor -ōris, *m.* a railer, slanderer, reviler, C.

Convĭcĭor, 1. *dep.* to rail at, revile, reproach, L; — *alicui*, Q.

Convĭcium -ii, *n.* a loud and simultaneous cry, shout, clamour, C, of the noise of birds, O, of frogs, Ph, (2) a noise of quarrelling, altercation, C, of importunity, C, of contradiction, opposition, C, most frequently, violent reproach, reviling, insult, C

*Convictio -ōnis (convivo), *f.* social intercourse, familiarity, C.

Convictor -ōris, *m.* (convivo), one who lives with another, constant associate, C.

Convictus -ūs, *m.* (convivo), a living together, constant intercourse, C; (2) a banquet, Jv.

Convinco -vici -victum, 3 to convict of a crime or mistake, — *aliquem summæ negligentiæ*, C, — *multis avaritiæ criminibus*, C; — *falsis de pugnis*, P, — *impari peccato*, C; (2) to prove conclusively, demonstrate, — *falsa veris rebus*, C.

*Convinctio -ōnis, *f.* a particle, a word of connection, Q, = συνδεσμος.

Conviso, 3 to behold attentively, examine, — *omnia loca oculis*, Lc

Conviva -æ, *m.* a guest, C.

Convivālis -e, relating to a feast or banquet, convivial, C

Convivātor -ōris, *m* one who gives a feast, a host, H L

Convivium -ii, *n* a feast, entertainment, party, C; (2) the company assembled, H.

Convivo -xi -ctum, 3. to live together, Sc, (2) Q, = convivor, *q.v.*

Convivor, 1. *dep.* to eat and drink in company, feast, revel, C

*Convŏcātio -ōnis, *f* a calling together, convocation, C.

Convŏco, 1. to call together, assemble, convoke, — *dissipatos homines*, C; — *principes ad se*, Cs; — *ad concionem*, L

Convŏlo, 1 to fly together, run together, come together hastily, C

Convŏlūto, 1. to roll round violently, whirl round, Sc.

Convolvo -vi -vŏlūtum, 3 to roll together, C, — *terga*, Sc, to heap up, multiply.

Convolvŭlus -i, *m* a species of caterpillar which rolls itself up in vine leaves, A.Aug, (2) bindweed, convolvulus, Pl.

Convŏmo, 1. to vomit all over, C.

Convulnĕro, 1. to wound severely, Co Pl.

Convulsus -a -um (*prtcp.* convello), cramped, convulsed, — *latus*, St.

Cŏŏlesco = coalesco, *q v.*

Cŏŏpĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a working with, co-operation, Q.

Cŏŏpercŭlum -i, *n* a cover, lid, Pl.

Cŏŏpĕrio -rui -rtum, 4 to cover entirely, envelop, L, generally found in the *perf. prtcp.*; *met* *coopertus sceleribus*, C.

Cŏoptātio -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, — *collegiorum*, C.

Cŏopto, 1. to choose, elect, especially to a public office or dignity, — *senatores*, C.

Cŏŏrior -ortus sum, 4. to arise, come forth at once, appear, — *ignes pluribus simul locis*, L; — *bellum*, Cs, — *tempestas*, C, (2) to arise to combat, rise in insurrection, *coorti in pugnam repente*, L

Cŏortus -ūs, *m* an arising, breaking forth, Lc.

Cōpa -æ, *f* a dancing girl, who gets her living by frequenting taverns, V.

Cŏphĭnus -i, *m.* (κόφινος), a large basket or hamper, Co Jv.

Cōpia -æ, *f.* property, riches, abundance, plenty, C, (2) generally, plenty, abundance, — *fortium virorum*, C, *magna — latronum*, C, (3) *pl.* copiæ -arum, *f.* forces, troops, Ca, sometimes found in the *sing*, (4) — *verborum*, and *abs* copiousness of speech, C, (5) the power, ability, opportunity to do anything, *ut mihi ejus facias conveniundi* —, P, *mollior vivere — erat* S; (6) Copia personified by H as the goddess of abundance.

*Cōpiŏlæ -arum, *f.* *dim.* a small number of troops, C.

Cōpiōse, abundantly, plentifully, richly provided, C, (2) of discourse, copiously, — *dicere*, C.

Cōpiōsus -a -um, richly provided, wealthy, *tu agris, ædificiis, rebus omnibus* —, C, *locus — a frumento*, C; (2) copious of speech, eloquent, — *homo ad dicendum*, C; (3) plentiful, abundant, Ph.

Cōpis -e, P. A.Aug = copiosus, *q v.*

Copo, copona = caupo, caupona, *q.v.*

Coprĕa -æ, *m.* (κοπρίας), a filthy jester, St.

Copta -æ, *f.* (κοπτη), a hard cake or biscuit, M.

Cōpŭla -æ, *f.* a rope, band, tie, P; — *dura canem tenet*, O, a leash, (2) *met.* a bond, connection, *quos irrupta tenet* —, H, the bond of love.

Cōpŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a union, connection, copulation, — *atomorum inter se*, C.

Cōpŭlātus -a -um (*prtcp* copulo), connected, united, coupled, C.

Cōpŭlo, 1. to join together, connect, unite, — *honestatem cum voluptate*, C, — *inter se*, Lc; — *alicui*, C

*Cŏqua -æ, *f.* a female cook, P.

Cŏquĭbĭlis -e, that can be cooked, Pl

Cŏquīnārius -a -um, relating to cooking, culinary, Pl.

Cŏquīno, 1 to cook, P.

Cŏquo -xi -ctum, 3 to cook, prepare food, — *cœnam*, P; — *cibum*, Lc, *subst* cocta -æ, *f* M, a decoction, (2) *met.* to prepare by fire, burn, bake, — *glebas æstas*, V; — *aurum*, Pl, to melt, hence to ripen, mature, — *uvas*, Vr; — *poma*, C, (3) *met* to mature in the mind, contrive, devise, concoct, — *consilia secreto*, L, (4) to disturb in mind, render anxious, Q.

Cŏquus -i, *m.* a cook, C.

Cŏr, cordis, *n* the heart, C. (2) *meton.* the heart for the whole man, *lectos juvenes, fortissima corda*, V, used by P as a term of endearment, (3) the heart as the seat of feeling and emotion, *corde*, P, heartily; *cordi esse alicui*, C L, to lie at the heart, be dear, precious to; (4) the heart as the seat of understanding, reflection, *in meo — cam rem volutari et diu disputari*, P.

Cŏrăcīnus -a -um (κοράκινος), raven black, Vt.

Cŏrăcīnus -i, *m.* (κορακῖνος), a kind of river fish found in the Nile, M. Pl.

Cŏrallium -ii, *n.* (κοράλλιον), red coral, Pl

Cōram, (I) *adv.* in presence of, in face of, before, C L; (2) immediately, on the spot, St; (3) personally, in one's own person, one's self, — *intueri aliquid*, C, to behold with one's own eyes, — *agere*, to transact personally, *i e.* not by letters, C, (II) *prep.* with *abl.* in presence of, — *genero meo*, C; — *populo*, H.

Cŏramble -es, *f.* (κοράμβλη), a kind of cabbage, Co

Cŏrax -ăcis, *m.* (κόραξ), an engine for attacking fortified places, Vt.

Corbis -is, *f.* a wicker basket, especially such as was used for farming purposes, C. P.

Corbīta -æ, *f.* a slow merchantman, used especially for the transport of corn, C

Corbŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little basket, Co. P.

Corcŭlum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little heart, used as a term of endearment, P.

Corcȳra -æ, *f.* (Κορκυρα), Corcyra, now Corfu, hence, *adj.* Corcyræus -a -um, — *horti*, M, the gardens of Alcinous.

Cordāte, wisely, prudently, P.

Cordātus -a -um, prudent, sagacious, wise, A Aug. Sc.

Cordax -ăcis, *m.* (κόρδαξ), a licentious dance, P Aug; (2) the trochaic foot, so named by Aristotle on account of its dancing rhythm, C.

Cordolium -ii, *n* heartache, heartburn, P.

Cordus = chordus, *q v*

Cordȳla -æ, *f* (κορδύλη), the fry of the tunny fish, Pl. M.

Cōrīgo -inis, *f.* a cutaneous disease affecting cattle, Co.

Cŏrĭandrum -i, *n.* (κορίαννον), coriander, Coriandrum sativum, Linn.

Cŏrĭārĭus -a -um, relating to leather, Pl; *subst.* coriārĭus -ii, *m.* a tanner, currier, Pl.

Cŏrinthus -i, *f.* (Κόρινθος), Corinth, a city of Greece; prov. *non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, H, not every man is capable of a great undertaking; alluding, according to some, to the dangerous entrance to the harbour; according to others, to the high price charged for their favours by the celebrated Corinthian harlots; *adj.* Corinthius -a -um, C, — *columnæ*, Vr, of the Corinthian order; — *æs*, a mixed metal of gold, silver, and copper, greatly prized by the ancients; — *vasa, supellex*, C, made of Corinthian brass; and *abs.* Corinthia -orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), C; hence Corinthiarius -ii, *n.* an artificer in Corinthian brass; a nickname of Augustus, St; Cŏrinthĭăcus -a -um, L; Corinthiensis -e, P.

Coriolānus, Cn. Marcius, a hero of the first period of the Roman republic, so called from a daring exploit performed against the Volscians at the siege of their capital, Corioli. Some time after, being driven into exile by the people, because in a famine he wished to barter their political privileges with them for corn, he went over to the Volscians, and, as their general, successfully led their army almost to the gates of Rome. Here an appeal was made by his countrymen to his patriotism; he at last yielded to the entreaties of his mother and wife, at the head of a procession of noble matrons, withdrew his army, and died in his Volscian exile. The legendary date assigned to this story is at the beginning of the fifth century B.C.

Cŏrĭum -ii, *n.* (corius, P), hide, skin, leather, C; the bark, rind of trees, Pl; prov. *canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto*, H, expressive of the difficulty of laying aside a confirmed habit; (2) *meton.* a leathern thong, strap, lash, P; (3) in architecture, the surface of the ground, upper stratum, — *arenæ*, Vt.

Cornelia, the name of many noble Roman ladies, but especially of the daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, the wife of Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, and the mother of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.

Cornelia Gens, one of the most distinguished Roman families, divided into a patrician and a plebeian branch. Its chief patrician cognomens, Cethegus, Cinna, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Merula, Scipio, Sulla. Its plebeian cognomens, Balbus, Gallus.

Cornelius Celsus, *vid.* Celsus.

Cornelius Martialis, *vid.* Martialis.

Cornelius Nepos, *vid.* Nepos.

Cornelius Tacitus, *vid.* Tacitus.

Cornĕŏlus -a -um, horny, C.

*Cornesco, 3. to become horny, Pl.

Cornētum -i, *n.* a plantation of cornel trees, Vr.

Cornĕus -a -um, horny, made of horn, C; (2) horn-coloured, Pl.

Cornĕus -a -um, relating or belonging to the cornel tree, Vr.

Cornĭcen -ĭnis, *m.* a horn-blower, L. C.

Cornĭcor, 1. *dep.* to chatter like a crow, Pr.

*Cornĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little crow, H.

Cornĭcŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a soldier who has been presented with the honorary corniculum, an adjutant, St.

Cornĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little horn, Pl; (2) a small funnel, Co; (3) an ornament on the helmet, given to deserving soldiers in token of merit, L.

Cornĭcŭlus -i, *m.* the office of a cornicularius, or adjutant, St.

Cornĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, horned, C. Lc; *subst.* cornigera -orum, *n.* horned cattle, Pl.

Cornĭpes -ĕdis, horn-footed, hoofed, V. O.

Cornix -īcis, *f.* the crow, C; prov. *cornicum oculos configere*, C, to deceive the sagacious.

Cornu, *n.* the horn of animals, of the bull, ram, goat, stag, etc. C.; (2) *meton.* of (*a*) things of similar material, a hoof, V; a beak of a bird, O; (*b*) of things resembling a horn in shape, the elephant's tusk, Vr. Pl; the horns of the moon, C; the branches of a river, O; a horn of land, peninsula, Ca; the extreme ends of a sail-yard, V; the part of the helmet to which the plume was affixed, V. L; the ends of the roller on which parchments were rolled, Tb. O; a bow, O; the horns or side pieces of a lyre, C; the summit or peak of a mountain, P.Aug; the end or extremity of any place, L. Tc; the wing of an army, Ca; (*c*) of things made of horn, a bow, V; a large curved trumpet, or horn, V. H; a lantern, P; an oil cruet, H; a funnel, V; (3) *met.* used as in Hebrew, as a metaphor, of strength, force, power, P. H.

Cornum -i, *n.* the fruit of the cornel, V. H.

Cornus -i, *m.* the cornel tree, V, cornus mascula, Linn; (2) *meton.* a javelin made of cornel wood, V. O.

Cornūtus -a -um, horned, Vr. Co; — *quadrupedes*, Vr, elephants.

Cŏrolla -æ, *f. dim.* a little crown, P. Ct.

Cŏrollārĭum -ii, *n.* originally, a garland of flowers, then, a garland of gilt or silvered flowers given away to actors, guests, etc., Vr; hence (2) a present, douceur, gratuity, C; (3) in very late philosophical language, an addition, corollary.

Cŏrōna -æ, *f.* (κορώνη), a wreath, garland, chaplet, crown, C; — *castrensis*, given to the soldier who first entered the enemy's camp; — *triumphalis*, worn by the general during his triumph; — *ovalis*, worn by a general in an ovation, Lc.; for — *civica, obsidionalis, muralis, navalis, vid.* those words; *sub coronā vendere*, to sell prisoners of war into slavery, Ca, L, because like animals about to be sacrificed, they wore chaplets; also *sub coronā venire*, L; (2) a constellation, the northern crown, C. V.; (3) *meton.* a circle, assembly of men, especially if come together for judicial purposes, C; the lines of circumvallation round a besieged city, C. L; in architecture, a cornice, Vt; the circle of hair round a horse's hoof, Co; — *montium*, Pl, a circular range of mountains; the halo round the sun, Sc.

Cŏrōnāmentum -i, *n.* flowers used for garlands, A.Aug. Pl.

Cŏrōnārĭus -a -um, relating to a garland; — *opus*, Vt, stucco work for decoration of cornices; — *aurum*, L, originally the golden crown sent by the provinces to a victorious general, afterwards commuted for a sum of money, C.

Cŏrōnārĭus -ii, *m.* -aria -æ, *f.* a chaplet-maker, seller of garlands, Pl.

Cŏrōnis -ĭdis, *f.* (κορωνίς), daughter of Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius; hence called Cŏrōnĭdes, O.

Cŏrōnis -ĭdis, *f.* (κορωνίς), the flourish by which authors and transcribers used to denote the termination of a chapter or volume; hence, end, termination, M.

Cŏrōno, 1. to wreathe, crown with a garland, — *aras*, Pt; — *puppim*, O; — *cratera*, V; — *coronadiam*, St, to allot the prize to; *quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia?* H, to be crowned as conqueror; (2) to surround, enclose in the form of a circle, L. O. V.

Corpŏrālis -e, relating to the body, corporal, Sc.

Corpŏrātūra -æ, *f.* the bodily structure, Co, Vt.

Corpŏrĕus -a -um, relating to the body, corporeal, C; (2) fleshy, consisting of flesh, Lr. O.

Corpŏro, 1. to form into a body, provide with a body, *semen tempore ipso animatur corporatur que*, Pl; (2) A.Aug, to reduce to a mere body, to kill.

Corpŭlentĭa -æ, *f.* fatness, corpulence, Pl.

Corpŭlentus -a -um, fat, stout, corpulent, P. Q.

Corpus -ŏris, *n.* a body, substance (*opp.* animus, anima), a body, substance, whether organized or unorganized, *parvissima quæque corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis*, C; (2) the body of men and animals, — *amittere*, Lc, to grow thin, lose flesh; — *facere*, Cl, to grow fat, applied by Pl to the wood of a tree; also, a dead body, corpse, Cs. L. O; the body, as the object of carnal desire, *illa quæ corpus publicat volgo suum*, P; hence, also virility, manly power, Ph. H; (3) a person, individual, *delecta — virûm*, V; — *conjugum ac liberorum vestrorum*, L; (4) *met.* any whole made up of various parts, a body, corporation, community, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *nullum civitatis*, Tc; — *omnis Romani juris*, L.

Corpuscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little body, corpuscle, atom, Lc. C.

Corrādo -si -sum, 3. to scrape, scratch together, Lc; frequently used of the accumulation of money, P. T.

Correctio -ōnis, *f.* a correction, emendation, amendment; — *et emendatio veteris philosophiæ*, C; (2) a figure of speech, in which an expression already used is replaced by a stronger = ἐπανόρθωσις, C. Q.

Corrector -ōris, *m.* an improver, amender, corrector, *atque emendator nostræ civitatis*, C.

Corrēpo -psi, 3. to creep or crawl together, to slink in, — *in locum*, C; *quoi non correpunt membra pavore?* Lc, whose limbs do not shrink with fear?

Correptio -ōnis, *f.* — *dierum*, a shortening, Vt (*opp.* crescentia); — *syllabæ*, Q (*opp.* productio).

Correptor -ōris, *m.* one who blames, a fault-finder, Sc.

Corrīdĕo, 2. to laugh together, laugh loudly, Lc.

Corrĭgia -æ, *f.* a shoe-string, boot-lace, C.

Corrĭgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to make straight, reduce to order, set right, L. Pl; (2) *met.* to correct, improve, amend, C; *præterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi*, L; — *mores*, C; frequently used in C of verbal or written corrections.

Corrĭpio -ripui -reptum, 3. to seize violently, and on all sides; to draw, pull, collect together, *hominem corripi jussit*, C; — *arcumque manu celeresque sagittas*, V; — *corpus ex somno*, V. L, to rise up hastily; — *se*, P. T. V, to get up hastily, betake one's self quickly; — *viam*, — *spatia*, V, to hasten on one's way; (2) to seize violently as a robber, — *pecunias*, C. Tc; (3) to attack with an accusation, drag into a court of law, Tc; (4) of the action of fire or disease, to seize, take, lay hold of, *igni correptus*, Lc; *morbi corpora corripiunt*, V; (5) to draw together, abbreviate, lessen, — *impensas*, St; in grammar, to contract two syllables into one, Vr; to shorten a syllable, Q (*opp.* producere); (6) *met.* to blame violently, reproach, Ca; (7) of passions, emotions, to seize, *correptus amore*, O; *cupidine*, O; *misericordiā*, St.

Corrīvātio -ōnis, *f.* the collection of several streams of water into one, Pl.

Corrīvo, 1. to collect several streams of water into one, Sc. Pl.

Corrōbŏro, 1. to strengthen, invigorate, C; met. — *conjurationem non credendo*, C, to corroborate.

Corrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw away, C.

Corrŏgo, 1. to bring together, collect by begging, O; — *tumulos de nepotum donis*, C.

*Corrōsīvus -a -um, corrosive, Sc.

Corrŏtundo, 1, to make quite round, round off, Sc.

Corrŭda -æ, *f.* wild asparagus, Vr. Co.

Corrūgo, 1. to wrinkle up, Co; — *nares*, H, to produce disgust.

Corrŭgus -i, *m.* a conduit, artificial water-course, Pl.

Corrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3, to break in pieces, destroy, annihilate, — *plura deserta igni*, S; *ungues dentibus*, Pt, to bite the nails; met. — *spem*, O; — *libertatem*, Tc; (2) to spoil, damage, injure, adulterate, corrupt, *conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur*, C; — *ocellos lacrimis*, O; (3) *met.* to corrupt morally, seduce, mislead, — *adolescentem optumum*, P; *mulierem*, T; *milites licentiā atque lasciviā corruperat*, S; to corrupt by a gift, bribe, — *aliquem pecuniā*, S. C; *pretio*, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *mores civitatis*, C; — *tabulas publicas*, C, to falsify.

Corrŭo -rŭi, 3. *neut.* to fall to the ground, fall together, sink down, *corruerunt ædes*, C; *met.* to be ruined, C; (2) to fall on, attack, fight, Sc; (3) *act.* to throw down, overthrow, — *hanc rerum summam*, Lc.

Corrupte, corruptly, incorrectly, C.

Corruptēla -æ, *f.* the means of corruption, corruption, bribery, seduction, *mores hac dulcedine —que depravati*, C; (2) *meton.* a corrupter, seducer, T.

Corruptio -ōnis, *f.* corruption, a corrupting, C.

Corruptor -ōris, *m.* a corrupter, seducer briber, — *civium*, P; — *juventutis*, C.

Corruptrix -īcis, *f.* one that corrupts or seduces, used by C. as an *adj.* — *provincia*.

Corruptus -a -um (*prtcp.* corrumpo), spoiled, damaged, corrupted, corrupt, C. H.

*Corruspor, 1. *dep.* to search carefully, P.

Cors = cohors, *q.v.*

Corsæ -ārum, *f.* (κόρσαι), fillets or mouldings employed to decorate a doorway, Vt.

Cortex -icis, *m.* and *f.* bark, rind, shell, skin of plants and their fruits, C; especially the bark of the cork tree, cork, H; prov. *nare sine cortice*, H, to swim without corks, *i.e.* to need no extraneous assistance; (2) — *ovi*, Vt, an eggshell; — *testudinis*, Pl. Ph, shell.

Corticātus -a -um, — *pix*, Co, resin taken from the tree with a portion of the bark.

Cortĭcĕus -a -um, made of bark or cork, Pl.

Cortĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little thin rind or bark, Co.

Cortīna -æ, *f.* a round kettle or caldron, P. Pl; especially the caldron-shaped top of the Delphic tripod, V. O; and hence, a tripod as a votive offering, St; (2) *meton.* the vault of the sky, A. Aug.

*Cortīnale -is, *n.* a place where kettles and other kitchen utensils were kept, Co.

Corulus = corylus, *q.v.*

Corus = caurus, *q.v.*

Cŏrusco, 1. to butt with the horns, Lc. Jv.; (2) to move quickly, shake, — *telum*, V; — *linguas*, O; *neut. coruscat abies*, Jv; (3) hence, of the quick motion of fire, lightning, etc., to shine, flash, glitter, V.

Cŏruscus -a -um, in rapid movements, shaking, trembling, — *silvæ*, V; (2) gleaming, flashing, — *fulgura*, Lc; — *sol*, V.

Corvīnus -a -um, relating to a raven, corvine, Pl.

Corvus -i, *m.* a raven, C; prov. *in cruce corvos pascere*, H, to be hanged; (2) *meton.* the name of various warlike machines used in the attack and defence of fortified places, Vt; a surgical instrument with a blade like a raven's beak, a kind of sea fish, Cl.

Corvus *or* Corvīnus, the surname of a celebrated Roman general, M. Valerius, born about 371 B.C., cons. 348, 346, 343, 335, 300, 299; dictator, 342, 301; and died 271 B.C. He was called Corvus in consequence of a single combat with a gigantic Gaul, during the Gallic war, in which he was said to have been assisted by a raven, who flew at his adversary's face. He successfully conducted the great war against the Samnites, and gained two decisive victories in the year 343; and nearly forty years afterwards displayed his military genius in the war with the Etrusci and Marsi. On account of his long life, constant health and vigour, success in war, and numerous civic honours, he is often cited by Roman authors as an example of the favours of fortune.

Cŏrȳbas -antis, *m.* (κορύβας), a priest of Cybele, whose worship was celebrated with loud music and wild dancing, H; *adj.* corybantius -a um, V.

Cōrȳcēum -i, *n.* (κωρυκεῖον), an apartment in a Roman gymnasium, appropriated to a game which consisted in throwing about a large sack full of bran and sand, suspended from the ceiling, Vt.

Cōrȳcos or -us -i, *f.* (κώρυκος), a mountain and city of Cilicia, celebrated for a cave and the cultivation of saffron; hence, *adj.* Cōrȳcius -a -um, — *crocum*, H; — *senex*, V.

*Cŏrȳlētum -i, *n.* a hazel copse, O.

Cŏrȳlus -i, *f.* (κόρυλος), a hazel tree or bush, V. O.

*Cŏrymbĭfer -i, *m.* carrying bunches of ivy berries, epithet of Bacchus, O.

Cŏrymbus -i, *m.* (κόρυμβος), a bunch of berries, especially ivy berries, which formed the wreath appropriated to Bacchus, V. O. Pt.

Cŏrȳphæus -i, *m.* (κορυφαῖος), the leader, chief, head, — *Epicureorum Zeno*, C.

Cōrȳtus -i, *m.* (κωρυτός), a quiver; or, as some distinguish it, a bow-case, V; (2) *meton.* an arrow, — *velox*, P.Aug.

Cos, cōtis, *f.* any hard, flinty stone, C; especially a whetstone, grindstone, H. Pl.

Cos (Cōus, Cōŏs), Coi, *f.* (Κῶς, Κόως), the island Cos, in the Egean Sea; *adj.* Cōus -a -um, — *poeta*, O, Philetas; *subst.* Coum -i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), H, Coan wine; Coa -orum, *n.* H, Coan garments, made of very thin gauze.

Cosmēta -æ, *m.* (κοσμήτης), the slave who had charge of his master's wardrobe and toilet, Jv.

Cosmĭcus -a -um (κοσμικός), belonging to the world; *subst.* a citizen of the world, M.

Cossim = cessim, *q.v.*

Cossus -i, *m.* a kind of caterpillar found under the bark of trees, Pl.

Costa -æ, *f.* a rib, P. V; (2) a side, wall, V, — *narium*, Pl.

*Costātus -a -um, ribbed, — *bene boves*, Vr.

Costum -i, *n.* (κόστος), an eastern aromatic plant, employed in the preparation of unguents, H. O.

Cŏthurnātus -a -um, relating to the buskin, sublime, tragic, O. M.

Cŏthurnus -i, *m.* (κόθορνος), a large hunting boot, reaching to the calf, and laced up the front, V; (2) the thick-soled boot worn by the tragic actor, H; (3) *met.* a lofty style in poetry, H. V. *Pt*; and in painting, Pl; (4) a high Greek shoe, C.

Cŏtĭcŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a touchstone, Pl; (2) a small mortar used in pounding drugs, Pl.

Cotidianus, cotidie = quotidianus, etc. *q.v.*

Cotonius = Cydonius, *q.v.*

Cotta, a cognomen borne by several distinguished members of the Aurelia gens; of whom may be mentioned (I.) C. Aurelius Cotta, cons. 252, 248, who commanded against the Carthaginians in Sicily with considerable success. The best known, however, is (II.) C. Aurelius Cotta, b. 124, cons. 75, died about 74, a very distinguished orator, personally known and esteemed by Cicero in the early part of his career, and introduced by him as a speaker in his books "De Oratore" and "De Natura Deorum."

Cottăbus -i, *m.* (κότταβος), a game played by throwing heeltaps of wine into a brazen basin; hence, from the similarity of sound, the lash of a whip, P.

Cottăna -orum, *n.* (cotona, coctona, coctana), a kind of small Syrian fig, Pl. Jv.

Cŏtŭla -æ, *f.* (cotyla, κοτύλη), a measure of capacity, half a sextarius, and therefore rather less than half an imperial pint, M.

Cŏturnix -īcis, *f.* a quail, P; used by P as a term of endearment.

Cŏtytto -us, *f.* (κοτυττώ), the goddess of unchastity, originally Thracian, afterwards worshipped in Athens and Corinth also, Jv; Cotyttia -orum, *n.* H, the festival of Cotytto.

Cŏvĭnārius -ii, *m.* one who fights from a war chariot, Tc.

Cŏvĭnus -i, *m.* the war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgians, P.Aug; (2) a travelling chariot, M.

Coxa -æ, *f.* the hip, Cl; (2) the hip bone, Pl.

Coxendix -īcis, *f.* Vr. P, the hip; (2) the hip bone, Pl.

Crabro -ōnis, *m.* a hornet, V. Pl; prov. *irritare crabrones*, P, to get into a hornet's nest.

Crambē -ēs, *f.* (κράμβη), cabbage, Pl. Jv.

Crāpŭla -æ, *f.* intoxication, drunkenness, drunken revel, P. C; (2) a resin producing intoxication, sometimes mixed with wine, Pl.

*Crāpŭlārius -a -um, relating or pertaining to a drunken revel, P.

Cras, to-morrow, C; sometimes used as a *subst.* *cras istud, quando veniet*, M; (2) on or for to-morrow, *vocare*, M; (3) for the future, *quod sit futurum cras, fuge quærere*, H.

Crassāmen -ĭnis, *n.* sediment of a liquid, Co.

Crassāmentum -i, *n.* thick sediment, Co; (2) the thickness of any object, — *portarum*, Pl.

Crasse, thickly, — *picari vasa*, Co; (2) rudely, roughly, H; (3) of the glitter of precious stones, dimly, Pl; and hence, obscurely, confusedly, — *intelligere*, Sc.

Crassesco, 3. to grow thick, become fat, Co. Pl.

Crassĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* thickness, — *parietum*, Ca; — *columnarum*, Vt; (2) a thickening, sediment, Pl.

*Crassĭvēnius -a -um, having thick veins.

Crassus -a -um, thick, dense, solid, — *unguentum*, H; — *aer*, C, dense, misty; of men and animals, fat, T; met. — *infortunium*, P, a thorough beating; *Ofellus rusticus crassâ Minervâ*, H, of sound, straightforward sense; — *turba*, M, rude, uncultivated.

Crassus, the name of a distinguished family of the plebeian gens Licinia, whose wealth is indicated by the cognomen Dives, affixed to the names of very many of its members. We shall mention (I.) M. Licinius Crassus Dives, born about 115 B.C., escaped the fate of his father and brother in the Marian massacre of 87, and joined Sulla on his landing in Italy. Of that general he became, in conjunction with Pompey, the able and zealous lieutenant, occupying himself, meanwhile, by means, some less justifiable than others, in building up an immense private fortune, and thus earning the almost hereditary name of Dives. In the year 71 he was called to command the troops engaged against Spartacus in the Servile war, which he brought to a triumphant conclusion. He was elected cons., with Pompey as his colleague, in 70; but a hollow friendship thus established between them soon ended in open enmity, and Crassus, disgusted with Pompey's popularity and military success, even retired for a time from Rome. In 65, Crassus was elected censor; and, in 60, formed, with Pompey and Cæsar, the first triumvirate. In pursuance of the compact then made, Crassus and Pompey were again elected consuls in 55; and in the distribution of provinces in the following year, Syria was chosen by Crassus. Here, anxious for military distinction, and rendered emulous by the success of his colleagues in the triumvirate, Crassus undertook an expedition against the Parthians, which resulted in the year 53 in the defeat of his army and his own ignominious death. (II.) L. Licinius Crassus, born 140, of a family the connection of which with the last cannot be traced, cons. 95, died 91; one of the greatest orators and advocates which Rome produced, and in that character introduced by Cicero as a speaker in his book "De Oratore."

Crastĭnus -a -um, relating to to-morrow, to-morrow's, — *dies*, C; *die crastini* (obs. *abl.*), P, to-morrow; *in crastinum*, on or for to-morrow, C; (2) future, Pl.

Crater -ēris, *m.* (κρατήρ), O. Pt, = cratera, *q.v.*

Cratēra -æ, *f.* the large bowl or vessel in which wine and water were mixed before being handed round to the company, C; (2) *meton.* an oil-cruet, V; a water-basin, Pl; the crater of a volcano,

Lc. Pl; a volcanic fissure in the earth, Pl; a constellation so called, O.

Crātes -is, *f.* a frame or basket made of hurdles, a **crate**; also a hurdle, a harrow, V; in military phrase, fascines; *sub crate necari*, an old method of capital punishment, to put the accused under a hurdle, and press him to death with great stones, P; (2) — *favorum*, V, honeycomb; — *spinæ*, the joints of the back bone, O.

Craticius -a -um, made of hurdles, Vt.

*Craticŭla -æ, *f.* a gridiron, M.

*Cratio, 4. to harrow, Pl.

Crĕātio -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, **creation**, — *magistratuum*, C.

Crĕātor -ōris, *m.* the **creator**, maker, C.

Crĕātrix -īcis, *f.* creator, universal mother, — *natura rerum*, Lc.

Creber -bra -brum, thick, crowded, compressed, frequent, repeated, numerous, C; (2) abounding in, crowded with, *Africus* — *procellis*, V; *creber pulsat*, V, beats again and again.

*Crēbrātus -a -um, condensed, compressed, thick, Pl.

Crēbre, thickly, densely, Vt.

Crēbresco -brui, 3. to become frequent, increase, gather strength, extend one's self, — *honor*, V; — *seditio, insidia*, Tc.

Crēbrĭtas -ātis, *f.* thickness, closeness, frequency, C.

Crēbrĭter, Vt = crebre, *q.v.*

Crēbro, repeatedly, frequently, very often, C.

Crēdĭbĭlis -e, **credible**, worthy of belief, C.

Crēdĭbĭlĭter, **credibly**, C.

Crēdĭtor -ōris, *m.* a **creditor**, C.

Crēdĭtum -i, *n.* a loan, Q.

Crēdo -dĭdi -ĭtum, 3. to lend, lend money, C; (2) to commit, entrust, trust an object to any person for preservation, — *tuæ fidei potestatique*, C; — *mihi suum animum atque omnem vitam*, T; (3) to confide, trust in, rely upon, place confidence in, *virtuti suorum satis* —, S; (4) to believe a person, give credence to, C; *mihi crede, credite*, C, believe me; (5) to believe a fact, or statement, *homines id quod volunt credunt*, Ca; (6) to believe, be of opinion, think, T. H. Q; followed by *acc.* or *acc.* and *inf.*; credo is often employed parenthetically, as in English, I believe, think, C.

Crēdŭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* **credulity**, C.

Crēdŭlus -a -um, believing easily, **credulous**, confiding, — *alicui*, V; *in aliquid*, O; (2) *easily believed, Tc.

Crĕmātio -ōnis, a burning, Pl.

Crēmentum -i, *n.* an increase, growth, — *lunæ*, P.L.

Crĕmĭa -orum, *n.* small wood for burning, Co.

Crĕmo, 1. to burn, consume by fire, C.

Crĕmor -ōris, *m.* the thick juice obtainable from animal or vegetable substances, Cl. O.

Crĕo, 1. to make, **create**, beget, produce, Lc; creatus -a -um, frequently in *poet.* = sprung from, born, or *subst.* an offspring, a son, O; (2) to create, *i.e.* elect to an office or dignity, — *dictatorem*, L; *consules*, C; (3) *met.* to produce, prepare, provide, — *voluptatem meis inimicis*, P; — *errorem*, C.

*Crĕpax -ācis, rustling, creaking, Sc.

Crĕper -ĕra -ĕrum, dark; hence, *met.* obscure, uncertain, Lc.

Crĕpĭda -æ, *f.* a sandal, C; prov. *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, Pl, no shoemaker beyond his last.

Crĕpĭdātus -a -um, wearing sandals, sandalled, C.

Crepīdo -ĭnis, *f.* a raised basement upon which a building is erected, Pl; a sea wall, a quay, C; a footway, or trottoir in a street, Jv.

Crĕpĭdŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little sandal, P.

Crepitacillum -i, *n. dim.* a little rattle with bells attached, Lc.

Crĕpĭtācŭlum -i, *n.* a rattle, Co.

Crepito, 1. to rattle, creak, crackle, rustle, clatter, V. P.

Crĕpĭtus -ūs, *m.* a rattling, creaking, rustling, clattering, C; — *digitorum*, M, snapping the fingers.

Crĕpo -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. *neut.* to creak, rattle, rustle, crackle, — *fores*, T; also to break with a cracking noise, V, especially to break wind, M; *digiti crepantis signa*, M, a snapping of the fingers to call a servant's attention; (2) *act.* to cause to resound, rattle, — *ter lætum sonum populus*, H; to talk much of, chatter about, prate about, — *sulcos*, H; — *immunda dicta*, H.

Crĕpundĭa -orum, *n.* children's playthings, or ornaments, C.

Crĕpuscŭlum -i, *n.* twilight; especially evening twilight, P; (2) darkness, O.

Crescentĭa -æ, *f.* increase; — *dierum*, Vt, increase in length.

Cresco crēvi crētum, 3. to grow up, spring forth, arise, *quæcunque e terrā corpora crescunt*, Lc, frequently in the *prtcp.* cretus, — *mortali semine*, O; *Trojano a sanguine*, V; (2) to grow, increase in size, — *fruges, arbusta, animantes*, Lc; *in cujus domo creverat*, St, he had grown up; *Nilus crescit*, Lc, swells; — *in longitudinem*, Pl; hence, to increase in number, multiply, *non mihi absenti crevisse amicos*, C; met. — *opes Lacedæmoniorum*, N; *licentia*, S; *inopia omnium*, L; *crescam laude*, H; especially to grow great, increase in fame, or power, — *ex invidiā senatoriā*, C.

Crēta -æ, *f.* (Κρήτη), the Mediterranean island of Crete, now Candia; hence, Cres -etis, *m* C; Cressa -æ, *f.* V; *cressa nota*, H, of Cretan chalk; — *bos*, Pt, Pasiphae; *subst.* Ariadne, O, Ærope, O; (2) Crēsĭus -a -um, V; (3) Cretæus -a -um, V; *subst.* Pl, Epimenides; (4) *Cretānus -i, *m.* P, a Cretan; (5) Cretensis -is, C; (6) Crētĭcus -a -um, H, *subst.* C, the surname of Q. Metellus from his conquest of the island.

Crēta -æ, *f.* chalk, or a kind of fuller's earth, used for cleansing garments, P; used also for painting the face, H; for pottery, Co.

*Crētācĕus -a -um, chalky, **cretaceous**, Pl.

Crētārĭa -æ, *f.* a shop for Cretan earth or chalk, Vr.

Crētātus -a -um, chalked, C; painted in the face, M. — *ambitio*, Pr, the canvassing of the white-robed candidates.

*Crētĕus -a -um, made of chalk or Cretan earth, Lc.

Crētĭo -ōnis, *f.* the declaration that an heir accepted the inheritance, C; (2) *met.* an inheritance, Pl.

Crētōsus -a -um, rich in chalk or Cretan earth, — *terra*, Vr.

Crētŭla -æ, *f. dim.* white earth for sealing, C.

Crĭbrārĭus -a -um, relating to a sieve, — *alica*, sifted, Pl.

Crībro, 1. to sift, pass through a sieve, Co.

Crībrum -i, *n.* a sieve, Co; prov. *imbrem in cribrum gerere*, P, to express a fruitless undertaking.

Crīmen -ĭnis, *n.* accusation, complaint, reproach, ungrounded calumny; *esse in crimine*, C, to be charged with; — *propulsare*, C; *defendere*, C, to repel, confute; *meton.* the person charged, object of calumny, O; (2) the fault, guilt, **crime**, with which a person is charged, *causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum*, C; of inanimate objects, — *brassicæ*, Pl, the fault, evil quality; in particular the crime of fornication, adultery, O.

Crīmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, calumny, charge, **crimination**, C.

Crīmĭnātor -ōris, *m.* an accuser, calumniator, P.

Crīmĭnor, 1. *dep.* (crimino, P; criminor, *pass.* C.), to accuse, charge a person with a crime, to calumniate, **criminate**, T. C; (2) to accuse, charge, find fault with; of inanimate objects, — *potentiam meam*, C; — *res gestas*, C.

Crīmĭnōse, calumniously, C.

Crīmĭnōsus -a -um, reproachful, calumnious, slanderous, C.

Crīnālis -e, relating to the hair, — *vitta*, O; *subst.* crinale -is, *n.* O, a large back comb.

Crīnio, 4. to provide with hair, make hairy, generally found in the *prtcp.* crinītus -a -um, long-haired, having long locks, O; — *stella*, St, a comet.

Crīnis -is, *m.* the hair, especially of the head, C; *capere crines*, P, to be married; said of the woman, as the married woman was distinguished from the virgin by the mode of dressing the hair; (2) *meton.* the tail of a comet, V.

Crīnon -i, *n.* (κρίνον), a lily, Pl.

Crĭsis -is, *f.* (κρίσις), the crisis or decisive stage of a disease, Sc.

*Crispĭsulcans -ntis, serpentine, A.Aug.

Crispo, 1. to curl, crisp, — *capillum*, Pl; (2) to make rough, variegated, cover with something rough, Co; (3) to move rapidly up and down, brandish, V; (4) crispans -ntis, *prtcp.* rough, uneven, wrinkled, — *buxus*, Pl.

Crispŭlus -a -um, *dim.* curly haired, curly, Sc.

Crispus -a -um, curly, curly-headed, P. T; (2) curled, uneven, wrinkled, Co; in trembling motion, trembling, V. Jv.

Crisso, 1. to move the thighs indecently, said of a woman, Jv.

Crista -æ, *f.* the crest of a bird, as *e.g.* the owl, hoopoe; the comb of a cock, Vr. Jv; (2) the crest or plume of a helmet, L. V; (3) **pudenda muliebria*, Jv.

Cristātus -a -um, crested, — *aves*, M; cocks; — *galeæ*, L.

*Cristŭla -æ, *dim.* a little crest, Co.

Crĭtĭcus -i, *m.* a critic, judge, connoisseur, C.

Crŏcātus -a -um, saffron yellow, Pl.

Crŏcĕus -a -um, belonging to saffron, saffron, V; (2) saffron or golden yellow, V.

Crŏcĭnus -a -um (κρόκινος), Pl. Cl = croceus, *q.v.*; (2) *subst.* crocinum -i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum), Pt, saffron oil.

Crōcio, 4. to chatter, caw like a crow, P.

Crŏcŏdīlea -æ, *f.* (κροκοδειλέα), crocodile's dung, used medicinally, Pl.

Crŏcŏdīlīna -æ, *f.* (κροκοδειλίνη), a logical puzzle or sophism so called, Q.

Crŏcŏdīlus -i, *m.* (κροκόδειλος), a crocodile, C.

Crocŏmagma -ătis, *n.* (κροκόμαγμα), the woody part of the saffron remaining after the expression of the oil, Pl.

Crŏcōta -æ, *f.* (κροκωτός), a saffron-coloured robe worn by women, A.Aug.

*Crŏcŏtārius -a -um; — *infector*, Pl, saffron dyer.

Crŏcōtŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little saffron-coloured robe, P.

Crŏcus -i, *m.* (crŏcum -i, *n.* S. Cl, κρόκος), saffron, used by the ancients, not only as a spice and in medicine, but in the preparation of perfumes, V; (2) *meton.* the colour of saffron, yellow, V; the yellow stamens of various flowers, Pl.

Crotălia -orum, *n.* (κροτάλια), an earring consisting of several pendant pearls, Pl.

Crŏtălistria -æ, *f.* a female dancer and performer on the castanets, Pt.

Crŏtălum -i, *n.* (κρόταλον), a castanet, often employed in the worship of Cybele, C.

Crŏtŏpĭădes -æ, *m.* (Κροτωπιάδης), the poet Linus, grandson, on the mother's side, of Crotopus, king of Argos, O.

Crŏtos -i, *m.* (Κρότος), Co, the constellation Sagittarius.

*Crŭcĭbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* torture, anguish, P.

Crŭcĭbĭlĭter, painfully, cruelly, P.

Crŭcĭāmentum -i, *n.* torture, torment, C.

Crŭcĭārius -i, *m.* one who is crucified, Sc.

Crŭcĭātus -ūs, *m.* torture, torment, execution, C; *cum — tuo*, P, to thy destruction; *abi in malam cruciatum*, P, go and be hanged.

Crŭcio, 1. to torture, torment, give pain to, either physically or mentally, — *aliquem fame*, C; *crucior*, P. T, to trouble one's self, to be anxious.

Crŭcĭsălus -i, *m.* a dancer on the cross, a pun on the name Chrysalus, P.

Crūdārius -a -um; — *vena argenti*, lying near the surface, Pl.

Crūdēlis -e, unfeeling, unmerciful, cruel, inhuman, hardhearted, — *in aliquem*, H; *in calamitate hominis consularis*, C; applied to inanimate things, — *bellum*, C; — *pœna*, O.

Crūdēlĭtas -ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, C.

Crūdēlĭter, cruelly, inhumanly, C.

Crudesco -dŭi, 3. to become hard, violent, *cœpit — morbus*, V; — *seditio*, Tc.

Crūdĭtas -ātis, *f.* an overloading of the stomach, indigestion, crudity; (2) *meton.* the undigested food, Pl.

Crūdus -a -um, bloody, bleeding, — *vulnus*, P; (2) of food, raw, uncooked, P; undigested, Jv; also applied to persons who suffer from indigestion, C; (3) unripe, — *poma*, C; untimely, — *funera*, St; rough, unworked, unprepared, — *solum*, Co; (4) *met.* cruel, unfeeling, rough, — *vir*, P; — *ensis*, V.

Crŭente, cruelly, bloodily, Sc.

Crŭento, 1. to make bloody, to stain with blood, — *manus sanguine*, N; — *gladium*, C; (2) to stain, defile, Lc; to dye of a red colour, Sc.

Crŭentus -a -um, covered, stained, spotted with blood, bloody, — *sanguine civium Romanorum*, C; — *cadaver*, C; *gaudens Bellona cruentis*, H, in the shedding of blood; (2) rejoicing in blood, bloodthirsty, cruel, — *Mars*, H; (3) blood-red, V.

Crŭmēna -æ, *f.* a leathern pouch for money, carried by a strap round the neck, P. H.

Crŭor -ōris, *m.* the blood which flows from a wound, gore, C; (2) a shedding of blood, murder, Tb. H; (3) *poet.* = sanguis, the blood circulating in the body, Lc.

Cruppellārii -orum, *m.* Gaulish gladiators, who fought in full armour, Tc.

Crūrifrăgĭus -ii, *m.* one whose legs are broken, P.

Crūs -ūris, *n.* the shin, shin-bone, leg, C; (2) of trees, the lower part of the trunk, Co.

Crusculum -i, *dim.* a little shin, or leg, M.

Crusma -ătis, *n.* (κροῦσμα), a tune played upon a stringed instrument, M.

Crusta -æ, *f.* the crust, rind, shell, bark of any substance, — *panis*, Pl; — *fluminis*, V, coating of ice; (2) mosaic, inlaid work on walls, bas-relief, or embossing on silver plate, Pl. C.

Crustārius -ii, *m.* an artist in bas-relief, Pl.

Crusto, 1. to incrust, or cover with plaster, stucco, or bas-reliefs, Pl; *subst.* crustāta -orum, *n.* Pl, crustaceous animals.

*Crustōsus -a -um, having a thick rind, Pl.

Crustŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a thin rind, shell, or crust, Pl.

Crustŭlārius -ii, *m.* a confectioner, cake-maker, Sc.

Crustŭlum -i, *n.* *dim.* a little sweet cake, H.

Crustum -i, *n.* anything baked, bread, cake, H. V.

Crux, crŭcis, *f.* a cross, C; used by P. as a word of reproach, gallows-bird; (2) torture, torment, misery, trouble, often found in conjunction with mala, *quæ te mala — agitat?* P, &; *abi in malam crucem*, P. T, go and be hanged!

Crypta -æ, *f.* (κρύπτη), a subterranean gallery, vault, crypt, St. Jv.

Cryptŏportĭcus -ūs, *f.* a covered arcade, gallery, cloisters, Pl.

Crystallĭnus -a -um (κρυστάλλινος), crystalline, made of crystal, Pl; *subst.* crystallina -orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), crystal vases, Jv.

Crystallum -i, *n.* crystal, spar, Pl; (2) *meton.* a crystal drinking vessel, M.

*Cŭbātio -ōnis, *f.* a lying down, Vr.

Cŭbĭcŭlāris -e, C, -ārius, Pl, relating or pertaining to a sleeping room, M.; *subst.* cubicularius -i, C, a chamberlain.

*Cŭbĭcŭlātus -a -um; — *naves*, Sc, provided with rooms.

Cŭbĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a sleeping room, bed-room, C; (2) the imperial box at the spectacles, St; (3) in architecture, the bed or situation of a stone, Vt.
Cŭbĭcus -a -um (κυβικός), cubic, Vt.
Cŭbīle -is, *n.* a bed, place of repose, C; especially the marriage bed, Ct. V; (2) the resting-place of animals, C. V; (3) the bed or situation of a stone, Vt.
Cŭbĭtal -is, *n.* an elbow cushion, H.
Cŭbĭtālis -e, a cubit in length, *i.e.* rather less than 1½ foot, L.
Cŭbĭto, 1. to lie often, be accustomed to lie, C.
*Cŭbĭtor -ōris, *m.*; — *bos*, Co, one which often lies down while ploughing.
Cŭbĭtum -i, *n.* (cubitus -i, *m.* Cl.), the elbow, V. H; (2) *meton.* the curving or bending of a coast, Pl; (3) the cubit, a measurement of length, in Rome not quite 1½ foot, C.
Cŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* a lying down, Pl; (2) *meton.* a bed, place of repose, Pl.
Cubo -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to lie, lie down, recline, — *in lecticā*, C; especially to lie down to sleep, C; *cubitum ire*, to go to bed, to recline at table, C; to lie down from illness, P. St; (2) applied to inanimate objects, *cubantia tecta*, Lc, sloping; — *Ustica*, H.
Cŭbus -i, *m.* (κύβος), a die, cube, Vt.
Cŭcullĭo -ōnis, *m.* a hood or cap, A.Aug.
Cŭcullus -i, *m.* a hood, cap, Jv. M; (2) a conically wrapped paper, in which drugs, etc. were sold, M.
Cŭcūlus -i, *m.* the cuckoo, P; used by P as a term of reproach.
Cŭcūma -æ, *f.* M, interpreted by some to mean a small private bath.
Cŭcŭmis -ĕris, *m.* a cucumber, gherkin, V. Pl.
Cŭcurbĭta -æ, *f.* a gourd, Co. Pl.; (2) *meton.* a cupping-glass, Jv.
Cŭcurbĭtīnus -a -um, gourd-shaped, A.Aug.
Cŭcurbĭtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cupping-glass, Cl.
Cūdo -di -sum, 3. to beat, pound; —*fabas*, Co, to thresh; prov. *istæc in me cudetur faba*, T, I shall suffer for that; (2) of metals, to stamp, beat out, coin, —*plumbeos nummos*, P.
Cuicuimodi, *vid.* modus.
Cujas -ātis, cujātis -ātis, of what country? from whence? P. C.
Cujus -a -um (*interrogative*), to whom belonging? whose? — *virgo*, T; — *navis*, P; — *pecus*, V.
Cujus -a -um (*relative*), whose; — *is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat*, Pl. P. C.
Cujuscemodi, cujuscumquemodi, cujusmodi, cujusque modi, *vid.* modus.
Cujusnam, cujanam, cujumnam, whose then? P.
Culcĭta -æ, *f.* a mattress, bolster, pillow, C.
*Culcĭtella -æ, *f.* a little mattress or bolster, P.
Cūlĕāris -e, as large as a culeus, Vt.
Cūlĕus -i, *m.* (κολεός), a large leathern sack, or bottle, C; (2) the largest liquid measure among the Romans, containing 20 amphoræ, or rather more than 103 gallons.
Cŭlex -ĭcis, *m.* a gnat, midge, P. V.
Culĭna -æ, *f.* (κυλίχνη), a small cup or goblet, A.Aug.
Cŭlīna -æ, *f.* a kitchen, C; (2) *Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam*, H, the food, fare.
Culmen -ĭnis, *n.* (another form of columen, *q.v.*), the top, summit, ridge, Ca.
Culmus -i, *m.* a stalk, halm, especially of grain, C.
Culpa -æ, *f.* fault, error; *meā culpā*, by my fault, — *est in me, sum in culpā*, I am in fault; *conferre, transferre — in aliquem*, C. T, to transfer the responsibility to another; especially (2) the fault of lewdness, unchastity, O. V; (3) * *meton.* the damage, fault, V.

Culpātus -a -um (*prtcp.* culpo), blameworthy, V.
*Culpĭto, 1. to blame greatly, P.
Culpo, 1. to blame, find fault with, accuse, disapprove, — *aliquem*, Q; *versus duros*, H; to lay blame on, H.
Culte, — *dicere*, Q, elegantly, ornately.
Cultello, 1. to make in the shape of a knife, Pl.
Cultellus -i, *m. dim.* a little knife, H; — *lignei*, Vt, wooden pegs.
Culter -tri, *m.* a plough, coulter, Pl; (2) a knife, a pruning-knife, Co; kitchen-knife, hunting-knife, etc., P. L; hence, *in cultro collocatum*, Vt, placed on the edge; *me sub cultro linquit*, H, left me in the greatest peril.
Cultor -ōris, *m.* a cultivator, planter, labourer, — *terræ*, C; *agrorum*, L; *abs.* husbandman, S; (2) an inhabitant, occupier, — *ejus terræ*, S; (3) *met.* a fosterer, cultivator, supporter, — *bonorum*, L; — *amicitiæ*, L; (4) a worshipper, — *deorum*, H; hence, a priest, — *deûm matris*, St, of Cybele.
Cultrārius -ii, *m.* the minister or servant who cut the throat of the victim sacrificed, St.
*Cultrātus -a -um, knife-shaped.
Cultrix -īcis, *f.* a female cultivator, C; (2) inhabitant, V.
Cultūra -æ, *f.* culture, cultivation, — *agri*, C; — *vitis*, C; (2) *abs.* agriculture, husbandry; (3) mental and moral culture, cultivation, C; (4) *reverence, respect, H.
Cultus -a -um (*prtcp.* colo), cultivated, planted, — *ager*, C; *subst.* culta -orum, *n.* V, cultivated lands; (2) adorned, —*purpurā*, St; (3) cultivated, civilized, Sc.
Cultus -ūs, *m.* cultivation, — *agrorum*, L; care, tending, — *corporis*, C; (2) *met.* culture, training, education, — *animi, ingenii*, C; (3) reverence, respect, *alicui — tribuere*, C; (4) cultivation, civilization, — *humanus civilisque*, C; — *atque humanitas provinciæ*, Ca; hence, luxury, L. S; (5) dress, splendour of dress, or equipage, pomp, — *regius*, N; — *muliebris*, Pl.
Cŭlullus -i, *m.* a drinking vessel, H.
Cūlus -i, *m.* the fundament, Ct.
Cum, *conj.* = quum, *q.v.*
Cum, *prep.* with *abl.* with, together with, along with, *habitat cum Balbo*, C; expresses the point of time, — *primā luce*, C; at dawn of day, — *occasu solis*, S, at sunset; expresses the circumstances attendant upon an action, the way, manner, etc. — *magnā calamitate civitatis*, C; *Cæsarem multis — lacrimis complexus*, C; *maximo — clamore involant*, P; *cum eo quod (ut, ne)*, on condition that, with exception of, C. Q; *cum Dis volentibus*, A.Aug, with God's help; *cum octavo*, C, eightfold; sometimes used to express the instrument of an action, — *suo gurgite accepit venientem*, V; expresses the idea, provided with, having, possessed of, *vir haud magnā — re*, A.Aug; *fiscos — pecuniā*, C. Cum is usually affixed to the personal pronouns, *e.g.* mecum, tecum, nobiscum, vobiscum, etc., and relative pronouns, quocum, quibuscum, etc. In composition the form com alone is used, of which the *m* is changed into *l* before *l* (colligo), *n* before *n* (connecto), *r* before *r* (corripio), and into *n* before all other consonants, except *b, p, m*. Before vowels and the letter *h* the *m* is thrown away, *e.g.* coarguo, cohibeo.
Cūmæ -arum, *f.* (Κύμη), an ancient city of Campania, famous as the residence of the Sibyl; *adj.* Cūmānus -a -um, C; Cūmæus -a -um, V, — *virgo*, the Sibyl, O.
Cŭmātĭle -is, *n.* a garment of a sea-blue colour, P.
Cumba = cymba, *q.v.*
Cŭmĕra -æ, *f.* a corn-chest, H.
Cŭmīnum -i, *n.* the herb cummin, H. Co.
Cumprīmis, especially, C.
Cumque (cunque, quomque), an adverb usually found in composition, *e.g.* quicumque, ubicumque, etc., signifies however, whatever, whenever; (2)

found in Lc, standing by itself, *quæ delmant quomque dolorem*, pain in general, Lc. H.

Cŭmŭlāte, abundantly, copiously, C.

Cŭmŭlātim, in heaps, Vr.

Cŭmŭlātus -a -um (*prtcp.* cŭmŭlo), increased, enlarged, C; (2) heaped up, full, complete, C.

Cŭmŭlo, 1. to heap up, pile up, accumulate, — *materiem*, Lc; met. *benefacta*, P; (2) to increase by heaping up, C; *æs alienum usuris*, L; (3) to fill by heaping up, fill up, overload, — *fossas corporibus*, Tc; — *altaria donis*, V; met. *confiteor me cumulari maximo gaudio*, C; *cumulatus laude*, C, loaded with praise.

Cŭmŭlus -i, *m.* a heap, pile, mass, — *hostium coacervatorum*, L; — *aquarum*, O; (2) the heaped up part of a measure, hence, addition, increase, overplus, C; — *commendationis tuæ*, C; *gloriæ amplior* —, St.

Cūnābŭla -ōrum, *n.* a cradle, C; (2) *meton.* the earliest seat, or habitation, — *gentis nostræ*, V; (3) *a primis cunabulis*, Co, from earliest childhood.

Cūnæ -ārum, *f.* a cradle, C, used in the same metaphorical senses as cunabula.

Cunctābundus -a -um, loitering, delaying, dilatory, L. Tc.

Cunctans -ntis (*prtcp.* cunctor), loitering, lingering, slow, Lc. Co.

Cunctanter, slowly, lingeringly, L. Tc.

Cunctātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a delay, lingering, hesitation, C; — *invadendi*, L; *sine cunctatione*, C.

Cunctātor -ōris, *m.* one who delays, lingers, hesitates, L; well known as the name given to the celebrated dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

Cunctor, 1. *dep.* (*act.* P.) to delay, loiter, linger, hesitate, *e.g.* the celebrated verse of Ennius referring to Fabius, *unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem; non est cunctandum profiteri*, C; *tardum cunctatur olivum*, Lc, drops slowly.

Cunctus -a -um, all, all collectively, the whole, — *senatus*, C; *orbis terrarum*, V; cuncti, *pl.* Ca. P. C; in poetry sometimes followed by *gen.* — *hominum*, O.

Cŭnĕātim, in shape of a wedge, Ca.

Cŭnĕātus -a -um (*prtcp.* cuneo), pointed like a wedge, Co. O.

Cŭnĕo, 1. to drive in a wedge, Pl; (2) to wedge together, Sc.

Cŭnĕŏlus -i, *m.* a little wedge, C.

Cŭnĕus -i, *m.* a wedge, C; *Britannia in cuneum tenuatur*, Tc, is narrowed in the shape of a wedge; (2) a wedge-shaped order of battle, Ca. Tc; (3) the wedge-shaped compartments into which the seats of the amphitheatre were divided, St. Jv; *cuneis omnibus*, Ph, to all the spectators.

Cŭnīcŭlātim, like tubes or channels, Pl.

Cŭnīcŭlōsus -a -um, full of holes and caverns, Ct.

Cŭnīcŭlus -i, *m.* a rabbit, cony, Pl; (2) an underground burrow, tube, passage, mine, C; (3) in military language, a mine, Ca. C.

Cunnĭlingus -i, *m.* M = cunnum lingens.

Cunnus -i, *m. pudenda muliebria*, M. Ct; (2) a whore, prostitute, H.

Cūpa -æ, *f.* a cask or butt; *vinum de cupā*, C, out of the wood.

Cūpa -æ, *f.* (κώπη), the handle of an oil press, A. Aug.

*Cŭpēdĭa -æ, *f.* daintiness, a fondness for dainty morsels, C.

Cŭpēdĭa -orum, *n.* -æ -arum, *f.* delicacies, dainty bits, P.

Cŭpēdĭnārĭus -ii, *m.* a seller of delicacies for the table, T.

Cŭpes (*gen.* unknown), dainty-mouth, sweet-tooth, P.

Cŭpĭde, eagerly, passionately, hotly, vehemently, P. T. C.

Cŭpĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* eager desire, — *cognoscendi*, C; — *gloriæ*, C; (2) in a bad sense, passionate longing, vehement desire, — *pecuniæ*, C; cupidity, — *prædæ*, Ca; — [illegible], C; especially (3) desire of money, avarice, cupidity, C; (4) party spirit, partiality, C.

Cŭpīdo -ĭnis, *f.* (*m.* H. P. O.) longing, desire, — *cepit Romulum urbis condendæ*, L; — *gloriæ*, S; (2) in a bad sense, — *cæca prædæ*, O; (3) amorous desire, love, — *visæ virginis*, O; and personified, Cupido -inis, *m.* the god of love, Cupid, son of Venus, C; and *adj.* Cupidineus -a -um, relating to Cupid; (4) the desire of money, cupidity, Tc.

Cŭpĭdus -a -um, desirous, wishful, eager, fond, — *te audiendi*, C; — *mortis*, H; — *in perspiciendā rerum naturā*, C; (2) eagerly longing, passionately desirous, — *pecuniæ*, C; — *rerum novarum*, Ca; (3) amorously desiring, longing, loving, T. Ct; (4) greedy of gold, avaricious, Q; (5) partial, factious, C.

Cŭpĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* cupio), desiring, longing, wishing, eager, P; — *novarum rerum*, Tc.

Cŭpĭenter, eagerly, P.

Cŭpĭo -īvi (ii) -ītum, 3. and 4. to desire, long for, wish for, — *agros*, S; — *te celare*, C; (2) to wish well, be favourable to, C; *favere et* — *Helvetiis*, Ca; — *ipsi Glycerio*, T.

Cŭpītor -ōris, *m.* one who desires, Tc.

Cŭpressētum -i, *n.* a cypress wood, C.

Cŭpressĕus -a -um, made of cypress wood, L.

Cŭpressĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, cypress-bearing, O.

Cŭpressĭnus -a -um (κυπαρίσσινος), made of cypress wood, Co.

Cŭpressus -i, *f.* (κυπάρισσος), the cypress, V. H; (2) *meton.* a casket of cypress wood, H.

Cŭprĕus -a -um, copper, made of copper, — *vas*, Pl.

*Cūpŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small winch, or handle of an oil press, A. Aug.

Cūr, why, wherefore, for what reason, C; used in both direct and indirect interrogations.

Cūra -æ, *f.* care, carefulness, solicitude, pains, trouble, C; (*opp.* negligentia) attention, guidance, management, — *difficilis rerum alienarum*, C; — *maxima belli*, C; *curæ alicui esse*, to have a care for, bestow pains upon; *Cæsar pollicitus est sibi eam rem curæ futuram*, C; *ea tantæ mihi curæ sunt ut*, etc., C; in a similar sense is found occasionally *curæ aliquid habere*, S; (2) administration of affairs, management, office, — *rerum publicarum*, S; *legionis armandæ*, Tc; also medical management, cure, Cl; (3) *meton.* a written work, writing, Tc; a guardian, watcher, O; (4) care, anxiety, solicitude, disquiet, *magnā curā et solicitudine me liberaris*, C; — *atra*, H; especially the disquiet of love, love, — *puellæ*, Pt. H, and *meton.* the beloved object, Pt.

*Cūrābĭlis -e, terrible, exciting fear, Jv.

Curalium -ii = coralium, *q.v.*

Cūrāte, carefully, Tc.

Cūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking care, attention, care; — *corporis*, C; especially the administration of a public office, charge, C; (2) medical care, cure, C.

Cūrātor -ōris, *m.* one who takes care, a guardian, overlooker, curator, — *viæ Flaminiæ*, C; *apum*, Co; — *muris reficiendi*, C; (2) in law, a guardian of a minor, etc., H.

*Cūrātūra -æ, *f.* care, attention, management, T.

Cūrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* curo), carefully prepared, *curatissimæ preces*, Tc.

Curcŭlĭo -ōnis, *m.* a weevil, worm which destroys corn, P. V.

*Curcŭlĭuncŭlus -i. *m.* a little weevil, used in P for something quite worthless.

Cūrētes -um, *m.* (Κουρῆτες), the ancient inhabitants of Crete, who celebrated a frantic worship of Jupiter, like that of Cybele by the Corybantes; *adj.* Cūrētis -ĭdis, O, *poet.* = Cretan.

Cūrĭa -æ, *f.* a curia, one of thirty divisions into which the Roman people was distributed by Romulus, L; (2) *meton.* the building in which the senate held its deliberations, usually the Curia

Hostilia, though sometimes in the — *Julia, Pompeiana*, C; hence, the senate itself, C.

Cūriālis -e, belonging to the same curia, P. C.

Cūriātim, according to the curiæ, — *populum consuluit*, C.

Cūriātus -a -um, relating to the curiæ, *comitia* —, the original assembly of the Roman people, in which they voted according to the curiæ, C; — *lex*, a law passed in the comitia curiata, C.

Cūrĭo -ōnis, *m.* the priest of a curia, Vr; — *maximus*, L, the head of the college formed by the thirty curiones; (2) a herald, crier = præco, M.

*Cūrĭo -ōnis, *m.* wasted by sorrow, emaciated, P.

Curio, the name of a family of the Gens Scribonia, of whom we mention only C. Scribonius Curio, a Roman statesman originally of the party of Pompey, and, though an exceedingly profligate man, a friend of Cicero, who knew him from childhood, and addressed to him some of his still extant letters. He was bribed to desert Pompey by the payment of his debts by Cæsar, and perished in Africa in the ensuing civil war.

Cūriōse, carefully, Cl. Co; (2) *too carefully, affectedly, Q; (3) inquisitively, C. St.

Cūriōsitas -ātis, *f.* inquisitiveness, curiosity, C.

Cūriōsus -a -um, carefully, zealously laborious, assiduous, C; (2) inquiring, investigating, and in a bad sense, curious, inquisitive, C; hence in imperial times, curiosus -i, *m.* a spy, St; (3) *wasted, emaciated by care, P.

Cūris -is, *f.* a Sabine word for a lance or javelin, O.

*Cūrĭus -a -um, full of care, anxious, P.

Curius, Curia Gens, a plebeian family, of which the most illustrious member was M' Curius Dentatus, *vid.* Dentatus; hence Curius is used by H. as synonymous with a brave and temperate man.

Cūro, 1. to care for, pay attention to, tend, watch, be anxious for, *magna dii curant*, C, — *negotia aliena*, C; — *corpus*, L; to refresh, invigorate, — *cutem*, H; — *injurias sociorum*, S; *alia cura*, or *aliud cura*, T. P, a conversational expression, don't trouble yourself; followed by *acc.* and *gerund*, to cause something to be done, — *obsides inter eos dandos*, Ca; — *naves ædificandas*, Ca; followed also by *ut*, *ne*, or the subjunctive mood alone, *cura ut valeas*, C, the usual termination of a letter; *cura ne quid ei desit*, C; with *dat.* — *rebus publicis*, P. (2) to administer a public charge, or office, — *bellum maritimum*, L; (3) to heal, to cure, C, — *aliquem*, H, — *morbos*, Cl; (4) in business, to take charge of money matters, provide money, C; — *pecuniam pro eo frumento*, L.

Currĭcŭlum -i, *n.* running, P; *abl.* curriculo, in haste, at full speed, P. T; especially a contest of running, a race for a prize, C. L; (2) a course, path, — *vitæ*, C; — *consuetudinis*, C; (3) a car, chariot, Tc.

Curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3. to run, hasten, C; — *per vias*, P; *trans mare*, H; with *acc.* iter, stadium, campum, etc., *qui stadium currit*, C; *currimus æquor*, V; *prov. currentem incitare*, C, to apply the spur when there is no need; applied to inanimate objects, — *sol*, Lc; *amnes*, V; *rota*, H.

Curruca, Jv, *vid.* eruca.

Currus -ūs, *m.* a chariot, car, C; especially a triumphal car, O; (2) *meton.* a triumph, C; (3) *poet.* a ship, Ct; the horses in a chariot, V; a wheel-plough, V.

Cursim, hastily, quickly, C; — *currere*, P.

*Cursĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running, Vr.

Cursĭto, 1. to run up and down, T. H.

Curso, 1. to run hither and thither, C.

Cursor -ōris, *m.* a runner, especially for a prize, C; applied also to one who contends in the chariot race, O; (2) a messenger, postman, N; (3) a slave who ran before his master's carriage, a running footman, St. M.

Cursor, the name of a branch of the Gens Papiria, of which the most celebrated member was L. Papirius Cursor, cons. 333, 326, 320, 319, 314, 313; dictator, 325, 309; a successful Roman general in the long and doubtful wars against the Samnites. His last and greatest action was to retrieve the disgrace of the Caudine Forks, for which exploit he received the honour of a triumph. He was a man of great personal strength and prowess; but, being of a harsh and even cruel temper, was not popular either with the army or the citizens.

Cursūra -æ, *f.* a running, P.

Cursus -ūs, *m.* a running, rapid motion on horseback, in a carriage or ship, a course, march, voyage, journey, *milites cursu exanimatos*, Ca; *cursus in Græciam*, C, the way into Greece; — *tenere*, Ca, to hold one's course, keep right on; — *solis*, Lc; — *stellarum*, C; (2) meton. — *inspectare*, C, to wait for a fair wind; (3) *met.* the course, direction, — *rerum*, C; — *brevis vitæ*, C; *esse in cursu*, O, to flourish.

Curtius; Q. Curtius Rufus, the author of a Latin history of Alexander the Great, in ten books, of which the first two are lost, and the remaining eight more or less imperfect. The materials for determining the age of Q. Curtius are very scanty; but it is the opinion of many critics that he was contemporary with Vespasian, though Niebuhr places him as late as the time of Septimius Severus. His style, though rhetorical and ornate, is classical; and he writes with a very evident partiality for his subject.

Curto, 1. to abridge, abbreviate, lessen, H.

Curtus -a -um, abridged, abbreviated, short, curt, C. H.

Cŭrūlis -e, relating to a chariot, — *equi*, the team of four horses provided out of the public purse for the Circensian games, L; — *triumphus*, St, a solemn triumph in a chariot (*opp.* ovatio, in which the general entered the city on horseback or on foot); — *sella*, the curule chair adorned with ivory, the official seat of the curule magistrates, *i.e.* the dictator, censors, consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles, C.

Curvāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a curving, arching, vaulting, O.

Curvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a curving, Co.

Curvātūra -æ, *f.* a curvature, arching, Vt; (2) a vault, arch, Vt; — *rotæ*, O, the rim.

Curvo, 1. to bend, bow, curve, C; *lima curvata in cornua*, Pl; *met.* to bend to one's will, H.

Curvor -ōris, *m.* crookedness, Vr.

Curvus -a -um, bent, bowed, arched, curved, crooked, V. H; — *flumen*, V, winding.

*Cuspĭdătim, like a point, Pl.

Cuspĭdo, 1. to point, sharpen at the end, Pl.

Cuspis -ĭdis, *f.* a point, especially the point or head of a spear, etc.; (2) *meton.* a lance, javelin, V; a spit, M; Neptune's trident, O; the sting of a bee, Pl; of a scorpion, O; a pipe or tube pointed at one end, Vr.

Custōdĭa -æ, *f.* a watching, guarding, custody, care, *in tuam — meque et meas spes trado*, P; — *urbis*, L; — *canum*, C; (2) *meton. pl.* custodiæ -arum, *f.* the watch, sentinels, patrol, C; *sing.* a place where watch is kept, a watch-house, C; (3) watch, custody, with the additional idea of imprisonment; hence, — *libera*, L, a state of surveillance, liberation on parole; and *meton.* the place of confinement, prison, C; the person confined, prisoner, St.

Custōdĭo, 4. to guard, watch, keep, — *tuum corpus domumque*, C; — *poma in melle*, C, to keep, preserve; — *memoriā*, C; *dicta literis*, C; (2) to have in custody, keep in confinement, C.

Custōdĭte, carefully, cautiously, P.

Custos -ōdis, *c.* a guardian, watchman, keeper, preserver, attendant, — *portæ*, C; *defensorque provinciæ*, C; *Dii — hujus urbis*, C; especially (2) the officer who had charge of the balloting urns at a public election to guard against personation, etc. C; (3) applied also to inanimate objects, — *telorum*, O, a quiver; *abs.* a vine tendril, Co.

Cŭtĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the skin, cuticle, Jv.

Cŭtis -is, *f.* the skin, C, prov. *Ego te intus et in cute novi*, Pl, I know thee through and through; (2) hide, leather, M; (3) soft rind or skin of other than animal substances; *casiae*, Pl; *uvarum*, Pl; (4) met. — *eloquentiae*, *vitulis*, Q.
Cyămos -i, *m.* (κύαμος), the Egyptian bean, Pl.
Cyănĕus -a -um (κυάνεος), dark-blue, sea-blue, Pl.
Cyăthisso, 1. (κυαθίζω), to fill a goblet, act as cup-bearer, P.
Cyăthus -i, *m.* (κύαθος), a cup with one handle, used as a ladle for filling the goblets (pocula) out of the common vessel (crater), H; (2) a measure of capacity = 1-12th of a sextarius, H.
Cybaeus -a -um, — *navis*, C; and *abs.* cybaea -ae, *f.* C, a kind of transport or merchantman.
Cybĕle *or* Cўbēbe -es, *f.* (Κυβέλη, Κυβήβη), a Phrygian goddess, afterwards worshipped at Rome under various names (Rhea, Ops, Magna Mater, etc.), and whose priests were called Galli, V; *adj.* Cўbelīus -a -um, O.
Cўbiŏsactes -ae, *m.* (κυβιοσάκτης), dealer in salt fish, a nickname of Vespasian, St.
Cўbium -ii, *n.* (κύβιον), a tunny fish, Vr; (2) *meton.* a dish made of this fish, salted and chopped small, Pl. M.
*Cyclădātus -a -um, clothed in a cyclas, St.
Cyclas -ădis, *f.* (κυκλάς), a female robe of state, having a border of purple or gold embroidery, Pt. Jv.
Cўclĭcus -i, *m.* (κυκλικός), a cyclic poet, H.
Cyclops -ōpis, *m.* (Κύκλωψ), a Cyclop, one of a gigantic one-eyed race, the workmen of Vulcan; *adj.* Cўclōpēus -a -um, — *saxa*, V, Sicilian.
Cycnus, etc. = cygnus, etc., *q.v.*
Cўdōnĭa -ae, *f.* (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete, hence, Cўdon -ōnis, V, a Cydonian; Cўdōnĭātae -ārum, *m.* L, inhabitants of Cydonia; Cўdōnĭus -a -um, — *spicula*, V, Cretan; — *mala*, and *abs.* Cydonia, the quince, Pl, Co; Cўdōnēus -a -um, O; Cўdōnītes -ae, *c.* — *vites*, C.
Cygnēus -a -um (κύκνειος), relating to a swan, swanlike, C.
Cўgnus -i, *m.* (κύκνος), the swan, fabled to sing a very beautiful song, C; hence, *meton.* for poet; — *Dircaeus*, H. Pindar.
*Cўlindrātus -a -um, cylindrical, Pl.
Cўlindrus -dri, *m.* (κύλινδρος), a cylinder, C; (2) a roller for levelling the ground, V.
Cyllēne -es and -ae, *f.* (Κυλλήνη), a high mountain in north-west Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared; *adj.* Cyllēnĭus -a -um, — *proles*, V, and *abs.* Cyllenius -ii, *n.* V, Mercury; — *proles*, also Cephalus, son of Mercury, O; — *ignis*, V, the planet Mercury; also Cyllēnēus -a -um, H. O; Cyllēnis -ĭdis, O.
Cўma -ătis, *n.* cyma -ae, *f.* (κῦμα), a young cabbage sprout, Co.
Cўmătĭum -ii, *n.* (κυμάτιον), a kind of architectural moulding, an ogee, Vt.
Cymba -ae, *f.* (κύμβη), a small boat, skiff, C; especially the boat of Charon, V.
Cўmbălum -i, *n.* (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plural; (2) a kind of basin or bell used in hydraulics, Vt.
Cymbĭum -ii, *n.* (κυμβίον), a two-handled drinking vessel, V. M.
*Cymbŭla -ae, *f.* a little skiff, Pl.
*Cўmōsus -a -um, full of sprouts, Co.
*Cўnĭce, cynically, P.
Cўnĭcus -i, *m.* (κυνικός), a cynic philosopher, C, especially Diogenes, Jv.
Cўnŏcĕphălus -i, *m.* an ape with a head like a dog's, sacred among the Egyptians, C.
Cўnŏsūra -ae, *f.* (κυνοσουρά), the constellation of the Lesser Bear, the polestar, C; *adj.* Cўnŏsūrĭs -ĭdis, — *ursa*, O, the Little Bear.
Cynŏsūra ova (κυνόσουρα ᾠά), Pl, addled eggs = urina ova.
Cynthus -i, *m.* (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence Cynthius -ii, *m.* Apollo; Cynthia -ae, *f.* Diana, H. Pt. O.
Cўpărissĭae -arum, *f.* a kind of fiery meteors, Sc.
Cўpărissus = cupressus, *q.v.*
Cўprĭnum -i, *n.* (κύπρινον), Cyprus oil, ointment prepared from the flower of the tree called Cyprus, Pl. Cl.
Cўprus -i, *f.* (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus, C; hence, *adj.* Cyprius -a -um, H; Cyprium aes, or *abs.* Cyprium -ii, *n.* copper, Pl; whence Cyprius -a -um, signifies also made of copper, Pl; *subst.* Cypria -ae, *f.* Venus, Tb; Cyprii -orum, *m.* the Cypriotes, Pl; also Cyprĭcus -a -um, A.Aug.
Cўrēne -es (-ae -arum), *f.* a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus, as well as of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school; *adj.* Cyrenaeus -a -um, Pt; Cyrenaĭcus -a -um, C; Cyrenensis -e, P.
Cўtae -arum, *f.* (Κυταία), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea; *adj.* Cytaeaeus -a -um, Pt, Median, magical; Cytaeis -idis, *f.* Pt, Medea.
Cўthēra -ōrum, *n.* (Κύθηρα), the island now Cerigo, sacred to Venus, V; *adj.* Cythērēus -a -um, — *Venus*, H, and frequently *abs.* Cytherea, Pt. H; Cўthērēĭus -a -um, O; Cythereia, O, Venus; Cўthērēis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Venus; Cўthērĭăcus -a -um, O; Cўthērēias -ădis, *f.* O, Cytherean, sacred to Venus.
Cўtĭsus -i, *c.* a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, V.
Cўtōrus -i, *m.* (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for their boxtrees; *adj.* Cўtōrĭăcus -a -um, — *pecten*, O, made of boxwood.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds, both in sound and alphabetical position, with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.
Dabla -ae, *f.* a kind of Arabian palm, Pl.
Dāci -ōrum, *m.* (Δακοί), a warlike people on the Lower Danube, Ca; hence, Dācĭa -ae, *f.* their country, Dacia; *subst.* Dācĭcus -i, *m.* (*sc.* numus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.
Dactўlĭcus -a -um (δακτυλικός), Dactylic, — *numerus*, C.
Dactўlĭŏthēca -ae, *f.* (δακτυλιοθήκη), a casket for rings, M; (2) a collection of seal rings and gems, Pl.
Dactўlus -i, *m.* (δάκτυλος), a kind of shell fish, Pl; (2) a kind of grapes, Co; in Pl, dactylis -idis, *f.* (3) a kind of grass, Pl; (4) a date, P.Aug; (5) a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (— ◡◡), a dactyl, C. Q.
Daedălus -i, *m.* (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, mythically contemporary with Theseus and Minos, and builder of the celebrated Cretan labyrinth; hence, *adj.* Daedălēus -a -um, H; — *iter*, Pt, the labyrinth; Daedălus -a -um, artful, full of art; — *Circe*, V; (2) artfully contrived or adorned, variegated, — *tellus*, Lc.
Dāma -ae, *f.* (in V, *m.*), a doe, female deer, H.
Dămascus -i, *f.* (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus; *adj.* Damascēnus -a -um, — *pruna*, Pl; and *abs.* Damascena -orum, *n.*; Damascena -ae, *f.* Pl, the region round Damascus.
Damnas, *indcl.* in legal language, condemned, sentenced, *heres damnas esto dare*, Q.
Damnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* condemnation; — *ambitus*, C, for bribery.
Damnātōrĭus -a -um, relating to condemnation, condemnatory, C.
*Damnĭfĭcus -a -um, mischievous, causing loss or damage, P.

*Damnigĕrŭlus -a -um, causing loss or damage, P.

Damno, 1. to condemn, declare guilty, — *aliquem ambitūs*, C; — *aliquem capitis*, C, to condemn to death; — *aliquem eo crimine*, C; — *aliquem de majestate*, C; (2) to impose a legal obligation by will, — *heredem, ut*; hence, in general, to condemn, convict, — *summæ stultitiæ*, C; of the deities, — *aliquem votis*, to lay a suppliant under an obligation of fulfilling a vow by granting his request, V; (3) of an accuser, to procure the condemnation of a person, P.

*Damnōse, ruinously; — *bibere*, H, to the host's loss.

Damnōsus -a -um, *act.* causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental, P. H; (2) **pass.* suffering loss or damage, unfortunate, P; (3) *mid.* ruining one's self, extravagant, prodigal, P. T.

Damnum -i, *n.* loss, damage, injury, (*opp.* lucrum,) *cum — meo magno*, P, to my great loss; — *alicui apportare, dare*, T, to cause injury to; — *contrahere*, C; *accipere*, H; *ferre*, O; *facere*, C, to suffer injury; (2) a fine, pecuniary mulct, C.

Dănăē -ēs, *f.* (Δανάη), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus, by Zeus; hence, *adj.* Dănăēius -a -um, — *heros*, O, Perseus.

Dănăus -i, *m.* (Δαναός), son of Belus, brother of Ægyptus, and father of the 50 Danaïdæ, emigrated from Egypt, and was the mythical founder of Argos; hence, *adj.* Dănăus -a -um, Grecian, O. Pt; *pl.* Danai -orum, *m.* the Greeks, V; Dănăĭdes -um, *f.* the daughters of Danaus, Tb; Dănăĭdæ -arum, *m.* Sc, the Greeks.

Dănista -æ, *m.* (δανειστής), a money-lender, usurer, P.

Dănisticus -a -um (δανειστικός), relating to a usurer, — *genus hominum*, P.

Dano, 3. to give, P.

Dăpălis -e, relating to a religious or sacrificial feast, — *Jupiter*, A.Aug, in whose honour such a feast is given.

Daphnōn -ōnis, *m.* (δαφνών), a thicket or garden of laurels, M.

*Dăpĭno, 1. to serve up, offer as food, P.

Daps, dăpis, *f.* a sacrificial feast, sumptuous religious banquet, L. H; (2) a meal, feast, banquet, V. H. Ct; — *humanæ*, Pl, human excrement.

Dapsĭle, sumptuously, richly, St.

Dapsĭlis -e, sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, P. Ct.

Dardănus -i, *m.* (Δάρδανος), the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence, *adj.* Dardanus -a -um, V, Pt, Trojan; *subst.* Dardani -orum, *m.* the Trojans; Dardănius -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst.* Dardania -æ, *f.* V, Troy; Dardănides -æ, *m.* a descendant of Dardanus, O; Æneas, V; a Trojan, V; Dardănis -ĭdis, *f.* a Trojan woman, O; Creusa, V.

Dăsȳpūs -ŏdis, *m.* (δασύπους), a kind of hare, Pl.

*Dătārius -a -um, that which may be given, P.

Dătātim, giving and taking, giving reciprocally, P.

Dătio -ōnis, *f.* a giving, C; (2) the legal right of alienation, L.

Dătīvus -a -um, — *casus*, or *abs.* Q, the dative case.

Dăto, 1. to give, give up, P.

Dător -ōris, *m.* a giver, P. V; the slave, who at a game of ball picked up and supplied the balls to the players, P.

*Dătus -ūs, *m.* a giving, gift, P.

Daucum -i, *n.* (δαῦκον), a plant like a parsnip, much used in medicine, Pl. Cl.

Daulis -ĭdis, *f.* (Δαυλίς), a city in Phocis, well known from the myth of Progne and Philomela; *adj.* Daulius -a -um, O; Daulias -ădis, — *ales*, O, Progne; — *puellæ*, V, Progne and Philomela; Daulis -ĭdis, *f.* Sc.

Daunus -i, *m.* (Δαῦνος), a mythical king of Apulia, V; hence, Daunius -a -um, — *heros*, V, Turnus; — *gens*, V, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king; — *dea*, V, Juturna, sister of Turnus; — *Camena*, H, the Roman muse; * Daunias -ădis, *f.* Apulia, H.

De, *prep.* with *abl.* from; (I.) in space, *de alterā parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet*, Cs; *de vitā decedere*, C, to die; *ferrum de manibus extorquere*, C; *de digito anulum detraho*, T. It follows in general verbs of taking, asking, etc., *e.g. sumere, capere, quærere, petere*, etc. It is used to indicate the place whence anything takes its origin, and to which it belongs, *caupo de viā Latinā*, C; *aliquis de ponte*, Jv, a beggar; *Libyeā de rupe leones*, O. It denotes the quarter from which any action proceeds, *de tribunali citari jussit*, C; *nihil de insidiis agendum putant*, C. (II.) In time, immediately after, *non bonus somnus est de prandio*, P; *diem de die*, from day to day, L; *de nocte*, in the course of the night; *multā de nocte*, P. C, in the dead of night; *de tertiā vigiliā*, Cs, in the third watch; *de mense Decembri*, C, in December. (III.) It denotes the whole, from which a part is separated, from among, *hominem misi de comitibus meis*, C; *se percussum esse ab uno de illis*, C; thus used sometimes instead of the genitive, *ut aliquam partem de istius impudentiā reticere possim*, C. It denotes the source from which any expenses are to be paid, *de alieno*, L; *de publico*, C; the material of which anything is made, *nisi factum de marmore signum*, O; *de templo carcerem fieri*, C; and hence, like the Greek περί, denotes the subject or theme of a discourse, writing, thought, etc., concerning of, about. It also indicates the cause, *gravi de causā facere*, C; sometimes = according to, C. P; in connection with adjectives, *de integro*, C, anew; *de improviso*, C, suddenly, unexpectedly; *de transverso*, C, unexpectedly.

Dĕa -æ, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. pl.* diis, deābus), a goddess, — *triplices*, the Parcæ, O.

*Dēăcĭnātus -a -um, — *dolia*, cleansed from the grapes, A.Aug.

Dĕalbo, 1. to whitewash, plaster, C.

*Dĕambŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a walking, walk, T.

Dĕambŭlo, 1. to go a walk, C.

Dĕămo, 1. to love violently, P; of inanimate objects, to take great delight in, P; (2) * to be exceedingly obliged to, thank heartily, T.

Dĕarmo, 1. to disarm, L.

Dĕartŭo, 1. to tear limb from limb, to ruin utterly, P.

Dĕascio, 1. to chop off with an adze; (2) *met.* to cheat, cozen, swindle, P.

Dĕbacchor, 1. *dep.* to rave, rage furiously, T; *met. debacchantur ignes*, H.

Dēbellātor -ōris, *m.* a conqueror, V.

Dēbello, 1. *neut.* to wage war to the end, finish a war, L; (2) *act.* to conquer, overcome, — *superbos*, V.

Dēbĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to owe, be indebted, — *alicui pecuniam*, C; — *talenta CC*, C; prov. — *animam*, T, to be over head and ears in debt; hence, *subst.* debitum -i, *n.* C, a debt; (2) to be bound to, be under obligation to, *qui etiam majorem ei respublica gratiam debet*, C; with *inf.* to be bound to do anything, to be under an obligation of duty; *num amici Sp. Mælium debuerunt juvare?* C; *debes hoc etiam rescribere*, H; *poet.* debet, often = *necesse est*, Le; (3) *poet.* used of things which fate or a law of nature destines to happen, *cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus debentur*, V, are destined by fate; — *ludibrium ventis*, H, to become the wind's plaything; (4) to owe a benefit to, be obliged for, — *hoc beneficium*, Q; *maximo*, C.

Dēbĭlis -e, having lost the use of one's limbs, feeble, weak, C; used of the limbs themselves; — *membra metu*, T; and of inanimate objects, — — *ferrum*, V; met. — *corpus reipublicæ*, C.

Dēbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* weakness, feebleness, debility, — *linguæ*, C; — *animi*, C.

Dēbĭlĭtātio -ōnis, *f.* a weakening, weakness, — *animi*, C.

Dēbĭlĭto, 1. to lame, weaken, cripple, disable, —

membra lapidibus, C; (2) met. *timor te debilitat*, C; — *animum luctu*, C.

Dĕbĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an owing, debt, C.

Dēbĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who owes, a debtor, C.

Dēbĭtum -i, *n. vid.* debeo.

Dēblătĕro, 1. to babble, chatter, P.

*Dēcăcūmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off of the tops, — *cupressi*, Pl.

Dēcăcūmĭno, 1. to prune the tops, — *pampinum*, Co.

Dēcanto, 1. *act.* to sing, repeat in singing, — *elegos*, H; usually to repeat in a wearisome manner, or that which is already known, — *pervulgata præcepta*, C; (2)* to leave off singing, C.

Dĕcastȳlos -i, *m.* (δεκάστυλος), having ten columns.

*Decaulesco, 3. to acquire a stalk, Pl.

Dēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go away, depart, — *ex nostrā provinciā*, C; — *pugnā*, L; used of the march of troops, Ca; — *e provinciā*, said of the governor who leaves the province at the expiration of his term of office, C; (2) — *de viā*, — *viā alicui*, to get out of the way of, avoid any one, P. Ca; (3) to pass away, vanish; hence, — *de vitā*, or *abs.* to die; *qui jam de vitā decesserunt*, C; *pater nobis decessit*, C; also, *corpore decedunt febres*, Lc; *aqua decessit*, L, the water has fallen; sometimes used of the setting of the heavenly bodies, *sol decendens*, V; (4) met. — *de possessione, fide, sententiā, jure*, etc. to yield, give way, draw back, C. L; sometimes, generally to yield, *ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt*, H.

Dĕcem, ten, C; used *meton.* for any indefinite round number, P.

Dĕcember -bris, *m.* the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, December; (2) used *adj.* — *kalendæ*, C; *libertate Decembri utere*, H, the license of December, *i.e.* of the Saturnalia.

Dĕcemjŭgis -is, *m.* (*sc.* currus), a chariot drawn by ten horses yoked abreast, St.

Dĕcemmŏdĭus -a -um, containing ten bushels, Co.

Dĕcempĕda -æ, *f.* a measuring rod ten feet in length, C.

*Dĕcempĕdātor -ōris, *m.* one who uses the decempeda, a land-surveyor, C.

*Dĕcemplex -ĭcis, ten-fold, N.

*Dĕcemplĭcātus -a -um, multiplied by ten, increased ten-fold, Vr.

Dĕcemprīmi -ōrum, *m.* (often written in two words), the ten first magistrates in a municipal town or colony, C.

*Dĕcemrēmis -e, having ten banks of oars, Pl.

*Decemscalmus -a -um, having ten oars, C.

Dĕcemvĭrālis -e, relating to the decemvirs, — *annus*, C; — *potestas*, L.

Dĕcemvĭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a decemvir, C. L.

Dĕcemvĭri -ōrum, *m.* a college of ten magistrates; and especially those who drew up the laws of the twelve tables, and enjoyed supreme power in Rome, A.U.C. 303 to 305, C.

Dĕcennis -e, lasting ten years, — *bellum*, Q.

Decens -ntis (*prtcp.* decet), seemly, becoming, decent, H. Q; (2) well-formed, handsome, O. H.

Dĕcenter, fitly, becomingly, decently, C. Q.

*Dĕcentĭa -æ, *f.* fitness, decency, C.

Dĕcēris -is, *f.* (δεκήρης), a ship having ten banks of oars, St.

Dēcerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to decide judicially, form a judgment, resolve, decree, *quum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret*, C; *quando id bellum senatus decrevisset?* L; (2) generally to decide, *qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere*, P; (3) to decide by contest, to contend, fight, — *armis*, C; — *ferro*, C. V; — *acie*, L. N; of a legal contest, *uno judicio de fortunis omnibus* —, C; (4) to resolve upon an action, make up one's mind, P. T. C.

Dēcerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck off, pluck away, — *arbore pomum*, O; — *lilia tenero ungui*, Pt; (2) met. *humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinā*, C; *invidia spes tantas decerpit*, Q.

*Dēcertātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a struggle, decision by battle, C.

Dēcerto, 1. to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision, — *prœliis cum acerrimis nationibus*, C; — *pugnā*, Ca; — *armis*, Ca; met. — *mecum contentione dicendi*, C.

Dēcessĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going away, departure (*opp.* accessio), especially the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office; (2) a lessening or total disappearance of an object, *aliæ febres diem noctemque accessione et decessione implent*, Cl.

Dēcessor -ōris, *m.* one who retires from an office, C.

Dēcessus -ūs, *m.* a going away, departure; especially the retirement of a magistrate from office, C; (2) a lessening, — *æstūs*, Ca; — *febris*, Cl.

Dĕcet -ŭit, 2. *impers.* it is proper, fit, seemly, becoming, decent, *id maxime — quemquam*, C; *te non citharæ decent*, H; *in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre*, C; *non te mihi irasci decet*, P; *immo hercle ita nobis decet*, T.

Dēcĭdo -cĭdi, 3. to fall down, — *de lecto præceps*, P; *poma ex arboribus matura decidunt*, C; (2) to fall down dead, to die, *cuncti solstitiali morbo decidunt*, P; (3) met. *quantā de spe decidi?* T; *in hanc fraudem decidisti*, C.

Dēcīdo -īdi -īsum, 3. to hew off, cut off, — *collum*, P; — *aures*, Tc; (2) to decide or determine a dispute, *quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis*, C.

Dĕcĭdŭus -a -um (decĭdo), that which falls, falling, deciduous, Pl.

Dĕcies, ten times, C.

Dĕcĭma -æ, *f.* a tenth part, tithe, a proportion sometimes offered to the gods, L; also the measure of certain taxes paid by provincial landowners, C.

Dĕcĭmānus -a -um (decumanus), relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; hence, *subst.* decimanus -i, *m.* decimana -æ, the farmer of such a tax and his wife, C; (2) — *miles*, Tc. St, belonging to the tenth cohort; — *porta*, the gate of a Roman camp furthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed.

Dĕcĭmo, 1. to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, St.

Dĕcĭmus -a -um, the tenth, Ca; *adv.* decimum, L, for the tenth time; (2) *meton.* large, vast, great, — *unda*, O; (*conf.* τρικυμία).

Dēcĭpĭo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to cheat, cozen, deceive, beguile, — *aliquem*, C; *spe affinitatis deceptus*, St; — *cupidine falso*, H.

Dēcīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a decision, C.

Decius; the Gens Decia was an old and distinguished family of Rome. The principal cognomen was Mus, under which head will be found notices of the most renowned of the race.

Dēclāmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* practice in oratory, declamation, C; (2) the scheme or subject chosen for practice, Q; (3) loud, violent speaking, declamation, C.

Dēclāmātor -ōris, *m.* one who practises oratory, a declaimer, C. Q.

Dēclāmātōrĭus -a -um, relating to declamation, declamatory, C.

Dēclāmĭto, 1. to practise oratory, C; (2) to speak loudly, declaim, C.

Dēclāmo, 1. to practise oratory, declaim, C; (2) to speak loudly and violently; — *contra me*, C, to declaim against.

*Dēclārātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a declaration, revealing, C.

*Dēclārātor -ōris, *m.* one who makes known or announces, Pl.

Dēclāro, 1. to make clear or distinct, to reveal, declare, *præsentiam sæpe divi suam declarant*, C; used of the announcement made when a person is elected to a public office, — *consulem*, C; *Numa declaratus rex*, L, having been proclaimed king; (2)

met. to explain, make clear, declare, *volatibus avium res futuras declarari*, C; *declarant gaudia vultu*, Ct.

Dēclīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bending away, an oblique movement or direction, C; (2) a zone, climate, Co; (3) *met.* an avoiding, declining, turning away from, — *laboris, periculi*, C; (4) in rhetoric, a short and unimportant digression, C; (5) in grammar, the inflection of a word, Vr; afterwards confined to the declension of a noun, Q.

Dēclīnātus -ūs, *m.* *an avoiding, declining, C; (2) the inflection of a word, Vr.

Dēclīnis -e, turning away, turned aside, P.Aug.

Dēclīno, 1. to bend aside, turn away, *ego me declinavi extra viam*, P; — *lumina somno*, V, to sleep; *neut.* — *de viā*, C; (2) met. — *a malis*, C; — *a proposito*, C, to decline the proposition; — *in pejus*, Q; (3) to avoid, decline, — *urbem*, C; — *vitia*, C; (4) to inflect a part of speech, Vr.

Dēclīvis -e, bent or inclined downwards, sloping, *collis æqualiter — ad flumen*, Ca; — *flumen*, *abs.* declive -is, *n.* a declivity, Ca.

*Dēclīvĭtas -ātis, *f.* a declivity, Ca.

Dēcocta -æ, *f.* an iced beverage invented by the Emperor Nero, St. Jv.

*Dēcocte, *adv.* of discourse, carefully elaborated, P.

Dēcoctor -ōris, *m.* a spendthrift, bankrupt, C.

Dēcoctum -i, *n.* a draught, decoction, Pl.

*Dēcoctus -ūs, *m.* a boiling, seething, Pl.

Dēcollo, 1. to behead, decollate, Sc. St.

Dēcōlo, 1. to come to naught, fail, P.

Dēcŏlor -ōris, discoloured, having lost the natural or original colour, O. Pt.

*Dēcŏlōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a discolouration, C.

Dēcŏlōro, 1. to discolour, deprive of the natural hue, H. St.

*Dēcondo, 3. to hide, to bury, Sc.

Dēcŏquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, to boil down, — *in dimidiam partem*, Co; (2) *met.* to lessen, consume, Q; *abs.* to waste one's property, Vr; become bankrupt, C; (3) to be fully ripe, Pl.

Dĕcor -ōris, *m.* comeliness, grace, elegance, beauty, decorum, V. H. Q.

Dĕcŏrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* ornament, P.Aug.

Dĕcōre, properly, fitly, becomingly, C; (2)* beautifully, C.

Dĕcōris -e, full of ornament, beautiful, S.

Dĕcŏro, 1. to adorn, decorate, — *oppidum monumentis*, C; — *templa novo saxo*, H; (2) *met.* to honour, *quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset*, C.

*Dĕcŏrōsus -a -um, full of ornament, beautiful, Sc.

*Dēcortĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a peeling off of bark, Pl.

Dēcortĭco, 1. to bark, strip a tree of its bark, Pl.

Dĕcōrus -a -um, fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous, — *alicui*, C; hence, *subst.* decorum -i, *n.* fitness, propriety, decorum, C; (2) adorned, beautiful, V. H. Tc.

Dēcrĕpĭtus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepid, P. T.

*Dēcrescentĭa -æ, *f.* a decrease, diminution, — *quotidiana lunæ*, Vt.

Dēcresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease, C; hence, *poet.* to vanish, disappear entirely, O.

Dēcrētōrĭus -a -um (decerno), decisive, — *hora*, Sc, the hour of death.

Dēcrētum -i, *n.* a resolve, resolution, decree, C; (2) in philosophical language = δόγμα, doctrine, principle, axiom, C.

Dēculco, 1. to tread upon, trample under foot, Pl.

Dĕcŭmātes -ium, — *agri*, Tc, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid.

Dēcumbo -cŭbŭi, 3. to lie down, either to sleep or at table, St; (2) to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, C.

Dĕcŭrĭa -æ, *f.* a body of ten men, a college of ten magistrates, etc. C.

*Dĕcŭrĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a division into bodies of ten, C.

*Dĕcŭrĭātus -ūs, *m.* L. = decuriatio, *q.v.*

Dĕcŭrĭo, 1. to divide into bodies of ten, C. L.

Dĕcŭrĭo -ōnis, *m.* the captain or leader of a body of ten, C.

Dēcurro -cŭcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run down, hasten down, pass quickly down, C; *summā decurrit ab arce*, V; — *ad naves*, Ca; *act.* — *septingenta millia passuum*, C; (2) to make a military evolution in order to take up a lower position, C L; (3) met. *omnium eo sententiæ decurrerunt*, L; *eo decursum est, ut*, L; — *ætatem*, C; — *ad aliquid*, C, to take refuge with.

Dēcursĭo -ōnis, *f.* a military evolution or manœuvre, C; (2) a military review or parade, St.

Dēcursus -ūs, *m.* a running down, falling down, — *aquæ*, Lc; (2) a hostile manœuvre, attack, L; a review or parade, L; (3) the end of the course, *ante* —, before reaching the goal, St; (3) course, career, — *mei temporis*, C; (4) in rhetoric, the rhythm of a verse, Q.

Dēcurto, 1. to cut off, abridge, curtail, — *radices* Pl; *met*, of discourse, C.

Dĕcus -ŏris, *n.* that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, — *atque ornamenta fanorum*, C; *hominis — ingenium*, C; hence, — *innuptarum*, Ct, the most beautiful of the virgins; *muliebre*, L. = chastity; (2) especially moral ornament, virtue, C.S.

Dĕcussātim, crosswise, formed by intersecting lines, Vt.

Dĕcussātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the intersection of two lines, Vt.

Dĕcussis -is, *m.* the number 10, Vt; hence * decussis sexis, Vt, 16; (2) from the shape of the Roman numeral X, decussis = the diagonal intersection of two lines, Vt; (3) a Roman coin, of the value of ten asses, Vr.

Dĕcusso, 1. to divide diagonally in the shape of the letter X, C. Co.

Dēcŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off, — *capita papaverum*, L; — *rorem*, V; — *turres fulminibus*, L.

Dēdĕcet -ŭit, 2. *impers.* it is unbecoming, unfit, improper, C; for construction, *conf.* decet.

Dēdĕcor -ŏris, unseemly, shameful, vile, P.Aug.

Dēdĕcŏro, 1. to dishonour, bring shame upon, C; — *se flagitiis*, S.

Dēdĕcōrus -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, P.T.

Dēdĕcus -ŏris, *n.* shame, dishonour, disgrace, *alicui dedecori esse* or *fieri*, to bring shame upon, C; sometimes the object or event which is the cause of shame, L. O; (2) especially moral disgrace, or shame, vice, C.

Dēdĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a consecration, dedication, — *ædis*, L.

Dēdĭco, 1. to declare tidings, deliver a message, affirm, assert, *legati dedicant mandata*, A.Aug; *res naturam dedicat ejus*, L; (2) to consecrate, or dedicate a temple to some deity, — *simulacrum Jovis*, C; — *aram Augusto*, St; or with *acc.* of the god to whom the building is consecrated, — *Junonem*, L; *Apollinem*, H; (3) to dedicate a book to any one, Ph; (4) to dedicate or devote any thing to a particular object, Q. St; (5) to open or use for the first time, a building, — *domum*, St; — *theatrum*, St; (6) to make a return of property to the censor, *hæc prædia in censu* —, C.

Dēdignātĭo -ōnis, *f.* disdain, scornful refusal, Q.

Dēdignor, 1. *dep.* to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy, V. H. Tc.

Dēdisco -dĭdĭci, 3. to unlearn, forget what has been learned, C.

Dēdītīcĭus -a -um, relating to capitulation or surrender, C; *subst.* dēdītīcĭus -ii, *m.* one who has surrendered or capitulated at discretion, a subject, L.

Dēdĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* surrender, capitulation, *aliquem*

in deditionem accipere, recipere, Ca; — *subire,* Ca; *in — venire,* Ca. L.

Dēdĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* dedo), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to, *Cæpio nimis equestri ordini —,* C; *adolescentulus mirifice studiis —,* C; — *ventri atque somno,* S.

Dēdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to give, give up wholly, — *aliquem ad supplicium,* L; — *aliquem telis militum,* C; (2) especially to give up to an enemy, and — *se,* to surrender, capitulate; *auctores belli,* L; — *se suaque omnia Cæsari,* Ca; (3) *met.* to give up to, dedicate, devote, — *aures suas poetis,* C; — *filiam libidini Ap. Claudii,* C; — *se,* to devote one's self, give up one's self to, — *se totum Catoni,* C; *se ei studio,* C; (4) — *manus* = dare manus, *q.v.* to give up, yield, Lc.

Dēdŏcĕo, 2. to cause to forget, make to unlearn, C. H.

Dēdŏlĕo, 2. to make an end of grieving, O.

Dēdŏlo, 1. to hew or cut smooth, Pl. Co.

Dēdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or bring down, move in a downward direction, C; — *cum de rostris,* Ca; — *lunam cœlo,* V; — *tota carbasa malo,* O, unfurl the whole canvas; — *rivos,* V, to bring water upon the fields, irrigate; followed by *ad,* — *juvenem ad altos currus,* O; by *in,* — *aliquem in carcerem,* S; (2) in military language, to lead troops from one position to another, — *exercitum ex his regionibus,* Ca; — *milites ad Ciceronem,* Ca; *quos ex provinciā ad triumphum deducebat,* L; *copias in campum —,* Ca; (3) to conduct a colony, — *coloniam in aliquem locum,* C; (4) in naval language, to take a ship out of dock, Ca; and from the ancient practice of drawing their vessels upon shore, to launch, prepare for sea, V. Ca; rarely = *subducere,* to bring to port; *navem in portum —,* Ca; (4) to spin yarn, and sometimes, to prepare a web, weave, Ct. O; (5) to lead out, accompany, escort, as a mark of respect, C; especially — *aliquam alicui,* or *ad aliquem,* to escort the bride to her husband's house; — *virginem juveni marito,* Tb; — *uxorem domum,* T; (6) in law, — *aliquem de fundo,* C, to eject the owner from a disputed property, in order to bring the matter to a legal issue; (7) to withdraw, subtract, diminish, C; — *cibum,* T; (8) *met.* to withdraw, seduce, lead away, — *aliquem de fide, de sententiā,* C; *ab humanitate, pietate, religione,* C; in like manner, — *aliquem ad eam sententiam,* Ca; — *rem ad arma,* Ca, to bring the matter to the decision of arms; — *rem in controversiam,* Ca, to bring into dispute; also to elaborate a literary work, *tenui deducta poëmata filo,* H; *oratio deducta,* Q, fine spun, elaborate.

Dēductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leading down, — *rivorum a fonte,* C; (2) *the quartering or billeting of soldiers, C; (3) a conducting of colonists, a colonising, C; (4) a formal ejectment from a disputed property, C; (5) a lessening, deduction, discount, C.

Dēductor -ōris, *m.* a client, who attends his patron when in office, Pl.

Dēductus -a -um (*prtcp.* deduco), bent inwards, St; (2) thin, weak, — *vox,* A.Aug; — *carmen,* V.

Dēerro, 1. to wander from the right path, lose one's way, — *in itinere,* C.

Dēfæco, 1. to cleanse from dregs or sediment, — *vinum,* Co; (2) to cleanse, wash, P; and met. — *animum,* P.

Dēfătīgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* weariness, fatigue, C.

Dēfătīgo, 1. to weary, fatigue, tire, — *exercitum quotidianis itineribus,* Ca; *te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari,* C.

Defatiscor = defetiscor, *q.v.*

Dēfectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a desertion, defection, rebellion, Ca; (2) a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing, — *solis,* — *lunæ,* C, an eclipse; — *animi,* C, want of courage; — *animæ,* Cl, want of breath; used *abs.* for bodily exhaustion, St.

Dēfector -ōris, *m.* a rebel, deserter, Tc.

Dēfectus -a sum (*prtcp.* deficio), weakened, infirm, — *armis,* Ph; — *senio,* Co.

Dēfendo -di -sum, 3. to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away, — *frigus,* H; — *injuriam,* C; — *vim,* Ca; — *pericula,* C; — *æstatem capellis,* H; (2) to defend, protect, — *castra,* Ca; — *se armis,* Ca; — *aliquem contra iniquos,* C; — *se a finitimis,* Ca; — *aliquem ab injuriā,* Ca; often to defend in speech, to allege in defence, C.

Dēfensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a defence, — *urbium,* Ca; — *ad istam orationem,* C.

Dēfensĭto, 1. to be wont to defend, defend frequently, C.

Dēfenso, 1. to ward off eagerly, P.Aug; (2) to protect, defend vehemently, L. S.

Dēfensor -ōris, *m.* one who wards off or averts, C; (2) a defender, protector, *murus defensoribus nudatus,* Ca.

Dēfenstrix -īcis, *f.* a female defender or protector, C.

Dēfĕro -tŭli -lātum -ferre, to bring, bear, or carry from one place to another, — *literas ad Cæsarem,* Ca; *semen defertur in terram,* Vr; — *aciem in campos,* L; — *hunc sub æquora,* O; *quasdam ex plebe homines domos deferebant,* L; (2) *deferri,* said of a ship, to be driven out of its course, — *navem ignotas ad terras,* C; (3) to bring to market, to sell, Co. Se; (4) to give up, transfer anything to any body, — *omnem rem ad Pompejum,* C; — *præmium alicui,* C; — *lauream tibi,* L; (5) to bring or transmit news, either verbal or written, *hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferebantur,* Ca; *nomen alicujus,* C; — *aliquem,* P.Aug; to accuse any one to the prætor, inform against, *aliquid ad ærarium —,* or *abs.* — *aliquid,* to give in at the treasury; *in beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est,* C, he has been recommended at the treasury for a reward.

Dēfervĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. *act.* to boil thoroughly, Vt. Pl.

Dēfervĕo, 2. to ferment thoroughly, Pl.

Dēfervesco -fervi or -ferbŭi, 3. *neut.* to boil thoroughly, *dum defervescant æstus,* Vr; *met.* of the heat of passion and desire, to cease to rage, diminish in violence, *quum adolescentiæ cupiditates defervissent,* C; (2) *to become clear, as a consequence of fermentation, Pl.

Dēfetiscor -fessus, 3. *dep.* to become tired, grow weary, C; *sum defessus quæritando,* P; *defessus cultu agrorum,* C.

Dēfĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to rebel, revolt, — *ab rege,* S; — *a republicā,* C; — *ad Pœnos,* L, to go over to the Carthaginians; met. — *ab amicitiā,* C; *a virtute,* L; (2) to fail, cease, vanish, become less, *quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent,* C; *sol deficit,* C, is eclipsed; — *animo,* C, to lose courage; and *abs.* to become weak, exhausted, C; to swoon, P.Aug; to die, St; (2) *act.* to leave, desert, *me vox, latera deficiunt,* C, my voice and sides fail me; with *dat.* — *consilio,* C; — *viribus,* Ca.

Dēfīgo -xum, 3. to fix or fasten into, — *sudes sub aquā,* Ca; — *sicam in consulis corpore,* C; — *tellure hastas,* V; (2) to fix, fasten, make firm, H; (3) met. — *oculos in terram,* Q, to fix his eyes upon the ground; to rivet to the spot with fear, to frighten, L; in religious phrase, to declare, utter solemnly, C; to curse, Se; *— *culpam,* Pr, to satirize, condemn.

Dēfingo -nxi, 3. to form, mould, fashion, H.

Dēfīnĭo, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound, C; (2) *met.* to define, declare the limits of, fix, appoint, — *tempus adeundi,* Ca; — *potestatem in quinquennium,* C; (3) to confine within fixed limits, C; (4) to conclude, finish, C.

Dēfīnīte, definitely, distinctly, C.

Dēfīnītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a definition, exact declaration, C.

Dēfīnītīvus -a -um, relating to definition or explanation, C.

Dēfīnītus -a -um (*prtcp.* definio), definite, distinct, evident, C.

Dēfio -eri, P. T, passive form of deficio, *q.v.*

*Dēfiŏcŭlus -i, *m.* one-eyed, M.

Dēflāgrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a burning, consuming by fire, — *terrarum,* C.

Dēflāgro, 1. *neut.* to burn up, consume entirely, C; *met.* to fall into destruction, L; also used *act.* by C; (2) to burn to an end, *i.e.* to cease to burn, — *iras vestras*, L.

Dēflecto -xi -xum, 3. *act.* to bend down, deflect, turn aside, — *ramum olivae*, Co; — *amnes in alium cursum*, C; met. *principes pravitas aliqua de viā deflexit*, C; (2) *neut.* to turn aside, turn away, — *de viā*, C; — *a veritate*, C.

Dēflĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. *act.* to bewail, weep for, — *impendentes casus*, C; *aliena mala*, Q; (2) *neut.* to weep vehemently, Pt.

Dēflexus -ūs, *m.* a bending down or away, deflexion, P.Aug.

Dēflo, 1. to blow away, Vr; (2) to blow away, and *hence to clean, purify*, Pl.

*Dēfloccātus -a -um, — *senes*, P, bald.

Dēflōrĕo, 2. to shed its blossoms, used of the vine, Co.

Dēflōresco -rŭi, C, to shed its blossoms, *frumentum octo diebus defloresci*t, Co; met. *amores mature et celeriter deflorescunt*, C.

Dēflŭo -xi -xum, 3. to flow down, — *sudor a capite*, C; — *humor saxis*, H; (2) used of objects not fluid, to move softly downwards, descend gently, C, *pedes vestis defluxit ad imos*, V; — *ex equo ad terram*, L; met. *a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus*, C; (3) to flow away entirely, to cease to flow, *rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis*, H; *met.* to vanish, disappear, be lost, *vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere*, S; used by Pl of the falling off of the hair.

Dēflŭus -a -um, flowing, falling, moving downwards, P.Aug.

Dēflŭvium -ii, *n.* a flowing down, Pl; (2) a falling off, — *capilli*, Pl.

Dēfŏdĭo -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig down, dig deep, — *scrobem*, Co; — *terram*, H; (2) to conceal by digging, bury, — *thesaurum sub lecto*, C; — *aliquem humo*, O.

Dēformātio -ōnis, *f.* a sketch, representation, Vt; (2) a deforming, disfiguring, L.

Dēformis -e, deformed, misshapen, ugly, used of both physical and moral deformity, — *patria*, C; — *spectaculum*, L; — *libido*, Q.

Dēformĭtas -ātis, *f.* deformity, ugliness, — *corporis, animi*, C.

Dēformĭter, inelegantly, uglily, Q. St.

Dēformo, 1. to form, fashion, design, delineate, Vr. Vt; met. *ille quem supra deformavi*, C, whom I have formerly described.

Dēformo, 1. to bring out of form and shape, disarrange, *deformatus corpore*, C, deformed in body; (2) *met.* to disgrace, dishonour, — *victoriam clade*, L.

*Dēfossus -ūs, *m.* a deep excavation, Pl.

Dēfraudo, 1. to deceive, defraud, overreach, P. C.

Dēfrēnātus -a -um, unbridled, bridleless, O.

Dēfrĭco -cŭi -ctum (-cātum), 1. to rub, rub in, rub hard, Ct. Co. Cl; met. — *urbem sale multo*, H, to satirize strongly.

Dēfrīgesco -xi, 3. to cool, become cold, Co.

Dēfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break off, break in pieces; — *ramum arboris*, C; — *ferrum ab hastā*, V; — *crura sibi*, P.

Dēfrūgo, 1. to steal corn, — *segetem*, Pl.

Dēfrŭtārius -a -um, relating to boiled must (defrutum), Co.

Dēfrūto, 1. to boil down wine, Co.

Dēfrūtum -i, *n.* must or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity, Vr. Co.

Dēfŭgio -fūgi, 3. to fly from, avoid, get out of the way of, — *prœlium*, Ca; — *patriam*, C; — *auctoritatem*, P. T. C, to avoid responsibility.

Dēfunctōrie, superficially, perfunctorily, Se.

Dēfunctōrius -a -um, superficial, perfunctory, P.Aug.

Dēfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour down, pour out, — *vinum*, H; especially to pour a libation, H.

Dēfungor -functus, 3. *dep.* to finish, complete, be relieved of an unwelcome office or duty, — *periculis*, C; — *prœlio, bello*, L; — *laboribus*, H; — *vitā*, V; hence, *abs.* to die, be defunct, *dicitur prius esse defunctus*, Q.

*Dēfŭtūtus -a -um, — *puella*, Ct, exhausted with love.

Dĕgĕner -ĕris, different from its kind, not genuine, degenerate, V; — *canis*, — *aquila*, Pl; (2) morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble, V. Tc.

Dĕgĕnĕro, 1. *neut.* to become unlike a race or kind, degenerate, *a vobis nihil degenerat*, C; *poma degenerant*, V; — *a gravitate paternā*, C; (2) *act.* to allow to degenerate, corrupt, Co. L; sometimes followed by *acc.* of the object from which the degeneration has taken place, *me degenerasse propinquos*, Pt.

Dēgĕro -gessi -gestum, 3. to bear, carry away, P.

Dēglūbo, no *perf.* -ptum, 3, to take off the husk, to shell, — *granum folliculo*, Vr; (2) to skin, flay, P.

*Dēglūtĭno, 1. to unglue, separate two articles which have been glued together, Pl.

Dēgo, dēgi, 3. to pass time, to live, *a mane ad noctem* — *diem*, P; — *omne tempus aetatis*, C; — *senectam*, H; abs. *gentes sic degunt*, Pl.

*Dēgrandĭnat, *impers.* it hails to the end, ceases to hail, O.

Dēgrassor, 1. *dep.* to attack violently, P.Aug.

Dēgrăvo, 1. to press down, oppress, *meum degravat unda caput*, Pt; *met.* to weigh down, impede, be wearisome to, L.

Dēgrĕdior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to step, march, walk down, *degressus ex arce*, L; — *monte, colle*, S; — *in æquum*, Tc; *in campos*, L.

Dēgrūmor, 1. *dep.* to level, make even, — *viam*, A.Aug.

Dēgusto, 1. to taste, — *pabulum*, Vr; (2) used of fire, *ignes degustant tigna*, Lc, devour, consume; of a lance which grazes the body, *summum degustat vulnere corpus*, V; (3) *met.* to try something, seek to be acquainted with, — *eandem vitam*, C; — *literas primis labris*, Q; hence, to treat a subject superficially, Q.

Dēhaurĭo, 4. to skim off, — *amurcam*, A.Aug.

Dĕhinc, from here, hence, henceforth, but rarely used as an adverb of space, and once in P. T. to denote a consequence; (2) in time, henceforward, *deleo omnes dehinc animo mulieres*, T; sometimes for since, St; without reference to any fixed moment, afterwards, then, — *talia fatur*, V.

Dĕhisco -hīvi, 3. to gape, open, split, V. L; *in eo loco dehisse terram*, Vr.

Dĕhŏnestāmentum -i, *n.* a blemish, deformity, disgrace, — *corporis*, S; — *amicitiarum*, Tc.

Dĕhŏnesto, 1. to dishonour, disgrace, shame, — *famam suam*, Tc.

Dĕhortor, 1. *dep.* to advise, warn, exhort from an action, dissuade, C.

Dein, *vid.* deinde.

Dĕinceps, one after another, successively, in space, C. Ca. S; in time, C; *omnibus* — *diebus*, Ca; in order or succession, — *de beneficentiā ac de liberalitate dicatur*, C; forms with others a compound adv. *deinde* —, *inde* —, C; *postea* —, L; it is also found in C corresponding with *primus* in a preceding clause.

Deinde (or in the abbreviated form, *dein*), hereupon, thereupon; as an adverb of space, very rare; more frequently expresses local succession, *post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones*, Tc; (2) very common as an adverb of time, afterward, then; *found in various connections, primum . . . deinde*, Ca; *principio . . . deinde*, C; *prius . . . deinde*, C; — *tum*, Q; — *tunc*, Se; — *postea*, C; — *quum*, C; — *postquam*, L; — *ubi*, S. L; (3) in the enumeration of facts and arguments, then, afterwards, frequently corresponds with *primum*, *postremo, multo est evidentius, primum ex*, etc. etc. . . . *deinde cuum*. etc. etc. C.

*Dĕinsŭper, from above, S.

Dējectio -ōnis, *f.* a casting down, throwing down, — *alvi*, Cl, a purging; legal term, ejection from property, C; (2) — *animi*, Sc, dejection of mind.

Dējectus -a -um (*prtcp.* dejicio), low, depressed, *equitatus noster dejectis locis constiterat*, Ca; (2) dispirited, dejected, V.

Dējectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing down, hurling down, — *arborum*, L; (2) a low position, depression, — *collis*, Ca.

Dejĕro = dejuro, *q.v.*

Dējĭcio -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl down, — *aliquem de ponte in Tiberim*, C; — *librum in mare*, C; — *naves ad inferiorem partem insulæ*, Ca, drive out of their course; — *sortes*, Ca, to throw into the urn; (2) to drive the enemy from his position, to rout, *Hostes muro turribusque dejecti*, Ca; (3) to eject legally the occupier of property, C; (4) to hurl violently to the ground, to slay, *his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus*, Ca; (5) met. — *oculos de isto*, C, to turn the eyes from; — *vultum*, V, to look downwards; — *hunc metum Siciliæ*, C, to remove, take away; especially to cast down from the prospect of office or honour, to prevent from acquiring, — *aliquem ædilitate*, C; — *eâ spe*, L; — *conjuge tanto*, V.

Dējungo -nxi -nctum, 3. used by P = disjungo, to separate, disjoin.

Dējūro, 1. to swear solemnly, attest by an oath, P. T.

*Dējūvo, 1. to cease to help, to lend no aid, P.

Dēlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide down, fall down, sink, *signum de cœlo delapsum*, C; — *ex equo*, L; — *ab æthere*, O; (2) met. *ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur*, C; — *in hoc vitium scurrile*, C; — *in amorem libertæ*, Tc.

*Dēlăcĕro, 1. to tear in pieces; *met.* to destroy, P.

Dēlăcrĭmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running at the eyes, morbid weeping, Pl.

*Dēlăcrĭmo, 1. to shed tears, run with water; used of the vine, Co.

*Dēlambo, 3. to lick, lick off, P.Aug.

*Dēlāmentor, 1. *dep.* to bewail, lament, O.

Dēlăpĭdo, 1. — *locum*, A.Aug, to clear from stones.

*Dēlapsus -ūs, *m.* — *aquæ*, Vr, a flowing off, discharge.

Dēlasso, 1. to weary, tire, P. H.

Dēlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an information against any one, accusation, denunciation, — *nominis*, C.

Dēlātor -ōris, *m.* an accuser, informer, spy, — *majestatis*, Tc, one who informs of treasonable practices.

*Dēlēbĭlis -e, that can be obliterated or destroyed, — *liber*, M.

Dēlectābĭlis -e, pleasant, delightful, delectable, Tc.

Dēlectāmentum -i, *n.* delight, pleasure, amusement, C.

Dēlectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* delight, pleasure, delectation, *mira quædam in cognoscendo* —, C.

Dēlecto, 1. to allure, to entice, A.Aug; (2) to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment, *ista me sapientiæ fama delectat*, C; *delectari*, with *abl.* to take delight in, — *jumentis*, Ca; — *criminibus inferendis*, C.

Dēlectus -ūs, *m.* a choosing, choice, election, — *verborum*, Ca. Q, a choice of language; *sine ullo delectu*, C, without any choice; (2) a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription, — *agere*, Q. Tc; — *habere*, Ca; — *conficere*, L; hence, *meton.* the troops levied, Tc.

Dēlēgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an assignment, delegation, especially the assignment of a debt, C.

Dēlēgo, 1. to transfer, transmit, give in charge, delegate an office or duty to another, to entrust, assign, — *aliquem ad senatum*, L; — *infantem nutricibus*, Tc; — *aliquem huic negotio*, Co; — *hunc laborem alteri*, C; (2) in mercantile language, to assign a debt, to designate a person to pay a certain debt, C. Sc; (3) to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one, — *crimen alicui*, C.

Dēlēnĭfĭcus -a -um, enticing, coaxing, flattering, caressing, — *facta*, P.

Dēlēnīmentum -i, *n.* anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm; blandishment, L.

Dēlēnĭo, 4. to soothe, coax, caress, mitigate, charm, — *mulierem nuptialibus donis*, C; — *aliquem blanditiis*, C; — *animos militum*, C.

*Dēlēnītor -ōris, *m.* one who soothes, cajoles, softens, *judicis — orator*, C.

Dēlĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to destroy, annihilate, kill, abolish, — *urbes*, C; — *Volscum nomen*, L; — *meas epistolas*, C, to blot out or erase writing; — *bella*, C; — *leges*, C; — *improbitatem*, C; — *ignominiam*, L; — *hostes*, Ca.

*Dēlētĭlis -e, that which blots out or erases, Vr.

*Dēlēvo, 1. to make smooth, Co.

*Dēlībāmentum -i, *n.* the wine poured out in a libation, P.Aug.

Dēlībĕrābundus -a -um, carefully considering, deliberating, L.

Dēlībĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* consideration, consultation, deliberation, C.

Dēlībĕrātīvus -a -um, relating to consideration or deliberation, Q.

*Dēlībĕrātor -ōris, *m.* one who deliberates, C.

Dēlībĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* delibero), decided, resolved, resolute, C.

Dēlībĕro, 1. to weigh carefully, consider, consult about, — *maximâ de re*, C; — *an recipiat*, Q; (2) to ask the advice of an oracle, N; (3) *meton.* to resolve, decide, as a consequence of deliberation, *quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat*, C.

Dēlĭbo, 1. to take away a little, to taste, *quamvis sol humoris parvam delibet partem*, Lc; met. *ex universâ mente divinâ delibatos animos habemus*, C; — *novum honorem*, L; — *oscula*, V; — *artes*, O; (2) to diminish, take away, — *aliquid de gloriâ suâ*, C; — *pudicitiam*, St.

Dēlĭbro, no *perf.* -ātum, 1. to bark, peel the bark off, — *arborem*, Co; — *corticem*, Co.

Dēlĭbŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to moisten, wet, *multis medicamentis delibutus*, C; — *unguentis*, Ph.

Dēlĭcāte, luxuriously, delicately, C; (2) indolently, negligently, St. Pl.

Dēlĭcātus -a -um, delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious, — *comitatus, convivium, voluptas*, C; (2) soft, tender, delicate, — *capella, puella*, Ct; (3) voluptuous, luxurious, — *pueri, juventus*, C; *subst.* delicatus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* a voluptuous person, a paramour, St; (4) effeminate, P. Q; (5) fastidious, spoiled by indulgence, Q.

Dēlĭcĭa -æ, *f.* or deliquia -æ, *f.* a gutter along the edge of a roof, Vt.

Dēlĭcĭæ -ārum, *f.* (rarely found in the *sing.*), pleasure, delight, enjoyment, luxuriousness, gallantry in love, sportiveness in word or act, — *facere*, P, to play tricks, to jest; (2) of persons, that which is beloved, — *populi*, P, the favourite of the people; *amores ac deliciæ tuæ Roscius*, C.

*Dēlĭcĭŏlæ -ārum, *f. dim.* a darling, — *nostræ Tulliola*, C.

Dēlĭcĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a darling, Sc.

Dēlictum -i, *n.* a fault, crime, delinquency, C; — *committere*, Ca.

*Delicus -a -um, an epithet of young pigs which have been weaned, Vr.

Dēlĭgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose or select out of a number, *ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur*, Ca; — *optimum quemque*, C; — *locum castris*, Ca; (2) very rarely, to choose out in order to remove, — *me ex ædibus*, P.

Dēlĭgo, 1. to bind, fasten, bind up, — *vulnus*, Q; — *naviculam ad ripam*, Ca.

*Dēlīmātus -a -um, filed off, Pl.

Dēlīnĕo, 1. to make an outline, sketch, delineate, Pl.

Dēlingo, 3. to lick up, Cl; prov. — *salem*, P, to have poor fare.

Dēlino, no *perf.* -ĭtus, 3. to smear over, Cl.

Dēlinquo -līqui -lictum, 3. to leave, forsake, A.Aug; (2) to fail, be wanting; especially to fail in duty, commit a crime, C, — *hac quoque in re*, C; — *aliquid*, C; — *flagitia*, Tc.

Dēlique-co -licŭi, 3. *neut.* to melt, dissolve, P.O; *met.* to vanish, disappear, C.

Deliquia -æ, *f.* = delicia, *q.v.*

Dēlĭquium -ii, *n.* a failing, loss, defect, P; — *solis*, Pl, an eclipse.

Dēlĭquo or delico, 1. to clarify any muddy or turbid liquid, Cl.Co, (2) *met.* to explain, make clear, illustrate, P.

*Dēlĭquus -a -um, failing, wanting, P.

Dēlīrāmentum -i, *n.* foolish talk, nonsense, buffoonery, P.

Dēlīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* folly, silliness, dotage, C.

Dēlīrĭum -ii, *n.* delirium, Cl.

Dēlīro, 1. to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave, C. P.T.

Dēlīrus -a -um, raving, mad, insane, C. H.

*Dēlĭtĕo, 2. to be concealed, hidden, Pl.

Dēlitesco, 3. to conceal one's self, lurk, lie hid, *hostes noctu in silvis delituerant*, Ca; — *in ulvā*, V, met. — *in alicujus auctoritate*, C; — *in istā calumniā*, C.

*Dēlītĭgo, 1. to scold furiously, H.

Dēlos -i, *f.* (Δῆλος), an island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birth-place of Apollo and Diana; hence, *adj* Dēlĭus -a -um, — *Apollo*, C; — *folia*, O, the laurel; *subst* Delius -ii, *m* O, Apollo, Delia -æ, *f.* V, Diana; Delium -ii, *n.* C, a place on the Bœotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; also Dēlĭăcus -a -um, — *vasa*, C.

Delphi -orum, *m.* (Δελφοί), a town of Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; hence, *adj* Delphĭcus -a -um, C; and *subst.* Delphicus -i, *m.* O, Apollo.

Delphīnus -i, delphin -īnis, *m.* (δελφίν), a dolphin, C, (2) *met.* a constellation so called, Co O; a kind of water organ, Vt.

Delta -æ, *f.* the fourth letter Δ, δ, of the Greek alphabet, *n. indecl.* the Delta, the part of Lower Egypt included between the branches of the Nile, Pl.

Deltōton -i, *n.* (Δελτωτόν), the constellation called the Triangle, C.

Dēlūbrum -i, *n.* (very often found in the *pl.*) a temple, shrine, C.

Dēluctor, 1. *dep.* or delucto, 1. to struggle for the mastery, contend, — *cum leone*, P.

Dēlūdĭfĭco, 1. P. = deludo, *q v.*

Dēlūdo -si -sum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, make a fool of, C; — *me dolis*, T; (2)° to play to the end, make an end of playing, *gladiatores quum deluserunt*, Vr.

Dēlumbis -e, lame in the loins, Pl; (2) *met.* nerveless, weak, Pr.

Dēlumbo, 1. to make lame in the loins, Pl, (2) to bend, bow, Pl.Vt; (3) to make weak and nerveless, — *sententias*, C.

*Dēlŭo, 3 to wash out, wash off, Cl.

Dēlŭto, 1. to plaster with clay, A.Aug.

Dēmădesco -dŭi, 3. to become wet, O.

Dēmando, 1. to entrust, give in charge, recommend, — *amicam alicui*, St; — *testamentum virgini Vestali*, St

Dēmarchus -i, *m* (δήμαρχος), a demarch or popular magistrate in Greek cities, answering to the Roman tribune, P.

Dēmens -ntis, insane, foolish, out of one's mind, senseless, C, applied figuratively, — *somnia*, Pt, — *discordia*, V.

Dēmensum -i, *n.* a ration of food served out to slaves, usually once a month, P. T.

Dēmenter, foolishly, senselessly, madly, C

Dēmentĭa -æ, *f* foolishness, madness, insanity, C.

Dēmentĭo, 4 to be mad, insane; to rave, Lc

Dēmĕrĕo, 2. to deserve, — *aliquid*, P; (2) to deserve well of, to oblige, — *beneficio tam potentem civitatem*, L.

Dēmergo -si -sum, 3. *act.* to sink down, to sink, to plunge, C; — *plebem in cloacas exhauriendas*, L; met. *plebs ære alieno demersa*, L, over head and ears in debt.

Dēmētĭor -mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure, measure out, C.

Dēmĕto -messŭi -messum, 3. to mow, reap, cut, — *fructus*, C; — *frumentum*, L; met. — *huic ense caput*, O.

*Dēmīgrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* N, emigration.

Dēmīgro, 1. to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place, — *ex his ædificiis*, Ca; — *ex agris in urbem*, L; — *in illa loca*, C; (2) to depart from life, to die, C.

Dēmĭnŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. *act.* to diminish, make less, lessen, C; *militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat*, Ca; met. — *de libertate meā*, C, — *aliquid de legibus*, Ca; — *dignitatem nostri collegii*, C.

Dēmĭnūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminution, *accretio et — luminis*, C; met. — *vestræ libertatis*, C; *in deminutionem sui*, Tc, to the lessening of his own dignity; (2) in grammar, a diminutive form, Q.

Dēmĭnūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* deminuo), — *nomen*, Q, a diminutive form.

Dēmīror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at, to wonder, C; (2) in the comic dramatists, like our "I wonder whether," etc.; "I am curious to know," etc. P. T.

Dēmisse, low, near the ground, — *volare*, O, (2) modestly, lowly, humbly, *humiliter* — *que sentire*, C

*Dēmissīcius -a -um, hanging down long, — *tunica*, P.

Dēmissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sinking, lowering, Ca; met. — *animi*, C, depression.

Dēmissus -a -um (*prtcp* demitto), lying low, depressed, *loca — et palustria*, Ca, (2) hanging down, sinking down, — *humeris*, T; — *capite*, Ca; (3) *met.* depressed, dispirited, *animum — et oppressum*, C; *P. Sullam — afflictumque vidit*, C; (4) modest, humble (*opp.* elatus), C. H; (5) *poet.* descended, sprung from, *ab alto demissum genus Ænea*, H.

*Dēmītĭgo, 1. to make mild, soften, mitigate, C.

Dēmitto -misi -missum, 3. *act* to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down, C; — *cœlo satis largum imbrem*, V; — *ab æthere currum*, O; — *puteum*, V, to sink a well; — *aliquem in carcerem*, L, to cast into prison; — *gladium in jugulum*, P; — *aliquem neci Orco*, V, to slay; (2) in military language, to march to a lower position, — *agmen in vallem infimam*, L; (3) prov. *demitti de cœlo*, L, to fall from heaven, *i.e.* to have a supernatural origin; *demissis manibus fugere*, P, to fly with the greatest haste; (4) met. — *oculos*, O; — *vultus*, L, to look to the ground, *hoc in pectus tuum demitte*, S, take this deeply to heart; — *animum*, C; — *mentes*, V, to lose courage, despair.

Dēmĭurgus -i, *m.* (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, L.

Dēmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take away, *Publicola secures de fascibus demi jussit*, C, — *partem de die*, H; met — *metum*, T, — *sollicitudinem*, C.

Dēmocrĭtus -i, *m.* (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence, *adj* Dēmŏcrĭtĭcus -a -um, C, Dēmŏcrĭtīus -a -um, C; and *subst.* Democritea -orum, *n.* C, the doctrines of Democritus.

Dēmōlĭor, 4 *dep.* to throw, cast away, P; (2) much more frequently, to destroy utterly, demolish, — *domum, parietem, statuas*, C, met. — *Bacchanalia*, L

Dēmōlītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a tearing down, demolition, C.

*Dēmōlītor -ōris, *m.* a puller down of walls, Vt.

Dēmonstrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exact representation, description, C, (2) in rhetoric, a laudatory style of oratory, C, a vivid delineation, C.

Dēmonstrātīvus -a -um, relating to a laudatory, declamatory style of speaking, C.

Dēmonstrātor -ōris, *m.* one who exactly describes or indicates, C.

Dēmonstro, 1. to show, indicate, point out, C, — *aliquid digito,* Q; in law, — *fines,* to transfer a piece of land to the purchaser, C; (2) to describe, indicate, represent, point out, demonstrate in speech or writing, — *magnum periculum reipublicæ,* C; *navium modum formamque,* Ca; *mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitasse facere,* C.

Dēmordĕo, no *perf.*, -morsum, 2. to bite off, Pl.

Dēmŏrĭor -mortŭus, 3. *dep.* to die, die off (used of one among a number), *quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus,* C; met. — *aliquem,* to love to distraction, P.

Dēmŏror, 1. *dep. neut.* to delay, loiter, P; (2) more frequently *act.* to delay, hold back, C; *diu me estis demorati,* P; — *armis,* V, to restrain from battle.

Dēmŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. *act.* to move away, remove, C; — *hostes gradu,* L; — *flumen solito alveo,* Tc; met. *ne quis te de verā posset sententiā demovere,* C.

Demptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, — *aut additio literarum,* Vr.

*Dēmūgītus -a -um, — *paludes,* O, filled with the noise of lowing.

Dēmulcĕo -ulsi -ulctum, 2. to stroke down, caress by stroking, T. L.

Dēmum, at length, at last, precisely, (1) used as an enclitic with pronouns, *sic enim sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum quod turpe sit,* C; *idem velle atque idem nolle, id demum firma amicitia est,* S; that indeed, that in fine, *ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus,* P; in this connexion, *demum* is sometimes strengthened by *vero* preceding or *profecto* following it; (2) used as an enclitic with adverbs of time and others, *nunc demum scio,* P, now at last I know; followed in P by *quum* or *quoniam; tum demum,* Ca. L, then first, then at length; *tunc demum,* Sc. St; *post demum,* P; *jam demum,* O; *ibi demum,* P; *sic demum,* V; (3) used with an *abl.* of time, *decimo demum pugnavimus anno,* O; or with the *abl.* abs. *appellato — collegio,* St; (4) used by P.Aug. authors, as a particle of restriction, only, solely, exclusively, Q. St; (5) = *tandem,* St.

*Dēmurmŭro, 1. to murmur or mutter over, O.

Dēmūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* change, alteration, C.

*Dēmŭtĭlo, 1. to cut off the top, prune, — *cacumina virgarum,* Co.

Dēmūto, 1. to change, alter, — *orationem meam,* P; (2) *neut.* to change, alter, P.

Dēnārius -a -um, containing the number ten, — *numerus digitorum,* Vt; — *nummus,* or *abs.* denarius -ii, *m.* a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to eighteen asses, worth about 8½*d.* of English money; (2) a weight used by apothecaries = drachma, Cl; (3) a gold coin, worth twenty-five silver denarii, Pl.

Dēnarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate, T. H.

Dēnascor -nasci, *dep.* to die, Vr.

*Dēnāso, 1. to deprive of nose, P.

*Dēnăto, 1. to swim down, H.

Dēnĕgo, 1. to deny, say no, P: (2) more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request, C. Ca.

Dēni -æ -a, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens, *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes,* Ca; (2) = decem, V.

Dēnĭcālis -e, purifying from death. — *feriæ,* Co, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans.

Dēnĭgro, 1. to blacken, make black, Vr. Pl.

Dēnĭque, marks succession in time, thereupon and then, *denique hercle jam pudebat,* T; — *crastinum constituit diem,* Ca; (2) denotes the last of a succession, at last, at length, lastly, *mori me denique coges,* V; often found in connection with *ad extremum,* C; *ad postremum, tandem,* P.Aug; when combined with *tum, tunc,* or an *abl.* of time, the meaning is the same as that of *demum,* and is also, like *demum,* enclitically joined to a pronoun; (3) in the enumeration of facts or arguments, finally, lastly, C; (4) in a word, in brief, in short, C; (5) in P.Aug, and especially legal writers, therefore, in consequence, consequently.

Dēnōmĭno, 1. to name, denominate, distinguish by name, H. Q.

Dēnormo, 1. to make irregular, deform, *angulus qui nunc denormat agellum,* H.

Dēnōtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pointing out, designating, denotation, Q.

Dēnŏto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely, *quis uno die tot cives necandos denotavit?* C.

Dens -tis, *m.* a tooth, C; — *primores,* Pl, — *adversi, acuti,* C, the front teeth; — *canini,* Vr, the eye teeth; — *maxillares,* Cl, — *genuini,* C, the grinders; prov. *albis dentibus deridere,* P, to laugh at heartily, *i.e.* so as to show the teeth; (2) meton. — *aratri,* Co. V, the ploughshare; — *pectinis,* Vr, the tooth of a comb, the fluke of an anchor, V; (3) *met.* envy, malice, C.

*Densātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a thickening, Pl.

Dense, densely, thickly, Pl; (2) frequently, C.

Densco = denso, *q.v.*

Densĭtas -ātis, *f.* thickness, density, Pl. Co.

Denso, 1. to make thick, dense, to thicken, condense, — *catervas,* V; *ordines,* L; — *cœlum,* O; *met.* of discourse, to compress, — *orationem,* Q.

Densus -a -um, thick, close, dense (*opp.* rarus), — *et glutinosa terra,* Co; — *agmen,* V, a close phalanx; — *nimbi,* O; — *nox,* O; (2) *poet.* followed by *abl.* thickly occupied with, full of, — *nemus arboribus,* O; — *Tibris vorticibus,* O; (3) of the parts which compose anything, thick, close, — *frutices,* O; — *hostes,* V; (4) of events which follow one another rapidly, frequent, uninterrupted, — *plagæ,* H; — *amores,* V; (5) of written style, condensed, compressed, *densior ille, hic copiosior,* Q.

Dentālĭa -ium, *n.* the sharebeam of a plough, to which the share is attached, V.

Dentātus -a -um, provided with teeth, toothed, Vr. Pl; — *charta,* C, paper which has been polished by rubbing with a tooth.

Dentatus, M'. Curius, cons. B.C. 290, 275, 274; censor, 272; died, 270; is said to have derived his surname from the fact of having been born with teeth. He is called *a novus homo* by Cicero, and we are hence to conclude that his military and civil distinctions were the reward of his own talents and energy solely. In his first consulship he brought to a close the war with the Samnites, which had lasted 49 years, and consolidated his victory by the rapid subjugation of the Sabines. His second consulship was signalised by the decisive defeat of Pyrrhus at Beneventum, and his third year of office by a campaign against the Lucanians, Samnites, and Bruttians. The booty acquired in the war with Pyrrhus he applied, in his censorship, to the building of an aqueduct from the river Anio to Rome. M'. Curius was always regarded as a model of the old Roman character; and his frugality, moderation, and severe integrity, were celebrated down to the latest times.

*Dentĭces -um, *m.* a kind of sea-fish, Co.

Dentĭcŭlātus -a -um, toothed, spiked, provided with teeth or spikes, Co. Pl.

Dentĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a dentil, an ornament used in the entablature of columnar architecture, Vt.

Dentifrangĭbŭlus -a -um, *subst.* -us, one who knocks teeth out, P; *subst. n. pl.* the fists, P.

Dentifricium -ii, *n.* tooth powder, dentifrice, Pl.

*Dentĭlĕgus -i, *m.* one who picks up his teeth after they have been knocked out, P.

Dentio, 4. to teethe, get teeth, Cl; *pueri lacte dentiunt,* Pl; (2) *ne dentes dentiant,* P, lest the teeth should ache, *i.e.* with having nothing to eat.

*Dentio -ōnis, *f.* teething, Pl.
Dentiscalpium -ii, *n.* a toothpick, M.
Dentītio -ōnis, *f.* teething, dentition, Pl.
Dēnūbo -psi -ptum, 3. *neut.* to be married from home, get married (*conf.* deduco); — *in domum Rubellii Blandi*, Tc.
Dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude, C; met. — *mihi suum consilium*, L; (2) to rob, plunder, — *cives Romanos*, C.
Dēnuntiātio -ōnis, *f.* an announcement, intimation, declaration, — *belli*, C, declaration of war; — *accusatorum*, St, denunciation, accusation.
Dēnuntio, 1. to make an official announcement or declaration, declare solemnly, — *bellum*, C; *Consul denunciavit populo, Æmilium . . . pugnasse*, L; especially of the intimations of augury, *quibus portentis magna bella denunciabantur*, C; in legal language, — *alicui testimonium*, C, to call to witness, summon as a witness; (2) to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce, — *proscriptionem*, C.
Dēnuo, anew, again, (1) = *de integro*, anew; of that which is restored to a previous condition, *ædificantur totæ ædes* —, P; (2) = *iterum*, again, a second time, *dixi equidem, sed . . . dicam* —, P; (3) = *rursus*, of that which is repeated any number of times, *recita* —, C; (4) used conversationally = again, *continuo operito* —, P, shut it up again.
*Dēocco, 1. to harrow in, Pl.
Dēōis -idis, *f.* (Δηωΐς), Proserpine, daughter of Δηώ or Ceres, O; hence, *adj.* Dēōius -a -um, — *quercus*, O, sacred to Proserpine.
Dēŏnĕro, 1. to unload, disburden; met. *ex illius invidiā — aliquid*, C.
Deorsum, downwards (*opp.* sursum), indicating motion, *ego me — duco de arbore*, P; found connected with *versum*, *lumbis deorsum versum pressis*, Vr; (2) *sursum* —, up and down, backwards and forwards, *ne sursum, — deorsum cursites*, T; (3) indicating position, underneath, down, below, P. T.
Dēoscŭlor, 1. *dep.* to kiss frequently or violently, P.
Dēpăciscor -pactus, 3. *dep.* (depeciscor) to bargain for, make an agreement, *ipse tria prædia sibi depactus est*, C; met. *jam depecisci morte cupio*, T, I am desirous of death.
Dēpălātio -ōnis, *f.* — *dierum*, the marking out the hours by the shadow on the dial, Vt.
Depango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in, Co. Pl.
*Dēparcus -a -um, excessively parsimonious, St.
Dēpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to eat off with cattle, — *luxuriem segetum*, V; (2) of cattle, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the *dep.* form, depascor -pastus), V. Co; met. C; *artus depascitur arida febris*, V.
*Dēpastio -ōnis, *f.* — *animalium*, Pl, a feeding, pasturing.
Dēpecto -xum, 3. to comb, comb down, — *crines buxo*, O: in T, to thrash thoroughly.
*Dēpecūlātor -ōris, *m.* one who robs or embezzles, C.
Dēpecūlor, 1. *dep.* to rob, plunder, embezzle, C; met. *laudem honoremque tuum*, C.
Dēpello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to drive out or away, repel, repulse, drive or cast down, remove, expel, — *eum de provinciā*, N; — *jugum a civibus*, C; — *recto cursu*, H; — *aliquem Italiā*, Te; — *ignem classibus*, V; — *tela alieni*, Tb; — *frigus*, H; — *morbum*, C; (2) to dislodge an enemy from his position, — *hostem loco*, Ca; (3) — *a matre, a mammā*, Vr. Co, to wean; (4) met. — *aliquem sententiā*, C; — *aliquem spe*, L; — *ex crudeli actione*, C; — *curas vino*, Tb.
Dēpendĕo, 2. *neut.* to hang down; hang from, *ex humeris dependet amictus*, V; met. to depend upon, O; also, to be etymologically derived from, O.
Dēpendo -di -sum, 3. to pay, C; met. — *pœnas reipublicæ*, C; (2) to expend, lay out upon, Co; (3) to weigh less, P.
*Dēpennātus -a -um, winged, plumed, Vr.
Dēperdo -didi -ditum, 3. to spoil, ruin entirely, *sator inopiā deperditus*, Ph; *deperditus amore*, St; or *abs.* Pt, distractedly in love; (2) to lose, — *bona et honestatem*, C; — *paucos ex suis*, Ca; — *quid de libertate*, C.
Dēpĕrĕo -ii -itum, 4. to perish or be ruined utterly, *tempestate deperierant naves*, Ca; (2) to be violently in love with, — *aliquam*, P.
Dēpĕtīgo -inis, *f.* a scab or eruption extending over the whole body, A.Aug.
Dēpilo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, M.
Dēpingo -nxi -pictum, 3. to paint, represent in painting, depict, — *pugnam Marathoniam*, N; (2) *met.* to draw or depict in words, — *vitam hujusce*, C; (3) to embroider, St.
Dēplango -nxi -nctum, 3. to bewail, lament, O.
Dēplanto, 1. to take off a sucker or slip, Vr; hence, generally to break off, — *ramum*, Co; (2) to plant a sucker or slip, Pl.
Dēplĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to empty, draw off, A.Aug; — *sanguinem*, Pl, to let blood.
*Dēplexus -a -um, clasping in a downward direction, Lc.
*Dēplōrābundus -a -um, weeping violently, P.
Dēplōrātio -ōnis, *f.* a weeping, lamenting, deploring, Se.
Dēplōro, 1. *neut.* to weep violently, to lament, — *de suis incommodis*, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, C, to lament, bewail, deplore; (3) to give up for lost, — *agros*, L.
Dēpluo, 3. to rain down, Tb; — *lacrimas*, Pt.
*Dēplūmis -e, without feathers, Pl.
Dēpōlio, 4. to polish, make smooth, Pl; met. *dorsum meum virgis*, P.
Dēpōno -pŏsui -pŏsitum, 3. to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside, deposit, — *caput terræ*, O; — *mentum in gremio*, C; — *onus*, C; — *arma*, Ca; — *comas*, M; — *crinem*, Tc, to cut the hair; — *plantas sulcis*, V; — *onus naturæ*, Ph, to give birth to a child; to deposit the stakes in a bet, V; (2) to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of, — *pecuniam in templo*, L; — *obsides apud eos*, Ca; (3) from the Roman custom of laying on the ground a person who is just dead, depositus = dead, recently dead, V. O; (4) met. — *contentionem*, L, to lay aside; — *invidiam, simultates, mœrorem*, C; — *imperium*, Ca, to resign the command.
Dēpŏpŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a laying waste, depopulation, C.
*Dēpŏpŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who ravages, or lays waste, C.
Dēpŏpŭlor, 1. *dep.* (depopulo, A.Aug. *pass.* Ca.), to lay waste, ravage, depopulate, — *Ambiorigis fines*, Ca; — *domos, urbes, fana*, C.
Dēportātio -ōnis, *f.* a carrying away, deportation, A.Aug.
Dēporto, 1. to bear, carry away, remove, convey away, — *frumentum in castra*, Ca; (2) to bring home from a province, — *victorem exercitum*, C; *si nihil aliud de hac provinciā nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem*, C; (3) to banish for life, transport, Tc.
Dēposco -pŏposci, 3. to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly, — *imperatorem*, C; — *certas naves*, Ca; (2) to ask an office or duty for one's self, — *provinciam*, C; (3) to demand the punishment of any one, — *regum amicos ad mortem*, C; — *aliquem morti*, Tc; (4) to challenge to combat, L.
Dēpŏsitio -ōnis, *f.* the rhetorical close of a period, Q.
*Dēprāvāte, unjustly, iniquitously, — *judicare*, C.
Dēprāvātio -ōnis, *f.* a perverting, distorting; — *oris*, C; met. — *animi*, C, depravity.
Dēprāvo, 1. to pervert, distort, disfigure, C; (2) *met.* to spoil, corrupt, deprave, C; *puer indulgentiā nostrā* — C; *mores dulcedine depravati*, C.

*Dēprĕcābundus -a -um, violently beseeching, Tc.
*Dēprĕcānĕus -a -um, that can be entreated, Sc.
Dēprĕcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecation, — *periculi*, C; in religious language, an imprecation, curse, C; (2) an entreaty for forgiveness, C.
Dēprĕcātor -ōris, *m.* one who begs off, or deprecates, an intercessor, — *hujus periculi*, C; — *fortunarum tuarum*, C.
Dēprĕcor, 1. *dep.* to avert by entreaty, deprecate, intercede, beg for forgiveness, — *calamitatem*, C; — *pœnam*, L; with *acc.* of the person entreated, — *aliquem*, C; followed by *inf.* P.Aug, by *ne*, C. Ca; (2) to imprecate, curse, Ct; (3) to pray for something which is in danger, — *vitam*, C.
Dēprĕhendo -di -sum, 3. to seize, lay hold of, catch, — *in agris*, Ca; — *in ponte*, S; — *onerarias naves*, Ca; (2) to catch or detect in a wrong action, — *in manifesto scelere*, C; — *in adulterio*, C; (3) *met.* to perceive mentally, remark, discern, observe, C; (4) to hold fast, check, V; *met.* to embarrass, bring to a strait, C.
Dēprĕhensĭo -ōnis, *f.* detection, C.
Dēpresse, deeply, Sc.
Dēpressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sinking down, depression, Vt.
Dēpressus -a -um (*prtcp.* deprimo), low, sunk down, Pl; (2) applied to the voice, low, suppressed, C.
Dēprĭmo -pressi -pressum, 3. to sink down, press down, depress, C; (2) to plant a tree, etc. deep in the ground, — *vites in terram*, Co; to dig deep, — *fossam*, S; (3) to sink a ship, — *partem navium*, Ca; (4) *met.* to oppress, weigh down, *animos depressos premunt ad terram*, Lc; *multorum improbitate depressa veritas*, C.
*Dēprœlĭans -ntis, H. violently combating.
Dēpromo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, fetch out, — *pecuniam ex ærario*, C; *Cæcubum cellis*, H; met. — *argumenta*, C.
Dēprŏpĕro, *neut.* to make great haste, P; (2) *act.* to hasten violently, urge on, H.
Depso -sŭi -stum, 3. (δεψέω) to knead, A.Aug; (2) to defile, debauch, C.
*Depstīcĭus -a -um, properly kneaded, A.Aug.
Dēpŭdet -ŭit, 2. *impers.* * to be violently ashamed, P.Aug; (2) to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless, O.
Dēpugno, 1. to fight, struggle, contend violently and earnestly, *ut acie instructā depugnarent*, Ca; met. — *cum fame*, P; (2) to fight out, fight to an end, P.
Dēpulsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a driving away, repulsion, C; (2) in rhetoric, the indignant denial of a charge, C.
Dēpulso, 1. to drive away, repulse, P.
Dēpulsor -oris, *m.* one who drives away, repels, C.
Dēpulsōrĭus -a -um, — *sacra*, Pl, serviceable to avert evil.
*Dēpungo, 3. to note, designate by pricking, Pr.
Dēpurgo, 1. to purify, cleanse, P. Co.
Dēpŭto, 1. to prune, cut off, — *vineam*, Co; (2) to esteem, consider, regard as, *me omnes esse dignum deputant*, P.
*Dēpȳgis -is, having small posteriors, H.
Deque, *vid.* susque deque.
Dēquestus -a -um, violently lamenting, P.Aug.
Dērādo -si -sum, 3. to shave off, scrape off, make smooth by scraping, Cl. Pl.
*Dērĕlictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a deserting, forsaking, dereliction, C.
Dērĕlinquo -līqui -lictum, 3. to forsake, desert entirely, abandon, C.
Dērĕpente, suddenly, P. T. C.
Dērĕpo -psi, 3. to creep, crawl down, Ph. Pl.
Dērīdĕo -si -sum, 2. to laugh at, mock, deride, scoff at, C; *derides*, P. T, you are laughing at me.
Dērīdĭcŭlus -a -um, very ridiculous, very laughable, P; *subst.* deridiculum -i, *n.* ridicule, *quid tu me deridiculi gratiā sic salutas?* P; (2) ridiculousness, Tc.
Dērĭgesco -gŭi, 3. to grow quite stiff, V. O.
Dērĭpĭo -rĭpŭi -reptum, 3. to tear down, away, loose, — *meam amicam de arā*, P; — *ensem vaginā*, O; — *ramos arbore*, O.
Dērīsor -ōris, *m.* one who mocks, derides, a mocker, Pl.
Dērīsus -ūs, *m.* mockery, derision, Ph.
Dērīvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a turning or drawing off of water, — *fluminum*, C; (2) the etymology or derivation of words, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, the substitution of a word for another of harsher signification, *e.g. liberalis* for *prodigus*, Q.
Dērīvo, 1. to turn, draw off water, conduct in an aqueduct or canal, P. Ca; met. — *culpam in aliquem*, C; — *partem curæ in Asiam*; (2) to derive one word from another, Q.
*Dērŏgīto, 1. to enquire repeatedly, P.
Dērŏgo, 1. to repeat part of the provisions of a law, to limit its operation, *indignem esse dē lege aliquid derogari aut legem abrogari*, C; (2) to diminish, take away, derogate from, — *de honestate*, C; — *fidem huic nationi*, C.
Dērōsus -a -um, gnawed away, — *clipeos esse a muribus*, C.
Dērunclno, 1. to plane off; hence, in P, *met.* to cheat, deceive.
Dērŭo -rŭi, 3. to cast down, overturn; met. — *de laudibus Dolabellæ* — *cumulum*, C.
Dēruptus -a -um, broken off; hence, of places (*conf.* abruptus), precipitous, steep, — *saxa*, L; — *collis*, Tc; *subst.* derupta -orum, *n.* L, precipices.
Dēsăcro, 1. to consecrate, devote to a deity, P.Aug; *met.* to devote, destine to a particular purpose, Pl.
Dēsævĭo -ĭi, 4. to rage violently, *pelago desævit hiems*, V; (2) * to cease to rage, P.Aug.
*Dēsalto, 1. to dance through, *desaltato cantico abiit*, St.
Dēscendo -di -sum, 3. to step down, come down, descend; and of inanimate objects, to fall down, sink (*opp.* ascendo), — *ex equo*; — *de rostris*, C; — *monte*, V; — *vertice montis ab alto*, V; — *in ambulationem*, C; — *ad naviculas*, C; (2) as in Rome the houses were chiefly on the hills, to come down into the Forum, attend the Comitia, etc., *hodie non descendit Antonius*, C; (3) of an army, to descend from a height into the plain, — *ex loco superiore*, Ca; — *in æquum*, L; — *in certamen*, C; (4) in medicine, to be voided, of the excrements, Cl; (5) to penetrate deeply, — *ferrum haud alte in corpus* —, L; *rapæ semina in altum* —, Co; met. — *verbum in pectus Jugurthæ*, S; — *curam in animos patrum*, L; (6) *met.* to condescend to, agree to, give way to, — *senes ad ludum adolescentium*, C; — *ad vim atque ad arma*, Ca; (7) *met.* to be descended from, P. Aug; (8) *met.* to be different, diverge from, Q.
Dēscensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going down, descending, descent, Pl.
Dēscensus -ūs, *m.* a descending, descent, *facilis — Averno*, V.
Dēscisco -īvi (ĭi) -ītum, 3. to withdraw from a political connection, revolt from, desert to, *multæ civitates ab Afrānio desciscunt*, Ca; — *ad aliquem*, L; (2) to withdraw, depart, diverge from, — *a pristinā causā*, C; — *a virtute*, C; hence, to fall into, degenerate to, — *ad inclinatam fortunam*, C.
Dēscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to transcribe, copy, — *quintum "de Finibus" librum*, C; (2) to describe, delineate, or represent in writing, — *geometricas formas in arenā*, C; met. — *hominum sermones moresque*, C; — *aram Dianæ*, H; — *præcepta*, H; (3) to divide, distribute into parts, — *populum in tribus tres*, C; — *annum in duodecim menses*, L; — *duodena jugera in singulos homines*, C; (4) — *aliquid alicui*, to allot, ascribe, ordain to any one as his share; — *jura civitatibus*, C; — *suum cuique*, C.
*Dēscrīpte, in order, systematically, C.

Descriptio -ōnis, *f.* a representation or delineation in writing, description, — *cœli*, C; *met.* C. Q, (2) a division, distribution, — *populi*, C; — *possessionum*, C; (3) a proper order, arrangement, C.

Descriptiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a short description or delineation, Sc.

Descriptus -a -um (*prtcp.* describo), properly arranged, — *ordo verborum*, C.

Dēsĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to hew off, cut off, — *partes ex toto*, C; *uvas a vite*, Co; — *segetem*, L.

Desecro = desacro, *q v.*

*Dēsectio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, Co.

*Dēsĕnesco -nŭi, 3. to grow weaker by age, — *ira velli*, S.

Dēsĕro -rŭi -rtum, 3. to desert, forsake, abandon, leave, *ut jurent omnes se duces non deserturos*, C; *ego te amantem non deseram*, P, *Avaricum deserendum censuerat*, Ca; in military language, *abs.* to desert, Q; (2) met. — *suum jus*, C; — *ullam officii partem*, C; — *vitam*, C, — *viam virtutis*, H.

Dēserpo -psi -ptum, 3. to crawl, creep down, P.Aug.

Dēsertio -ōnis, *f.* desertion, abandonment, — *juris humani*, L

Dēsertor -ōris, *m.* one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter, — *amicorum*, C, (2) in military language, a deserter, Ci; *met.* O.

Dēsertus -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, desert, *in locis — consilia habebant*, Ca; — *via atque inculta*, C; *subst.* deserta -ōrum, *n.* deserts, wildernesses, V.

Dēservio, 4 to serve zealously, be subject unto, — *mihi*, C, — *corpori*, C.

Dēses -idis, idle, lazy, slothful, *sedemus desides domi*, L; *res Romana — atque imbellis*, L.

Dēsicco, 1 to dry up, P.

Dēsĭdĕo -sēdi, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, *totum desedi diem*, T; (2) to go to stool, Cl.

Dēsīdĕrābĭlis -e, desirable, C; *nihil enim — concupiscunt*, C.

Dēsīdĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a desire, longing for anything, C.

Dēsīdĕrātus -a -um, longed for, desired, Pl.

Dēsīdĕrium -ii, *n.* a violent desire or longing, *miserum — urbis*, C; — *tuum*, T, desire of thee; a fond sense of loss, — *tam cari capitis*, H; used as a term of endearment, — *meum*, C; (2) natural desire, — *cibi atque potionis*, L; (3) a wish, desire of inferiors, — *militum ad Cæsarem ferenda*, Tc

Dēsīdĕro, 1. to long for that which is absent, to desire anxiously, desiderate, *pater me meus desiderat*, P; — *gloriam*, C; — *ab Chrysippo nihil magnum*, C; *nullam desiderat virtus mercedem*, C; (2) to miss, C; (3) to lose, and often in *pass.* to be lost; *in eo prœlio CC milites* —, Ca; *ut neque hoc anno ulla navis desideraretur*, Ci

Dēsĭdia -æ, *f.* a long delay in any place, Pt, (2) sloth, idleness, inactivity, C.

*Dēsĭdiābŭlum -i, *n.* a lounging place, P.

*Dēsĭdiōse, slothfully, idly, Lc.

Dēsĭdiōsus -a -um, slothful, idle, lazy, Vr. Co; hence, that which causes sloth, — *ars*, C.

Dēsīdo -sēdi, 3 *neut.* to sink down, subside, settle, — *terra*, C; *met.* to sink, diminish, deteriorate, — *mores*, L

Dēsignātio -ōnis, *f.* a marking out, designing, describing, — *cellarum*, Vt; — *personarum et temporum*, C; (2) arrangement, order, — *totius operis*, C

Dēsignātor -ōris, *m.* an officer at the theatre, like our box-keeper, to show people to their places, P; (2) an undertaker, H.

Dēsigno, 1. to mark out, designate, explain, — *urbem aratro*, V; — *fines templo Jovis*, L, (2) to represent, design, O; (3) *met.* to point out, — *oculis unumquemque nostrum ad cædem*, C; — *aliquem digito*, O; (4) rarely, to commit, perpetrate any remarkable action, P; (5) to arrange, dispose, intend, design, *neque ignorant ea quæ ab ipsis designata sunt*, C; hence, *prtcp.* designatus, elect, applied to a magistrate in the interval between his election and entrance upon his duties, C.

Dēsĭlio -silŭi or -ii -sultum, 4. to leap down, — *de navibus, ex navi*, Ca; — *ab equo*, V; — *altis turribus*, O; — *in aquas*, O; — *ad pedes*, Ca.

Dēsino -ivi or -ii -itum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (*opp.* cœpi), *act. illud jam mirari desino*, C, — *moveri*, C; — *artem*, C; — *versus*, V; — *mollium querelarum*, H; *desine*, used in conversation by P T, be quiet, give over, *pass.* sometimes found, *veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ*, C; (2) *neut.* to cease, end, close, *omne bellum ægerrume* —, S; *cauda desinit in piscem*, O.

*Dēsĭpientia -æ, *f.* foolishness, stupidity, Lc.

*Dēsĭpio -ui, 3. to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly, *tu summos viros — dicebas*, C; *dulce est — in loco*, H.

Dēsisto -stiti -stitum, 3. *neut.* to desist, leave off, cease, — *de illā mente*, C; — *a defensione*, Ca; — *conatu*, C; — *mortem timere*, Ca; — *quin eam inveniam*, P.

*Dēsitus -a -um, deeply sown, Vr.

Dēsōlo, 1. to leave solitary, to forsake, *ingentes — agros*, V; frequently found in the *prtcp* desolatus -a -um, forsaken, desolate, V. Tc.

*Despectātio -ōnis, *f.* a looking down, Vt.

*Despectio -ōnis, *f.* a looking down; *met.* contempt, — *humanarum opinionum*, C.

Despecto, 1. to regard from above, look down upon, — *terras*, V; used of places which overlook the surrounding country, L, (2) *met.* to despise, Tc.

Despectus -ūs, *m* a looking down, downward view, *erat ex oppido Alesiā despectus in campum*, Ca, (2) **met.* contempt, C.

Despĕranter, despairingly, hopelessly, C.

Despĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* despero), desperate, hopeless, — *respublica*, C, — *homo*, C, — *morbus*, C, incurable.

*Desperno, 3. to despise thoroughly, Co.

Despĕro, 1 to be without hope, to despair, give up, — *de republicā*, C; — *honores*, C, often in *pass.* *desperatis nostris rebus*, Ca, — *saluti*, C; — *sibi*, C.

*Despĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* contempt, C.

Despĭcātus -a -um (*prtcp* despicor), despised, despicable, *aliquem — habere*, P.

Despĭcātus -ūs, *m.* contempt, P. C.

Despĭcientia -æ, *f.* contempt, C.

Despĭcio -spexi -spectum, 3 to look down, regard from above, — *de vertice montis in valles*, O, — *a summo cœlo*, O, *Jupiter æthere summo despiciens mare*, V, (2) *met.* to look down upon, despise, scorn, — *divitias*, C; — *laborem aut munus*, Ca.

Despĭcor, 1. *dep.* to despise, contemn, P.Aug.

*Despŏliātor -ōris, *m* a robber, plunderer, P.

Despŏlio, 1 to plunder, despoil, Ci; — *qui dux ad despoliandum templum Dianæ fuit*, C.

Despondĕo -spondi or -spŏpondi -sponsum, 2. to promise, — *Syriam homini*, C; (2) especially to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth, C, — *filiam alicui*, P; — *filiam suam in divitias maximas*; (3) *met* to give up, resign, — *animum*, P; and *abs.* Co, to lose courage, give up hope, despond.

Desponso, 1. to betroth, St.

Despūmo, 1. to skim off, *foliis undam — aheni*, V, (2) — *Falernum*, Pr, to work, cause to ferment; (3) — *pavimentum cote*, Pl, to polish, (4) to foam up, P.Aug; (5) *neut.* to cease to foam, Sc.

Despŭo -ui -ūtum, 3 to spit out, a superstitious usage for averting sickness, Pl. Vr; (2) *met.* to avert from one's self, deprecate, abhor, P.

Desquāmo, 1. to take off the scales, to scale, — *pisces*, P; (2) to rub off, peel, cleanse, — *corticem*, Pl, *subst.* desquamata -ōrum, *n.* in medicine, parts of the body from which the hair has been rubbed off, Pl.

*Desterto -tui, 3. to finish snoring; *met.* to finish dreaming, Pr.

*Destillātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cold, catarrh, Cl.

Destillo, 1. to drop down, distil, *lentum distillat ab inguine virus*, V.

Destĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a determination, resolution, purpose, L. Tc.

Destĭno, 1. to make fast, bind, fasten, — *antennas ad malos*, Ca; (2) *met.* to determine, resolve firmly, destine, *ad horam mortis destinatam*, C, at the destined hour; *certis destinatisque sententiis addicti*, C; adv. *destinato*, St. Sc; advisedly, intentionally, — *diem necis alicui*, C; *tempus ad certamen destinatum*, L; *saxo in aliud destinato*, Tc; (3) to aim at with a missile, L; (4) — *sibi aliquid*, in mercantile phrase, to mark out for purchase, intend to buy, P.

Destĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to set, place anywhere, C; — *duos armatos in medio*, L; (2) to put away from one's self; hence to desert, abandon, forsake, leave destitute, — *novem homines honestissimos*, C; — *fugam*, O, to abandon the idea of flight; — *spem vindemiæ*, Co; *ventus destituit velum*, L.

Destĭtūtus -a -um, forsaken, abandoned, destitute of, — *præceptis*, C; *ab unicā spe*, L.

Destĭtūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a forsaking, abandoning, C.

Destringo -nxi -ictum, 3. to strip off, — *baccam myrti*, Co; to rub the body in the bath, Pl; to clear the intestines, Pl; to draw or bare the sword, C; (2) to touch lightly, graze upon, — *æquora alis*, O; — *pectora summa sagittā*, O; *met.* to satirize, censure, — *alios contumeliā*, Ph.

Destructĭo -ōnis, *f.* destruction, — *murorum*, St; met. — *sententiarum*, Q.

Destrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to pull down a building, destroy (*opp.* construo), — *ædificium*, C; — *mœnia*, V; (2) met. — *tyrannidem*, Q; — *hostem*, Tc.

Dēsŭbĭto, exceedingly suddenly, C.

*Dēsŭbŭlo, 1. to perforate deeply, Vr.

*Dēsūdasco, 3. to sweat violently, P.

*Dēsūdo, 1. *neut.* to sweat violently, Cl; *met.* to exert one's self, labour hard, C.

Dēsuēfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to bring into desuetude, C.

Dēsuesco -suēvi -suētum, 3. to bring into desuetude, V. O; (2) *neut.* to become unaccustomed to; and in *perf.* to be unused to, V.

Dēsuētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* disuse, desuetude, — *armorum*, L.

Dēsultor -ōris, *m.* a circus rider, so called from his leaping from one horse to the other while at speed, Vr. L.

Dēsultōrĭus -a -um, relating to a desultor, C; — *equus*, St, a horse trained for the feat.

*Dēsultūra -æ, *f.* the leaping down from a horse, P.

Dēsum -fŭi -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail, *non ratio verum argentum deerat*, T; usually followed by the *dat. metuo ne mihi defuerit oratio*, P; followed by *in*; *ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus*, C; also followed by *quominus*, C; *quin*, St; (2) to fail, be wanting, not to help, *enitor ut neque amicis consilio desim*, C; — *tibi*, O; to be wanting to thyself, — *communi saluti*, Ca; *officio et dignitati meæ*, C.

Dēsūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to choose, select, — *sibi hostes*, L.

*Dēsŭo, 3. to fasten up, A.Aug.

Dēsŭper, from above, above, Ca. V.

Dēsurgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to rise up, stand up, Lc. H.

Dētĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to uncover, lay bare, — *ædem*, L; — *caput*, V; — *ensem*, P.Aug; (2) to detect, disclose, betray, — *insidias, consilium*, L.

Dētendo -di -sum, 3. — *tabernacula*, to strike the tents, Ca.

Dētergĕo -rsi -rsum, 2. to wipe off, wipe away, — *sudorem*, St; *lacrimas*, O; to wipe off a debt, C; (2) to cleanse by wiping off, P; — *labra spongiā*, Co; (3) to strip off, break off, — *remos*, Ca.

Dētĕrĭor -ius (*comp.* from an unused positive, deter, *superl.* deterrimus -a -um), worse, inferior, poorer, smaller, — *vectigalia*, Ca; — *ætas*, V; — *mores*, P; — *peditatu*, N, less strong in walking.

Dētĕrĭus, worse, in an inferior manner, C.

Dētermĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the end, — *mundi*, C.

Dētermĭno, 1. to bound, fix the limits of, determine, *augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit*, L; — *senatoria et equestria officia*, St.

Dētĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to rub off, rub away, wear out, — *vestem*, Pl; *calces deteris*, you are treading on my heels, P; (2) to lessen in strength, to weaken, H; — *ardorem militis*, Tc.

Dēterrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage, — *homines a scribendo*, C; — *Stoicos de sententiā*, C; — *ne scribat*, T; — *quin loquar*, P; or with *acc.* only, — *religios*, Ca; (2) to avert, ward off, — *vim a censoribus*, L.

Dētestābĭlis -e, abominable, detestable, horrible, *hoc — omen avertat Jupiter*, C.

Dētestātĭo -ōnis, *f.* cursing, execration, horror, detestation, L; (2) a warding off, averting, Pl.

Dētestor, 1. *dep.* to curse in calling a deity to witness, to execrate, detest, — *te tanquam auspicium malum*, C; (2) to ward off, avert an evil, C.

Dētexo -ŭi -tum, 3. to weave to an end, to finish to weave, P; (2) to complete or finish by weaving, — *aliquid viminibus mollique junco*, V.

Dētĭnĕo -ŭi -tentum, 2. to hold away, hold back, detain, — *nos de negotio*, P; — *me ab incoepto*, S; — *novissimos prœlio*, Ca; (2) to detain, occupy, engage, *in alienis negotiis detinentur*, C; — *animum studiis*, O.

Dētondĕo -tŏtondi (tondi) -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip, — *oves*, Co; — *crines*, O; met. *arboribus redeunt detonsæ frigore frondes*, O.

Dētŏno -ŭi, 1. to thunder, thunder down, O; (2) to cease to thunder; *met.* cease to rage, V.

Dētorno, 1. to turn in a lathe, Pl.

Dētorquĕo -rsi -rtum, 2. to turn, twist, wrench away, — *ponticulum*, C; — *habenas*, V; — *in dextram partem*, C; *proram ad undas*, V; met. *voluptates animos a virtute detorquent*, C; (2) to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort, C; (3)* *neut.* to turn aside, — *in læвam*, Pl.

Dētractĭo -ōnis, *f.* a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away, — *doloris*, C; (2) in medicine, a purging, C. Cl; (3) in rhetoric, an omission, ellipsis, Q.

Dētracto = detrecto, *q.v.*

*Dētractor -ōris, *m.* one who makes less, a detractor, — *sui*, Tc.

*Dētractus -ūs, *m.* a taking away, — *syllabæ*, Sc.

Dētrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw away, take away, take down, — *annulum de digito*, T; — *patrem de curru*, C; — *homines ex provinciis*, C; — *vestem alicui*, T; — *tirum equo*, L; (2) to purge, Cl; (3) to take away so as to lessen, to diminish, *aliquid ex eā summā*, C; (4) *met.* to withdraw from, take away from, lessen in estimation, detract from, — *quicquam de nostrā benevolentiā*, C; — *honorem homini debitum*, C; — *de aliquo*, C; — *de se*, C.

Dētrectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, L. Pl.

Dētrectātor -ōris, *m.* one who declines, refuses, P.Aug; (2) a disparager, L.

Dētrecto, 1. to decline, refuse, — *militiam*, Ca; — *certamen*, Tc; (2) to disparage, detract from, depreciate, — *bonos*, S.

*Dētrīmentōsus -a -um, detrimental, productive of loss and damage, Ca.

Dētrīmentum -i, *n.* a rubbing away, P.Aug; (2) damage, injury, detriment, — *afferre, inferre*, Ca; *importare*, C, to cause injury; — *accipere, capere, facere*, C, to suffer loss; *ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat*, C. Ca.

Dētrītus -a -um (*partcp.* detero), worn out, trite, Q.

Dētrūdo -si -sum, 3. to push away, push down, thrust down, C; — *naves scopulo*, V; (2) to dislodge an enemy from his position, to set to flight, Tc. V; (3) to eject from a possession, to dispossess,

C; (4) *met.* to drive away to, compel to, — *me de meâ sententiâ*, C; — *ad mendicitatem*, P; — *ad necessitatem belli civilis*, Tc; (5) of time, to put off, postpone, — *comitia*, C.

Dētruncātio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, — *ramorum*, Pl.

Dētrunco, 1. to cut off, hew off, — *arbores*, L; (2) to lop a limb off a body, mutilate, L.

Dētūmesco -mŭi, 3. to cease to swell, become quiet, said of the sea, P.Aug.

Dēturbo, 1. to drive away with violence, violently cast down, — *nostros de vallo lapidibus*, Ca; — *statuam, ædificium*, C; to overturn violently, tear up; met. — *certâ re et possessione*, C; — *aliquem ex magnâ spe*, C.

Dēturpo, 1. to disfigure, St.

Dĕunx -cis, *m.* eleven-twelfths of unity (11-12ths), *heres ex deunce*, C.

Dĕūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn down, burn utterly, Ca; — *agros vicosque*, L; (2) also used of the effects of cold, *hiems arbores deusserat*, L.

Deus -i, *m.* God, a god, a deity, C; used as an exclamation, *Di!* T; *Di boni!* C; *dii immortales*, C; *di vostram fidem*, P. T; *pro deûm atque hominum fidem*, T; *pro deûm immortalium*, T; (2) as in the expression of a wish, *Di bene vortant*, T; *utinam di faxint ut*, T; *di prohibeant*, T; *di averruncent*, C; *quod di omen avertant*, C; *di melius faciant*, P, *duint*, T; *di meliora ferant*, Tb; or abs. *di meliora*, C; *di te servassent*, P, *perduint*, P, *eradicent*, T, *ament*, P; *cum dis benevolentibus*, P, God willing; and many more; (3) used poetically of a female deity = *dea*, V; (4) *met.* of very distinguished human beings, *audiamus Platonem quasi quemdam deum*, C.

Deutĕrius -a -um (δευτέριος), belonging to the second, applied by Pl to wine made of grape husks.

*Dēūtor -ūti -ūsus, 3. *dep.* to misuse, N.

Dēvasto, 1. to lay waste, devastate, L.

Dēvĕho -vexi -vectum, 3. to bear, carry away, convey away, — *legionem*, Ca; — *frumentum in Græciam*, L; (2) in a *pass.* form, but with middle signification, *devehi*, to travel to any place, especially by sea.

Dēvello -velli -vulsum, 3. to pull, pluck, tear away, P.

*Dēvēlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, O.

Dēvĕnĕror, 1. *dep.* to venerate, worship, O.

Dēvĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come to, arrive at, reach, — *ad mare*, P; — *in victoris manus*, C; met. — *ad juris studium*, C; — *in medium certamen*, C.

Dēverbĕro, 1. to thrash thoroughly, T.

Dēverro, 3. to sweep away, Co.

Dēversor, 1. *dep.* to lodge as a guest or stranger, — *apud eum, in domo*, C.

*Dēversor -ōris, *m.* a guest, C.

Dēversōrĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a small lodging-room, C.

Dēversōrius -a -um, relating to the accommodation of strangers, — *taberna*, P; and *abs.* deversorium -ii, *n.* C, an inn, lodging-place.

Dēverticŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a by-way, by-path, C; *met.* a digression from the main subject in hand, L. Q; (2) an inn, lodging-place, T; (3) a place of refuge, hiding-place, P. C.

Dēverto -ti -rsum, 3. to turn away, avert, P.Aug; (2) in *pass.* form with middle signification, to turn aside from the way, betake one's self, *si qui Cobiamacho diverterentur*, C; *devortitur apud suum paternum hospitem*, P; he takes up his abode with, puts up with, — *in amici hospitium*, P; (3) *neut.* in the same sense as the *pass.* above, to turn aside from the way, betake one's self, put up with, — *ad hospitem aliquem*, C; — *Massiliam*, C.

*Dēvescor, 3. to feed upon, consume, P.Aug.

Dēvexĭtas -ātis, *f.* a declivity, Pl.

Dēvexus -a -um, sloping downwards, precipitous, steep, *lucus qui in novam viam — est*, C; — *sol occasum a meridie*, C; *subst.* devexum -i, *n.* a declivity, Se; met. *ætas — ad otium*, C.

Dēvincio -nxi -nctum, 4. to bind, tie fast, — *aliquem fasciis*, C; (2) *met.* to bind, fasten, connect, especially by a tie of duty, obligation, gratitude, etc., *Italia omnibus viarlis devincta*, C; *vinculum quod primum homines inter se societate devinxit*, C; — *suos adversarios clementiæ specie*, C; — *homines benevolentiâ*, C; *devinctus Domitiæ nuptiis*, St.

Dēvinco -vīci -victum, 3. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate, — *Galliam Germaniamque*, Ca.

Dēvinctus -a -um (*prtcp.* devincio), bound to, devoted to, — *iis studiis*, C.

Dēvio, 1. to go astray, deviate, P.Aug.

*Dēvītātio -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, C.

Dēvīto, 1. to avoid, — *fluctus*, P; — *procellam*, C.

Dēvius -a -um, removed from the straight road, out of the way, — *iter*, C; — *oppidum*, C; (2) lying out of the way, retired, secluded, C; — *et silvestris gens*, L; (3) *met.* erroneous, foolish, devious, — *vita*, C; *homo præceps et* —, C.

Dēvŏco, 1. to call away, call out, recall, — *suum de provinciâ*, C; — *ad gloriam*, C; — *suos ab tumulo*, L; — *Jovem ad auxilium*, L; — *sidera cælo*, H; *vermes lac devocant*, Pl, produce milk; met. *non illum libido ad voluptatem* —, C; *sese suas exercitûsque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum*, Ca.

Dēvŏlo, 1. to fly down, — *Iris*, V; — *turdus*, H; hence, to come quickly down, hasten down, C; *alii præcipites in forum devolant*, L.

Dēvolvo -volvi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll down, — *saxa in musculum*, Ca; — *corpora in humum*, O; — *pensa ex igne*, Ct; *pass.* with middle signification, to roll down, fall headlong, L; (2) met. — *verba per dithyrambos*, H; and with middle signification, *ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti*, C.

Dēvŏro, 1. to swallow, gulp down, devour, C, *devorer subito telluris hiatu*, O; (2) to seize upon hastily and eagerly, to appropriate, devour, — *prædam*, C; — *hereditatem*, C; — *libros*, C; — *lachrymas*, O; — *gemitûs*, Se, to swallow, suppress; (3) of property, to consume, waste, — *pecuniam publicam*, C; hence, to destroy, annihilate, Pl; (4) to swallow, *i.e.* to bear patiently anything unpleasant, C.

Dēvortium -ii, *n.* a by-way, by-path, Tc.

Dēvōtio -ōnis, *f.* a devoting, consecration, *Deciorum* —, C, the self-sacrifice of the Decii; (2) devotion to a friend, P.Aug. and in Christian writers, devotion, piety; (3) a curse, imprecation, N; (4) enchantment, witchcraft, charm, incantation, St.

Dēvōto, 1. to consecrate, devote to death, — *filium*, C; (2) to bewitch, — *sortes*, P.

Dēvōtus -a -um (*prtcp.* devoveo), devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate, *cliens — tibi*, Jv; hence, *subst.* devōtus -i, *m.* a devoted adherent, Ca.

Dēvŏvĕo -vōvi -vōtum, 2. to consecrate, devote to a god, — *Dianæ pulcherrimum*, C; — *se diis*, — *se*, C, to devote one's self to death, sacrifice one's self; hence, to devote to a friend or to a particular purpose, — *suos annos soli tibi*, O; (2) to devote to the infernal gods, to curse, N. Q; (3) to bewitch, enchant, Tb. O.

Dextans -ntis, *m.* ten-twelfths or five-sixths (5-6ths) of unity, Co. St.

*Dextella -æ, *f.* a little right-hand, C.

Dexter -tĕra -tĕrum (or more common, -tra -trum), right, on the right hand, on the right side, — *manus*, C; — *latus*, H; (2) *met.* clever, dexterous, L. H; (3) because auspicious omens were such as appeared on the right, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, V.

Dextĕra or dextra -æ, *f.* the right hand; the sign of salutation, the emblem of fidelity, C; *per dexteram te istam oro*, C; (2) the right side; *ab dexterâ*, C, from the right; *ad dexteram*, P. T, to the right.

Dextĕre, dexterously, skilfully, L. H.

Dextĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* skilful behaviour, worldly prudence, dexterity, L.

Dextrorsum, H, dextrorsus, L, dextrovorsum, P, on the right hand, towards the right.

*Dĭăbăthrārius -ii, *m.* P, a slipper or sandal maker.

Dĭăbăthrum -i, *n.* (διάβαθρον), a kind of slipper or sandal, Vr.

Dĭăbētes -æ, *m.* (διαβήτης), a siphon, Co.

Dĭăchўton -i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum, διαχυτόν), a kind of sweet wine, Pl.

Dĭăcōdĭon -i, *n.* (διὰ κωδειῶν), a drug prepared from poppy juice, Pl.

Dĭădēma -atis, *n.* (διάδημα), a crown, diadem,

Dĭădēmătus -a -um, — *Apollo*, Pl, adorned with diadem.

Dĭădūmĕnus -a -um (διαδούμενος), adorned with diadem, Pl.

Dĭæta -æ, *f.* (δίαιτα), medically prescribed way of living, regimen, diet, C; (2) a portion of a Roman house, the exact nature of which is not known, Pl.

Dĭăglaucĭnus -i, *n.* an ointment prepared from the plant glaucium, Pl.

Dĭăgōnālis -e, diagonios -on (διαγώνιος), diagonal, Vt.

Dĭăgramma -ătis, *n.* (διάγραμμα), a musical scale, Vt.

Dĭălectĭca -æ, *f.* -a -orum, *n.* -e -es, *f.* dialectic, the art of discussion, C.

Dĭălectĭcus -i, *m.* a dialectician, logician, C.

Dĭălectĭcus -a -um (διαλεκτικός), relating to discussion, dialectic, C.

Dĭălectos -i, *f.* (διάλεκτος), mode of pronunciation, dialect, St.

Dĭăleucos -on (διάλευκος), mixed with white, Pl.

Dĭălis -e, relating to Jupiter, — *flamen*, Vr; — *sacerdos*, St; the priest of Jupiter, first among the Flamens; — *conjux sancta*, O, the wife of the priest of Jupiter.

Dĭălŏgus -i, *m.* (διάλογος), a philosophical dialogue or conversation, C.

Dĭămĕtros -i, *f.* (διάμετρος), a diameter, Co. Vt.

Dĭāna -æ, *f.* originally an Italian goddess, but afterwards identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting; and under the name of Lucina, protectress of women in childbirth, C; (2) *meton.* the moon, O; the chase, M; *adj.* Dĭānĭus -a -um, belonging to Diana, O; *subst.* Dĭānium -ii, *n.* a place dedicated to Diana, L.

Dĭănŏme -es, *f.* (διανομή), a distribution of money, Pl.

Dĭăpasma -ătis, *n.* (διάπασμα), a powder used as a perfume, Pl.M.

Dĭăpāson (διὰ πασῶν, *sc.* χορδῶν), an entire octave in music; hence, *disdiapason*, δὶς διὰ πασῶν, two octaves; *diapente*, διὰ πέντε, a fifth; *diatessaron*, διὰ τεσσάρων, a fourth, Vt.

Dĭārĭum -ii, *n.* a day's allowance of provisions to a slave; hence, a soldier's daily pay, C. H.

Dĭastўlos -on (διάστυλος), having the pillars far apart, Vt.

Diatessaron, *vid.* diapason.

Dĭăthўra -ōrum, *n.* (διάθυρα), a fence or enclosure before the door of a Greek house, Vt.

Dĭătŏnus -a -um (διάτονος), — *lateres*, girders which passing transversely through a wall hold its parts together, Vt.

Dĭătrēta -ōrum, *n.* (διάτρητα), cups of which the outer surface was carved into a kind of open network or tracery, M.

Dĭaulos -i, *m.* (δίαυλος), a double course, in which the runners had to return to the starting-point, Vt.

Dĭăzōma -ătis, *n.* (διάζωμα), a lobby which ran round each row of seats in the theatre, Vt.

*Dĭbălo, to lessen or diminish by clamour, Vr.

Dĭbăphus -a -um (δίβαφος), double-dyed: — *purpura*, Pl; (2) *met.* because the Roman magistrates wore purple striped garments; dibaphus -i, *f.* an office, magistracy, C.

Dĭca -æ, *f.* (δίκη), a law-suit, action; *dicam scribere alicui*, P. T. C, to bring an action against; stronger expressions are, — *subscribere*, P; — *impingere*, T.

Dĭcācĭtas -ātis, *f.* pungent wit, satire, raillery, C.

Dĭcācŭlus -a -um, *talkative, loquacious, P; (2) witty, P.Aug.

*Dĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* the taking up of citizenship in a fresh state, C.

Dĭcax -ācis, witty, satirical, ironical, bantering, sarcastic, C.

Dĭchalcum -i, *n.* (δίχαλκον), a small coin, either 1-4th or 1-5th of an obolus, Vt.

Dĭchŏrēus -i, *m.* (δὶς χορεῖος), a double trochee, C.

Dĭcis, found only in the phrases, *dicis causâ*, *dicis gratiâ*, for form's sake, for appearance sake, C.

Dĭco, 1. to announce, make known, A.Aug; (2) in religious language, to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods, *donum Jovi dicatum*, C; — *aram*, L; — *templum*, O; hence, to deify, place among the gods, *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Tc; (3) to devote, give up to, — *hunc totum diem tibi*, C: — *se alii civitati* or *in aliam civitatem*, C, to become a citizen of another state.

Dico dixi dictum, 3. to say, relate, tell, mention, — *mendacium*, P; *ille, quem dixi*, C, he whom I have mentioned; used *impers.*, *dicitur*, *dicebatur*, *dictum est*, it is, was, has been said; generally followed by *acc.* with *inf.*, C; similarly, *dicor*, it is said that I . . .; and *diceris*, *dicitur*, P. H, *dictum ac factum*, or *dictum factum*, T, no sooner said than done, without delay; (2) to assert, affirm, mention, as certain, C; (3) in rhetorical and legal language, to speak, make a speech, deliver, *oratio dicta de scripto*, C, delivered from the MS.; — *versus*, C; — *exordia*, Q; (4) to set forth in writing, describe, tell, sing, celebrate, *laudes Phœbi et Dianæ*, H; — *bella*, H; and hence, to foretell, prophesy, H; (5) to say, pronounce, C; (6) to name, call, Lc. V; (7) to name or choose to an office, — *dictatorem*, C; — *arbitrum bibendi*, H; (8) to fix, appoint, — *pecuniam omnem suam doti*, C; — *diem nuptiis*, T; (9) — *alicui*, to warn, admonish, threaten; — *tibi*, P. T; (10) used to bring up the thread of a sentence, as in English, I say, I mean, *hæc igitur duo, vocis dico moderationem et verborum*, C.

Dĭcrŏtum -i, *n.* C, dicrŏta -æ (δίκροτος), a vessel having two banks of oars on each side.

Dictamnus -i, *f.* -um -i, *n.* dittany, a plant found abundantly on Mounts Dicte and Ida, C; origanum dictamnum, Linn.

Dictāta -ōrum, *n.* that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules, C.

Dictātor -ōris, *m.* dictator, the highest magistrate of the Roman state, chosen in time of need for six months, to supersede the consuls, C; applied to the chief magistrates of other Italian towns, C.

Dictātōrĭus -a -um, relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial, C. L.

*Dictātrix -īcis, *f.* a female dictator, mistress, P.

Dictātūra -æ, *f.* the office of dictator, dictatorship, C.

Dicte -ēs, *f.* (Δίκτη), a mountain in Crete, Pl; hence, *adj.* Dictæus -a -um, — *arva*, V, Cretan; — *rex*, Jupiter, V, Minos, O.

Dictērĭum -ii, *n.* (δεικτήριον), a witty saying, bonmot, Vr. M.

Dictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a saying, speaking, delivering; — *testimonii*, T, the right of giving evidence; — *causæ*, C, the defence of a law-suit; (2) expression, diction, Q; (3) a prophecy, prediction, L.

Dictĭto, 1. to say with emphasis, to say often, reiterate, C; (2) * — *causas*, C, to carry on numerous law-suits.

Dicto, 1. to reiterate, repeat, deliver over and over again, C; (2) to dictate, to speak to one who takes the words down in writing, C; used of the verbal instructions of a teacher, *quæ mihi parvo Orbilium dictare*, H. as the use of a secretary in the Augustan age was very common, dictare = to write, produce; — *ducentos versus*, H; — *codicillos*, St, to add codicils to a will; — *actionem*, St, to prepare an indictment; (3) to prescribe, order, Q.

Dictum -i, *n.* a word, saying, speech, — *ridiculum* P; — *minimum*, C; (2) a maxim, sentence, saying, *Catonis est* —, C, it is a maxim of Cato's; and especially = *facete dictum*, a witty saying, a bonmot, C; (3) poetry, C; prophecy, Lc. V; (4) a command, order, *dicto paruit consul*, L.

Dīdō -ūs and -ōnis, *f.* (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichæus; also called Elisa, or Elissa, V.

Dīdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw apart, separate, divide, — *manum*, C; — *oculum*, Cl, to open; — *nodos manu*, O; — *scopulos*, said of Hannibal, Jv; — *cibum*, Cl, to digest; (2) to divide one's forces, or those of the enemy, to split, scatter, *diductis nostris paullatim navibus*, Ca; — *copias*, Ca; (3) met. — *amicitias*, St; — *matrimonium*, St; *diducta civitas*, Tc, split into factions; *in tres partes medicina diducta est*, Cl, has been divided.

Dīductio -ōnis, *f.* a separating, Sc.

Diecŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the short space of a day, one little day, P. C.

Dīrectus -a -um, literally, spread out and upwards, *i.e.* crucified, used by P. as a term of reproach; *I. hinc dierectus*, go and be hanged, P; *adv.* i. *dierecte in maxumam malam crucem*, P.

Dies -ēi, *m.* and *f.* the day, C; *diem de die*, L; *diem ex die*, C, from day to day; *in dies*, C, daily; *in diem vivere*, C, to live for the present day only; but *in diem*, C, for the future; *multo die*, Ca; *ad multum diem*, C, *ad multum diei*, L, late in the day; *de die*, P, in broad daylight; *cum die*, O, at break of day; *noctes atque dies*, C, *dies noctesque*, N, *diem noctem*, C, day and night uninterruptedly; (2) *meton.* the business or events of the day, C; daylight, V; and *met.* life, existence, O; a day's journey, L; (3) a fixed day, period, or epoch, — *pecuniæ*, C. L, pay-day; — *prodicere*, L, to put off a fixed day; *diem ex die ducere*, to put off from one day to another, Ca; *dies cæca*, P, credit; *dies oculata*, P, cash payment; (4) the day of death, *obire* — *supremum*, N; (5) time, *quod est dies allatura*, C.

Dĭēsis -is, *f.* (δίεσις), in music, a quarter tone, Vt; (2) the first audible sound of an instrument, Vt.

Diespĭter -tris, *m.* = Jupiter, P. H.

Diffāmo, 1. to spread abroad an evil report, to defame, — *viros illustres procacibus scriptis*, Tc.

Diffĕrens -ntis (*ptcp.* differo), different; *subst.* (*opp.* proprium) difference, that which distinguishes, Q.

Diffĕrentia -æ, *f.* difference, distinction, — *honesti et decori*, C.

Diffĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* difference, Lc.

Diffĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, to bear apart, carry in different directions, divide, separate, scatter, — *nubila*, V; — *rudentes fractosque remos*, H; met. *differor*, to be driven hither and thither, distracted; *differor cupidine ejus*, P; — *doloribus*, T; (2) to spread abroad by report, to decry, defame, *rumores famam differunt*, Vr; — *te circum omnes alias puellas*, Pt; (3) to put off, delay, postpone, defer, — *quotidie et procrastinare rem*, C; — *sæpe vadimonia*, C; — *in aliud tempus*, C; of persons, to put off, get rid of with promises, — *aliquem petentem*, St; — *aliquem in spem impetrandi honoris*, L; (4) *neut.* to be different, distinct, to differ, *illi naturis differunt*, C; — *ab oratoribus*, C; *ne quid inter privatum et magistratum differat*, C; *occasio cum tempore differt*, C.

Differtus -a -um, stuffed full, crammed, full, Ca.

*Diffībŭlo, 1. to unbuckle, P.Aug.

Diffĭcĭle, Pl. St, with difficulty.

Diffĭcĭlis -e, difficult, *res ardua et* —, C; *iter angustum et* —, Ca; — *transitus, aditus*, Ca; *difficillimo reipublicæ tempore*, C; — *ad eloquendum*, C; — *factu, dictu*, C; (2) of character, harsh, critical, inflexible, obstinate, — *ac morosi sumus*, C.

Diffĭcĭlĭter, with difficulty, C. Co.

Diffĭcultas -ātis, *f.* difficulty, difficult position, need, peril, — *dicendi, navigandi*, C; — *loci*, S; — *numaria*, C, pecuniary embarrassment, — *ad aliquid*, Ca; *(2) moroseness, captious disposition, C.

Diffĭculter, with difficulty, Ca. S.

Diffĭdens -ntis, distrustful, diffident, P. S.

Diffĭdenter, diffidently, anxiously.

Diffĭdentia -æ, *f.* want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair, *fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia*, C; — *rei simulare*, S.

Diffīdo -fīsus -sum, 3. to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair, — *sibi*, C; — *suis rebus*, Ca; sometimes followed by *abl.*, St. Tc.

Diffindo -fĭdi -fissum, 3. to split, cleave, — *saxum*, C; (2) — *diem*, L, to break off the hearing of a cause, and postpone it till the day following.

Diffingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to form again, forge anew, H; *met.* to change, H.

Diffĭtĕor -ēri, *dep.* to deny, disavow, C. Q.

Difflo, 1. to blow away, blow in different directions, P.

Difflŭo -xi -xum, 3. to flow in different directions, *ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret*, C; poët. *juvenes sudore diffluentes*, Ph; dripping with sweat, Ph; (2) to flow altogether away, disappear, Lc. Sc; (3) met. — *luxuriā*, C, to be absorbed in luxury, — *deliciis*, C.

*Diffĭssĭvio, 1. to split, divide, — *vitem*, Co.

Diffringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break in pieces, P.

Diffŭgio -fūgi, 3. to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse, *metu perterriti repente diffugimus*, C.

*Diffŭgium -ii, *n.* a dispersion, Tc.

Diffundo -ūdi -ūsum, 3. to pour out on all sides, pour forth, C; — *vinum de doliis*, Co; (2) applied to things not fluid, to spread abroad, diffuse; *luce diffusā toto cœlo*, C; — *comam*, V; — *æthera*, Lc; — *flammam*, O; (3) met. — *vim, errorem*, C; — *benevolentiam*, C; — *oblivionem*, H; (4) to exhilarate, cheer up, O.

Diffūse, copiously, diffusely, C.

*Diffūsĭlis -e, easily extending itself, — *æther*, Lc.

*Diffūsio -ōnis, *f.* — *animi*, cheerfulness, Sc.

Diffūsus -a -um (*ptcp.* diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide, C.

*Diffŭtŭtus -a -um, exhausted with love, Ct.

Digammon -i, *n.* (δίγαμμα), the Æolic letter F, so called, Q.

Dīgĕro -essi -estum, 3. to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide, — *nubes*, Sc; — *nimbos*, Pl; *stercoris pars in prata digerenda*, Co; (2) — *cibum*, to grind, masticate, said of the teeth, Pl; to digest, Cl; (3) to dissipate or absorb morbid matter, Cl; (4) to set in order, arrange, *tabulas legi atque digessi*, C; — *capillos*, O; — *asparagum*, A.Aug, to plant in rows; met. — *omne jus civile in genera*, C; — *commentarios in libros*, Q.

Dīgestio -ōnis, *f.* the digestion of food, Cl; (2) arrangement, orderly division, Pl.

*Dīgestus -ūs, *m.* a distribution, — *opum*, P.Aug.

*Dĭgĭtābŭlum -i, *n.* a glove for gathering olives, Vr.

Dĭgĭtālis -e, relating or belonging to the fingers, Pl.

*Dĭgĭtātus -a -um, provided with fingers, Pl.

Digitellum -i, *n dim.* the plant houseleek, Pl.
Digitulus -i, *m. dim.* a little finger, P. T.

Digitus -i, *m.* the finger, — *pollex*, Ca, the thumb; — *index*, H; — *salutaris*, St, the fore-finger, — *medius*, Q, — *infamis*, Pr; — *impudicus*, M, the middle finger; — *medicinalis*, P.Aug, the ring finger, — *minimus*, P.Aug, the little finger; *aliquem attingere digito*, P, to touch gently; *digito cœlum attingere*, C. to be extraordinarily fortunate, *computare digitis*, P, *numerare per digitos*, Pl, to count upon the fingers; *venire ad digitos*, Pl, to be enumerated; *si suos digitos novit*, C, thy skill in counting, *digitorum percussio*, C; *crepitus*, M, the snapping of the fingers to attract a servant's attention, hence, *concrepare digitos*, or *digitis*, P. C, *liceri digito*, C, *tollere digitum*, C, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, *digito intendere ad aliquem*, C, to point at with the finger; (2) the toe, Lc. V, the toe or claw of an animal, Vr Co, (3) a twig, small branch, Pl; (4) a Roman inch, the sixteenth part of the pes, Ca, prov. *digitum transversum non discedere ab aliquâ re*, C, not to deviate a finger's breadth.

Digladior, 1. *dep* to fight, contend, struggle together, C, *met.* of a verbal dispute, C.

Dignatio -ōnis, *f.* estimation, esteem, value, St, (2) dignity, reputation, L. Tc.

Digne, worthily, C, (2) with dignity, P.

Dignitas -ātis, *f.* a being worthy, worth, worthiness, C; (2) dignity, rank, reputation, *ad extremum agere cum — et venustate*, C, *in hanc dignitatis sedem ascendere*, C; (3) especially official dignity, office, rank, C, (4) transferred to inanimate objects, *plenam dignitatis domum*, C; — *porticus*, C.

Dignor, 1. *dep.* (*act.* A.Aug, *pass.* C), to consider worthy, *haud equidem tali me dignor honore*, V; (2) to regard as worthy of one's self, to deign, and with a *neg* to disdain, Lc V.

Dignosco -ōvi -ōtum, 3. to recognize as different, to distinguish, — *rectum curvo*, H.

Dignus -a -um, worthy, deserving, — *laude*, C, — *memoriâ*, C; — *salutis*, P; — *dictu*, L, *dii tibi omnes id quod es dignus, duint*, T, followed also by a relative, — *qui aliquando imperet*, C, by *ut*, *non sum — ut*, etc., P; by *inf*, *puer cantari —*, V, (2) worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting, *facere quod docto homine et amico dignum fuerit*, C; worthy, in the sense of sufficiently large and important, — *præmia*, O; *pœna — pro factis*, S.

Digredior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart, *Luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens*, C, — *ab aliquo*, C, — *a Corcyrâ*, L; — *ex loco*, C; — *in urbem*, Tc; (2) met. — *nostro officio*, Tc, to swerve from our duty, especially used of discourse, to digress, make a digression, C. Q.

Digressio -ōnis, *f.* *a separation, departure, C, (2) a digression, episode in discourse, C Q.

Digressus -ūs, *m.* a separation, departure, C, (2) a digression, Q.

*Digrunnio, 4. to grunt violently, Ph.

°Dijudicatio -ōnis, *f.* an adjudication, decision, C.

Dijudico, 1. to decide among several things, adjudicate, determine, — *controversiam*, C; — *litem*, H; to decide by arms, Ca, (2) to distinguish, discern a difference, — *vera et falsa*, C; — *recta et prava*, C.

Dij . . . . , for words so beginning, see disj . . .

*Dilabidus -a -um, easily spoiling, — *vestes*, Pl.

Dilabor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to fall to pieces, dissolve, melt, vanish, — *glacies*, C; — *nix*, L; (2) of soldiers, to fly in different directions, disperse, S. N, — *ab signis*, L; (3) to fall to pieces, fall to ruin, be destroyed, L V; (4) met. — *res familiaris*, C, — *tempus*, S, time flies; — *vectigalia publica negligentiâ*, L, fall into disorder.

Dilacero, 1. to tear in pieces, Ct O; — *rempublicam*, S

*Dilamino, 1. to split in two, O.

Dilanio, 1. to tear in pieces, — *cadaver*, C.

Dilapido, 1. to pull stone from stone, destroy, waste, — *nostras XXX minas*, T.

Dilargior, 4. *dep.* to lavish abroad, divide liberally, C.

Dilatio -ōnis, *f.* a putting off, delaying, postponing, — *temporis*, C, — *belli*, L

Dilato, 1. to spread out, extend, dilate, — *manum*, C, — *aciem*, L; (2) met. — *orationem*, C; — *literas*, C.

*Dilator -ōris, *m.* a dilatory person, a loiterer, H.

Dilaudo, 1. to praise heartily, C.

*Dilaxo, 1. to spread out, extend, A Aug.

Dilectus -a -um (*prtcp.* diligo), beloved, dear, H.

Diligens -entis (*prtcp.* diligo), assiduous, accurate, careful, sedulous, diligent (*opp* negligens), — *in rebus omnibus*, C; — *ad custodiendum*, C; — *omnis officii*, C; *abs. diligentissimus orator*, C; (2) careful in housekeeping, economical, saving, *homo frugi ac —*, C.

Diligenter, carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently, C.

Diligo -lexi -lectum, 3. originally, to choose one out of a number, to prize, love, esteem highly, — *aliquem*, C; — *officium*, C; — *mediocritatem*, H.

Diloríco, 1. to tear asunder, — *tunicam*, C.

Diluceo, 2. to be clear, evident, — *deinde fraus capit*, L.

Dilucesco -luxi, 3. to grow light, become day, used *impers.* by C, as a personal verb by H, *omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum*, H.

Dilucide, brightly, P; (2) clearly, plainly, lucidly, C.

*Dilucido, 1. to make plain, evident, to elucidate, C.

Dilucidus -a -um, clear, bright, — *smaragdi*, Pl, (2) *met.* clear, lucid, plain, — *oratio*, C; — *verbis uti*, C.

Diluculum -i, *n.* the break of day, the morning twilight, C. P.

*Diludium -ii, *n.* the period of rest enjoyed by gladiators between the days of public exhibition.

Diluo -ui -ūtum, 3. to wash out, wash away, dilute, dissolve, *ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset*, Ca, — *unguenta lacrimis*, O; especially to dilute or make weaker with liquid, Lc. L, — *vinum*, M; mix with water, — *medicamentum aceto*, Cl; (2) *met.* to weaken the force of anything disagreeable, — *molestias*, C; to alleviate, — *curas multo mero*, O; — *crimen*, C; (3)* to explain, P.

Dilūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* diluo), diluted, weakened, weak, thin, — *potio*, Cl; *subst.* dilutum -i, *n* a dilution, Pl.

Diluvies -ei, *f.* Lc. O; diluvio -ōnis, *f.* P.Aug. = diluvium, *q v.*

*Diluvio, 1. to overflow, Lc.

Diluvium -ii, *n* a flood, deluge, inundation, V. O.

°Dimadesco -dui, 3. to begin to melt, P.Aug.

Dimano, 1. to flow in different directions, spread itself abroad, C

*Dimensio -ōnis, *f.* a measuring, C

Dimetiens -ntis, *f.* (*prtcp.* dimetior), a diameter, Pl.

Dimetior -mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure out, — *cœlum atque terram*, C; found also *pass.* in C. Vt.

Dimeto, 1. to measure the boundaries of, C; *locum castris dimetari jussit*, L.

Dimicatio -ōnis, *f.* a fight, struggle, contest in arms, Ca, — *prœlii*, C, (2) any contest or struggle, C; — *vitæ*, C, for life and death, also — *capitis*, C.

Dimico, 1. to fight, contend, struggle in arms, — *armis*, Ca; — *ferro pro patriâ*, L; — *prœlio*, Cs; — *pro legibus*, C, often used impersonally, *si ancipiti prœlio dimicaretur*, Ca; (2) generally, to struggle, contend, strive, — *omni ratione*, C; — *de famâ, de civitate*, C.

Dimidiātus -a -um (*prtcp.* dimidio, not used), halved, divided, half, C.

Dimidius -a -um, halved, divided in half, C; up to the Augustan period found only in connection with *pass.*; subsequently used *abs.* = dimidiātus.

Dimidium -ii, *n.* the half; — *militum*, L; *dimidio carius*, D, dearer by half; dimidia -æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) Pl, half.

Diminŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to split, break, divide into small portions, — *caput*, P.

Dimissio -ōnis, *f.* a sending out, — *libertorum ad provincias*, C; (2) a dismission, C.

Dimitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send forth, send in different directions, — *pueros circum amicos*, C; — *literas per omnes provincias*, Ca; — *nuncios in omnes partes*, Ca; — *omnem ab se equitatum*, Ca; — *nuncios ad Centrones*, Ca; (2) to dismiss, dissolve, discharge a number of persons; — *senatum, concilium*, C; — *exercitum*, Ca, to disband; (3) to dismiss, send away, let go, set at liberty a single person; — *familiarissimum suum ab se*, C; — *aliquem incolumem*, Ca; — *uxorem*, St, to divorce; also, — *aliquam e matrimonio*, St; of inanimate objects, — *patrimonium*, C; — *prædam ex manibus*, Ca; (4) *met.* to give up, let go, resign, — *occasionem*, Ca; — *spem*, Ca; — *tempus*, C.

Dimŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move asunder, part, separate, divide, — *terram aratro*, V; (2) to separate and thus remove a number of persons and things, V; — *turbam*, Tc; to take away, remove, — *spes societatis*, S; — *parietes*, Tc; (3) to move up and down, put in motion, Cl.

Dindȳmus -i, *m.* Pt; Dindȳma -ōrum, *n.* V. (Δίνδυμον, Δίνδυμα τά), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence, Dindȳmēne -es, *f.* H, Cybele.

Dinŭmĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* an enumeration, C.

Dinŭmĕro, 1. to count up, enumerate, — *stellas*, C; (2) to pay out, pay up, T. P.

Diōbōlāris -e, costing two oboli, P.

Diœcēsis -is, *f.* (διοίκησις), the district of a magistrate, C; in Christian writers, a diocese.

Diœcētes -æ, *m.* (διοικητής), a finance officer or minister, C.

Diŏmēdes -is, *m.* (Διομήδης), a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, king of Ætolia, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and founded Arpi, V; *adj.* Diŏmēdēus -a -um, relating to Diomed, O; Ætolian, M.

Diōne -es, *f.* (-a -æ, C), the mother of Venus, C; (2) Venus, O; *adj.* Diōnæus -a -um, relating to Dione or Venus, V; sacred to Venus, H.

Diōnȳsus -i, *m.* (Διόνυσος), the Greek name of Bacchus, C; hence, Diōnȳsia -ōrum, *n.* P, the feast of Dionysus.

Diŏpĕtes -is, *m.* (διοπετής), falling from heaven, Pl.

Dioptra -æ, *f.* (δίοπτρα), an optical instrument for taking levels, Vt.

Diōta -æ, *f.* (διώτη), a two-handled wine jar, H.

Diphrȳges -is, *f.* (διφρυγές), a kind of copper ore, Pl. Cl.

Diplinthius -a -um (διπλίνθιος), two bricks thick, — *parietes*, Vt.

Diplōma -ătis, *n.* (δίπλωμα), literally, a twice-folded letter; a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, C; (2) a government document, conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, a diploma, St.

Dipsăcus -i, *f.* (δίψακος), the teazle, Pl; dipsacus fullonum, Linn.

Dipsas -ădis, *f.* (διψάς), a snake whose bite produced violent thirst, Pl.

Diptĕros -on (δίπτερος), having two wings, — *ædes*, Vt.

Dipyros -on (δίπυρος), twice burned, M.

Dirce -es, *f.* (Δίρκη), a celebrated fountain in Bœotia; hence, Dircæus -a -um, Dircean, Bœotian; — *cygnus*, H, Pindar.

Directe, straightforward, in a straight line, — *dicere*, C, directly.

Directio -ōnis, *f.* a making straight, levelling, Vt; (2) *met.* a directing, direction, Q.

Directo, straightforward, directly, C.

Directūra -æ, *f.* a making straight, levelling, Vt.

Directus -a -um (*prtcp.* dirigo), straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction, — *latera*, Ca; — *trabes*, Ca; *in directum*, C, in a straight line; met. — *iter ad laudem*, C.

*Diremptio -ōnis, *f.* a separation, P.Aug.

*Diremptus -ūs, *m.* a separation, C.

Direptio -ōnis, *f.* a plundering, pillaging, *urbs direptioni relicta*, C.

Direptor -ōris, *m.* a plunderer, pillager, C.

Dirĭbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn, C; or, according to some authorities, to distribute these tickets to the voters.

Dirĭbĭtio -ōnis, *f.* the sorting of the voting tickets, C.

Dirĭbĭtor -ōris, *m.* the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, C.

Dirĭbĭtōrium -ii, *n.* the place where the voting tickets were sorted, St.

Dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3. to set straight, arrange in a straight line, C; — *naves in pugnam*, L; — *aciem*, Ca, to draw up in battle array; (2) to direct in a straight line anything which is in motion, — *cursum ad litora*, Cu; — *iter ad Mutinam*, C; — *hastam in to*, O; (3) very rarely, to set in order, arrange, Q; (4) — *aliquid ad aliquid, in aliquid, aliqua re*, to direct towards, lead towards, arrange with reference to, accommodate to; — *orationem ad exempla*, C; — *mentem ad exemplum virtutis*, Q; — *vitam ad certam rationis normam*, C; — *omnia voluptati*, C.

Dirimo -rēmi -remptum, 3. to part, separate, sunder, divide, C. Lc. Co; (2) to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, — *prœlium*, P; — *controversiam*, C; — *conjunctionem civium*, C.

Diripio -ŭi -eptum, 3. to tear, pull, snatch asunder, P. O; (2) to plunder, pillage an enemy's possessions, — *impedimenta, naves*, Ca; — *provincias, patriam*, C; (3) to struggle eagerly for anything, Q. St.

Dirĭtas -ātis, *f.* fearfulness, horribleness, C; (2) cruelty, barbarity, C.

Dirumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter, P. C; met. — *amicitias*, C; (2) *pass.* to burst with joy, anger, or any violent emotion, — *plausu, dolore*, C.

Dirŭo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3. to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy, — *urbem*, C; *templa*, St; — *agmina vasto impetu*, H, to scatter; — *bacchanalia*, L, to abolish; *homo dirutus*, C, a bankrupt.

Diruptio -ōnis, *f.* a tearing asunder, disruption, Sc.

Dirus -a -um, fearful, horrible, dire; originally applied to unfavourable omens, C, — *omen*, O; — *alites*, Pl; hence, *subst.* diræ -ārum, *f.* unlucky omens, C; (2) of character, horrible, cruel, frightful, V. H; applied to inanimate objects, — *bellum*, V.

Dis dĭtis, *m.* a name of Pluto, god of the lower world, C.

Dis dĭtis, rich = dives, *q.v.*

*Discalceātus -a -um, without shoes, unshod, St.

*Discăveo, 2. to beware of carefully, — *rei*, P.

Discēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go asunder, part, separate, C. V; (2) to part from connexion with any one, forsake, desert, — *ab amicis*, C; — *a nobis*, Ca; (3) to depart, go away, — *a puero*, C; — *ab exercitu*, Ca; — *e Galliā*, C; — *de foro*, C; — *finibus Ausoniæ*, O; — *eā fugā in civitates*, Ca; also used impersonally, *ab concilio disceditur*, Ca; (4) of troops, to march away, — *a mari Dyrrhachioque*, Ca; — *ab signis*, Ca, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle; — *ab armis*, Ca. C, to lay

down arms; (5) to come out of a contest, come off, — *victor*, Ca; — *victus*, S; — *æquo prælio*, Ca; *æquâ manu*, S, from a drawn battle; (6) *met.* to swerve, depart, deviate, — *a fide justitiâque*, C; to leave off, desist, — *ab oppugnatione castrorum*, Ca; (7) *met.* to vanish, pass away, cease, *nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius memoria*, C; — *in alicujus sententiam*, L, to pass over to the opinion of; — *ab aliquo*, C, to leave out of consideration, to except.

Disceptātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a debate, discussion, controversy, C.

Disceptātor -ōris, *m.* -trix -īcis, *f.* an arbitrator, judge of a controversy, C.

Discepto, 1. to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine, — *controversias*, C; — *inter populum et regem*, L; (2) to dispute, debate, discuss, — *de controversiis*, Ca. S; — *armis*, C; — *verbis*, L.

Discerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sever, separate, L; (2) to distinguish, discern, — *alba et atra*, C; — *stultum auditorem ab religioso judice*, C.

Discerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember, C; — *semiustum cadaver*, St.

Discessĭo -ōnis, *f.* separation of a married pair, T; (2) a going away, departure, Tc; (3) a division for the purpose of voting, as in the Roman senate, on occasion of a vote, the two parties crossed to opposite sides of the house, *discessionem facere*, C, to come to a division.

Discessus -ūs, *m.* a parting, separation, — *cœli*, C; (2) a departure, going away, — *ab urbe*, C; — *e vitâ*, C; (3) a military march, decampment, C.

Discēus -ei, *m.* (δίσκος), a kind of comet, shaped like a quoit, Pl.

Discidium -ii, *n.* a separation, severance, division, Lc; a separation between two things once connected, C; — *corporis atque animai*, Lc; the separation of lovers, T. C.

Discīdo, 3. to cut in pieces, hew in pieces, Lc.

Discinctus -a -um (*prtcp.* discingo), ungirt, H; *met.* careless, reckless, dissolute, H. Pr.

Discindo -cĭdi -cissum, 3. to cleave asunder, split, tear to pieces, — *tunicam*, C; — *cotem*, C; met. — *amicitias*, C.

Discingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to take off the girdle, ungird, H. C; — *Afros*, Jv, to disarm, *i.e.* conquer.

Discĭplīna -æ, *f.* instruction, teaching, *dare filiam alicui in disciplinam*, C, to send to school to any one; (2) that which is the result of teaching, learning, knowledge, science, C; — *militiæ*, C, the art of war; — *militaris*, L, military discipline; — *reipublicæ*, C, political science; (3) custom, habit, C.

Discĭpŭla -æ, *f.* a female scholar, P. H.

Discĭpŭlus -i, *m.* a scholar, pupil, disciple, C; (2) an apprentice, P.

Disclūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut up apart, preserve apart, Vr; (2) to separate, divide, *mons qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit*, Ca.

Disco -dĭdĭci, 3. to learn, — *literas Græcas*, C; — *literas ad aliquem*, C; — *rapere*, C; — *Latine loqui*, S; *qui didicit patriæ quid debeat*, H.

Discŏbŏlus -i, *m.* (δισκοβόλος), the quoit-player, a famous statue by Myron, Pl. Q.

Discŏlor -ōris, of different colours, discoloured, C; (2) particoloured, V; (3) different, unlike, H. O.

*Disconđūco, 3. to be unprofitable, injurious, P.

Disconvĕnĭo, 4. to disagree, not to harmonise, H.

Discŏquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, Cl. Pl.

*Discordābĭlis -e, disagreeing, not in harmony, P.

Discordĭa -æ, *f.* dissension, disagreement, discord, T. C. S.; — *rerum*, Lc.

*Discordĭālis -e, producing discord, Pl.

Discordĭōsus -a -um, full of discord, S.

Discordo, 1. — *inter se*, C, to be at discord, to disagree; — *cum Cheruscis*, Tc.

Discors -dis, disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant, C; — *secum*, L; of inanimate objects, — *venti*, V; — *bella*, O; (2) unlike, dissimilar, different, Pl.

Discrĕpantĭa -æ, *f.* disagreement, discrepancy, — *scripti et voluntatis*, C.

*Discrĕpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* disagreement, disunion, — *inter consules*, L.

Discrĕpĭto, 1. to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lc.

Discrĕpo -ŭi, 1. to be out of time, to be discordant, — *in fidibus aut in tibiis*, C; (2) to disagree, be different, be unlike, *oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens*, C; *facta ejus cum dictis discrepare*, C; (3) *res discrepat*, or *abs.* and *impers. discrepat*, there is a difference of opinion, the matter is in dispute, L. O.

Discrīmen -ĭnis, *n.* a separation, separating interval, *duo maria per tenui discrimine separantur*, C; (2) a difference, distinction, — *inter gratiosos cives atque fortes*, C; *sine ullo sexûs discrimine*, St; (3) the moment of decision, decisive point, determination, *quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est*, C; (4) the moment of peril, crisis, danger, — *periculi*, L; *salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur*, C.

*Discrīmĭnātim, with a difference, Vr.

Discrīmĭno, 1. to separate, sunder, discriminate, C. L.

Discrŭcĭo, 1. to torture vehemently, torment; of bodily torture, *discruciatos necare*, C; of mental anguish, — *se* or *pass.* to torment one's self, make one's self miserable, C. P.

*Discŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* the reclining at table, P. Aug.

Discumbo -cŭbŭi -cŭbĭtum, 3. to recline in different places, especially to recline at table, C; very rarely, to lie down, to sleep, go to bed, C.

*Discŭnĕātus -a -um, split or wedged open, P.

Discŭpĭo -īvi -ītum, 3. to desire vehemently, P. Ct.

Discurro -cŭcurri (curri) -cursum, 3. to run in different directions, run about, hasten about, — *in muris*, Ca; — *circa deûm delubra*, L; — *per ambitum lacus*, St; *ad arma*, L; impers. *totâ discurritur urbe*, V.

Discursātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running up and down, Sc.

Discurso, 1. to run hastily up and down, Q.

Discursus -ūs, *m.* a running up and down, a running about, L; applied to inanimate objects, — *venarum*, Pl.

Discus -i, *m.* (δίσκος), a quoit, C.

Discussĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, Sc; (2) an examination, discussion, P. Aug.

*Discussōrĭus -a -um, — *vis*, dissolving, Pl.

Discŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike in different directions, knock asunder, beat down, destroy, Ca; — *murum*, L; especially to destroy, disperse any ailment (*comp.* digerere), Cl; (2) to disperse, scatter, destroy, — *concilium*, L; — *rem* L; — *et comprimere periculum consilio*, C; — *famam*, Tc, to spread abroad a report.

Disdiapason, *vid.* diapason.

Diserte, clearly, plainly, eloquently, P. L. C.

Disertim, P. = diserte, *q.v.*

Disertus -a -um (*prtcp.* dissero), apt in speaking, eloquent, C; (2) applied to that which is spoken, eloquent, well expressed, C.

*Dishiasco, 3. to gape, to show a chink or fissure, A. Aug.

Disjecto, 1. to cast about, scatter, Lc.

Disjectus -a -um (*prtcp.* disjicio), scattered, dispersed, Ca.

*Disjectus -ūs, *m.* a scattering, dispersing, Lc.

Disjicio -jēci -jectum, 3. to cast asunder, throw in different directions, scatter, disperse, L; — *nubes*, O; — *naves*, L; especially to scatter, disperse an enemy, Ca; (2) to destroy, ruin, bring to nought, — *arcem a fundamentis*, N; met. — *pacem*, V; — *rem*, L.

Disjunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* separation, disjunction, C; — *animorum*, C, difference; (2) in logic, the oppo-

sition of propositions, or assertions, C; in rhetoric, various figures of speech, Q.

Disjunctus -a -um, separated, sundered, remote, C; met. *vita maxime — a cupiditate*, C; of oratory, abrupt, disjoined, C; (2) in logic, opposed, opposite, C.

Disjungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to disjoin, unbind, loosen, separate; especially to unyoke, or unharness, — *bovem*, Co. Vr. C; also to wean, remove from the mother, Vr; (2) to separate, sunder, remove, *intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus*, C; *Italis disjungimur oris*, V; (3) met. — *populum a senatu*, C; — *honesta a commodis*, O.

*Dispalesco, 3. to spread one's self abroad, to be divulged, — *illud flagitium*, P.

Dispălor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, to stray.

Dispando -di -sum, 3. to expand, extend, stretch out, Lc. P.

Dispar -ăris, unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal, — *fortuna*, C; — *tempus*, C; with *dat.* — *illa oratio huic*, C; with *gen.*, — *sui*, C.

*Dispărātio -ōnis, *f.*; — *procreationis*, Vt, delivery.

Dispărĭlis -e, unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal, C. Vr.

Dispărĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* difference, dissimilarity, Vr.

Dispărĭlĭter, in a different manner, Vr.

Dispăro, 1. to separate, part, divide, — *populum*, C.

Dispartio = dispertio, *q.v.*

Dispectus -ūs, *m.* consideration, examination, Sc.

Dispello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to drive in different directions, scatter, dispel, — *pecudes*, C; met. — *caliginem ab animo*, C.

Dispendiōsus -a -um, productive of loss or damage, detrimental, Co.

Dispendium -ii, *n.* expenditure, expense, loss, — *facere*, Lc, to suffer loss; — *alicui afferre*, Co, to cause loss or expense; met. — *moræ*, V, loss of time.

Dispendo, 3. to weigh out, dispense, Vr.

Dispensātio -ōnis, *f.* management, economical administration, — *ærarii*, C; — *annonæ*, L; (2) the office of a dispensator, treasurership, C.

Dispensātor -ōris, *m.* the slave who filled in a Roman household the office of steward or bailiff, C. Vr; in imperial times, the royal treasurer, usually a slave or freedman.

Dispenso, 1. to weigh out, or pay away money, P; or generally, to manage money matters, C; (2) to divide, distribute, arrange, dispense, Co. H. Jv; *met.* L. C.

*Dispercŭtio, 3. to smite into two parts, P.

*Disperdĭtio -ōnis, *f.* a total destruction, ruin, C.

Disperdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to destroy, ruin, annihilate, — *possessiones*, C; — *hunc lenonem*, P.

Dispĕreo -ii, 4. *neut.* to perish utterly, be entirely ruined, C; in conversation, *disperii*, P. T, I am lost, I am ruined; *dispercam, si*, or *nisi*, Ct, may I perish if, or except . . .; prov. *male partum male desperit*, P, ill got is ill spent.

Dispergo -si -sum, 3. to scatter, spread abroad, disperse, — *tam multa pestifera terrā marique*, C; especially to rout, disperse an hostile army, C; (2) met. — *rumores*, and *abs.* Tc; to spread abroad reports; — *bellum*, C.

Disperse, C, dispersim, Vr. St, in different places, dispersedly, here and there.

Dispertio -ivi (ii) -ītum, 4. to separate, divide, distribute, — *pecuniam judicibus*, C; — *exercitum per oppida*, L; (2) met. — *tempora voluptatis laborisque*, C; once found in C in a *dep.* form.

Dispesco -ŭi -estum, 3. to separate, divide, *Nilus Africam ab Æthiopam dispescens*, Pl.

Dispĭcio -spexi -spectum, 3. to open the eyes and begin to see, *catuli qui jam dispecturi sint*, C; *ut dispicere non possit*, St, that he could not distinguish surrounding objects, St; (2) *neut.* to look round, P; (3) *act.* to catch sight of, perceive, Lc. Tc; (4) *met.* to perceive mentally, — *acie mentis*, C; *si quid — cœpero*, C; hence, to weigh, consider, — *res Romanas*, C.

*Displĭcentia -æ, *f.* displeasure; — *sui*, Sc, self-dissatisfaction.

Displĭceo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to displease (*opp.* placeo, complaceo); — *mihi*, P. C; — *sibi*, T; to be dissatisfied with one's self; to be melancholy, out of spirits, C.

Displōdo -si -sum, 3. to spread out, dilate, Vr. H.

Dispōno -sŭi -sĭtum, 3. to distribute, arrange, dispose in order, *Pisistratus libros Homeri disposuisse dicitur*, C; — *quidque suo loco*, Co; — *enses per herbam*, V; — *aliquid versu*, Pt, to set forth in verse; (2) especially to arrange, dispose, or station troops, — *præsidia, custodes, cohortes*, Ca; — *legiones in Appuliā*, Ca; — *milites iis operibus quæ* etc. Ca; (3) met. — *verba*, C; — *tragœdiam*, Tc; *in disponendo die*, St, arranging the day's business.

Disposĭte, in regular and proper order, C.

Disposĭtio -ōnis, *f.* a regular arrangement, or order in a speech, C; proper arrangement or disposition of parts in architecture, Vt, in painting, Pl.

Disposĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who arranges, or sets in order, Sc.

Dispŏsĭtūra -æ, *f.* arrangement, order, Lc.

Dispŏsĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* dispono), fitly arranged, C.

*Dispŏsĭtus -ūs, *m.* Tc. = dispositura, *q.v.*

Dispŭdet, 2. *impers.* to be exceedingly ashamed, P. T.

Dispungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to revise, check off, balance an account, — *rationes expensorum et acceptorum*, Sc; met. — *vitæ tuæ dies*, Sc.

*Dispŭtābĭlis -e, disputable, Sc.

Dispŭtātio -ōnis, *f.* calculation, consideration, Co; (2) more frequently, an arguing, debating, argument, debate, dispute, C.

Dispŭtātiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little debate, or dispute, Sc.

Dispŭtātor -ōris, *m.* a debater, disputer, C.

Dispŭtātrix -īcis, *f.* the art of debating or disputing, Q.

Dispŭto, 1. to reckon up the items of an account, calculate, cast up, P; hence, (2) to consider, on both sides, discuss, weigh, debate, dispute, *in meo corde eam rem diu disputari*, P; — *pro tribunali multis verbis*, C; — *de omni re in contrarias partes*, C; *ut hanc rem vobis disputem*, P, that I may clearly set this matter before you.

*Disquīro, 3. to inquire into, investigate, H.

Disquīsītio -ōnis, *f.* a judicial investigation, C.

Disrāro, 1. to thin out by cutting, Co.

Dissĕco -ŭi -ctum, 1. to cut in pieces, dissect, Pl. St.

Dissēmĭno, 1. to spread abroad, disseminate, — *memoriam sempiternam*, C.

Dissensio -ōnis, *f.* dissension, disunion, disagreement, variance, *animorum disjunctio — facit*, C; — *sine acerbitate*, C.

Dissensus -ūs, *m.* disunion, disagreement, V.

Dissentānĕus -a -um (*opp.* consentaneus), disagreeing, different, C.

Dissentio -si -sum, 4. to differ in opinion, disagree, dissent, be at variance, *hac de re a me —*, C; — *inter se*, C; — *cum Epicuro*, Sc; — *conditionibus fœdis*, H; (2) of inanimate objects, not to correspond, to disagree, be different, C.

Dissēpio -psi -ptum, 4. to part off, bound, separate, divide, C. Lc.

*Disseptio -ōnis, *f.* Vt; disseptum -i, *n.* Lc, a boundary, partition.

*Dissērēnasco -avi, 3. dissĕrēno, 1. Pl; of the weather, to clear up, L.

Dissēro -sēvi -sĭtum, 3. to sow, scatter seed, Co. Vr.

Dissĕro -ui -rtum, 3. to join on at certain distances, C; (2) to examine, treat, discuss a subject; with *acc. de amicitiā ea ipsa* —, C; — *hæc cum ipsis philosophis*, C; — *de republicā*, C; *abs.* — *mecum et cum Scipione*, C.

*Disserpo, 3. to creep in different directions, *late disserpunt tremores*, Lc.

Dissertātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a careful discussion or investigation, Pl.

Disserto, 1. to explain carefully, treat thoroughly in words, discuss, argue, P. Tc.

Dissĭdentĭa -æ, *f.* difference, — *rerum*, Pl.

Dissĭdĕo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to be distant, to be separated, *quanta Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano*, Pr; (2) to be of different opinion, disagree, dissent, — *a tribuno plebis*, C; — *inter se*, C; — *cum Cleanthe doctore suo*, C; found once with *dat. virtus dissidens plebi*, H; *abs. verbis eos non re dissidere*, C; (3) of inanimate or abstract things, to be unlike, dissimilar, to disagree, — *scriptum a sententiā*, C.

Dissĭdĭum -ii, *n.* disagreement, disunion, C.

Dissĭlĭo -ŭi, 4. to leap apart, burst asunder, separate hastily, V. Pl.

Dissĭmĭlis -e, unlike, dissimilar; with *gen.* — *offensio odii*, C; with *dat. nihil tam* — *quam Cotta Sulpicio*, C; — *inter se*, C, — *atque*, — *et*, C.

Dissĭmĭlĭter, in a dissimilar manner, C.

Dissĭmĭlĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* dissimilitude, unlikeness, C.

Dissĭmŭlanter, secretly, in secret, C.

Dissĭmŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a concealing, dissembling, dissimulation, C; (2) in particular, the εἰρωνεία of Socrates, C.

Dissĭmŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who conceals or dissembles, S. Q.

Dissĭmŭlo, 1. to conceal the existence of anything, to hide, dissimulate, — *et occultare*, C; *et obtegere*, C; — *deum*, T. to conceal his divinity.

*Dissĭpābĭlis -e, that can be dissipated or scattered, — *ignis et aer*, C.

Dissĭpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dissipating, dissipation, scattering, — *civium*, C; (2) destruction, annihilation, C.

Dissĭpo, 1. to scatter, dissipate, — *membra fratris*, C, — *aliud alio*, C; especially to rout, scatter an hostile army, — *hostes*, C; to get the better of an ailment, dissipate a morbific humour, Cl; (2) to destroy, annihilate, — *statuam*, C; — *rem familiarem*, C; (3) met. — *famam*, C, to spread abroad a report.

Dissŏcĭābĭlis -e, *act.* that which separates, — *oceanus*, H; (2) *neut.* that which cannot be united, Tc.

Dissŏcĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a separation, dissociation, Tc. Pl.

Dissŏcĭo, 1. to separate, sever, divide, dissociate, — *montes valle*, H; (2) *met.* to separate in mind and affection, *morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias*, C.

Dissŏlūbĭlis -e, dissoluble, separable, C.

Dissŏlūte, applied to discourse, loosely, unconnectedly, C; (2) carelessly, negligently, C.

Dissŏlūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* dissolution, destruction, annihilation, — *naturæ*, C, death; — *navigii*, Tc, shipwreck; — *stomachi*, Pl, diarrhœa; (2) — *criminum*, C, refutation; (3) applied to discourse, looseness, want of connection, C, (4) of character, looseness, carelessness, effeminacy, dissoluteness, C.

Dissŏlūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* dissolvo), of written style, loose, unconnected, diffuse, C; hence, dissolutum -i, *n.* a rhetorical figure, asyndeton, C. Q; (2) of character, loose, dissolute, profligate, reckless, careless, C.

Dissolvo -solvi -sŏlūtum, 3. to loosen, unloose, separate, dissolve, destroy, *opus ipsa suum natura dissolvit*, C; — *nodos*, Lc; — *stomachum*, Pl, to purge; — *cohortem*, St; (2) to pay a debt, — *æs alienum*, C; — *quæ debeo*, T; (3) in medicine, to dissipate or destroy a morbific humour, Pl; (4) met. — *amicitiam*, C; — *leges*, C; — *rempublicam*, C; (5) in rhetoric, to refute, contradict, destroy the force of an assertion, C. Q.

Dissŏno -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to sound discordantly, Vt; *met.* to disagree, differ, Co.

Dissŏnus -a um, discordant, inharmonious, dissonant, — *clamores*, L; (2) *met.* different, disagreeing, *per tot gentes* — *sermone moribusque*, L.

*Dissors -tis, having a different lot or fate, O.

Dissuādĕo -si -sum, 2. to advise against, dissuade, — *legem agrariam*, C; — *de captivis*, C.

Dissuāsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dissuasion, — *rogationis ejus*, C.

Dissuāsor -ōris, *m.* one who dissuades, C.

*Dissuāvĭor, 1. *dep.* to kiss eagerly, C.

Dissulto, 1. to leap apart, spring asunder, V.

Dissŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to unsew; hence, *met.* to separate, O; — *amicitias*, C, to dissolve gradually.

Distābesco -bŭi, 3. to begin to melt, dissolve, A.Aug.

Distædet, 2. to be exceedingly disgusted with, to loathe, — *me tui*, P.

Distantĭa -æ, *f.* distance, Pl; (2) difference, diversity, C.

Distendo -di -tum, 3. (also found, distenno, distensum), to stretch apart, expand, extend, distend, — *aciem*, Ca; — *brachia*, O; (2) to fill full, especially of the distending of the udder with milk, — *ubera cytiso*, V; — *horrea plena spicis*, Tb; (3) met. *in duo pariter bella* — *curas hominum*, L, to divide the anxieties of men, etc. — *animos*, L, to rack, harass.

Distentĭo -ōnis, *f.* an expansion, distention, Cl.

Distentus -ūs, *m.* Pl = distentio, *q.v.*

Distentus -a -um (*prtcp.* distendo), distended, full, — *ubera*, H.

Distentus -a -um (*prtcp.* distineo), busy, occupied, — *tot tantisque negotiis*, C.

Distermĭno, 1. to separate as a boundary, divide, C; — *Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenæi montis*, Pl.

*Distermĭnus -a -um, separated, bounded, P.Aug.

Distĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to pound, bruise, A.Aug.

Distĭchus -a -um (δίστιχος), consisting of two rows, Co; hence, distichum -i, *n.* a poem of two lines, a distich, M.

*Distĭmŭlo, 1. to goad, pierce through; met. — *bona*, to waste, consume, P.

Distincte, clearly, definitely, distinctly, C.

Distinctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a distinguishing, — *veri a falso*, C; (2) a difference, distinction, C; used by C. Q, for a figure of speech so called; (3) splendour, distinction, C. Pl.

Distinctus -a -um (*prtcp.* distinguo), separated, distinct, *urbs delubris* — *spatiisque communibus*, C; — *oratio*, Q, properly divided; (2) adorned, distinguished, — *et ornatum cœlum astris*, C.

Distinctus -ūs, *m.* difference, distinction, Tc.

Distĭneo -ŭi -entum, 2. to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide, *tigna binis utrimque fibulis distinebantur*, Ca; (2) of the operation of passion, to tear, distract, *distineor dolore*, C; *duæ factiones senatum distinebant*, L; (3) to keep, detain, hinder, employ, occupy, *legiones maximum flumen distinebat*, Ca; *nos hic novis legibus distinemur*, C; — *pacem*, C; — *victoriam*, Ca. to obstruct, impede.

Distinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to separate, divide, O; — *crinem*, Se, to arrange; (2) to divide objects according to their points of difference, to distinguish, discriminate, *crimina* — *et separare*, C; — *oratorum genera*, C; — *vera somnia a falsis*, C; (3) to make fit pauses in reading or speaking, C; — *versum*, Q; (4) to adorn, distinguish, — *poma vario colore*, O.

Disto, 1. to be apart, separate, distant, C; *quæ turres pedes LXXX inter se distarent*, Ca; (2) used of distance in time, Q; *quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus*, H; (3) *met.* to differ, be distinct,

distant multum inter se genera dicendi, C; *hominum vita distat a cultu et victu bestiarum*, C.

Distorquĕo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist apart, distort, — *ora cachinno*, O.

Distortĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *membrorum*, C, distortion.

Distortus -a -um (*prtcp.* distorqueo), distorted, deformed, C; *met.* perverse, C.

Distractĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pulling asunder, dividing, separating, C; (2) disunion, dissension, C.

Distrăho -axi -actum, 3. to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces, — *corpus*, C; — *vallum*, L; (2) to sell in separate lots, — *agros*, Tc; (3) met. *distrahitur in deliberando animus*, C, is drawn in different directions, distracted; in like manner, *oratoris industriam in plura studia — nolim*, C; — *controversias*, C, to settle, decide; — *voces*, C, to leave an hiatus; (4) to separate, remove, C; *illam a me distrahit necessitas*, T; *met.* to estrange alienate, C.

Distribŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to distribute, divide, — *populum in quinque classes*, C; — *legiones provinciatim*, St; — *pecunias exercitui*, Ca.

Distrĭbūte, fitly or logically arranged, — *scribere*, C.

Distrĭbūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a division, distribution, C; logical arrangement of ideas, C.

Districte, Pl, districtim, Sc, strictly, severely, accurately.

Districtus -a -um (*prtcp.* distringo), rigorous, severe, Tc; (2) more frequently, busy, occupied, engaged, — *hoc negotio*, C.

Distringo -nxi -ctum, 3. to draw apart, stretch out, V; (2) to detain, hinder, impede, occupy, L; — *Jovem votis*, Pl, to overload with vows.

*Distrunco, 1. to cut in pieces, P.

*Disturbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *Corinthi*, C, destruction.

Disturbo, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion, disturb, — *concionem gladiis*, C; (2) to destroy, raze to the ground, — *domum meam*, C; — *ædes*, Lc; *met.* to destroy, annihilate, — *vitæ societatem*, C.

Disyllăbus -a -um (δισύλλαβος), dissyllabic, Q.

Dītesco, 3. to become rich, Lc. H.

Dīthyrambĭcus -a -um (διθυραμβικός), dithyrambic, C.

Dīthyrambus -i, *m.* (διθύραμβος), a dithyramb, C.

Dĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* surrender, capitulation; hence, power, sovereignty, authority, *redigere in ditionem alicujus*, C, to reduce under the authority of; *esse in ditione alicujus*, C, to be in the power of.

Dīto, 1. to enrich, make wealthy, L. H.

Dĭū, by day, *noctuque et diu*, P, by night and by day; (2) a long time, *nimis — loquor*, P; *multum diuque*, C; (3) long ago, a long time ago, C.

Diurnus -a -um, daily; hence, diurna -orum, *n.* Tc; diurnum -i, *n.* Jv, a diary, journal; — *cibus*, L; — *victus*, St; and *subst.* diurnum -i, *n.* Sc, a daily ration; (2) by day, daily (*opp.* nocturnus), *tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque*, C.

Dīus -a -um = divus, *q.v.*

*Dĭūtĭne, for a long time, during a long period, P.

Dĭūtĭnus -a -um, lasting a long time, long, C.

Dĭūturnĭtas -ātis, *f.* long duration, — *temporis*, C; — *belli*, Ca.

Dĭūturnus -a -um, lasting a long time, of long duration, — *gloria*, — *bellum*, C.

Dīvărĭco, 1. *act.* to stretch apart, cause to straddle, C; (2) *neut.* to diverge, divaricate, Vr.

Dīvello -velli -vulsum, 3. to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force, — *res a natura copulatas*, C; met. — *commoda civium*, C; — *amorem querimoniis*, H; (2) to remove, separate, — *aliquem ab aliquo*, C; *met.* to estrange, alienate, C.

Dīvendo -ĭdi -ĭtum, 3. to sell in separate lots, C.

Dīverbĕro, 1. to strike apart, separate by striking, cleave, — *volucres auras sagitta*, V.

Dīverbĭum -ii, *n.* a dialogue on the stage, L.

Dīverse, in different directions, differently, diversely, C. T.

Dīversĭtas -ātis, *f.* contrariety, disagreement, — *inter exercitum imperatoremque*, Tc; (2) difference, diversity, Q.

Dīversus -a -um (*prtcp.* diverto), turned in a contrary direction, opposite, C; *diverso ab ea regione itinere*, Ca; (2) opposed, hostile, C; — *acies*, Tc; *ex diverso*, on the opposite side, Q; *e diverso*, St, on the contrary; (3) turned in different directions, apart, separate, *diversi pugnabant*, Ca; *ex diversa fuga in unum collecti*, L; (4) *met.* different, diverse, dissimilar, *varia et — genera*, C; — *literæ*, S; — *sententiæ*, Q.

Dīverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn away; hence, *met.* to diverge from, differ, P.

Dīves -ĭtis, rich, wealthy, — *copiis*, C; — *agris*, H; met. — *ager*, V, fruitful; — *mensæ*, H; — *lingua*, H.

Dīvexo, 1. to tear asunder, destroy, C; (2) *met.* to disturb, render anxious, — *matrem*, St.

Dīvĭdĭa -æ, *f.* discord, disunion, A.Aug; (2) grief, vexation, anxiety, P.

Dīvĭdo -vīsi -vīsum, 3. to separate, divide, *omne animal secari ac dividi potest*, C; — *Galliam in partes tres*, Ca; (2) to divide among several, distribute, — *agrum viritim*, C; — *exercitum passim in civitates*, L; — *agrum sordidissimo cuique*, L; — *inter se*, P; — *agros per veteranos*, St; — *mecum*, O; (3) met. — *et explanare ambigua*, C; — *sententiam*, C, to take a separate vote upon questions before comprised in a single resolution; (4) to divide as a boundary, sever, part, — *Macedoniam a Thessalia*, Ca; (5) to separate, distinguish, — *legem bonam a mala*, C; hence, very rare, to distinguish, adorn, V.

Dīvĭdŭus -a -um, divisible, C; (2) divided, parted, P. H.

Dīvīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the gift of prophecy, divination, C; (2) in law, the legal process by which one out of many voluntary accusers is chosen, C.

Dīvīne, divinely, by divine power, P; (2) in the manner of a seer or prophet, C; (3) divinely, admirably, excellently.

Dīvīnĭtas -ātis, *f.* a divine nature, divinity; (2) the power of prophecy or divination, C; (3) applied to an orator, excellence, surpassing merit, C.

Dīvīnĭtus, divinely, by divine influence, originating from heaven, C; (2 by inspiration, by means of divination, P. C; (3) admirably, nobly, divinely, C.

Dīvīno, 1. to foretell, prophesy, forebode, divine the future, C.

Dīvīnus -a -um, belonging or relating to a deity, divine, — *numen*, C; — *origo*, L; — *condimenta*, P, eaten by the gods; — *res*, P. T. C, a sacrifice; — *verba*, A.Aug, a form of prayer; *divina humanaque omnia*, P. C, all things whatsoever; — *res*, God and nature, opp. *res humanæ*, moral science, C; (2) divinely inspired, prophetic, C; applied to a poet, — *vates*, H; *subst.* dīvīnus -i, *m.* a seer, prophet, C; (3) divine, admirable, excellent, — *homo in dicendo*, C; — *et incredibili fide*, C.

Dīvīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* division, separation, P.Aug; (2) division, distribution, Tc; (3) *met.* a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, C.

Dīvīsor -ōris, *m.* a divider, distributor, C; (2) a hired bribery agent, C.

Dīvīsūra -æ, *f.* a division, cleft, Pl.

Dīvīsus -ūs, *m.* division, *Macedonia divisui facilis*, L.

Dīvĭtĭæ -ārum, *f.* riches, wealth, C; met. — *ingenii*, C.

Dīvortĭum -ii, *n.* a divorce, C; (2) a place of parting or divergence, V; — *itinerum*, L; — *aquarum*, C; a water-parting, water-shed.

Dīvulgātus -a -um (*prtcp.* divulgo), spread abroad, made public, common, C.

Dīvulgo, 1. to make public, **divulge**, publish, spread abroad, — *librum*, C; — *versiculos*, St; — *rem sermonibus*, C.

Dīvus -a -um (dius -a -um, V.), belonging to the deity, divine, Vr; generally found as a *subst.* divus -i. *m.* C; diva -æ, *f.* L, a god, goddess, deity; (2) godlike, divine, — *Julius*, C; — *sententia Catonis*, H; in imperial times *divus* was the standing epithet of all deceased emperors; (3) *subst.* divum -i, *n.* the sky; hence, the very common phrase, *sub divo*, C, in the open air.

Do, dědi, dătum, dăre, to give, offer, give away, grant, allow, yield, resign, bestow, etc. *obsides — et accipere*, Ca; — *literas ad aliquem*, C, to write to any one; — *literas alicui*, C, of the writer, to deliver to the messenger; of the messenger, to deliver to the person addressed; — *pœnas*, to suffer punishment; — *inter se fidem et jusjurandum*, C, to give a mutual guarantee; *prtcp.* data -ōrum, *n.* gifts, P; (2) in military language, — *nomina*, C, to enlist; — *manus*, N, to yield, surrender; and generally, to yield, acquiesce, C. Ca; — *terga*, to take to flight; (3) *do* was the word used by the prætor in adjudicating on a suit; (4) in controversy, to admit, grant, allow the truth of an assertion, C; (5) — *se*, to betake one's self; — *hostes in fugam*, Ca; to put to flight, — *se fugæ*, C; (6) — *aliquid alicui*, to give up, sacrifice to any one, C; — *se alicui*, to devote one's self to any one, C; — *se jucunditati*, C; (7) to announce, tell, relate, T. C; (8) — *fabulam*, to produce a play, C; (9) — *verba alicui*, to deceive, cheat, P. T. C; (10) — *alicui laudi*, to impute as a merit, T. C.

Dŏcĕo -cŭi -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct, — *aliquem literas*, C; — *aliquem equo, armis*, L; — *aliquem tacere*, C; especially, *fabulam*, to teach a play to the actors, *i.e.* to produce a drama, C; (2) to inform, make known, C.

Dochmĭus -ii, *m.* (δόχμιος, *sc.* πούς), a species of verse, a dochme, ⏑–'–'⏑–, C.

Dŏcĭlis -e, teachable, **docile**, — *ad agriculturam*, Vr; — *modorum*, H.

Dŏcĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* teachableness, **docility**, C.

Docte, learnedly, H. M; (2) cunningly, slyly, cleverly, P.

Doctor -ōris, *m.* a teacher, C.

Doctrīna -æ, *f.* teaching, instruction, C; (2) that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning, **doctrine**; *Piso Græcis doctrinis eruditus*, C.

Doctus -a -um (*prtcp.* doceo), learned, instructed, well-informed, — *Græcis literis et Latinis*, C; — *ex disciplinā Stoicorum*, C; — *Græce et Latine*, St; — *dulces modos*, H; (2) clever, cunning, sly, P. T.

Dŏcŭmen -ĭnis, *n.* Lc. = documentum, *q.v.*

Dŏcŭmentum -i, *n.* anything instructive, example, pattern, warning, proof, — *hominibus nostris virtutis*, C; — *eloquentiæ dare*, L; — *dare*, to give warning or example; — *capere*, to take warning or pattern.

Dōdōna -æ, *f.* (-e -es, Pl. Δωδώνη), a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle; hence, *adj.* Dōdōnæus -a -um, C; Dōdōnis -ĭdis, O; Dōdōnĭus -a -um, P.Aug.

Dodrans -ntis, *m.* nine-twelfths = three-fourths of unity; *heres ex dodrante*, N, heir to 3-4ths of the property; (2) as a measure of length = 9 inch. = 3-4ths of a foot, Pl.

Dodrantālis -e, nine inches long or broad, Co.

Dodrantārius -a -um, — *tabulæ*, C, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, C.

Dogma -ătis, *n.* (δόγμα) a philosophical doctrine, principle, **dogma**, C.

Dŏlābella -æ, *f. dim.* a small axe or hatchet, Co.

Dolabellā, the name of a branch of the Gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the friend and son-in-law of Cicero, born B.C. 70; cons. 44; died 43. He is known as one of the most profligate men of his time, both in his private and public character, though Cicero, whose daughter he married without her father's consent, usually speaks of him with much indulgence.

Dŏlābra -æ, *f.* an axe, hatchet, used both in agriculture, Co, and for military purposes, L.

Dŏlenter, painfully, sorrowfully, grievously, C.

Dŏlĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to suffer pain; of bodily pain, *pes dolet; caput dolet*, C; *impers. mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo*, P; (2) to suffer mental pain, to grieve, to lament over, bewail, *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, C; — *se a suis superari*, C; — *rebus contrariis*, C; — *de Hortensio*, C; also followed by *quod*, C; *quia*, C; *si*, H; *impers. dolet mihi*, P; *dolet me*, Pt, it pains me, grieves me.

Dōlĭŏlum -i, *n.* a little cask or wine jar, Co. L.

*Dŏlĭto, 1. to pain greatly, ache, A.Aug.

Dōlĭum -ii, *n.* a large earthenware jar, used for the same purpose as our wine casks, Ca. C; *prov. in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium*, P, we speak in vain.

Dŏlo, to hew or work with an axe, C; — *fuste*, H, thrash soundly.

Dŏlon -ōnis, *m.* (dŏlo, δόλων), a wooden staff, furnished with an iron point, V; (2) a sword-stick; and hence, *met.* the sting of a gnat, Ph; (3) a small foresail, L.

Dŏlor -ōris, *m.* bodily pain, anguish, — *pedum*, C; — *laterum*, H; (2) mental pain, grief, sorrow, woe, vexation, anxiety, C; (3) *meton.* the cause of pain and grief, Pt; (4) in rhetoric, affecting or pathethic expression, pathos, C.

Dŏlōse, deceitfully, craftily, C.

Dŏlōsus -a -um, crafty, deceitful, cunning, tricky, C.

Dŏlus -i, *m.* (δόλος), — *malus*, C; or *abs.* guile, fraud, deceit, a trick, C.

Dŏmābĭlis -e, that can be tamed or civilized, — — *Cantaber*, H.

*Dŏmestĭcātim, at home, in one's own house, — *apparare aliquid*, St.

Dŏmestĭcus -a -um, belonging to the house, — *vestis*, C, house coat; (2) belonging to the family, **domestic**, — *luctus*, C; — *usus*, C; hence, *subst.* domestici -orum, *m.* the inmates of one's house, members of one's family, C; slaves, **domestics**, St; (3) private, in opposition to that which is foreign or public, *si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis*, Ca; — *bellum*, Ca, civil war.

Dŏmĭcĭlĭum -ii, *n.* a place of residence, dwelling, **domicile**, C; met. — *libertatis*, C; — *senectutis*, C.

Dŏmĭcœnĭum -ii, *n.* a meal at home, homely fare, M.

Dŏmĭna -æ, *f.* the mistress of a household, lady, P. T; (2) mistress, *Fors — campi*, C; especially applied to deities, to Cybele, V; Venus, O; Diana, M; (3) the title given to ladies of the imperial family, St; (4) used as a term of endearment for wife, V; beloved, Tb. Pt.

Dŏmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* irresponsible power, despotism, **domination**, arbitrary government, C.

*Dŏmĭnātor -ōris, *m.* ruler, governor, — *rerum Deus*, C.

Dŏmĭnātrix -īcis, *f.* a despotic mistress, female despot, — *animi cupiditas*, C.

Dŏmĭnātus -ūs, *m.* C. = dominatio, *q.v.*

Dŏmĭnĭcus -a -um, relating to the master, Vr. Co; imperial, P.Aug; whence, *subst.* dŏmĭnĭcum -i, *n.* a collection of poems by the Emperor Nero, St.

Dŏmĭnĭum -ii, *n.* a banquet, social meal, C; (2) property, possession, right of possession, P.Aug; (3) master, lord, *incertissima dominia*, Sc.

Dŏmĭnor, 1. *dep.* to rule, be lord or master, to **domineer**, C; — *in adversarios*, L; — *summā arce*, V.

Dŏmĭnus -i, *m.* the possessor and master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master,

C; (2) master, lord, despot, tyrant, ruler, commander, *dominos esse omnium rerum deos*, C; — *populi quem Græci tyrannum vocant*, C; (3) — *convivii*, — *epuli*, or *abs.* the master of a feast, the host, C; (4) in imperial times, the title given to the emperor, St.

*Dŏmĭporta -æ, *f.* one who carries her house upon her back, the snail, C.

Domitia Gens, a plebeian family, which, in the later ages of the republic, was regarded as highly distinguished. Its chief cognomens were Ahenobarbus and Calvinus.

Domitiānus, the last of the twelve Cæsars, whose full name was T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, was the younger of Vespasian's sons, and born A.D. 52. His conduct at the time of his father's accession, in administrating the affairs of Italy, during Vespasian's absence in the East, showed both his vile natural disposition, and his unfitness for government; but it was not till the death of his brother Titus, and his own succession to the purple in 81, that he was able to exercise any influence on the destinies of the empire. Nor is he free from the suspicion of having hastened the death of Titus. His conduct during the first years of his reign was in many respects laudable. He enacted many useful laws, and paid considerable attention to the administration of justice. But after a brief interval the cruelty which seemed natural to his disposition manifested itself, and his conduct was such as to procure him a just place among the world's worst tyrants. He was murdered at last by his freedman Stephanus, A.D. 96, who was employed by the Empress Domitia and certain officers of the court, who had learned that they were to be the next imperial victims. It should not fail to be remarked, that Domitian was fond of literature, and was himself the author of several poetical pieces.

Dŏmĭto, 1. to tame, subdue, V. Pl.

Dŏmĭtor -ōris, *m.* a tamer, — *equorum*, C, a horse-breaker; (2) a conqueror, subduer, C.

Dŏmĭtrix -īcis, *f.* a female tamer or conqueror, V.

Dŏmĭtūra -æ, *f.* a taming, breaking, subduing, Pl. Co.

Dŏmĭtus -ūs, *m.* C. = domitura, *q.v.*

Dŏmo -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to tame, break, — *boves*, Vr; — *feras belluas*, C; (2) to conquer, subdue, master, compel, — *nationes*, C; met. — *terram rastris*, V; — *uvam prœlo*, H, to press; — *libidines*, C.

Dŏmŭĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a return home, P.Aug.

Dŏmuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little house, Vt.

Dŏmus -ūs or -i, *f.* a house, dwelling, a private house occupied by one family, opp. *insula*, which was let out in flats or lodgings; (2) used adverbially, *domi*, at home, in the house; — *meæ*, *alienæ*, C; *domum*, home, towards home, homeward, C; *domo*, away from home, abroad, C; sometimes, though not by C, used = *domi*; (3) *domi aliquid habere*, C. T., to have at home, to possess as one's own; (4) *poet.* any place of abode or sojourn, the abode of the gods, O; of the winds, V; the soul as the home of the body, O; (5) *meton.* home, native country, dwelling-place; hence, *domi*, C, at home, in one's own country; and the phrases, *belli domique*, *domi militiæque*, in peace and in war; (6) the inmates of a house, family, household, *domus te nostra tota salutat*, C.

*Dōnābĭlis -e, worthy of a gift, — *homo infortunio*, P.

Dōnārĭum -ii, *n.* the treasury of a temple, P.Aug; (2) the temple, shrine, altar, V. O; (3) a votive offering, L.

Dōnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a giving, gift, present, donation, C.

Dōnātīvum -i, *n.* an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery, St.

Dōnax -ăcis, *m.* (δόναξ), a kind of reed of Cyprus, Pl.

Dōnĕc, until, as long as, while, *donec gratus eram tibi — Persarum vigui rege beatior*, H; so long as, while, *haud desinam — perfecero hoc*, T, until; found also connected with *usque*, *usque eo*, *usque adeo*, *in tantum*, etc.

Dōnĭcum, P = donec, *q.v.*

Dōno, 1. to give as a present, make a donation, present, — *non pauca suis adjutoribus*, C; to give up, sacrifice to, — *tuas amicitias reipublicæ*, C; (2) to forgive a debt or obligation, Ca; and hence, = *condonare*, to pardon, forgive a fault, L. O; (3) — *aliquem aliquā re*, to present with; — *aliquem annulo aureo*, C; — *aliquem civitate*, C.

Dōnum -i, *n.* a gift, present; *dono dare*, T, to give as a present; (2) especially a gift to the gods, a votive offering, C.

Dorcas -ădis, *f.* (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope, M.

Dōres -um, *m.* (Δωριεῖς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races, C; hence, *adj.* Dōrĭcus -a -um, Pl, Doric, *meton.* Grecian, V. O; Dōrĭus -a -um, H, Dorian; Doris -ĭdis, *f. adj.* St. *subst.* Doris, a country of Greece, Pl; also the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids, O; *meton.* the sea, V.

Dormĭo, 4. to sleep, C; *ire dormitum*, P. T. H, to go to bed; also to sleep the sleep of death, P; (2) to rest, be inactive, P. C; (3) to be careless, indifferent, T.

Dormītātor -ōris, *m.* a dreamer, stupid fellow, P.

Dormīto, 1. to be sleepy, to begin to sleep, C. H; met. *jam dormitante lucernā*, O, just going out; (2) to dream, be lazy, inactive, P. C.

*Dormītor -ōris, *m.* a sleeper, M.

Dormītōrĭus -a -um, relating to sleep; *subst.* dormitorium -i, *n.* a bedchamber, dormitory, Pl.

Dorsum -i, *n.* (dorsus -i, *m.* P.), the back, either of men or animals, P. V. H; met. — *jugi*, Ca; — *montis*, L; — *prærupti nemoris*, H.

Dŏrŷphŏrus -i, *m.* (Δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Polycletus, C.

Dōs dōtis, *f.* a dowry, portion, C; *accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine*, Ca; (2) a gift, endowment, property, quality, — *verborum*, C; — *ingenii formæ*, O.

Dossŭārĭus -a -um, burden-bearing, — *aselli*, Vr.

Dōtālis -e, relating or belonging to a dowry, C.

Dōtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* doto), richly endowed with, provided, gifted, P. C.

Dōto, 1. to provide with a dowry, endow, V; — *filiam*, St.

Drachma -æ, *f.* (δραχμή), a small Greek coin, or drachm, about equal in value to a Roman denarius, C; (2) as a weight, the ⅛ of an uncia, Pl.

Drăco -ōnis, *m.* (δράκων), a kind of snake, dragon, C; (2) *meton.* a constellation so called, C; a machine for heating water, consisting of numerous serpentine tubes, Sc; an old vine branch, Pl.

Drăcōnĭgĕna -æ, engendered by serpents, — *urbs*, O, Thebes.

Dracontias vitis, Co, an esteemed kind of vine.

Dracontĭum -ii, *n.* (δρακόντιον), the plant dragonwort, Pl; *arum dracunculus*, Linn.

Drăpĕta -æ, *m.* (δραπέτης), a fugitive slave, runaway, P.

Drĕpănis -is *f.* (δρεπανίς), the martin, Pl.

Drŏmas -ădis, *m.* (δρομάς), a dromedary, L.

Drŏmos -i, *m.* (δρόμος), the race-course of the Spartans, L.

Drōpax -ăcis, *f.* (δρώπαξ), a pitch plaster for extracting hair, M.

Druĭdes -um, *m.* (-æ -ārum, C.), the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations.

Drūpa -æ, *f.* (δρύππα), or drupa oliva, an over-ripe olive, Pl.

Drusus, a cognomen of the Gens Livia. Of the persons who bore it we shall mention (1.) M. Livius Drusus, cons. B.C. 112, is chiefly known as the colleague of C. Gracchus in the tribuneship, B.C. 122, holding which office, in the interest of the

patrician party, he succeeded in supplanting his fellow tribune in popular favour. (II.) M. Livius Drusus, a patrician statesman who flourished about the beginning of the first century B.C., and who distinguished himself as a demagogue and mob orator. He was murdered in the prime of life, according to some, with the connivance of the then consuls. (III.) Nero Claudius Drusus, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero, was nevertheless born after her marriage with Augustus. He was a highly popular and virtuous prince, and is even said to have entertained sincere republican opinions. He made many successful campaigns in Gaul and Germany, and was the first Roman general who reached the German Ocean. In one of these he met his death, at the early age of thirty, by a fall from his horse, which, after thirty days of suffering, proved fatal. (IV.) Drusus Cæsar, son of the Emperior Tiberius, by his first wife, Vipsania, died in the lifetime of his father, poisoned, it is said, by the minister Sejanus.

Dryas -adis, *f.* (Δρυάς), a wood nymph, Dryad, V.

Dryos hyphĕar (δρυὸς ὕφεαρ), mistletoe, Pl.

Dŭālis -e, containing two, — *numerus*, Q, the dual number.

Dŭbĭe, doubtfully, uncertainly; hence, *haud dubie*, *non dubie*, C, certainly, without doubt.

Dŭbĭtābĭlis -e, doubtful, uncertain, O.

Dŭbĭtanter, doubtingly, C; (2) with hesitation, C.

Dŭbĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* doubt, hesitation, indecision, uncertainty, C; *sine ullā dubitatione*, without any hesitation, certainly, C; *res non habet* —, C, the matter admits of no doubt.

Dŭbĭto, 1. to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain, — *de hoc*, C; — *hæc*, C; — *quid sumas potissimum*, T; — *utrum sit utilius an*, C; — *honestum ne factu sit an turpe*, C; very common phrase is, *non* — *quin*, I doubt not, that . . ., C; (2) of inanimate objects, to waver, loiter, be uncertain, L. Q; (3) sometimes, to consider, weigh, reflect upon, C. Te; (4) to waver in resolution, hesitate, C. Ca.

Dŭbĭus -a -um, moving, wavering from side to side, — *fluctus*, Lc; (2) doubting, dubious, uncertain, *animum in hāc causā* — *facere*, C; — *sum quid faciam*, H; (3) sometimes, irresolute, hesitating; (4) *pass.* that about which we are uncertain, doubtful, dubious, uncertain, — *spes pacis*, C; — *victoria*, Ca; — *lux*, O, twilight; (5) used *abs.* in *neut.* *haud* (*non*) *dubium est*, C, there is no doubt; often followed by *quin*, C; *dubium habere*, to consider doubtful, to doubt concerning, P; *in* — *vocare*, C, to throw a doubt upon; *sine dubio*, without doubt, certainly, C; (6) dangerous, difficult, perilous, — *res*, P. T; — *tempora*, H.

Dŭcātus -ūs, *m.* a military command, St.

Dŭcēnārĭus -a -um, containing 200; — *procuratores*, St, who received a salary of 200 sestertia, St; — *judices*, St, chosen from persons who possessed 200 sestertia.

Dŭcēni -æ -a, 200 each, L. Co.

Dŭcentē-sĭma -æ, *f.* a 200th part, as a tax, or one-half per cent, Te. St.

Dŭcenti -æ -a, 200, P; (2) generally, any large number, Ct. H.

Dŭcentĭes, 200 times, C.

Dūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct; *quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me?* P; — *aquam per fundum ejus*, C; — *spiritum*, C, to draw breath, to live; — *succos nectaris*, H, to drink deep draughts; — *ubera*, O, to milk; — *os*, C, to make wry faces; of a road, — *via ad undas*, O, leads to the water; — *se*, P, to take one's self off; (2) to take a person before a judge, carry off to prison, — *in jus*, L; *illos duci in carcerem jubent*, C; (3) — *uxorem*, to take home a wife, to marry, C. Ca; (4) to lead an army, cause to march, — *exercitum in fines Suessonum*, Ca: and *pass.* of the soldiers, to be led, to march; hence, to command an army or a troop, C; also, to be the leader or first of any body, — *familiam*, C; — *classem*, Q; (5) to produce, to be the cause of, construct, erect, — *parietem*, C; — *muros*, H; — *versus*, O; — *alvum*, Cl, to give an injection; — *alapam alicui*, Ph, to give a box on the ear; (6) to receive, to get, — *cicatricem*, O; — *nomina*, H; (7) *met.* to draw, deduce, derive an origin from, *a quā totius vitæ ducat exordium*, C; — *honestum ab iis rebus*, C; (8) to lead a person's inclination, induce, entice, persuade, *me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, C; *duci eloquentiæ laude*, C; (9) to prolong, protract, — *bellum in hiemem*, Ca; — *diem ex die*, Ca; less frequently, to pass, enjoy time, — *ætatem in literis*, Ca; (10) to reckon, calculate, compute, C; — *rationem alicujus*, C, to consider the advantage of; — *suam quoque rationem*, C; (11) to reckon, estimate, consider, — *id parvi*, C; — *ea pro falsis*, S; — *aliquem in numero hostium*, C.

Ductārĭus -a -um, adapted for drawing, — *funis*, Vt.

Ductĭlis -e, that can be drawn out, ductile, — *æs*, Pl.

Ductim, by drawing, Co; (2) of drinking, in good draughts, P.

Ductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leading, conducting, — *aquarum*, Vt.

Ductĭto, 1. to lead, take with one's self, P; especially to marry a wife, P; (2) to lead by the nose, deceive, P.

Ducto, 1. to lead, — *exercitum*, S; especially, — *aliquam*, P, to take home as a concubine; (2) to lead by the nose, cheat, P; (3) to esteem, consider, — *pro nihilo*, P.

Ductor -ōris, *m.* a leader, chief, conductor, C. L. V.

Ductus -ūs, *m.* a leading, conducting, — *aquæ*, C, an aqueduct; (2) military command, the office of a general, C. Ca; (3) of discourse, connection, coherence, Q.

Dūdum, a little while ago, not long since, P. T. C; (2) before, formerly, C; often *opp.* to *nunc*; (3) in P connected with *ut*, *quum* = just as, *nam ut dudum hinc abii*; (4) a common phrase is, *haud dudum*, P. C, not long ago, just now.

Duellum, duellicus, duellator = bellum, bellicus, bellator, *q.v.*

Duilia Gens, a plebeian family, of which the most celebrated individual was C. Duilius, cons. 260, cons. 258, dict. 231, the commander of the first fleet fitted out by the Romans, and who gained in his consulship a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparean Islands. The event was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (*rostrata*), which is still in existence.

Dulce, sweetly, H.

Dulcēdo -ĭnis, *f.* a sweet taste, Pl; (2) *met.* sweetness, pleasantness, charm, C.

Dulcesco -cŭi, 3. to become sweet, C.

Dulcĭārĭus -a -um, — *pistor*, M, a sugar-baker.

Dulcĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat sweet, C.

Dulcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, containing sweetness, sweet, P.

Dulcis -e, sweet (*opp.* amarus), C; (2) *met.* sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, — *nomen libertatis*, C; — *poemata*, H; (3) friendly, dear, beloved, — *amici*, C; used in addresses, *dulcissime Attice*, C.

Dulcĭter, sweetly, C. Q.

Dulcĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* sweetness, C.

Dūlĭce (δουλικῶς), slavishly, like a slave, P.

Dum, while, whilst, *dum hæc geruntur, Cæsari nunciatum est*, Ca; (2) so long as, while, — *vivas*, P; (3) until, as long as till, C; (4) if only, especially in connection with *modo*, *dummodo*, C, provided only; also *dum tamen*, Co; (5) enclitic, *agedum*, come now; *sine dum*, let us now; and with negatives, *nondum*, not yet; conf. *needum*, *vixdum*, q.v.

Dūmētum -i, *n.* a thorn bush, thicket, C. Co.
Dummŏdo, *vid.* dum.
Dūmōsus -a -um, covered with thorn bushes, brambly, V.
Dūmus -i, *m.* a thorn bush, bramble, C.
Duntaxat (dumtaxat), exactly, not more than the right measure, only, merely, C; (2) not less than the right measure, at least, C; (3) so far, *nos animo — vigemus*, C, as far as the mind is concerned.
Dŭo -æ -o (δύο), two, C.
Dŭŏdĕcies, twelve times, C.
Dŭŏdĕcim, twelve, C; — *tabulæ*, the twelve tables of the law.
Dŭŏdĕcĭmus -a -um, the twelfth, Ca.
*Dŭŏdēnārius -a -um, containing the number twelve, Vr.
Dŭŏdēni -æ -a, twelve each, C. Ca.
*Dŭŏdēnōnāginta, eighty-eig t, Pl.
*Dŭŏdeoctōginta, seventy-eight, Pl.
*Dŭŏdēquadrāgēni, thirty-eight each, Pl.
*Dŭŏdēquadrāgēsĭmus -a -um, the thirty-eighth, L.
Dŭŏdēquadrāginta, thirty-eight, C. L.
*Dŭŏdēquinquāgēni -æ -a, forty-eight each, Pl.
Dŭŏdēquinquāgēsĭmus -a -um, the forty-eighth, C.
Dŭŏdēquinquāginta, forty-eight, Co.
*Dŭŏdēsexāginta, forty-eight, Pl.
*Dŭŏdētrīcēsĭmus -a -um, the twenty-eighth, Vr.
*Dŭŏdētrīciens, twenty-eight, C.
Dŭŏdētrīginta, twenty-eight, L.
*Dŭŏdēvīcēni -æ -a, eighteen each, L.
Dŭŏdēvīcēsĭmus -a -um, the eighteenth, Pl.
Dŭŏdēvīginti, eighteen, C.
Dŭŏetvīcēsĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tc.
Dŭŏetvīcēsĭmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Tc.
Dŭplex -ĭcis, double, twofold, — *amiculum*, N; *amictus*, V; *pannus*, H, a garment folded twice round the body; (2) of character, double-minded, false, O; (3) doubled, twice as much, — *frumentum*, L.
Dŭplĭcārius -a -um, — *miles*, L, a soldier who gets double rations.
Dŭplĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* a doubling, Sc.
*Dŭplĭcāto, twice as much, Pl.
Dŭplĭcĭter, doubly, C.
Dŭplĭco, to double, — *numerum*, C; — *verba*, C, to repeat; (2) to increase, enlarge, *sol decedens duplicat umbras*, V; (3) *poet.* to double up, bend double, V.
Dŭplio -ōnis, *f.* the double of any thing, Pl.
Dŭplus -a -um, twice as much, double, C; (2) *subst.* duplum -i, *n.* the double, P; dupla -æ, *f.* a double price, P.
Dŭpondiārius -a -um, containing a dupondius, Co.
Dŭpondius -ii, *m.* -ium -ii, *n.* a coin of two asses, C; (2) a measure two feet long, Co.
Dūrābĭlis -e, lasting, durable, O. Co.
Dūrăcĭnus -a -um, having a hard skin, — *uva*, Pl.
Dūrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* hardness, — *aquarum*, Lc, ice.
Dūrāmentum -i, *n.* hardness, durability, Sc; (2) the vine tendril when hardened into wood, Co.
Dūrātĕus -a -um (δουράτεος), wooden, epithet applied only to the Trojan horse, Lc.
Dūrātrix -īcis, making durable, — *firmitas*, Pl.
Dūre, harshly, roughly, rigorously, severely, C; (2) stiffly, — *incedere*, O.
Dūresco -rŭi, 3. to grow hard, C.
Dūrēta -æ, *f.* a wooden bathing tub, St.
*Dūrĭtas -ātis, *f.* harshness, unfriendliness, C.
Dūrĭter = dure, *q.v.*
Dūrĭtia -æ, *f.* (-ies -ei, *f.* Cl), hardness, — *alvi*, Cl, costiveness; — *vini*, Pl, harsh taste; *met.* a frugal, severe mode of living, C; (2) harshness, severity, cruelty, T.
Dūrĭuscŭlus -a -um, somewhat harsh and rough, — *versus*, Pl.

Dūro, 1. to make hard, harden, L. Co; (2) *met.* to harden with labour, inure to labour, *hoc se labore durant adolescentes*, Ca; (3) *neut.* to be inured, hardened, to endure, bear, *durare nequeo in ædibus*, P; hence, to last, continue in existence, remain, *omnem durare per ævum*, Lc; (4) to render callous, insensible, H; and *neut.* to be callous, insensible, Q.
Dūrus -a -um, hard, — *alvus*, Cl, costive; — *aqua*, Cl, hard water; *subst.* durum -i, *n.* Co, the hard wood of the vine; as affecting the taste, — *vinum*, harsh; — *vox*, C; (2) rough, rude, unrefined; and in *opp.* to effeminacy, hardy, vigorous, C; (3) morally hard, unfeeling, severe, C; — *os*, T, unblushing; (4) of things, hard, severe, oppressive, disagreeable, adverse, unfavourable, C.
Dŭumvĭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a duumvir, Pl.
Dŭumvĭri -ōrum, *m.* two officers appointed to act together for various purposes, C. L.
Dux, dŭcis, *m.* a leader, guide, conductor, C; (2) a military commander, Ca.
Dȳnămis -is, *f.* (δύναμις), great store, abundance, P.
Dȳnastes -is, *m.* (δυνάστης), ruler, prince, C.
Dȳsentĕria -æ, *f.* (δυσεντερία), dysentery, Pl.
Dȳsentĕrĭcus -i, *m.* (δυσεντερικός), a person suffering from dysentery, Pl.
Dyspepsia -æ, *f.* (δυσπεψία), dyspepsia, indigestion, A.Aug.
Dyspnœa -æ, *f.* (δύσπνοια), difficulty of breathing, asthma, Pl.
Dyspnoicus -i, *m.* (δυσπνοικός), a person suffering from asthma.

E, e, the fifth letter of the Latin Alphabet, and corresponding in the Greek Alphabet both to epsilon (Ε, ε) and eta (Η, η). From the insignificant character of this vowel when short, we find it susceptible of many changes. In some compounds it represents *a* (fallo, *refello*; castus, *incestus*); in other cases, it is interchanged with *i* (neglego, *negligo*; Vergilius, *Virgilius*); in others, with *o* (vertex, *vortex*; vester, *voster*); and occasionally even with *u* (juro, *dejero*, *perjero*). For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.
E, *prep.* = ex, *q.v.*
Eapse, *vid.* ipse.

Ĕātĕnus, so far, *eatenus sanguis sequitur, quatenus emittitur*, Cl; followed also by *qua*, Co; *quoad*, C.
Ĕbĕnus -i, *m.* (ἔβενος), the ebony tree, ebony, V. Pl.
Ēbĭbo -bi -bĭtum, 3. to drink out, drink up, P. T; — *imperium tuum*, P, to forget on account of drink; (2) of inanimate things, to suck up, exhaust, *a lacu ebibitur amnis*, Pl.
*Ēbīto, 3. to go out, P.
Ēblandior, 4. *dep.* to flatter, entice by flattery, get or coax out of any one by flattery, C.
Ĕbŏrĕus -a -um, ivory, made of ivory, Pl.
Ēbrĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* drunkenness, revelling, C.
Ēbrĭŏlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat intoxicated, a little drunk, P.
*Ēbrĭŏsĭtas -ātis, *f.* the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, C.
Ēbrĭōsus -a -um, drink-loving, drunken, C; *subst.* one made brave by drink; (2) met. — *acina*, Ct, juicy.
Ēbrĭus -a -um, having drunk enough, satisfied with drinking, T; (2) more frequently, drunk, in-

toxicated, inebriated, C; met. — *ocellus*, Ct, drunk with love; — *sanguine civium*, Pl.

Ēbullĭo, 4. to boil up, well up; *neut.* P.Aug; (2) *act.* — *virtutes*, to brag of, C.

Ĕbŭlum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*), the dwarf elder tree, V. Pl; *sambucus ebulus*, Linn.

Ĕbur -ŏris, *n.* ivory, C; (2) *meton.* of things made of ivory, a statue, V. O; a flute, V; the sheath of a sword, O; the curule chair, H; also * the elephant, Jv.

Ĕbŭrātus -a -um, adorned, inlaid with ivory, P.

*Ĕburnĕŏlus -a -um, *dim.* made of ivory, C.

Ĕburnĕus -a -um (eburnus -a -um), made of ivory, ivory, C. V; (2) *met.* white as ivory, — *brachia, cervix*, O; (3) belonging to the elephant, — *dentes*, L.

Ēcastor, by Castor!

Ecbŏlas -ădis, *f.* (ἐκβολάς), a species of grape, used to procure abortion, Pl.

Ecce, behold! lo! see! — *me*, T, here I am; abbreviations, eccam = *ecce eam*; eccos = *ecce eos*; eccillum = *ecce illum*, etc.

Eccĕre *or* ĕcĕre, by Ceres! P.

Ecchcuma -ătis, *n.* (ἔκχευμα), a pouring forth, flood, P.

Ecclēsĭa -æ, *f.* (ἐκκλησία), the assembly of the people among the Greeks, Pl; (2) in Christian authors, the assembly for public worship, congregation, the church.

Ecdĭcus -i, *m.* (ἔκδικος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, C.

Ecf. . . ., for words beginning thus, *vid.* eff . . .

Ēchēa -orum, *n.* (ἠχεῖα), mechanism for diffusing sound in a theatre, sounding-boards, Vt.

Ĕchĕnēis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐχενηΐς), a sucking fish, remora, Pl. O; *echeneis remora*, Linn.

Echidna -æ, *f.* (ἔχιδνα), — *Lernæa*, O, the Lernæan hydra killed by Hercules, O; (2) a monster half man half serpent, mother of Cerberus; hence, called by O, *canis echidnea*.

Ĕchĭnātus -a -um, furnished with spines, prickly, Pl.

Ĕchĭnus -i, *m.* (ἐχῖνος), a hedgehog, usually the edible sea-urchin (*echinus esculentus*, Linn.), V.Pl; (2) a brazen dish used for washing goblets, H; (3) an ornament on the capital of a column, Vt.

Ĕchĭon -i, *n.* (ἔχιον), a drug prepared from the ashes of adders, Pl.

Echīon -ŏnis, *m.* (Ἐχίων), one of the Theban heroes who sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; husband of Agave, father of Pentheus; *Echione natus*, O, Pentheus; hence, Echīŏnĭdes -æ, *m.* O, Pentheus; Echīŏnĭus -a -um, V, Cadmeian, Theban.

Ēcho -ūs, *f.* (ἠχώ), an echo, resounding, Pr. Pl.

Ecligma -ătis, *n.* (ἔκλειγμα), a kind of medicine which dissolves in the mouth, lozenge, Pl.

Eclipsis -is, *f.* (ἔκλειψις), — *solis*, eclipse of the sun, C.

Eclipticus -a -um (ἐκλειπτικός), relating to an eclipse, Pl.

Eclŏga -æ, *f.* (ἐκλογή), a select passage from any work, Pl; (2) a short poem on any subject, Pl.

*Eclŏgārĭi -orum, *m.* = *loci electi*, select passages or extracts, C.

Ecnĕphĭas -æ, *m.* (ἐκνεφίας), a hurricane, tornado, Pl.

Ecphŏra -æ, *f.* (ἐκφορά), a projection in a building, Vt.

Ecquando, ever, used in a passionate interrogative sentence = *num aliquando*, C; *ecquandone*, Pt.

Ecqui, ecquæ or ecqua, ecquod (also ecquinam, ecquænam, ecquodnam, C.), any, used in a passionate interrogative = *num qui*, etc.; *ecqui pudor est? ecquæ religio Verres?* C.

Ecquis, ecquid, any one, anything, used in a passionate interrogative = *num quis? num quid?* C; *ecquis aperit hoc ostium?* P; hence, ecquid = *num*, in direct and indirect questions; — *audis?* do you hear? P; used also by L. = *cur*, *ecqui*, whether, P; *ecquo*, anywhere? *ecquo te tua virtus provexisset*, C.

Ectypus -a -um (ἔκτυπος), in relief, raised, — *imaginem Tiberii Cæsaris*, Sc.

Esculeus = equuleus, *q.v.*

Ĕdācĭtas -ātis, *f.* greediness, gluttony, C.

Ĕdax -ācis, *f.* greedy, gluttonous, C. P; (2) *met.* destructive, consuming, — *ignis*, V.

Ēdento, 1. to knock the teeth out, *homini malas* —, P.

Ēdentŭlus -a -um, toothless, P; (2)* epithet of old wine, P.

Ēdĕpol, by Pollux! P. T.

Ēdīco -xi -ctum, 3. to pubish an edict or decree, ordain, decree, fix; — *ut senatus rediret*, C; — *diem comitiis*, L; (2) generally, to make known, publish, order, appoint, *omnibus amicis notisque edico meis*, P.

Ēdictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a public order or edict, P.

Ēdicto, 1. to publish, make known, P.

Ēdictum -i, *n.* a legal decree, edict, C; (2) especially the declaration of principles made by the prætor on his entrance upon office, C; (3)* a proposition, Sc.

Ēdisco -dĭdĭci, 3. to learn thoroughly, learn off by heart, — *ad verbum*, C, word for word; (2) to become acquainted with, get to know thoroughly, C.

Ēdissero -rŭi -rtum, 3. to explain, set forth, relate fully, C. L.

Ēdisserto, 1. to set forth, explain, relate exactly, P. L.

Ēdītĭcĭus -a -um, — *judices*, C, judges, whom in certain cases it was lawful for the plaintiff and defendant to select (*edere*) from a larger number.

Ēdĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* the publishing of a book, Q; (2) an edition, Q; (3) a statement, L.

Ēdĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who brings forth or produces, P.Aug.

Ēdĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* ēdo), high, lofty, — *collis*, Ca; — *locus*, C; *subst.* editum -i, *n.* St. Tc, a lofty situation, height.

Ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. to eat, C; prov. *edere de patellâ*, C, to show contempt for religion; *vid.* patella; met. — *bona*, P, to consume, squander property; (2) of inanimate things, to consume, eat away, corrode, V; (3) *met.* to consume, swallow, — *sermonem*, P.

Ēdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to give out, bring forth, — *stercus*, Co; — *animam*, C, to die; — *clamorem*, *risus*, C; (2) to bring into the world, produce for the first time, produce, create, — *partum*, C; — *aliquem maturis nisibus*, O; — *frondem ulmus*, Co; (3) to publish a book, — *librum*, C; (4) to make known, declare, publish, *ede illa quæ cœperas mihi*, C; — *bella*, O, to record in verse; in law, to declare solemnly, ordain, appoint; (5) to cause, bring about, — *cædem*, L; — *scelus*, C; — *ludos*, Tc; — *spectaculum*, St; — *gladiatores*, St, to exhibit.

*Ĕdo -ōnis, *m.* an eater, glutton, Vr.

Ēdŏcĕo -cŭi -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, to inform fully and exactly, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, S; *in re*, L; *de re*, S; — *ut res se habet*, P.

Ēdŏlo, 1. to hew out, carve out with an axe, Co; *met.* to bring into shape, complete, C.

Ēdŏmo -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to tame thoroughly, entirely subdue, — *vitiosam naturam*, C.

Ēdōni -ōrum (Ἠδωνοί), a Thracian people, well known from their worship of Bacchus; hence, Edō-

nus -a -um, V, Thracian; Edōnis -ĭdis, — *matres*, O, Thracian, and *subst.* a Bacchante, Pt.

Ēdormio, 4. to have one's sleep out, to sleep off a debauch, C. H.

Ēdormisco, 3. to sleep off a debauch, P. T.

Ēdŭcātio -ōnis, *f.* bringing up, training, **education**, C; (2) training of animals, Co; of plants, Pl.

Ēdŭcātor -ōris, *m.* one who trains or brings up, an **educator**, C. Tc.

Ēdŭcātrix -īcis, *f.* a foster-mother, nurse, Co. C.

Ēdŭco, 1. to bring up, rear a child, **educate**, C; applied to plants and animals, O. Ct.

Ēdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead out, draw out, bring out, bring away, — *novam nuptam foras*, P; — *gladium e vaginā*, C; — *telum corpore*, V: (2) to go to law with, take before a magistrate, *quem in jus ipsum eduxi*, C; — *aliquem ad consules*, C; (3) to lead an army from camp or winter quarters, — *copias castris*, Ca; — *exercitum in expeditionem*, C; hence, also, to put to sea, — *naves e portu*, Ca; (4) of birds, to hatch their eggs, P. Pl; of men, to rear, bring up, P. C. L; in which sense, however, educo, 1. is more general; of women, to bear, bring forth, V; (5) to drink at one draught, P; (6) to raise, rear, erect, — *turrim*, V; — *pyramides*, Tc; (7) of time, to pass, live, — *pios annos*, Pt; — *insomnem noctem ludo*, St.

Ēdŭlis -e, eatable, edible, H; hence, *subst.* edulia -ium, *n.* eatables, victuals, St.

Ēdūro, 1. to last, endure, Tc.

Ēdūrus -a -um, very hard, V.

Effarcio -si -tum, 4. (effercio, P), to stuff full, Ca.

Effascĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a charming, bewitching, Pl.

Effascino, 1. to charm, bewitch, Pl.

Effātum -i, *n.* that which is publicly declared and fixed by the augurs, C; (2) an axiom, philosophical first principle, C.

Effecte, truly, indeed, M.

Effectio -ōnis, *f.* a doing, practising, C; (2) an efficient cause, C.

*Effectīvus -a -um, — *ars*, practical, Q.

Effector -ōris, *m.* one who produces, causes, originates, C; effectrix -īcis, *f.* C.

Effectus -a -um, finished, completed, Q; (2) effected (*opp.* causa), and *subst.* effectum -i, *n.* an **effect**, C. Q.

Effectus -ūs, *m.* a putting in practice, execution, performance, — *horum consiliorum*, C; (2) **effect**, consequence, *videre vim et effectum*, C; *sine ullo effectu*, L.

Effēmĭnāte, **effeminately**, C.

Effēmĭnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* effemino), **effeminate**, womanish, C.

Effēmĭno, 1. to make into a woman, C; (2) to make effeminate, to enervate, — *virum in dolore*, C.

Effĕrātus -a -um, wild, savage, — *mores ritusque*, L.

Effercio = effarcio, *q.v.*

Effĕro, 1. to make wild, make savage, C; *barba et capilli efferaverunt speciem oris*, L.

Effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, to bear, carry out, bring out, — *aurum foras*, P, — *pedem portā*, C, (2) to carry *extra ædes*, T, — *pedem portā*, C, (2) to carry out to the grave, to bury, C; (3) of the earth, to produce, bring forth, — *uberiores fructus ager*, C; (4) to lift up, raise, Ca, (5) *met.* to publish, make known, divulge, — *has meas ineptias*, C, and of discourse, to pronounce, express, utter, C, *s graves sententiæ inconditis verbis efferuntur*, C, (6) *met pass* to be powerfully impelled, driven by passion, to be distracted, — *cupiditate*, C, — *lætitiā*, C, (7) *met* to exalt, elevate, extol, — *aliquem summis laudibus*, C, — *aliquem pecuniā et honore*, S; — *se*, to raise, elevate one's self, advance, C, and in a bad sense, — *se*, or *pass.* to be puffed up, haughty, proud, elated; often in *pass. prtcp.*, *elatus spe celeris victoriæ*, Ca, **elated**; (8) to bear, endure to the end, C.

Effertus -a -um (*prtcp.* effercio), stuffed full, — *fame*, P, very hungry.

Effĕrus -a -um, very wild, very savage, V.

Effervesco -fervi, 3. to boil up, well up, **effervesce**, C; met. — *in dicendo*, C.

Effervo, 3. to well up, *cernimus vermes* —, Lc, to creep forth in multitudes.

Effētus -a -um, having given birth to young, Co; (2) weakened, exhausted with giving birth, Pl; (3) generally, exhausted, **effete**, C, — *et defatigatum solum*, Co.

Effĭcācia -æ, *f.* efficiency, **efficacy**, Pl.

Effĭcācitas -ātis, *f.* C = efficacia, *q.v.*

Effĭcāciter, effectively, **efficaciously**, Q.

Effĭcax -ācis, effective, efficient, **efficacious**, C; — *Hercules*, H, active, hardworking.

Effĭciens -entis, having an effect, **efficient**; used as a *subst.* with gen. *virtus* — *voluptatis*, the efficient cause of, C.

*Effĭcienter, **efficiently**, powerfully, C.

Effĭcientia -æ, *f.* **efficiency**, C.

Effĭcio -fēci -fectum, 3. to produce, complete, **effect**, accomplish, execute, — *opus*, C, — *magnas rerum commutationes*, Ca; — *munus*, C; — *ut amici jacentem animum excitet*, C; — *ne quemquam voce lacessas*, V; (2) of land, to produce, bear, yield, *ager plurimum efficit*, C, — *hædos*, Co, to bear, bring forth; (3) of numbers, to amount to, make, C; (4) in philosophy, to prove, demonstrate, make out, — *quod proposuit*, C; *pass.* efficitur, it follows, C.

*Effictio -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, a delineation of personal peculiarities, C.

Effĭgies -ei, *f.* (effigia), an image, likeness, **effigy**, portrait, *sit sane deus* — *hominis*, C; *vera paterni oris* —, Tc; met. — *humanitatis et probitatis suæ*, C.

Effingo -finxi -fictum, 3. to form a likeness, imitate by art, — *Veneris pulchritudinem*, C; — *deûm imagines*, Tc; (2) to express, represent, — *reconditos mores*, C; (3) to wipe off, wipe out, A Aug.

Effio -fiĕri, P, *pass* of efficio, *q.v.*

Efflāgĭtātio -ōnis, *f.* an urgent demand, C.

Efflāgĭtātus -ūs, *m.* C = efflagitatio, *q.v.*

Efflāgĭto, 1. to ask earnestly, demand pressingly, — *epistŏlam*, C, — *ut se ad regem mitteret*, C.

Efflictim, desperately, — *amare*, P.

*Efflicto, to murder, beat to death, P.

Effligo -xi -ctum, 3 to kill, murder, slay, P.

Efflo, 1. to blow out, breathe out, — *ignes ore et naribus*, O; (2) — *animam*, C, — *extremum halitum*, C, to die.

Efflōresco -rŭi, 3. to blossom, break into bloom, flourish, C.

Efflŭo -xi, 3. to flow out, — *una cum sanguine vita*, C; — *amnis in oceanum*, Pl; (2) of things not fluid, *effluit toga*, Tb; *manibus opus effluit*, Lc, escapes from his hands, *met* of intelligence, to get out, become known, C. T; (3) to pass away, vanish, — *ætas*, C.

Efflŭvium -ii, *n.* a flowing out, — *humoris e corpore*, Pl.

Effŏdio -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig out, excavate, — *ferrum e terrā*, C; — *saxum medio de limite*, Jv, very frequently, — *oculos*, C, to put out the eyes.

Effor, 1. *dep.* to speak out, express, speak, V. L; (2) in logic, to state a proposition, C.

*Effŏro, to bore out, perforate, Co.

*Effractārius -ii, *m.* a burglar, Sc

Effrēnāte, unrestrainedly, without bridle, C.

*Effrēnātio -ōnis, *f* unbridled impetuosity, C.

Effrēnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* effreno), unbridled, unrestrained, — *cupiditas*, — *mens*, C.

Effrēno, 1. to unbridle, free from restraint, P. Aug.

Effrēnus -a um (effrenis, Pl.), unbridled, — *equus*, L; *met.* unrestrained, — *amor*, O.

Effrĭco, 1. to rub out, rub off, Sc.

Effringo -frēgi -fractum, to break open, break off, — *fores*, C; — *januam*, C.

Effŭgio -fūgi -fŭgitum, 3. *neut.* to flee, fly away, escape, get off, — *ex urbe*, P; — *e prœlio*, C; *patriā*, P; — *a quibus*, C; (2) *act.* — *aliquid*, to avoid, fly from, keep out of the way of; — *malam rem*, P; — *impias manus*, C; *res (me) effugit*, C, it escapes me, escapes my observation.

Effŭgium -i, *n.* a flying away, flight, — *prœcludere eunti*, Lc; — *mortis*, C; (2) the means or opportunity of flight, C.

Effulgĕo -lsi, 2. to shine out, glitter, shine upon, *nova lux oculis effulsit*, V; *met.* L. Tc.

Effultus -a -um, resting upon, supported by, — *velleribus*, V.

Effundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour out, pour forth, shed, — *humorem*, Cl; — *lacrimas*, C; (2) of things not fluid, to pour out, pour forth, — *saccos nummorum*, H; — *tela*, V; *equus consulem super caput effudit*, L, threw over his head; (3) — *se*, of a crowd, to pour forth, stream out, *se* — *equitatus noster in agros*, C; in this sense the *pass.* and the *prtcp.* effusus, are very frequent; (4) of land, etc., to produce abundantly, *copiam*, C; — *fruges*, H; (5) of property, to waste, throw away, consume, — *patrimonium*, C; (6) met. — *vocem*, C. V; — *procellam eloquentiæ*, Q; (7) met. — *se*, or *effundi*, to give one's self wholly up to, to devote one's self to unrestrainedly, — *in aliquā libidine*, C; — *in venerem*, L; — *in questus*, Tc; (8) *met.* to spend entirely, consume, — *gratiam*, C; — *vires*, L.

Effūse, far and wide, — *ire*, S; — *vastare*, L; (2) profusely, lavishly, — *donare*, C; (3) unrestrainedly, immoderately, — *exsultare*, C; — *amare*, Pl.

Effūsio -ōnis, *f.* a pouring forth, effusion, — *aquæ*, C; hence, a streaming forth of a multitude, — *hominum ex oppidis*, C; (2) extravagance, prodigality, C; (3) met. — *animi in lætitiā*, C.

Effūsus -a -um (*prtcp.* effundo), wide-spread, — *late mare*, H; *cædes*, L; (2) extravagant, — *in largitione*, C; (3) unrestrained, immoderate, — *licentia*, L.

*Effūtĭcius -a -um, — *verbum*, Vr, made in joke.

Effūtĭo, 4. to blab out, betray in chattering, — *aliquid*, C, to talk nonsense; — *de mundo*, C.

*Effūtŭo -ūi, 3. to squander in debauchery, St.

Ĕgĕlĭdus -a -um, with the chill off, lukewarm, tepid, — *potio*, Cl; — *tepores*, Ct.

Ĕgens -ntis (*prtcp.* egeo), poor, needy, indigent, C; (*opp.* locuples, abundans).

Ĕgēnus -a -um, needy, wanting, in need of, — *omnium*, V. L; — *commeatu*, Tc; *subst. in egeno*, Co, on a poor soil.

Ĕgĕo -ūi, 2. to want, be in need of, be destitute of, be without, be needy, poor, *hoc non convenit .... egere illam*, P, that she should be poor (*opp.* locupletem esse); — *oculis ad cernendum*, C; — *medicinā*, C; — *pudoris*, P; — *auxili*, Ca; — *auctoritate*, C, to have no authority; once, A.Aug. = to do without, endure the want of; (2) to desire, wish for, want, — *tui absentis*, P.

Ēgermĭno, 1. to sprout out, germinate, Co.

Ēgĕro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry, bear, bring, get out, — *prædam ex hostium tectis*, L; — *vomicam*, Pl, to void; — *sanguinem*, Pl, to lose blood; poet. = *efferre*, to carry to the grave, to bury, Pt; met. *aerumnas*, Sc = *edere*.

Ĕgestas -ātis, *f.* want, poverty, indigence, need, [illegible] — *pabuli*, C; met. — *linguæ*, Lc; — *animi*, C; followed by *gen.* of the thing [illegible] — [illegible], S.

Ēgestio -ōnis, *f.* a carrying out, bearing forth, [illegible] — *rerum*, [illegible].

Ēgestus -ūs, *m.* Sc. — *egestio*, q.v.

Ĕgo (ἐγώ), I, often found with the addition met, *egomet*, *mihimet*, *nosmet*, etc., *mepte* = *me*, P; *meme* = *me*, P.Aug; (2) dat. *mihi*, *nobis*, used as *dativi ethici*; *quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quærit?* C; nos, as in all languages, frequently = ego.

Ēgrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to go out, pass out, — *e cubiculo*, C; — *a nobis foras*, T; — *Romā*, C; — *hinc*, P; — *per medias hostium stationes*, L; — *extra munitiones*, Ca; especially to go up, ascend, — *ad summum montis*, S; — *in tumulum*, L; (2) to march out of camp, make an expedition, — *e castris*, Ca; — *ad prœlium*, Ca; — *ex navi*, C; *navi*, Ca; *abs.* Ca, to land, disembark; (3) *met.* to deviate, diverge from, — *a proposito*, C; (II.) *act.* to go out of, pass, leave, — *fines*, Ca; — *munitiones nostras*, Ca; — *urbem*, L; (2) *met.* to exceed, surpass, — *quintum annum*, Q; — *clementiam*, Tc.

Ēgrĕgie, excellently, admirably, singularly, with verbs, — *pingere*, *loqui*, C; with *adj.* — *fortis imperator*, C; used as an expression of admiration, capitally! Pl. St.

Ēgrĕgius -a -um, admirable, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished, — *Lælius in bellicā laude*, C; — *senatus*, L; — *corpus*, H, exceedingly beautiful; (2) in imperial times, used as an epithet of rank, distinguished, honourable, Tc.

Ēgressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a digression, episode in discourse, Q.

Ēgressus -ūs, *m.* a going out, departure, C. Ca; used of the flight or migration of birds, O; (2) a landing from a ship, disembarkation, Ca; (3) in rhetoric, a digression, Q.

*Ēgurgĭto, 1. to shake out, throw out, P.

Ēhem, an exclamation of joyful astonishment and surprise, P. T, ha! hallo!

Ēheu (ēheu, V.), an exclamation of pain and grief, alas! woe! P. T. V.

Ēho, ehŏdum, T, an exclamation of command, hallo there! hallo! also used in anger, P. T.

Ējă (hējă, *eia*), exclamation of joy and surprise, hallo! well then! rendered more emphatic by the addition of *vero*, P. T. C; (2) *eja*, P. H. V; *eja age*, V, of encouragement and exhortation, quick! come up!

Ējăcŭlor, 1. *dep.* to throw out, hurl out, — *aquas*, O.

Ējectāmentum -i, *n.* that which is ejected or thrown up, — *maris*, Tc.

*Ējectĭcius -a -um, — *vulva*, Pl, having miscarried.

Ējectĭo -ōnis, *f.* banishment, exile, C.

Ējecto, 1. to throw, cast, hurl out, *ejecti*, O.

*Ējectus -ūs, *m.* a casting out, ejection, Lc.

Ējĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw out, cast out, drive out, drive away, eject, — *aliquem e senatu*, C; — *de senatu*, L; — *finibus*, S; — *foras*, P; — *in exsilium*, C; — *se ex aliquo loco*, C. Ca, to hasten, depart quickly; (2) — *naves*, Ca; *navem in terram*, Ca, to bring to land; more frequently, to shipwreck, suffer shipwreck, — *naves in litore*, Ca; — *naves in litora*, L; hence, *hor ejectus*, C, a shipwrecked, i.e. miserable, wretched man; (3) met. — *curam ex animo*, P; especially to reject with blame, *Cynicorum tota ratio est ejicienda*, C; hence, to hiss an orator or actor, C.

Ējŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a howling, lamentation, P. C.

Ējŭlātus -ūs, *m.* C = ejulatio, *q.v.*

Ējŭlĭto, 1. to bewail greatly, Vr.

Ējŭlo, 1. *neut.* to bewail, lament, C.

*Ējunc[illegible], 3. to shoot up like a rush, — [illegible], Pl.

Ējuncĭdus -a -um, rushlike, having stems like a rush, Vr.

Ējūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the solemn renouncing or abjuring of anything, [illegible].

Ējūro, 1. (ejĕro, C), to refuse or deny on oath, abjure, — *forum*, — *judicem iniquum sibi*, C, to refuse on oath a court or judge as partial; (2) — *magistratum, imperium*, Tc, to resign, abdicate, with an oath that the duties have been duly performed; hence, to give up, abjure, — *militiam*, P; — *patriam*, Tc; (3) — *bonam copiam*, in mercantile language, to declare one's insolvency on oath.

Ējusmŏdi, ejuscemŏdi, ejusdemmŏdi, *vid.* is, idem.

Ēlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide out of, slide away from, escape, slip away, C; — *e manibus*, L; — *manibus*, O; especially of persons, to escape, get off, — *ex prœlio*, Ca; — *medius Achivis*, V, (2) *met.* C; especially, to get off in a criminal trial, escape punishment, C, to vanish, disappear, pass away, — *ea spes*, P; — *assensio omnis illa*, C.

*Ēlăbōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* elaboration, careful labour, C.

Ēlăbōro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to labour hard, strive, apply one's self, — *ut Plancus sit melior operā tuā*, C; more frequently, — *in aliquā re*, C; very rare is, — *in aliquid*, Q; (II.) *act.* to elaborate, labour carefully and diligently upon, — *aliquid*, C, in rhetoric, *elaboratus*, artificial, elaborate, Q.

Ēlæothĕsĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐλαιοθέσιον), the anointing room in the bath, Vt.

*Ēlāmentābĭlis -e, very lamentable, C.

Ēlanguesco -gŭi, 3. to become weak, be relaxed, become languid, L. Tc.

Ēlăpĭdātus -a -um, cleansed of stones, Pl.

*Ēlargĭor, 4. *dep.* to lavish, give extravagantly, Pr.

*Ēlassesco, 3. to grow weary, become exhausted, Pl.

Ēlāte, loftily, — *loqui*, C; (2) arrogantly, — *se gerere*, N.

Ĕlăte -es, *f.* (ἐλάτη), a kind of pine = abies, Pl.

Ēlātērĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐλατήριον), a drug prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber, Cl.

Ēlātĭo, *f.* a lifting up, raising, — *onerum*, Vt; (2) *met.* transport, passion, C; — *animi*, elevation, magnanimity, C.

*Ēlātro, 1. to bark out, cry out, H.

Ēlātus -a -um (*prtcp* effero), elevated, high, lofty, Co, (2) *met.* of the mind, elevated, exalted, C.

Ēlăvo -lāvi -lōtum (lautum, P), to wash out, wash clean, Cl. P; in *pass.* to get rid of, lose one's property, P.

*Ēlĕcĕbra -æ, *f.* one who wheedles money, a sponger, P.

Ēlecte, choicely, selectly, C.

*Ēlectĭlis -e, chosen, selected, P.

Ēlectĭo -ōnis, *f.* choice, election, C.

Ēlecto, 1. (from elicio), to wheedle, coax, P.

*Ēlecto, 1. (from eligo), to choose, elect, P.

*Ēlector -ōris, *m.* one who chooses, an elector, C.

Ēlector -ŏris, *m.* (ἠλέκτωρ), the brilliant sun, Pl

Ēlectrum -i, *n.* (ἤλεκτρον), amber, O V, (2) an alloy or mixture of metals resembling amber in colour, V; *meton.* articles made of this alloy, M.

Ēlectus -a -um (*prtcp* eligo), chosen, select; — *verba*, C

*Ēlectus -ūs, *m.* O = electio, *q v.*

Ēlĕgans -ntis, in A Aug. writers always in a bad sense, effeminate, luxurious, T; (2) in Aug. authors, choice, neat, tasteful, elegant, applied to persons, C, N; *Lycias — scriptor*, C, to things, — *artes*, C; — *genus jocandi*, C.

Ēlĕganter, tastefully, choicely, neatly, elegantly, — *scribere*, C; — *psallere et saltare*, S

Ēlĕgantĭa -æ, *f.* *fastidiousness, refinement of choice, P; (2) taste, elegance, refinement, — *doctrinæ*, C; — *vitæ*, Tc; — *verborum Latinōrum*, C.

Ĕlĕgi -ōrum, *m.* (ἔλεγοι), elegiac verses, Tb. Pr. H. O.

Ĕlĕgīa -æ, *f.* (ἐλεγεία), an elegy, a poem written in elegiac verse, Q. O.

Ĕlĕgīdĭon -ii, *n. dim.* (ἐλεγείδιον), a little elegy, Pr.

Ĕlĕleus -ei, *m.* (Ἐλελεύς), a surname of Bacchus, O; hence, Ĕlelēides -um, *f.* Bacchantes, O.

Ĕlĕlisphăcos -i, *m.* (ἐλελίσφακος), a kind of sage, Pl.

Ĕlĕmenta -ōrum, *n.* (*sing.* Jv. Pl), the first principles, elements of things, C. Lc; (2) the alphabet, St; (3) the rudiments or elements of any study, — *puerorum*, C, — *loquendi*, C; especially the ten categories of Aristotle, Q; *meton.* elementary schools, Q; (4) *met.* the beginning or foundation of anything, — *prima Romæ*, O.

Ĕlenchus -i, *m.* (ἔλεγχος), a pearl pendant, worn as an earring, Jv Pl, (2) an index, St.

Ĕlĕphantĭăsis -is, *f.* (ἐλεφαντίασις), the disease elephantiasis, Pl.

Ĕlĕphantĭnus -a -um, made of ivory, Pl.

Ĕlĕphās -ntis, *m* elephantus -i, *m* (ἐλέφας), an elephant; from the thickness of the elephant's hide, *elephanti corio circumtentus*, P = stupid, dull of apprehension; (2) *meton.* ivory, V; elephantiasis, Lc.

Ēleusin -īnis, *f.* (Ἐλευσίν), an ancient city in Attica, well known for the worship of Ceres; hence, *mater Eleusina*, V; *mater Eleusinia*, O, Ceres.

Ĕleuthĕrĭa -æ, *f.* (ἐλευθερία), freedom, P.

Ĕleuthĕrĭus -i, *m.* (Ἐλευθέριος), the Liberator, a surname of Jupiter; hence, Eleutheria -orum, *n.* the festival of Jupiter Liberator, P.

Ēlĕvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* in rhetoric, disparaging by means of ironical praise, Q.

Ēlĕvo, 1. to lift up, raise, elevate, — *contabulationem*, Ca; (2) *met.* to alleviate, assuage, — *ægritudinem*, C; (3) to lessen in estimation, disparage, make light of, — *causas suspicionum*, C; — *res gestas*, L.

Ēlĭcĭo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to allure, entice out, coax, wheedle out, elicit, — *hostem ex paludibus silvisque*, Ca; — *aliquem ad subeunda pericula*, C; — *ignem lapidum conflictu*, C; (2) to invoke the presence of a god or departed spirit, C O; (3) met. — *voces pectore ab imo*, Lc, — *sonos*, C, — *arcana*, L.

Ēlĭcĭus -ii, *m.* a surname of Jupiter, L. O.

Ēlīdo -si -sum, 3. to strike, thrust, drive out, — *oculos*, P; — *aurigam e curru*, C; — *partum*, Cl, to produce abortion; — *literas*, P.Aug, to elide, — *vina prelis*, Pt, to press out; met — *vocem*, — *magnas sententias*, Q, to utter as if with difficulty; (2) to dash to pieces, shatter, — *naves*, Ca; — *tuum caput*, P.

Ēlĭgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose, select, elect, — *uvam ad edendum*, Vr; — *quem velis*, C.

Ēlīmĭno, 1. to carry over the threshold, remove out of the house, — *dicta foras*, H.

Ēlīmo, 1. to file off, smooth, polish, O; to finish with care and nicety, C.

*Ēlingo, 3. to lick off, lick out, Pl.

Ēlinguis -e, tongueless, speechless, C. L; (2) ineloquent, C.

*Ēlĭquesco, 3. to become fluid through pressure, Vr.

Ēlĭquo, 1. to strain, make clear, — *vinum a fæcibus*, Co, met. — *aliquid plorabile*, to recite without energy or effect, Pr.

Ēlis -ĭdis, *f.* (Ἦλις), a territory of Western Peloponnesus, in which the celebrated Olympic games were solemnized; hence, Ēlēus -a -um, Elean,

Olympic; — *amnis*, O, the Alpheus; — *campus*, V, Olympia; Ēlēi -ōrum, *m.* Pl; Ēlīi -ōrum, *m.* C, the Eleans; *fem. adj.* Ēlēis -ĭdis, *f.* V; Ēlĭas -ădis, *f.* V, Elean, Olympic.

Ēlīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a forcing out, — *lacrimæ*, Sc.

Ĕlissa -æ, *f.* (Ἔλισσα), a name of Dido, V; hence, Ĕlissæus -a -um, P.Aug, Carthaginian.

Ēlix -ĭcis, *m.* a deep furrow, to withdraw moisture from the roots of plants, Co.

Ēlixus -a -um, sodden, boiled, Vr. H; (2) wet through, thoroughly moistened, M.

Ellipsis -is, *f.* (ἔλλειψις), in rhetoric, an ellipsis, Q.

Ellum, ellam, *vid.* en.

Ellychnĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐλλύχνιον), a lamp-wick, Pl. Vt.

Ēlŏco, 1. to let, let on hire, — *fundum*, C.

Ēlŏcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* the mode of expression of a speaker, C. = Greek φράσις, elocution.

Ēlŏgĭum -ii, *n.* a short maxim, apophthegm, — *Solonis*, C; (2) an inscription on a gravestone, epitaph, C; (3) a clause in a will, C; and hence, any short judicial formula.

Ēlŏquens -ntis (*prtcp.* eloquor), eloquent, especially having a dignified and impressive delivery, C.

Ēlŏquenter, eloquently, Pl.

Ēlŏquentĭa -æ, *f.* the art of impressive speaking, eloquence, C.

Ēlŏquĭum -ii, *n.* V. H; *poet.* = eloquentia, *q.v.*

Ēlŏquor -lŏcūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak out, say out, express, — *id quod sentit*, C; — *argumentum hujus tragœdiæ*, P; (2) to speak eloquently, rhetorically.

Ēlŭācrus -a -um, adapted for washing or cleansing, A.Aug.

Ēlūcĕo -uxi, 2. to beam forth, shine out, glitter, C; met. *scintilla ingenii — in puero*, C.

*Ēluctābĭlis -e, that may be struggled out of, Sc.

Ēluctor, 1. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to struggle out, press forth, — *omnis aqua*, V; (II.) *act.* to overcome by struggling, — *tot et tam validas manus*, L.

Ēlūcŭbro, 1. (elucubror, 1. *dep.* C), to labour at any thing by lamplight; — *orationem*, C.

Ēlūdo -si -sum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to wash out, wash over, *litus, quā fluctus eluderet*, C; (II.) *act.* — *aliquid aliquem*, to win from at play; — *anulum te*, P; (2) of gladiators, to parry or elude the stroke of the adversary; (3) to cheat, deceive, delude, make of no avail, C; — *certum hominem*, P; (4) to mock, jeer, banter, — *aliquem*, C.

Ēlūgĕo -uxi, 2. to mourn for any one during the prescribed period; met. — *patriam*, C.

Ēlumbis -e, weak in the loins; *met.* weak, powerless, Tc.

Ēlŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to wash out, wash clean, rinse, cleanse, C; — *patinas*, P; — *os*, Cl; — *atramentum*, Pl; (2) to clear, make free from, Co; and in *pass.* to get rid of property, be ruined, P; met. — *crimen*, O; — *scelus*, V; — *vita*, Q.

Ēlutrĭo, 1. to wash out, Pl; (2) to pour out of one vessel into another in order to clarify, Pl.

Ēlūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* eluo), washed out, *i.e.* weak, insipid, H.

Ēlŭvĭes -ēi, *f.* (eluvĭo -ōnis, *f.* C), a washing away, discharge of impurities, Pl; (2) inundation, flood, C; (3) a cleft or ravine worn by an inundation, A.Aug.

*Ēluxŭrĭor, 1. *dep.* to grow luxuriantly, Co.

Ēlysĭum -ii, *n.* (Ἠλύσιον), Elysium, the abode of the blessed, V; hence, *adj.* Ēlysĭus -a -um, — *campi*, V; — *puella*, M, Proserpina; *subst.* Elysii -orum, *m.* M, the Elysian fields.

*Ēmăcĕrātus -a -um, emaciated, exhausted, Sc.

Ēmăcesco -cŭi, 3. to become lean, emaciated, Cl.

Ēmăcĭo, 1. to make lean, make thin, consume, Co.

Ēmăcĭtas -ātis, *f.* desire of buying, love of bargaining, Co. Pl.

Ēmacresco -crŭi, 3. to become lean, thin, Cl.

Ēmăcŭlo, 1. to cleanse from spots, Pl.

Ēmancĭpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the emancipation of a son from the *patria potestas*, Q.

Ēmancĭpo, 1. to release or emancipate a son from the *patria potestas*, L; (2) to transfer one's property in or power over any thing to another; — *filium alicui in adoptionem*, C; — *prædia paterna*, Q; (3) to make over, give up, transfer, C; *mulier, tibi me emancupo, tuus sum*, P.

Ēmanco, 1. to maim, mutilate, Sc.

Ēmănĕo -nsi -nsum, 2. to remain outside, P.Aug.

Ēmāno, to flow out, Lc. Co; (2) *met.* to arise, spring, emanate from, *ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis*, C; (3) to spread abroad, extend, P.Aug; and especially of facts, to become public, to be generally known, C.

Ēmarcesco -cŭi, 3. to fade away; hence, to vanish, disappear, — *auctoritas*, Pl.

Emarcus -i, *m.* a kind of vine of no great excellence, Co.

*Ēmargĭno, 1. to take off the edges, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Ēmăthĭa -æ, *f.* (Ἠμαθία), a district of Macedonia, Pl; hence, *poet.* Macedonia, V; and especially Pharsalia, V; hence, *adj.* Emăthĭus -a -um, Emathian; *poet.* Macedonian; — *dux*, O, Alexander; — *tecta*, P.Aug, Alexandrian; — *acies, clades*, P.Aug, Pharsalian; Ēmăthis -ĭdis, *f.* Macedonian, O; Thessalian, P.Aug.

Ēmātūresco -rŭi, 3. to become quite ripe, Pl; (2)* to become mild, be softened, — *ira*, O.

Ēmax -ācis, desirous of buying, fond of bargaining, C.

Embamma -ătis, *n.* (ἔμβαμμα), sauce, seasoning, Co.

Emblēma -ătis, *n.* (ἔμβλημα), inlaid or mosaic work, Vt; (2) raised or relief patterns on domestic utensils, C.

Embŏlĭārĭa -æ, *f.* an actress who recited in the intervals of a representation, Pl.

Embŏlĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐμβόλιον), a dramatic interlude, C.

Embŏlus -i, *m.* (ἔμβολος), a piston and sucker in machines for raising water, Vt.

Ēmĕdullātus -a -um, destitute of marrow, Pl.

Ēmendābĭlis -e, susceptible of emendation, L.

Ēmendāte, rightly, correctly, free from mistakes, C.

Ēmendātĭo -ōnis, *f.* improvement, emendation, amendment, C.

Ēmendātor -ōris, *m.* one who corrects, improves, C.

Ēmendātrix -īcis, *f.* C. = emendator, *q.v.*

Ēmendātus -a -um (*prtcp.* emendo), free from mistakes, faultless, perfect, — *mores*, C; — *vir*, H.

Ēmendĭco, 1. to beg out of, to get by begging, St.

Ēmendo, 1. to free from errors, emend, correct, improve, — *consuetudinem vitiosam*, C; — *res Italias legibus*, H; very frequently of the correction of a speech or writing, C; in medicine, — *tussim*, Pl, to heal.

Ēmentĭor -ītus, 4. *dep.* to devise falsely, counterfeit, falsify, — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquem*, P, to personate.

Ēmercor, 1. *dep.* to buy, purchase, Tc.

Ēmĕrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. (also, emereor -ĭtus, 2. *dep.*), to earn, gain by working, deserve, P.Q;

(2) — *aliquem*, Tb. O, to deserve well of any person, place them under obligation; (3) in military language, to serve one's time out, complete the term of service, C; hence, emeritus -i, *m.* Tc. St, an old soldier, a veteran.

Ēmergo -rsi -rsum, 3. (I.) *act.* to cause to emerge, generally found in connection with *se*, P. Aug; *prtcp. emersus e flumine*, C; — *e palude*, L; — *paludibus*, Tc; *met.* to rise out of, emerge from, *facile ex illis sese emersurum malis*, T; (II.) *neut.* to emerge from, come forth, arise, — *e flumine, e vadis, ab infimā arā*, C; — *e patrio regno*, C, to escape from; met. — *ex miserrimis naturæ tuæ sordibus*, C; *vixdum ex mendicitate*, C; *ex obnoxiā pace*, L; — *ad summas opes*, Lc.

Ēmĕrĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* emereo), having done good service, old; — *equus*, O; — *aratrum*, O; *subst. vid.* emereo.

Ēmersus -ūs, *m.* an emerging, a coming forth, Pl. Co.

Ēmĕtĭca -æ, *f.* (ἐμετική), an emetic, C.

Ēmētĭor -mensus, 4. to measure out, — *spatium oculis*, V; hence, (2) to measure over a space in travelling, pass over, traverse, V. L; (3) to measure out, to distribute, C. H.

*Ēmĕto, 3. to reap, mow, H.

Ēmĭco -cŭi -cātum, 1. to spring out, leap forth, appear quickly, *e nostro corpore sanguis* —, Lc; — *scintillæ inter fumum*, Q; — *saxa tormento*, L.

Ēmĭgro, 1. to remove from a place, wander forth, migrate, emigrate, — *ex illā domo*, C.

*Ēmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a threatening warning, P.

Ēmĭnens -ntis (*prtcp.* emineo), prominent, projecting, lofty, — *promontoria*, Ca; — *oculi*, C; (2) *met.* distinguished, eminent, Q.

Ēmĭnentĭa -æ, *f.* protuberance, prominence, C; hence, in painting, the prominent portion or strong lights of a picture, C.

Ēmĭnĕo -ŭi, 2. to project, stand out, — *ex terrā*, C; — *ab ramis*, C; — *ponto*, O; — *per costas*, L; — *in mare*, Ca; (2) of the lights of a picture, to stand out, C; (3) met. *quod quo studiosius absconditur, eo magis eminet*, C, appears, becomes visible; (4) *met.* to be distinguished, remarkable, eminent, C; — *in aliquā re*, Q.

*Ēmĭnor, 1. *dep.* to declare with threats, threaten openly, P.

Ēmĭnŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat projecting, Vr.

Ēmĭnus (*opp.* cominus), at a distance, apart; a military term applied to a contest carried on with missiles, — *pugnare*, Ca; (2) at a distance, from afar, Ca.

Ēmīror, 1. *dep.* to wonder at exceedingly, be astonished at, H.

Ēmissārĭum -ii, *n.* an outlet, drain, — *lacus*, C.

Ēmissārĭus -ii, *m.* a person sent out to gain intelligence, an emissary, a spy, C; (2) a young shoot or sucker, Pl.

Ēmissĭtĭus -a -um, sent out to gain intelligence, — *oculi*, P, spying.

Ēmissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sending forth, emission, C.

*Ēmissus -ūs, *m.* Lc. = emissio, *q.v.*

*Ēmītesco, 3. to become quite mild, Co.

Ēmitto -misi -missum, 3. to send forth, send out, let go, emit, — *aliquem e carcere*, C, to release; — *de carcere*, C; — *aliquem sub jugum*, L; — *pila*, Cs, to cast, throw; — *aquam ex lacu*, L, to drain off; — *sanguinem*, Co, to let blood; — *vocem*, Lc, to utter; especially *manu* — *aliquem*, to emancipate, liberate, P. T.

Ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. to buy, purchase, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, P; — *de aliquo*, P; — *male, magno*, C, to buy dear; — *bene, parvo*, C, to buy cheap; — *in libras*, Pl, by the pound; (2) met. — *judices, judicium*, C; — *aliquem beneficiis*, P; — *voluptatem dolore*, H.

*Ēmŏdĕror, 1. *dep.* to moderate, — *dolorem verbis*, O.

Ēmŏdŭlor, 1. *dep.* to sing, modulate, — *Musam per undenos pedes*, O.

Ēmŏlĭmentum = emolumentum, *q.v.*

Ēmōlĭor, 4. *dep.* to bring out, eject, — *nauseam pituitæ per nares*, Co; to accomplish, complete, P.

Ēmollĭo -ii -ītum, 4. to soften, L. Pl; met. — *colores*, Pl; (2) *met.* to make mild, soften, — *mores*, O; to make effeminate; — *exercitum*, L.

Ēmŏlo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to grind, consume by grinding, Pr.

Ēmŏlŭmentum -i, *n.* a strong effort, pains, difficulty, Cs; (2) more frequently, the result of effort; gain, advantage, emolument, C.

*Ēmŏnĕo, 2. to warn, admonish, C.

Ēmŏrĭor -mortuus, 3. and 4. *dep.* to die, die out, die utterly, C; of things, — *membrum*, Cl; — *arbor*, Vt; (2) met. — *laus*, C; — *vis*, Cl.

*Ēmortŭālis -e, belonging or relating to death, — *dies*, P. (*opp.* natalis).

Ēmŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move out, move away, remove, — *multitudinem e foro*, L; — *aliquos senatu*, L; — *muros*, V, to shake, make insecure.

Empĕdŏcles -is, *m.* (Ἐμπεδοκλῆς), a natural philosopher of Agrigentum; hence, *subst.* Empedoclea -ōrum, *n.* C, the doctrines of Empedocles.

Emphăsis -is, *f.* (ἔμφασις), emphasis, Q.

Empīrĭcus -i, *m.* an unscientific physician, empiric, C; empīrica -orum, *n.* Pl, the writings of empirics; empīrice -es, *f.* (ἐμπειρική), empirical medicine, Pl.

Emplastrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* budding, grafting, inoculation, Co.

Emplastro, 1. to bud, graft, inoculate, Co.

Emplastrum -i, *n.* (ἔμπλαστρον), a plaster, Co; (2) a small piece of bark, tied round the bud, inserted as a graft, Co.

Emplecton -i, *n.* (ἔμπλεκτον), a kind of masonry, which consisted of an outside coating of carved stone, filled with rubble, Vt.

Empŏrētĭcus -a -um (ἐμπορητικός), relating to trade, — *charta*, Pl, paper for packing.

Empŏrĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐμπόριον), a place of trade or traffic, mart, emporium, C.

Empŏrus -i, *m.* (ἔμπορος), a merchant, P.

Emptīcius -a -um, bought, purchased, Vr.

Emptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a buying, purchasing, C.

Emptīto, 1. to buy up, to buy, Co. Tc.

Emptor -ōris, *m.* a buyer, purchaser, C.

*Emptŭrĭens -ntis, fond of buying, bargain-loving, Vr.

Ēmūgĭo, 4. to bellow out, roar out, Q.

Ēmulgĕo -lsi -lsum, 2. to milk out, Co; (2) *met.* to exhaust, — *paludem*, Ct.

*Ēmunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a blowing of the nose, Q.

Ēmundo, 1. to clean out, cleanse thoroughly, — *bubilia*, Co.

Ēmungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to blow, wipe the nose, P; *Æsopus naris emunctæ senex*, Ph, acute, sharp-sighted; (2) *met.* to cheat, defraud, swindle, — *aliquem*, P.

Ēmūnĭo -ii -ītum, 4. to fortify, strengthen, make safe, — *locum, murum*, L; (2) to furnish, make ready, Tc.

*Ēmusco, 1. to cleanse from moss, Co.

*Ēmūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a change, alteration, Q.

Ēmūto, 1. to change, alter, Q.

Ĕmys -ydis, *f.* (ἐμύς), a kind of fresh water tortoise, Pl.

Ēn! an interjection of surprise or emphasis, lo! behold! see! *en ego vester Ascanius*, V; *en quatuor aras*, V; (2) used to draw attention to a question, P. V; *en quid agis?* Pr; more frequently used in an interrogative exclamation, *en unquam aspiciam te?* P; (3) also used to strengthen an imperative, *en me dato*, P.

Ēnarrābĭlis -e, that can be narrated or told, V. Q.

Ēnarrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* narration, exposition, Q.

Ēnarro, 1. to tell, narrate, expound, explain, interpret, T. C.

Ēnascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to grow out of, spring forth, arise from, Vr. L.

Ēnăto, 1. to swim from, escape by swimming, H; (2) *met.* to extricate one's self from a difficulty, C.

*Ēnăvātus -a -um, performed, finished, Tc.

Ēnăvĭgo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to sail away from, — *Rhodum*, St; *met.* C; (II.) *act.* to sail over, sail through, — *undam*, H.

Encarpa -ōrum, *n.* (ἔγκαρπα), in architecture, a carved festoon of fruit, Vt.

Encaustĭcus -a -um (ἐγκαυστικός), relating to encaustic painting, — *picturæ*, Pl; *subst.* encaustĭca -æ, *f.* (ἐγκαυστική), encaustic painting, Pl.

Encaustus -a -um (ἔγκαυστος), burned in, encaustic, — *genus pingendi*, Pl.

Enclĭma -ătis, *n.* (ἔγκλιμα), the elevation of the pole, the inclination of the equator to the horizon, Vt.

Encyclĭos -on (ἐγκύκλιος), Cyclic, — *disciplina*, Vt, the course of education through which every Greek youth passed.

Encytus -i, *m.* (ἔγχυτος), a kind of cake or biscuit, A.Aug.

Endo or indu, A.Aug. = in, *q.v.* Also for words beginning with endo, indu, see words beginning with in, im.

Endrŏmis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐνδρομίς), a coarse woollen cloak, in which persons who had been heated with gymnastic exercises wrapped themselves, M. Jv.

Ēnĕco -cŭi -cātum, 1. (enĭco -āvi, P), to kill, slay utterly, P; — *cicer*, Pl, to destroy during growth; (2) to exhaust entirely, tire out, C; *bos est enectus arando*, H; (3) to plague, tease, torment to death, — *me amando*, P; — *aliquem odio*, P.

Ēnervis -e, nerveless, powerless, weak, — *homo*, Sc; — *compositio*, Q.

Ēnervo, 1. to render weak, powerless, effeminate, to enervate, C.

Engĭbăta -um, *n.* glass figures made to move up and down in a vessel of water, and used as philosophical toys, Vt.

Engŏnăsi (ἐν γόνασι), a constellation so called = Nixus, *q.v.*, C.

Engŏnăton -i, *n.* a kind of sun-dial, Vt.

Enhæmon -i, *n.* (ἔναιμον, *sc.* φάρμακον), styptic, a drug used for stanching blood, Pl.

Enhydrĭs -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐνυδρίς), a water-snake, Pl.

Ēnĭco, P. = eneco, *q.v.*

Ĕnim (usually placed after the first or second word in a sentence, begins a clause only P. T), is used to strengthen a previous assertion, truly, indeed, certainly, C. P; (2) *enimvero* (in one word, and often commencing a sentence), certainly, of a truth, verily, C; used to establish a previous assertion, for, C, *quid enim?* a common exclamation of surprise, what! can there be any objection? (4) to explain a previous assertion, for instance, namely, C.

Ĕnimvēro, *vid.* enim.

Ēnĭtĕo -ŭi, 2. to shine out, shine forth, to glitter, V; met. — *virtus in bello*, C.

Ēnĭtesco -tŭi, 3. to gleam, shine forth, Q; *met.* H. Q.

Ēnĭtor -nīsus or -nixus, 3. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to work one's way up, strive up, ascend, L; — *in editiora*, Tc; (2) to strive, struggle, make an effort, — *in aliquā re*, C; — *ad dicendum*, C; (II.) *act.* to produce with an effort, bear, be delivered of a child, L. Q. Tc; (2) to climb up, ascend, — *Alpes*, Tc.

Ēnixe, eagerly, strenuously, C.

Ēnixus -a -um (*prtcp.* enitor), strenuous, eager, zealous, L.

Ēnixus -ūs, *m.* a bearing of children, a birth, Pl.

Enna, etc. = Henna, etc., *q.v.*

Ennĕăcrūnos -on (ἐννεάκρουνος), having nine fountains, Pl; an epithet of the spring Callirrhoe.

Ennĕăpharmăcus -a -um (ἐννεαφάρμακος), composed of nine drugs, Cl.

Ennius, the most celebrated of the ante-Augustan poets, was a native of Calabria, being born in the neighbourhood of Brundusium, B.C. 439. His early life was passed in military service, and it was not till his 38th year that he became acquainted, in Sardinia, with M. Porcius Cato, and by him was brought to Rome. In that city he became the friend and companion of the great and learned, and is said to have earned a frugal maintenance by teaching the patrician youth. He is believed to have attained the age of about 70 years. His numerous works, which are no longer extant, were regarded by his countrymen with the greatest admiration; and from the tolerably numerous fragments which we possess, he must be allowed the credit of having given both strength and refinement to the language. To enumerate the titles of all his poems would be a long and unprofitable task; the chief is, "Annalium" libb. xviii., a history of Rome in hexameter verse. He was also the author of many admired tragedies, which seem to have been chiefly translations or adaptations from the Greek; hence, *adj.* Ennĭānus -a -um, Sc.

Ennŏsĭgæus -i, *m.* (Ἐννοσίγαιος), the Earth-shaker, surname of Neptune, Jv.

Ēno, 1. to swim out, away, escape by swimming, C; *act.* — *has valles*, P.Aug.

Ēnōdāte, clearly, plainly, C.

Ēnōdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an untying, explanation, exposition, C.

Ēnōdis -e, without knots, V; (2) *met.* of discourse, clear, plain, Pl.

Ēnōdo, 1. to unknot, take out the knots, Co; (2) *met.* of discourse, to make clear, explain, expound, C.

Ēnormis -e, irregular, unusual, anomalous, Q; (2) very large, immense, enormous, Tc.

Ēnormĭtas -ātis, *f.* irregularity, Q; (2) enormous size, Sc.

Ēnormĭter, irregularly, excessively, Sc. Pl.

Ēnōtesco -tŭi, 3. to become known, be made public, Sc. Tc.

Ēnŏto, 1. to note down, mark, distinguish by a mark, Pl. Q.

*Ens, entis, *n.* a thing, entity, Q.

Ensĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little sword, P.

Ensĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, sword-bearing, O.

Ensis -is, *m.* a sword (used chiefly by poets), C. Lc. V; (2) *meton.* war, P.Aug; royal power, P.Aug.

Entĕrŏcēle -ēs, *f.* (ἐντεροκήλη), a rupture, hernia, M. Pl.

Entĕrŏcēlĭcus -i, *m.* one who suffers from rupture or hernia, Pl.

*Enthĕătus -a -um, inspired of God, M.

Enthĕus -a -um (ἔνθεος), inspired of God, M; (2) inspiring, — *mater*, M, Cybele.

Enthȳmēma -ătis, *n.* (ἐνθύμημα), an augmentation, Q; (2) an enthymem, a syllogism in which one of the three terms is unexpressed, C.

Ēnūbo -psi -ptum, 3. to marry out of one's condition, L.

Ēnūclĕātē, clearly, plainly, concisely, C (*opp.* ornate).

Ēnūclĕātus -a -um (*prtcp.* enucleo), genuine, incorrupt, — *suffragia*, C (*opp.* eblandita), (2) of discourse, clear, plain, unadorned, — *genus dicendi*, C.

Ēnūclĕo, 1. to take out the kernel, P.Aug; (2) to explain, make clear, expound, C.

Ēnŭmĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a counting up, enumeration, C; (2) in rhetoric, recapitulation, C.

Ēnŭmĕro, 1. to reckon, count up, enumerate, — *peculium*, P, to rate, tax, — *pretium*, C, to compute, pay; (2) to count up, enumerate in discourse, recapitulate, — *prœlia*, N; — *triumphos*, O.

Ēnuntĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* declaration, enunciation, C.

Ēnuntĭātīvus -a -um, enunciative, declaratory, Sc.

Ēnuntĭātrix -īcis, *f.* a declarer, announcer, — *ars*, Q.

Ēnuntĭātum -i, *n.* C = enunciatio, *q.v.*

Ēnuntĭo, 1. to tell, divulge, disclose, — *consilia*, C; (2) to declare, announce, express in words, C.

Ēnuptĭo -ōnis, *f.* marriage out of one's own condition, L.

Ēnūtrĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to nourish, rear, bring up, — *puerum*, O.

Ĕnȳo -ūs, *f.* (Ἐνυώ), the goddess of war, Bellona, P.Aug; (2) *meton.* war, *m.*

Ĕo īvi (ĭi) ĭtum, 4. to go, — *domum*, P; — *ad forum*, P; — *subsidio suis*, Ca; — *novas vias*, Pt, to make a journey in unknown lands; — *pedibus*, P, to go a-foot, L, to go by land; — *maximis itineribus*, L, to make forced marches; — *in malam rem*, T, to go to the devil; — *cubitum*, C, to go to bed; — *equis*, L, to ride, — *puppibus*, O, to make a voyage; *istuc ibam*, T, *ad illud*, T, I was thinking of that; — *ad arma*, C, to fly to arms, prepare for war; — *in sententiam*, C, to support a motion, — *in alia omnia*, C, to oppose a motion, vote in the negative, — *in hostem*, *ad hostem*, Ca, to attack; — *in corpus*, Q, to become corporeal; — *in pœnas*, O, to punish; — *in scelus*, O, to commit a fault; — *in eandem pedes*, Q, to use the same verse, — *infitias*, T, to deny, (2) used of things, *clamor it ad æthera*, V, *pugna it ad pedes*, L, they fight afoot, (3) = *venire*, *unde is?* T, whence comest thou? to go, to happen, *incipit res melius ire*, C, the affair begins to go better, to go, or be bought at a certain price, Pl.

Ĕo, thither, to that place, — *pervenire*, C; (2) so far, to such a pitch, *eo consuetudinis adducta res est*, L; (3) on that account, *non eo dico, quo*, &c., C; (4) with comparatives as a strengthening particle, *eo magis*, the more, so much the more; (5) *eo loci*, at that very place, C.

Ĕōdem, to the same place, just so far, C, (2) — *loci*, C, in the same place.

Eopse, P = eo ipso.

Ēōs (occurs only in *nom.*), *f.* (ἠώς), the red of the morning, *Aurora*, O; *meton.* the East, P.Aug; hence, *adj.*, Ēōus -a -um, belonging to the morning, V; (2) belonging to the East, eastern, V. O. H; *subst.* Ēōus -i, *m.* the morning star, V; a dweller in the East, O.

Ĕpăphaerĕsis -is, *f.* (ἐπαφαίρεσις), a repeated removal, — *barba*, M.

*Ēpastus -a -um, eaten up, O.

*Ĕphēbātus -i, *m.* one who has attained the period of youth, Vr.

Ĕphēbēum -i, *n.* (ἐφηβεῖον), a chamber in the gymnasium, where the youth practised their exercises, Vt.

Ĕphēbus -i, *m.* (ἔφηβος), a youth, from his 16th to his 20th year, C.

Ĕphēlis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐφηλίς), freckles, Cl.

Ĕphēmĕris -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐφημερίς), a journal, diary, C.

*Ĕphippiātus -a -um, provided with a pad-saddle, Ca.

Ĕphippium -i, *n.* (ἐφίππιον), a pad, or soft saddle, C, prov. *optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus*, H, each envies the other's condition.

Ĕphŏrus -i, *m.* (ἔφορος), the ephor, or Spartan chief magistrate, C.

Ĕphȳra -æ, *f.* (Ephyre -es; *poet.* Ἐφύρα), the ancient name of Corinth, O; hence, Ĕphyreius -a -um, Corinthian, V; also, Ĕphyræus -a -um, P.Aug.

Ĕpĭbăta -æ, *m.* (ἐπιβάτης), a marine, Vt.

Ĕpĭcēdĭon -i, *n.* (ἐπικήδειον), a dirge, P.Aug.

Ĕpĭchīrēma -ătis, *n.* (ἐπιχείρημα), a kind of syllogism, Q.

Ĕpĭchȳsis -is, *f.* (ἐπίχυσις), a jug, or vessel, out of which wine is poured, P.

Ĕpĭcōpus -a -um (ἐπίκωπος), provided with oars, C.

Ĕpĭcrŏcus -a -um, thin, fine, delicate, P, hence, epicrocum -i, *n.* (ἐπίκροκον), a very fine, semi-transparent garment worn by women, Vr.

Ĕpĭcus -a -um (ἐπικός), epic, — *poeta*, C; — *poema*, C.

Ĕpĭdipnis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐπιδειπνίς), the last course at dinner, dessert, M.

Ĕpĭdrŏmus -i, *m.* (ἐπίδρομος), a rope running round the mouth of a net, by which it might be opened and closed, Pl.

Ĕpĭglossis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐπιγλωσσίς), the epiglottis, or valve of the windpipe, Pl.

Ĕpĭgramma -ătis, *n.* (ἐπίγραμμα), an inscription on the base of a statue, C, on a votive offering, N; an epitaph, P.Aug; (2) an epigram, C.

Ĕpĭgrammătĭon -ii, *n.* (ἐπιγραμμάτιον), a little epigram, Vr.

Ĕpĭgri -ōrum, *m.* wooden pins or nails, Sc.

Ĕpĭlĭcus -i, *m.* a kind of hawk, Pl.

Ĕpĭlŏgus -i, *m.* (ἐπίλογος), a conclusion, peroration, epilogue, C.

Ĕpĭnīcĭa -ōrum, *n.* (ἐπινίκια), songs of victory and triumph, St.

Ĕpĭnyctis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐπινυκτίς), a pustule which appears during the night, Pl; (2) a kind of sore on the eyelid, Pl.

Ĕpĭphōnēma -ătis, *n.* (ἐπιφώνημα), an exclamation, Q.

Ĕpĭphŏra -æ, *f.* (ἐπιφορά), a diffusion of humours, flux, Cl.

Ĕpĭrhēdĭum -ii, *n.* the strap by which a horse was fastened to a vehicle, trace, Jv.

Ĕpĭscēnĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐπισκήνιον), the episcenium, or part of the theatre above the stage, Vt.

Ĕpistŏla -æ, *f.* (ἐπιστολή), a written communication, letter, epistle, C; *Narcissus ab epistolis*, St, the secretary.

Ĕpistŏlāris -e, relating to a letter, epistolary, M.

Ĕpistŏlĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐπιστόλιον), a little letter, note, Ct.

Ĕpistŏmĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐπιστόμιον), a tap, cock, spout, Vt.

Ĕpistȳlĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐπιστύλιον), the architrave, which rests upon the pillars, Vt.

Ĕpĭtăphĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐπιτάφιον), a funeral oration, C.

Ĕpĭthălămĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐπιθαλάμιον), an epithalamium, or marriage song, Q.

Ĕpĭthēca -æ, *f.* (ἐπιθήκη), an addition, increase, P.

Ĕpĭthĕton -i, *n.* (ἐπίθετον), an adjective, epithet, Q.

Ĕpĭtŏma -æ, *f.* (epitome -es, ἐπιτομή), an abridgment, epitome, C.

Ĕpĭtoxis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐπιτοξίς), the groove in a catapult, in which the cord lay, Vt.

Ĕpĭtrăpĕzios -on, *m.* (ἐπιτραπέζιος), placed upon a table, P.Aug.

Ĕpĭtyrum -i, *n.* (ἐπίτυρον), a dish made of preserved olives, Co. P.

Ĕpĭzȳgis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἐπιζυγίς), a peg in the cavity of the balista, intended to keep the cord in its place, Vt.

Ĕpŏdes -um, *m.* a kind of salt-water fish, O.

Ĕpŏdus -i, (ἐπῳδός), a kind of Lyric poem, composed of alternate longer and shorter verses, an epode, Q.

Ĕpŏna -æ, *f.* the protecting goddess of horses, asses, etc. Jv.

Ĕpops -ŏpis, *m.* (ἔποψ), the hoopoe, O. V.

Ĕpos, *n. indcl.* (ἔπος), an epic poem, epos, H.

Ĕpōto -āvi -pōtum, 1. to drink up, drink out, C; *poet.* to suck up, swallow, absorb, O.

Ĕpŭlæ -ārum, *f. vid.* epulum.

Ĕpŭlāris -e, relating or belonging to a banquet, C.

Ĕpŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a feasting, revelling, Co.

Ĕpŭlo -ōnis, *m.* one who takes part in a banquet, a reveller, feaster, P.Aug; (2) *Triumviri* (and subsequently) *Septemviri epulones*, C, a college of priests who had charge of the sacrificial feasts.

Ĕpŭlor, 1. *dep.* to give a banquet, to feast, eat, C.

Ĕpŭlum -i, *n.* epulæ -ārum, *f.* rich food, dainties (in this sense only in the *pl.*), C; (2) a banquet, feast, entertainment, C; the *sing.* is generally used of sacrificial or other public or solemn feasts.

Ĕqua -æ, *f.* a mare, Vr. C.

Ĕquārĭus -a um, relating or belonging to horses, P.Aug; *subst.* equaria -æ, *f.* Vr, a stud.

Ĕques -ĭtis, *m.* a horseman, rider, H. L; (2) especially a horse-soldier, Ca, (*opp.* pedes); and used collectively, cavalry, L; (3) *equites*, the knights, a distinct order in the Roman commonwealth, for which *eques* is used collectively, St.

Ĕquester -stris -stre, relating to horsemen and horsemanship, equestrian, — *statuæ*, C; (2) relating to horse soldiers and cavalry, — *prœlium*, Ca; — *pugna*, C; (3) relating to the knights, — *ordo*, C; *subst.* equestria -ĭum, *n.* the knights' seat in the theatre, Sc.

Ĕquĭdem (usually found in connexion with the first person), indeed, truly, C; certainly, of course (often followed by *sed*, *verum*), C; (3) for my part, as far as I am concerned, C. Ca.

Ĕquĭfĕrus -a -um, a wild horse. Pl.

Ĕquīle -is, *n.* a stable, Vr. St.

*Ĕquĭmentum -i, *n.* the fee for covering a mare, Vr.

Ĕquīnus -a -um, relating to horses, equine, C. Co.

*Ĕquĭo, 4. said of a mare, to desire the horse, Pl.

Ĕquirĭa -ōrum, *n.* horse-races in honour of Mars, which took place at Rome, in the Campus Martius, every 27th of February and 14th of March, Vr. O.

Ĕquĭsētum -i, *n.* the plant horsetail, Pl.

Ĕquĭso -ōnis, *m.* a groom, stable-boy, Vr; *equisones nautici*, Vr, men who towed a boat up a stream.

*Ĕquĭtābĭlis -e, — *planities*, P.Aug, passable for horsemen.

*Ĕquĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* riding, equitation, Pl.

Ĕquĭtātus -ūs, *m.* riding, Pl; (2) cavalry, Ca. (*opp.* peditatus).

Ĕquĭtĭum -ii, *n.* a stud, breeding establishment for horses, Co.

Ĕquĭto, 1. to ride on horseback, — *in equuleis*, C.

Ĕquŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little mare, filly, Vr.

Ĕquŭlĕus -i, *m. dim.* a young horse, colt, C; (2) an instrument of torture, of which the exact shape and operation is unknown.

Ĕquŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a colt, pony, C.

Ĕquus -i, *m.* a horse, C; *equis virisque*, L, with horse and man, *i.e.* with all means and power; (2) meton. — *bipes*, V, a sea-horse; — *fluviatilis*, Pl, a river horse, hippopotamus; — *ligneus*, (*a*) a ship, P; (*b*) the Trojan horse, V; the battering-ram was also sometimes called *equus*.

*Ērādīcĭtus, from the root, root and all, thoroughly.

Ērādīco, 1. to tear up with the root, to eradicate, V; met. — *aliquem*, P, to ruin, destroy.

Ērādo -si -sum, 3. to scratch out, scrape off, scrape away, Vr; — *genas*, Pl, to shave; met. — *elementa cupidinis pravi*, H.

Ĕrănus -i, *m.* (ἔρανος), a collection of gifts, collection for the poor, Pl.

Ĕrătō, *indcl. f.* (Ἐρατώ), the muse of Lyric poetry, O; and *meton.* a muse, V.

Ercisco, erctum = herciscо, herctum, *q.v.*

Ĕrĕbus -i, *m.* (ἔρεβος), the god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox, C; (2) the lower world, V; *adj.* Ĕrĕbēus -a -um, O.

Ĕrechtheus -ei, *m.* (Ἐρεχθεύς), a mythical king of Athens, father of Oreithyia and Procris; hence, *adj.* Erechthēus -a -um, *m.* Athenian, O; Erecthīdæ -arum, *m.* the Athenians, O; Erechthis -ĭdis, *f.* Oreithyia, O; Procris, C.

Ērectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a setting up, erection, Vt.

Ērectus -a -um (*pricp.* erigo), set up, upright, erect, — *homo*, C; — *incessus*, Tc; (2) *met.* lofty, elevated, — *animus*, C; (3) attentive, intent, — *judices*, C; (4) courageous, brave, C.

Ērēmĭgo, 1. to sail or voyage through.

Ērēpo -psi -ptum, 3. (I) *neut.* to creep out, crawl forth, P. Vr, to ascend, climb up, St; (II.) *act.* to creep through, — *totum agrum*, Jv; to climb, — *montes*, H.

Ēreptio -ōnis, *f.* a taking by force, C.

Ērepto, 1. to creep out, Sc.

Ēreptor -ōris, *m.* one who takes away by force, a robber, — *bonorum*, C.

Ēres -is, *m.* a hedgehog, P.

Erga (*prep.* with *acc.*), towards, very rarely used in the sense of direction in space, P; (2) — *aliquem*, more frequently used of inclination towards a person, — *se benevolum*, P; *non sine divinâ bonitate — homines*, C; used sometimes for *contra* and *adversus*, of hostile inclination towards, P.

Ergastŭlārĭus -i, *n.* the overseer of an ergastulum, Co.

Ergastŭlum -i, *n.* a house of correction for slaves, C.

Ergăta -æ, *f.* (ἐργάτης), a windlass or capstan for raising heavy weights, Vt.

Ergō, on account of (sometimes with a preceding *gen.*), *virtutis* —, C; *ejus legis* —, C; (2) more frequently *abs.* consequently, therefore, C; pleonastic, — *igitur*, P; *itaque* —, T. L; (3) in a strictly logical sense, therefore, C; (4) in interrogations, then, *quid ergo?* P, why then? what then? (5) in a parenthesis (conf. *igitur*), I say, as I was saying, C.

Ĕrīcæus -a -um, — *mel*, Pl, relating or belonging to heath, heathery.

Ĕrīce -ēs, *f.* (ἐρείκη), heath, ling, Pl.

Erichthŏnĭus -i, *m.* (Ἐριχθόνιος), a mythical king of Athens; hence, *Erichthonius populus*, Pt, Athenian; (2) a mythical king of Troy; hence, *Erichthoniæ arces*, V, Trojan.

Ērĭcĭus -ii, *m.* a hedgehog, Vr; (2) a means of

military barricade, consisting of a beam thickly studded with iron spikes, Ca.

Ērĭgĕron -ontis, *m.* (ἠριγέρων), groundsel, Pl.

Ērĭgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to set up, place upright, lift up, erect, — *caput*, Lc; — *arborem*, C, — *scalas ad mœnia*, L, — *se*, C. Ca, to raise one's self up, stand erect; — *turres*, Ca, to build, erect; (2) met. — *aures*, C, to prick up the ears; — *animos ad audiendum*, C; especially to raise up from despondency, inspire with courage, — *animum jam demissum et oppressum*, C; — *rempublicam*, C. L; — *se in spem*, L.

Ērĭgŏne -ēs, *f.* (Ἠριγόνη), the daughter of Icarus, transformed into the constellation Virgo, V, hence, *Erigonēius Canis*, O, the dog of Icarus, Mæra, also changed into a constellation.

Ērĭnācĕus -i, *m.* a hedgehog, Pl.

Ērinnys -ȳos, *f.* (Ἐρινύς), one of the Furies; *pl.* Erinnyes, Pt. O, the Furies, *meton* applied to Helen, — *Trojæ patriæ*, V; (2) *met.* madness, rage, fury, V; — *civilis*, P.Aug, civil war.

Ērĭŏphŏrus -i, *m.* (ἐριοφόρος), a kind of bulb, Pl.

Erĭpio -ŭi -eptum, 3. to snatch away, tear out, pluck out, take away, — *hirundines ex nido*, P, — *ensem vagina*, V; — *aliquem e manibus hostium*, Ca, to rescue; — *filium a morte*, C, — *classem Cæsari*, Ca; — *se*, to tear one's self away from, tear one's self loose; — *se ex manibus militum*, Ca; — *se ab illā miseriā*, C; (2) poet. and P Aug, *eripi*, to be snatched away by death, (3) met. — *orationem alicui ex ore*, P; — *fugam*, V, to take to flight.

Ērisma -æ, *f.* (ἔρεισμα), a buttress, prop, Vt.

Ērithăce -es, *f.* (ἐριθάκη), bee-bread, the food of bees, Pl. Vr.

Ērithăles -is, *n.* (ἐριθαλές), the lesser houseleek, Pl.

•Ērīvo, 1. to drain off, carry off in drains, Pl

Ernŭum -i, *n.* a cake baked in an earthen vessel, A.Aug.

Ērōdo -rōsi -rōsum, 3. to gnaw away, gnaw into, eat into, corrode, — *vites*, C.

Ērŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* payment, expenditure, — *pecuniæ*, C.

Ērŏgĭto, 1. to ascertain by inquiry, to inquire, P.

Ērŏgo, 1. to pay from the public treasury, C; and hence, generally to pay, expend, C.

Ērōsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a gnawing away, corrosion, Pl.

Errābundus -a -um, wandering, vagabond, — *vestigia bovis*, V; — *odor*, Lc.

•Errantĭa -æ, *f.* a wandering, A Aug.

Errātĭcus -a -um, wandering, vagabond, erratic, applied in botany to plants which sow themselves and appear to grow promiscuously, Pl. Vt.

Errātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, straying, C. P. T.

Errātum -i, *n.* a fault, error, C.

Errātus -ūs, *m.* O. = erratio, *q.v.*

Erro, 1. *neut.* to wander, stray, rove, err, *quum vagus et exsul erraret*, C; of inanimate objects, — *stellæ*, C; — *capilli*, Pt; met. *ne — cogatur oratio*, C; *errans sententia*, C; (2) to wander from the right path, lose one's way, err, C. V, more frequently, *met.* to be mistaken, to be in error, be wrong; with *adv.* — *longe*, T; *procul*, S; *vehementer*, C; — *valde*, C; — *de nostris verbis*, T; — *in aliquā re*, Q; *in alteram partem*, Q; — *quid*, T. P; — *hoc*, T; (II.) *act* only in *prtcp.* erratus, traversed, wandered through, — *terræ*, O; — *litora*, V.

Erro -ōnis, *m.* a wanderer, rover, vagabond, Tb. O. H; especially used of slaves, H.

•Errōnĕus -a -um, wandering, roving, Co.

Error -ōris, *m.* a wandering about (= erratio), — *civium*, C, *met.* uncertainty, wavering, — *itinerum*, L; — *veri*, Tc; (2) a wandering from the right way, a going wrong, P; (3) *met.* a deviation from truth, mistake, deception, error, *rapimur in errorem*, C; — *eripere alicui*, C; sometimes, but rarely, used for moral error, O.

Ērŭbesco -bŭi, 3. to grow red, blush, be ashamed, — *propter clamorem tuum*, P, — *in aliquā re*, C; — *aliquā re*, L; — *fratres*, Pt; *prtcp* erubescendus -a -um, shameful, for which one ought to blush, H.

Ērūca -æ, *f.* a caterpillar, Co; (2) a kind of cabbage, Co; *brassica eruca*, Linn.

Ēructo, 1. to belch forth, throw up, vomit, C; met. — *cædem*, C, (2) to cast out, emit, eject; — *aquam*, Vr; — *arenam*, V.

Ērūdĕro, 1. to clear from rubbish, Vr.

Ērŭdĭo -īvi (ii) -ītum, 4. to instruct, teach, educate, — *aliquem*, C, — *aliquem artibus*, C; — *in jure civili*, C; — *aliquem leges belli*, P.Aug.

Ērŭdīte, learnedly, C.

Ērŭdītĭo -ōnis, *f.* teaching, instruction, C; (2) knowledge, learning, erudition, C.

Ērŭdītŭlus -i, *m.* *dim.* erudite in love, Ct.

Ērŭdītus -a -um (*prtcp.* erudio), learned, instructed, polished, erudite, — *homo non literis sed rebus gestis*, C, — *animus*, C; — *oratio*, C.

•Ērūgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *cutis*, Pl, a freeing from wrinkles, smoothing.

Ērūgo, 1. to unwrinkle, smooth from wrinkles, Pl.

Erumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (I.) *act.* to break out, break forth, Lc. Ca; *met.* C. T; (II.) *neut.* to break forth, burst out, rush out, — *e castris*, Ca, — *portis*, S; — *a portā*, L; — *per hostes*, L; — *ad Catilinam*, S; (2) of the growth of plants, to spring forth, shoot forth, — *folium e latere*, Pl, (3) *met.* *quum illa conjuratio ex tenebris erupisset*, C, — *vox*, C; — *iracundia*, Ci.

Ērunco, 1. to weed, free from weeds, Co.

Ērŭo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3 to dig out, tear out, pluck up, C; — *aurum terrā*, O; — *spinum radicibus*, V; (2) to destroy utterly, raze, — *urbem totam a sedibus*, V; (3) met. — *memoriam*, C, — *veritatem*, Q; — *regnum*, V; *civitatem*, Tc, to upturn, destroy.

Ēruptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bursting or breaking forth, Pl; especially (2) an onslaught, attack, sally, Ca; (3) in medicine, a breaking out, eruption, Pl.

Ervĭlĭa -æ, *f.* a kind of vetch or pulse, Vr.

Ervum -i, *n.* the vetch, V. Co.

Ĕrycīna -æ, *f.* Venus, so called from her temple on Mount Eryx, in Sicily, H. O.

Ērynge -ēs, *f.* (Ēryngĭon -ii, *n.* ἠρύγγη), a kind of thistle, Pl.

Ĕrȳsĭmum -i, *n.* an unknown kind of grain, Pl.

Ĕrȳsĭpĕlas -ătis, *n* (ἐρυσίπελας), a kind of cutaneous eruption, erysipelas, Cl.

Ĕrythīnus -a -um (ἐρυθῖνος), a kind of red barbel or mullet, Pl.

Ĕrythræus -a -um (ἐρυθραῖος), reddish, Co. Pl.

Ĕrythrănum -i, *n.* (ἐρυθρανον), a kind of ivy with red berries, Pl.

Ĕrythras -æ, *m.* (Ἐρυθρᾶς), a mythical king of southern Asia; hence, Ĕrythræus -a -um, — *mare*, the Red Sea, Pl.

Ĕrythrŏcŏmos -on (ἐρυθρόκομος), red-haired, Pl.

Ĕrythrŏdănus -i, *m.* (ἐρυθρόδανος), madder, Pl.

Ĕrythros -on (ἐρυθρός), red, Pl.

Esca -æ, *f.* food, victuals, both of men and animals, C; (2) bait, P. C.

Escārius -a -um, relating or belonging to food, Vr; *abs. escaria*, Jv, eating utensils, (2) relating or belonging to bait, P.

Escendo -di -sum, 3. *neut.* to climb out of, to climb up, ascend, C; — *ad summum*, P; — *in cælum*, P; especially to land from a ship; (II.) *act.* to ascend, Tc, — *vehiculum*, Sc.

Eschăra -æ, *f.* (ἐσχάρα), the base or pedestal of a military engine, Vt.

Escit, escunt = erit, erunt, *vid.* sum.

Escŭlentus -a -um, relating to eating, edible, esculent, C.

Esĭto, 1. to eat, to be wont to eat, P.

Esquĭlĭæ -ārum, *f.* the most considerable of the seven hills on which Rome was built, C; hence, *adj.* Esquilius -a -um, O; Esquĭlīnus -a -um, Vr; and *abs.* Esquilina -æ, *f.* the Esquiline gate; Esquilarius -a -um, L.

Essĕda -æ, *f.* Sc. = essĕdum, *q.v.*

Essĕdārĭus -ii, *m.* one who fought from a war-chariot, Ca; a gladiator, St.

Essĕdum -i, *n.* a war-chariot used among the Gauls and Britons, and afterwards adopted by the Romans in their public games and for private use, C.

Essentĭa -æ, *f.* the essence of any thing, Q.

*Estrix -īcis, *f.* a female glutton, P.

*Ēsŭrĭālis -e, relating to hunger, hungry, P.

Ēsŭrĭes -ei, *f.* hunger, C.

*Ēsŭrīgo -ĭnis, *f.* hunger, Vr.

Ēsŭrĭo, 4. to be hungry, desire food, C; *met.* to desire eagerly, long for, O.

Ēsŭrĭo -ōnis, *m.* a hungry fellow, P.

Ēsŭrītĭo -ōnis, *f.* hunger, desire of food, Ct.

Ēsŭrītor -ōris, *m.* M. = esurio, *q.v.*

Ēsus -ūs, *m.* eating, Vr.

Et, and; is the conjunction which most frequently connects single words and sentences. It sometimes appears to add to the second of the words or clauses thus connected, and may be translated, and indeed, and moreover. It follows *æque, par, idem, alius,* etc. Its use may also be remarked in introducing the second member or minor premiss of a syllogism; (2) *et . . . et,* both . . . and, in which signification it is sometimes very frequently repeated. In the same sense but less frequently are found *et . . . tum, tum . . . et.*

Ĕtĕnim (introduces something corroborative or demonstrative of what has been already said), for and indeed, and truly, C.

Ĕtēsĭăcus -a -um (ἐτησιακός), relating to the Etesian winds, Pl.

Ĕtēsĭæ -ārum, *f.* (ἐτησίαι), winds said to blow for forty days every year about the dog-days, Etesian winds, C; *adj.* Etesius -a -um, Lc.

Ēthĭcē -ēs, *f.* (ἠθική), moral philosophy, ethics, Q.

Ēthŏlŏgĭa -æ, *f.* (ἠθολογία), the delineation of character, imitation of personal peculiarities, Q.

Ēthŏlŏgus -i, *m.* (ἠθολόγος), one who mimics in sport the peculiarities of others, C.

Ēthos, *n.* (ἦθος), the delineation of character, Vr.

Ĕtĭam, also, likewise, *non solum* (*modo*) . . . . *sed* (*verum*) *etiam,* C, not only . . . but also; *tum etiam,* T, then also; (2) besides, also, too, as well, *addam et illud etiam,* that too, that also; used of duration of time, *non —, nondum —,* not yet; *dic — clarius,* once more; *— atque —,* again and again; used in reproach, *— rides?* do you laugh still? are you laughing? *etiam taces?* T, hold your tongue; (3) yes, *numquid vis? etiam,* P; (4) even, especially after negative sentences, *civitas improba antea non erat, — erat inimica improborum,* C.

Ĕtĭamnum (and in C Ca, etiamnunc), yet, still, till now, *nihil — dicere,* C, to say nothing further, sometimes used = *etiamtunc,* up to that time, till then, Vr. (2) used P.Aug. = *etiam,* also, besides, Pl. Cl.

Ĕtĭamsi, even if, although, P. C.

Ĕtĭamtunc, etiamtum, till that time, till then (usually found in connection with the imperfect tense), C.

Etrūrĭa -æ, *f.* a country in central Italy; hence, *adj.* Etruscus -a -um, C. V.

Etsi, although, though, yet, but, C.

Ĕtўmŏlŏgĭa -æ, *f.* (ἐτυμολογία), etymology, C.

Ĕtўmŏlŏgĭcē -ēs *f.* (ἐτυμολογική), etymology, Vr.

Ĕtўmon -i, *n.* (ἔτυμον), the derivation of a word, Vr.

Eu (εὖ) good, well done! an exclamation of joy and approval, P.

Eubœa -æ, *f.* (Εὔβοια), an island in the Ægean Sea; hence, *adj.* Eubŏĭcus -a -um, Pt. — *urbs,* O, Cumæ, a colony from Eubœa; Eubœus -a -um, P.Aug; Eubŏis -ĭdis, *f.* P.Aug.

Eucharisticon -i, *n.* (εὐχαριστικόν), a poetical tribute of thanks, P.Aug.

Euge (εὖγε), exclamation of joy, astonishment, and approval, well done! bravo, P. T; sometimes with an ironical shade of meaning, P.

Eugĕnēus -a -um (εὐγενής), of noble origin, noble, Vr. Co.

Eugepæ (probably contracted from euge papæ), emphatic form of euge, *q.v.*, P.

Eumĕnĭdes -um, *f.* (Εὐμενίδες), the Furies, Eumenides, C.

*Eunūcho, 1. to make into a eunuch, castrate, Vr.

Eunūchus -i, *m.* (εὐνοῦχος), a eunuch, C.

Eupătŏrĭa -æ, *f.* (εὐπατορία), agrimony, Pl.

Euplŏcămus -a -um (εὐπλόκαμος), having beautiful locks, A.Aug.

Eurīnus -a -um (εὔρινος), — *ventus,* Co, an east wind.

Eurīpĭce -es, *f.* (εὐριπική), a kind of rush, Pl.

Eurīpus -i, *m.* (Εὔριπος), the strait between Eubœa and the main land, C; (2) an artificial canal or watercourse, C; and especially the ditch or moat constructed round the interior of the Circus Maximus.

Eurŏnŏtus -i, *m.* (εὐρόνοτος), a south-east wind, Co. Vt.

Eurōus -a -um, eastern, V.

Eurus -i, *m.* (εὖρος), a south-east wind, Co. V; an east wind, O; and *meton.* the East, P.Aug; (2) *poet.* wind in general, V.

Eurўpўlus -i, *m.* (Εὐρύπυλος), a son of Hercules and king of Cos; hence, *adj.* Eurўpўlis -ĭdis, *f.* Pt, Coan.

Eurythmĭa -æ, *f.* (εὐρυθμία), harmony and proportion of parts in architecture, Vt.

Euschēme (εὐσχήμως), handsomely, gracefully, becomingly, P.

Eustўlos -on (εὔστυλος), literally, well-pillared, applied to a series of columns which were distant from one another exactly 2¼ diameters, that being considered the most elegant proportion, Vt.

Euterpe -ēs, *f.* (Εὐτέρπη), the muse of music and harmony, H.

Euthygrammum -i, *n.* (εὐθυγραμμον), an architect's rule, Vt.

Eutrŏpius, a Roman historian, of whom we know so little, that no good authority can be produced even for the prænomen Flavius, usually added to his name. According to some critics, he was an Italian; according to others, a Greek, some suppose him to have been a Christian, others, with better reason, pronounce him a Pagan. From his own works we know that he was a secretary under Constantine the Great, and that he survived till the reign of Valens, to whom he dedicated his book. This consists of a compendium of Roman history, from the foundation of the city up to his own times, comprised in ten books. The historian appears to have been desirous of ascertaining the truth from the best sources of information within his reach, and the results of his investigation are expressed in a pure and simple Latin style. On this account the work of Eutropius has for many centuries been much used as a school book.

Euxīnus -a -um (Εὔξεινος), an epithet of the Black Sea, — *mare,* O; — *aquæ,* O.

Ēvăcŭo, 1. to empty, evacuate, — *alvum,* Pl.

Ēvādo -si -sum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to go out, go forth, — *ex balneis,* C; — *oppido,* S; — *per præruptum*

saxum in capitolium, L; (2) to escape, get off, — *ex judicio*, C, — *e manibus hostium*, L, (3) *met* to turn out, issue, become, *quos judicabat non posse oratores* —, C; (II) *act.* to pass over, leave behind, — *viam*, V; — *tot urbes*, V, (2) to escape, evade, — *angustias*, L, — *necem*, Ph.

*Evăgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wandering, — *stellarum*, Pl.

Evăgor, 1. *dep* to wander, stray away, wander to a distance, Co. L, applied by Q to digressions in an oration, in H once found *act.* — *ordinem*, to overstep, transgress.

Evălesco -lŭi, 3 to grow strong, become strong, Q, Pl; (2) to be strong for any purpose, avail for, be able to, V, Q; especially of a word or expression, to be prevalent, Tc.

Evallo, 1. to throw out, cast out, Vr.

Evallo, 3. to cast out the chaff from the fan, to winnow, Pl.

Evan (Εὐάν), a surname of Bacchus, O, hence, Evans -ntis, calling upon Evan, an epithet of the Bacchantes, Ct.

Evander -dri, *m.* (Εὔανδρος), an Arcadian prince, who, prior to the Trojan war, is said to have led a colony into Italy, L. V; hence, *adj* Evandrius -a -um, — *regna*, P.Aug, Roman, — *collis*, — *mons*, P.Aug, Mount Palatinus

Evānesco -nŭi, 3. to vanish, disappear, pass away, — *vinum vetustate*, C, to lose its flavour; met — *spes*, C, — *rumor*, *fama*, L.

Evānĭdus -a -um, vanishing, passing away, O, — *oleæ*, Co, without flavour.

Evanno, 3 to winnow, Vr.

Evans -ntis, *vid.* Evan

Evăpŏrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* exhalation, evaporation, Sc.

Evasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste utterly, L.

Evax, an exclamation of joy, hurrah!

Evectus -ūs, *m.* the export of merchandise, Vr.

Evĕho -xi -ctum, 3 to carry out, bear out, — *omnia ex fanis*, C, — *merces*, Vr, to export, (2) *evehi*, to ride out, journey out, be conveyed away, L. Tc, (3) met. *e Piræo eloquentia evecta est*, C, *spe vana evectus*, L, transported by vain hope.

Evello -velli -vulsum, 3 to tear out, pluck out, — *linguam*, C, — *ferrum*, Ca; (2) *met.* to destroy utterly, annihilate, *consules ex memoria evellendi*, C.

Evĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4 to come out, come forth, H. Co, more frequently, (2) to turn out, to happen, *maxime id in rebus publicis evenit*, C, — *alicui*, to happen, occur to any one; *damna evenerunt maxima misero mihi*, C; *si quid sibi eveniret*, St, if anything should happen to him, *i e* if he should die; (3) to turn out as a result, to issue, *ut ea res mihi bene atque feliciter eveniret*, C.

Eventĭlo, 1. — *frumenta*, Co, to winnow.

Eventum -i, *n.* that which has happened, an occurrence, event, C; (2) the issue, consequence of an action (in C usually *pl*).

Eventus -ūs, *m.* an occurrence, event, fate, fortune, C, — *navium suarum*, Cs; (2) consequences, issue, result, *eventus est alicujus exitus negotii*, C, *Bonus Eventus*, Happy Issue, was personified as a deity of the Roman husbandmen, V.

Everbĕro, 1. to whip out, beat out, V; — *os oculosque hostis*, Q.

*Evergānĕus -a -um, — *trabes*, Vt, well-jointed, firmly-compacted.

*Evergo, 3. to send out, send forth, L.

Everrĭcŭlum -i, *n* a fishing-net, drag-net, Vr.

Everro -verri -versum, 3 to sweep out, — *solum stabuli*, Vr, (2) *met.* to plunder, ravage, P. C.

Eversĭo -ōnis, *f.* an overturning, C; (2) a total destruction, — *templorum*, Q; met — *rerum publicarum*, C.

Eversor -ōris, *m.* an overturner, destroyer, — *Carthaginis*, Q; — *civitatis*, C.

Everto -ti -sum, 3 to turn out, thrust out, T; more frequently, (2) to overturn anything from its former position, throw down, — *navem*, C; — *arborem*, V; hence, of a city, to demolish, raze to the ground, — *Carthaginem*, C; (3) to expel or eject from property, — *pupillum fortunis patriis*, C, (4) *met.* to overthrow, destroy, — *funditus civitates*, C, — *constitutam philosophiam*, C.

Evestīgātus -a -um, tracked out, investigated, O.

Evias -ădis, *f.* a Bacchante, H.

Evĭdens -ntis, visible, clear, plain, evident, C; — *demonstratio*, Pl.

Evĭdenter, visibly, evidently, L. Q.

Evidentĭa -æ, *f.* distinctness of language and expression, C.

Evĭgĭlo, 1. *neut.* to watch, be awake, Pl, met. *in quo evigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ?* C; (II.) act. — *noctem*, to watch through, pass in watching, Tb; (2) *met.* to elaborate carefully, — *libros*, O.

Evīlesco -lŭi, 3 to become vile, worthless, contemptible, St.

Evincĭo -nxi -nctum, 4. to bind, bind round, — *diademate caput Tiridatis* —, Tc.

Evinco -vīci -victum, 3. to conquer entirely, utterly subdue, — *aliquem lacrimis*, V; — *dolore*, V; — *precibus*, O, — *donis*, Tc, to bribe; (2) to conquer by effort, obtain, get, L; (3) * = *convinco*, to demonstrate triumphantly, H.

*Evīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a castrating, Pl.

Evīrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* eviro), castrated, effeminate, *evirątior spadone*, M.

*Evīresco, 3 to become pale, lose freshness, Vr.

Eviro, 1. to castrate, Ct.

Eviscĕro, 1. to take out the bowels, eviscerate, tear in pieces, C. V.

Evītābĭlis -e, that can be avoided, O.

Evītātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, shunning, Q.

Evīto, 1. to avoid, shun, C.

Evito, 1. to deprive of life, A.Aug.

Evĭus -ii, *m.* (Εὔιος), a surname of Bacchus, C.

Evŏcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a calling out, evocation, Pl, (2) the summoning of a debtor; (3) a sudden calling out or levying of troops, C.

*Evŏcātor -ōris, *m.* one who invites or calls out to military service, C.

Evŏcātus -a -um (*prtcp* evoco), *evocati*, veterans who having served their time, again volunteered for active service, C.

Evŏco, 1. to call out, — *aliquem huc foras*, P; — *nostros ad pugnam*, Cs; met — *materiam ad extremas partes fricatione*, Cl; (2) to adjure a deity to come out of a besieged city, to evoke, L; (3) to invite, call upon any one to take military service, C. Ca; (4) met. — *misericordiam*, C; — *viam*, Sc; — *risum*, Sc.

Evŏë, a cry of rejoicing used at the festival of Bacchus, P. H.

*Evŏlĭto, to be wont to fly out, Co.

Evŏlo, 1. to fly out, fly away, — *ex quercu*, C; (2) to come forth quickly, escape, — *ex corporum vinculis*, C; met. — *ex vestra severitate*, C, — *ex pœna*, C.

*Evŏlūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* the unrolling, and hence, reading of a book, C.

Evolvo -vi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll out, unroll, unfold, evolve, — *volumen epistolarum*, C; *evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus*, V; (2) to unroll, and thence, to read a book, — *librum*, C; — *versus*, O; (3) to unroll, *i.e.* to spin a thread, ap-

plied to the Parcæ, O; (4) *met.* to set forth, unfold, tell in order, — *naturam rerum omnium*, C; — *totam deliberationem*, C.

Ēvŏmo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to spit out, vomit forth, C; met. — *pecuniam devoratam*, C; *Nilus in Ægyptium mare se evomit*, Pl.

Ēvulgo, 1. to publish, make known, divulge, L. Tc.

*Ēvulsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pulling out, plucking out, — *dentis*, C.

Ex, *prep.* with *abl.* (e, before some consonants, ἐκ, ἐξ), denotes motion from or out of any thing; (I.) in space, out, out of, from, *exire ex urbe*, *e vitâ*, C; *milites ex eo loco deducere*, C; *delabi ex equo*, L; thus it follows verbs of taking, perceiving, questioning, and the like, e.g. *sumere, percipere, accipere, auferre, colligere, quærere, percunctari, discere, intelligere*, etc. Hence the phrase, *ex personâ alicujus*, under the mask; *i.e.* in the character of any one; *ex suâ personâ*, in one's own name, for one's self, C; (2) to denote the direction from which anything occurs, *ex equo colloqui*, Ca; *qui nihil ex occulto agendum putant*, C; *ex itinere*, C, on the journey, on the way; *laborare ex pedibus*, C, to suffer in the feet; (II.) in time, since, *ex eo tempore*, C; especially *ex quo*, L, from which time, since; (2) on, at, *hunc judicem ex Kal. Jun. non habebimus*, C; (3) after, immediately upon, *Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam*, C; *aliud ex alio*, C. T, one after another; *diem ex die*, C, day after day; by P.Aug. writers, *ex* was also used as in English, *ex consule*, P.Aug, exconsul; (III.) miscellaneous uses, to denote the origin of any person or thing, from, out of, of, *quidam ex Arcadiâ hospes*, N; *virgines ex sacerdotio Vestæ*, T, of the priesthood of Vesta; applied to etymological derivation, *urbem, quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari*, C; (2) to denote the whole out of which any part is taken, *unus ex meis intimis*, C; *e numero*, C, of the number; hence, *Q. Vettius Vettianus e Marsis*, C, a Marsian; and in place of the genitive, to denote that to which anything belongs, *puppes ex barbaris navibus*, Ca; (3) to denote the material of which any thing is made or compounded, *pocula ex auro*, C; *potiones ex absinthio*, Cl; denotes the source from which anything is paid, *largiri ex alieno*, L; *vivere ex rapto*, O; denotes that with which any thing is mixed, *farina tritici ex aceto cocta*, Pl; also a change of colour, *pallidus e viridi*, Pl, light green; (4) to denote the cause or occasion of anything, from, on account of, by reason of, *ex eâdem causâ*, C; *ex vino vacillantes*, Q; *Demetrius ex doctrinâ clarus*, C; (5) to denote a change from one condition or occupation to another, *ex oratore arator factus*, C; (6) according to, in accordance with, *ex edicto*, C; *ex decreto*, C; *ex fœdere*, L; *ex re et ex tempore*, C, according to time and circumstance, C; *ex meâ, tuâ re*, C, for my, thy advantage; *e republicâ*, C, for the benefit of the republic; *ex usu esse*, T. C, to be useful; *ex animo*, C, heartily, earnestly; *ex sententiâ*, C, according to desire; *e ratione libertatis; e nostrâ dignitate*, C, in regard to, with respect to. In composition the *x* remains before the vowels and *c, p, q, s, t*; before *f*, it is changed into *f* (*effringo*), and disappears entirely before the other consonants. To this rule there are, however, some exceptions. It may be remarked also that when *ex* is compounded with words beginning with *s*, the *s* has a tendency to disappear.

Exăcerbo, 1. to irritate, provoke, exasperate, embitter, — *animum*, L.

Exăcesco -ăcŭi, 3. to become sour, Co.

Exactio -ōnis, *f.* a driving out, expulsion, — *regum*, C; (2) a demanding, exacting, exaction, — *operis*, Co; and especially of debts, C; (3) tax, tribute, — *capitum*, C, poll-tax.

Exactor -ōris, *m.* one who drives out, expels, — *regum*, L; (2) one who demands or exacts, — *operis*, Co, an overseer; (3) collector of tax or tribute, Ca.

Exactus -a -um (*prtcp.* exigo), accurate, precise, exact, L.

*Exactus -ūs, *m.* — *mercis*, Q, a sale.

Exăcŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, make very sharp, — *furcas*, V; met. — *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *morbos*, Co, to aggravate; (2) to excite, stir up, inflame, — *aliquem*, C; — *aliquem irâ*, N.

*Exăcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sharpening to a point, Pl.

Exadversum *or* exadversus, *adv.* opposite, P.T; used by C as a *prep.* with *acc.*

*Exædĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a building up; applied *met.* to an oration, C.

Exædĭfĭco, 1. to build, build up, erect completely, — *Capitolium*, C; — *domos et villas*, S; *met.* — *opus*, C, to finish; (2)* to turn out of the house, P.

Exæquātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making level, a level surface, Vt; (2) *met.* a making equal, equality, L.

Exæquo, 1. to level, make even with, Vt; (2) *met.* to place on a level, make equal, — *se cum inferioribus*, C; — *facta dictis*, S, to relate with scrupulous accuracy; (3) to become equal with, to equal, C.

Exæstŭo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to boil up, well up, — *mare*, L; — *unda ima verticibus*, V; (2) to boil in consequence of heat, be very hot, St; met. *mens exæstuat irâ*, V; (II.) *act. hos igitur tellus omnes exæstuat æstus*, Lc.

Exaggĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a heaping up, elevation; *met.* C; exaggeration, P.Aug.

Exaggĕro, 1. to raise by a dam, dam up, heap up, — *terram*, Pl; *met.* to increase, — *rem familiarem*, C; (2) to lift up, elevate, heighten, magnify, exaggerate, — *orationem*, C; — *immanitatem parricidii vi orationis*, Q.

*Exăgĭtātor -ōris, *m.* one who blames, reproaches, C.

Exăgĭto, 1. to drive any thing from its position, disturb, stir up, O. Co; (2) to harass, disquiet, disturb, persecute, *exagitati istius injuriis*, C; — *bello*, Ca; (3) to scold, blame, reproach violently, censure, criticise, C; (4) to excite, irritate, — *plebem*, S; — *meum mærorem*, C.

Exăgōga -æ, *f.* (ἐξαγωγή), the exportation of merchandise, P.

Exalbesco -bŭi, 3. to grow white, become pale with fright, C.

Exalbĭdus -a -um, whitish, Pl.

Exalburnātus -a -um, deprived of the alburnum, — *robur*, Pl.

Exalto, 1. to raise up, exalt, Sc; (2) to hollow out, make deep, Co.

*Exălūmĭnātus -a -um, of the colour of alum, Pl.

Exāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a swarm, swarm of bees, C; (2) applied to other animals, — *locustarum*, L; *muscarum*, Pl; — *piscium*, Pl; — *juvenum*, H; (3) the tongue of a balance, V; (4) an investigation, Pr. O.

Exāmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* equipoise, equilibrium, Vt.

Exāmĭno, 1. *neut.* to swarm, form a swarm, Co; (II.) *act.* to weigh, C. Ca; *neut.* — *alicui*, Vt, to be in equilibrium with; met. *act.* to consider, weigh, examine, C.

*Examplexor, 1. *dep.* to embrace, C.

Ex-ămussim, according to the square or rule, exactly, accurately, P.

Exanclo, 1. to exhaust, empty, — *vinum poculo*, P; (2) *met.* to bear to the end, suffer, endure, — *labores*, C.

Exănĭmālis -e, lifeless, dead, P; *act.* deadly, P.

Exănĭmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a depriving of breath, suffocation, Pl; (2) fright, terror, C.

Exănĭmis -e (exanimus -a -um, V; usually found in the *pl.*), lifeless, dead, V. L; (2) lifeless, senseless with terror, V.

Exănĭmo, 1. to deprive of life, render lifeless, slay, Lc. H; *pass.* exanimari, C, to be deprived of life, to die; *prtcp.* exanimatus -a -um, Ca. L, lifeless, dead; (2) exanimari, to be exhausted, deprived of strength; *milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati*, Ca; (2) *met.* to stun or render senseless

with fright, — me miseram metu, T; — me hæ voces Milonis, C.

Exantlo = exanclo, q.v.

Exaptus -a -um, fastened, attached, Pl.

Exardesco -arsi -arsum, 3. to take fire, kindle, burn up, C; (2) met. to be violently excited, be inflamed, — iracundiā ac stomacho, C; — ad spem, C; — in iras, V; of inanimate objects, — benevolentiæ magnitudo, C; — injuriā, C; — irā, C.

*Exārēfio -fiĕri, to become quite dry, Pl.

*Exărēno, 1. to cleanse from sand, Pl.

Exāresco -rŭi, 3. to dry, become quite dry, C; met. C.

Exarmo, 1. to disarm, deprive of arms, — cohortes, Tc; hence, — navem, Sc, to unrig, deprive of rigging; (2) met. to deprive of strength, weaken, P.Aug.

Exăro, 1. to plough out, plough up, dig up, — radices, Pl; — sepulcra, C; hence, to produce by ploughing, — frumentum, C; (2) to plough, Vr. Co; (3) to write or note on waxen tablets, C.

*Exasciātus -a -um, hewn out with an adze, — opus, P, partly finished.

Exaspĕro, 1. to make rough, — cutem, Pl; — undas, O; — ensem saxo, P.Aug, to whet, sharpen; (2) met. to exasperate, embitter, — animum hoc criminum genere, L.

Exauctōro, 1. to dismiss from military service, disband, L; (2) to dismiss in consequence of a fault, cashier, Tc. St.

Exaudio, 4. to hear from a distance, maximā voce, ut omnes — possint, dico, C; (2) to hear, perceive, C; (3) to listen to, — tota precesque, V; (4) to listen heedfully, obey, H.

Exaugĕo, 2. to increase exceedingly, — benefacta, P.

*Exaugŭrātio -ōnis, f. a profaning, depriving of sanctity, L.

*Exauspico, 1. to derive an omen or augury from any thing, P.

*Exballisto, 1. to slay or conquer with the ballista, P.

Exbibo = ebibo, q.v.

Exbŏla -æ, f. (ἐκβολή), a missile, Vr.

Excæco, 1. to make blind, C; (2) to take the eyes out of a plant, Co; (3) to obstruct a river or channel, O; (4) to darken or dull any thing glittering, — fulgorem argenti, Pl.

Excalcĕo, 1. to take off the shoes, St; especially to take off the tragic cothurnus, Sc; hence, excalceāti -ōrum, m. (opp. cothurnati), comic actors, mimes, Sc.

Excalfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to make warm, heat, Pl.

*Excalfactio -ōnis, f. a making warm, heating, Pl.

Excalfactōrius -a -um, making warm, heating, Pl.

Excandĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to inflame, excite, — aliquem cupiditate, Vr.

Excandescentia -æ, f. heat, irascibility, C.

Excandesco -dŭi, 3. to become hot, to glow, Pl. Co; (2) to glow with anger, become hot with passion, C.

Excanto, 1. to charm out, bring forth by incantations, Pt. H.

Excarnifico, 1. to cut in pieces, C; (2) to torment, plague, T.

*Excăvātio -ōnis, f. a hollowing out, excavation, Sc.

Excăvo, 1. to hollow out, excavate, C.

Excēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (1.) neut. to go out, go away, go from, — ex loco, P. C; — viā, L; — regione, Ca; — ex tenebris in lucem, C; (2) to go beyond a certain boundary, exceed, C; — e vitā, C; — vitā, C, to die; (3) met. to overstep a fixed limit, to go beyond, ut primum ex pueris excessit, C; to pass away, disappear, cura ex corde excessit, T; (4) act. to forsake, leave a place, — urbem, L; (5) met. to surpass, exceed, often used of numbers, — summam octoginta milium, L; — modum, L; — principum fastigium, St.

Excellens -ntis (prtcp. excello), high, lofty, — loca, (2) met. excellent, distinguished, remarkable, Brutus — omni genere laudis, C; — pulchritudo muliebris formæ, C.

Excellenter, excellently, C.

Excellentia -æ, f. excellence, distinguished merit, C.

Excello -ŭi -celsum, 3. (excelleo, C), to excel, be distinguished, — dignitate principibus, C; — inter omnes, C; — ingenio scientiāque, C; — in aliquā arte, C.

Excelse, loftily, Co; — dicere, C, in a lofty style.

Excelsĭtas -ātis, f. height, — montium, Pl; met. — animi, C.

Excelsus -a -um (prtcp. excello), lofty, high, elevated, — mons, Ca; — locus, C; subst. excelsum -i, n. C, a lofty place or situation; met. lofty rank, S; (2) met. lofty, sublime, — homo, C; — animus, C.

*Exceptĭcius -a -um, intercepted, detained, Pl.

Exceptio -ōnis, f. an exception, sine ullā —, C, without any exception; (2) an exception to the plaintiff's statement of a case, tendered by the defendant, C.

Exceptiuncŭla -æ, f. dim. a little exception, condition, Sc.

Excepto, 1. to take out, catch up, C. Ca.

Excerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sift, sort, — furfures a farinā, Co; — Saguntinos ex captorum numero, L; prtcp. excreta tritici, Co, that which is separated by winnowing the chaff; (2) to excrete, to carry off in the excrements, Cl.

Excerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pick out, — semina pomis, H; (2) to gather out, choose, C; to make extracts from a book, Pl. Sc; (3) to put on one side, separate, C.

Excessus -ūs, m. — e vitā, C; — vitā, C, departure, death; and abs. P.Aug; (2) a projection, — ossis, Cl; (3) in rhetoric, a digression, Q; (4) a departure from right, — a pudore, P.Aug.

Excētra -æ, f. a snake, P. C; (2) met. a spiteful woman, P. L.

*Excīdio -ōnis, f. destruction, — oppidi, P.

Excĭdium -ii, n. destruction, annihilation, L. V; usually applied to buildings.

Excidium -ii, n. a falling out, — vulvæ, Pl.

Excĭdo -cĭdi, 3. to fall out, fall down, — e utero, C; gladii de manibus exciderunt, C; — a digitis, O; — puppi, V; (2) of a lot or chance, to fall out, ut cujusque sors exciderat, L; (3) met. to slip out unawares, escape, verbum ex ore alicujus, C; libellum qui me imprudente et invito excidit, C; (4) to vanish, disappear, pass away, C; to pass away from memory, Carthaginem excidisse de memoriā, L; — animo, C; (5) — aliquā re; — ex aliquā re; to lose, be deprived of, herus uxore excidit, T; magnis excidit ausis, O, failed in great undertakings.

Excīdo -īdi -īsum, 3. to cut out, hew out, excide, — lapides e terrā, C; linguam alicui, C; (2) to destroy, ravage, — domos inimicorum, C; met. — aliquid ex animo, C.

Excio -īvi (-ii) -ītum (-ĭtum), 4. (also, excieo, 2.), to call out, call forth, summon, — consulem ab urbe, L; — auxilia e Germaniā, Tc; — homines sedibus, L; (2) to produce, bring forth, — lacrimas alicui, P; — crepitum, P; (3) to excite, violently arouse, terrify, L. V; sometimes applied to the passions, — terrorem, L.

Excĭpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take out, — aliquos e mari, C; met. servitute excepti, L, rescued from slavery; (2) to take out from a whole as not belonging to it, to except, hosce homines excipio et secerno, C; in law, to except against a statement made by the other party in a suit; also, to state expressly, make express stipulation for, Pl; (3) to take, receive, catch, — sanguinem paterā, C; — se in pedes, L, to take to one's feet; — Mithridatem in tirocinio, C; — taurum insidiis, V; (4) to follow, succeed, linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus, C; (5) in medicine, — aliquid aliquā re, Cl, to take medicine in or mixed

with something; (6) met. — *vim frigorum*, C; — *labores magnos*, C; (7) to hear secretly or eagerly, to catch up, — *rumores*, C; (8) to follow in time or succession, *tristem hiemem pestilens æstas excepit*, L; also, to receive in succession and carry on, *memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes*, C.

Excipŭla -ōrum, *n.* receivers, vessels for receiving liquids, Pl.

*Excīsātus -a -um, cut out, P.

Excīsōrius -a -um, serviceable for excision, Cl.

Excĭtāte, vigorously, brightly, Pl.

Excĭtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* excito), strong, violent, lively, animated, C.

Excĭto, 1. to call forth, wake up, — *me a portu*, P, — *spectatores e somno*, P; — *aliquem e mortuis*, C; hence, *vapores qui a sole ex aquis excitantur*, C; (2) to raise, erect, build, — *sepulcrum*, C; (3) *met.* to rouse up, animate, excite, stimulate, — *animos omnium ad lætitiam*, Ca; — *nos ad laborem et ad laudem*, C; especially to produce, call forth, — *plausum*, C; — *fletum*, C.

Exclāmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a loud shouting, C; (2) exclamation, as a rhetorical figure, C. Q.

Exclāmo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to shout, cry aloud, C; to shout applause, C; (II.) *act.* to exclaim, followed by a clause as object, C; by *ut*, C; by *acc.* — *multa memoriā digna*, Q.

*Exclāro, 1. to enlighten, illuminate, Vt.

Exclūdo -ūsi -ūsum, 3. to shut out, exclude, — *hunc foras*, T; — *aliquem ab acie*, Ca; (2) — *oculum*, P. T, to knock out, strike out; also, to hatch a brood, Lc. C; (3) *met.* to exclude, hinder, prevent, — *oratorem ab omni doctrinā*, C; *ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur*, Ca; *exclusus tempore*, Ca, hindered by.

Exclūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shutting out, exclusion, T.

Excōgĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a contriving, devising, C.

Excōgĭtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* excogito), sought out, select, St.

Excōgĭto, 1. to scheme, devise, contrive, excogitate, C.

Excŏlo -cŏlŭi -cultum, 3. to tend or cultivate carefully, — *vineas*, Pl; (2) to adorn, finish, perfect, — *parietes*, Pl; — *hirsutas genas*, M; (3) *met.* to polish, ennoble, refine, *Tuditanus omni vitā atque victu excultus*, C; (4) to reverence, worship, — *deos*, Ph.

Excŏquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil down, *usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas*, A.Aug; — *argentum*, to melt down, refine; *terram sol excoquit*, Lc, bakes.

Excors -rdis, foolish, silly, C.

Excrĕmentum -i, *n.* that which is separated or sifted, refuse, Co; (2) excrement of all kinds, — *oris*, Tc; — *narium*, Tc.

Excrescentĭa -ium, *n.* (*prtcp.* excresco), morbid growth or excrescences on the body, Pl.

Excresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow up, spring up, — *abies in longitudinem*, Pl; (2) to grow out, especially of morbid growths in the body, St; (3) *met.* to grow excessively, become too large, Q; — *luxus*, Pl.

Excrētus -a -um (*prtcp.* excresco), full-grown, large, — *hædi*, V.

Excrŭcĭābĭlis -e, deserving of torture, P.

Excrŭcĭo, 1. to torture, torment exceedingly, C, — *servos fame vinculisque*, Ca; of mental torture, *meum me [illegible] magis excruciat quam tuum*, C.

Excŭbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a watching, vigilance, P.Aug.

Excŭbĭæ -ārum, *f.* a lying out of doors, P; (2) a keeping watch, keeping guard, C; (3) the persons who keep watch, watchmen, guard, Tc. St.

Excŭbĭtor -ōris, *m.* a sentinel, watchman, guard, Ca.

Excŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* a keeping guard, watching, [illegible]

Excŭbo -bŭi -bĭtum, 1. to lie or sleep out of doors, C; (2) to stand sentinel, keep watch, Ca; met. [illegible], C.

Excūdo -di -sum, 3. to strike out, — *silicis scintillam*, V; — *ova*, Vr, to hatch; — *æra*, V, to forge; — *ceras*, V, of bees, to mould.

Exculco, 1. to trample out, P; (2) to trample firm, tread hard, Ca.

Excūrĭo, 1. to turn out of the senate or senate-house, Vr.

Excurro -cŭcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to run out, hasten forth, C; (2) to attack, assault, make a sally, L; (3) of places, to project, run forward, — *ab intimo sinu peninsula*, L; (4) to spread, be extended, *campus in quo — virtus cognoscique posset*, C; *ne oratio excurrat longius*, C, should run to too great a length; (II.) *act.* *to traverse, — *spatium*, T; (2) *to pass over in discourse, Sc.

Excursātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an attack, assault, P.Aug.

Excursĭo -ōnis, *f.* applied by C to the gesture of an orator, a stepping forward; (2) an attack, assault, sally, expedition, C. Ca; (3) the commencement of a speech, Q.

Excursor -ōris, *m.* a scout, skirmisher, C.

Excursus -ūs, *m.* a running forth, excursion, V; (2) an attack, sally, assault, Ca; (3) of localities, a projection, running forward, Pl; (4) of discourse, a digression, Q.

Excūsābĭlis -e, excusable, deserving of excuse, Q.

Excūsātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an excuse, ground of excuse, — *peccati*, C; also with *gen.* of a person who excuses himself, C.

Excūsātus -a -um (*prtcp.* excuso), excused, free from blame, Pl.

Excūso, 1. to excuse, — *aliquem*, C; — *me in aliquā re*, C; — *se de aliquā re*, Ca; — *se apud aliquem*, C; — *se alicui*, P; (2) — *aliquid*, to give as an excuse, plead in excuse, — *propinquitatem*, C; — *ebrios nos fecisse*, etc. P.

*Excūsor -ōris, *m.* a coppersmith, smith, Q.

Excusse, violently, Sc.

Excussōrĭus -a -um, serviceable for shaking out, Pl.

Excussus -a -um (*prtcp.* excutio), stretched out, tight, Sc.

Excŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake out, strike out, throw out, drive out, C, *excussus equo; curru*, V; — *ignem de crinibus*, O; — *cerebrum alicui*, P; — *Teucros vallo*, V; — *tela*, Tc, to shoot, dart; — *lacrimas, vomitum alicui*, P, to produce; also, to shake out or through in order to search; (2) met. — *omnes istorum delicias*, C, to get rid of; — *corde metum*, O; — *diros amores*, O; (3) to search through, investigate, C.

Exdorsŭo, 1. to scale fish, P.

Exec . . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* exsec . . . .

Exĕdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat up, devour, consume, P; (2) generally, to consume, destroy, C; especially, of the action of time, rust, etc.; (3) of the mind, *ægritudo exest animum*, C.

Exĕdra -æ, *f.* (ἐξέδρα), a conversation-room, provided with fixed seats, C. Vt.

Exĕdrĭum -ii, *n.* (ἐξέδριον), a small conversation-room, C.

Exemplar -āris, *n.* (exemplāre -is, *n.* Lc.), a pattern, model, exemplar, example, C; (2) a copy, transcript, C; (3) an image, likeness, C.

Exemplum -i, *n.* a sample; hence, a copy, transcript, portrait, image, model, P. C; (2) an example, pattern, *ex animalis exemplo*, C, from a living original; *principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent*, C; *exempli causā*, C; *exempli gratiā*, Q, for example's sake, for example; especially, a warning and deterring example, C; (3) a way, manner, kind, *[illegible] exemplo [illegible]*, P; *litteras uno exemplo*, C, to the same purport: *scribere bis eodem exemplo*, C.

Exemptĭlis -e, that can be taken out, Co.

Exemptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking out, taking away, Vr. Co.

*Exemptor -ōris, *m.* one who takes out or away, Pl.

*Exemptus -ūs, *m.* Vt. = exemptio, *q.v.*

Exentĕro, 1. (ἐξεντερίζω), to disembowel, P.Aug; (2) to empty, P; (3) to torture, P.

Exĕo -ii (-īvi) -ĭtum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to go out, go away, go forth, — *foras*, P; — *ex urbe*, C; — *ab urbe*, L; — *de balneis*, C; — *domo*, C; used of the falling of lots, *quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset*, C; (2) in military phrase, to march forth, — *ad pugnam*, L; also — *de vitā*, C; — *e vitā*, C, to die; also, to turn out, issue, C; to spring up, sprout forth, *e terrā exit hordeum diebus VII.* Vr, to rise in the air, ascend, Lc. V; (3) met. *itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate*, C; of time, to come to an end, pass away, *quinto anno exeunte*, C; also to overstep certain boundaries, Vr; to digress, Q; to disappear, vanish, Sc; (II.) *act.* to go out or over, overstep, — *limen*, T; to avoid, ward off, — *tela*, V.

Exeq . . . . for words beginning thus *vid.* exseq. . . .

Exercĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to occupy, to put into active occupation, to exercise, — *tauros*, V; *Rutulos exercent vomere colles*, V, plough; — *rura bubus*, H; — *diem*, V, to do a day's work; (2) met. — *aliquem in aliquā re*, C; *maxime autem hæc ætas est exercenda in labore patientiāque*, C; — *ingenium multiplici variāque materiā*, Q; — *se in consultationibus*, C; — *se saliendo*, P, to practise; (3) — *aliquid*, to practise, — *eloquentiam*, Q; — *crudelitatem*, C; — *fœde victoriam in captis*, L; — *pacem et hymenæos*, V; (4) to cause anxiety, tease, plague, *meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit*, C.

Exercĭtāte, with practice, in a practised manner, Sc.

Exercĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* practice, exercise, C.

Exercĭtātor -ōris, *m.* an exerciser, trainer, Pl.

*Exercĭtātrix -īcis, *f.* the art of exercising the body, gymnastics, Q.

Exercĭtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* exercito), practised, exercised, expert, C; — *in illo genere*, C; — *superioribus prœliis*, Ca; (2) exceedingly troubled, *Syrtes — Noto*, H.

Exercĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* practice, exercise, P.Aug.

Exercĭtium -ii, *n.* practice, exercise, — *equitum*, Tc.

Exercĭto, 1. to practise frequently, Q.

Exercĭtor -ōris, *m.* a trainer, exerciser, P.

Exercĭtus -ūs, *m.* *practice, exercise, P; (2) a trained body of soldiers, army, C; used by L as *opp.* classis; by Ca. L as *opp.* equitatus; *poet.* crowd, swarm, V; (3) *trouble, anxiety, P.

Exerro, 1. to wander away, P.Aug.

*Exēsor -ōris, *m.* one who gnaws or eats away, Lc.

Exfŭtūtus -a -um, weary with licentiousness, Ct.

Exhālātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhalation, vapour, C.

Exhālo, 1. (I) *act.* to exhale, emit vapour, C; — *nebulam, fumos*, V; — *odores*, Lc; (II.) *neut.* *cernimus alta — vapore altaria*, Lc.

Exhaurĭo -ausi -austum, 4. to draw out, empty, exhaust, properly applied to fluids, C, and thence transferred to other objects, — *omnem pecuniam ex ærario*, C; — *provinciam sumptibus*, C; (2) *met.* to take away, subtract, — *aliquem partem ex tuis laudibus*, C; to exhaust, bring to an end, — *tantus fuit amor ut exhauriri nullā posset injuriā*, C; — *mandata*, C, to fulfill.

Exherbo, 1. to clear of grass, Co.

Exhērēdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a disinheriting, Q.

Exhērēdo, to disinherit, — *aliquem*, C; (2) to deprive of the inheritance, Pl.

Exhēres -ēdis, disinherited; and *subst. m* and *f.* a disinherited person, C.

Exhĭbĕo -bŭi -bĭtum, 2. to produce, bring forth, *exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum*, C; especially to produce in a court of justice; (2) to show, display, exhibit, — *se supplicem populo Romano*, C; (3) to exhibit, employ, — *munificentiam*, St; — *liberalitatem*, Pl; — *mihi molestiam*, C, to occasion; — *negotium alicui*, P. C, to prepare, procure.

Exhĭlăro, 1. to make cheerful, make joyful, exhilarate, C; *met.* Pl.

Exhorrĕo, 2. to shudder exceedingly at, dread, Co.

Exhorresco -rŭi, 3. (I.) *neut.* to shudder exceedingly, be very much terrified, C; (II.) *act.* to dread, V.

Exhortātĭo -ōnis, *f.* exhortation, encouragement, Q. Tc.

*Exhortātīvus -a -um, relating to exhortation or encouragement, Q.

Exhortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, encourage, V. Q.

Exĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive out, bring out, get out, — *reges ex civitate*, C; *aliquem domo*, L; — *omnes foras*, P; — *uxorem*, T, to put away; — *maculam*, St, to get out; — *aliquem hastā*, P.Aug, to pierce; especially to hiss off the stage, T; (2) to call in, collect, exact money, — *pecunias civitatibus*, C; *pass. exigi aliquid*, to be dunned or earnestly solicited for any thing, P; (3) of places, to pass by, leave behind, Pt. Pl; (4) to sell merchandise; (5) to measure or regulate one thing by another; — *columnas ad perpendiculum*, C; (6) *met.* to exact, demand, — *ea quæ polliceris*, C; — *longiores literas*, C; (7) to spend, live through, a space of time, — *ævum*, Lc. V; — *diem supremum*, Tc; (8) to finish, complete, *exegi monumentum ære perennius*, H; (9) to weigh, consider, consult, deliberate, C.

Exĭgŭe, shortly, sparingly, C.

Exĭgŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* smallness, scarcity, paucity, poverty, C; — *temporis*, Ca, shortness.

Exĭgŭus -a -um, small, little, mean, scanty, — *corpus*, H; — *pars terræ*, C; — *et infirma civitas*, Ca; — *copiæ*, Ca; — *tempus*, C; *subst.* exiguum -i, *n.* a little, a small portion, — *campi*, L; — *aquæ*, O.

Exĭlis -e, little, thin, slender, meagre, poor, — *solum*, C; — *domus*, H, poor, needy; — *via*, O, short; — *genus sermonis*, C.

Exĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* thinness, meagreness, weakness, C; — *femineæ vocis*, Q.

Exĭlĭter, thinly, poorly, meagrely, C.

Exĭmĭe, uncommonly, extraordinarily, extremely, — *diligere*, C.

Exĭmĭus -a -um, exceptional, extraordinary, C; (2) more frequently, choice, extraordinary, distinguished, excellent, *singularis —que virtus*, C; *mulier facie —*, C; — *gloria virtutis*, C.

Exĭmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to take out, take away, — *dentem alicui*, Cl; — *ex anno unum mensem*, C; — *aliquem de reis*, C; especially to set free, release, — *eum de vinculis*, C; — *agrum de vectigalibus*, C, to exempt; (2) *met.* to take away, remove, — *aliquid ex rerum naturā*, C; — *onus sollicitis animis*, H; to set free, — *aliquem ex metu*, P; *ex culpā*, C; — *cives servitio*, L; — *opinionibus vulgi*, Q; of time, to consume, employ, — *diem dicendo*, C.

Exin, C = exinde, *q.v.*

Exĭnānĭo -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. to empty, — *domos*, C; — *agros*, C; — *onusta vehicula*, Pl, to unload.

Exĭnānĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an emptying, Pl.

Exinde (exin), (I.) in space, from there, thence, P; thereupon, next, — *mari finitimus aër*, C; (II.) in time, thereupon, after that, then, C. V; sometimes follows *ubi* or *postquam*, P; in the enumeration of a series of facts, then, next, V. L; in P.Aug. writers, from that time, since then; (III.) A.Aug, hence, accordingly, P. Vr.

Existĭmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* judgment, opinion, estimation, C; (2) good name, reputation, report, character, C.

Existĭmātor -ōris, *m.* one who forms or gives an opinion, C.

Existĭmo (existumo), 1. to judge, be of opinion, think, *cum avarum —*, C; *ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos*, C; *vos existimate facta an*

dicta pluris sint, S; — *de scriptoribus*, C; abs. *ut Cicero existimat*, Q, is of opinion.

Exitiabilis -e, deadly, destructive, — *bellum*, C; — *tyrannus*, L.

Exitialis -e, destructive, fatal, deadly, C.

*Exitio -ōnis, *f.* a going out, exit, P.

Exitiōsus -a -um, destructive, fatal, deadly, C.

Exitium -ii, *n.* destruction, ruin, fatal calamity, — *hujus urbis*, C; *exitio esse alicui*, C. St, to be fatal to.

Exitus -ūs, *m.* a going out, going forth, exit, C. Ca; — *amnis*, Lc, a flowing out, discharge; hence, a place of exit, outlet, Ca; — *paludis*, Pl; — *cibi*, Pl, the vent; (2) the end, conclusion, — *hujus orationis*, C; — *argumenti*, C, the catastrophe of a drama; — *superioris anni*, L; especially the end of life, death, C; (3) the issue, end, result, — *rerum*, C; *incertus — victoriæ*, Ca.

*Exjūro, 1. to swear solemnly, P.

Exlĕcĕbra = elecebra, *q.v.*

Exlex -ēgis, outlawed, lawless, C.

Exmŏvĕo = emoveo, *q.v.*

*Exobsĕcro, 1. to supplicate very earnestly, P.

Exŏcŭlo, 1. to put out the eyes, P.

Exŏdium -ii, *n.* (ἐξόδιον), a comic afterpiece, L. Jv; hence, (2) end, conclusion, Vr.

Exŏlesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to grow to the full size, P; hence, exoletus -i, *m.* a youth old enough for prostitution, C; (2) to cease growing, Co; (3) to pass away from use, be out of date, obsolete, *ne vetustissima Italiæ disciplina per desidiam exolesceret*, Tc.

Exŏlētus -a -um (*prtcp.* exolesco, *q.v.*), old, out of date, — *odium*, L; — *auctores*, Q.

Exŏnĕro, 1. to unload, disburthen, — *navem*, P; — *ventrem*, St; met. *civitatem vano metu*, L; — *se*, P.Aug, to exonerate one's self.

*Exoptābilis -e, that may be wished, desirable, P.

Exoptātus -a -um (*prtcp.* exopto), desired, wished for, C.

Exopto, 1. to desire eagerly, earnestly wish for, — *aliquid*. C; — *te quam primum videre*, C; also followed by *ut*, P. C.

Exōrābilis -e, easy of entreaty, exorable, C; (2) *act.* persuasive, — *carmen*, P.Aug.

Exōrābŭla -ōrum, *n.* entreaties, arguments, means of persuasion, P.

Exōrātor -ōris, *m.* one who begs or entreats, T.

Exordior -orsus, 4. *dep.* to lay a warp, begin to weave, *pertexe, quod exorsus es*, C; (2) to begin, especially to begin a speech, — *argutias adversus aliquem*, P; — *magnis de rebus dicere*, C; — *ab ipsā re*, C.

Exordium -ii, *n.* the beginning of a woven fabric, Q; (2) a beginning, commencement, — *totius vitæ*, C; often *pl.* *exordia primæ pugnæ*, V; especially the commencement or exordium of an oration, C. Q.

Exŏrior -ortus, 3. &4. *dep.* to rise, rise up, spring forth unexpectedly or suddenly; *post solstitium Canicula exoritur*, C; hence, exoriens -entis (*sc.* sol), the rising sun, the morning, Pt; the East, Co; (2) to arise, take origin, originate, be derived, *amnis exoriens ab regione diei*, Lc; met. *honestum quod ex virtutibus exoritur*, C.

Exornātio -ōnis, *f.* adorning, ornament, Co; *met.* ornament of written style, C.

*Exornātor -ōris, *m.* one who adorns, C.

Exorno, 1. to furnish with, provide plentifully, — *vicinitatem armis*, S; (2) to ornament, adorn, — *domum*, C; — *triclinium*, C; met. — *Græciam præstantissimis artibus*, C; — *philosophiam falsā gloriā*, C.

Exōro, 1. to entreat earnestly, obtain by entreaty, prevail upon, — *ut nobis explices*, etc. C; — *magnos deos*, O, to propitiate; with two *acc.* — *vos unum*, P.

Exorsus -a -um (*prtcp.* exordior, in *pass.* signification), begun, commenced, C; *n. plur.* exorsa -ōrum, *n.* a beginning, V.

*Exorsus -ūs, *m.* a beginning, C.

Exortīvus -a -um, relating to the rising of the heavenly bodies, Pl; (2) lying towards sunrise, eastern, Pl; *n.pl. subst.* *Narbonensis Galliæ exortiva*, Pl.

Exortus -ūs, *m.* a rising, — *solis*, Pl.

Exos -ossis, without bones, Lc.

*Exoscŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* — *columbarum*, billing, Pl.

Exoscŭlor, 1. *dep.* to kiss frequently, eagerly, Pl. St.

Exosso, 1. to bone, take out the bones, — *me quasi murænam*, P; met. — *pectus*, Lc, boneless, *i.e.* flexible; — *ager*, Pr, cleared of stones.

Exostra -æ, *f.* (ἐξώστρα), a theatrical machine of unknown construction, by which the inside of a house was revealed to the spectators, C.

Exōsus -a -um, hating exceedingly, V; (2) *pass.* very hateful, P.Aug.

Exōticus -a -um (ἐξωτικός), foreign, outlandish, exotic, P; *subst.* exoticum -i, *n.* a foreign garment, P.

Expallesco -lŭi, 3. to become very pale, to grow white, P; *poet.* with *acc.* — *Pindarici fontis haustus*, H.

*Expalliātus -a -um, robbed of one's cloak, P.

Expallidus -a -um, exceedingly pale, St.

Expalpo, 1. (expalpor, *dep.*), to get by flattery, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, P.

Expando -pansi -pansum (-passum), 3. to stretch out, expand, spread out, Pl. Co.

*Expāpillātus -a -um, bare as low as the breast, P.

*Expartus -a -um, — *pecudes*, Vr, having ceased bearing, past bearing.

*Expatro, 1. to squander in licentiousness, Ct.

Expăvĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to terrify, Sc.

Expăvĕo, 2. to dread exceedingly, P.Aug.

Expăvesco -pāvi, 3. to be exceedingly terrified, L; — *tonitrua*, St; — *ensem*, H, to dread exceedingly.

Exp . . . for words beginning thus, *vid.* exsp . .

Expectŏro, 1. to drive out of the breast, — *sapientiam mihi ex animo*, A.Aug.

*Expĕcūliātus -a -um, robbed of one's property, P.

Expĕdio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to draw the feet out of a snare; hence, to disengage, disentangle, set free, — *se ex laqueo*, C; — *aditus*, Ca; — *locum*, Ca; — *iter fugæ*, L, prepare, facilitate; (2) to procure, prepare, provide, make ready, — *virgas*, C; — *pecunias*, C; — *naves*, Ca; — *se*, Tc, to prepare for the combat; (3) *met.* to set free, release from a difficulty, deliver from misfortune, — *me ex hac turbā*, T; — *nos omni molestiā*, C; (4) to reduce to order, arrange, — *et conficere res*, C; — *rem frumentariam*, Ca; — *exitum hujus orationis*, C; (5) to relate, narrate, tell, T. V; (6) *res expedit*, or *impers.* *expedit*, it is expedient, useful, advantageous, C.

Expĕdīte, easily, quickly, readily, C.

Expĕdītio -ōnis, *f.* an undertaking against an enemy, expedition, Ca; (2) a figure of speech, mentioned and defined by C; (3) in architecture, arrangement of buildings, Vt.

Expĕdītus -a -um (*prtcp.* expedio), unimpeded, unshackled, *Clodius — in equo*, C; lightly clad, light-armed, — *legiones*, C. Ca; also unhindered by business, Ca; (2) without obstacles, easy, — *via ad honores*, C; (3) ready-armed, ready, prepared, — *nobis homine et parato opus est*, C; — *in expedito esse*, Sc, to be at hand.

Expello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to drive out, away, chase away, expel, — *me ex republicā*, C; — *naves ab litore in altum*, L; — *hostes finibus*, Ca; — *sagittam arcu*, O; (2) met. — *lætitias ex omni pectore*, Ct; — *morbum bilemque*, H; — *dubitationem* Ca; — *memoriam*, Ca.

Expendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh, P; (2) to weigh money to pay it away, to pay, spend, expend, C;

ferre alicui expensum, or *pecuniam expensam*, C, to reckon a sum of money as paid, put to the credit of, also, *legio quam expensam tulit C. Cæsari Pompeius*, C, (3) to weigh one thing against another, *aurum auro expenditur*, P, (4) *met.* to weigh, consider, estimate, ponder, — *argumenta*, C; — *cives non numerare*, C; (5) to pay a penalty, suffer punishment, — *infanda supplicia*, V.

Expenso, 1. to pay, — *argentum*, P.

Expergĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3 to wake up, St; (2) to rouse, excite, encourage, C.

Expergiscor -perrectus, 3 *dep.* to awake, wake up, rise from sleep, C, *met.* to awake, rouse one's self, C.

Expergo -rrexi -rectum, 3. to awake, arouse, wake up, Lc.

Expĕriens -ntis (*prtcp.* expĕrior), active, industrious, enterprising, C, (2) — *laborum*, O, experienced in.

Expĕrientia -æ, *f.* trial, proof, experiment, Vr; (2) the knowledge gained by experiment, experience, Tc.

Expĕrimentum -i, *n.* trial, experiment, C; *Metello experimentis cognitum erat genus Numidarum perfidum esse*, S

Expĕrior -pertus, 4. *dep* to try, test, prove, put to the test, — *amorem tuum*, C, — *belli fortunam*, Ca; — *quantum audeatis*, L; in the past tenses, to have tried, to have experienced, to know, C; (2) to try, attempt, — *omnia*, C; — *libertatem*, S, to use, enjoy; (3) *summo jure experiri*, C, to go to law, bring an action; hence generally, *experiri cum aliquo*, P, to contend, quarrel with.

*Experrectus -a -um (*prtcp.* expergiscor), awake, lively, — *apes*, Co.

Expers -rtis, having no part in, wanting, destitute of, — *communis juris*, C, — *omnis eruditionis*, C; — *domo*, P; — *metu*, P.

*Expertio -ōnis, *f.* a trial, test, experiment, Vt.

Expertus -a -um (*prtcp.* expĕrior), that which has been often tested, tried, approved, C; *vir — virtutis*, L; with the gen. *expertos belli juvenes*, V, expert in war.

Expĕtesso, 3. (expĕtisso), to desire, wish for, P.

Expĕto -ivi (-ii) -itum, 3. (I) *act.* to desire, wish or long for, — *unum imperatorem*, C; *hoc prius scire expeto*, T; — *vitam alicujus*, C, to desire the death of; *— *ætatem*, P, to outlast, (II) *neut.* — *in aliquem*, to fall upon, befall; — *illius ira et maledicta in hanc*, P.

Expiātio -ōnis, *f.* atonement, expiation, C. L.

Expilātio -ōnis, *f.* a plundering, robbing, — *sociorum*, C.

Expilātor -ōris, *m.* a plunderer, robber, C.

Expilo, 1. to plunder, rob, — *ærarium*, C.

Expingo -nxi -ictum, 3. to paint, — *genas*, M; (2) *met* to paint, describe, depict in writing, C.

*Expinso, 3. to bruise, grind, A.Aug.

Expio, 1. to expiate, atone for, — *scelus*, H; *tua scelera di in nostros milites expiaverunt*, C, have avenged on our soldiers; — *puerum lustralibus salivis*, Pr, to purify; (2) to atone for, make amends for, — *legatorum injurias*, L, to appease, C.

Expiscor, 1. *dep.* to fish out, search out, inquire, C.

*Explānābĭlis -e, clear, plain, intelligible, Sc.

Explānāte, clearly, plainly, C.

Explānātor -ōris, *m.* one who explains, an interpreter, expositor, C.

Explānātus -a -um (*prtcp.* explano), clear, plain, C.

Explāno, 1. to spread out, Pl; (2) *met.* to explain, expound, make clear, set forth, *obscurum — interpretando*, C.

Explanto, 1. to pluck or take up a plant, Co.

Explaudo = explodo, *q.v.*

Explēmentum -i, *n.* that which fills up, food, fodder, P. Sc; (2) *met.* of a discourse or poem, an addition, Sc.

Explĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill, fill up, complete by filling, — *paludem cratibus atque aggere*, Ca; — *rimas*, C; — *se*, P, to stuff one's self full; (2) *mét.* to complete, perfect, — *vitam beatam*, C; — *sententias*, C; (3) to satisfy, appease a desire, — *diuturnam sitim*, C; — *libidinem*, C; — *se cæde diu optatā*, L, (4) to fulfil a duty, perform an engagement, — *munus amicitiæ*, C; (5) to complete a period of time, — *annum*, C. (*Explere* is once found in an A.Aug. poet, in the sense of to empty.)

*Explētio -ōnis, *f.* satisfaction, — *naturæ*, C.

Explētus -a -um (*prtcp.* explĕo), perfect, complete, C.

Explĭcābĭlis -e, explicable, Pl.

*Explĭcāte, plainly, clearly, C.

Explĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* an unfolding, disentangling, — *rudentis*, C, (2) *met.* explanation, exposition, interpretation, explication, C.

Explĭcātor -ōris, *m* *explĭcātrix -īcis, *f.* an expounder, interpreter, C.

Explĭcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* explĭco), spread out, *Capua planissimo in loco* —, C; (2) *met.* well-arranged, regular, C, (3) plain, explicit, C.

Explĭcātus -ūs, *m.* an unfolding, — *crurum*, Pl; (2) explanation, explication, C.

Explĭcitus -a -um (*prtcp.* explĭco), straightforward, easy, Ca.

Explĭco -āvi (-ŭi) -ātum (-ĭtum), 1. to unfold, unroll, disentangle, — *volumen*, C; — *suas pennas*, O, — *capillum pectine*, Vr; — *frontem*, H, to unwrinkle, (2) to spread out, extend, expand, — *aciem*, *ordinem*, L; — *frondes*, V; (3) met. — *intelligentiam tuam*, C; — *Siciliam*, C, to set free; especially, to arrange any thing confused and entangled, regulate, settle, — *negotia*, C, (4) to explain, expound, interpret, make plain, — *aliquid apertissime*, C; — *aliquid definitione*, C.

Explōdo -si -sum, 3. to drive off with a noise; especially, to hiss a player off the stage, — *histrionem*, C; (2) to cast out, drive away, Lc. Sc; (3) to reject, disapprove, C.

Explōrāte, certainly, surely, definitely, C.

Explōrātio -ōnis, *f.* an exploring, investigation, Co.

Explōrātor -ōris, *m.* one who investigates, an explorer, scout, spy, Ca; — *viæ*, St, an officer sent before the emperor when on a journey, to keep the roads clear.

Explōrātōrius -a -um, relating to exploring or spying, Sc.

Explōrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* exploro), certain, sure, — *spes*, C; — *victoria*, Ca, *de quo mihi exploratum est*, C, I am convinced, am sure.

Explōro, 1. to seek out, search out, investigate, explore, — *rem totam*, C; *exploratum habere*, Ca, to know, be sure of, *abl.* abs *explorato*, Tc, after it was ascertained; (2) in military language, to gain intelligence, spy out, reconnoitre, C. Ca; (3) to test, try, put to proof, V.

*Explōsio -ōnis, *f.* a hissing off the stage, C.

Expŏlio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4 to smooth, polish, P. Ct; (2) *met.* to polish, refine, *Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit*, C, — *orationem*, Q.

Expŏlītio -ōnis, *f.* a smoothing, polishing, C; — *pavimentorum*, Vt, *met.* of discourse, a finishing, polishing, C.

Expŏlītus -a -um (*prtcp.* expŏlio), smooth, polished, Co. Ct.

Expōno -sŭi -sĭtum, 3. to put out, place out, set out, C, especially to expose a child, C. P; (2) to land, put on shore, — *milites ex navibus*, Ca; — *aliquem in terram*, L; — *in Africā*, L, (3) — *pecuniam*, C, to place at any one's disposal, be ready to pay; (4) to expose, lay open, — *inermes provincias barbaris nationibus*, Tc, (5) met. *totam causam ante oculos*, C; especially, to set forth in words, expound, explain, — *rem pluribus verbis*, C; — *sermonem de amicitiā alicui*, C.

Exporrĭgo -rrexi -rectum, 3. (exporgo, T), to stretch out, expand, extend, Pl; *exporge frontem*, T, unwrinkle thy brow.

Exportātio -ōnis, *f.* exportation, C; (2) *banishment, transportation, Sc.

Exporto, 1. to carry out, export, — *aurum ex Italiā*, C.

Exposco -pŏposci, 3. to demand vehemently, entreat earnestly, C; — *pacem precibus*, L; (2) = *deposcere*, to demand as a hostage, for punishment, etc. L. N.

*Expŏsĭtĭcius -a -um, exposed, abandoned, — *puella*, P.

Expŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* the exposing or abandoning of a child, P.Aug; (2) of discourse, a statement, setting forth, exposition, narration, C. Q.

Expŏsĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* expōno), exposed, open, accessible, P.Aug; (2) *met.* affable, open-hearted, Pl; (3) common, vulgar, Jv.

Expostŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a complaint, expostulation, C.

Expostŭlo, 1. to desire, demand earnestly, — *auxilium*, P; especially to demand to be delivered up to punishment, — *Marium Celsum ad supplicium*, Tc; (2) — *cum aliquo de aliquā re*, C; — *cum aliquo aliquid*, C, to complain to, expostulate with.

Expōtus = epotus, *q.v.*

Expresse, clearly, plainly, expressly, C. Co; applied also to distinct pronunciation, P.Aug.

Expressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pressing out, expression, — *spiritūs*, Vt; (2) machinery for raising water, force-pump, Vt; (3) in architecture, a projection, fillet, moulding, Vt.

Expressus -a -um (*prtcp.* exprĭmo), plain, evident, visible, — *vestigia*, C; *omnibus membris — infans*, Q, fully formed; — *verba*, Q, distinctly pronounced; also applied by C. to a too distinct and affected pronunciation.

*Expressus -ūs, *m.* machinery for forcing water upwards, Vt.

Exprĭmo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press out, force out, express, — *vinum palmis*, Pl; — *sudorem de corpore*, Lc; — *aquam in altitudinem*, Vt; met. — *pecuniam vi*, C; (2) to form or shape by pressure, mould, — *imaginem hominis gypso*, Pl; (3) *met.* to force out, — *vocem*, Ca; — *deditionem*, L; — *confessiōnem*, St; (4) to imitate, set forth, express in discourse, — *hanc speciem versibus*, C; — *mores alicujus oratione*, C; — *aliquid Latine*, C, to translate into Latin; — *literas*, C, to pronounce.

Exprŏbrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* reproach, imputation, T. L.

Exprŏbrātor -ōris, *m.* one who reproaches, Sc; — -ātrix -īcis, *f.* Sc.

Exprobro, 1. to reproach, twit with, lay to the charge of, — *casus bellicos tibi*, C; — *alicui de muliere*, N.

Exprōmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to promise, guarantee a payment for self or others, Vr.

Exprōmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, produce, — *vinum in urceum*, P, to pour into; — *mœstas voces*, V; (2) met. — *crudelitatem*, C; — *omnem industriam vitæ*, C; especially of discourse, to pronounce, set forth, express, — *istas leges*, C; — *sententiam*, Tc.

Expromptus -a -um (*prtcp.* exprōmo), ready, at hand, — *malitia*, T.

Expugnābĭlis -e, that may be besieged or captured, — *urbs*, L.

Expugnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the taking or capturing of any place, C; — *urbis*, Ca.

Expugnātor -ōris, *m.* a taker, capturer, — *urbis*, C; met. *pudicitia*, C.

Expugno, 1. to take, take by storm, capture a fortified place, — *oppidum*, Ca; also, — *naves*, Ca; — *Philippum*, L, to conquer, overcome; *Euphrates montem expugnat*, Pl, breaks through; (2) *met.* to conquer, subdue, overcome, — *pudicitiam*, C; — *pertinaciam legatorum*, L.

*Expulsim, by throwing about, throwing back, — *pilā ludere*, Vr.

*Expulsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a driving out, expulsion, C.

Expulso, 1. to drive out, drive back, M.

Expulsor -ōris, *m.* one who drives out or expels, C.

Expultrix -īcis, *f.* one who expels, *philosophia — vitiorum*, C.

Expungo, -nxi -nctum, 3. to strike out, blot out, expunge; hence, to cross out a debt, P; to strike off a soldier's name from the roll, P; (2)* to get rid of, remove, — *pupillum*, Pr; (3) to reckon up, Pl.

Expurgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a vindication, justification, P.

Expurgo, 1. to cleanse, purify, Co. Pl; met. — — *sermonem*, C; (2) to justify, vindicate, — *me tibi*, P.

*Expūtresco, 3. to rot, putrefy, P.

Expŭto, 1. to cut, prune, — *vitem*, Co; (2) *met.* *to consider, P; *to comprehend, C.

Exquæro, P. = exquiro, *q.v.*

Exquīro -sīvi -sītum, 3. to enquire accurately, ask particularly, investigate, — *ex te causas*, C; — *hæc a Græcis*, C; *si me exquiret miles*, P; — *ejus facta*, C.

Exquīsīte, accurately, C; — *dicere*, Q, admirably, excellently, exquisitely.

Exquīsītim, Vr. = exquisite, *q.v.*

Exquīsītus -a -um (*prtcp.* exquiro), carefully sought and selected; hence, choice, exquisite, excellent, admirable, C.

Exrādīco = eradico, *q.v.*

*Exsăcrĭfĭco, 1. to sacrifice, C.

*Exsævĭo, 4. to rage to an end, cease to rage, L.

*Exsanguĭnātus -a -um, having become bloodless, Vt.

Exsanguis -e, bloodless, without blood, C; hence, pale, — *metu*, O; (2) *met.* weak, feeble, — *orationis genus*, C.

Exsănĭo, 1. to free from matter or discharge, — *vulnus*, Cl.

Exsarcĭo -rsi -rtum, 4. to patch up, make good, repair, T.

Exsătĭo, 1. to satisfy thoroughly, satiate, L.

Exsătŭrābĭlis -e, that can be satiated, V.

Exsătŭro, 1. C. = exsatio, *q.v.*

Exscensĭo -ōnis, *f.* the landing from a ship, going ashore, L.

Exscindo -īdi -issum, to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, V.

Exscrĕābĭlis -e, that can be coughed or spat out, Pl.

Exscrĕātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a coughing out, expectoration, Pl.

Exscrĕo, 1. to cough or hawk out, expectorate, Cl. Pl.

Exscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write out, transcribe, C; also, to copy a painting, Pl; to note down, Pl; met. — *patrem*, Pl, to copy, resemble.

Exsculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut out, dig out, excavate, — *terram*, Vr; — *aliquid e quercu*, C; met. *possumne ex te — verum?* T; (2)* to scratch out, erase, — *versus*, N.

Exsĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut out, — *linguam*, C; especially, (2) to castrate, C.

Exsĕcrābĭlis -e, deserving curses, horrible, execrable, Pl; (2) *act.* cursing, execrating, L.

Exsĕcrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a curse, execration, C; (2) an oath containing an imprecation, C.

Exsĕcrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* exsecror), cursed, execrated, C.

Exsĕcror, 1. *dep.* (exsecro, A.Aug), to curse, execrate, C; (2) to swear with an imprecation, H.

Exsectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting out, — *linguæ*, C.

Exsĕcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* performance, execution, Pl; (2) handling, treatment in discourse, Sc.

Exsĕcūtor -ōris, *m.* one who executes, performs, fulfils, Aug.

Exsĕquiæ -ārum, *f.* a funeral procession, C.

Exsĕquĭālis -e, relating or belonging to a funeral procession, — *carmina*, O; *subst.* exsequiālia -ium, *n.* P.Aug. funeral solemnities.

Exsĕquĭor, 1. *dep.* to form or celebrate a funeral procession, Vr.

Exsĕquor -sĕcūtus, 3. *dep.* to follow to the end, follow, pursue, Ct; especially, to follow a corpse to the grave, C; *to follow or pursue with hostile intent, L; (2) *met.* to follow, pursue, accompany,

C; especially, to carry out, accomplish, complete, fulfil, — *incepta*, L; — *mandata vestra*, C; — *munus*, C; (3) to relate, tell, describe, — *aliquid verbis*, C; — *hæc omnia copiosius*, Q; (4) to pursue as an avenger or judge, punish, avenge, — *violata jura*, L.

Exsĕro -rŭi -rtum, 3. to stretch out, thrust out, — *linguam*, L; — *brachia aquis*, O; — *radicem*, Co, to tear off; (2) met. — *secreta mentis*, Sc; also, to show, declare, *hæc exserit narratio*, Ph.

Exserto, 1. to stretch out, V; (2) to uncover, lay bare, — *humeros*, P.Aug.

Exsertus -a -um (*prtcp.* exsĕro), projecting, prominent, — *dentes*, Pl; (2) bare, uncovered, — *humeri*, Ca.

Exsībĭlo, 1. to hiss out, Sc; especially, to hiss an actor off the stage, C.

*Exsiccātus -a -um (*prtcp.* exsicco), dry, jejune, — *genus orationis*, C.

*Exsiccesco, 3. to become quite dry, Vt.

Exsicco, 1. to dry thoroughly, C; (2) to empty a wine-flask, Aug.

Exsigno, 1. to put a mark upon, mark, P. L.

Exsĭlĭo -ĭlŭi -ultum, 4. to leap out, leap up, spring up, *properans de sellâ exsiluit*, C; — *gaudio*, Aug, to leap for joy.

Exsĭlĭum -ĭi, *n.* banishment, exile, C; (2) *meton.* the place of exile, Tc. V; the banished person, Tc.

*Exsincērātus -a -um, literally, deprived of genuineness, — *tergum*, P, well beaten.

Exsisto -stĭti -stĭtum, 3. to arise, come forth, appear, — *omnes e latebris*, L; *anguem ab arâ* —, C; (2) to arise, come into existence, *vermes stercore de tetro*, Lc; *ex luxuriâ exsistit avaritia*, C; *exsistit hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis*, C; (3) to exist, to be, *in animis exsistunt varietates*, C; *si exstitisset in rege fides*, C.

Exsolvo -solvi -sŏlūtum, 3. to loosen, unloose, untie, unbind, — *nexus*, Lc; — *glaciem*, Lc, to dissolve; (2) to set free, release, — *vinculis*, P; (3) to pay a debt, C; to pay, P. L; (4) *met.* to loosen, remove, get rid of, — *pudorem*, P.Aug; (5) *met.* to release, set free, — *animos religione*, L; — *aliquem ære alieno*, L; (6) *met.* to fulfil an engagement, perform a promise, — *quod promiserat*, C; — *jusjurandum*, L; also, *to explain, clear up a difficult question, Lc.

Exsomnis -e, sleepless, wakeful, V.

Exsorbĕo -ŭi, 2. to suck up, suck in, — *ova*, Pl; met. — *sanguinem civilem*, C; also, — *difficultatem*, to swallow, bear, endure, C.

Exsors -rtis, having no lot, for whom no lot has been cast, V; (2) without share or part, — *dulcis vitæ*, V; — *amicitiæ*, L.

Exspătĭor, 1. *dep.* to digress from the path, deviate from the course, *exspatiantur equi*, O; (2) *met.* of discourse, to digress, expatiate, Q.

Exspectābĭlis -e, that which is expected, probable, likely, Tc.

Exspectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a waiting for, looking for, expectation, *spes est — boni*, C; *præter* —, beyond expectation; — *de sermone Bibuli*, C; *in — esse*, to expect, or sometimes, to be expected.

Exspectātus -a -um (*prtcp.* exspecto), expected, wished for, welcome, *carus omnibus — quo venies*, C; *exspectati ad amplissimam dignitatem*, C, expected to arrive at the highest rank.

Exspecto, 1. to wait for, look for, expect, — *transitum tempestatis*, C; — *quid hostes consilii caperent*, Ca; — *dum hostium copiæ augerentur*, Ca; (2) to desire, long for, hope, fear, apprehend, anticipate, — *longiores epistolas*, C; — *aliquid ab (ex) aliquo*, C; — *aliquid ab aliquâ re*, Ca.

Exspergo -si -sum, 3. to strew out, sprinkle out, Lc. V.

Exspes (only occurs in *nom. sing.*), without hope, hopeless, — *vitæ*, Tc.

*Exspīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhalation, expiration, — *terræ*, C.

Exspīro, 1. (I.) *act.* to breathe out, exhale, — *flammas pectore*, V; (II.) *neut.* to blow out, breathe forth, — *ignes*, Lc; (2) to breathe out life, die, expire, V. H; (3) to pass away, vanish, — *respublica mecum*, L.

Exsplendesco -dŭi, 3. to shine forth, gleam out, Sc.

Exspŏlĭo, 1. to plunder, rob, despoil, — *fana atque domos*, S; — *exercitu et provinciâ Pompeium*, C.

*Exspŭĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a spitting out, Pl.

Exspŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to spit out, expectorate, Vr. Pl; *met.* to reject, get rid of, cast away, — *miseriam ex animo*, T.

Exstantĭa -æ, *f.* a projection, prominence, Co.

Exstĕrno, 1. to frighten, terrify, Ct.

Exstillo, 1. to drop moisture, drip, trickle, P. T.

*Exstĭmŭlātor -ōris, *m.* an inciter, instigator, — *rebellionis*, Tc.

Exstĭmŭlo, 1. to goad, Pl; *met.* to excite, arouse, — *virum dictis*, O.

Exstinctĭo -ōnis, *f.* annihilation, extinction, C.

Exstinctor -ōris, *m.* one who extinguishes, — *incendii*, C; (2) one who destroys, annihilates, — *patriæ*, C.

*Exstinctus -ūs, *m.* an extinguishing, putting out, Pl.

Exstinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to put out, blot out, extinguish, — *incendium*, C; — *ea quæ antea scripserat*, C; (2) to extinguish life, to kill, C; (3) *met.* to destroy, annihilate, — *leges*, C; — — *nomen populi Romani*, C; — *reliquias belli*, C.

Exstirpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* extirpation, Co.

Exstirpo, 1. to tear out with the root, extirpate, — *arbores magnas*, Aug; (2) met. — *humanitatem ex animo*, C.

Exsto -stĭti -stĭtum, 1. to stand out, project, — *ex aquâ*, Ca; — *super æquora*, O; — *ferrum de pectore*, O; *met.* C; (2) to be visible, to exist, be extant, *nemo exstat qui ibi sex menses vixerit*, P; *exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum*, C.

Exstructĭo -ōnis, *f.* a building up, erection, — *tectorum*, C.

Exstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to heap up, — *magnum acervum*, C; — *focum lignis*, H; (2) to build up, erect, — *ædificium*, C; — *turres*, Ca; met. — *civitatem*, C.

Exsuccus -a -um (exsūcus), sapless, dry; met. — *oratores*, Q.

*Exsuctus -a -um (*prtcp.* exsūgo), sucked out, dried up, Vr.

Exsūdo, 1. (I.) *neut.* *to come out in sweat, exude, — *inutilis humor*, V; (II.) *act.* to sweat out, exude, — *acidum liquorem*, Co; (2) *met.* to sweat through, toil through, execute or perform with great labour, — *causas*, H.

Exsūgo -xi -ctum (exsugeo, P.), to suck out, suck up, P. Cl.

Exsul -ŭlis, *c.* a banished or exiled person, an exile, C; — *patriæ*, H; (2) met. — *mentis domûsque*, O, insane and homeless.

Exsŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* -ātus -ūs, *m.* exile, banishment, P.Aug.

Exsŭlo, 1. to be banished, live in exile, — *Romæ*, C, at Rome; — *apud Prusiam regem*, C; — *in Volscos*, L.

Exsultans -antis (*prtcp.* exsulto), applied by Q as an epithet of a word consisting only of short syllables, hopping, jumping; (2) of orators, diffuse, prolix, Q.

Exsultanter, diffusely, Pl.

Exsultātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leaping up, Co; (2) exultant joy, exultation, Tc. Sc.

*Exsultim, leaping up, H.

Exsulto, 1. to leap up frequently or violently, *equi ferocitate exsultantes*, C; — *æstu latices*, V; applied by Q. to the rhythmical effect of unmixed short syllables; (2) *met.* to move freely, sport about, *campus in quo — possit oratio*, C; (3) especially used of violent and usually joyful emotions of the mind, to run riot, exult, — *lætitiâ, gaudio*, C; — *vanâ spe*, Q; — *in ruinis nostris*, C.

Exsŭpĕrābĭlis -e, that can be conquered or overcome, V.
Exsŭpĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* excess of excellence, superiority, preeminence, — *virtutis*, C.
Exsŭpĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* exaggeration, as a figure of speech, Aug.
Exsŭpĕro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to mount up, — *flammæ*, V; *met.* to get the upper hand, surmount, prevail, V. O; (II.) *act.* to surmount, surpass, *vites — ulmos*, Pl; *met.* to surpass, — *te impudentiā*, C; — *Tarquinios superbiā*, L; also, to conquer, overcome, C.
Exsurdo, 1. to deafen, Pl; (2.) of the sense of taste, to make dull or blunt, — *palatum*, H.
Exsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, lift one's self up, stand up, — *a genibus*, P; *ubi Taurus ab Indico mari* —, Pl; (2) *met.* to rise up; *auctoritate vestrā respublica* —, C.
Exsuscĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an arousing, enlivening, exciting, as a figure of speech, Aug.
Exsuscĭto, 1. to awaken from sleep, C; (2) to kindle fire, L; (3) *met.* to excite, arouse, encourage, — *animos*, C.
Exta -ōrum, *n.* the inside of animals; especially the heart, lungs, liver, etc. (*viscera* usually meaning the bowels, intestines), used by the Romans as sources of augury, C.
Extābesco -bŭi, 3. to waste away entirely; *corpus macie extabuit*, C; met. — *opiniones*, C, to fade away, pass away.
Extāris -e, relating to the entrails of an animal, P.
Extemplo, immediately, directly, momentarily, straightway, C; *quum* — P, as soon as.
Extempŏrālis -e, extemporary, without preconsideration, — *oratio, actio*, Q.
Extempŏrālĭtas -ātis, *f.* the power of extemporary speaking, St.
Extempŭlo, P, = extemplo, *q.v.*
Extendo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to stretch out, expand, extend, — *brachium*, C; — *manum*, Q; — *capita tignorum*, Ca; *ire per extentum funem*, H, to walk upon a tight rope; (2) *met.* to stretch out, extend, increase, enlarge, — *famam factis*, V; — *spem in Africam quoque*, L; (3) of time, to prolong, extend, — *ad noctem pugnam*, L; — *curas venientem in annum*, V; — *ætatem suam*, P, to spend his life.
*Extensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stretching out, extension, Vt.
Extento, 1. to stretch out strongly, to the limit, &c.; met. — *vires tuas*, P.
Extentus -a -um (*prtcp.* extendo), extended, wide, H; — *oculi*, Q, wide open.
*Extentus -ūs, *m.* a stretching out, extending, P.Aug.
Extĕnŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making thin, thinning, Pl; (2) as a figure of speech, a diminution, lessening, C.
Extĕnŭātus -a -um (*prtcp.* extĕnŭo), weak, poor, insignificant, C.
Extĕnŭo, 1. to make thin or small, to lessen, diminish, — *lignum falce*, Vr; *aer extenuatus*, C, rarefied; especially in medicine, to weaken the force of a disease, alleviate, — *pituitam*, Cl; (2) met. —, *munus suum*, C; — *crimen*, C, to extenuate.
Exter or extĕrus -a -um, outward, foreign, strange, *jus — nationum*, C; — *civitates*, C; (II.) *comp.* exterior -us, outside, outer, exterior, C; — *vallum*, Ca; — *munitiones*, Ca; (III.) *superl.* extremus -a -um, the outermost, last, farthest, extreme, — *oppidum Allobrogum*, Ca; *in — Remorum finibus*, Ca, on the extreme confines; — *ad Indos*, H, to the remotest Indians; *literæ quibus in extremis erat*, C, at the very end of which; *in — oratione*, C, at the end of the oration; *subst.* extremum -i, *n.* C, the last, farthest; (2) the last in point of time or succession, *mensis — anni*, C; *extremā hieme*, C, at the very close of winter; *adv.* extremum, (*a*) for the last time, O; (*b*) at last, O; *ad* (*in*) *extremum*, C. O, to the very last; (3) the last, highest, greatest, — *fames*, Ca, the highest degree of hunger, extreme hunger; *in extremis rebus*, Ca, in extremities, in the greatest danger; also P.Aug., the lowest, worst, — *alimenta vitæ*, Tc; another classical though not common form of the *superl.* is extimus -a -um, C.
Extĕrĕbro, 1. to bore out, extract by boring, C; (2) to extort, obtain by force, P.
Extergĕo -si -sum, 2. to wipe off, rub off, wipe away, P. Pl; (2) * *met.* to plunder, C.
Extĕrĭor, exterius, *vid.* exter, extra.
Extermĭno, 1. to drive beyond the boundaries, drive out, expel, banish, — *aliquem ex urbe*, C; — *de civitate*, C; — *urbe atque agro*, C; (2) to get rid of, put aside, — *vestram auctoritatem*, C.
Externus -a -um, that which is outside, external, — *tepor*, C; — *visio*, C; (2) foreign, strange, — *auxilia*, Ca (*opp.* opes domesticæ); — *bella*, Q. (*opp.* civilia); *odium in externos*, C, hatred against foreigners, C.
Extĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to rub out, rub off, Vr. Q.
Exterrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to frighten suddenly, terrify, C. Ca.
*Extexo, 3. to unweave, — *aliquem*, P, to cheat or defraud of money.
Extĭmesco -mŭi, 3. (I.) *neut.* to be greatly afraid, C; (II.) *act.* to dread, fear greatly, — *adventum nostrum*, C.
Extĭmus, *vid.* exter.
Extĭspex -ĭcis, *m.* a soothsayer who draws auguries from the entrails of victims slain in sacrifice, C.
*Extĭspĭcĭum -ii, *n.* the inspection of entrails for purposes of soothsaying, St.
Extollo, 3. to lift up, raise up, — *onera in jumenta*, Vr; — *cruentum pugionem*, C; especially, to rear, erect a building, P; (2) *met.* to raise up, lift up, extol, — *aliquem ad cœlum*, C; — *meritum alicujus verbis*, C; (3) to put off, delay, — *hoc malum in diem*, P.
Extorquĕo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist out, wrest, wring out, — *arma e manibus civium*, C; — *de manibus*, C; (2) to distort the limbs, Sc; especially *prtcp.* extortus -a -um, distorted, deformed; (3) to extort money from, — *a Cæsare quinquaginta talenta*, C; (4) *met.* to extort, tear out, wrest, wrench out, — *suffragium populi*, L; — *sententias*, C.
Extorrĕo, 2. to dry up, parch, Cl.
Extorris -e, driven from the country, exiled, banished, C; — *agro Romano*, L.
*Extortor -ōris, *m.* one who extorts, T.
Extra, (I.) *adv.* outside (*opp.* intus), *quæ extra sunt*, C; *comp.* exterius, O; (2) except, foll. by *quam*, — *quam si*, C, except if, unless; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* beyond, outside of, without, — *provinciam*, Ca; — *modum*, C, beyond measure; *extra jocum*, C, joking apart; (2) except, — *ducem*, C.
Extractōrĭus -a -um, having the power of drawing out, extracting, Pl.
Extrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw out, extract, — *telum e corpore*, C; — *de vulnere*, O; — *vivum puerum alvo*, H; (2) met. — *urbem ex periculis*, C, to extricate; (3) in regard to time, to prolong, delay, protract, C, — *bellum in tertium annum*, L; *primum tempus noctis*, Ca.
Extrānĕus -a -um, that which is outside, outward, extraneous, Aug; (2) of a different family, not related, St.
Extrāordĭnārĭus -a -um, extraordinary, anomalous, irregular, — *petitio consulatūs*, C.
Extrārĭus -a -um, that which is outside, outward, strange, foreign, C; (2) of a different family, not related, T.
Extrēmĭtas -ātis, *f.* the end, farthest portion, extremity, C.
Extrēmus -a -um, *vid.* exter.
Extrĭco, 1. (extricor, 1. *dep.* P), to disentangle, extricate, — *cervam plagis*, H.
Extrinsĕcus, from without, from the outside,

C; (2) on the outside, outwardly, C; (3) *met.* irrelevantly, Ca.

Extrūdo -si -sum, 3. to push out, thrust out, **extrude**, — *me ædibus*, P, — *te in viam*, C; — *mare aggere*, Ca, to dam out

Extūbĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a swelling, tumour, Pl.

Extūbĕro, 1 (I.) *neut.* to swell, swell up, Pl; (II.) *act.* to cause to swell out, Sc.

*Extŭmĕo, 2. P, *extŭmesco, 3 Pl, to swell, swell up.

*Extŭmĭdus -a -um, swelling up, tumid, Vr.

Extundo -tŭdi -tūsum, 3. to beat out, to form by beating with a hammer, Ph, (2) met. — *artem*, V, to invent, fashion, *quum labor extuderit fastidia*, H, has expelled, beaten off.

Exturbo, 1. to drive away, thrust out, — *eum ex ædibus*, P, — *homines e possessionibus*, C; — *aliquem provinciā*, C, met. — *ex animo ægritudinem*, P.

Extussio, 4 to cough out, hawk out, Cl.

*Exūbĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* **exuberance**, superfluity, Vt.

Exūbĕro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to abound, to be produced in great abundance, V, (II.) *act.* to bring forth in great abundance, Co.

Exulcĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* ulceration, Cl; *met.* aggravation of pain, Sc. (*opp.* consolatio).

Exulcĕrātōrius -a -um, — *medicamentum*, Pl, beneficial to ulcers.

Exulcĕro, 1. to cause or produce ulcers, to ulcerate, — *cutem*, Cl, — *ventrem*, Cl; (2) *met.* to make worse, aggravate, embitter, C, — *dolorem*, Pl.

Exŭlŭlo, 1. to howl out, howl loudly, O.

Exundātio -ōnis, *f.* the overflowing of a river, flood, inundation, Pl

Exundo, 1 to overflow, — *fons*, Pl, — *piscina*, Co, (2) *met* to overflow, abound, appear in large quantities, Tc Jv.

Exungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to anoint, besmear with unguents, P, *argentum exunctum*, P, spent in purchasing unguents.

Exŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to put off, take off, — *pharetram humero*, O; — *jugum*, L, to throw off, — *digitos*, M, to take the rings off, (2) to deprive of anything, make bare, — *hostem armis*, L; — *aliquem patrimonio*, St; (3) *met.* to put off, lay down, — *omnem humanitatem*, C; — *mores antiquos*, L; — *fidem*, Tc; — *se omnibus vitiis*, Sc.

*Exurgĕo, 2. to press or squeeze out, P.

Exūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn up, burn entirely, consume by fire, C, (2) to burn or parch up, dry up entirely, — *paludem*, V; *agrum*, V, (3) *met.* to destroy, consume, C. V.

Exustio -ōnis, *f.* a burning up, conflagration, C; (2) a parching, drying up, Pl

Exŭvĭæ -ārum, *f.* that which is taken off from the body, clothing, arms, armour, P; the skin of animals, V, (2) especially the armour of a vanquished enemy, spoils, booty, V. Tb; — *nauticæ*, C.

F, f, the sixth letter of the Roman Alphabet, corresponded in form with the Æolic digamma (Ϝ); though in sound it is most nearly represented by Φ, φ. For the signification of this letter when used as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Făba -æ, *f.* a bean, C; prov. *isthæc in me cudetur faba*, T, I shall have to suffer for this; (2) from the similarity in shape, — *caprini fimi*, Pl, goats' dung.

Făbacla -æ, *f.* bean-broth, bean-porridge, Pl.

*Făbāgĭnus -a -um, A.Aug, făbācĕus -a -um, P.Aug, of or relating to beans.

Făbālis -e, of or relating to beans, Vr; *subst.* fabalia -ium, *n.* Vr. Co, bean-stalks.

Făbārius -a -um, A Aug = fabalis, *q v.*

Fabella -æ, *f* *dim.* a little story, little narrative, **fable**, C Ph; (2) a little drama, C.

Făber -bri, *m.* a workman or artizan in any hard material, — *tignarius*, C, a carpenter; — *ærarius*, Pl, a coppersmith, prov. — *est quisque fortunæ suæ*, S, each is the architect of his own fortune, (2) a fish, the dory, Pl Co

Făber -bra -brum, artful, full of art, artistic, ingenious, O.

Făbre, in a workmanlike manner, P.

Fabia gens, one of the oldest patrician families of Rome; short notices of the most distinguished members of which will be found under the cognomens Maximus, Pictor, Vibulanus, *adj.* Fabius -a -um, C, Fabiānus -a -um, C.

Făbrefăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to prepare or fabricate ingeniously, L.

Făbrĭca -æ, *f.* the workshop of a faber, C, (2) the handiwork or the art of a faber, — *æris et ferri*, C; — *æraria*, *ferrea*, *materiaria*, Pl; the result of art, a **fabric**, — *naturæ*, C, (3) a trick, cunning scheme or device, P. T.

Făbrĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* a careful forming or making, **fabrication**, C.

Făbrĭcātor -ōris, *m.* a maker, former, artificer, **fabricator**, C.

Fabricia gens, a Roman family, of whom the most distinguished member was C Fabricius Luscinus, *vid.* Luscinus; *adj.* Fabricius -a -um, H; Fabricianus -a -um, C.

Făbrĭcor, 1. *dep.* fabrĭco, 1. to form, make, forge out of hard materials, — *gladium*, C, — *naves*, Tc; — *mundum*, C; (2) generally, to form, **fabricate**, create, — *hominem*, C; also to form a scheme, plot, P.

Făbrīlis -e, relating or belonging to the faber, C; *neut. plur. subst* fabrilia -ium, *n* tools, instruments, H.

Făbŭla -æ, *f.* a story, narrative, tradition, L; *fabula fieri*, H, to become the common talk; in common conversation, *quæ hæc est — ?* What sort of a story, of a business is this? P. T, (2) especially a fictitious narrative, a **fable**, *num me cogis etiam fabulis credere?* C, used as an interjection in P. T, *fabulæ!* nonsense! (3) a drama, dramatic poem, play, C, a fable in verse, Ph C, prov. *lupus in fabulā*, T. C, = talk of the devil and he'll appear.

*Făbŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little bean, P.

*Făbŭlāris -e, traditionary, legendary, St.

Fabŭlātor -ōris, *m* a narrator, Sc.

Fabŭlor, 1. *dep* to talk, converse, chatter, — *aliquid*, P; — *alicui*, P; — *inter sese*, P, — *cum aliquo*, St.

Făbŭlōse, **fabulously**, Pl.

Făbŭlōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* **fabulousness**, Pl.

Făbŭlōsus -a -um, **fabulous**, — *Hydaspes*, H.

Făbŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little bean, A.Aug.

Făcesso -īvi -ītum, 3. (I.) *act* to do eagerly, perform, fulfil, accomplish, — *jussa*, V; — *præcepta*, V; — *negotium*, C, to give trouble to, so also, — *nulli umquam periculum*, Tc, (II.) *neut.* to be off, go away, depart, — *ab omni societate*, C; — *ex urbe*, L; — *urbe finibusque*, L.

Făcēte, elegantly, aptly, suitably, P, (2) wittily, **facetiously**, C.

Făcētĭæ -ārum, *f.* (facetia -æ, *f.* P), skilful management, a clever scheme, P; *hæc facetia'st*, P, this is a good joke; (2) wit, facetiousness, C, P. *Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat*, C

Făcētus -a -um, well-formed, elegant, — *pedes*, Q; applied to demeanour, fine, elegant, courteous, P. T; (2) of discourse, elegant, H, more frequently, witty, **facetious**, ironical, C.

Făcies -ēi, *f.* the external form or figure, P. Lc; especially (2) the human countenance, **face**, C;

— *perfricare*, Pl. Q, to lay aside all shame; (3) *met.* the outward form, external appearance, — *urbis, civitatis*, C; — *eloquentiæ*, Q; used by Tc. = species, the outward show, as *opp.* to reality; (4) *poet.* look, aspect, V.

Făcile, easily, without difficulty, C; (2) easily, indisputably, certainly, — *princeps*, C, indisputably first; — *deterrimus*, C; *haud* —, C; *non* —, C, with difficulty; (3) willingly, — *pati*, C; (4) — *vivere*, P, pleasantly, well.

Făcĭlis -e, easy, without difficulty, C; — *somnus*, H, easy to obtain; — *ad exardescendum*, C; — *factu*, T; — *dicere*, C; *terra* — *pecori*, V, adapted to; so also, *campus operi* —, L; *in facili*, L; *ex facili*, Co, easily; (2) of character, easy, friendly, yielding, affable, f a c i l e, — *comes*, C; — *pater*, C; — *in tua vota deos*, O; (3) of events, favourable, fortunate, — *res*, C. L.

Făcĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* easiness, ease, f a c i l i t y, — *pariendi*, Pl; (2) especially, facility and copiousness of expression, Q; (3) friendliness, affability, good-nature, courteousness, C.

Făcĭlĭter, Vt. = facile, *q.v.*

Făcĭnŏrōsus -a -um, full of shameful deeds, wicked, atrocious, nefarious, C.

Făcĭnus -ŏris, *n.* a deed, action, — *nefarium*, Ca; — *pulcherrimum*, C; (2) especially a bad, shameful, wicked deed, crime, — *committere*, C; — *patrare*, S.

Făcio, fēci, factum, 3. (I.) *act.* to make, produce, prepare, create, cause, effect, bring to pass, — *ædem*, C; — *pontem*, Ca; — *ignem*, C; — *poëma*, C; — *pecuniam*, C, to make money; — *cohortes*, Ca; — *arbitrium de aliquo*, H, to form a judgment; — *cognomen alicui*, L, to name; — *contentionem, controversiam*, C; — *corpus*, Cl, to make flesh, become fat; — *damnum, detrimentum*, C, to suffer loss; followed also by *ut, ne, quin*, etc., *ea feci, ut essent nota nostris*, C; — *non possum, quin ad te mittam*, C, I cannot help sending; also with *subj. fac cupidus mei videndi sis*, C; very rarely followed by *inf.* alone; when followed by two *acc.* = to make into, to make, *testamento fecit heredem filiam*, C; — *absentem rei capitalis reum*; (2) followed by *gen.* to esteem, to hold, prize, *te quotidie pluris feci*, C, daily have I esteemed thee more highly; (3) to represent or delineate in writing, *in eo libro ubi se exeuntem e senatu facit*, C; *Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem*, C; (4) *imp. fac*, suppose; *fac, quæso, qui ego sum esse te*, C; (5) to follow a trade or profession, — *argentariam*, C; (6) in religious language, to offer a sacrifice, sacrifice, — *sacrificium publicum*, C; (7) in grammar, to form, make an inflection; *cur aper apri faciat*, Q; (8) particular idioms are, *quid faciam (facias*, etc.) *aliquo, de aliquo, alicui?* what am I to do, what is to be done with? etc., *quid hoc homine facias?* C; *quid enim tibi faciam?* C; *fit (factum est) aliquo* or *aliquā re*, it happens to, becomes, of a person or thing; hence the expression, *si quid factum sit aliquo*, C, if any thing should happen to any one, if any one should die; *ut fit*, C, as generally happens, as usual; *fiat*, P, so let it be, very well; *dictum ac factum*, no sooner said than done, at once; (II.) *neut.* used with adverbs, to do, to act, — *neque recte neque recte*, P; — *bene, amice, humaniter*, C; (2) *cum, ab aliquo*, to be on the side of, to take part with, C; opp. — *contra aliquem*, Q, to oppose, take part against; (3) — *ad aliquid, alicui*, to serve for, be useful to, O. Pl.

Facteon, a word formed from facio by C. in imitation of the Greek = faciendum est.

Factīcius -a -um, artificial, f a c t i t i o u s, Pl.

Factio -ōnis, *f.* a making, doing, — *testamenti*, C, the right of making a will; (2) a number of persons acting together, a party, P; and especially a political party or f a c t i o n, C; (3) the divisions into which the charioteers in the Roman Circus were distributed, St.

Factiōsus -a -um, powerful, fond of power, having or desiring to have a large party, f a c t i o u s, C.

Factĭto, 1. to make, do frequently, be accustomed to make or do, C; also, *quem palam heredem semper factitarat*, C, when he had repeatedly declared his heir in public; (2) to follow a trade, practise a profession, — *medicinam*, Q.

*Facto, 1. to do, — *quicquam*, P.

Factor -ōris, *m.* an oil-press, A.Aug; (2) *a ball-player, P.

Factum -i, *n.* that which has been done, an event, f a c t, — *præclarum atque divinum*, C; *facta boum*, O, the works of oxen, *i.e.* a ploughed field; *bonum factum*, a good deed, was placed at the beginning of edicts, as with us "in the name of God."

Factūra -æ, *f.* a making, forming, Pl.

Factus -ūs, *m.* a making, erecting, Vr; (2) oil-pressing, Vr. Co.

Făcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little torch, Pt.

Făcultas -ātis, *f.* the power, f a c u l t y, possibility, opportunity of doing any thing, — *dicendi*, C; — *ad dicendum*, C; followed by *ut*, C; by *inf.* P.Aug; (2) a large number, multitude, abundance, *rerum quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat* —, Ca; *pl.* facultates = property, wealth.

Făcunde, eloquently, fluently, P. L.

Făcundĭa -æ, *f.* eloquence, readiness of speech, S. Q.

*Făcundĭtas -ātis, *f.* P. = facundia, *q.v.*

Făcundus -a -um, eloquent, fluent, ready of speech, — *homo, oratio*, S.

*Fæcārius -a -um, relating or belonging to dregs or refuse, A.Aug.

*Fæcātus -a -um, — *vinum*, A.Aug, expressed from dregs.

Fæcĭnius (fæcinus) -a -um, — *uvæ*, Co, yielding refuse.

Fæcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the tartar or crust of wine, used either as a drug or condiment, Lc. H.

Fæcŭlentus -a -um, full of dregs or refuse, turbid, impure, f e c u l e n t, Co. Cl.

Fæx -æcis, *f.* the dregs or refuse of any liquid, Lc. H; (2) the tartar or crust of wine, H; the brine or liquor in which pickles are kept, O; the refuse or impurities of solid substances, Pl; met. — *populi*, C, the dregs, lowest orders, of the people.

Fāgĕus -a -um, Pl; fagĭneus -a -um, A.Aug; fagĭnus -a -um, V, beechen.

Fāgus -i, *f.* (φηγός), the beech tree, V.

Fāgūtālis -e, beechen, — *lucus*, Vr, a grove upon the Esquiline hill, sacred to Jupiter, — *Jupiter*, Pl.

Făla -æ, *f.* a wooden tower from which missiles were thrown into a besieged city, A.Aug; prov. *subire sub falas*, P, to incur great danger; (2) one of the seven wooden pillars on the *spina* or barrier of the circus, Jv.

Fălārĭca -æ, *f.* a kind of spear, sometimes charged with burning tow or pitch, which, according to its size, was discharged either from the hand or a catapult, L.

Falcārius -ii, *m.* a scythe or sickle maker.

Falcātus -a -um, furnished with scythes, — *currus, quadrigæ*, L; (2) scythe-shaped, — *ensis*, O.

Falcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying a scythe or sickle, — *senex*, O, Saturnus.

Falcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small sickle or pruning-bill, Co; (2) a little talon or claw, Pl.

Fălĕre -is, *n.* a kind of architectural elevation, the precise nature of which is unknown, Vr.

Fălĭscus -a -um, belonging or relating to the city Falerii, — *venter*, Vr. M, a kind of sausage or pudding; *subst.* falisca -æ, *f.* a rack in a manger, A.Aug.

Fallācĭa -æ, *f.* deceit, trick, fraud, artifice, craft, C.

*Fallācĭlŏquus -a -um, speaking falsely or fallaciously, C.

Fallācĭter, deceitfully, craftily, f a l l a c i o u s l y.

Fallax -ācis, deceitful, treacherous, false, f a l l a c i o u s, — *homines*, C; — *herbæ*, C; — *spes*, C; — *et captiosæ interrogationes*, C.

Fallo, fefelli, falsum, 3. to deceive, trick, defraud, — *aliquem dolis*, T; *nisi me omnia fallunt*, C; — *fidem hosti datam*, C; — *meam spem*, C; — *opinionem tuam*, C; *impers. fallit me*, C, I am deceived, I am wrong; (2) especially, to swear falsely, to deceive by an oath, C; (3) to escape notice, remain unknown, concealed, escape one, *neque enim hoc te fallit*, C; — *custodes*, L; *impers. fallit me*, it escapes my notice; *neque vero Caesarem fefellit*, Ca; (4) met. — *medias horas*, O; — *curam somno*, H, to while away, beguile.

Falsārius -a -um, a forger or falsifier of documents, St.

False, falsely, C.

Falsĭlĭcus -a -um, speaking falsely, lying, P.

*Falsĭfĭcus -a -um, deceitful, acting falsely, — *animus*, P.

*Falsĭjūrĭus -a -um, swearing falsely, perjured, — *animus*, P.

*Falsĭlŏquus -a -um, speaking falsely, lying, P.

*Falsĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* deceit, P.

*Falsĭpărens -entis, having a putative father, — *Amphitryoniades*, Ct, Hercules.

Falso, falsely, wrongly, erroneously, untruly, C.

Falsum -i, *n.* a falsehood, lie, C; (2) forgery, fraud, Q.

Falsus -a -um (*prtcp.* fallo), false, untrue, spurious, made up, — *lacrimula*, T; — *gaudium*, C; (2) deceitful, hypocritical, — *homo*, S; — *sodalibus*, Ct, unfaithful to his comrades; *subst.* falsus -i, *m.* a deceiver, St.

Falx -lcis, *f.* a scythe, sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook, C; (2) a sickle-shaped implement of war, used for tearing down stockades, etc. Ca.

Fāma -æ, *f.* (φήμη), a report, rumour, intelligence, unauthenticated news, *nulla adhuc fama venerat*, C; *hāc famā ad Trevirōs perlatā*, Ca; *fama de manu, de armis*, etc. C; especially Fame or Rumour personified as a goddess, V; (2) public opinion, (*a*) good report, reputation, fame, C; (*b*) evil report, infamy, T.

*Fāmātus -a -um, evil-reported, having an ill reputation, C.

Fămĕlĭcus -a -um, suffering hunger, hungry, famished, P. T.

Fămes -is, *f.* hunger, — *depellere*, C, to satisfy; also, — *propellere*, H; — *propulsare*, Co. Tc; (2) famine, C; and generally, *extreme poverty, T; (3) *met.* eager desire, — *auri*, V; — *argenti*, H; of discourse, poverty of words, C.

Famex -ĭcis, *m.* blood that has run from a bruise, Co.

Fāmĭgĕrābĭlis -e, well-known, celebrated, Vr.

*Fāmĭgĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* the spreading abroad of a report, making known, P.

*Fāmĭgĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a spreader of reports, a tale-teller, P.

Fāmĭgĕrātus -a -um, well-known, celebrated, P.Aug.

Fămĭlĭa -æ, *f.* a household of slaves, household, — *intelligamus, quæ constet ex servis pluribus*, C; *emere eam — a Catone*, C; (2) the entire household or family; hence *paterfamilias*, the head of the household or family; also *materfămĭlias, filiusfamilias, filiafamilias*, etc.; (3) a family, as a subdivision of a gens, *Læliorum et Muciorum familiæ*, C; (4) a company, troop, sect, — *tota Peripateticorum*, C; — *gladiatorum*, C; — *ducere*, C, to be the head of a troop or company.

Fămĭlĭārĭcus -a -um, relating or belonging to a household of servants, Vt; to a family, Vr.

Fămĭlĭāris -e, relating to a family, household, or home, — *rem curare*, P, to look after household affairs; more frequently, *res familiaris*, = property, Ca; (2) intimate, friendly, confidential, familiar, — *alicui*, C; applied to inanimate objects, — *sermo*, C; *aditus*, L, familiar, usual, customary; (3) domestic (*opp.* foreign, *hostilis*); used of those parts of the entrails of a victim which the haruspices set apart as referring to home affairs, C.

Fămĭlĭāris -is, *m.* a slave, servant, P; (2) a familiar, intimate friend, C.

Fămĭlĭārĭtas -ātis, *f.* confidential friendship, intimacy, familiarity, C; *pl.* familiaritates, Sc, *familiar friends.

Fămĭlĭārĭter, confidentially, familiarly, in a very friendly manner, C.

Fāmōsus -a -um, much spoken of; in a good sense, famous, H. Tc; (2) evil-reported, infamous, P. C; (3) — *libelli*, Tc; — *carmen*, H, libellous.

Fămŭla -æ, *f.* a female servant, V; met. *virtus — fortunæ est*, C.

Fămŭlāris -e, relating or belonging to servants, C.

Fămŭlātus -ūs, *m.* service, servitude, slavery, C.

Fămŭlĭtĭum -ii, *n.* a household of slaves, P.Aug.

Fămŭlor, 1. *dep.* — *alicui*, to be a servant to, serve any one, C. Ct.

Fămŭlus -i, *m.* a servant, attendant, C; applied to priests, *Idææ matris famuli*, C.

Fămŭlus -a -um, serving, serviceable, O.

Fānātĭcus -a -um, inspired by a deity, enthusiastic, — *Galli*, L; (2) mad, raving, fanatic, — *philosophi*, C.

*Fāno, 1. to consecrate, sanctify, Vr.

Fānum -i, *n.* a place solemnly consecrated to a god, a temple, fane, — *Junonis*, C.

Far, farris, *n.* spelt; *triticum spelta*, Linn. V. Vr. Co; (2) coarse meal, Co.

Farcīmen -ĭnis, *n.* a sausage, Vr.

Farcĭo, farsi, fartum, 4. to fill full, stuff full, — *aliquā re*, C; — *gallinas*, Vr. Co, to cram, fatten; met. *infinitis vectigalibus erat fartus*, Vt.

Farfărus -i, *m.* (farferus, P. farfugium), the plant coltsfoot, Pl.

Fărīna -æ, *f.* meal, flour, Vr; hence, dust or powder of any kind, Pl; met. *fucris nostræ farinæ*, Pr, of the same material as ourselves, like us.

Fărīnārĭus -a -um, relating to meal, made of meal, Pl.

Farnus -i, *f.* the ash, Vt.

Farrācĕus -a -um (-ĭus -a -um), of or belonging to spelt, Vr. Pl.

Farrāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a mixed green crop used as fodder for cattle, Vr. Co; (2) a mixture, farrago, *nostri — libelli*, Jv, various contents; (3) a trifle, Pr.

Farrārĭus -a -um, relating to spelt, or to grain generally; — *fistula*, A.Aug, a hand-mill; *subst.* farraria -ōrum, *n.* a granary, barn, Vt.

Farrātus -a -um, provided with grain, Pr; (2) made of corn, Jv.

*Farrĕārĭus -a -um, relating or belonging to corn, A.Aug.

Farrĕus -a -um, made of spelt, or corn generally, Co; *subst.* farreum -i, *n.* a spelt-cake, Pl.

Farsūra -æ, *f.* Vr. = fartura, *q.v.*

Fartĭlis -e, well-fed, fatted, — *anseres*, Pl.

Fartor -ōris, *m.* a sausage-maker, P. T; (2) a fattener of fowls, Co.

Fartum -i, *n.* (fartus, P.Aug.), that which is crammed in, stuffing, the inside of any thing, P. Co.

Fartūra -æ, *f.* the fattening or cramming of fowls, Vr. Co; (2) the rubble with which a wall is filled up, Vt.

Fas, *indcl. n.* divine law and right (*opp.* jus, human law and right), divine command, *jus ac — omne delere*, C; (2) generally, that which is allowed, permitted, lawful, right (*opp.* nefas), *quid non adeptus est, quod homini — esset optare*, C; *nec scire — est omnia*, H; — *gentium*, Tc.

Fascĭa -æ, *f.* a bandage, band, girdle, used for various purposes of dress, C; round the breast, O; as a diadem, Sc; (2) *met.* *an architectural band or moulding, Vt; *a streak of cloud over the sky, Jv.

Fascĭātim, bundlewise, in bundles.

Fascĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little bundle or packet, — *epistolarum*, C; — *librorum*, H.

*Fascĭna -æ, *f.* a faggot, A.Aug.

Fascĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bewitching, enchanting, fascination.

Fascĭno, 1. to bewitch, fascinate, — *agnos*, V; — *malā linguā*, Ct.

Fascĭnum -i, *n.* an enchanting, bewitching; (2) the private parts of a man, Vr. H; and personified, Fascinus -i, *m.* the Phallus, Pl.

Fascĭo, 1. to bind round, to bandage, M.

Fascĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little bandage, Vr.

Fascis -is, *m.* a bundle, packet, especially of sticks, a faggot, V; (2) *fasces;* the bundles of sticks with an axe inserted, carried by lictors before the chief Roman magistrates, as symbols of the punishment of evil-doers; hence used for the highest dignities themselves, *e.g.* the consulship.

Făsēlus, făsēŏlus, etc. = phaselus, etc. *q.v.*

Fastīdĭlĭter, with loathing and aversion, Vr.

Fastīdĭo -īvi *or* -ĭi -ītum, 4. *act.* and *neut.* to loathe, feel distaste or disgust, *ut fastidis!* P; — *omnia*, H; (2) *met.* to be averse to, dislike, loathe, *etiam in recte factis sæpe fastidiunt*, C; — *mei*, P; — *lacus et apertos rivos*, H; — *preces alicujus*, L.

Fastīdĭōse, with loathing, dislike, fastidiously, C.

Fastīdĭōsus -a -um, full of dislike and distaste, fastidious, hypercritical, — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) producing disgust, unpleasant, disagreeable, H.

Fastīdĭum -ĭi, *n.* loathing, disgust; originally, of the loathing of food, *cibi satietas et* —, C; (2) *met.* dislike, aversion, disgust, C; (3) scorn, haughtiness, pride, C.

Fastīgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pointing, sharpening to a point, Pl.

Fastīgātus -a -um (*prtcp.* fastīgo), pointed, sharpened to a point, L; (2) sloping, steep, *collis leniter — paullatim ad planitiem redibat*, Ca.

Fastīgĭum -ĭi, *n.* the summit or roof-ridge of a building, — *Capitolii*, C; *operi inchoato tanquam — imponere*, C, to finish; (2) the top, point, or upper part of any thing, Ca; * the bottom, depth, V; (3) a declivity, descent, *ab oppido locus tenui fastigio vergebat*, Ca; (4) *met.* the highest dignity, rank, degree, L; and generally, rank, dignity, L.

Fastīgo, 1. to sharpen to a point, Pl.

Fastōsus -a -um, proud, haughty, M.

Fastus -ūs, *m.* pride, haughtiness, arrogance, H. Ct.

Fastus -a -um, — *dies*, or *abs.* fasti -ōrum, *m.* days designated in the calendar on which it was lawful to transact legal and other business; (2) a calendar, almanac; hence, Fasti, the title of Ovid's well-known poem, a species of poetical almanac.

Fātālis -e, relating to destiny or fate, fated, destined by fate, — *necessitas*, C; — *annus ad interitum hujus urbis*, C; (2) deadly, fatal, — *telum*, V; — *jaculum*, O.

Fātālĭter, according to fate or destiny, C.

Fătĕor, fassus, 2. *dep.* to confess, admit, allow, C; — *verum*, P; — *peccavisse*, P; — *de facto turpi*, C; (2) to declare, assert, make known, — *innocentem fuisse patrem*, Q; *fatendi modus*, Q, the indicative mood.

*Fātĭcănus -a -um, O. (*fātĭcĭnus -a -um, O.), declaring, announcing destiny, prophetic.

Fātĭdĭcus -a -um, announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic, — *vates*, O; — *anus*, C.

Fātĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, death-bringing, deadly, fatal, V. O.

Fătīgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* weariness, fatigue, *lassitudo quæ citra — est*, Cl.

Fătīgo, 1. to weary, tire, fatigue, work to exhaustion, plague, — *vinclis et carcere*, C; *Romani multo labore prœliisque fatigati*, S; (2) *met.* to weary, tease, disturb, vex, — *Vestam prece*, H; — *aliquem verbis*, C; — *vitam bello*, Lc; *olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant*, V.

*Fātĭlĕgus -a -um, plucking or gathering death, P.Aug.

Fātĭlŏquus -a -um, announcing fate, prophetic; *subst.* a prophet, prophetess, L.

Fătisco, 3. (fatiscor, 3. *dep.* Lc. Vr.), to chink, gape, crack, open, part asunder, *nares rimis fatiscunt*, V; (2) to become weak, droop, decrease, Co. Tc.

Fătŭa -æ, *f.* a female fool, idiot, Sc.

*Fătŭe, foolishly, Q.

Fătŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* foolishness, simplicity, fatuity, C.

Fātum -i, *n.* the expressed will of a god, C; the saying of a seer or prophet, C; (2) destiny, fate, the appointed order of the world, the fate, lot, or destiny of man, *omnia fato fieri*, C; *fato rerum prudentia major*, V; and personified, *Fata*, the Parcæ or Fates, Pt; (3) the natural term of life, *maturius exstingui quam fato suo*, C; *fato cedere*, L; *concedere*, Pl, to die; *fato fungi*, Q; *obire*, Tc, to die a natural death; *fata proferre*, V, to prolong life; (4) fate, misfortune, ruin, violent death, C. V.

*Fătŭor, 1. *dep.* to talk foolishly, talk nonsense.

Fătŭus -a -um, foolish, idiotic, fatuous, P. T; — *puer*, C; applied by M. to tasteless, insipid food; *subst.* fatuus -i, *m.* a fool, idiot.

Faunus -i, *m.* a mythic king of Latium, revered as a god of woods and fields; subsequently identified with Pan; hence, Fauni = forest gods.

*Fauste, happily, fortunately, C.

Faustĭtas -ātis, *f.* happiness, prosperity, good fortune, personified as a goddess, H.

Faustus -a -um, bringing luck or good fortune, fortunate, lucky, auspicious, C.

Fautor -ōris, *m.* a favourer, protector, patron, promoter, — *dignitatis*, C; — *bonorum*, L; — *huic accusationi*, C.

Fautrix -īcis, *f.* a favourer, protector, promoter, — *voluptatum*, C; *auctoritati*, T.

Faux, faucis, *f.*, usually *pl.* fauces -ium, *f.* the jaws, gullet, throat, *sub ipsis — lingula est*, Cl: *premere fauces defensionis tuæ*, C, to strangle, stifle, *i.e.* render impossible; (2) any narrow passage, pass, *Corinthus posita in faucibus Græciæ*, C; an abyss of the earth, *patefactis terræ faucibus*, C.

Făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2. to favour, be favourable or inclined to, help, protect, — *alicui*, C. Ca; — *sententiæ*, C; — *rebus Cæsaris*, Ca; (2) in religious language, — *linguis*, or — *linguā*, to present a well-omened silence, to abstain from ill-omened speech, to be still; *en deus est! linguis animisque favete*, O; *ore favete omnes*, V; (3) to applaud, shout approval, H. St.

Făvilla -æ, *f.* light, and still glowing, ashes, Lc; and especially the still glowing ashes of the dead, H. V; (2) * *met.* the first spark or origin of any thing, Pt.

Făvĭtor -ōris, *m.* C. P. = fautor, *q.v.*

Făvōnĭus -ĭi, *m.* the west wind or zephyr, C.

Făvor -ōris, *m.* favour, good-will, kindness, C; — *alicui conciliare*, L, to win favour for, make beloved; (2) applause at the theatre, approbation, acclamation, C.

Făvōrābĭlis -e, in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, Q. Tc.

Făvōrābĭlĭter, with applause, Q.

Făvus -i, *m.* a honeycomb, C; (2) an hexangular slab or tile for pavements, Vt.

Fax, făcis, *f.* a torch, C. Ca; used both at weddings, C, and at funerals, V. Pt; (2) used for the light of the heavenly bodies, Lc. O; a meteor or shooting star, Lc. C; (3) met. *me torret face mutuā Calais*, H, flame of love; *dicendi faces*, C, fires of eloquence; *Antonius omnium incendiorum fax*, C, the cause or author.

Faxim, faxo, = fecerim, fecero, *vid.* facio.

Febrĭcĭto, 1. to have a fever, suffer from fever, Cl.

Febrĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a slight fever, feverishness, C.

Febrĭcŭlōsus -a -um, feverish, Ct.

Febrio, 4. to suffer from fever, Cl.

Febris -is, *f.* fever, C. Febris was also personified as a goddess, and had three temples in Rome.

Fĕbrŭārĭus -ii, *m.* (mensis, or *abs.*), February; *adj.* Pl. belonging to February.

Fĕbrŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a religious purification, Vr.

Fĕbrŭo, 1. to purify, Vr.

Fĕbrŭum -i, *n.* a means of religious purification, hence, Februa -orum, *n.* the feast of purification held by the Romans on the 15th February, whence, Februalis, Februlis, and Februata, names of Juno, the presiding goddess of the festival.

Fēcunde, fruitfully, Vr.

Fēcundĭtas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, fecundity, abundance, — *terrarum*, C., — *mulieris*, C; personified as a goddess, Tc, — *lactis*, Pl.

Fēcundo, 1. to fructify, fertilize, V.

Fēcundus -a -um, fruitful, fecund, prolific, — *terra*, C., — *conjux*, H, (2) full, abounding, — *calices*, H, (3) making fruitful, fertilizing, — *Nilus*, Pl., (4) *met.* fruitful, — *pectus*, C, — *ingenium*, Pl.

Fel, fellis, *n.* gall, the gall-bladder, Cl, *met.* poison, poisonous liquid, O. V, (2) bitterness of spirit, enmity, hatred, P, anger, V; (3) *fel terræ*, Pl. the herb fumitory.

Fēles -is, *f.* (fēlis -is, Pl.), a cat, C, (2) a marten, polecat, Vr. Co; (3) *met.* a thief, robber, P.

Fēlīcĭtas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility, — *terræ*, Pl, (2) more frequently, happiness, felicity, good luck, good fortune, C.

Fēlīcĭter, * fruitfully, abundantly, V; (2) auspiciously, favourably, C, (3) happily, C

Fēlīnus -a -um, belonging to a cat, feline, Cl.

Fēlis = feles, *q. v.*

Fēlix -īcis, fruitful, fertile, — *arbor*, L, — *regio*, O; (2) fortunate, auspicious, well-omened, hence the phrase in documents, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit*, C, (3) happy, blessed, — *vir*, C, — *secula*, O, with *gen.* of the cause of happiness, — *cerebri*, H, *felices operum dies*, V.

Fellātor -ōris, *m.* one who sucks, M.

Fellĕus -a -um, full of gall, bitter as gall, Pl.

Fello, 1. to suck, Vr.

*Fēmella -æ, *f. dim.* a young woman, a girl, Ct.

Fĕmen = femur, *q. v.*

Fēmĭna -æ, *f.* a female, and especially a human female, a woman, C; applied as a term of reproach to an effeminate man, O. St; (2) the female of animals, — *anguis, porcus*, C, applied also by Pl. to plants and minerals.

Fĕmĭnālĭa -ium, *n.* bandages on the thigh, St.

*Fēmĭnātus -a -um, made female, effeminate, C.

Fēmĭnĕus -a -um, relating to a woman, female, feminine, O. V, — *calendæ*, Jv, the 1st of March, on which the Matronalia were celebrated, (2) womanish, effeminate, Q

Fēmĭnīnus -a -um, in grammar, feminine, Vr. Q.

Fĕmur -ŏris or -inis, *n.* the upper part of the leg, the thigh, C, (2) in architecture, the projecting flat ridge between the channels of a Doric triglyph, Vt

Fēnārĭus -a -um (fœnarius), relating to hay, Vr.

Fēnĕbris -e, relating to interest, — *leges*, L, — *pecunia*, St, out at interest.

Fēnĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lending at interest, usury, C.

Fēnĕrāto, with interest, *illam — abstulisti*, P, to thy great detriment.

Fēnĕrātor -ōris, *m.* one who lends money at interest, money-lender, usurer, C.

Fēnĕrātōrĭus -a -um, usurious, P.Aug.

Fēnĕrātrix -īcis, *f.* a female money-lender, P.Aug.

Fēnĕror, 1. *dep.* (fēnĕro, 1. P.Aug.), to lend money at interest, — *pecunias*, C; — *provincias*, C, to despoil by usury; (2) met. *sol suum lumen cæteris sideribus* —, Pl; — *beneficium*, C.

Fĕnestella -æ, *f. dim.* a little window, Co.

Fenestra -æ, *f.* a window, C; — *ad tormenta mittenda*, Ca, loop-holes for shooting; (2) *met.* opportunity, — *ad nequitiam patefacere*, T.

Fĕnestro, 1. to provide with windows, Pl. Vr.

Fēnĕus -a -um, made of hay, C.

Fēnĭcŭlum -i, *n.* fennel, Pl.

Fēnīlĭa -ium, *n.* a hay-loft, hay-barn, V. Co.

*Fēnisecta -ōrum, *n.* mown grass, Vr.

Fēnisex -ĕcis, *m.* Vr, fēnisĕca -æ, *m.* Pr, fēnisector -ōris, *m.* Co, a mower, hay-maker.

Fēnisĭcĭa -æ, *f.* (-a -ōrum, *n.*) the mown grass, the hay-harvest, Vr. Co.

Fēnum -i, *n.* (fœnum), hay, C, prov. *fenum habet in cornu*, H, he is dangerous, like an ox whose horns are covered with hay, *fenum Græcum*, Co, the herb fenugreek.

Fēnus -ŏris (fœnus), *n.* interest of money, C; (2) rarely, the capital lent, P. C, (3) in general, gain, returns, profit, C

*Fēnuscŭlum -i, *n.* a small, trifling interest, P.

Fĕra -æ, *f.* a wild animal, wild beast, C; *magna minorque feræ*, O, the Great and Little Bear.

Fĕrācĭtas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, Co.

*Fĕrācĭter, fruitfully, L.

Fērālis -e, relating to the dead, funereal, — *cupressus*, O, (2) relating to the Feralia, O, (3) *subst.* Feralia -ium, *n.* the general festival of the dead on the 10th of February, C; (4) death-bringing, deadly, fatal, — *dona*, O, — *annus*, Tc.

Fĕrax -ācis, fruitful, fertile, prolific, — *agri*, C; *Iberia — venenorum*, H; *terra — viris*, O, (2) met. *nullus feracior in philosophiā locus est*, etc. C.

Fercŭlum -i, *n.* a platform carried on men's shoulders, on which the spoils of conquered nations were exhibited at a triumph, C, (2) a tray, on which several dishes were carried from the kitchen at once, and hence, a course, H.

Fĕrē, almost, nearly, within a little, *fere abhinc annos quindecim*, T, *Peloponnēsus — tota in mari est*, C, *omnes* —, C. Cr, *hæc — habui dicere*, C, *eādem fere horā quā veni*, C, about the same hour; (2) with negatives, scarcely, hardly, *ætates vestræ nihil aut non fere multum differunt*, C, (3) in general, usually, commonly, C.

Fĕrentārĭus -ii, *m.* a light-armed soldier, furnished only with missiles, Vr. S, (2) met. — *amicus*, P, one who quickly runs to help

*Fĕrĕōla vitis, a kind of vine, Co.

Fĕrĕtrĭus -ii, *m.* a surname of all-conquering Jupiter, to whom the spolia opima were offered, L Pt

Fĕrĕtrum -i, *n.* a bier for carrying a corpse to the grave, O, (2) = ferculum, *q. v.*

Fērĭæ -ārum, *f.* days of rest, holydays, C, — *stativæ*, annually recurring; — *conceptivæ*, fixed at the beginning of the year, — *imperativæ*, specially ordered by the consul.

Fērĭātus -a -um (*part.* fērĭor), keeping holiday, idle, unoccupied, C, — *dies*, Pl.

Fĕrīnus -a -um, relating to a wild beast, wild, — *caro*, S, — *vestis*, Lc, made of the skins of wild animals; *subst.* ferina -æ, V, flesh of wild animals, game.

Fĕrĭo, 4. to strike, knock, beat, hit, smite, — *fores*, P; — *murum arietibus*, S, — *frontem*, C; *corpora quæ feriant oculos*, Lc, encounter the eyes, meet the sight, (2) to strike dead, slay, kill, C, — *hostem*, S, to slay a sacrifice, — *humilem agnam*, H; and hence, — *fœdus*, C, to make a treaty; (3) to strike, coin money, P, (4) met. *multa patent in vitā, quæ fortuna feriat*, C; especially, to cheat, deceive, P.

Fērĭor, 1. *dep.* to keep holyday, rest, Vr.

Fĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* wildness, savageness, — *hominis*, C, — *leonis*, O; — *loci*, O.

Fermē, almost, nearly, within a little, and of numbers, about, *duodequadragesimo — anno*, L; *a quo aberat mons — millia viginti*, S; (2) with negatives, hardly, scarcely, C; (3) commonly, usually, generally, C.

Fermentātus -a -um (*prtcp.* fermento), softly swelling, soft, Co. Pl.

Fermentesco, 3. to begin to ferment; hence, of the earth, to swell up, Pl.

Fermento, 1. to cause to ferment, Vr.

Fermentum -i, *n.* that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, *panis sine fermento*, Co, unleavened bread; (2) that which loosens the soil, Pl; (3) a kind of beer, V; (4) *met.* mental ferment, anger, indignation, P.

Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (tĕtŭli, P. T.), to bear, bring, carry, — *arma*, Ca; — *faces*, C; prov. — *aliquem in oculis*, C, to love exceedingly; (2) to set in rapid motion, bear away, carry off, — *manus*, H, to lift up; *ire pedes quocumque ferent*, H; — *signa*, Ca. L, to put the standards in motion; *se* —, to go quickly, hasten, betake one's self; also *pass. densos fertur moribundus in hostes*, V; (3) to carry off by force, V; hence the phrase, *ferre et agere*, to plunder all before one; (4) to bring forth, produce, bear, *terra fruges fert*, C; met. *ætas tulit nos nequiores*, H; (5) to be pregnant, big with child, carry in the womb, *equa ventrem fert duodecim menses*, Vr; (6) to offer as a gift or sacrifice, — *tura superis*, O; (7) to get, obtain, receive as gain or a reward, — *optatum*, T; — *partem prædæ*, C; (8) met. *vina quæ vetustatem ferunt*, C, which carry age, are old; *scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent*, O, to attain; — *auxilium, opem alicui*, C, to help; *orator suo jam impetu fertur*, Q, is carried along; conf. *oratio quæ ferri debet*, Q; also, to bear away, carry off, — *palmam*, C; — *tribus*, C, to obtain the suffrages of; — *repulsam ab populo*; (9) to bear, endure any thing unpleasant, — *fratris repulsam*, C; — *se pauperem esse*, C; — *de Lentulo*, C; (10) *præ se ferre*, to show publicly, allow to be remarked, *noli præ te ferre, vos plane expertes esse doctrinā*, C; (11) to make known, relate, assert, Ca; *quod fers, credo*, T; especially in the forms, *ferunt, fertur, feruntur*, they say, it is said, it is reported, etc.; also, to pass off, pass current, represent, *hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt*, C; *sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricæ*, Q, were being passed off as mine; (12) in political and legal language, — *suffragium, sententiam*, C, to vote; *legem (rogationem, privilegium) ad populum*, or *abs.* to propose a law, C; — *judicem*, C, said of the plaintiff, to propose a judge to the defendant; hence, — *judicem alicui*, L, to accuse; (13) in mercantile language, to enter, set down, — *expensum*, C, to set down as paid; (14) to desire, demand, require, *quam natura fert*, Q; *ut amor tuus fert*, C, as thy love requires; *ut mea fert opinio*, C, according to my opinion.

Fĕrōcia -æ, *f.* wild, unbridled courage, — *juvenum*, C; (2) fierceness, ferocity, C; (3) met. — *vini*, Pl, harshness, roughness.

Fĕrōcio, 4. to be unruly, ungovernable, — *equus*, Q.

Fĕrōcitas -ātis, *f.* wild, unbridled courage, C; (2) wildness, ferocity, C.

Fĕrōciter, courageously, bravely, L; (2) rudely, roughly, fiercely, C.

Fĕrōculus -a -um, somewhat fierce, Aug.

Fērōnĭa -æ, *f.* an old Italian goddess, patroness of freedmen, L.

Fĕrox -ōcis, wild, unbridled, brave, courageous, warlike, — *gens*, C; — *adversus pericula*, Tc; (2) fierce, rough, ferocious, — *leones*, Lc; — *aper*, V.

Ferrāmentum -i, *n.* any instrument or tool, especially in agriculture, made of iron, C.

Ferrārĭa -æ, *f.* an iron-mine, Ca.

Ferrārius -a -um, relating or belonging to iron, — *faber*, P, a blacksmith; — *metalla*, Pl, an iron-mine.

*Ferrātĭlis -e, ironed, *genus ferratile*, P, fettered slaves.

Ferrātus -a -um, furnished or covered with iron, — *hasta*, L: — *servi*, P, chained.

Ferrĕus -a -um, iron, made of iron, — *clavi*, *hami*, Ca; (2) like iron, — *color*, Pl; (3) *met.* hard-hearted, insensible, cruel, — *virtus*, C; — *præcordia*, O; — *sors vitæ*, O; also, hard, firm, inflexible, — *corpus*, L.

*Ferrĭcrĕpĭnus -a -um, sounding or clanging with iron, P.

*Ferrĭtĕrium -ii, *n.* a place where fetters wear the flesh (= ergastulum), P.

*Ferrĭtrĭbax -ācis, one whose flesh is worn by fetters, a slave, P.

Ferrūgĭnĕus -a -um, iron-coloured, P. V; (2) of taste, like iron, — *sapor*, Pl.

Ferrūgĭnus -a -um, Lc. = ferrugineus, *q.v.*

Ferrūgo -ĭnis, *f.* iron rust, Pl; (2) the colour of rusty iron, V.

Ferrum -i, *n.* iron, C; and *met.* hard-heartedness, insensibility, cruelty, O; (2) *meton.* any iron instrument, the plough, Lc; an axe, H; a javelin, H; a stylus for writing, O; scissors for hair-cutting, O; curling-irons, V; very frequently, sword, C; war, force of arms, *decernere ferro*, C, to decide by war.

Ferrūmen -ĭnis, *n.* cement, Pl; (2) iron-coloured rust, Pl.

Ferrūmĭno, 1. to cement, bind together by mortar, P. Pl.

Fertĭlis -e, fruitful, prolific, fertile, — *agri*, C; *ager frugum* —, S; — *flumen auro*, Pl; met. — *pectus*, O; (2) making fertile, fructifying, — *dea* (*i.e.* Ceres), O.

Fertĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility, — *agrorum*, C; — *animalium*, Pl.

*Fertĭlĭter, fruitfully, Pl.

Fertum -i, *n.* (ferctum), a kind of sacrificial cake, A.Aug.

*Fertus -a -um, fruitful, — *arva*, C.

Fĕrŭla -æ, *f.* the herb fennel; hence, (2) the twig or thin branch of any tree, and especially a rod used to chastise slaves and children, a ferule, H; also, the branch of a stag's horn, Pl.

Fĕrŭlācĕus -a -um (fĕrŭlĕus, Pl.), relating to or made out of fennel, Pl.

Ferus -a -um, wild, untamed, C; applied both to plants and animals, — *bestiæ*, C; — *arbores*, Pl; — *montes*, V; *silvæ*, H, wild, uncultivated; (2) *met.* wild, rough, savage, uncivilized, cruel, — *gens*, C; — *hostis*, C.

Fĕrus -i, *m.* a wild beast, V. Ph.

Fervĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to make hot, heat, boil, P. Ca.

Fervens -ntis (*prtcp.* ferveo), hot, glowing, seething, boiling, Ca. O; (2) *met.* heated, excited, fervent, — *animus*, C.

Ferventer, hotly, fervently, Aug.

Fervĕo -bŭi, 2. to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow, H. Co; (2) to be in violent, confused, multitudinous motion, V; (3) *met.* to glow, boil with passion or excitement, *usque eo fervet avaritiā*, C.

Fervesco, 3. to become hot, begin to glow, begin to boil, P. Lc.

Fervĭdus -a -um, glowing, boiling, seething, red-hot, C; (2) hot with passion, desire, excitement, eager, fervid, H. V. Ct.

Fervo -vi, 3. V. = ferveo, *q.v.*

Fervor -ōris, *m.* boiling heat, raging, fermenting heat, C; (2) the glow of passion, desire, excitement, eagerness, fervour, — *concitatioque animi*, C.

Fescennīni versus, L; or *abs.* a kind of rude and often obscene poetical dialogue, so called from Fescennia, a town of Etruria.

Fessus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, — *de viā*, C; — *militiā*, H; — *plorando*, C; — *rerum*, V; *corpus* — *vulnere*, L; — *ætas*, Tc, old age.

*Festīve, festively, joyfully, Vr.

Festīnābundus -a -um, hasty, hastening, P.Aug.

Festīnanter, hastily, rapidly, quickly, C.

Festīnātio -ōnis, *f.* haste, speed, hurry, C.

*Festīnāto, hastily, rapidly, Q.

Festīno, 1. (I.) *neut.* to be in rapid motion, to hasten, hurry, C; (II.) *act.* to hasten, accelerate any thing, — *migrare*, C; — *pœnas*, H.

Festīnus -a -um, hastening, hasty, O. V.

Festīvē, joyfully, gaily, P; (2) humorously, facetiously, wittily, C.

Festīvitas -ātis, *f.* gaiety, festivity, P; also used by P. as a term of endearment, *mea vita, mea* —, P; (2) friendly behaviour, affability; — *patris*, T; (3) of discourse, cheerful wit and humour, facetiousness, C.

Festīvus -a -um, gay, festive, P; (2) pleasant, agreeable, pretty, C; (3) of discourse, witty, gay, humorous, C.

Festūca -æ, *f.* a stalk of grass, straw, Co; and hence the twig or light rod which was laid on a slave's head in token of manumission, P; (2) a kind of weed which grows among barley, also called ægilops, Pl.

Festum -i, *n.* a festival, feast-day, festal meal, O.

Festus -a -um, sacred, hallowed, devoted to festivals, festive, — *dies*, C; — *chori*, O.

Festus, Sext. Pompeius, a Latin grammarian and lexicographer, of whose personal history we know nothing, and whom we are unable to refer definitely to any particular century of the Christian era. As, however, he quotes Martial, he must have been subsequent to that poet. His name is known to us as prefixed to a very valuable work in twenty books, "De Verborum Significatione," to which we owe nearly all our information on many obscure Latin words and phrases. It was, it appears, only an abridgement made by Festus of a similar work by a grammarian of the Augustan age, M. Verrius Flaccus, and has unfortunately descended to us in a very mutilated and corrupt condition.

Fētiāles -ium, *m.* a college of heralds, whose business it was to transact public business with foreign states, demand redress of grievances, declare war, etc. C. L.

Fētiālis -e, relating or belonging to the fetiales, *q.v.* C.

*Fētifer -ĕra -ĕrum, fructifying, — *Nilus*, Pl.

Fētifico, 1. to bear young, to hatch eggs, Pl.

*Fētificus -a -um, fructifying, Pl.

Fēto, 1. to bring forth young, hatch eggs, Co.

Fētūra -æ, *f.* the bearing or bringing forth of young, Vr. V; (2) the young brood, offspring, O. Pl; applied also to young vines, Pl.

Fētus -a -um, pregnant, breeding, V. H; (2) fruitful, fertile, *terra* — *frugibus*, C; met. *machina* — *armis*, V, full of; (3) that has borne young, — *ursa*, O.

Fētus -ūs, *m.* the bearing, bringing forth, or hatching of young, C; (2) of plants, a bearing fruit, C; (3) the offspring, young brood, C; (4) the fruits of trees, produce of the earth, C.

Fiber -bri, *m.* a beaver, Pl.

Fibra -æ, *f.* a fibre, filament, in animals or plants, C; (2) the entrails of an animal, O; — *terræ*, Pl, the bowels, recesses of the earth.

Fibrinus -a -um, of or belonging to the beaver, Pl.

Fibŭla -æ, *f.* a buckle, brooch, clasp, as an article or ornament of dress, V. L; an iron clamp fastening beams together, Ca; a needle or bodkin used by surgeons to bring together the edges of a wound.

*Fibŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a brace or bolt, in architecture, Vt.

Fibŭlo, 1. to clamp, buckle, fasten together, Co.

Ficārius -a -um, relating or belonging to the fig, Pl.

Ficēdŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small bird, the becafico, Vr. M; *motacilla ficedula*, Linn.

Ficētum -i, *n.* a plantation of fig-trees, Vr; (2) the piles, M.

Ficōsus -a -um, afflicted with the piles, M.

Ficte, falsely, fictitiously, C.

Fictīcius -a -um, artificial, fictitious, not genuine, Pl.

Fictīlis -e, earthen, made of clay, C; *subst.* fictile -is, *n.* usually found *plur.* earthenware, earthen vessels, Pl. O.

Fictio -ōnis, *f.* a forming, making, P. Aug; (2) a counterfeiting, feigning, Q; (3) in rhetoric, a supposed case, hypothesis, fictitious example, fiction, Q.

Fictor -ōris, *m.* an artizan in plastic material, as wax, clay, etc. C; (2) a maker of sacrificial cakes, Vr; (3) *met.* a counterfeiter, V; — *fandi* = *qui ficta fatur*.

*Fictrix -īcis, *f.* a former, fashioner, *materiæ* — *providentia*, C.

Fictūra -æ, *f.* a forming, fashioning, P.

*Ficŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little fig, P.

Ficulnus -a -um (Ficulnĕus, Vr. Co), of or relating to the fig-tree, H.

Ficus -i, *f.* (-us -ūs, *f.*), the fig-tree, C; (2) a fig, C; — *duplex*, H, a fig that had been split open, and so dried; (3) the piles, M.

Fide, faithfully, C.

Fidēicommissum -i, *n.* a trust recognised in the Roman law, by which property was given, either by will or otherwise, to a trustee (fiduciarius) for the benefit of a third party (fideicommissarius), Q. St.

Fidēle, faithfully, P. O.

Fidēlia -æ, *f.* an earthenware pot or vase, P. Co. prov. *duo parietes de eādem fideliā dealbare*, Aug, to kill two birds with one stone.

Fidēlis -e, that can be trusted or relied upon, true, steadfast, faithful, — *socius, amicus*, C; — *populo Romano*, C; — *in dominum*, C; — *in amicis*, S; *subst.* fidelis -is, *m.* a faithful, confidential friend, C; (2) of inanimate objects, firm, certain, durable, trustworthy, C.

Fidēlitas -ātis, *f.* faithfulness, trustworthiness, fidelity, C; — *amicum erga*, P

Fidēliter, faithfully, trustworthily, honestly, C; (2) surely, firmly, strongly, C.

Fidens -ntis (*prtcp.* fido), confident, courageous, C.

Fidenter, confidently, courageously, C.

Fidentia -æ, *f.* confidence, courage, boldness, C.

Fides -ĕi, *f.* trust, confidence, reliance, credence, belief, faith, *si sciat senex fidem non esse huic habitam*, P, that no reliance was placed on him; *fidem alicui habere*, C, to give credence to; *fidem facit oratio*, C, produces credence; (2) in mercantile language, credit, C; *res fidesque*, P, means and credit; met. *segetis certa fides meæ*, H, produce, return; (3) that which produces confidence, faithfulness, fidelity, conscientiousness, honesty, credibility, truthfulness, C; and as applied to inanimate objects, credibility, truth, — *tabularum*, C, trustworthiness; — *oraculorum*, Q; (4) *ex bonā fide*, or *bonā fide*, a legal phrase, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, to the best of one's knowledge, C; (5) a promise, assurance, word of honour, engagement, *fidem fallere, frangere, violare*, C, to break a promise; — *dare*, Ca; *obligare*, C, to make an engagement; — *liberare*, C, *servare*, Ca, to keep a promise; (6) a promise of protection; hence, assistance, protection, help, — *alicujus sequi*, Ca, to put one's self under the protection of; *in fidem recipere*, C, to take under one's protection; *obsecro vostram* —, P, your help; hence the phrase, *dī vostram fidem*, for God's sake, in God's name; also, *prō deūm atque hominum fidem*, C.

Fides -is, *f.* (usually *plur.* fides -ium), literally a gut-string for a musical instrument; hence, a lyre, lute, harp, C, *fidibus canere, docere*, C; — *placare deos*, H; (2) the constellation Lyra, Vr.

Fidicen -inis, *m.* a player on the harp, lyre, lute; *poet.* a lyric poet.

Fidicina -æ, *f.* a female player on the lute or harp, P. T.

*Fidicinus -a -um, relating or belonging to harp-playing, P.

Fidicŭla -æ, *f. dim.* (frequently *plur.* -æ -arum), a little lyre or lute, C; (2) the constellation Lyra, Co; (3) an instrument for torturing slaves, the exact nature of which is unknown, Sc. St.

Fidius, *m.* a surname of Jupiter, the faithful;

hence the oaths, *per deum Fidium*, P, by the faithful god; *mediusfidius*, C, by the god of fidelity: another explanation is, that fidius is an obsolete form of *filius*; hence mediusfidius = may the son of Jupiter (*i. e.* Hercules) help me!

Fīdo, fīsus, 3. to trust, believe, confide in, — *nocti*, V; — *arcu*, O; — *consilio*, C.

Fīdūcĭa -æ, *f.* confidence, trust, reliance, certainty, — *salutis*, L; — *benevolentiæ*, C; (2) self-confidence, self-reliance, courage, bravery, C; (3) *trustworthiness, P; (4) in law, a contract by which a man temporarily transfers property to another, a pledging, pawning, mortgaging, etc. C.

Fīdūcĭārĭus -a -um, entrusted, committed, delegated, given in trust, — *urbs*, L; *subst. m.* a trustee.

Fīdus -a -um, true, faithful, trusty, reliable, certain, sure, C.

Figlīnus -a -um (fĭgŭlīnus, Pl.), of or belonging to a potter, Vr; *subst.* figlīna -æ, *f.* a potter's art or craft, Vr; (*b*) a potter's workshop, pottery, Pl; figlīnum -i, *n.* earthenware, Pl.

Fīgo, fixi, fixum, 3. to fix, fasten, make fast, make firm, attach, affix, — *aliquid in loco, in locum*, C; — *clavos verticibus*, H; — *aliquem cruci*, Q; *oculos in virgine*, V; (2) to transfix, — *cervos*, V; (3) met. — *cogitationem, mentem*, C; — *aliquem maledictis*, C, to transfix with curses.

Fĭgŭlāris -e, relating or belonging to a potter, Co.

Fĭgŭlīnus, Pl. = figlinus, *q. v.*

Fĭgŭlus -i, *m.* a worker in clay, a potter, Vr; a brickmaker, Jv; *a figulis munitam urbem*, Jv, Babylon.

Fĭgūra -æ, *f.* form, shape, figure, — *hominis*, C; (2) in the language of the Epicurean philosophy, an atom, Lc; (3) a figure, shade, form of a dead person, Lc. V; (4) kind, nature, species, form, C; (5) in grammar, the form of a word, Q; (6) in rhetoric, a figure of speech, C; figurative mode of speaking.

Fĭgūrātio -ōnis, *f.* a form, shape, figure, Pl. Vt; (2) imagination, Q.

Fĭgūrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* figuro), formed, shaped, C; (2) of discourse, figurative, Q.

Fĭgūro, 1. to form, mould, shape, C; (2) to imagine, represent to one's self, Sc; (3) to adorn discourse with figures, — *orationem*, Q.

*Fīlātim, in threads, Lc.

Fīlĭa -æ, *f.* a daughter, C; met. *pinus silvæ — nobilis*, H.

Fĭlĭcātus -a -um, — *pateræ*, C, embossed or chased with fern-leaves.

Fĭlĭctum -i, *n.* a place abounding with fern, Co.

Fĭlĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a plant also called polypodion, Co. Pl.

Fīlĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little daughter, C.

Fīlĭŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a little son, C.

Fīlĭus -ii, *m.* a son, C; — *terræ*, C, a man of mean origin, unknown person; — *fortunæ*, H; — *gallinæ albæ*, Jv, a lucky fellow.

Fĭlix -ĭcis, *f.* fern, V. Co.

Fīlum -i, *n.* a thread of any woven fabric, V; *poet.* the thread of life, spun by the Parcæ; prov. *pendere filo* (*tenui*), O, to hang by a thread, be in great danger; (2) especially a woollen thread round the cap of the flamen, sacred fillet, L. Tb; (3) met. *fila lyræ*, O, the strings; — *croci*, O, the stamens; (4) the form, shape, or outside of any thing, Lc. P; (5) the manner, form, general tone of discourse, C.

Fimbrĭæ -ārum, *f.* a fringe or loose border, C.

Fimbrĭātus -a -um, fringed, tasselled, Pl.

Fĭmētum -i, *n.* a dunghill, Pl.

Fĭmus -i, *m.* (fimum -i, *n.* Pl.), dung, excrement, V. L.

Findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3. to split, cleave, separate, divide, C; met. to divide, separate, H.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. to form, mould, frame, fashion, make, *volucres videmus — nidos*, C; especially used of the plastic arts of moulding in clay or wax, carving in wood, stone, etc. — *e cerā*, C; — *ex argillā et luto*, C; (2) to arrange, set in order, adorn, P. V. Tb; (3) *met.* to form, make ready, prepare, — *se ad alicujus arbitrium*, C; *fortuna humana fingit*, P; with double *acc. finxit te ipsa natura magnum hominem*, C; also, to form the mind of, instruct, educate, — *filium*, T; (4) *met.* to represent in thought, fancy, imagine, describe or paint in words, *omnia quæ cogitatione — possumus*, C; also, to create in thought (especially something untrue), invent, devise, feign, C, — *fallaciam*, P. T.

Fīnĭens -entis (*prtcp.* finio), sc. *orbis* or *circulus*, C, the horizon.

Fīnĭo, 4. to bound, limit, inclose within limits, C. Ca; (2) *met.* to inclose within bounds, restrain, *an potest cupiditas finiri?* C; (3) *met.* to define, determine, prescribe, appoint, *sepulcris novis — modum*, C; (4) to put an end to, conclude, end, finish, *bellum*, Ca; — *labores*, C; and *pass.* to end, cease; especially, to finish speaking, O. Q; to die, *sic Tiberius finivit*, Tc.

Fīnis -is, *m.* (sometimes in C and L. *f.*), the boundary, limit, border, — *ejus loci*, C; — *provinciæ Galliæ*, L. In the *plur.* used for the territory bounded, *iter in Santonum fines facere*, Ca, into the territory of the Santones; *adv. fine*, or *fini* (*-tenus*), as far as; *fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare*, S; (2) *met.* boundary, limit, — *ingenii*, C; — *juris*, Lc; (3) the end, conclusion, *dicendi — facere*, C; — *vitæ*, C; *adv. ad eum finem*, until that, so far, C; *quem ad finem?* C, how far? especially the end of life, death, H; the end or highest point of a series, summit, — *bonorum*, C, the highest good; an end, purpose, aim, object, C. Q; (4) a definition, explanation, Q.

Fīnīte, moderately, within bounds, Q.

Fīnĭtĭmus -a -um, bounding on any thing, neighbouring, adjacent, C; — *Galli Belgis*, Ca; *subst.* finitimi -orum, *m.* neighbours, neighbouring states, C; (2) met. — *metus ægritudini*, C, nearly related to, nearly resembling.

Fīnītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a boundary, limit, Vt; (2) a definition, Q; (3) a rule, law, Co.

Fīnītīvus -a -um, defining, definitive, Q.

Fīnītor -ōris, *m.* one who determines boundaries, a land-surveyor, C; met. — *circulus*, Sc, the horizon; (2) *an ender, finisher, P.Aug.

Fīnītus -a -um (*prtcp.* finio), applied to words, well-rounded, sonorous, C.

Fīo, factus, fĭĕri (*pass.* of facio), to be made or done, to arise, become, happen, *fit clamor*, C; *fit alicui furtum*, P, is committed on any one; *bene factum!* P, well done! bravo! also, *male factum*, P; *interea fiet aliquid*, T, something will happen; *fit sæpe*, C, it often happens; *fieri potest*, C, it may be, is possible; *ut fit, ut fieri solet*, C, as usual, as is often the case; also, *ita fit ut*, C, hence it follows that etc.; *prætor fit*, N, he is made prætor; *Arabia ubi absinthium fit*, P, where wormwood grows; *mihi demonstravit me a te plurimi fieri*, C, that thou holdest me in great esteem.

*Firmāmen -ĭnis, *n.* support, prop, O.

Firmāmentum -i, *n.* a means of support, a prop, Ca; (2) met. — *dignitatis*, C; — *potentiæ*, Tc, support; (3) in rhetoric, the main point of an argument, C.

Firmātor -ōris, *m.* one who makes firm or establishes, Tc. Pl.

Firme, firmly, with firmness, steadfastly, constantly, C.

Firmĭtas -ātis, *f.* firmness, durability, — *corporis*, C; (2) *met.* firmness, strength of mind, constancy, — *animi*, C.

Firmĭter, C. = firme, *q.v.*

Firmĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* C. = firmitas, *q.v.*

Firmo, 1. to make firm, strengthen, make durable, *corpora juvenum — labore*, C; *urbem condere et —*, C; *provinciam præsidiis*, C; — *locum magnis munitionibus*, Ca; — *imperium*, C,

to confirm; especially, to confirm the courage, Ca; (2) to confirm a statement, make sure, verify, — *multa jure jurando*, C.

Firmus -a -um, firm, strong, durable, — *arbor*, *tabula*, *janua*, O, (2) met — *civitas*, C, firmly established, *exercitus — ad tantum bellum*, L; *vir in susceptā causā firmissimus*, C, most constant, — *in aliquā re*, Tb; **fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus*, H, not fit for pasture.

Fiscalis -e, relating to the imperial treasury, fiscal, St

Fiscella -æ, *f. dim.* (fiscellus -i, *m.* Co), a small rush or wicker basket, used for fruit, cheese, or as a muzzle for horses and oxen, Vr. Co. V.

Fiscina -æ, *f.* a small basket used for the same purposes as the fiscella, Co. O.

Fiscus -i, *m* a wicker basket for holding olives; (2) a money-basket, treasury, C, and especially a public treasury, C, (3) afterwards the emperor's private purse (*opp.* ærarium, the state treasury), St.

Fissilis -e, that can be cloven or split, divisible, V; (2) split, cloven, Co

*Fissio -ōnis, *f.* a splitting, cleaving, dividing, C

Fissum -i, *n.* a split, cleft, crack, division, C.

Fissūra -æ, *f.* a cleft, division, fissure, Pl.

Fistūca -æ, *f.* a rammer, or pile-driver, Ca.

Fistūcātio -ōnis, *f.* a ramming down, ramming hard, Vt

Fistūco, 1. to ram down, level, — *fundamentum*, A.Aug, — *solum*, Vt.

Fistŭla -æ, *f.* a tube, pipe; especially a water-pipe, usually of lead, C, and hence, the tubes of the windpipe and œsophagus, Pl; (2) a reed or Pan's pipe, Tb. V; — *eburneola*, C, a pitch-pipe of ivory, a writing-reed, Pr, a fistula (*i e* the disease so called), Cl, — *sutoria*, a shoemaker's punch; — *farraria*, A Aug, a hand-mill for corn.

*Fistŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who plays upon the Pan's pipe, C.

Fistŭlātus -a -um, provided with pipes or tubes, St

Fistŭlōsus -a -um, full of tubes or pipes, porous, — *terra*, Pl; (2) fistulous, — *cancer*, A.Aug.

Fixus -a -um (*prtcp.* figo), firm, fixed, immoveable, C, (2) met. — *vestigia*, C; *fixum est*, C, it is fixed, determined, — *decretum*, C.

Flābellĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, fan-bearing, P.

Flābellum -i, *n. dim.* a small fan, T; met. — *seditionis*, C.

Flābĭlis -e, airy, C.

Flābra -ōrum, *n.* blasts of wind, breezes, V.

Flaccĕo, 2 to be faint, weak, languid; to fail or flag in an undertaking, C.

Flaccesco, 3. to begin to fade, to fade, become dry, wither, — *frons*, Vt; — *stercus*, Vr; (2) *met.* to become faint, weak, languid, C

Flaccĭdus -a -um, withered, flabby, flaccid, — *aures*, Co, (2) *met.* weak, languid, Lc.

Flaccus -a -um, flabby, flaccid, Vr; (2) of men, having pendulous ears, C.

Flaccus, Q. Horatius, *vid.* Horatius.

Flaccus, C. Valerius, was a native of Padua; the friend of Martial, and as he dedicated his chief poem to Vespasian at the time of the Jewish War, and his death is mentioned by Quintilian, we infer that he flourished in the latter half of the 1st century. His poem is an unfinished epic in eight books, entitled "The Argonautica," for the most part an adaptation or translation of a Greek poem on the same subject by Apollonius Rhodius. Though his Latinity is pure, and his style free from bombast, his work is now chiefly known only to critics.

Flăgello, 1. to whip, scourge, beat, flagellate, O St. Pl

Flăgellum -i, *n.* a whip, scourge, C, a driving-whip, V; the thong of a javelin, V, a young sprout, vine-shoot, V. Ct; the arm of a polypus, O; (2) *met.* the scourge of conscience, Lc. Jv.

Flăgĭtātio -ōnis, *f.* an earnest demand or entreaty, C.

Flăgĭtātor -ōris, *m.* one who earnestly demands or entreats, C. P.

Flăgĭtiōse, shamefully, basely, disgracefully.

Flăgĭtiōsus -a -um, shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious, C.

Flăgĭtium -ii, *n.* a disgraceful action, shameful crime, C; used familiarly (as *scelus*) as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel, — *illud hominis*, P; (2) shame, disgrace, infamy, *factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris*, C

Flăgĭto, 1. to entreat, ask, demand earnestly, — *aliquid*, C, — *aliquem*, C; — *a te, tua promissa*, C; *nec potentem amicum largiora flagito*, H, — *Cornutum ut referret*, etc. C, (2) * to summon into a court of law, Tc.

Flăgrans -ntis (*prtcp* flagro), burning, blazing, glowing, glittering, flaming, — *fulmen*, Vr; *sidereo — clipeo*, V, (2) *met.* glowing with passion, eager, vehement, ardent, flagrant, — *cupiditas*, C.

Flăgranter, eagerly, ardently, vehemently, Tc.

Flăgrantia -æ, *f* a burning, blazing, glowing; met — *oculorum*, C

Flăgrĭtrība -æ, *m.* one who wears out the scourge, a well-whipped slave, P.

Flăgro, 1. to blaze, burn, glow, flame, C, (2) *met.* to glow or burn with passion, to be eager, vehement, — *desiderio urbis*, C; — *amentiā, amore*, C; *bello flagrans Italia*, C, to be vehemently affected, or suffer under an evil, *consules flagrant invidiā*, C; — *rumore malo*, H.

Flăgrum -i, *n.* a scourge, whip, especially used for punishing slaves, P; hence, *gymnasium flagri*, P, a term of reproach applied to a slave.

Flāmen -ĭnis, *m.* the priest of any one deity, C; — *Dialis*, of Jupiter; — *Martialis*, of Mars, — — *Quirinalis*, L, of Romulus.

Flāmen -ĭnis, *n* a blowing, blast, — *tibiæ*, H; *meton.* the wind, V. O.

Flāmĭnica -æ, *f.* the wife of a flamen, O. Tc.

Flāmĭnium -i, *n.* the office or dignity of a flamen, C.

Flamininus, a surname of the patrician Gens Quinctia. The most celebrated person who bore it was T. Quinctius Flamininus, born about B C. 230, quæstor 199, cons. 198, censor 189, died about 174. He is principally distinguished as the Roman general successful against Philip, king of Macedonia, whose power he completely broke in the battle of Cynoscephalæ, B C. 197—an event which led to the well-known proclamation of the liberty and independence of Greece, at the Isthmian games in the ensuing year.

Flamma -æ, *f.* a flame, blaze, blazing fire, — *concipere*, Ca, to catch fire; prov *e flammā cibum petere*, T, to undertake something dangerous; (2) *met.* the fire or glow of passion, especially the flame of love, C. H O; — *civilis discordiæ*, C; — *invidiæ*, C; — *gulæ*, O, raging hunger.

*Flammeārius -i, *m.* a maker of bridal veils, P.

*Flammeŏlum -i, *n.* a little bridal veil, or one of very fine texture, Jv.

*Flammeŏlus -a -um, fiery-red, Co.

*Flammesco, 3. to become flaming, Lc.

Flammeum -i, *n.* a bridal veil, which was always flame-coloured, Pl.

Flammeus -a -um, fiery, flame-like, flaming, C; (2) flame-coloured, fiery-red, O.

Flammĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, flame-bearing, flaming, fiery, O.

Flammĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, P.Aug. = flammifer, *q v.*

Flammo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to flame, blaze, burn, Pt. O V; (II.) *act* to set on fire, to inflame, Lc. Tc; hence, of colour, *flammata toga*, M, fiery-red; met. *omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia*, Tc.

Flammŭla -æ, *f. dim* a little flame, C.

Flātūra -æ, *f.* a blowing, — *aris*, Vt, smelting.

Flātus -ūs, *m.* a blowing, breathing, blast, ap-

plied to the sound of a wind-instrument, H; a breeze, O; the snorting of horses, V; (2) met. *quum prospero flatu fortunæ utimur*, C; also, pride, arrogance, V.

Flāvĕo, 2. to be yellow or gold coloured, Co.

Flāvesco, 3. to become yellow or gold coloured, *campus — aristā*, V.

Flāvidus -a -um, yellowish, Pl.

Flavius. Flavia Gens was a plebeian family, from which the Emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian descended; hence, Flavius ultimus, Jv, Domitian; *adj.* Flāvius -a -um, — *templa*, M, built by Domitian; Flaviālis -e; Flaviānus -a -um.

Flāvus -a -um, golden-yellow, gold-coloured, yellowish-red, yellow, — *arva*, V; — *crines*, V; — *aurum*, V; *decem flavos*, M, ten gold pieces.

Flēbĭlis -e, lamentable, wretched, deserving tears, C; (2) causing lamentation or tears, O; (3) weeping, lamenting, full of tears, C.

Flēbĭlĭter, lamentably, tearfully, C.

Flecto -xi -xum, 3. (I.) *act.* to bend, bow, twist, — *membra*, C; — *oculos*, V; — *equum*, H, to guide; also, — *currum*, C; — *habenas*, O; — *arcus*, O; especially, to double a cape or promontory, C; (2) *met.* to bend, direct, — *vocem*, C, to inflect; *naturam huc et illuc torquere ac* —, C; — *animos*, O; especially, to bend or influence the will, change the opinions, — *aliquem oratione*, C; — *superos*, V; to avoid, evade, — *aliquid*, C; (3) in grammar, — *verbum*, Q, to inflect, decline, conjugate; — *syllabam*, Q, to circumflex; (II.) *neut.* to turn one's self in any direction, *Hasdrubal ad occanum flectit*, L; met. — *ad sapientiam*, Tc.

Flēmĭna -um, *n.* a congestion of blood about the ankles, P. Pl.

Fleo, flēvi, flētum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to weep, C; — *de morte filii*, Pt; applied to horses, *to neigh loudly, St; also of water, to drip, drop slowly, Lc; (II.) *act.* to weep for, bewail, lament, — *aliquem, aliquid*, P. H. Ct.

Flētus -a -um (*prtcp.* fleo), *weeping, P.Aug; (2) dripping, dropping, — *sanguine*, Lc.

Flētus -ūs, *m.* a weeping, bewailing, C. Ca.

Flexănĭmus -a -um, heart-moving, persuasive, — *amor*, Ct; (2) *affected, touched, Aug.

Flexĭbĭlis -e, that can be bent, flexible, C; (2) met. — *genus vocis*, C; — *vox*, Q; and, in a bad sense, changeable, inconstant, C.

Flexĭlis -e, flexible, flexile, O. Pl; (2) — *coma*, O, curled, crisped.

*Flexĭlŏquus -a -um, having two meanings, equivocal, ambiguous, C.

Flexĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bending, bowing, turning, C; especially inflection, modulation of voice, C.

Flexĭpes -ĕdis, crooked-footed, O.

*Flexo, 1. to bend, bow, A.Aug.

*Flexŭōse, crookedly, Pl.

Flexŭōsus -a -um, full of windings and turnings, crooked, — *iter*, C.

Flexūra -æ, *f.* a bending, crooking, Lc; (2) the inflection or declension of a word, Vr.

Flexus -ūs, *m.* a bending, bowing, winding, turning; especially, a turning or winding of a road, C; *in aliquo flexu viæ*, L; (2) a change of circumstance, transition, — *rerum publicarum*, C; (3) in discourse, a turn or transition, Q; inflection or modulation of voice, Q; the grammatical inflection or conjugation of a word, Q.

Flictus -ūs, *m.* a striking together, dashing against, V.

Flīgo -xi -ctum, 3. to beat or dash against, Lc.

Flo, flāvi, flātum, 1. (I.) *neut.* to blow, — *ventus*, C. Ca; prov. *simul flare sorbereque haud facile est*, P, difficult to do two things at the same time; (II.) *act.* — *flammam*, Lc; — *tibiam*, H; (2) to smelt or cast metals, Vr; (3) met. — *magna*, Q, to talk bombast.

Floccus -i, *m.* a lock of wool, Vr; the nap of cloth, Cl; a vegetable growth like wool, Pl; (2) *met.* any thing of little or no value, a trifle, *flocci facere*, P, to hold in slight esteem; *non flocci facere*, C; *pendere*, T, to think nothing of.

Flōra -æ, *f.* the goddess of flowers; *adj.* florĕus -a -um, P.Aug; florālis -e, O; hence, Florālia -ium, *n.* the festival of Flora on the 28th of April; florālicius -a -um, relating to the festival of Flora, M.

*Flōrālia -ium, *n.* a flower-garden, Vr.

Flōrens -ntis (*prtcp.* floreo), glittering, splendid, Lc. V; (2) blooming, flourishing, beautiful, strong, vigorous; *homo — ætate*, C.

Flōrĕo -ŭi, 2. to bloom, flower, *hæc arbor ter floret*, C; of wine, to froth, Co; *of the first hairs of the beard, to sprout, M; also, to abound in, be full of, *urbes puerum — videmus*, Lc; (2) *met.* to flourish, be in a flourishing, happy, vigorous condition, have a high reputation, — *multis virtutibus*, C; *gratiā, auctoritate, gloriā*, C; — *omnibus copiis*, C; applied both to persons and abstract ideas, C.

Flōresco, 3. to begin to blossom, come into flower, C; (2) *met.* to begin to flourish, *Hortensio florescente Crassus est mortuus*, C.

Flōrĕus -a -um, made of flowers, relating to flowers, floral, flowery, V; — *coronæ*, P.

*Flōrĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat blooming, Ct.

Flōrĭdus -a -um, flowery, full of flowers, C; (2) applied to colours, clear, bright, florid, Pl; (3) *met.* blooming, flourishing, — *puellula*, Ct; flowery in style, C.

Flōrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, flower-bearing, Lc.

*Flōrĭlĕgus -a -um, collecting flowers, — *apes*, O.

Florus, Annæus, is the name prefixed to an epitome of Roman history from the foundation of the City to the age of Augustus. It has two titles: "Rerum Romanarum libri iv.," or "Epitome de Gestis Romanorum." Of the author we know nothing; and even his name is matter of dispute. The work itself claims to have been composed in the reign of Trajan or of Hadrian. The narrative is generally accurate, and the general effect produced, striking; but the style is often very rhetorical and declamatory, and the reflections of the author little worthy of attention.

Flos -ōris, *m.* a flower, blossom, *florum omnium varietas*, C; — *rosarum*, H; *flores* also used for the honey thence extracted by bees, Tb. V; (2) *met.* that which is the best in its kind, the finest, the flower, — *vini*, P; applied to oil and wax, Pl; to salt, A.Aug; (3) *met.* the top or crown of any thing, the froth of wine, Co; the scum of melted metal, Pl; the crowning ornament of a Corinthian capital, Vt; (4) met. — *populi, juventutis*, C, the flower of the people, of the youth; *provincia — Italiæ*, C; *in ipso Græciæ flore*, C, in the most flourishing condition of Greece; — *ætatis, vitæ*, and abs. *flos*, the flower of life, most vigorous period of existence; especially, — *ætatis*, youthful innocence, youth, Ct. L; (5) *met.* of discourse, ornament, flower of speech, — *verborum sententiarumque*, C. Q.

Floscŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little flower, C; the part of a fruit to which the blossom adhered, Co; (2) *met.* the bloom, the flower, — *vitæ*, Jv; (3) *met.* the flower or ornament of speech, C.

*Fluctĭfrăgus -a -um, wave-breaking, Lc.

Fluctĭo -ōnis, *f.* Pl. = fluxio, *q.v.*

Fluctĭsŏnus -a -um, resounding with waves, Sc.

Fluctĭvăgus -a -um, driven by the waves, P.Aug.

*Flucto, 1. to wave, flutter, — *vela*, Lc.

Fluctŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a moving backwards and forwards, fluctuation, — *corporis*, Sc; (2) fluctuation of mind, indecision, L.

Fluctŭo, 1. (fluctuor, 1. *dep.* Sc. Pl.), to be in wave-like motion, move up and down, fluctuate, — *mare*, P; *quadriremis in salo fluctuans*, C; *quædam insulæ semper fluctuant*, Pl; (2) *met.* to be restless, uneasy, to hesitate, fluctuate, — *animus*, P; *sententia fluctuans*, C.

Fluctŭōsus -a -um, full of waves, stormy, — *mare*, P; (2) having wavy marks, — *smaragdi*, Pl.

Fluctus -ūs, *m.* a streaming, flowing, Lc; (2) a wave, wave of the sea, flood, waters, billow, surge, C. Ca; used for the sea, V. C; prov. *excitare fluctus in simpulo*, C, to make much ado about

nothing; (3) met. *in hâc tempestate populi et fluctibus*, C; — *irarum*, Lc.

Flŭenter, flowingly, Lc.

Flŭentĭsŏnus -a -um, resounding with waves, Ct.

Flŭentum -i, *n.* running water, a stream, — *rauca Cocyti*, V.

Flŭĭdus -a -um, flowing, fluid, Lc. V. Co; (2) lax, languid, flaccid, — *frondes*, Lc; — *pendere lacertos*, O; (3) * making languid, causing languor, — *calor*, O.

Flŭĭto, 1. to float, swim, *navem fluitantem in alto*, C; (2) to float, wave up and down, flutter, flap, *fluitantia vela theatro*, Pt; *fluitans amictus*, Ct; (3) met. *animo incerto fluitans errore*, Lc.

Flūmen -ĭnis, *n.* a flowing, flowing water, a stream, *flumine vivo*, V, running water; especially (2) a river, stream, C. Ca; — *secundo*, Ca, with the stream; — *adverso*, Ca, against the stream; (3) met. — *sanguinis*, Lc; applied to tears, V; especially, a stream or flood of words, — *orationis*, C; — *verborum*, C.

Flūmĭnĕus -a -um, of or relating to a river, O.

Fluo -xi -ctum, 3. to flow, C; *flumen, quod inter eum et castra fluebat*, Ca; *fluit de corpore sudor*, O; *fluit ignibus aurum*, O, becomes fluid; (2) to flow, overflow, drip with any liquid, — *sanguine*, C; — *cruore*, O; — *sudore*, L; *vites minus fluunt*, Co, yield less wine; (3) to flow, of things not fluid, — *ignis*, Lc; — *vestis*, Pt; — *tunica*, O; — *turba*, V; (4) to separate, fall away, fall off from any thing, disappear, *fluunt arma de manibus*, C; *poma sponte fluent matura suâ*, O; (5) met. *ex ejus linguâ fluebat oratio*, C; *omnia ex naturâ rerum hominumque* —, Q, proceed from; *ne fluat oratio*, C, let not the speech be discursive, C; *fluit voluptas corporis*, C, passes away, vanishes.

Flŭor -ōris, *m.* diarrhœa, Cl.

Flustra -ōrum, *n.* a calm at sea, quiet sea, St.

Flūta -æ, *f.* a kind of large muræna, *q.v.* Vr. Co.

Flūto, 1. to flow, float, swim, Lc.

Flŭvĭālis -e, of or belonging to a river, V. Co; found in a river.

Flŭvĭātĭcus -a -um, Co; flŭvĭātĭlis -e, C. = fluvialis, *q.v.*

*Flŭvĭātus -a -um, soaked in river water, Pl.

Flŭvĭdus -a -um, flowing, fluid, Lc.

Flŭvĭus -ii, *m.* a river, stream, flowing water, C. V.

Fluxĭo -ōnis, *f.* a flowing, flood, — *aquarum*, C, inundation.

Fluxūra -æ, *f.* a flowing, Co.

Fluxus -a -um (*prtcp.* fluo), flowing, P. Aug; — *vas*, Lc, leaking; (2) waving, fluttering, flowing, loose, — *crines*, Tc; — *habena*, L; (3) *met.* lax, loose, — *animus*, St; perishable, frail, transitory, changeable, — *res*, C; *divitiarum et formæ gloria — est*, S; *Galbæ — auctoritas*, Tc.

Fluxus -ūs, *m.* a flowing, Pl; met. — *autumni*, Tc, the lapse of autumn.

Fŏcāle -is, *n.* a neckcloth or cravat, worn by invalids or effeminate persons, H.

Fŏcānĕus -a -um, — *palmes*, Co, a young shoot growing between two others.

Fŏcillo, 1. (focillor, 1. *dep.* St.) to warm, cherish, revive, Sc.

Fŏcŭlus -i, *m.* (*neut. plur.* P.), a small stove for cooking, brazier for charcoal, P. Jv.

Fŏcus -i, *m.* a hearth, fire-place, C; *ligna super foco large reponens*, H; *poet.* a funeral pile, V; an altar, Pt. Tb. O. The statues of the Lares or household gods were usually placed near the hearth; hence, sometimes, *focus* = house, family, home, T; hence, also, the phrase, *pro aris et focis pugnare*, for the dearest possessions; (2) a fire-pan or brazier, A. Aug.

Fŏdĭco, 1. to pierce, stab, — *latus*, H; *met.* C; — *animum*, P.

Fŏdīna -æ, *f.* a mine, quarry, Vr.

Fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3. to dig, excavate, C; — *hortum*, P; — *murum*, O, to undermine; — *equi armos calcaribus*, V, to pierce; (2) met. — *aliquem stimulis*, C, to stir up, excite.

Fœcundus, fœcundo = fecundus, fecundo, *q.v.*

Fœde, foully, filthily, horribly, cruelly, C.

Fœdĕrātus -a -um, confederate, allied, — *civitates*, C.

Fœdĭfrăgus -a -um, treaty-breaking, — *Pœni*, C.

Fœdo, 1. to make foul, make filthy, defile, pollute, deform, disfigure, — *ignes sanguine per aras*, V; — *pectora pugnis*, V; met. — *rem patriam et majorum gloriam*, P.

Fœdus -a -um, foul, filthy, horrible, abominable, detestable, — *monstrum*, C; *fœda nigro simulacra fumo*, H; — *loca*, S; — *tempestates*, V; met. — *luxuria*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *amor*, Lc.

Fœdus -ĕris, *n.* a league, alliance, treaty, compact, — *facere cum Pyrrho*, C; *aliquem sibi fœdere adjungere*, Ca; — *icere, ferire, pangere*, to make a treaty; — *rumpere, violare, rescindere, solvere, turbare*, to break, infringe upon a treaty; (2) generally, any league, agreement, — *amicitiæ*, O; — *thalami*, O, marriage; (3) law, order, command, — *naturæ*, Lc.

Fœm. fœn. etc., for words beginning thus, *vid.* fem. fen. etc.

Fœtĕo, 2. to have a bad smell, stink, P.

Fœtĭdus -a -um, having a bad smell, stinking, fetid, C.

Fœtor -ōris, *m.* a bad smell, stink, C.

Fŏlĭācĕus -a -um, leaf-like, Pl.

Fŏlĭātūra -æ, *f.* foliage, Vt.

Fŏlĭātum -i, *n.* a salve or oil of spikenard leaves, Pl. Jv.

Fŏlĭātus -a -um, having leaves, leafy, Pl.

Fŏlĭōsus -a -um, leafy, full of leaves, Pl.

Fŏlium -ii, *n.* a leaf, C; *consules ipsi folio facilius moventur*, C; as the Sibyls were said to write upon leaves, — *Sibyllæ*, Jv, a prophecy, oracle; (2) * *folia chartarum*, Pl, leaves of paper.

Follĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little sack or bag; (2) a ball inflated with air, which the Romans played with; (3) the skin, shell, husk of any thing, — *grani*, Vr.

Follis -is, *m.* a pair of bellows, C; — *fabrilis*, L, blacksmith's bellows; (2) a ball inflated with air, used in a game, P. M; (3) a leathern purse, Jv; *poet.* applied to the cheeks when puffed out, Jv.

*Follĭtim, with a purse, *aliquem — dictitare*, P, to cheat out of his money.

Fōmentum -i, *n.* a means of warming, fomentation, — *calida, sicca*, Cl. H; (2) a means of alleviation, an alleviation, — *summorum malorum*, C.

Fōmes -ĭtis, *m.* wood to kindle a fire, fuel, V.

Fons, fontis, *m.* a spring, well, fountain, C; *poet.* fresh or spring water, V; (2) *met.* spring, origin, fountain, source, — *moriendi*, C; — *philosophorum*, C.

Fontānus -a -um, belonging or relating to a spring or fountain, — *aqua*, Co. Cl.

Fontĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little fountain or spring, H.

Fontĭnālis -e, belonging to a spring, — *aqua*, Vt, spring-water; *subst.* Fontinalis, the god of fountains, whose feast Fontinalia was celebrated on the 13th of October.

For, fātus, 1. dep. to speak, say; (I.) *neut.*, *nescios fari pueros*, H; *ad eos deus fatur*, etc. C; *fando* used = *rumore, famâ*, from hearsay; *neque fando unquam accepit quisquam*, P; (II.) *act.* — *hoc*, C; — *delira*, Lc; — *quid venias*, V; (2) to prophesy, predict, V; (3) to celebrate in verse, sing; — *Tarpeium nemus*, Pt.

*Fŏrābĭlis -e, that can be bored through, penetrable, O.

Fŏrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a hole, aperture, opening, C. H.

Fŏras, out of doors, forth, out, C; *exit* —, P; *quid tu — egressa es?* P; *portis se — erumpunt*, Ca; *uxor, vade* —, leave the house, M.

Forceps -cĭpis, *m.* and *f.* a pair of tongs, pincers,

forceps, V. O; used for various purposes, as, *e.g.* for extracting teeth, Cl.

Forda -æ, *f.* a cow in calf, Co.

Fore, forem, etc. *vid.* sum.

Fŏrensis -e, relating to the market or forum, — *genus* (sc. *dicendi*), C, forensic oratory; *Marte forensi florere*, O, in eloquence; — *vestibus*, L, adapted for going out; and *abs.* forensia -ium, St, clothes for going out, state attire; — *factio*, L, the mob of the market.

Forfex -fĭcis, *f.* a pair of shears or scissors, Cl; for cutting the beard, M; for raising heavy weights, Vt; (2) the claw of a crab, Pl.

Forfĭcula -æ, *f.* a pair of small scissors, Pl.

Fŏrĭa -æ, *f.* diarrhœa, as a disease of swine, Vr.

*Fŏrĭca -æ, *f.* a public necessary, Jv.

*Fŏrĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a window-shutter, Vr.

Fŏrinsĕcus, from without, on the outside. Co.

Fŏris -is, *f.*, more usually *pl.* fores -ium, a door; and *pl.* folding-doors, C; and generally, an opening, entrance, C; met. — *amicitiæ*, C.

Fŏris (answers to the question where?), out of doors, outside, without, *ille relictus intus, expectatus* —, C; away from hence, not at home; thus, — *cœnare*, C, to sup with a friend; *foris*, as opposed to *domi*, = public life, *hæc studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris*, C; (2) from without, from abroad, C, *quæcumque — veniunt*, Lc.

Forma -æ, *f.* form, figure, shape, — *corporis*, C; *idem fingit formam quandam ac speciem deorum*, C; especially, beautiful form, beauty, *di tibi — dederant*, H; — *captivæ Tecmessæ*, H; (2) a mould, model, shoemaker's last, *caseus buxeis — exprimitur*, Co; (3) a frame or case in which any thing is enclosed, — *rivorum*, Aug, the pipe or channel of an aqueduct; (4) *met.* shape, form, manner, kind, — *totius reipublicæ*, C; — *figuræque dicendi*, C; *hac — et species et origo tyranni*, C; (5) *met.* in philosophy, a sort, kind, species, C; (6) *met.* the grammatical form of a word, Vr.

*Formācĕus -a -um, made in a mould, Pl.

Formālis -e, relating to a mould, — *temperatura æris*, Pl, fit for casting; (2) formal, in regular form, — *epistola*, St.

Formāmentum -i, *n.* shape, form, Lc.

Formātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a forming, formation, Vt.

Formātor -ōris, *m.* a former, shaper, Sc; met. — *ingeniorum*, Q.

Formātūra -æ, *f.* a form, forming, formation, Lc.

Formīca -æ, *f.* an ant, C.

Formīcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a disease of the skin, attended with pimples like ant-bites, Pl.

*Formīcīnus -a -um, like an ant, P.

Formīco, 1. to creep like an ant, Pl; (2) *formicat cutis*, Pl, feels as if tickled by ants crawling over it.

Formīcōsus -a -um, full of ants, Pl.

Formīdābĭlis -e, exciting terror, fearful, formidable, O.

Formīdo, 1. to fear, be frightened, terrified, dread, — *omnia*, C; — *naribus uti*, H; — *ne arbitretur*, etc. P.

Formīdo -ĭnis, *f.* fear, dread, terror, *Stoici definiunt — metum permanentem*, C; — *mortis, pœnæ*, H; especially, religious awe, V; (2) that which causes fear, V; and especially, a scarecrow, V. H.

Formīdŏlōse, in a frightful manner, C; (2) in a cowardly, fearful manner, A.Aug.

Formīdŏlōsus -a -um, exciting fear, terrible, fearful, — *locum concessumque vestrum*, C; — *tempora*, C; (2) full of fear, cowardly, T.

Formo, 1. to form, shape, fashion, — *materiam*, C; *lapsos — capillos*, Pt; (2) met. — *verba ad nostrum arbitrium*, C; — *orationem*, C; — *eloquentiam*, Q; — *vitam et mores juventutis*, Pl; — *animos*, C; — *mentes*, Q; — *personam novam*, H, to represent a new part.

Formōse, beautifully, Q.

Formōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* beauty, C.

Formōsŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat beautiful, pretty, Vr.

Formōsus -a -um, beautifully formed, beautiful, — *virgo*, C; met. *virtute nihil est formosius*, C.

Formŭla -æ, *f.dim.* *beauty, P; (2) *the pipe or channel of an aqueduct, Aug; (3) usually, a legal formula, or form of words, — *antiquæ*, C; — *postulationum*, C; hence, (4) a law-suit, action, *formulā cadere*, Q, to fail in an action; (5) a contract, form of agreement, C; (6) a rule, law, — *Stoicorum*, C.

*Formŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a jurist acquainted only with the bare forms of law, Q.

Fornācālis -e, — *dea*, O, the goddess Fornax, *q.v.* Fornācālĭa -ium, *n.* the festival of the goddess Fornax, said to have been instituted by Numa, Pl. O.

Fornācŭla -æ, *f.* a little oven, Jv.

Fornax -ācis, *f.* an oven, furnace, kiln, C; — *calcaria*, A.Aug, a lime-kiln; poet. — *Ætnæ*, Lc. V, the crater; (2) *Fornax*, the goddess of furnaces.

*Fornĭcātim, like a vault, Pl.

Fornĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a vaulting, vault, arch, Vt.

Fornĭcātus -a -um, arched, vaulted, C.

Fornix -ĭcis, *m.* an arch, vault, C; used by L. = sally-port; especially, — *Fabii*, a triumphal arch erected by Q. Fabius Maximus, C; (2) a brothel, H.

Fornus = furnus, *q.v.*

Fŏro, 1. to bore through, penetrate, P. Co.

Forpex -pĭcis, *f.* a pair of tongs, A.Aug.

Fors -rtis, *f.* chance, luck, *quod fors feret, feremus*, T; *ut fors tulerit*, C; *fors fuat pol!* T, so be it! God grant it! (2) Fors personified as the goddess of chance, C; also in the connexion *Fors Fortuna*, T; (3) *nom.* fors, used adverbially, = *fors sit*, it may be so, it is possible, perhaps, V; frequently followed by *et*, *sed fors et in horā hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit*, Pt.

Forsĭtan, C; forsan, L. V; *forsit, H, perhaps.

Fortasse, perhaps, C; sometimes found in the form fortassis, P. H.

Fortasse-an, perhaps, Vr.

Fortax -ācis, *m.* (φόρταξ), the foundation of a kiln or furnace, A.Aug.

Forte, by chance, casually, fortuitously; frequently found in connexion with *fortuna*, C; *temere*, C; *casu*, C; (2) followed by *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, perhaps.

Fortĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim.* tolerably strong, brave, courageous, C.

Fortis -e, physically strong, powerful, durable, — *tauri*, V; — *sol*, Sc, burning; (2) mentally, brave, courageous, stout, steadfast, — *vir*, C; *horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ*, Ca; — *familia*, P, distinguished, respectable; prov. *fortes fortuna adjuvat*, T, fortune befriends the brave; (3) applied to abstract and inanimate things, — *senectus*, C; — *animus*, C; — *oratio*, C; — *sententia*, C.

Fortĭter, strongly, firmly, P; (2) bravely, courageously, steadfastly, C. Ca.

Fortĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* bravery, courage, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude, C.

Fortŭīto (fortŭītu, P.), by chance, by accident, fortuitously, C.

Fortŭītus -a -um, accidental, casual, fortuitous, — *concursus atomorum*, C; *subitam et — orationem*, C; *subst.* fortuita -ōrum, *n.* Q, chance occurrences.

Fortūna -æ, *f.* chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune, C; — *prospera*, *secunda*, C, good fortune; *adversa*, C, misfortune; *Fortuna*, personified as the goddess of chance or luck, C; *fortunæ filius*, H, a lucky fellow; (2) without an epithet, *fortuna*, frequently = good or bad fortune, according to the context; *per fortunas!* C, by thy good fortune! for Heaven's sake! (3) condition, state, mode of life, *infima — servorum*, C; *infimi generis hominum conditio atque —*, C; (4) fortunæ -ārum,

f. and more rarely *sing.* wealth, fortune, possessions, C; *Crassus qui illas — morte dimiserit,* C.

*Fortūnāte, happily, fortunately, C.

Fortūnātus -a -um, happy, lucky, fortunate, — *homo,* C; — *respublica,* C; — *prœlium,* Aug; (2) wealthy, well off, C; (3) — *insulæ,* Pl, the Canary Islands.

Fortūno, 1. to make happy, bless, prosper, *tibi patrimonium dei fortunent,* C.

Fŏruli -ōrum, *m. dim.* a book-case, St. Jv.

Fŏrum -i, *n.* an open square, market-place, C; — *piscarium,* P, fish-market; *prov. scisti uti foro,* T, to seize the opportunity; also, as the Forum at Rome was the place where all public business was transacted, the word is frequently used in reference to public business, law, and mercantile transactions; *verba de foro arripere,* C, to use common and vulgar expressions; *annos jam triginta in foro versaris,* C, thou hast been in business 30 years already; *nos hunc jam pridem in foro non haberemus,* C, he would have been bankrupt long ago; *cedere foro,* Sc, to become bankrupt; prov. *res vertitur in meo foro,* P, concerns me nearly; *in alieno foro litigare,* M, to be thoroughly perplexed; (2) sometimes used to denote the chief place or market-town of a district; *civitates quæ in id — conveniunt,* C, which are in the same district; — *agere,* to hold an assize; (3) the open space of ground in front of a tomb, C.

Fŏrum -i, *n.* a vessel for pressing grapes, Vr. Co.

Fŏrus -i, *m.* the deck of a ship, C; (2) a row of seats in the theatre, L; (3) * a garden-bed, Co; * (4) the cell of a honeycomb, V; *(5) — *aleatorius,* St, a dice-board.

Fossa -æ, *f.* a ditch, foss, — *fodere,* L; — *ducere,* Ca.

Fossĭcius -a -um, dug out, excavated, Vr. Pl.

Fossĭlis -e, dug out, fossile, — *sal,* Vr.

Fossio -ōnis, *f.* a digging, excavation, C.

Fosso, 1. to dig, pierce, penetrate, Vr.

Fossor -ōris, *m.* a digger, delver, H. V; (2) a peasant; rough, uncivilized man, Ct.

Fossŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little ditch, Co.

Fossūra -æ, *f.* a digging, delving, excavating, Co. St.

Fōtus -ūs, *m.* a warming, fomentation, Pl.

Fŏvĕa -æ, *f.* a pit as a trap for catching game, a pitfall, C.

Fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. to warm, keep warm; especially of a bird in keeping warm its eggs or young, C. Pl; (2) to foment, — *os multâ frigidâ aquâ,* Cl; to cherish, *gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum),* V; — *aliquem amplexu,* V, to embrace; — *castra,* V, to remain in camp; (3) *met.* to love, cherish, support, favour, — *inimicum meum,* C; — *voluntatem alicujus,* L; — *partes alicujus,* Tc.

Fræces -um, *m.* oil-dregs, Co. Pl.

Frăcesco -cŭi, 3. of fruit, to grow mellow, become soft, rot, Vr.

Frăcidus -a -um, mellow, soft, over-ripe, A. Aug.

Fractūra -æ, *f.* a breaking, fracture of a limb, A.Aug, Cl; (2) a fragment, Pl.

Fractus -a -um (*prtcp.* frango), weak, powerless, Lc; — *animus,* C, broken down, spiritless.

Fræno, frænum, = freno, frenum, *q.v.*

Frăga -ōrum, *n.* a strawberry, V. O.

Frăgĭlis -e, easily broken; fragile, — *rami,* V; — *aquæ,* O, ice; (2) fragile, frail, transitory, — *corpus,* C; — *res humanæ,* C; — *divitiarum et formæ gloria,* S; — *anni,* O, old age.

Frăgĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* fragility, Pl; (2) frailty, transitoriness, — *humani generis,* C.

Fragmĭna -um, *n.* (* fragmen, *sing.* P.Aug), fragments, remains, ruins, V. O.

Fragmentum -i, *n.* C; usually *plur.* = fragmina, *q.v.*

Frăgor -ōris, *m.* a breaking, breaking in pieces; (2) a loud noise, crash of falling houses, L; noise of the sea, V; of thunder, Pl; of applause and clapping, Q; (3) poet. = *rumor,* report, rumour, P.Aug.

*Frăgōse, with a crash, Pl.

Fragrantĭa -æ, *f.* fragrance, — *unguentorum,* P.Aug.

Fragro, 1. to smell sweet, be fragrant, V; (2) to stink, M.

Frămĕa -æ, *f.* a German javelin, with a short iron head, Tc.

Frango, frēgi, fractum, 3. to break, break in pieces, shatter, dash to pieces, — *aliquid,* C; *compluribus navibus fractis,* Ca, dashed to pieces; — *gulam laqueo,* S, to strangle; — *crus,* H; (2) to break up, break small, triturate, — *glebas,* V; — *hordeum molis,* Pl; (3) *met.* to break, bend, make weak, lessen, alleviate, — *ferocitatem,* C; *te ut ulla res frangat?* C; *frangi dolore, misericordiâ, pudore,* C, to be violently affected; — *dignitatem meam,* C; — *dolorem pedum abstinentiâ,* Pl, relieve, alleviate; — *fidem,* C; — *diem mero,* H, to pass the day; — *vina,* M, to weaken, make mild.

Frāter -tris, *m.* a brother, C. Ca; *fratres gemini,* C, twin-brothers; — *germanus,* C, own brother; — *uterinus,* born of the same mother only; (2) applied to an intimate friend, companion, C. Jv; and in the *pl.* used as formal title given to allies, *fratres nostri Ædui,* C; (3) *fratres,* brothers and sisters, Tc; (4) — *patruelis,* or *abs.,* a first-cousin, C; (5) a brother-in-law, sister's husband, L; (6) applied to things which are exactly alike, O. M.

Frātercŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little brother, C.

Frāterne, in a brotherly manner, like a brother, C.

Frāternĭtas -ātis, *f.* brotherhood, fraternity, Tc.

Frāternus -a -um, brotherly, fraternal, — *amor,* Ca; — *hereditas,* C; — *invidia,* S, hatred between brothers; (2) relating or belonging to a cousin, O; (3) very friendly, C.

Frātrĭcīda -æ, *m.* one who kills a brother, fratricide, N.

Fraudātĭo -ōnis, *f.* deceit, fraud, C.

Fraudātor -ōris, *m.* a deceiver, defrauder, — *creditorum,* C.

Fraudo, 1. to cheat, defraud, deceive, — *Cæcilium magnâ pecuniâ,* C; — *milites prædâ,* L; — *creditores,* C; — *aliquem in hereditariâ societate,* C; (2) to steal, embezzle, — *stipendium equitum,* Ca.

Fraudŭlenter, fraudulently, Co.

Fraudŭlentĭa -æ, *f.* capacity for deceit, fraudulent disposition, P.

Fraudŭlentus -a -um, deceitful, fraudulent, — *Carthaginienses,* C.

Fraus -dis, *f.* deceit, deception, fraud, — *odio digna majore,* C; *sine fraude,* Ca, honourably; (2) in P. T, a word of reproach, cheat! scoundrel! (3) any base evil deed, a crime, — *capitalem admittere,* C; — *inexpiabilis,* C; (4) self-deception, error, mistake, *imperitos in fraudem illicis,* T; *in hanc — incidi,* C; (5) injury, damage, loss, caused by deception; *id mihi — tulit,* C; *quæ res nemini unquam fraudi fuit,* C; *alicui fraudem ferre; alicui fraudi esse,* to cause loss to.

Fraxĭnĕus -a -um, *fraxinus -a -um, of ash-wood, ashen, — *trabes,* V.

Fraxĭnus -i, *f.* an ash-tree, V. H; (2) a spear or javelin, of which the shaft was usually ashen, O.

Frĕmĕbundus -a -um, making a growling, muttering, murmuring noise, O.

Frĕmĭtus -ūs, *m.* a low murmuring, muttering, growling noise, murmur, roar, — *murmurantis maris,* C, — *terræ,* C; applied to the noise of a popular assembly, L; — *equorum, apum,* V; — *tigris,* Pl.

Frĕmo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to roar, murmur, growl, — *ventus,* Lc; — *mare,* P.Aug; — *vdt lætitiâ,* V; — *leo, equus,* V; *fremant omnes licet,* C, though all men murmur; *omnes magno circum*

clamore fremebant, V; (II.) *act.* to growl or murmur at any thing, — *arma*, V, roar for arms; *Arrius consulatum sibi creptum fremit*, C.
Frĕmor -ōris, *m.* V. = fremitus, *q.v.*
Frēnātor -ōris, *m.* one who curbs, restrains, tames, P.Aug.
Frendo -dŭi, frēsum (fressum), 3. (I.) *neut.* to gnash the teeth, — *dentibus*, P; (2) to crush, bruise, grind, — *saxo fruges*, A.Aug.
*Frēnĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing a bridle, bridled, P.Aug.
Frēno, 1. to bridle, curb, — *equos*, V. H; (2) *met.* to curb, restrain, check, hold in, *hiems* — *cursus aquarum*, V; — *furores*, C.
Frēnum -i, *n.* (*pl.* freni -orum, *m.* C. L.), the headgear of a horse, bridle, reins, bit; prov. *frenum mordere*, C, to chafe against restraint; (2) *met* any instrument of restraint or guidance, *dare frenos*, L, to give the reins to, take away restraint from; (3) the ligament connecting the foreskin with the glans, Cl.
Frĕquens -ntis, that which frequently or repeatedly takes place, frequent, often; applied to persons, *erat ille Romæ* —, C, he was often at Rome; — *te audivi*, C; (2) applied to things, frequent, repeated, usual, customary, — *pocula*, C; — *usus anulorum*, Pl; (3) numerous, full, crowded, — *senatus*, C; — *Germani*, Ca; (4) applied to objects which are full of, or rich in, any thing, — *theatrum*, C, well-filled; — *præfectura*, C, populous; with *abl.* —*loca ædificiis*, L.
Frĕquentātĭo -ōnis, *f.* frequency, frequent use, C; especially, a condensed recapitulation of facts and arguments already stated, Aug.
Frĕquentātus -a -um (*prtcp.* frĕquento), frequent, usual, Pl; (2) * full of, — *sententiis*, C.
Frĕquenter, frequently, often, C; (2) numerously, in large numbers, C.
Frĕquentĭa -æ, *f.* a large concourse, numerous assembly, *maxima* — *civium*, C; — *epistolarum*, C, numerousness; — *cœli*, Vt, thickness of the atmosphere.
Frĕquento, 1. to visit frequently, frequent, — *domum meam*, C; applied to persons, — *Marium*, S; (2) to fill full, make numerous, occupy fully, — *urbes*, C, to make populous; — *piscinas*, Co; (3) to celebrate in great numbers, solemnly assemble in great numbers, C.
Frĕtum -i, *n.* (frĕtus -ūs, *m.* C.), a strait, sound, frith, channel, — *Siciliense*, C, the Straits of Messina; — *nostri maris et oceani*, S, the Straits of Gibraltar; used *abs.* for the Straits of Messina, C; (2) *poet.* the sea, V. H; (3) * the spring, as the transition from winter to summer, Lc; (4) heat, ardour, violence, Lc.
Frētus -a -um, relying on, confiding in, trusting, depending on, — *vobis*, C; — *intelligentiā vestrā*, C; * with *dat.* — *nulli rei*, L.
Frĕtus -ūs, *m.* = fretum, *q.v.*
Frĭābĭlis -e, that can be crumbled, friable, Pl.
Frĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, Co. Cl.
Frĭcātūra -æ, *f.* a rubbing down of walls, Vt.
Frĭcātus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, friction, Pl.
Frĭco -cŭi -ctum (-cātum), 1. to rub, rub down, P. V.
Frictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, friction of the limbs, Cl.
*Frĭgēdo -ĭnis, *f.* cold, frost, Vr.
*Frĭgĕfacto, 1. to cool, make cold, P.
Frĭgĕo, 2. to be cold, be stiff with cold (*opp.* calere), T. V; (2) *met.* to be inactive, lifeless, languid, C; (3) to be coldly received, fail of exciting approbation, C; *quum omnia consilia frigerent*, C, were without effect.
Frīgĕro, 1. to cool, refresh by cooling, Ct.
Frīgesco, frixi, 3. to become cold, begin to freeze, — *terra*, Lc; — *pedes manusque*, Tc; (2) *met.* to become cool, lose fire, become languid, Aug.
Frīgĭdārĭum -ĭi, *n.* a room in which bathers cooled themselves, Vt.
Frīgĭdārĭus -a -um, — *ahenum*, Vt, a cistern containing cold water to supply the baths.
Frīgĭde, languidly, coolly, — *agere*, Aug; (2) feebly, frigidly, — *dicere*, Q.
*Frīgĭdĕfacto, 1. to cool, make cold, P.
Frīgĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat cold, V; (2) somewhat faint, languid, Ct.
Frīgĭdus -a -um, cold, frosty, frigid, — fons, Lc; — *flumen*, C; — *rura*, H, cool; *subst.* frigida -æ, *f.* cold water, Cl; (2) applied to the chill of death or terror, V; (3) *met.* cool, cold, languid, faint, *pæne* — *in dicendo*, C; *ardentem* — *Ætnam insiluit*, H, in cold blood; (4) applied to discourse, feeble, flat, frigid, — *verba*, C; — *sententia*, Q.
Frīgo -xi -xum (-ctum), 3. to roast, parch, dry on the fire, Vr. Cl.
Frīgus -ŏris, *n.* cold, frost, coolness, C; especially, the cold of winter, winter, V; the chill of death, Lc. V; of fear, V; (2) *met.* inactivity, want of spirit, Aug; (3) cold behaviour, the cold reception of a person or oration, Q. H.
Frĭgūtĭo, 4. to twitter, chirp; and applied to men, to stammer, P.
Fringilla -æ, *f.* (frĭgilla, fringuilla), a small bird; according to some, the chaffinch; to others, the robin, Vr. M.
Frĭo, 1. to rub down, crumble to pieces, Vr.
Frĭtilla -æ, *f.* a kind of sacrificial porridge, made of grain, Pl.
Frĭtillus -i, *m.* a dice-box, M.
Frĭtinnĭo, 4. to twitter, chirp, Vr.
Frĭvŏlus -a -um, silly, trifling, miserable, worthless, frivolous, Q. Pl; *subst.* frĭvŏla -ōrum, *n.* worthless chattels, miserable household goods, Jv.
*Frondārĭus -a -um, relating to leaves, made of leaves, Pl.
*Frondātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off of leaves, Co.
Frondātor -ōris, *m.* one who cuts off leaves, a pruner of trees, V.
Frondĕo, 2. to be in leaf, be leafy, green with leaves, *nunc frondent silvæ*, V.
Frondesco -dŭi, 3. to come into leaf, become green, Lc.
Frondĕus -a -um, leafy, full of leaf, covered with leaves, V.
Frondĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, leaf-bearing, leafy, Lc.
Frondōsus -a -um, full of leaves, leafy, V.
Frons -dis, *f.* a leaf, leafy twig or branch, foliage, C; (2) *poet.* a chaplet or crown of leaves, H. O.
Frons -tis, *f.* the forehead, brow, — *contrahere*, C; *adducere*, *attrahere*, Sc, to knit the brows; — *remittere*, Pl; *explicare*, H; *exporrigere*, T; *solvere*, M, to unwrinkle the brow, become cheerful; (2) the expression of the face, *ex fronte amorem perspicere*, C; — *læta*, V; *sollicita*, *proterva*, H; *tristis*, Tb; and * especially, = *pudor*, shame, modesty, Pr; (3) the front of any thing, façade of a building, etc. — *castrorum*, Ca; — *ædium*, Vt; *dextrā fronte*, Tc, on the right wing; *a fronte*, C, in front; (4) the end of a volume or papyrus roll, Tb; (5) the rim of a wheel, Vt; (6) in land-surveying, the breadth of a plot, frontage, H; (7) *met.* the outside, external appearance, C; — *prima*, Ph, the first appearance.
Frontālĭa -ĭum, *n.* the frontlet or head-band of a horse, L.
Frontāti -ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* lapides), stones which go from one side of a wall to the other, coping-stones, Vt.
Frontīnus, Sex. Julius, a Roman soldier and statesman of the age of Vespasian and his successors, who preceded Agricola in the government of Britain. He is known to us as the author of two works, "Strategematicon libri iv.," a treatise on the art of war; and "De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ libri ii.," from the latter of which we derive much valuable topographical information.
Fronto -ōnis, *m.* having a broad forehead, C.
Fructĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, fruit-bearing, fruitful, C.
Fructŭārĭus -a -um, fruit-bearing, fruitful, relating to fruit, Vr. Co.
Fructŭōsus -a -um, fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, C; (2) *met.* useful, advantageous, — *alicui*, C.

Fructus -ūs, *m.* enjoyment, enjoying, P; *met.* C; (2) the proceeds, profit, produce, **fruit**, income derived from any thing, — *prædiorum*, C; — *ex bestiis*, C.

Frūgālis -e, **frugal**, sparing, economical, C; (2) worthy, excellent, C.

Frūgālĭtas -ātis, *f.* **frugality**, economy, moral worth, excellence, C.

Frūgālĭter, **frugally**, economically, worthily, honourably, C.

Frugi, *vid.* frux.

Frūgĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, C; *met.* profitable, advantageous, C.

*Frūgĭfĕrens -ntis, fruitful, fertile, Lc.

*Frūgĭlĕgus -a -um, — *formicæ*, O, collecting grain.

Frūgĭpărus -a -um, — *fetus*, Lc, fruitful, prolific.

*Frūgĭperdus -a -um, losing its fruit, Pl. (translation of ὠλεσίκαρπος).

Frūmentārius -a -um, relating or belonging to grain or corn, — *res*, C, the corn trade, supply of corn; — *lex*, C, relating to the price of grain.

Frūmentārius -ii, *m.* a corn-dealer, C; (2) in military language, a purveyor of grain, corn commissary, Aug.

Frūmentātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a foraging, purveying of corn, Ca; (2) a distribution of grain, St.

Frūmentātor -ōris, *f.* a forager, purveyor of corn, L.

Frūmentor, 1. *dep.* to forage, purvey corn, Ca.

Frūmentum -i, *n.* grain, corn, C; (2) *pl.* frumenta, the seeds or grains of figs, Pl.

Frūniscor -nītus, 3. *dep.* to enjoy, P.

Frŭor, fructus (frŭĭtus, Sc.), 3. *dep.* to enjoy, to delight in; hence, to derive advantage from, make use of any thing, — *aliquā re*, C; more seldom, — *aliquam rem*, T; (2) in law, to have the usufruct of any thing, — *re*, C.

Frustātim, in pieces, piecemeal, Pl.

Frustillātim, in very small pieces, P.

Frustra, — *esse*, applied to persons, to be wrong, make a mistake, P; (2) in vain, uselessly, without effect, unnecessarily, C; (3) without cause, without reason, St.

Frustrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a deceiving, deception, P. Q.

*Frustrātus -ūs, *m.* deceit, deception, P.

Frustror, 1. *dep.* (frustro, P.) to cheat, deceive, trick, C; (2) to make vain or fruitless, **frustrate**, Co.

*Frustŭlentus -a -um, full of bits or pieces, P.

Frustum -i, *n.* a bit, piece, morsel, originally of food, C; (2) in general, a piece or small part of any whole, Q.

Frŭtectōsus -a -um, bushy, full of brushwood, Co.

Frŭtectum -i, *n.* (frŭtētum), a bushy place, thicket, Co.

Frŭtex -ĭcis, *m.* a shrub, bush, Co; (2) the stem or trunk of a tree, St; (3) used as a term of reproach, blockhead, P.

Frŭtĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shooting forth of twigs, Pl.

Frŭtĭcesco, 3. to spread out, shoot out, become bushy, Pl.

Frŭtĭcor, 1. *dep.* (frŭtĭco, Co.), to shoot out, become bushy, C; (2) applied to the hair, Jv.

Frŭtĭcōsus -a -um, bushy, thick of leaves, full of bushes, O. Pl.

Frux -gis, *f.* fruit, produce of the earth; especially applied to leguminous fruit, C; generally found *pl.* frŭges -um; (2) *met.* fruit, result, produce, profit, advantage, C; (3) frugi, *dat.* used as an *indcl. adj.* useful, worthy, honest, discreet, moderate, temperate, — *homo*, C; sometimes intensified by the addition of *bonæ*; *quam probus sit et — bonæ*, P; (4) *ad frugem bonam*, or without *bonam*, to honesty, to honourable purposes, C. P.

Fūcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* fuco), painted, rouged, counterfeited, simulated, C.

*Fūcĭnus -a -um, dyed or coloured with archil, Q.

Fūco, 1. to colour, dye, V; (2) to paint the face, to rouge, O.

Fūcōsus -a -um, painted, simulated, counterfeited, C.

Fūcus -i, *m.* (φῦκος), a species of rock lichen used for dying red, archil; (2) generally, a red or purple colour, H. O; (3) rouge, P; (4) *met.* deceit, dissimulation, pretence, C; (5) *used = *propolis*, the reddish substance with which bees stop up the entrance to their hives, V.

Fūcus -i, *m.* a drone bee, V. Co.

Fue, an exclamation of disgust and dislike, Faugh! P.

Fŭga -æ, *f.* (φυγή), flight, running away, C; *hostes dare in fugam, conjicere, convertere, impellere*, to put to flight; especially flight from one's native country, voluntary exile, C; (2) *met.* rapid course, haste, quickness, V; — *temporum*, H; (3) aversion, disinclination to any thing, avoidance of an evil, — *laborum et dolorum*, C.

Fŭgax -ācis, that which is ready to flee, flying, hastening, — *feræ*, V; — *vir*, H; (2) *met.* transitory, C; — *anni*, H.

Fŭgiens -ntis (*prtcp.* fŭgio), flying, fleeting, C.

Fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to fly, flee, take to flight, run away, — *a foro*, P; — *a Troiā*, C; — *oppido*, Ca; — *ex prœlio*, C; especially, to fly from one's country, go into voluntary exile, Q; (2) to hasten away, depart quickly, V. H; (3) to pass away, vanish, utterly disappear, V. H. O; (II.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, shun, *conventus hominum*, Ca; — *patriam*, V; (2) to escape from, evade, H; (3) met. — *ignominiam et dedecus*, C; — *opprobria*, H; (4) *poet.* with *inf.*, to avoid doing any thing; — *credere*, Lc; — *quærere*, H; — *suspicari*, H, to beware; (5) *res me fugit*, the thing escapes my notice, I do not perceive it, am not aware of it; *populus tamen vidit id quod fugit Lycurgum*, C.

Fŭgĭtans -ntis (*prtcp.* fugĭto) flying from, avoiding, T.

Fŭgĭtīvārius -i, *m.* a person employed to pursue fugitive slaves, Vr.

Fŭgĭtīvus -a -um, flying, **fugitive**, — *a domino*, C.

Fŭgĭtīvus -i, *m.* a fugitive slave, C; (2) a deserter, Ca.

Fŭgĭto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to flee away hastily, T; (II.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, shun, — *patrem*, T; — *quæstionem*, C; (2) with *inf.*, to avoid, beware of, doing any thing, T.

*Fŭgĭtor -ōris, *m.* a fugitive.

Fŭgo, 1. to put to flight, chase away, drive away, — *homines inermes*, C; — *hostes*, S; (2) *met.* to drive into exile, O; *fugat astra Phœbus*, H.

*Fulcīmen -ĭnis, *n.* a prop, support, pillar, O.

Fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, 4. to prop up, support, stay by props, — *porticum*, C; (2) to strengthen, fasten, make firm, V. O; (3) *met.* to support, stay, strengthen, — *amicum*, C; — *labantem rempublicam*, C; (4) *— *aliquid pedibus*, Pt, to trample hard.

Fulcrum -i, *n.* a post or support of a bed or dining sofa, Pt. O; (2) a bed, Pt.

Fulgens -ntis (*prtcp.* fulgeo), shining, brilliant *met.* distinguished, Aug.

Fulgenter, brilliantly, Pl.

Fulgĕo, fulsi, 2. to lighten, *Jove fulgente*, C; (2) to shine, gleam, glitter like lightning, — *auro*, C; *cœlo fulgebat luna sereno*, H; met. *virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus*, H.

Fulgetrum -i, *n.* (fulgetra -æ, *f.* Pl.) heat lightning, sheet lightning, Sc. Pl.

Fulgĭdus -a -um, shining, gleaming, glittering, Lc.

Fulgo, 3. Lc. V. = fulgeo, *q. v.*

Fulgor -ōris, *m.* lightning, C. V; (2) glitter, brilliance, brightness, C; — *armorum*, H; (3) *met.* fame, glory, O.

Fulgŭr -ŭris, *n.* lightning, C; (2) — *condere*, Jv, to bury an object which has been struck by lightning; (3) *poet.* = fulgor, brightness, brilliance, Lc.

Fulgŭrālis -e, relating or belonging to lightning, C.

Fulgŭrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a flashing of lightning, sheet lightning, Sc.

Fulgŭrātor -ōris, *m.* an haruspex who interpreted the omens from lightning, C.

Fulgŭrītus -a -um, struck by lightning, P.

Fulgŭro, 1. generally *impers.* fulgurat, it lightens, C; (2) met. — *vis eloquentiæ*, Pl.

Fŭlĭca -æ, *f.* a coot, V. Pl.

Fŭlīgo -ĭnis, *f.* soot, C; (2) a powder used for dyeing the eyebrows black, Jv.

Fŭlix -ĭcis, *f.* C. = fulica, *q v.*

Fullo, -ōnis, *m.* a fuller, washer of clothes, Pl; (2) a kind of beetle, Pl.

Fullōnĭca -æ, *f.* the trade or art of a fuller; (2) a fuller's workshop.

Fullōnĭcus -a -um (fullōnĭus -a -um), relating to a fuller, or his trade, Pl.

Fulmen -ĭnis, *n.* a flash of lightning which strikes something, a thunderbolt, forked lightning, C; (2) met. — *fortunæ*, C; *duo fulmina*, L, two blows of fate; *duo fulmina imperii nostri*, C, the two Scipios.

Fulmenta -æ, *f.* a prop, buttress, A.Aug; (2) an extra sole to a shoe, often made of cork, P.

Fulmentum -i, *n.* a prop, support, Vt. Cl.

Fulmĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a lightning, Sc.

Fulmĭnĕus -a -um, relating to lightning, Lc. H; (2) shattering, slaying, murderous, V.

Fulmĭno, 1. (I.) *neut.* to lighten, to thunder and lighten, V; met. *fulminat illa oculis*, Pt; (II.) *act.* to strike with lightning, Pl.

Fultūra -æ, *f.* a support, prop, Vt. Co.

Fulvĭaster -tri, *m.* an imitator of Fulvius, C.

Fulvus -a -um, dark or reddish yellow, tawny, yellowish brown, V. H.

Fūmārĭum -ii, *n.* a chamber in which wines were exposed to the action of smoke, Co.

Fūmĕus -a -um, smoky, full of smoke, V.

Fūmĭdus -a -um, smoky, full of smoke, V; (2) smoke-coloured, Pl; (3) smelling of smoke, Pl.

Fūmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, smoke-bearing, smoky, V.

*Fūmĭfĭco, 1. to make a smoke, burn incense, P.

Fūmĭfĭcus -a -um, causing smoke or vapour, O.

Fūmĭgo, 1. to smoke, fumigate, Vr. Co.

Fūmo, 1. to smoke, steam, C.

Fūmōsus -a -um, full of smoke, smoky, steaming, C; (2) smelling of smoke, Pl.

Fūmus -i, *m.* smoke, steam, vapour, C; *fumum* (*fumos*) *vendere*, M, to make empty promises.

Fūnāle -is, *n.* the thong of a sling, L; (2) a torch of wax, wax candle, C; (3) a candlestick or candelabrum for holding the same, O.

Fūnālis -e, relating or belonging to a rope; — *equus*, a horse harnessed to a chariot by the side of others, a trace-horse, extra horse, St.

Fūnambŭlus -i, *m.* a rope-dancer, T.

Functĭo -ōnis, *f.* a performance, performing, executing, — *muneris*, C.

Funda -æ, *f.* a sling, Ca. L; (2) a casting-net, V; (3) the part of a ring in which the stone is set, Pl.

Fundāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a foundation, base, — *ponere*, V.

Fundāmentum -i, *n.* a foundation, base, C, — *substruere*, P; — *urbi jacere*, L; (2) *pietas — est omnium virtutum*, C; — *justitiæ est fides*, C.

Fundātio -ōnis, *f.* a foundation, Vt.

Fundātor -ōris, *m.* a founder, — *urbis*, V.

Fundātus -a -um (*ptcp.* fundo), firm, durable, Vt.

Fundĭto, 1. to sling out, P; met. — *verba*, P.

Fundĭtor -ōris, *m.* a light-armed soldier, furnished with a sling, a slinger, Ca.

Fundĭtus, from the foundation, entirely, totally, utterly, C; (2) at the bottom, below, Lc.

Fundo, 1. to lay the foundation of, to found, V, to fasten, make firm, *dente tenaci anchora fundabat naves*, V; (2) met. — *imperium*, C, — *rempublicam*, C, — *libertatem, salutem, securitatem*, Pl.

Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. to pour, pour out, — *sanguinem e paterā*, C; — *liquorem de paterā*, H; — *vina paterā*, O; — *lacrimas*, O; to melt, smelt metals, to cast, found, H. Pl; (2) *aliquem — (opp. comprimere), to relax the bowels, Cl; (3) to sprinkle, wet, *multo tempora — mero*, Tb; (4) applied to things not fluid, to pour forth, shake out, scatter in profusion, *homines fusi per agros*, C; especially, to bring forth, produce in profusion, — *flores aut fruges*, C; — *fetum*, C; (5) to throw down, cast to the ground, *hostes de jugis funduntur*, L; hence, as a military term, to rout, defeat, scatter, put to flight, — *hostes*, C; (6) *met.* to pour forth, spread abroad, strew about, *Cicero hanc famam latius fudit*, Q; especially of discourse, to pour forth words, — *vocem*, C; — *hexametros ex tempore*, C.

Fundŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a street closed up at one end, a blind alley, Vr.

Fundŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a kind of sausage; (2) *the piston of an hydraulic engine, Vt.

Fundus -i, *m.* the bottom or base of any thing, C; *Ætna fundo exæstuat imo*, V, from the lowest depth; *res — non habet*, C, has no bottom, *i e.* no bounds; (2) *a goblet, M; (3) a farm, landed estate, C; (4) *fundum fieri legis*, to approve or authorize a law.

Fūnĕbris -e, relating or belonging to a funeral, funereal, — *epulum, concio*, C; *subst.* funebria -ium, *n.* funeral ceremonies, Pl; (2) deadly, destructive, O. H.

Fūnĕrĕus -a -um, relating to a funeral, funereal, — *faces*, V; (2) deadly, destructive, O.

Fūnĕro, 1. to bury solemnly, inter with funereal rites, Pl, St.

Fūnesto, 1. to defile or disgrace with murder, — *aras ac templa*, C.

Fūnestus -a -um, producing death, and therefore grief, deadly, destructive, — *securis*, C; — *venenum*, O; — *dies*, C; (2) full of grief, woful, — *familia*, C; — *annales*, L.

Functum -i, *n.* an arbour of vine-branches, Pl.

Fungĭnus -a -um, like a mushroom, fungous, P.

Fungor, functus, 3. *dep.* to be busy, occupy one's self, be engaged with any thing, to perform, execute, accomplish, — *muneribus corporis*, C; to fill an official station, — *ædilitate*, C, — *consulatu*, St; — *dapibus*, O, to eat; — *morte*, O, to die; sometimes followed by *acc.* — *officium*, T, (2) to perform an appointed duty, pay an allotted tax, C. Tc.

Fungōsus -a -um, spongy, fungous, full of pores, Co.

Fungus -i, *m.* a mushroom, toadstool, fungus; as a term of reproach applied to a dull, stupid fellow, P; (2) a thief in the wick of a candle, V.

Fūnĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a thin rope, cord, string, C.

Fūnis -is, *m.* a rope, cord, string, — *ducere*, H, to lead the rope, *i.e.* to command; — *sequi*, H, to follow, obey; — *reducere*, Pr, to change one's mind.

Fūnus -ĕris, *n.* a funeral, obsequies, interment, C, *facere, ornare*, C; *celebrare*, L, (2) a corpse, dead body, Pl. V, (3) death, especially violent death, murder, H. V.

Fuo, fŭvi, fuam, etc. *vid.* sum.

Fūr, fūris, *c.* (φώρ), a thief, robber, C; frequently applied as a term of reproach to slaves, P, (2) a drone bee, Vr.

Fūrācĭtas, ātis, *f* the desire of stealing, Pl.

Fūrācĭter, thievishly, C.

Fūrax, ācis, inclined to steal, thievish, C.

Furca -æ, *f.* a two-pronged fork, pitch-fork, V. H; (2) applied to other things of similar shape, a prop for vines, Pl; fishing-net, L; the seats at the theatre, L, an instrument of punishment put over the neck, to the two prongs of which the arms were tied, P; a gallows, Pl; a yoke for breaking young bullocks, Vr.

Furcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, one who carries the furca as a punishment, a term of reproach usually applied to slaves, gallows-bird! P. T. C.

Furcilla -æ, *f. dim.* a little fork, C.

*Furcillātus -a -um, pointed in the shape of a fork, Vr.

*Furcillo, 1. to prop up, support, P.

Furcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a prop used to support an undermined wall, L.

*Fŭrenter, furiously, C.

Furfur -ŭris, *m.* bran, *alunt furfure sues*, P; (2) scales, scurf on the skin, Pl.

Furfŭrōsus -a -um, like bran, Pl.

Fŭrĭa -æ, *f.* (usually *pl.*) rage, madness, passion, fury, V; (2) the Furies, Eumenides, avenging goddesses, Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphone, C; (3) a fury, raging, passionate person, *illa furia*, C, *i.e.* Clodius.

Fŭrĭālis -e, like a fury, furious, raging, terrible, — *caput Cerberi*, H; — *vox*, O; (2) producing rage, fury, C.

*Fŭrĭāliter, furiously, madly, O.

Fŭrĭbundus -a -um, raging, furious, — *homo ac perditus*, C; (2) *inspired, C.

Fŭrīna -æ, *f.* an ancient Roman goddess; hence, *adj.* Furīnālis -e, — *flamen*, Vr; *subst.* Furīnālia -ium, *n.* the festival of Furina on the 25th of July.

*Fūrīnus -a -um, belonging to thieves, — *forum*, P.

Fŭrĭo, 1. to make furious, cause to rage, infuriate, — *matres equorum*, H.

Fŭrĭōse, furiously, madly, C.

Fŭrĭōsus -a -um, raging, raving, mad, furious, C; (2) causing madness, O.

Fŭrius. Gens Furia was an ancient patrician family of Rome, of which the most distinguished member bore the cognomen Camillus, *q.v.*

*Furnācĕus -a -um, — *panis*, Pl, baked in an oven.

Furnārĭa -æ, *f.* the trade of a baker, St.

Furnus -i, *m.* an oven, O; (2) a baker's shop, H.

Fŭro -ŭi, 3. to rage, rave, be mad, furious, C; to give one's self up to any violent passion, *e.g.* anger, enthusiasm, love, grief, H. O; (2) applied to inanimate objects, *furit æther*, V; — *flamma in Ætnā*, H.

Fūror, 1. *dep.* to steal, pilfer, C; (2) to withdraw quietly or secretly, — *fessos oculos labori*, V.

Fŭror -ōris, *m.* madness, rage, raving, insanity, fury; excess of any violent passion, mad desire; the inspiration of the prophet or poet, C.

Furtĭfĭcus -a -um, thievish, inclined to pilfering, P.

Furtim, by stealth, stealthily, secretly, unobserved, C.

Furtīve, stealthily, secretly, furtively, P.

Furtīvus -a -um, stolen, — *colores*, H; — *virgines*, P, kidnapped; (2) secret, concealed, furtive, C.

Furtum -i, *n.* a theft, — *alicui facere*, P. C; (2) that which is stolen, C; (3) any thing secret or concealed, hidden trick or deceit, L. V; hence, furto, *adv.* = *furtim*, secretly; (4) secret or stolen love, Ct.

Fūruncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little thief, a little rascal, C; (2) a boil, or burning sore, Cl; (3) a knob on a vine, of like shape, Co.

Furvus -a -um, dark-coloured, dark, black, — *antrum*, O; — *Proserpina*, H; (2) *met.* horrible, shocking, Sc.

*Fuscātor -ōris, *m.* one who darkens, — *cœli*, P.Aug.

Fuscĭna -æ, *f.* a three-pronged fork, pitchfork; trident, C. Jv.

Fusco, 1. (I.) *act.* to make dark, darken, blacken, O; (II.) *neut.* to become dark or black, P.Aug.

Fuscus -a -um, dark-coloured, dark, black, — *cornix*, C; (2) applied to the voice, hoarse, rough, C.

Fūse, at length, copiously, diffusely, C.

Fūsĭlis -e, melted, molten, liquid, — *aurum*, O.

Fūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pouring out, spreading, C.

Fusterna -æ, *f.* the upper part of a fir-tree, Pl.

Fustis -is, *m.* a stick, staff, cudgel, club, C.

Fustĭtūdĭnus -a -um, an *adj.*, used by P. as an epithet of the ergastula where slaves were punished.

Fustŭārĭum -ii, *n.* beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion, C.

Fūsus -a -um (*prtcp.* fundo), spread out, extended, diffuse, — *genus sermonis*, C; — *alvus*, Cl, relaxed; — *toga*, St, loose, flowing; — *narratio*, Q, copious.

*Fūsus -ūs, *m.* a pouring out, — *aquæ*, Vr.

Fūsus -i, *m.* a spindle, V.

*Fūtātim, abundantly, frequently.

Fūtĭlis -e, that cannot hold or contain, — *canes*, Ph, which void their excrement through fear; — *glacies*, V, brittle; (2) vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing, — *haruspices*, C; — *sententiæ*, C; *adv.* futile, P.

*Fūtĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* worthlessness, folly, silliness, C.

Futis -is, *f.* a water-can, Vr.

Fŭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. — *aliquam*, Ct, to lie with.

Fŭtūrus -a -um (*prtcp.* sum), future, about to be, *res*, C; *subst.* futurum -i, *n.* the future; *haud ignara futuri*, V; *videre in futurum*, L.

Fŭtūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lying with, Ct. M.

Fŭtūtor -ōris, *m.* fŭtūtrix -īcis, *f.* a copulator, one who lies with another, M.

G, g, the seventh letter of the Roman Alphabet, originally represented by C, and even in later times often interchanged with it. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Găbălus -i, *m.* a kind of stake or gallows, used as an instrument of torture, Vr.

Găbătæ -ārum, *f.* a dish or plate for the table, M.

Găbĭi -ōrum, *m.* a very ancient city of Latium, L; *adj.* Gabīnus -a -um, — *cinctus*, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist; Gabiensis -e, Pl.

Găbīnĭus, A., tribune of the people B.C. 66, prætor 61, cons. 59, a Roman statesman of the Pompeian party, whose name is known to us as an abettor of Clodius in his hostility to Cicero, who was driven into exile during his consulship. Gabinius obtained as proconsul the province of Syria, and on his return in 54 was accused of maladministration, and himself condemned to banishment. He was recalled by Cæsar in 49, and appears to have died about the end of the following year.

Gæsum -i, *n.* a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Ca.

Găgātes -æ, *m.* (γαγάτης), jet, Pl.

Gaius, a celebrated Roman jurist, of whose personal history we are entirely ignorant, and with regard even to the spelling of whose name, controversies have arisen. From internal evidence we infer that his principal work, "The Institutes," was written in the reign of M. Aurelius. This book, of which we now possess the greater part, was discovered in 1816 by the historian Niebuhr, in the Chapter Library of Verona, on parchments, which had been a second time covered with some

of the works of St. Jerome, and is considered by jurists to throw great light on many obscure passages of Roman law.

Gălactītes -æ, *m.* (-is -ĭdis, *f.*), a milk-coloured precious stone, Pl.

Gălaxĭas -æ, *m.* (γαλαξίας) = galactites, *q.v.*; (2) the milky way, galaxy, P.Aug.

Galba -æ, *f.* a small worm; perhaps *bombyx æsculi*, Linn.

Galba, a patrician cognomen in the Gens Sulpicia. (I.) P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus, cons. B.C. 211, 200, dict. 203, is principally known as a Roman general who successfully conducted the war against Philip, king of Macedonia. (II.) Ser. Sulpicius Galba, one of the early Roman emperors, enjoyed a brief reign during the latter half of the year 68 A.D. He was born B.C. 3, and from early manhood was looked upon as among the most distinguished of the Romans, and likely some day to attain to supreme power. He was entrusted by successive emperors with various commands, but remained in a private station till the death of Nero, when he was elevated to the throne by the soldiery. His avarice, however, prevented the fulfilment of the promises which he had made to them, and after a short reign of six months he was murdered, and succeeded by Otho.

*Galbănātus -a -um, effeminately clad, M.

Galbănĕus -a -um, of or relating to galbanum, *q.v.* V.

Galbănum -i, *n.* (χαλβάνη), the resin or coagulated sap of a Syrian plant (*bubon galbanum*, Linn.), Pl.

Galbănus -a -um, greenish yellow, yellowish, — *vestimenta*, Jv, usually worn by women, and therefore a token of effeminacy in men; (2) — *mores*, M, effeminate.

Galbĕum -i, *n.* a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, St.

Galbŭla -æ, *f.* a small bird, perhaps the golden oriole, M.

Galbŭlus -i, *m.* the nut or seed of the cypress, Vr.

Gălĕa -æ, *f.* a helmet (originally of leather, *opp.* cassis, of metal), Ca; this distinction was afterwards lost sight of; — *ænea*, C, — *ærea*, V.

Gălēna -æ, *f.* lead ore, Pl; (2) the dross of smelted lead, Pl.

Gălĕo, 1. to put on a helmet; *prtcp.* galeatus, C, armed with a helmet.

*Gălĕŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a wine-vessel shaped like a helmet, Vr.

Gălĕopsis -is, *f.* gălĕobdŏlon -i, *n.* (γαλίοψις, γαλεοβδολον), a kind of nettle, Pl.

Gălĕōtæ -ārum, *m.* (Γαλεῶται), a body of Sicilian seers, C.

Gălĕōtes -æ, *m.* (γαλεώτης), a kind of lizard, Pl.

Gălērĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a scull-cap, M; (2) a wig, St.

Gălērītus -a -um, wearing a scull-cap of fur, Pt; (2) — *avis*, Pl, the crested lark; *alauda cristata*, Linn.

Gălērum -i, *n.* (gălērus -i, *m.* V.), a cap of fur, scull-cap, V; (2) a wig, St. Jv.

Galion -i, *n.* Pl. = galeopsis, *q.v.*

Galla -æ, *f.* the gall-nut, oak-apple, Pl.

Gallans -ntis, enthusiastic like the priests of Cybele, Vr.

Gallĭa -æ, *f.* Gaul, — *cisalpina*, *citerior*, *togata*, Lombardy; — *transalpina*, *comata*, France; hence, Gallus -i, *m.* Galla -æ, *f.* a Gaul; *adj.* Gallĭcus -a -um, C; *Gallĭus -a -um, S; *Gallus -a -um, M, Gaulish, Gallic, Gallĭcānus -a -um, C, relating to the Italian province of Gaul.

Gallĭca -æ, *f.* a Gaulish shoe, C.

Gallĭce, in a Gallic manner, Vr.

Gallĭdraga -æ, *f.* the hairy teasel, Pl; *dipsacus pilosus*, Linn.

Gallĭ-iambus -i, *m.* a song of the priests of Cybele.

Gallīna -æ, *f.* a hen, domestic fowl, C; used as a term of endearment, P.

Gallīnācĕus -a -um, relating to poultry, gallinaceous, C; — *gallus*, C; or *abs.* gallinaceus -i, *m.* Pl, a dunghill cock.

Gallīnārĭus -a -um, relating or belonging to poultry, Co. Cl; *subst.* gallinarius -i, *m.* a watcher of poultry, C; gallīnārĭum -i, *n.* a hencote, poultry-yard, Co.

Gallus -i, *m.* a cock, dunghill cock, C.

Gallus -i, *m.* (Γάλλος), a Phrygian river, whose water was said to make those who drank it mad; hence, Galli -ōrum, *m.* the madly enthusiastic priests of Cybele, O; *sing.* M; and on account of their frequent self-emasculation, Gallæ -arum, *f.* *adj.* Gallĭcus -a -um, Phrygia, Trojan, Pt; (2) relating to the priests of Cybele or of Isis, O.

Gallus, C. Cornelius, born about 69 B.C., died 26, was a native of Forum Julii in Gaul, now Frejus, and distinguished himself as a poet and orator among the worthies of the Augustan age. He was intimate and influential with Augustus, and commanded a division of his army at the battle of Actium. He was afterwards made prefect of Egypt, but having incurred the anger of Augustus, destroyed himself at the early age of 43. His productions are altogether lost, but he was held in great esteem by his contemporaries, and was accounted by Ovid the first of the Roman elegiac poets.

Gămēlĭon -ōnis, *m.* (Γαμηλιών), the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to the end of January and the beginning of February, C.

Gānĕa -æ, *f.* (gānĕum -i, *n.* P. T.), a low eating-house, often used also as a brothel, L.

Gānĕārĭus -a -um, relating or belonging to a ganea, *q.v.* Vr.

Gānĕo -ōnis, *m.* a low, profligate person, debauchee, glutton, drunkard, C.

Gangăba -æ, *m.* a bearer of burdens, porter, P.Aug.

Ganges -is, *m.* (Γάγγης), the river Ganges, C; *adj.* Gangētĭcus -a -um, C; Gangētis -ĭdis, O.

Gangræna -æ, *f.* (γάγγραινα), a cancerous ulcer, gangrene, Cl.

Gannio, 4. to yelp, whine, whimper (said of dogs); (2) applied to men, to snarl, growl, grumble, P. T.

Gannītus -ūs, *m.* a barking, yelping, snarling of dogs, Lc; (2) applied to men, M.

Ganta -æ, *f.* a species of small white goose, Pl.

Gargărĭzātio -ōnis, *f.* (* -us -ūs, *m.* Pl.), a gargling, Cl.

Gargărĭzo, 1. to gargle, — *aliquā re*, Cl; — *ex aliquā re*, Cl; — *aliquid*, Pl.

Garrĭo -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to chatter, prate, babble, — *quicquid in buccam*, C; (2) applied to the noise of frogs, M.

Garrŭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* talkativeness, garrulity, O. Q.

Garrŭlus -a -um, talkative, garrulous, chattering, babbling, P. T; (2) applied to animals, — *cornix*, O; — *hirundo*, V; and to inanimate objects, — *fistula*, *lyra*, Tb.

Gărum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.*), a costly sauce, made of salted fish, and highly esteemed by the Romans, H.

Găryŏphyllon -i, *n.* a kind of Indian spice, Pl.

Gaster -ĕris (-er -tri, γαστήρ), the belly, P.Aug.

Gaudeo, gāvisus sum, 2. to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in any thing, be glad, delight in, — *te advenire*, P; — *quod te interpellavi*, C; — *aliquā re*, C; — *id*, T; — *quanta gaudia*, Ct; — *quum te aspicio*, P; (2) applied to inanimate things, *nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnasia rupes*, V; (3) — *in sinu*, C; — *in se*, Ct, to experience a silent joy; (4) *= *salvere*, used as a salutation, H.

Gaudĭum -ii, *n.* joy, gladness, delight (as an inward feeling, while *lætitia* denotes the external expression); *gaudio*, for joy; — *exsultare*, C; *lacrimare*, T, (2) bodily delight, sensual pleasure, *dediti corporis gaudiis*, S; (3) the object which produces joy and delight, Pt; applied to inanimate objects, *flos est — arborum*, Pl.

Gaulus -i, *m.* (γαῦλος), a bucket, P.

Gaunăcum -i, *n.* a kind of Persian or Babylonian fur, Vr.

Gausăpes -is, H. (-a -æ, *f.* Vr. -um -i, *n.* O. Pr. -e -is, *n.* Pr. M. γαυσάπης), a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, used for various domestic purposes; (2) * a shaggy beard, Pr.

Gausăpătus -a -um, clad in frieze, Sc.

Gausăpīnus -a -um, made of gausape, M; *subst.* -a -æ, *f.* a garment of such cloth, M.

Găvia -æ, *f.* a bird, probably the sea-mew, Pl.

Găza -æ, *f.* (γάζα), the royal treasure of Persia, N; (2) riches, wealth, C.

Gĕlasco, 3. to freeze, Pl.

Gĕlăsīnus -i, *m.* (γελασῖνος), a dimple on the cheek, seen when one smiles, M.

Gĕlātio -ōnis, *f.* a freezing, frost, Pl.

Gĕlĭcīdium -ii, *n.* (usually *pl.*) frost, Vr. Co.

*Gĕlĭde, coldly, languidly, feebly, H.

Gĕlĭdus -a -um, cold, icy cold, frosty, icy, — *aqua*, C; — *nemus*, H; — *rupes*, V; *subst.* gĕlida -æ, *f.* ice-cold water, H; (2) applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc., — *sanguis*, V; — *pectus*, O; — *mors*, H; — *metus*, O.

Gellius, A. A Roman grammarian of the age of the Antonines, who, as we learn from his book, studied for some time at Athens, and spent a considerable part of his life in judicial duties at Rome. His work is entitled "Noctes Atticæ," from the circumstance that it was composed during the long winter nights in a villa near Athens, and consists of twenty books of extracts from Greek and Roman writers, on almost every topic, affording us much information which we should otherwise have wanted. His style is disfigured by the use of many antique and unclassical words.

Gĕlo, 1. (I.) *act.* to cause to freeze, to freeze, *fluvius qui terram gelat*, M; frequently used, *pass. prtcp.*, *amnes gelati*, Pl, frozen; (2) to freeze with terror, and *pass.*, to be frozen or stiff with fright, *pavido gelantur pectore*, Jv; (II.) *neut.* to freeze, Pl.

Gĕlōtŏphyllis -ĭdis, *f.* (γελωτόφυλλις), a plant, whose juice excites laughter, Pl.

Gĕlu, *n.* (gĕlus -ūs, *m.* A.Aug, gĕlum -i, *n.* Lc.) frost, icy cold, V; (2) the chill of age, death, fear, etc. V.

*Gĕmĕbundus -a -um, groaning, sighing, O.

Gĕmellar -āris, *n.* an oil-jar, Co.

Gĕmellĭpăra -æ, *f.* twin-bearing, O, epithet of Latona.

Gĕmellus -a -um, twin, twin-born, — *fratres*, *proles*, O; *subst.* gĕmellus -i, *m.* a twin, Ct. O. V; (2) paired, double, — *vites*, Co; — *legio*, Ca, formed by the union of two into one; also, resembling each other like twins, similar, H.

Gĕmĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a doubling, — *verborum*, C.

Gĕmĭno, 1. (I.) *act.* to double, — *verba*; frequently found in the *prtcp.* gĕmĭnātus -a -um, — *verba*, C; — *consulatus*, Tc; — *vulnus*, O; (2) to pair, couple, unite two into one, H; (II.) *act.* *to be double, exist as a pair, Lc.

Gĕmĭnus -a -um, twin, twin-born, — *fratres*, C; — *Pollux*, H; *subst.* gĕmĭni -ōrum, *m.* (*a*) twins, C; especially (*b*) the twins Castor and Pollux, Pl; (2) doubled, paired, coupled, twain, two, — *nuptias*, T; — *voragines*, C; — *acies*, V, both eyes; — *manus*, M; — *pedes*, O; — *Chiron*, O, half-man half-horse; (3) having a mutual resemblance like twins, similar, — *audacia*, C.

Gĕmĭtōrius, *vid.* Gĕmōniæ.

Gĕmĭtus -ūs, *m.* a sigh, groan, C; (2) *poet.* a groaning noise, — *dedere cavernæ*, V.

Gemma -æ, *f.* a bud or eye of a plant, C; (2) a jewel, g e m, precious stone; especially, when cut as an ornament, C; (3) things made of or adorned with jewels, a goblet, V; a seal-ring, seal, O; (4) a pearl, Pt; (5) the eye of a peacock's tail, O; (6) any thing precious, valuable, *plures in carmine gemmas invenies*, M.

Gemmasco, 3. to bud, put forth buds, Pl.

Gemmesco, 3. to become a jewel, be converted into a jewel, Pl.

Gemmĕus -a -um, made or set with jewels, gemmed, C; (2) jewel-shaped, — *rotunditas*, Pl; (3) shining, glittering like jewels, Ph. M.

Gemmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing jewels, — *amnes*, Pl.

Gemmo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to bud, — *vites*, C; (2) to be set with jewels, O; (3) to glitter like jewels, Lc; (II.) *act.* to set or adorn with jewels, found only *prtcp.* gemmātus -a -um, O, begemmed.

Gĕmo -ui -ĭtum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to sigh, groan, C; — *desiderio mei*, C; (2) applied to the cries of animals, as of the lion, Lc; the turtle-dove, V; (3) to make a groaning, moaning sound, *gementis litora Bospori*, H; *gemuit sub pondere cymba*, V; (II.) *act.* to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan, — *aliquid*, C.

Gĕmōniæ scalæ, or *abs.* Gemoniæ -ārum, *f.* a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown, St. Tc; for this, Pl. has also *Gemitorii gradus.*

Gĕmursa -æ, *f.* a kind of ulcer or swelling between the toes, Pl.

Gĕna -æ, *f.* (usually *pl.*) the cheek, C; (2) the eyelid, A.Aug; (3) *poet. pl.* the eyes, Pt. O.

Gĕnĕālŏgus -i, *m.* (γενεαλόγος), a g e n e a l o g i s t, C.

Gĕner -ĕri, *m.* a son-in-law, C; applied also in later times to the grand-daughter's husband; sometimes = brother-in-law, N.

Gĕnĕrābĭlis -e, capable of generation, creative, Pl.

Gĕnĕrālis -e, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic, C; (2) g e n e r a l (*opp.* specialis), C.

Gĕnĕrālĭter, in general, g e n e r a l l y, C.

*Gĕnĕrasco, 3. to be generated, to arise, Lc.

Gĕnĕrātim, according to kinds, classes, or genera, C. Ca; (2) in general, generally, C.

Gĕnĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a begetting, producing, g e n e r a t i o n, Pl.

Gĕnĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a begetter, producer, C; *Acragas* — *equorum*, V.

Gĕnĕro, 1. to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate, *deus hominem generavit*, C; *Herculis stirpe generatus*, C; *a quo P. R. generatum accepimus*, C; *quale portentum nec Jubæ tellus generat*, H; *met.* to produce mentally, *quum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet*, Q.

*Gĕnĕrōse, nobly, — *perire*, H.

Gĕnĕrōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* noble breeding, excellence of kind or nature, goodness, Pl.

Gĕnĕrōsus -a -um, of noble birth, noble, — *virgo*, C; — *stirps*, C; (2) applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well bred, — *pecus*, V; — *equus*, *arbor*, Q; (3) *met.* noble, magnanimous, g e n e r o u s, *rex* — *et potens*, C; — *virtus*, C; *Imperator generosi spiritūs*, Pl.

Gĕnĕsis -is, *f.* (γένεσις), creation, birth, Pl; (2) the constellation or astrological conjunction which rules over a birth, Jv.

Gĕnethlĭălŏgia -æ, *f.* (γενεθλιολογία), the casting of a nativity, Vt.

Gĕnĕtrix -īcis, *f.* (gĕnĭtrix), one who brings forth or bears, a mother, *magna deûm* —, V, Cybele; (2) met. *patria o mea* — ! Ct; — *frugum*, O, Ceres; *Miletus LXXX urbium* —, Pl, mother city.

Gĕnĭālis -e, relating to procreation, to marriage, birth, etc., nuptial, — *lectus*, C, the marriage-bed, bridal bed; (2) pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful, g e n i a l, — *festum*, O; — *dies*, Jv.

Gĕnĭālĭter, jovially, gaily, g e n i a l l y, O.

*Gĕnĭcŭlātim, by knots, Pl.

Gĕnĭcŭlātus -a -um, with bent knee; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* the Kneeler, a constellation, Vt; (2) knotty full of knots, C.

Gĕnĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* the knee, Vr; (2) a knot on the stalk of a plant, Pl.

Gĕnĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the angle or knee formed by two pipes of an aqueduct, Vt.

Gĕnista -æ, *f.* (genesta), the plant Broom, V.

Gĕnĭtābĭlis -e, relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, A.Aug.

Gĕnĭtālis -e, belonging to birth, generation; generating, producing, fruitful, — *partes*, Lc, the generative organs; — *dies*, Tc, birthday; — *solum*, Aug, native country; (2) *subst.* Genitalis -is, *f.* surname of Diana as presiding over births, H; genitale -is, *n.* the organ of generation, Cl.

Gĕnĭtālĭter, in a fruitful, generative manner, Lc.

Gĕnĭtīvus -a -um, belonging or relating to birth, — *nomen*, O, family name; (2) in grammar, — *casus*, Q, the genitive case.

Gĕnĭtor -ōris, *m.* a begetter, father, C; — *deûm*, O, Jupiter; — *urbis*, O, Romulus.

Gĕnĭtrix = genetrix, *q.v.*

Gĕnĭtūra -æ, *f.* a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Pl; (2) the constellation or astrological conjunction which presides over a birth, St.

Gĕnĭus -ii, *m.* the guardian spirit of a man or place, a genius, H; (2) the spirit of enjoyment, appetite, taste, inclination, *genio meo multa bona faciam*, P; *indulge genio*, P; hence it was applied by a parasite to his patron, P; (3) talent, genius, Jv.

Geno, Lc. Vr, obsolete form = gigno, *q.v.*

Gens -ntis, *f.* a family connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name; *e.g.* — *Cornelia*, — *Sulpicia*. Originally only patricians, were divided into *gentes*, till after the establishment of *connubium* between patricians and plebeians, we find plebeian *gentes* also. *Homo sine gente*, H, a man of low origin. The senate was divided into *patres majorum gentium*, those appointed by Romulus, and *patres minorum gentium*, those added by Tarquin; hence, *dii majorum gentium*, C, the supreme or superior gods; (2) *poet.* for offspring, descendant, *vigilasne, deûm gens, Ænea?* V; (3) of animals, a species, family, breed, Co. V; (4) a people, tribe, nation, *omnes exteræ — et nationes*, C; — *Allobrogum*, C; (5) *gentium*, in the world; *ubicumque gentium?* C, wherever in the world? *gentes*, Tc, foreign nations (*opp.* Romani).

Gentĭāna -æ, *f.* gentian, Pl.

Gentĭcus -a -um, belonging to a nation, national, Tc.

Gentīlĭcius -a -um, belonging to a particular gens or family, — *sacra*, L.

Gentīlis -e, belonging to a gens, gentile; and *subst.* gentiles -ium, *m.* members of the same gens, C; *gentilis tuus*, C, thy clansman; (2) belonging to the same country, national; and *subst.* a countryman, Tc.

Gentīlĭtas -ātis, relationship between the members of a gens, C; (2) in the concrete, all the members of a gens, Vr.

Gĕnu -ūs, *n.* (genus -ūs, *m.* A.Aug.), the knee, C; (2) = geniculum, the knot in the stalk of a plant, Pl.

Gĕnŭāle -is, *n.* a knee-band, garter, O.

Gĕnŭīne, *vid.* germane.

Gĕnŭīnus -a -um, natural, naturally produced, C; (2) genuine, P.Aug.

Gĕnŭīnus -a -um, relating or belonging to the cheek or jaw, — *dens*, C; or *abs.* genuinus -i, *m.* Jv, jaw-tooth; prov. — *frangere in aliquo*, Pr, to criticize savagely.

Gĕnus -ĕris, *n.* (γένος), a kind, race, the members of which are connected by a common origin, family, birth, descent, *Piso, amplissimo genere natus*, C; — *regium*, C; especially, high birth, distinguished parentage, C. H; (2) offspring, descendant, — *audax Iapeti*, H, Prometheus; — *Jovis*, O, Perseus; (3) a kind, class, sort, species, race, — *humanum*, C, the human race; — *implacidum*, H; — *ferox*, S; — *irritabile vatum*, H; applied to animals, — *piscium*, H; — *bestiarum*, C; to abstract and inanimate things; *ut omnia floreant et in suo quæque genere pubescant*, C; *triplex rerum publicarum genus*, C; — *orationis, dicendi*, C; *Cæsar hæc genera munitionis instituit*, Ca; (4) in philosophical language, a genus, in which are contained several species, C; (5) in grammar, the gender of nouns and verbs.

Gĕōgrăphĭa -æ, *f.* (γεωγραφία), geography, C.

Gĕōmĕtres -æ, *m.* (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, C.

Gĕōmĕtrĭa -æ, *f.* (γεωμετρία), geometry, C.

Gĕōmĕtrĭce -es, *f.* Pl. -a -ōrum, *n.* C, geometry.

Gĕōmĕtrĭcus -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical, C; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* Q, a geometer.

Gĕōrgĭcus -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural, — *carmen*, Co, the agricultural poem of Virgil, entitled Georgica (-ōrum, *n.*).

*Germāne, faithfully, genuinely, C. (others read *genuine.*)

Germāni -ōrum, *m.* the Germans, C; hence, Germanus -a -um, O, German; Germānĭa -æ, *f.* C, Germany; — *superior*, — *inferior*, Tc; and hence found also *pl.* Tc; Germanĭcus -a -um, L, German; — *calendæ*, M, the 1st September, so called in commemoration of a victory over the Germans; Germānĭcĭānus -a -um, — *exercitus*, Sc, serving in Germany.

Germānĭcus Cæsar, both inherited the surname from his father, Ti. Claudius Drusus, and earned it by his own German victories. He was in every sense a member of the imperial family, being grandson of Livia, nephew of Tiberius, brother of Claudius, and father of Caligula; and was perhaps the most popular of all the princes of his house, both with the soldiery and people. He was born B.C. 15, and acquired his principal renown by his numerous campaigns beyond the Rhine. From this scene of action, Tiberius, jealous of his popularity, removed him to the East, where he died, A.D. 19, at the early age of 34. He was not without literary talent, and we possess fragments of a translation which he executed of the "Phenomena" of Aratus, which will bear comparison with a similar performance by Cicero.

Germānĭtas -ātis, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, C; (2) the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same metropolis, L; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, community, resemblance, Pl.

Germānus -a -um, having the same parents, or at least the same father, — *frater*, C, own brother; (2) *subst.* germanus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* own brother, own sister, C; (3) brotherly, sisterly, *nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum*, P; (4) genuine, real, true, — *Attici*, C; *scio me — asinum fuisse*, C.

Germen -ĭnis, *n.* a bud, eye, germ, V; applied to man, the fructifying seed, O.

Germĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shooting forth, budding, germination, Pl; (2) a bud, shoot, Pl.

Germĭnātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = germinatio, *q.v.*

Germĭno, (I.) *neut.* to bud, shoot, germinate, Pl; (II.) *act.* to shoot out, put forth, — *pennas*, Pl.

Gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. to bear, carry about with one, to wear, — *vestem*, O; — *coronam capite*, St; — *onera*, Vr; very rarely, to bear, carry to a place, — *saxa in muros munientibus*, L; (2) to bear, produce, bring forth, *quicquid et herbarum Thessala terra gerit*, Tb; (3) *met.* to bear about one, cherish, have, keep, — *fortem animum*, S; — *animum super fortunam*, S; — *personam*, C, to act a part, assume a character; — *mores*, O; — *iras*, T; — *inimicitias*, C; (4) — *se aliquo modo*, to behave one's self in any way; — *se inconsultius*, L; — *se valde honeste*, C; — *aliquem*, P.Aug, to conduct one's self as; — *captivum*, Sc, as a captive; — *præ se aliquid*, C, to show, evidence,

make plain, manifest; (5) to manage, carry on, administer, govern, conduct, transact, — *rempublicam, magistratum*, C; — *rem*, P; — *negotium*, C; *hæc dum Romæ geruntur*, C, while these things are being transacted at Rome; — *bellum cum aliquo*, C; hence, *res gestæ*, events, facts, public business, and especially warlike deeds, C; (6) of time, to pass, spend, accomplish, Aug.

*Gĕro -ōnis, *m.* a carrier, P.

Gerræ -ārum, *f.* (γέῤῥα), trifles, nonsense, P.

Gerres -is, *m.* a salted fish, held in small estimation, Pl.

*Gerro -ōnis, *m.* a trifler, idler, T.

*Gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus -i, *m.* an accomplice, P.

Gĕrŭlus -i, *m.* a porter, carrier, P. H.

Gĕrūsĭa -æ, *f.* (γερουσία), an institution at Sardes in which meritorious old men were maintained at the public charge, Vt.

Gestāmen -ĭnis, *n.* that which is borne, carried, or worn, either as a burden or an ornament, *clipeus magni — Abantis*, V; (2) that in or on which any thing is carried, a litter, bier, To

Gestātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the being carried in a litter or carriage, riding on horseback, etc, taking exercise, Cl, (2) a place for taking exercise, pleasure-ground, promenade, Pl.

Gestātor -ōris, *m.* a bearer, Pl; (2) one who takes exercise by riding, etc M.

Gestātōrĭus -a -um, — *sella*, St, a litter, sedan

*Gestātrix, īcis, *f.* one who bears or carries, P.Aug.

Gestĭcŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f* pantomimic gesticulation or gestures, St.

*Gestĭcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who practises pantomimic gestures, a mime, Co

Gestĭcŭlor, 1. *dep* to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, — *carmina*, St, to represent or express by pantomime

Gestĭo -ōnis, *f.* management, performance, — *negotii*, C

Gestĭo -īvi (ii) ītum, 4. to behave in a lively or excited manner, especially, on account of joy, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported, — *lætitiā*, C; — *voluptate*, C; *quid est, quod sic gestis?* T, (2) to desire passionately, be eager, — *scire omnia*, C, — *studio lavandi*, V.

Gestĭto, 1. to carry often, to carry much, be accustomed to carry, P.

Gesto, 1. (I.) *act.* to carry, bear, carry about one, wear, C; — *claves manu*, H, — *coronam capite*, St, — *in utero*, Pl, to go with young, especially *gestari*, to be carried, to ride in a sedan, carriage, boat, etc, M, (2) to bear tales, carry a report, gossip, P. (II) *neut.* = gestari, to be carried in a vehicle, etc, to ride, St

Gestor -ōris, *m.* a tale-bearer, gossip, P.

Gestus -ūs, *m.* the carriage of the body, or any part of it (particularly applied to the hand and arm), bodily motion and position, gesture, C, (2) especially, the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator, C.

Gĕtæ -ārum, *m.* (Γέται), a people of Thrace, inhabiting the tract at the mouth of the Danube, C; Geta -æ, *m.*, Getes -æ, *m* O, a Gete; *adj.* Getes -æ, *m.* O, Gĕtĭcus -a -um, O, Getish, *poet.* = Thracian; *adv* Getice, O.

Gĕthyum -yi, *n* (γήθυον), a kind of onion, Pl.

Gĕum, i, *n* the herb bennet, Pl; *geum urbanum*, Linn

Gibba -æ, *f.* a hump on the back, St

Gibber -ĕra -ĕrum, hump-backed, Vr. St.

Gibber -ĕris, *m.* Pl. = gibba, *q v*

Gibbĕrōsus -a -um, very hump-backed, St.

Gibbus -a -um, Cl. = gibber, *q.v.*

Gibbus -i, *m.* Jv. = gibba, *q. v.*

Gigas -ntis, *m.* (frequently *plur.*) a giant, Titan, C, *adj.* gigantēus -a -um, V, relating to the giants, gigantic.

Gigno, gĕnui, gĕnitum, 3. (γεννάω, γίγνομαι), to beget, conceive, bear, bring forth; and *pass.* to be born, arise, *Jupiter — Herculem*, C; *Hecuba — Alexandrum*, C; *pisces — ova*, C; *ad majora quædam nos natura —*, C; *pass quæ in terris gignantur*, C; *ubi tus gignitur*, P; (2) met. *hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam gignit*, C; *perturbationes omnes gignuntur ex intemperantiā*, C; *partcp.* gignentia -ium, *n.* growing things, plants, etc., *loca nuda gignentium*, S.

Gilvus -a -um, light yellow, V.

Gingidĭon -ii, *n.* (γιγγίδιον), a Syrian plant, Pl; perhaps, *daucus gingidium*, Linn.

Gingīva -æ, *f* the gum, *inter dentem et gingivam*, Cl.

Ginnus -i, *m.* (γίννος), a little mule, Pl.

Gith or Git, *indcl.* the seed of *nigella sativa*, Linn Pl Cl.

Glăber -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, bald, Vr. Co; *subst.* glaber -bri, *m* a smooth-skinned young slave, Ct

*Glăbrārĭa -æ, *f.* smooth-shorn (*i e.* of wealth or property), M.

*Glăbresco, 3. to become bald, Co.

*Glăbrĕta -ōrum, *n* bald places, Co.

*Glăbro, 1. to make bald, Co.

Glăcĭālis -e, relating or pertaining to ice, icy, — *hiems*, V. O.

Glăcĭes -ēi, *f.* ice, Lc. V, * *met.* stiffness, hardness, — *æris*, Lc

Glăcĭo, 1. (I) *act.* to freeze; *pass* to be frozen, become ice, H, — *caseum*, Co, to make stiff, stiffen, (II) *neut.* to become hard, grow stiff, Pl.

Glădĭātor -ōris, *m.* one who was hired to fight at public shows, funerals, etc. a gladiator, C; as they were usually slaves or prisoners of war, the word is sometimes used as a term of reproach, C, (2) *meton.* gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition, — *dare*, C.

Glădĭātōrĭum -ii, *n.* the hire of a gladiator, L

Glădĭātōrĭus -a -um, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial, — *ludus*, C, — *familia*, C, a troop or band of gladiators, — *locus*, C, the place of exhibition; — *consessus*, C, the assembled spectators.

Glădĭātūra -æ, *f.* a combat of gladiators, Tc.

Glădĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little sword, Q.

Glădĭŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a little sword, P.Aug; (2) the sword-lily, Pl.

Glădĭus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.* Vr.), a sword, glaive, C, — *stringere*, C; *destringere*, Ca, *educere*, Ca, *nudare*, O, to draw the sword, *damnari ad gladium*, to be condemned to appear as a gladiator; prov. *plumbeo gladio jugulari*, C, with little trouble or effort; (2) murder, death, *tanta gladiorum impunitas*, C, *jus gladii*, C, power of life and death; (3) * — *vomeris*, Pl, the ploughshare; (4) the sword-fish, Pl.

Glæba = gleba, *q v*

Glæsum = glesum, *q v.*

Glandārĭus -a -um, — *silva*, Vr, an oak wood.

Glandĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, acorn-bearing, C.

*Glandĭōnĭda -æ, *f.* a kernel, or delicate bit, usually of pork, P.

Glandĭum -ii, *n.* P. Pl = glandionida, *q v.*

Glandŭlæ -ārum, *f.* the kernels or tonsils of the neck, glands, Cl; especially, when swollen or enlarged, Cl; (2) = glandionida, *q v.* M.

*Glandŭlōsus -a -um, full of glands or kernels, Co.

Glans -ndis, *f.* an acorn, and generally any fruit of similar shape, C. V; (2) a leaden bullet discharged from a sling, Ca L, (2) the testicle, Cl.

Glārĕa -æ, *f.* gravel, coarse sand, C.

Glārĕōsus -a -um, gravelly, full of gravel, — *terra*, Vr.

Glastum -i, *n.* woad, a plant producing a blue dye, Pl; *isatis tinctoria*, Linn.

Glaucēum -i, *n.* (γλαύκειον), = glaucion, *q v.* Co.

Glaucĭon, -ii, *n.* (γλαύκιον), a kind of celandine, Pl.

Glaucōma -ătis, *n.* (-a -æ, *f.* P. γλαύκωμα), a disease of the crystalline humour of the eye, Pl;

glaucomam ob oculos objicere, P, to throw dust in any one's eyes.

Glaucus -a -um, bluish-grey, — *salix*, V. especially applied to the colour of the sea, V.

Glēba -æ, *f.* (glæba), a clod of earth, C. V; (2) land, soil, V; (3) a piece, lump, mass of any other substance, — *picis*, Ca; — *turis*, Lc.

*Glēbārĭus -a -um, — *boves*, Vr, clodbreakers.

Glēbŭla, -æ, *f. dim.* a little clod, Co; (2) a little farm or estate, Jv; (3) a small lump or bit of any substance, *myrrhæ*, Vr.

Glēchōnītes -is, *m.* (γληχωνίτης), wine flavoured with pennyroyal, Co.

Glēsum -i, *n.* (glessum, glæsum), amber, Tc.

Gleucīnus -a -um (γλεύκινος), made of must, Co.

Glīnon -i, *n.* (γλῖνος), a species of maple, Pl.

Glīrārĭum -ii, *n.* a place for keeping dormice, Vr.

Glis, glīris, *m.* a dormouse, Pl.

Glisco, 3. to grow up, swell up, blaze up, *ignis sub pectore gliscens*, Lc, kindling; *sanie gliscit cutis*, P.Aug, swells; *asellus gliscit*, Co, grows fat; (2) *met.* to raise one's self up, rise up, increase, swell, C, — *furor in dies*, Lc; — *clamor*, P; — *seditio*, L; *multitudo gliscit immensum*, Tc, increases very much.

Glŏbo, 1. to form into a ball, Pl; (2) to form into a heap or large mass, Pl.

Glŏbōsus -a -um, spherical, globe-shaped, C.

Glŏbŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little round ball, **globule**, Pl; (2) a dumpling, A.Aug.

Glŏbus -i, *m.* a round ball, **globe**, sphere, C; (2) a dumpling, Vr; (3) a round heap or mass, — *flammarum*, V; applied to a crowd or compressed mass of people, L. Tc.

*Glōcĭo, 4. to **cluck**, as a hen, Co.

Glŏmĕrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a round mass, globe, Lc.

*Glŏmĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the ambling or pacing of a horse, Pl.

Glŏmĕro, 1. to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere, *ubi venæ inter se implicatæ glomerantur*, Cl; of a horse, *gressus — superbos*, V, to trot, amble; (2) to heap into a spherical mass, heap up, compress, *Troes glomerantur eodem*, V; *fœdam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris*, V; met. *glomerans annus*, C, rolling away.

Glŏmĕrōsus -a -um, round like a ball, compressed into a ball, Co.

Glŏmus -ĕris, *n.* clue, skein, ball of thread, — *lanæ*, H.

Glōrĭa -æ, *f.* fame, renown, **glory**, C; with *gen.* of the object, — *belli atque fortitudinis*, Ca; poet. *candidus armenti — taurus*, O, the glory, ornament of the herd; (2) the desire of glory, C; (3) vain-glory, boasting, C. P.

Glōrĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a glorying, boasting.

Glōrĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little glory, C.

Glōrĭor, 1. *dep.* to glory in, boast of, pride one's self on any thing, — *idem quod Cyrus*, C; — *omnes provincias se peragrasse*, C; — *nominibus veterum*, C; — *de tuis divitiis*, C; — *in eo*, C.

Glōrĭōse, with glory, **gloriously**, C; (2) boastingly, vauntingly, C.

Glossa -æ, *f.* (γλῶσσα) = glossema, *q.v.*

Glossārĭum -ii, *n.* a **glossary**, a collection of explanations of foreign or obsolete words, P. Aug.

Glossēma -ătis, *n.* (γλώσσημα), a foreign or obsolete word which needs explanation, Vr.

Glossŏpĕtra -æ, *f.* (γλωσσόπετρα), a tongue-shaped precious stone, Pl.

Glūbo, 3. (I.) *act.* to peel, take off the rind or bark, Vr; (II.) *neut.* to cast the husk or bark, A.Aug.

Glūma -æ, *f.* the husk or shell of grain, Vr.

Glūten -ĭnis, *n.* **glue**, V.

Glūtĭnāmentum -i, *n.* a glued or pasted place in paper, Pl.

*Glūtĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an adhering, agglutinating, — *vulneris*, Cl.

Glūtĭnātor -ōris, *m.* one who glues together the pages of a book, book-binder, C.

Glūtĭno, 1. to glue or paste together, Pl; (2) to cause a wound to close or heal, Cl.

Glūtĭnōsus -a -um, gluey, sticky, adhesive, **glutinous**, Cl. Co.

Glūtĭnum -i, *n.* **glue**, Cl.

Glūtĭo -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. (gluttio), to swallow, gulp, Jv.

Glūto -ōnis, *m.* (glutto), a glutton, Pr.

Glūtus -a -um, well-worked, tenacious, — *terra*, A.Aug.

Glycymĕris -ĭdis, *f.* (γλυκυμερίς), a kind of shell-fish, Pl.

Glycyrrhīza -æ, *f.* (-on -i, *n.* γλυκύρριζα), liquorice-root, Pl.

Glycysĭde -ēs, *f.* (γλυκυσίδη), the peony, Pl.

Glyssomarga -æ, *f.* a kind of white marl, Pl.

Gnaphălion -ii, *n.* (γναφάλιον), the plant cotton-grass, Pl.

Gnārĭtas -ātis, *f.* knowledge, S.

Gnārus -a -um (gnārūris -e, P.), knowing, having knowledge of, acquainted with, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *quidnam cœpturus esset*, St; — *jam regem esse*, L; — *id*, P; (2) known, well-known, Tc.

Gnātho -ōnis, *m.* the name of a parasite in Terence's play of "The Eunuch;" hence used by C. = parasite; Gnāthōnĭci -ōrum, *m.* T, parasites like Gnatho.

Gnātus, gnāvus = natus, navus, *q.v.*

Gnōmōn -ŏnis, *m.* (γνώμων), the indicator or gnomon of a sundial, Vt.

Gnōmŏnĭca -æ, *f.* -e -es, *f.* (γνωμονική), the art of making sundials, Vt. Pl.

Gnōmŏnĭcus -a -um (γνωμονικός), of or belonging to a sundial, Vt.

Gnōsus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* also Gnossus -os, Κνωσός, Κνωσσός), an ancient city of Crete, the city of Minos, Pl; hence, *adj.* Gnōsĭus -a -um, Gnossian, Cretan; — *castra*, O, of Minos; *subst.* Gnōsĭa -æ, *f.* Pt, Ariadne; Gnōsĭăcus -a -um, — *rex*, O, Minos; — *regnum*, O, Crete; Gnōsĭas -adis, *f.* — *juvencæ*, O; and *subst.* = Ariadne; Gnōsis -ĭdis, *f.* — *corona*, O, the constellation of Ariadne's Crown; *subst.* = Ariadne.

Gōbĭus -ii, *m.* gōbĭo -ōnis, *m.* (κωβιός), a gudgeon, O. Jv.

Gongylis -ĭdis, *f.* (γογγυλίς), a turnip, Co.

Gorgo -ōnis, *f.* (Gorgōn -ŏnis, *f.* Γοργώ), the snaky-haired daughter of Phorcus, Medusa, slain by Perseus, and whose head, which turned to stone all who looked upon it, was set in Minerva's shield; *adj.* Gorgŏnĕus -a -um, — *equus*, O, the horse Pegasus, which sprang from Medusa's blood.

Gorgŏnĭa -æ, *f.* coral, which becomes hard if exposed to the air, Pl.

Gossympīnus -i, *f.* gossypion -i, *n.* Pl, the cotton-tree.

Grăbātus -i, *m.* (κράβατος), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, C.

Gracchus, the name of a distinguished family of the plebeian Gens Sempronia. Of this family the two tribunes, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus and C. Sempronius Gracchus, are best known in history. They were the sons of Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, cons. 177, 163, censor 169, himself a distinguished general and statesman, by Cornelia, daughter of P. Scipio Africanus. Tiberius, who was nine years older than his brother, was appointed tribune 133, and endeavoured to pass a series of measures, the particulars of which we cannot detail, but which had for their general purpose to remedy the great inequalities to be remarked in the distribution of the public lands, and to create a class of hard-working small landed proprietors and agriculturists. His popularity was unbounded, and his will was almost law so long as he held office; but at the close of his tribuneship he was murdered in a riot excited by the aristocratic faction, who had always strenuously opposed his reforms, and his laws soon fell into neglect and desuetude. It

was not till the year 123 that Caius entered upon the tribunitial office and the policy of reform which had proved fatal to his brother. Like him, he was opposed by the senate and the aristocracy at large, who succeeded in drawing away the people's hearts from him by setting up against him a demagogue, Livius Drusus, whose propositions, larger even than those of Gracchus, were for the time carried into effect. At last a riot arose, in which he escaped with great difficulty from the swords of his enemies, only to fall by that of a faithful slave, who at the same time committed suicide. At a later period the memories of the Gracchi were held in great honour by the Romans, statues were erected in their honour, and sacrifices offered on the places where they respectively fell; *adj.* Gracchānus -a -um, C.

Grăcĭlentus -a -um, slender, thin, A.Aug.

Grăcĭlis -e, slender, thin, slim, — *puer*, H; — *capella*, O; (2) thin, meagre, spare, — *vindemiæ*, Pl; (3) of discourse, simple, without ornament, Q.

Grăcĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* thinness, slimness, slenderness, — *et infirmitas corporis*, C; (2) of discourse, simplicity, plainness, Q.

Grăcĭlĭter, slenderly, sparely, P.Aug; (2) of discourse, plainly, simply, Q.

Grăcŭlus -i, *m.* a jackdaw, Ph. M.

Grădārĭus -a -um, going step by step, — *equus*, a pacer, A.Aug; (2) applied to a slow, deliberate speaker, Sc.

Grădātim, step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, C.

Grădātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *theatri*, Vt, the ascending series of seats in the theatre; (2) in discourse, a gradual increase of force, climax (translation of the Greek κλίμαξ).

Grădātus -a -um, provided with steps or stages, Pl.

Grădĭor, gressus, 3. *dep.* to step, stride, go, walk, C.

*Grădīvĭcŏla -æ, *m.* a worshipper of Mars, P.Aug.

Grădīvus -i, *m.* a surname of Mars, V.

Grădus -ūs, *m.* a step, — *facere*, C, to make a step; — *celerare*, V; *corripere*, H; *addere*, L, to hasten; *gradu citato*, *pleno*, L, at quick march; (2) *met.* a step, stride, *itaque majoribus nostris ex hac provincia in Africam gradus imperii factus est*, C, the step towards empire; (3) the position taken up by a soldier or gladiator, *stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere*, L; met. *mihi videtur ille dejectus de gradu*, C; (4) a ladder, flight of steps, stairs, series of stages (usually *plur.*), — *templorum ab infimâ plebe completi erant*, C; a crimping or wavy arrangement of the hair, Q; (5) *met.* a step, degree, stage, grade, in age, in relationship, in the musical scale, etc. — *honoris vel ætatis*, C.

Græci -ōrum, *m.* (Γραικοί), the Greeks, C; hence, Græcus -a -um, Greek; — *more bibere*, C, to drink wine with any one; — *fide mercari*, P, with ready money; prov. *ad Græcas Kalendas*, Aug, never, as there were no calends in the Greek calendar; *adv.* Græce, C, in the Greek language; Græcia -æ, *f.* Greece; *Magna Græcia*, Southern Italy, which was filled with Greek colonies; Græcānĭcus -a -um, coming from Greece, in Greek fashion, Greek, Vr; *adv.* Græcānĭce, Vr; Græcŭlus -a -um, C; and *subst. m. dim.* a little Greek, Greek, used contemptuously; Græciensis -e, Pl, Greek.

Græcissō, 1. (γραικίζω), to imitate the Greeks, P.

Græcor, 1. *dep.* to live in Greek fashion, H.

Græcostăsis -is, *f.* (Γραικόστασις), a building in the Roman Forum, erected for the purpose of lodging foreign ambassadors, C.

Grāji -ōrum, *m.* (*poet.* = Græci), the Greeks, C. V; *adj.* Grājus -a -um, Lc. V, Greek.

Grājŭgĕna -æ, *m.* a Greek by birth, a Greek, V.

Grallæ -ārum, *f.* stilts, Vr.

Grallātor -ōris, *m.* one who walks upon stilts, Vr.

Grāmen -ĭnis, *n.* the grass, turf, H. V; (2) a plant, herb, V; (3) dog's or couch grass, Pl.

Grāmĭæ -ārum, *f.* the rheum in the corners of the eyes, Pl.

Grāmĭnĕus -a -um, grassy, turfy, V; — *corona* = obsidionalis, L; — *hasta*, C, made of cane or bamboo.

Grāmĭnōsus -a -um, grassy, full of grass, Co.

Grammătĭas -æ, *m.* (γραμματίας), a kind of jasper, Pl.

Grammătĭca -æ, *f.* (-e -es, *f.* Q, -a -ōrum, *n.* C, γραμματική), grammar, philology, the science of language, C.

Grammătĭce, grammatically, Q.

Grammătĭcus -a -um (γραμματικός), relating to grammar, grammatical, Q; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a grammarian, philologist, student of language, C.

Grammătista -æ, *m.* (γραμματιστής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, St.

Grammĭcus -a -um (γραμμικός), relating to geometrical lines, Vt.

Grānārĭa -ōrum, *n.* a granary, Vr. Co.

Grānātus -a -um, having seeds or kernels, — *mala*, Co; or *abs.* granata, Pl, Pomegranates.

Grandævus -a -um, very old, V. O.

Grande, greatly, grandly, loudly, strongly, O.

Grandesco, 3. to become great, increase in size, C. Co.

*Grandĭcŭlus -a -um, tolerably large, P.

Grandĭlŏquus -a -um, speaking grandly, grandiloquent, C.

Grandĭnat, *impers.* it hails, Sc.

Grandĭnōsus -a -um, full of hail, Co.

Grandĭo, 4. (I.) *act.* to make great, increase, P; (II.) *neut.* to become great, A.Aug.

Grandis -e, great, large, — *epistola*, C; — *saxa*, Ca; — *pecunia*, *fenus*, C; (2) of persons, grown up, well-grown, tall, — *puer*, C; but more frequently, old in years, — *natu*, or *abs.* C; (3) *met.* great, strong, — *vox*, C; — *exemplum*, C; *ingenium*, O; especially, of discourse, high, lofty, grand, — *genus dicendi*, C.

*Grandiscăpĭus -a -um, having a large trunk, Sc.

Grandĭtas -ātis, *f.* of discourse, loftiness, sublimity, C. Pl.

*Grandĭuscŭlus -a -um, *dim.* tolerably grown, nearly grown up, — *virgo*, T.

Grando -ĭnis, *f.* hail, hail-storm, C; — *aspera saxorum*, P.Aug.

Grānĕa -æ, *f.* furmenty, made of pounded grain, A.Aug.

*Grānĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, grain-carrying, O, epithet applied to ants.

Grānōsus -a -um, full of grains, Pl.

Grānum -i, *n.* a grain or seed, — *tritici*, C; — *uvæ*, O; — *fici*, C.

Grăphĭārĭus -a -um, relating to the graphium, *q.v.* — *theca*, St, a sheath or case for the graphium.

Grăphĭārĭum -ii, *n.* a sheath or case for the graphium, M.

Grăphĭce, finely, beautifully, P.

Grăphĭce -es, *f.* (γραφική), the art of painting, Pl.

Grăphĭcus -a -um (γραφικός), relating to painting or drawing, graphic; (2) of persons, artistic, clever, full of art, P.

Grăphis -ĭdis, *f.* (γραφίς), a drawing-pencil, P.Aug; (2) drawing, design, Vt.

Grăphĭum -ii, *n.* a style or sharp-pointed graver for writing on waxen tablets, O. St.

Grassātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a nocturnal rioting in the streets, Pl.

Grassātor -ōris, *m.* an idler, A.Aug; (2) a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, C.

*Grassātūra -æ, *f.* St. = grassatio, *q.v.*

Grassor, 1. *dep.* to go, go about, — *cum uvidā veste*, P; (2) to go about idly, and A.Aug. used = *adulari*; (3) to lie in wait with hostile intent, Pl; — *aliquem*, P.Aug, to attach, assault; (4) to act, do, proceed in any manner, *ait se jure* — *non vi*, L; — *obsequio*, H, obsequiously; — *dolo*, Tc, cun-

ningly; (5) especially, to act hostilely, to attack, assault, rage against, *conjuravimus ut te in hâc viâ grassaremur*, L; *placuit veneno grassari*, Tc.

Grāte, willingly, with pleasure, C; (2) thankfully, C.

Grātes, *f.pl.* (usually found only *nom. acc.*, in Tc. *abl.* gratibus), solemn thanks, especially, to the gods; thanks, — *alicui agere*, C; *dicere, persolvere*, V.

Grātĭa -æ, *f.* favour, good-will, love, friendship, esteem, regard, *Sallustium restituere in ejus veterem — non potui*, C; *cum Lucceio in gratiam redi*, C; — *inire*, C, to get into favour with; *te apud eum in gratiâ posui*, C; (2) beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, grace, amiability, — *formæ, corporis*, St; — *dicendi*, Q; hence, Gratiæ -ārum, *f.* the Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia; (3) a favour, kindness, courtesy, service, *petivit in beneficii loco et gratiæ*, etc. C; *alii ipsi professi, se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis*, L, to please the general; especially (4) thanks, thankfulness, *gratias agere*, C, to give thanks (when connected with *agere*, always found in the *pl.*), *gratiam referre*, C; *persolvere*, C; *repetere*, L; *dis gratia*, T, thank God!

Grātĭâ, for the sake of, for love of, on account of, *bestias hominum — generatas esse*, C; *exempli* —, C, for example; placed before its *genitive* by Q, — *decoris, lenitatis; meâ gratiâ*, P, for my sake; *eâ* —, T, on that account.

Grātĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* complaisance, obliging disposition, C.

Grātĭfĭcor, 1. *dep.* to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to, — *alicui*, C; to give, present to, — *populo aliena et sua*, C.

Grātĭis, T. = gratis, *q.v.*

Grātĭōsus -a -um, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved, — *homo*, C; — *apud omnes ordines*, C; — *in provinciâ*, C; (2) showing favour, complaisant, C.

Grātis (contracted *abl.* from gratia), out of pure good-will, without recompence, gratis, C.

Grātor, 1. *dep.* to manifest joy, to congratulate any one, — *alicui*, V; — *sibi*, O, to wish one's self joy, to rejoice, O.

Grātŭĭto, without payment, gratuitously, C.

Grātŭĭtus -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, — *suffragia, comitia*, C, unbribed; — *pecuniam alicui dare*, Pl, to lend without interest; — *in Circo loca*, St, free seats; *verbis parcam, — sunt*, St, they are useless, in vain.

Grātŭlābundus -a -um, congratulating, L.

Grātŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wishing joy, congratulation, — *alicujus rei*, C, on account of any thing; (2) a festival of religious joy and thanksgiving, — *reipublicæ bene gestæ*, C.

Grātŭlor, 1. *dep.* to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate, *alicui de reditu*, C; — *alicui in aliquâ re*, C; *aliquâ re*, C; followed also by *acc.* and *inf.*, by *quod*, C; (2) to give solemn thanks to a deity, T.

Grātus -a -um, pleasant, charming, amiable, — *conviva*, H; — *dies*, H; (2) thankful, grateful, — *erga aliquem*, C; *male gratus*, O, ungrateful; (3) deserving thanks or approval, *veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est*, C; *hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes*, C, you cannot do me a greater favour.

Grăvastellus -i, *m. dim.* a grey head, an old man, P.

Grăvāte, with difficulty, unwillingly, C.

Grăvēdĭnōsus -a -um, subject to cold or catarrh, C; (2) giving cold, causing cold, Pl.

Grăvēdo -ĭnis, *f.* heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cl.

Grăvĕŏlens -ntis, strong-smelling, odorous, fetid, V.

Grăvĕŏlentĭa -æ, *f.* a bad smell, stink, Pl.

Grăvesco, 3. to become heavy, to be weighed down, V; (2) to become pregnant, Pl; (3) to become grievous, grow worse, — *ærumnâ*, Lc.

Grăvĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* pregnancy, C.

Grăvĭdo, 1. to load, burthen, A.Aug; (2) to fructify, make pregnant, C.

Grăvĭdus -a -um, pregnant, gravid, C; — *puero*, P, with a boy; — *ex summo Jove*, P, pregnant by Jupiter; *facere — aliquam*, T; *subst.* gravida -æ, *f.* P, a pregnant woman; (2) laden, filled, full, heavy, — *pharetra sagittis*, H; — *urbs bellis*, V; — *tempestas fulminibus*, Lc.

Grăvis -e, heavy, weighty, burdensome (*opp.* levis), C. Ca; (2) *æs grave*, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an *as* weighed a pound, L; — *fenus*, St, high interest; (3) heavy in sound, low, bass (*opp.* acutus), C; (4) of smell, strong, stinking, fetid, V; (5) in regard to the health, oppressive, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, — *cibus*, C; — *morbo*, V, sick; (6) *met.* burdensome, grievous, oppressive, harsh, severe, disagreeable, — *labores*, C; — *ætas*, C; — *senectus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *edictum*, L; (7) weighty, grave, important; and of characters, having weight and authority, serviceable, respectable, C, — *homo et prudens*, C.

Grăvĭtas -ātis, *f.* weight, gravity, C; — *armorum*, Ca; — *annonæ*, Tc, high price of provisions; also pregnancy, O; (2) as applied to smells, strength, oppressiveness, unpleasantness, Pl; (3) as regards the health, heaviness, oppressiveness, unwholesomeness, violence, — *hujus cœli*, C; — *morbi*, C; (4) *met.* weight, burdensomeness, — *belli*, L; (5) weight, importance, authority, gravity, — *hujus sententiæ*, C.

Grăvĭter, heavily, Lc; (2) of sound, deeply, loudly, harshly, C; (3) violently, harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably, vehemently, C; (4) with propriety, decently, impressively, C.

Grăvĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* a cold, catarrh, Vt.

Grăvo, 1. to load, burden, Tc; (2) *met.* to oppress, inconvenience, aggravate, H.

Grăvor, 1. *dep.* to be vexed, annoyed at any thing, to bear or do unwillingly, to make difficulties, C; *Pegasus gravatus Bellerophontem*, H, bearing unwillingly, throwing off.

Grĕgālis -e, belonging to a herd, Vr; (2) *met.* common, vulgar, L.

Grĕgālis -is, *m.* a comrade, companion, C.

Grĕgārĭus -a -um, belonging to the herd, Co; (2) common, — *miles*, C, a private.

Grĕgātim, in flocks or herds, Co; (2) met. *videtis cives gregatim conjectos*, C.

Grĕgo, 1. to form into a herd, P.Aug.

Grĕmĭum -ii, *n.* the lap, C; (2) met. — *terræ*, C; — *consulatûs tui*, C.

Gressus -ūs, *m.* a step, course, way, *tendere — ad mœnia*, V.

Grex, grĕgis, *m.* a herd, flock of any animals, C; (2) an assembly of human beings, troop, band, company, — *amicorum*, C; sometimes with a contemptuous reference, the common herd, C; (3) especially, a troop or company of actors, P.

Gromphæna -æ, *f.* a kind of amaranth; *amaranthus tricolor*, Linn. Pl.

Gromphēna -æ, *f.* Pl. a Sardinian bird like a crane.

Grossŭlus -i, *dim.* a little unripe fig, Co.

Grossus -i, *m.* and *f.* an unripe fig, Cl. Pl.

Grūmŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little heap of earth, Pl.

Grūmus -i, *m.* a heap of earth, hillock, Co.

Grunnĭo -īvi *or* -ĭi -ītum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Pl.

Grunnītus -ūs, *m.* the grunting of a pig.

Grus, grŭis, *f.* (gruis -is, Ph.), a crane, C; (2) a military engine for pulling down walls, Vt.

Gryllus -i, *m.* (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Pl; (2) in painting, grylli = grotesque figures, Pl.

Gryps, gryphis, *m.* (γρύψ), a mythical four-footed bird, a griffin, Pl.

Gŭbernācŭlum -i, *n.* (gubernaclum, Lc. V.), a rudder, helm, C; (2) *met.* direction, management, government, *ad — reipublicæ sedere*, C.

Gŭbernātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a steering, the art of steering, C; (2) *met.* direction, government, — *summi imperii*, C.

Gŭbernātor -ōris, *m.* helmsman, steersman, pilot, C; (2) *met.* leader, director, governor, especially, of a state, — *reipublicæ*, C.

Gŭbernātrix -icis, *f.* she that leads, directs, governs, C.

Gŭberno, 1. (κυβερνῶ), to steer a ship, C; prov. — *e terrâ*, L, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger; (2) *met.* to guide, direct, govern, — *rempublicam*, C.

Gŭbernum -i, *n.* Lc. = gubernaculum, *q v.*

Gŭla -æ, *f.* the gullet, throat, C; (2) *meton.* greediness, gluttony, C; — *ingenua*, M, good taste.

Gŭlōse, gluttonously, daintily, M.

Gŭlōsus -a -um, gluttonous, greedy, dainty, M.

Gŭmla -æ, c an epicure, gourmand, C.

Gummi, *n indecl* (κόμμι), gum, Pl. Co.

*Gummĭtio -ōnis, *f.* a gumming, besmearing with gum, Co.

Gummōsus -a -um, gummy, full of gum, Pl.

Gurdus -a -um, foolish, silly, stupid, Q.

Gurges -itis, *m.* a whirlpool, eddy, depth or abyss of a stream, — *Rheni*; C, (2) the water, stream, flood, sea, V; (3) of persons, a prodigal, spendthrift, C.

Gurgŭlio -ōnis, *f.* the windpipe, Vr.

Gurgustidōnii campi, P, the field of huts, a comically compounded word.

Gurgustium -ii, *n.* a little hut, miserable cottage, C.

Gustātio -ōnis, *f.* a relish or delicacy to excite the appetite before a meal, P.Aug.

Gustātōrium -ii, *n.* the dish on which the gustatio, *q v*, was served, Pl.

Gustātus -ūs, *m.* taste, as one of the senses, C, (2) the taste, flavour of any thing, C.

Gusto, 1. to taste, touch food, C, especially, to take a snack, partake of a light meal, C, (2) met. — *civilem sanguinem*, C; — *amorem vitæ*, Lc

Gustus -ūs, *m* the tasting or touching of food, Co; (2) the whet or relish taken before a meal, M; (3) the taste or flavour of any thing, Cl. Co; (4) *met.* a foretaste, sample, Pl.

Gutta -æ, *f.* a drop of any liquid, C; (2) *guttæ*, spots or marks on animals, stones, etc V. O; (3) an ornament introduced in Doric architraves, Vt; (4) met — *dulcedinis stillavit in cor*, Lc.

Guttātim, drop by drop, P.

Guttātus -a -um, speckled, spotted, M.

Guttŭla -æ, *f. dim* a little drop, P.

Guttur -ŭris, *n.* (*m* P.), the windpipe, throat, C

Guttus -i, *m* a narrow-necked jug, from which liquids flowed drop by drop, Vr. Jv.

Gymnăsiarchus -i, *m.* (-a -æ, *m.* P Aug. γυμνασίαρχος), the master of a gymnasium, C.

Gymnăsium -ii, *n* (γυμνάσιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium, C, (2) a place for intellectual, and especially philosophical instruction, C

Gymnastĭcus -a -um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, P.

Gymnĭcus -a -um, C. = gymnasticus, *q v.*

Gynæcēum -i, *n.* (-ēum -ii, *n* γυναικεῖον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, P.

Gynæcōnitis -idis, *f.* (γυναικωνῖτις), N = gynæceum, *q v*

Gypsātus -a -um (*prtcp* gypso), covered with gypsum, C.

Gypso, 1. to cover with gypsum, Co

Gypsum -i, *n.* (γύψος), gypsum, Pl. Co; (2) a gypsum or plaster figure, C.

Gyrātus -a -um, rounded, Pl.

Gyrīnus -i, *m* (γυρῖνος), a tadpole, Pl.

Gyrus -i, *m.* (γῦρος), a circle made by running, flying round, etc V, (2) a ring for exercising horses, Pl, (3) *met.* a course, circuit, career, C.

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in force and value to the Greek *spiritus asper* or aspirate. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain; as, for instance, we find *aruspex* for *haruspex;* and on the contrary, *honus* for *onus*, etc. In combination, *h* before *t* is sometimes changed into *c*, as, *traho*, *tractus;* and coalesces with *s* to form *x*, as *traxi*, *vexi*.

Ha! an exclamation, ha! hold! stop! P; (2) ha, ha, he! expresses scornful mirth, T.

Hăbēna -æ, *f.* a thong by which any thing is held or bound; hence, most frequently (and usually *plur.*), reins, V, also the thong of a javelin by which it is thrown, P Aug, a whip-lash, H; (2) a narrow strip of diseased flesh cut out, Cl, (3) *met.* reins, guidance, direction, — *immittere*, O; *dare*, V, *effundere*, V; *remittere*, C, to relax the reins; — *adducere*, C, to tighten.

Hăbentia -æ, *f* property, possessions, P.

Hăbēnŭla -æ, *f. dim* a narrow strip of diseased flesh cut out of a wound, Cl.

Hăbeo -ŭi -itum, 2. to have, hold, possess; to have, wear, hold, — *coronam in capite*, C; *vestis bona quærit haberi*, O, to be worn, of inanimate objects, *altera vestes ripa meas habuit*, O, my clothes lay upon the other bank, to have as part of one's self, *feminæ duplices papillas habent*, C; of places, to possess, include, *Tartara habent Pantoiden*, H; of the contents of a writing or book, *nihil enim epistola habebat, quod*, etc, (2) — *Capuam*, L, to inhabit, *hostis habet muros*, V, is in possession of; *Romam a principio reges habuere*, Tc, possessed, governed; — *argentum, divitias*, H, and *abs* to possess property, be wealthy, — *in Bruttiis*, C, — *in prædiis urbanis*, C, in city property, *habendi amor*, V, avarice, covetousness; — *aliquid sibi*, C, to possess or keep for one's self, *e g* the formula of divorce; *res tuas tibi habeas* (*habe*), P, — *pecus*, V, to keep or possess a flock; — *aliquem*, C, to keep a person for a particular purpose, — *aliquem secum*, N, to keep near one's self, — *aliquem ad manum*, N, at one's disposal or service, — *milites in castris*, S, to keep the soldiers in camp, — *arma procul*, Tc, to keep arms at a distance, *i e.* avoid war, also, to keep fast, restrain, — *senatum in curiâ inclusum*, C, — *aliquem in vinculis*, S, and *abs* to live, dwell, *ubi nunc habet?* P; (3) — *aliquid in manibus*, C, to have in hand, — *aliquid in animo*, C, to have it in the mind, intend; — *vulnus*, O, to be wounded, and *abs habet*, T, he has it! he is hit! *hoc habet!* P, that has it, that will do, — *animum fortem*, C; *bonum animum*, S, to be of good courage, — *odium in aliquem, alicui fiduciam*, C, to have or cherish hatred, confidence, etc, also, to possess as a mental quality, — *modestiam*, S, *Cæsar hoc habebat*, C, had this peculiarity or custom, to draw after it as a consequence, have as a result, *beneficium habet querelam*, C; — *misericordiam*, C, to cause pity, — *aliquem male*, C; *bene*, P, to treat, behave towards, any one; — *exercitum luxuriose*, S; — *aliquem ludibrio*, C, to make a mock of, (4) to have, hold, consider, regard, — *aliquem parentem*, C, in the light of a parent, — *aliquem pro hoste*, L, as an enemy, — (*in*) *numero hostium*, C, — — *aliquid religioni*, C, to make a matter of conscience of, *paupertas probro haberi cœpit*, S, to be considered a disgrace, (5) — *concilium plebis*, C, to hold a council of the people; — *iter Ægyptum*, C, to go to Egypt, — *orationem in senatu*, C, to deliver a speech, — *sermonem cum aliquo*, C, to hold a conversation with, — *ætatem*, S, to spend one's life (6) *se habere*, or *habere*, to be in a certain condition; *graviter se habere*, C, to be very ill, a common phrase is, *res sic* (*ita*) *se habet*, C,

the affair is in this condition, the matter stands thus; — *cum judice*, P, to have to do with the judge; (7) followed by *inf.*, *habeo etiam dicere*, C, I have to add, etc.; by *quod; nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam*, C; followed by *prtcp. pass.* — *cognitum*, C, to have known and acknowledged.

Hăbĭlis -e, easy of management, handy, convenient, fit, suitable, *calcei — et apti ad pedem*, C; *brevitate habiles gladii*, L; *bos feturæ habilis*, V, fit for; (2) *met.* clever, expert, skilful, — *in iisdem rebus*, C.

*Hăbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* aptitude, handiness, C.

Hăbĭlĭter, conveniently, easily, P.Aug.

Hăbĭtābĭlis -e, habitable, — *regio*, C.

Hăbĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* dwelling, habitation; (2) house-rent, St.

Hăbĭtātor -ōris, *m.* one who dwells or inhabits, C.

Hăbĭto, 1. to be accustomed to have, Vr; (2) to dwell, inhabit, (*a*) *act.* — *urbem*, V; (*b*) *neut.* — *in Siciliā*, C; — *bonis domiciliis*, C; — *apud me*, C; — *cum patre*, C; (3) *met.* to spend much time in a place, frequent, — *in foro*, C; — *in beatā vitā*, C; *habitantem pernoctantemque in curis*, C.

Hăbĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* form, constitution, habit of body, — *corporis*, T.

*Hăbĭtūrĭo, 4. to desire to have, P.

Hăbĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* habeo), formed, constituted, *ut patrem tuum vidi esse* —, T; (2) lusty, corpulent, P. T.

Hăbĭtus -ūs, *m.* the bodily condition, appearance, nature; habit of body, health, C; (2) applied to places, — *locorum*, V; — *domicilii*, Co; (3) clothes, clothing, habit, St; (4) *met.* nature, character, disposition, C. Tc.

Hac, here, this way, hither, T; *hac atque illac; hac illac*, T.

Hactĕnus, thus far, V; (2) applied to discourse, thus far, as far as this, — *mihi videor de amicitiā quid sentirem potuisse dicere*, C; in this sense, frequently used elliptically, *ego hæc quoque hactenus*, C; (3) applied to time, so long, thus long, until now, L; (4) only thus much, thus and no more, — *respondere*, Tc; (5) in so far, followed by *quoad*, C; *quod*, Pl; *si*, Sc; *ut*, C.

Hădrĭa -æ, *f.* the city Adria in the Venetian territory, L; (2) the Adriatic sea, H; hence, Hadriătĭcus -a -um, L; Hadriānus -a -um, C; Hadriăcus -a -um, V, Adriatic; (3) a city in Picenum, now Atri, Pl; *adj.* Hadrianus -a -um, L, belonging to Atri; *subst.* Hadrianus -i, *m.* the emperor P. Ælius Hadrianus, born A.D. 76, received the purple 117, and reigned till his death, 138.

Hadrŏbōlon -i, *n.* (ἀδρόβωλον), a kind of black gum, Pl.

Hadrosphærum -i, *n.* (ἀδρόσφαιρον), a kind of large-leaved spikenard, Pl.

*Hædillus -i, *m. dim.* a little kid, P; used as a term of endearment.

Hædīnus -a -um, of or pertaining to a kid, Vr.

*Hædŭlĕa -æ, *f. dim.* a little kid, H.

Hædŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little kid, Jv.

Hædus -i, *m.* a kid, young goat, C; (2) *hædi*, the Kids, two stars of the constellation Auriga, C.

Hæmăchātes -æ, *m.* (αἱμαχάτης), a blood-coloured agate, Pl.

Hæmătĭnus -a -um (αἱμάτινος), bloody, blood-red, Pl.

Hæmătītes -æ, *m.* (αἱματίτης, *sc.* λίθος), a blood-stone, Pl. Cl.

Hæmătŏpus -pŏdis, *m.* (αἱματόπους), an Egyptian bird with red feet, Pl.

Hæmorrhăgĭa -æ, *f.* (αἱμοῤῥαγία), hemorrhage, especially at the nose, Pl.

Hæmorrhoïs -ĭdis, *f.* (αἱμοῤῥοΐς), the piles, or hemorrhoids, Cl; (2) a kind of poisonous snake, Pl.

Hærēdĭtas = hereditas, *q.v.*

Hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, 2. to hang to, stick to, cleave to, adhere to, *terræ and solo genua hærent*, C; *hærent parietibus scalæ*, V; — *in equo*, C, to sit firmly on; *gremioque in Jasonis hærens*, O; prov. *hærere in luto*, P, *in salebrā*, C, to stick in the mud, be in a difficulty; (2) *met.* to be fast to, firmly connected with, remain firm, adhere, *infixus animo hæret dolor*, C; — *in memoriā*, C; *hi in oculis hærebunt*, C, will remain present; *in te omnis hæret culpa*, T, it is all your fault; (3) to be near any one, be constantly with him, follow in his train, — *ad latus*, Ct; — *alicui*, St; (4) to remain a long time, continue, sojourn long, — *hic*, T; — *in libris*, C; — *in eādem sententiā*, C; (5) to remain in a difficulty or perplexity, to stick fast, be embarrassed, — *in mediā stultitiā*, C.

Hæres = heres, *q.v.*

Hæresco, 3. to adhere, cleave, stick, Lc.

Hærĕsis -is, *f.* (-is -ĕos, *f.* αἵρεσις), a religious or philosophical sect or doctrine, C.

*Hæsĭtābundus -a -um, perplexed, embarrassed, hesitating, Pl.

*Hæsĭtantĭa -æ, *f.* — *linguæ*, C, a sticking fast, embarrassment.

Hæsĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sticking fast or hesitation in speech, C; (2) perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation, C.

*Hæsĭtātor -ōris, *m.* a hesitating, undecided person, Pl.

Hæsĭto, 1. to stick fast, remain fast, Ca; prov. — *in eodem luto*, T, to be in the same difficulty; (2) to hesitate, stammer in speech; to hesitate, be undecided in a difficulty, be perplexed, C.

Hălĭæĕtos -i, *m.* (ἁλιαίετος), the sea-eagle, Pl.

Hălĭcăcăbus -i, *m.* (ἁλικάκαβος), bladder-wort, Pl. Cl, = vesicaria, *q.v.*

Hălĭeutĭca -ōrum, *n.* (ἁλιευτικός), the title of Ovid's poem on fishing.

Hălĭphlœos -i, *f.* (ἁλίφλοιος), a kind of oak, Pl.

Hălĭtus -ūs, *m.* breath, vapour, exhalation, C; — *cadi*, Pl, the fumes of wine; — *terræ*, Q, exhalations from the earth; — *solis*, Co, heat.

Halmyrĭdĭon -ii, *n.* (ἁλμυρίδιον), a kind of cabbage, Pl.

Halmyrrhax -ăgis, *m.* (ἁλμυῤῥαξ), a kind of saltpetre, Pl.

Hălo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to breathe, exhale, V; (II.) *act.* Lc.

Hălŏphanta -æ, *m.* (ἁλοφάντης, compounded in imitation of συκοφάντης), a salt-informer; hence, rascal, P.

Hălos -o, *f.* (ἅλως), a halo round the sun or moon, Sc.

Halter -ēris, *m.* (ἁλτήρ), a heavy mass of lead, held in the hand, like a dumb-bell, during gymnastic exercises, M.

Hāma -æ, *f.* (ama, ἄμη), a bucket; especially a fireman's bucket, Jv.

Hămădryas -ădis, *f.* (Ἁμαδρυάς), a wood-nymph, hamadryad, V.

Hāmātĭlis -e, provided with hooks, — *piscatus*, P, angling.

Hāmātus -a -um, provided with hooks, O; (2) curved like a hook, hooked, C; met. — *munera*, P, baited, alluring.

Hămaxăgōga -æ, *m.* (ἁμαξαγωγός), one who carries any thing in a waggon, P.

Hămaxo, 1. to yoke to a waggon, P.

Hāmĭōta -æ, *m.* an angler, fisherman, P.

*Hāmŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little bucket, Co.

Hāmŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little hook, P. Cl.

Hāmus -i, *m.* a hook, especially a fish-hook, C; used met. as in English, *hamum vorat*, P, he devours the hook, takes the bait; (2) applied to things of similar shape, the claw of a hawk, O; a crooked thorn, O.

Haphe -es, *f.* (ἁφή), the yellow sand sprinkled over wrestlers after they had been oiled, to give them firm hold, M; *met.* the dust of a [illegible], Sc.

Hapsus -i, *m.* (ἅψος), a lock of wool used as a bandage, — *lanæ*, Cl.

Hăra -æ, *f.* a little cote, sty, or stall, for domestic animals, C; — *anserum*, Vr.

Hăriŏla -æ, *f.* a female soothsayer, P.

*Hăriŏlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a soothsaying, C.

Hăriŏlor, 1. *dep.* to utter prophecies, predict, C; (2) to talk nonsense, foolishness, P. T.

Hăriŏlus -i, *m.* a seer, soothsayer, prophet, C.

Harmŏge -es, *f.* (ἁρμογή), the right mixture of colours, Pl.

Harmŏnĭa -æ, *f.* (ἁρμονία), the agreement or skilful blending of sounds, harmony (= *concentus*), C; (2) *met.* agreement, unison, harmony, Lc.

Harmŏnĭce -ēs, *f.* (ἁρμονική), the science of harmony, Vt.

Harmŏnĭcus -a -um (ἁρμονικός), relating to agreement or harmony, harmonious, Vr.

Harpactĭcos -on (ἁρπακτικός), furnished with attractive power, Pl.

*Harpăgĭnetŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little hook, Vt.

Harpăgo, 1. (ἁρπάζω), to rob, steal, P.

Harpăgo -ōnis, *m.* (ἁρπάγη), a large hook used for various purposes, as a flesh-hook, a drag, a grappling-iron, Ca; (2) * a thief, robber, P.

Harpastum -i, *n.* (ἁρπαστόν), a ball, of such a size as to be caught in the hand, M.

Harpax -ăgis (ἅρπαξ), thievish, Pl.

Harpe -ēs, *f.* (ἅρπη), a curved or sickle-shaped sword, O.

Harpŏcrătes -is, *m.* (Ἁρποκράτης), the god of silence, *aliquem — reddere*, C, to silence.

Hăruspex -ĭcis, *m.* one who foretold the future from the inspection of entrails, or from the interpretation of natural phenomena, as thunder, lightning, etc., C; (2) generally, a seer, prophet, Pt.

*Hăruspĭca -æ, *f.* a female haruspex, *q.v.* P.

Hăruspĭcīna -æ, *f.* the art of the haruspex, C.

Hăruspĭcīnus -a -um, relating to the inspection of entrails, C.

Hăruspĭcĭum -ii, *n.* the inspection of entrails, or prophecy by means of the inspection of entrails, Ct.

Hasta -æ, *f.* a spear, used both as a pike and as a missile, *nec eminus hastis uteretur*, C; — *amentata*, C, furnished with a thong to assist in throwing it; — *pura*, Pl, without a head, given as a token of honour to brave soldiers; met. *hastas abjicere*, C, to throw down one's arms, lose courage; (2) a spear stuck in the ground was the token of a sale by auction; hence, *vendere sub hastā*, L, to sell by auction; conf. *emptio ab hastā*, C; — *centumviralis*, St, a spear set up to denote the place where the centumviri were holding a court; — *præpilata*, Pl, tipped with a button like a foil, to be used in reviews and sham fights; *hasta* also = a small spear, with which the bridegroom parted the bride's hair on the wedding-day; (3) a spear-shaped comet, Pl.

Hastātus -a -um, armed with a spear, Tc; (2) especially, *subst.* hastati -ōrum, *m.* the first of the three divisions into which the Roman army was originally divided, the first rank, vanguard; hence, *primus, secundus*, etc., *hastatus*, L, the first, second, etc., of the companies into which the hastati were divided.

Hastīle -is, *n.* the shaft of a spear, C; (2) the spear, javelin itself, O; (3) any spear-shaped piece of wood, V.

Hastŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little spear, P.Aug; (2) a little branch or twig, Sc; (3) a plant, asphodel, Pl.

Hau! oh! an exclamation of pain, P. T.

Haud, not, most frequently connected with adverbs, *rem haud sane difficilem*, C; *haud aliter censeo*, T; — *dubie*, P. Q; (2) with adj. — *mediocris vir*, C; — *mirabile est*, T; (3) with pronouns, — *quisquam quæret*, P, surely no one will ask; (4) with verbs, chiefly in the connexions, *haud dubito* . . . *haud scio an* . . . C.

Hauddum, not yet (more emphatic than *nondum*), L.

Haudquāquam, by no means, not at all, C.

Haurio, hausi (haurii, Vr.), haustum (hausum, V.), 4. to draw up, draw out; especially, to draw water, — *aquam de puteo*, C; prov. *de fæce haurire*, C, to choose the worst; (2) to drink up, drain, exhaust, spill, shed, — *pocula ore*, O; — *meum sanguinem*, C; (3) applied to things not fluid, to draw out, tear out, destroy, exhaust, consume, — *lumen*, O, to pluck out the eye; *sumptum ex ærario*, C; — *cibos*, Co, to swallow; — *patrias opes*, M, consume, exhaust; (4) *met.* to draw, derive, borrow, — *e fontibus Stoicorum*, C; — *e fonte naturæ*, C; *vocemque his auribus hausi*, V.

Haustor -ōris, *m.* — *aquæ*, P.Aug, a drinker.

*Haustrum -i, *n.* an irrigating or draining machine, Lc.

Haustus -ūs, *m.* a drawing of water, Co; the right of drawing water, C; (2) a drinking, swallowing; and *concrete*, a draught, gulp, V. O.

Haut = haud, *q. v.*

Hēautontīmōrūmĕnos -i, *m.* (ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος), the self-tormentor, self-avenger, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

Hebdŏmas -ădis, *f.* (ἑβδομάς), the number seven, seven days, Vr; (2) the seventh day, believed to be a critical period in some diseases, C.

Hĕbĕo, 2. to be blunt, dull, — *ferrum*, L; (2) *met.* to be dull, heavy, inactive, *gelidus sanguis* —, V; *sic mihi sensus hebet*, O.

Hĕbes -ĕtis, blunt, dull, C; — *gladii*, O; (2) of the organs of sense, dull, weak, — *aures*, C; — *oculus*, Pl; — *caro*, Cl, dead, without sensation; (3) mentally dull, heavy, stupid, C.

Hĕbesco, 3. to become dull, heavy, weak, — *sensus*, Pl; — *oculi*, St; (2) met. — *mentis acies*, C; — *auctoritatis acies*, C.

*Hĕbĕtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *oculorum*, Pl, dullness, weakness.

*Hĕbĕtātrix -īcis, *f.* — *umbra*, Pl, darkening, obscuring.

Hĕbĕtesco, 3. to grow dull, weak, Pl. Cl.

Hĕbĕto, 1. to make dull, blunt, weak, — *hastas*, L; *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *visus alicui*, V; *Lethe hebetans pectora*, O.

Hĕbræus -a -um, Hebrew, Jewish, Tc.

Hĕcăte -es, *f.* (Ἑκάτη), the goddess of magic and enchantment; often identified with Diana and Luna, C; *adj.* Hĕcătēius -a -um, — *carmina*, O, magical incantations. Hĕcătēis -ĭdis, *f.* — *herba*, O, magical.

Hĕcătombe -ēs, *f.* (ἑκατόμβη), a hecatomb, sacrifice of a hundred oxen, Vr.

Hĕdĕra -æ, *f.* ivy, a plant sacred to Bacchus, H. V.

Hĕdĕrācĕus -a -um (-ĭus), of or relating to ivy, Pl.

*Hĕdĕrĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, ivy-bearing, ivy-crowned, Ct.

*Hĕdĕrōsus -a -um, ivied, full of ivy, Pl.

Hēdўchrum -i, *n.* (ἡδύχρουν), an odoriferous salve or balsam, C.

Hēdўosmos -i, *m.* (ἡδύοσμος), wild mint, Pl.

Hēdypnŏis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἡδυπνοΐς), a kind of chicory, Pl.

Hēdysma -ătis, *n.* (ἥδυσμα), a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments, Pl.

Hei, alas! — *mihi!* P. T, woe is me! — *misero mihi!* T.

Helciārius -ii, *m.* one who tows a boat up a stream, M.

Helcium -ii, a loop or collar for drawing weights, P.Aug.

Helcysma -ătis, *n.* (ἕλκυσμα), the dross of silver, Pl.

Hĕlĕnium -ii, *n.* (ἑλένιον) a plant, probably elecampane, Pl.

Hĕlĕŏsĕlīnon -i, *n.* (hĕlĭŏsĕlīnum, ἐλειοσέλινον), celery, Pl.

Hĕlĕpŏlis -is, *f.* (ἑλέπολις), the city-taker, a

vast machine, consisting of a moveable tower, for besieging fortresses, Vt.

Hēlĭădes -um, (Ἡλιάδες), the daughters of the Sun, who was so affected at the death of their brother Phaethon, that they were changed into poplars, and their tears into amber; hence, *nemus Heliadum*, O, a poplar grove; *Heliadum lacrimæ*, O, *gemmæ*, M, amber.

Hĕlĭanthes -is, *n.* (ἡλιανθές), the sun-flower, Pl.

Hĕlĭce -es, *f.* (ἑλίκη), a species of willow, Pl; (2) the constellation of the Great Bear, C; and *met.* the North, Sc.

Hĕlĭcon -ōnis, *m.* (Ἑλικών), a hill of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *adj.* Hĕlĭcōnĭus -a -um, Ct; Hĕlĭcōnĭădes -um, *f.* Lc; Hĕlĭcōnĭdes, -um, *f.* Pr, the Muses.

Hēlĭŏcallis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἡλιοκαλλίς) = helianthes, *q.v.* Pl.

Hēlĭŏcămīnus -i, *m.* (ἡλιοκάμινος), a summer-room with a southern aspect, Pl.

Hēlĭŏchrȳsos -i, *m.* (-on -i, *n.* ἡλιόχρυσος) the marigold, Pl.

Hēlĭŏscŏpĭon -ii, *n.* (ἡλιοσκόπιον) a kind of heliotrope, Pl.

Hēlĭŏscŏpĭos -ii, *m.* (ἡλιοσκόπιος) a kind of tithymalus or spurge, Pl.

Hēlĭŏtrŏpĭum -ii, *n.* (ἡλιοτρόπιον), the heliotrope, Pl; (2) a kind of jasper, Pl.

Hĕlix -ĭcis, *f.* (ἕλιξ), a kind of ivy, Pl; (2) the volute, of which there are sixteen in the capital of a Corinthian column, and which are designed to represent a tendril of ivy or other plant, Vt.

Hellădĭcus -a -um (Ἑλλαδικός), Hellenic, Greek, Pl.

Hellas -ădis, *f.* (Ἑλλάς), the main-land of Greece, P.Aug.

Hellĕbŏrīne -es, *f.* (Ἑλλεβορίνη), a kind of hellebore, Pl.

Hellĕbŏrītes -æ, *m.* (Ἑλλεβορίτης), hellebore wine, Pl.

*Hellĕbŏrōsus -a -um, that needs much hellebore, insane, mad, P.

Hellespontus -i, *m.* (Ἑλλήσποντος), the Hellespont, Dardanelles; hence, *adj.* Hellespontĭus -a -um, C; Hellespontĭăcus -a -um, O; Hellespontias -ădis, *f.* Pl. = Cæcias, *q.v.*

Hĕlops -ŏpis, *m.* (elops, ellops, ἔλλοψ), a highly esteemed fish, perhaps the sword-fish or sturgeon, O.

*Hĕlŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* gluttony, debauchery, C.

Hĕlŭo -ōnis, *m.* a glutton, gormandizer, C.

Hĕlŭor, 1. *dep.* to guzzle, gormandize, C.

*Helvella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a small pot-herb, C.

Helvĕnăcus -a -um (-ĭus -a -um, Co.), pale yellow, yellowish, Pl.

Helvĕŏlus -a -um (helvŏlus, helvĭnus), pale yellow, yellowish, Co. Pl.

Helvus -a -um, of a light bay or yellow colour, Vr.

Hem ! an exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, grief, etc., ah! oh! well! only see! just look! P. T.

Hēmĕrēsĭos -on (ἡμερήσιος), of or belonging to a single day, Pl.

Hēmĕris -ĭdis, *f.* (ἡμερίς), a kind of oak, Pl.

Hēmĕrŏbĭon -ii, *n.* (ἡμερόβιον), an animal which lives but one day, Pl.

Hēmĕrŏcalles -is, *n.* (ἡμεροκαλλές), a kind of lily, Pl.

Hēmĕrŏdrŏmus -i, *m.* (ἡμεροδρόμος), a special courier, express, Pl.

Hēmĭcillus -i, *m.* (ἡμίκιλλος), half an ass, a term of reproach, C.

Hēmĭcyclium -ii, *n.* (ἡμικύκλιον), a semicircle, Vt; (2) a semicircular alcove for conversation, erected in pleasure-grounds or elsewhere, C; (3) a semicircular sundial, Vt.

Hēmĭcyclus -i, *m.* (ἡμίκυκλος), a semicircle, Pl.

Hēmĭcylindrus -i, *m.* (ἡμικύλινδρος), a half cylinder, Vt.

Hēmīna -æ, *f.* (ἡμίνα), a measure of capacity (*vid.* Table), being half a sextarius, and nearly half-a-pint English.

*Hēmīnārĭa -ōrum, *n.* presents or portions containing one hemina, Q.

Hēmĭŏlĭos -on (ἡμιόλιος), one and a half, Vt.

Hēmĭŏnĭon -ii, *n.* (ἡμιόνιον), miltwort, spleenwort, Pl.

Hēmisphærium -ii, *n.* (ἡμισφαίριον), a hemisphere, Vr; (2) the concave ceiling of a dome or cupola, Vt.

Hēmĭtŏnĭum -ii, *n.* (ἡμιτόνιον), a semitone, half-tone, Vt.

Hēmĭtrĭglȳphus -i, *m.* (ἡμιτρίγλυφος), a half-triglyph, Vt.

Hēmĭtrĭtæus -i, *m.* (ἡμιτριταῖος), a semitertian ague, M; (2) one sick with a semitertian ague, M.

Hendĕcăsyllăbi -ōrum, *m.* (ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι), verses of eleven syllables, Ct.

Hēnĭŏchus -i, *m.* (Ἡνίοχος), the constellation Auriga, Pl.

Henna -æ, *f.* (Enna, Ἔννα), an ancient city of Sicily, celebrated for a temple of Ceres, C; *adj.* Hennensis -e, C; Hennæus -a -um, O.

Hēpar -ătis, *n.* (ἧπαρ), the liver, P.Aug; (2) a kind of fish, Pl.

*Hēpătārĭus -a -um, — *morbus*, P, disease in the liver.

Hēpătĭcus -i, *m.* (ἡπατικός), a person diseased in the liver, Pl.

Hēpătĭzon -ontis (ἡπατίζον), liver-shaped, or liver-coloured, Pl.

Hepsēma -ătis, *n.* (ἕψημα), must boiled down to a syrup, Pl.

Heptăphōnos -on (ἑπτάφωνος), echoing seven times, Pl.

Heptăpleuros -i, *f.* (ἑπτάπλευρος), the greater plantain, Pl.

Heptēris -is, *f.* (ἑπτήρης), a galley with seven banks of oars, L.

Hĕra -æ, *f.* the mistress of a house, P. T; (2) mistress, queen, female ruler, Ct.

Hēra -æ, *f.* (Ἥρα), the Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Juno; hence, Heræa -ōrum, *n.* (Ἡραῖα), L, the festival of Hera.

Hēraclēus -a -um (-ĭus -a -um), of or relating to Heraclea in Lydia; — *lapis*, Pl, the magnet.

Herba -æ, *f.* the young or tender grass, the young shoot of the grass, — *graminis*, V; *se abjicere in herbā*, C, to lie down in the grass; prov. *herbam dare*, Vr, to acknowledge one's self conquered; (2) the young shoot of corn, green corn, O. C; (3) a herb, pot-herb, — *herbas condire*, C.

Herbācĕus -a -um, herbaceous, grass-coloured, grass-green, Pl.

Herbārĭa -æ, *f.* the science of plants, botany, Pl.

Herbārĭus -ii, *m.* a botanist, herbalist, Pl.

*Herbesco, 3. to sprout out into a green shoot, C.

*Herbĕus -a -um, grass-green, P.

Herbĭdus -a -um, full of grass, grassy, L, — *segetes*, Co, full of weeds; (2) grass-green, Pl.

Herbĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, full of herbage, grassy, O.

*Herbĭgrădus -a -um, going through the grass, epithet of a snake, C.

Herbōsus -a -um, full of herbage, grassy, V. H.

Herbŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little herb, C.

Hercēus -i, *m.* (Ἑρκεῖος), a surname of Jupiter as the protector of the house, O; hence, *adj.* *Herceæ aræ*, P Aug, dedicated to Jupiter Herceus.

Hercisco, 3 to take steps for dividing an inheritance, to divide an inheritance, C.

Hercle, hercŭle, hercŭles, mĕhercŭle, mĕhercle, mĕhercŭles, by Hercules, C. P. T.

Herctum -i, *n.* an inheritance; found only in the phrase *herctum ciere*, C, to divide an inheritance.

Hercules -is, *m.* (-es -i, C. Ἡρακλῆς), the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, afterwards deified and revered as the god of strength; hence, *adj.* Hercŭlĕus -a -um, — *arbor*, V, the poplar; Hercŭlānĕus -a -um, — *pars*, P, the tithe sacred to Hercules; Hērăclēus -a -um, Jv; Hērăclīdes -æ, *m.* a male descendant of Hercules, Aug.

Hĕre = heri, *q.v.*

Hērēdiŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a small patrimony, Co.

Hērēdĭtārĭus -a -um, relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary, C.

Hērēdĭtas -ātis, *f.* inheritance, heirship, *venire hereditate*, C, to come by inheritance; (2) the property inherited, inheritance, legacy, C; — *caducæ*, C, falling to heirs who have children; prov. — *sine sacris*, P, great advantage with little trouble and expense.

Hērēdium -ii, *n.* a patrimony, N.

Hēres -ēdis, *m.* an heir, *heres esse alicui*, C; — *scribere, facere, instituere*, C, to make one's heir; — *ex asse*, Pl, sole heir; — *secundus*, C, a person named to receive the inheritance in case the original heir is incapacitated; (2) the master, possessor of any thing; (3) met. — *veteris Academiæ*, C.

Hĕri (hĕre, P. H.), yesterday, C; (2) lately, Ct.

*Hĕrĭfŭga -æ, *m.* — *famuli*, Ct, fugitive, runaway.

Hĕrīlis -e, of or relating to the master or mistress of the house, — *filius, filia*, P, the son, daughter of the house; — *metus*, P, fear of the mistress.

Hermăphrŏdītus -i, *m.* (ἑρμαφρόδιτος), an hermaphrodite, O.

Hermăthēna -æ, *f.* a double bust of Hermes and Athena, on the same pedestal, C.

Hermēneuma -ătis, *n.* (ἑρμήνευμα), explanation, interpretation, Sc.

Hermĕrăcles -is, *m.* a double bust of Hermes and Hercules, C.

Hermes -æ, *m.* (Ἑρμῆς), the god Hermes or Mercury; (2) a post, the top of which was carved into a head, of which Hermes' pillars, great numbers stood in Athens, C, hence, (3) Hermæum -i, *n.* a temple of Hermes, St.

Hermŭpŏa -æ, *f.* (Ἑρμοῦ πόα), the herb mercury, Pl.

Hernia -æ, *f.* a rupture, hernia, Cl.

Hērōĭcus -a -um (ἡρωικός), relating to the heroes, heroic, — *tempora*, C; — *carmen*, Q, heroic or epic poetry.

Hērōĭna -æ, *f.* (ἡρωΐνη), a female demigod, heroine, Pt.

Hērōĭon -ii, *n.* (ἡρώειον), the plant also called asphodelus, Pl.

Hērōĭs -ĭdis, *f.* (ἡρωΐς), O. St. = heroina, *q.v.*

Hērōs -ōis, *m.* (ἥρως), a demigod, hero, C; (2) sometimes used by C. in the modern sense of the word hero, — *ille noster Cato*, C.

Hērōum -i, *n.* the monument of a hero, Pl.

Hērōus -a -um (ἡρῷος), relating to a hero, heroic, — *carmen*, C, epic poetry; — *pes*, C; or *abs.* Q, a dactyl.

Herpes -ētis, *m.* (ἕρπης), a creeping, spreading cutaneous disease, Pl.

Hĕrus -i, *m.* the master or head of a household, — *major et minor*, P, the old and young master, *i.e.* father and son; (2) master, owner, lord, H.

Hespĕris -ĭdis, *f.* (Ἑσπερίς), a plant; according to some, a species of gilliflower, which emits its chief odour by night, Pl.

Hespĕris -ĭdis, *f.* — *aquæ*, V, western, *i.e.* Italian, as compared with Greece.

Hespĕrĭus -a -um, western, O. H; — *terra*, V; or *abs.* Hesperia -æ, *f.* the western land, Italy, V; — *ultima*, H, Spain.

*Hespĕrūgo -ĭnis, *f.* the Evening Star, Sc.

Hespĕrus -i, *m.* (-os -i, Ἕσπερος), the Evening Star, C, (2) the west, Pl.

Hesternus -a -um, of or relating to yesterday, — *dies*, C; — *nox*, O.

Hĕtærīa -æ, *f.* (ἑταιρία), a religious fellowship or brotherhood, Pl.

Hĕtĕrŏcrānĭa -æ, *f.* (-ia -æ, *f.* ἑτεροκρανία), headache on one side of the head, Pl.

Heu! an exclamation of pain and complaint, oh! alas! woe! — *me miserum!* C; (2) rarely, an exclamation of wonder, surprise, P.

Heurĕtes -æ, *m.* (εὑρετής), an inventive person, P.

Heus! hallo! ho there! P. T.

Hexăchordos -on (ἑξάχορδος), having six strings, Vt.

Hexaclinon -i, *n.* (ἑξάκλινον), a dining-sofa which holds six persons, M.

Hexăgōnum -i, *n.* (ἑξάγωνον), a hexagon, Co.

Hexămĕter -tri, *m.* (ἑξάμετρος), — *versus*, and *abs.* a hexameter, a verse of six feet, mixed dactyls and spondees, of which the sixth is always a spondee, the fifth a dactyl, C.

Hexăphŏros -on, — *phalangarius*, Vt, carrying a burden as one of six, with five others, Vt.

Hexăphŏrum -i, *n.* a litter or palanquin carried by six men, M.

Hexastĭchus -a -um (ἑξάστιχος), having six rows, Co.

Hexastȳlos -on (ἑξάστυλος), having a portico of six columns, hexastyle, Vt.

Hexēris -is, *f.* (ἑξήρης), a galley with six banks of oars, L.

Hiasco, 3. to split, crack, open, A.Aug.

Hiātus -ūs, *m.* a cleft, opening, — *oris*, C; — *terræ*, C, *abs.* the opening of the mouth, the open jaws, V; (2) met. — *præmiorum*, Tc, the desire after; (3) in grammar, a hiatus, the meeting of two vowels, C.

Hiberna -ōrum, *n.* winter-quarters, Ca.

Hibernācŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a winter-abode, winter-room, Vt; (2) *plur.* the tents erected for the soldiers in their winter-quarters, L.

Hiberno, 1. to winter, spend the winter; especially used of soldiers in their winter-quarters, C.

Hibernum, winterly, in a wintry manner, P.

Hibernus -a -um, wintry, winterly, — *tempus, mensis*, C; (2) cold, stormy, H. V.

Hibiscum -i, *n.* (ἰβίσκος), the marsh-mallow, V.

Hibrida -æ, *c.* (hybrida), a cross-bred animal, a hybrid, Pl; (2) the offspring of a Roman by a foreign woman, or of a freeman by a slave, H.

Hic, hæc, hŏc, this (always refers to something in the immediate vicinity of the speaker), *hac regna*, C; *hic homo*, P; *hic avunculus*, C, (2) *abs.* this man, this woman, this thing, etc. C; (3) connected with other pronouns, *hoc idem*, C, *hoc ipsum*, C; *hunc illi*, C; (4) frequently used in opposition to *ille, iste*, and less frequently to *hic, alter, alius*, to denote that which is nearest to the speaker's mind and intention; *in his undis malunt jactari quam in illâ tranquillitate vivere*, C; (5) hoc, *neut. sing* followed by *gen.* *quid hoc sit hominis?* P; also used, very rarely, as a subject of impersonal verbs, *lucescit hoc jam*, P, it already grows light; (6) *hic homo = ego; hunc homini = mihi*, etc. T. P. H; (7) used with a special reference to that which is present, *his temporibus*, C; *hujus nostri Catonis pater*, C, of the present, *i.e.* the now living, Cato; (8) *hoc est* = that is, C; and introduces an explanation.

Hic (heic), here, in this place, in this spot, C; — *viciniæ*, T, in the neighbourhood; (2) herein, in this matter, on this opportunity, hereupon, C.

Hicce, hæcce, hocce, a more emphatic form of hic, hæc, hoc, *q.v.* (2) when asking a question, hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, C. (*horunc, harunc* = horunce, harunce.)

Hiĕmālis -e, wintry, winterly, C; (2) — *navigatio*, C, stormy.

*Hiĕmātio -ōnis, *f.* a wintering, spending the winter, Vr.

Hiĕmo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to winter, spend the winter; especially said of soldiers in their winter-quarters, Ca, (2) to be cold, stormy, etc. *hiemat dies*, Pl; *mare*, H; and *abs.* *hiemat*, it is wintry; (II.) *act.* to cause to freeze, *hiematur locus*, Pl, is frozen.

Hiems -ĕmis, *f.* (χειμών), winter, rainy season, C, *hieme et æstate*, C, winter and summer, *i.e.* all

the year round; (2) stormy, rainy weather, a storm of wind or rain, V. H.

Hĭĕrăbŏtănē -es, *f.* (ἱερὰ βοτάνη), vervain, Pl.

Hĭĕrăcĭa -æ, *f.* (ἱερακία), hawkweed, Pl.

Hĭĕrăcĭum -ii, *n.* (ἱεράκιον), a kind of eye-salve, Pl.

Hĭĕrătĭcus -a -um (ἱερατικός), sacred, relating to religious usages, Pl.

Hĭĕrŏnīca -æ, *m.* (ἱερονίκης), a victor at the sacred games of the Greeks, St.

Hĭĕrŏphanta -æ, *m.* (-es -æ, *m.* ἱεροφάντης), a high-priest and religious teacher among the Greeks and Egyptians, N.

Hĭēto, 1. to open the mouth, gape, P.

Hĭlăre, cheerfully, merrily, blithely, C.

Hĭlăresco, 3. to become cheerful, blithe, Vr.

Hĭlăris -e, hĭlărus -a -um (ἱλαρός), cheerful, merry, blithe, gay, jocund, jovial, — *animus, vita*, C; *esse vultu hilari atque læto*, C.

Hĭlărĭtas -ātis, *f.* cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety, hilarity, C; — *diei*, Co, the fineness of the day.

Hĭlărĭter, cheerfully, blithely, gaily, C.

Hĭlărĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* P. = hilaritas, *q.v.*

Hĭlăro, 1. to make joyful, cheerful, to cheer up, exhilarate, C.

*Hĭlărŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat cheerful, C.

Hillæ -ārum, *f.* the small intestines of all animals, except sheep, which are called lactes, *q.v*; (2) a kind of sausage, H.

Hīlum -i, *n.* the smallest trifle; usually found in combination with a negative, *neque hilum*, Lc, not the least bit.

Hinc, from here, hence, *a nobis hinc profecti*, C; (2) hence, on this account, — *illæ lacrymæ*, T; (3) on this side, in this direction, *hinc atque illinc*, C, on this side and on that; (4) of time, hereupon, after this, Tc; (5) ago, since, P.

Hinnĭo, 4. to neigh, whinny, Q.

Hinnītus -ūs, *m.* a neighing, C.

Hinnŭlĕus -i, *m.* a young hind or fawn, H.

Hinnus -i, *m.* (ἴννος), a mule, the offspring of a stallion and a female ass, Vr.

Hĭo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to open, stand open, gape, V; *vasti specus hiant*, Pl; especially, to open the mouth or jaws, *leo immane hians*, V; (2) *met.* of discourse, to be badly put together, hang together badly, to make an hiatus, C; (3) to desire with open mouth, long for, C; (II.) *act.* to produce from the open mouth, to say, Pr; to spit out, P. Aug.

Hippăce -es, *f.* (ἱππάκη), cheese made of mare's milk, Pl.

Hippăgōgi -ōrum, *m.* (ἱππαγωγοί), transports for cavalry, L.

Hippăgos -i, *f.* (ἱππαγός) = hippagogi, *q.v.* Pl.

Hippălus -i, *m.* = Favonius, *q.v.*

Hippeus -ĕi, *m.* (ἱππεύς), a kind of comet, Pl.

Hippŏcampus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* ἱππόκαμπος), a sea-horse, Pl.

Hippŏcentaurus -i, *m.* (ἱπποκένταυρος), a centaur, C.

Hippŏdămus -i, *m.* (ἱππόδαμος), the horse-tamer, M, epithet of Castor.

Hippŏdrŏmos -i, *m.* (ἱππόδρομος), a hippodrome, or race-course for horses and chariots, P.

Hippŏlăpăthon -i, *n.* (ἱππολάπαθον), the herb monk's-rhubarb, Pl.

Hippŏmănes, *n.* (ἱππομανές), a slime which flows from a mare when in heat, V; or a membrane on the head of a new-born foal, Pl, used to make love-potions.

Hippŏmărăthrum -i, *n.* (ἱππομάραθρον), wild-fennel, Pl.

Hippōnax -actis, *m.* (Ἱππῶναξ), a Greek satirical poet of the 6th century B.C.; hence, *adj.* Hipponacteus -a -um, — *præconium*, C, biting, satirical; *subst.* Hipponacteus -i, *m.* C, a species of verse introduced by Hipponax.

Hippŏpēræ -ārum, *f.* (ἱπποπῆραι), a pair of saddle-bags, Sc.

Hippŏpŏtămus -i, *m.* (ἱπποπόταμος), a river-horse, hippopotamus, Pl.

Hippŏsĕlīnum -i, *n.* (ἱπποσέλινοι), a kind of wild parsley, Pl.

Hippŏtoxŏta -æ, *m.* (ἱπποτοξότης), a mounted archer, Ca.

Hippūris -ĭdis, *f.* (ἵππουρις), the herb horsetail, Pl.

*Hir, *indcl.* the hand, A.Aug.

Hīra -æ, *f.* a gut, intestine, the jejunum, P.

Hircīnus -a -um, of or relating to a he-goat, hircine, H; — *alæ*, P, smelling like a he-goat.

Hircōsus -a -um, stinking like a goat, P.

Hircŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little he-goat, Ct.

Hircus -i, *m.* a he-goat, V; *olere hircum*, H, to smell like a goat, used as a term of reproach against a lascivious man, P.

Hirnĕa -æ, *f.* a can or jug, A.Aug.

Hirnŭla -æ, *f.* a little can or jug, C.

Hirquus, hirquīnus = hircus, hircinus, *q.v.*

Hirsūtus -a -um, covered with hair, hairy, hirsute, rough, shaggy, prickly, C; (2) * rough, unadorned, O.

Hirtĭus, A., a personal friend and follower of C. Julius Cæsar, cons. 43 B.C., in which year he was slain in prosecuting the war against Antony. He is supposed by many to be the author of the 8th book of Cæsar's War in Gaul, and the single book giving an account of his Alexandrian campaign.

Hirtus -a -um, shaggy, rough, hairy, prickly, Vr. O; (2) met. — *ingenium*, H, rough, uncultivated.

Hĭrūdo -ĭnis, *f.* a leech; met. — *ærarii*, C.

Hĭrundĭnīnus -a -um, of or relating to swallows, P.

Hĭrundo -ĭnis, *f.* a swallow, P; (2) a flying-fish, Pl.

Hisco, 3. (I.) *neut.* to open, split open, gape, Lc; especially, to open the mouth, to mutter, C; (II.) *act.* to bring out of the mouth, speak, say, O.

Hispānĭa -æ, *f.* Spain, — *citerior, ulterior*, Ca, on either side the Ebro; hence, frequently found in the *pl.* Hispaniæ; hence, *adj.* Hispānus -a -um, Ca; Hispānĭensis -e, C; Hispānĭcus -a -um, St, Spanish.

Hispĭdus -a -um, rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, V. M.

Hister = histrio, *q.v.*

Histon -ōnis, *m.* (ἱστών), a weaving-room, Vr.

Histŏrĭa -æ, *f.* (ἱστορία), historical narrative, history, C; a history or historical work, Pt; (2) narrative, narration, *historiâ dignum*, C, worthy of narration.

Histŏrĭce, historically, Pl.

Histŏrĭce -ēs, *f.* (ἱστορική), the explanation or interpretation of an author, Q.

Histŏrĭcus -a -um (ἱστορικός), relating or belonging to history, historical, C; *subst.* historicus -i, *m.* an historian, C.

Histrĭcus -a -um, of or relating to actors, — *imperator*, P, manager of a theatre.

Histrĭo -ōnis, *m.* (hister, L.), an actor, whether tragic or comic, C; (2) * a boaster, Cl.

Histrĭōnālis -e, of or relating to actors, Tc.

*Histrĭōnĭa -æ, *f.* the art of acting, dramatic art, P.

*Hiulce, — *loqui*, C, with frequent hiatus.

*Hiulco, 1. to cause to gape, split, Ct.

Hiulcus -a -um, gaping, cleft, open, — *arva*, V; (2) of discourse, ill put together, full of hiatus, — *concursus verborum*, C; (3) * having the mouth open with desire, longing, lustful, — *gens*, P.

Hŏdĭe, to-day (*opp.* cras, heri), C; (2) now, at present, *ubi — est hæc urbs*, C; (3) *hodieque*, even yet, to this day, Tc.

Hŏdĭernus -a -um, of or relating to to-day, — *dies*, C; *hodierne*, Tb. = hodie; *ad — diem*, C; *in*

-*hodiernum*, Pl, to this day, up to the present time.

Hœdus, hœdinus, etc. = hædus, hædinus, etc. *q.v.*

Holcus -i, *m.* (ὁλκός), a plant, mouse-barley, Pl.

Hŏlŏporphȳrus -a -um (ὁλοπόρφυρος), — *stola*, Vr, all purple.

Hŏloschœnos -i, *m.* (ὁλόσχοινος), a kind of rush, Pl.

Hŏlosphȳrātus -a -um (ὁλοσφύρητος), — *æs*, Pl, worked with hammers, solid.

Hŏlostĕon -i, *n.* (ὁλόστεον), a species of plantain, Pl.

Hŏlŏthūrĭa -ōrum, *n.* (ὁλοθούρια), a kind of zoophyte, Pl.

Hŏmērus -i, *m.* (Ὅμηρος), the Greek poet Homer; hence, *adj.* Hŏmērĭcus -a -um, C; * Hŏmērĭus -a -um, St, Homeric; *subst.* * Hŏmērŏnĭdes -æ, *m.* P, an imitator of Homer; Hŏmērŏmastix -īgis, *m.* Homer's scourge, epithet of the critic Zoilus, Vt; and hence, any captious critic, Pl.

Hŏmĭcīda -æ, *c.* a murderer, murderess, homicide, C; — *Hector*, H, slayer of men.

Hŏmĭcīdĭum -ii, *n.* murder, manslaughter, homicide, Q.

Hŏmo -ĭnis, *m.* (occasionally, also, *f.*), a human being, man; *homines*, men in general, people; — *nemo*, C, not a soul, no one; — *servus*, C, a slave; *monstrum hominis*, T, a monster of a man; *odium hominis*, C, a hateful man; *inter homines esse*, (*a*) to live, C; (*b*) to mix in society, be in the world, C; (2) a man, in the better sense of the word, *nihil hominis esse*, C, to be without the better qualities of a man; *homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto*, T; *si homo esses*, T, if thou wert a man; (3) used emphatically in place of pronouns, *valde hominem diligo*, C; where it stands for *hunc*, *eum*, or *illum*; *hic homo*, H. = ego; (4) a slave, servant, — *Quintii*, C, Quintius's man; (5) *plur.* * *homines*, infantry (*opp.* equites), Ca; (6) virility, M.

Hŏmœŏmĕrĭa -æ, *f.* (ὁμοιομέρεια), similarity of parts, Lc.

Hŏmōnȳmus -a -um (ὁμώνυμος), having the same name, Q.

Hŏmŏtŏnus -a -um (ὁμότονος), equally stretched, tuned together, Vt.

Hŏmullus -i, *m. dim.* a little man, manikin, C.

Hŏmuncĭo -ōnis, *m. dim.* C; hŏmuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* C. = homullus, *q.v.*

Hŏnestāmentum -i, *n.* ornament, adorning, *nullo — eget virtus*, S.

Hŏnestas -ātis, *f.* honourable reputation, honour, respectability (*opp.* turpitudo), — *amittere*, C; *appetens honestatis*, C; *honestates civitatis*, C. = honesti homines; (2) worth, virtue, honourable character, honesty, probity, C; (3) of objects, beauty, C.

Hŏneste, honourably, creditably, respectably, — *natus*, St, nobly born; — *se gerere*, C; (2) virtuously, C.

* Hŏnesto, 1. to clothe with honour, honourably distinguish, adorn, dignify, honour, — *aliquem honore*, P; — *se sanguine*, C; — *aliquem laude*, C.

Hŏnestus -a -um, honoured, in good esteem, respectable, distinguished, — *homo et nobilis*, C; — *familia*, C, distinguished; *omnium — rerum egens*, S, becoming his rank; (2) deserving honour, honourable, worthy, excellent, virtuous, honest, — *virtus*, C; *æqua et — postulatio*, C; *honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile*, Aug; *subst.* honestum -i, *n.* virtue, morality, good conduct, C; (3) of objects, beautiful, noble, — *facies*, St; — *equi*, V.

Hŏnor = honos, *q.v.*

Hŏnōrābĭlis -e, honourable, worthy of honour, C.

Hŏnōrārĭum -ii, *n.* a present, fee, douceur, Pl.

Hŏnōrārĭus -a -um, relating to honour, done or given in honour of, honorary, — *vinum, frumentum*, C; — *tumulus*, St, a cenotaph, monument.

Hŏnōrāte, with honour, honourably, Aug.

Hŏnōrātus -a -um, honoured, distinguished, respected, — *apud aliquem*, C; (2) occupying or having occupied an honourable office, L; *superl.* having filled the highest offices, L.

Hŏnōrĭfĭce, with honour, honourably, creditably, C.

Hŏnōrĭfĭcus -a -um, causing honour, honorific, honourable, — *oratio*, C.

Hŏnōro, 1. to honour, show honour to, clothe with honour, adorn, dignify, — *non monumento sed luctu publico*, C; *quoties populum congiariis honoravit?* Aug, has he presented the people with donatives?

Hŏnōrus -a -um, honourable, worthy of honour, P.Aug; (2) causing or bringing honour, Tc.

Hŏnos, or hŏnor -ōris, *m.* honour, honourable distinction, *honorem alicui habere, tribuere*, C; *præstare*, O; *honore aliquem afficere*, C, to show honour to; *honore aliquem augere*, Ca; *in honore habere*, C, *esse*, C; *in honorem adducere*, C, to bring to honour; *honori ducitur*, S, it is considered an honour; *mortis honore carere*, V, to be without a grave; *honoris causâ*, C, for honour's sake; (2) the worth or estimation in which a thing is held, *vino honos durat*, Pl; (3) honourable distinction or office, — *petere*, N; *honoribus amplissimis perfunctus*, C, having filled the highest offices; (4) a fee, reward, — *medici*, C; (5) a sacrifice or sacrificial feast, V; (6) of objects, beauty, splendour, ornament, — *ruris*, H; — *silvarum*, V.

Hoplītes -æ, *m.* (ὁπλίτης), a heavy-armed soldier, Pl.

Hoplŏmăchus -i, *m.* (ὁπλομάχος), a heavy-armed gladiator, St.

Hōra -æ, *f.* (ὥρα), an hour (*vid.* account of Roman Calendar), *in horam vivere*, C, to live for the moment; *hora ante venit*, Aug, an hour before; *horā amplius*, C, more than an hour; *ad horam*, Sc, at the hour; *in horas*, H, hourly; *hora quota est?* H, what's o'clock? *horæ legitimæ*, C, hours fixed as limits to a speech; (2) horæ -ārum, *f.* C, a clock; (3) *poet.* time, the season of the year, H. O.

Hōræum -i, *n.* (ὡραῖον, *sc.* τάριχος), a pickle of salted tunny-fish, P.

Horātia Gens, an old patrician house at Rome, to which belonged the three Horatii who fought on behalf of Rome against the three Alban Curiatii; and Horatius Cocles, who so bravely defended the bridge over the Tiber against the army of Porsenna, L. *Vid.* Cocles.

Horātius, Q. Flaccus, the most widely read and among the most celebrated of the Roman poets, was born in the neighbourhood of Venusia, on the 8th December, B.C. 65. He was the son of a freedman who officiated as an auctioneer's clerk, but who being laudably anxious for his child's welfare, sent him to the best schools which Rome afforded, and himself performed the office of pædagogus, or slave who attended the young patricians to and from their lessons. In his eighteenth year Horace went to study at Athens, and while there, threw himself into the cause of Brutus and republican institutions, being present at the battle of Philippi as military tribune. On his return to Rome he appears to have lived for a time in obscure poverty, till introduced as a promising poet to Mæcenas by his fellow-poets Virgil and Varius. From this time his lot was easy and his life happy; he became the intimate friend of the minister, who provided for his wants by the gift of a Sabine estate, and passed his days either in rural retirement or in the society of the Emperor, and all that was noble, learned, or refined in Rome. He was never married, and died 17th November, 8 B.C. in his 57th year. The works of Horace, respecting the chronology of which there has been much controversy and many opinions, consist of four books of Odes; one of Epodes; the Carmen Seculare, an ode written for the Secular festival, B.C. 17; two books of Satires; two books of Epistles; and a longer Epistle addressed to the Pisos, and commonly

known as the Ars Poetica. Of the merits of Horace as a poet it is impossible to speak here; it is sufficient to say, that no poet has been more frequently translated into all languages; while so terse is his expression, so idiomatic his language, that none has been translated with less success.

Horda -æ, *f.* a cow in calf, Vr.

Hordeacĕus -a -um, of or relating to barley, Pl; — *pira*, Co, ripe at the time of barley-harvest.

Hordĕārĭus -a -um, of or relating to barley, living upon barley, Pl; — *pira*, Pl, ripe at the time of barley-harvest; (3) — *rhetor*, St, puffed up, conceited.

*Hordĕīus -a -um, P. = hordeaceus, *q.v.*

Hordĕum -i, *n.* barley, Co. L.

Hŏrĭa -æ, *f.* a small fishing-boat, P.

Hŏrĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a small fishing-boat, P.

Hŏrīzon -ontis, *m.* (ὁρίζων), the horizon, P. Aug; (2) the line which divides the sun-dial into two equal portions, Vt.

Hormīnum -i, *n.* (ὅρμινον), the herb clary, Pl.

Horno, this year, P.

Hornŏtĭnus -a -um, of or relating to the present year, — *frumentum*, C.

Hornus -a -um, H. Pl. = hornotinus, *q.v.*

Hōrŏlŏgĭum -ii, *n.* (ὡρολόγιον), a clock, timepiece, C.

Hōroscŏpus -a -um (ὡροσκόπος), showing the hour, Pl; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a horoscope, Pr.

Horrendus -a -um (*prtcp.* horreo), horrible, horrid, frightful, dreadful, — *monstrum*, V; — *Sibylla*, L, exciting pious dread; (2) worthy of admiration and astonishment, — *virgo*, V.

Horrĕo, 2. to bristle, stand on end, *ut arista in spicā hordei horrent*, Vr; (2) to move with a trembling motion, to tremble, O; to shiver with cold, O; to shiver or shudder with dread, fear; to be afraid, dread (followed in this sense by *acc.*), — *dolorem*, C; — *ipsam victoriam*, C; (3) to be of rough, frightful appearance, — *terra*, C; *nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno*, O.

*Horrĕŏlum -i, *n.* a little barn or granary, P. Aug.

Horresco, horrŭi, 3. to stand on end, bristle, be rough, *horrueruntque comæ*, O; *mare cœpit horrescere*, C; (2) to tremble, O; (3) to begin to shudder, begin to dread, C; *horresco referens*, V; (4) to be frightful, horrible, Lc.

Horrĕum -i, *n.* a barn, store-house, magazine, granary, *Capua — Campani agri*, C; *poet.* a beehive, V; an ant-hill, O.

Horrĭbĭlis -e, horrible, frightful, dreadful, fearful, — *pestis reipublicæ*, C; (2) used conversationally = astonishing, wonderful, C.

Horrĭde, — *dicere*, C, roughly, without embellishment; (2) — *alloqui*, Tc, roughly, harshly.

Horrĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat rough, bristly, protuberant, projecting, P; (2) *met.* — *orationes Catonis*, C, somewhat rough, unadorned.

Horrĭdus -a -um, rough, shaggy, bristly, — *barbula*, C; — *cæsaries*, O; (2) horrid, frightful, V. Lc; (3) wild, savage, rude, C; (4) *met.* rude, harsh, unrefined, applied to human character, C.

Horrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, causing dread, bringing fear, terrible, O.

Horrĭfĭce, horribly, terribly, Lc.

Horrĭfĭco, 1. to make rough, Ct; to make terrible, P.Aug; to terrify, V.

Horrĭfĭcus -a -um, causing terror, horrible, horrific, Lc. V.

Horrĭsŏnus -a -um, sounding horribly, — *fretum*, C.

Horror -ōris, *m.* a standing on end, bristling; *poet.* and hence *met.* rudeness of speech, Q; (2) a shaking, shivering with cold, V; a shaking, shuddering with fear, dread, horror, P. Lc; (3) religious dread or awe, Lc. L; (4) that which causes dread, horribleness, Lc.

Horsum, in this direction, hitherwards.

Hortāmen -ĭnis, *n.* an encouragement, incitement, L. O.

Hortāmentum -i, *n.* S. L. = hortamen, *q.v.*

Hortātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhortation, encouragement, C.

Hortātīvus -a -um, encouraging, hortative, Q.

Hortātor -ōris, *m.* an exhorter, encourager, C. Q.

Hortātrix -īcis, *f.* Q. = hortator, *q.v.*

Hortātus -ūs, *m.* incitement, exhortation, C.

Hortensis -e, Co; hortensius -a -um, Pl, of or relating to a garden; *plur. subst.* hortensia -ōrum, *n.* garden-plants, garden produce, Pl.

Hortensius, Q., next to Cicero, the most celebrated of Roman orators, was born B.C. 114, cons. 69, died 50. None of his orations are extant. *Adj.* Hortensĭānus -a -um, P.Aug.

Hortor, 1. *dep.* to exhort, incite, encourage, *aliquem*, C; — *milites ad laudem*, C; — *in amicitiam*, L; — *iisdem de rebus*, C; — *ut infamiam fugiat*, C; — *ne animo deficiant*, Ca; *aliquem aliquid*, C; — *sequi*, O; (2) *met.* of inanimate things, *multæ res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur*, Ca; *prov.* — *currentem*, C, to exhort one who is already eager enough; (3) especially, to harangue soldiers before a battle, Ca.

Hortŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little garden, C. Co.

Hortus -i, *m.* a garden, C; — *Epicuri*, C, where Epicurus taught; (2) meton. = olera, garden produce, pot-herbs, H.

Hospes -ĭtis, *c.* a stranger, foreigner, — *urbis*, C; met. — *in aliquā re*, C, not at home in, unaccustomed to; hence, a guest, guest friend (ξένος), — *recipere*, *accipere*, C; (2) a guest friend, host (ξένος), C; (II.) *adj.* hospitable, strange, foreign, P.Aug; in this sense *hospita* is also found as *f.* and *n.plur.* V.

Hospĭtālis -e, relating to a guest or host, hospitable; — *cubiculum*, L, guest-chamber; *abs.* hospitalia -ium, *n.* Vt; — *sedes*, C, place where one is a guest; — *Jupiter*, C, the god of hospitality.

Hospĭtālĭtas -ātis, *f.* hospitality, friendship between host and guest, C.

Hospĭtālĭter, hospitably, L.

Hospĭtĭum -ii, *n.* friendship between host and guest, hospitality, C; *mihi cum aliquo — est*, C; *alicujus hospitio usus sum*, Ca; — *cum aliquo facere*, C; *jungere*, L; hospitable reception, *aliquem hospitio magnificentissimo accipere*, C; (2) an inn, guest-chamber, guest's lodging, hospice, C; *cohortes per hospitia dispersæ*, Tc, being billeted.

Hospĭtor, 1. *dep.* to be a guest; met. *Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari*, Pl.

Hospĭtus -a -um, i.q. hospes, (II.)

Hostĭa -æ, *f.* an animal slain in sacrifice; strictly, a sin-offering, C; — *mactare*, V; *immolare*, C.

*Hostĭātus -a -um, provided with animals for sacrifice, P.

Hostĭcus -a -um, relating or belonging to the enemy, hostile, L; *subst.* hosticum -i, *n.* the enemy's territory, L.

Hostīlis -e, of or relating to the enemy, hostile, C; in augury, — *pars* (*opp.* familiaris), the part of the entrails said to refer to the enemy, P.Aug; (2) like an enemy, unfriendly, hostile, *hostilis odio et crudelitate*, C; *multa hostilia audere*, Tc.

Hostīlĭter, hostilely, like an enemy, C.

Hostīlius, Tullus, third king of Rome, said to have reigned for 32 years; and if we can draw any certain conclusions from the numerous legends, a warlike monarch, who established the supremacy of Rome over Alba; *adj.* Hostilius -a -um, L.

Hostīmentum -i, *n.* compensation, requital, P.

Hostĭo, 4. to requite, recompense, P.

Hostĭo, 4, to strike, A.Aug.

Hostis -is, *c.* originally a stranger, but afterwards an enemy, a public foe (*opp.* inimicus, a private enemy), C; — *populo Romano*, *adversus Romanos*, L; — *omnium hominum*, C; *hostem aliquem judicare*, C, to denounce as an enemy to his country; (2) applied to animals, H. O; (3)

rival in love, O; an opponent in a court of law, P.

Hostus -i, *m.* the yield of an olive-tree, Vr.

Huc, hither, to this place, — *viciniæ*, T, to this neighbourhood, *huc illuc*, C; *huc atque illuc*, C, hither and thither; (2) not referring to place, hither, thus far, to this point, *rem huc deduxi*, C; *huc confidentiæ venisse*, Te.

Huccine, so far? as far as this? C; *huccine rerum venimus?* Pr.

Hucusque, thus far, — *duxit exercitum*, Pl; — *provecta credulitas*, Pl.

Hui! exclamation of astonishment, eh! hallo! P. T.

Hujusmŏdi or hujuscĕmŏdi, of this kind, of such a kind, such, *ex — principio*, C, *hic me — esse sciebat*, T.

Hūmānē, humanly, like a human being, T; (2) humanely, kindly, C.

Hūmānitas -ātis, *f.* humanity, human nature, human feeling, C; (2) humanity, human kindness, kindness, philanthropy, C; (3) refinement of education and taste, good breeding, mental cultivation, C.

Hūmānĭter, C. = humane, *q v.*

Hūmānĭtus, after the manner of men; *si quid mihi humanitus accidisset*, C, if I had died; (2) •humanely, kindly, C.

Hūmānus -a -um, human, of or relating to human beings, — *genus*, C, the human race, *humanum est*, C, it is human; *res humanæ*, or *abs.* humana -ōrum, *n* C, human affairs; (2) humane, kind, philanthropic, C; (3) civilized, refined, well-bred, *gens — atque docta*, C

Hŭmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a burying, interment, C.

•Hŭmātor -ōris, *m.* one who buries, P.Aug.

Hūmecto, 1 (I) *act.* to wet, moisten, water, *qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus*, V; *lacrimis — ora*, Lc; (II.) *neut.* of the eyes, to be moist, wet, Pl.

Hūmectus -a -um, moist, wet, Lc.

Hūmĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3 to moisten, make wet, Pl

Hūmĕo, 2 to be moist, wet, O; usually found in the *pr tcp.* humens -ntis, V. O, moist, wet, dewy.

Hŭmĕrus -i, *m.* the bone of the upper part of the arm, Cl; hence, the upper part of the arm, Pt; (2) the shoulder (properly, only of men), C, (3) in place of *armus*, the shoulder of various animals, of an ox, C; etc (4) *met.* the back or ridge of any thing, — *arborum*, Pl; *Rhegium oppidum in humero Italiæ situm*, Pl.

Hūmesco, 3. to become wet, grow moist, V.

•Hūmĭde, wetly, moistly, P.

Hūmĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat wet, moist, O.

Hūmĭdus -a -um, wet, moist, humid, C; humidum -i, *n.* a wet place, Tc.

•Hūmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, moisture-bearing, C

•Hūmĭfĭcus -a -um, making wet, moistening, Pl.

Hŭmĭlis -e, low, near the ground, *ea quæ sunt humiliora, neque se tollere a terrâ altius possunt*, C. — *turris*, Ca; — *corpusculum*, Sc, little, — *fossa*, V. Tc, shallow, (2) low or humble in rank, property, station; poor, unimportant, unpretending, *nati humilibus parentibus*, C; — *et obscuri homines*, C, (3) of character, base, mean, low, abject, C.

Hŭmĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* smallness, lowness, nearness to the ground, — *animalium*, C; (2) lowness of birth, station, esteem; insignificance, obscurity, C, (3) humility of disposition, submissiveness, meanness, abjectness, C.

Hŭmĭlĭter, lowly, near to the ground, Pl; (2) humbly, meanly, abjectly, C.

Hŭmo, 1. to cover with earth, bury, C; (2) •to pay the last rites to a corpse, N.

Hūmor -ōris, *m.* moisture, wetness, humidity, C; — *lacteus*, O, milk; — *roscidus*, Ct, dew; — *secretus corporis*, Lc, urine; especially, the sap of plants, V.

Hŭmus -i, *m.* the ground, earth, soil, C; *humi*, on the ground, on the floor; — *jacere*, C; *humo surgere*, O, to rise from the earth; *humo sedere*, O, to sit on the ground; (2) land, country, — *Punica*, *Pontica*, O.

Hўăcinthĭnus -a -um (ὑακίνθινος), hyacinthine, Ct.

Hўăcinthĭzon -tis (ὑακινθίζων), hyacinth-coloured, Pl.

Hўăcinthus (-os) -i, *m.* (Ὑάκινθος), a beautiful Spartan youth, beloved of Apollo, and changed into the flower which bears his name, hence, Hyacinthĭa -ōrum, *n.* a spring festival celebrated in Sparta; (2) a plant called after Hyacinthus, perhaps the blue iris, V; (3) a precious stone, probably a sapphire, or dark-coloured amethyst, Pl.

Hўădes -um, *f.* (Ὑάδες), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the constellation Taurus, O.

Hўæna -æ, *f.* (ὕαινα), the hyena, O, (2) a kind of sea-fish, Pl; *adj.* hyænius, Pl.

Hўălĭnus -a -um (ὑάλινος), made of glass, P Aug.

Hўălus -i, *m.* (ὕαλος), glass, V.

Hўantes -um, *m.* (Ὕαντες), an old name for the Bœotians, *adj.* Hўantēus -a -um, Bœotian, O; — *aqua*, M, Castalia; Hўantĭus -a -um, — *sorores*, P.Aug, the Muses; *subst.* Hyantius -ii, *m.* O, Actæon, grandson of Cadmus.

Hўdra -æ, *f.* (Ὕδρα), the seven-headed water-snake of the Lernæan Lake, slain by Hercules, C; (2) a constellation also called Anguis, C

Hydrăgōgĭa -æ, *f.* (ὑδραγωγία), a canal, Vr.

Hўdrălĕtēs -æ, *m.* (ὑδραλέτης), a water-mill, Vt.

Hўdrargўrus, -i, *m.* (ὑδράργυρος), a species of artificial quicksilver, Pl.

Hydraula (-es) -æ, *m.* (ὑδραύλης), one who plays upon the hydraulic organ, St.

Hydraulĭcus -a -um (ὑδραυλικός), relating or belonging to the hydraulic organ, Vt.

Hydraulus -i, *m.* (ὕδραυλος), a hydraulic organ, C.

Hydreuma -ătis, *n.* (ὕδρευμα), a watering-place in the desert, well, Pl.

Hydrĭa -æ, *f.* (ὑδρία), an urn, water-jar, C.

Hydrŏcēle -ēs, *f.* (ὑδροκήλη), a watery rupture, hydrocele, M.

Hydrŏcēlĭcus -i, *m.* (ὑδροκηλικός), a person afflicted with a watery rupture, Pl.

Hydrŏchŏus -i, *m.* (ὑδροχόος), the constellation Aquarius, Ct.

Hydrŏlăpăthum -i, *n.* (ὑδρολάπαθον), the water-dock, Pl.

Hydrŏmantīa -æ, *f.* (ὑδρομαντεία), soothsaying by means of water, Pl.

Hydrŏmĕli -ĭtis, *n.* (ὑδρόμελι), mead, a drink made of water and honey, Pl.

Hydrŏphŏbus -a -um (ὑδροφόβος), suffering from hydrophobia, Pl.

Hydrŏpĭcus -a -um (ὑδρωπικός), dropsical, H.

Hydrops -ōpis, *m.* Cl; hydrōpĭsis -is, *f.* Pl. (ὕδρωψ, ὑδρώπισις), the dropsy.

Hydrus (-os) i, *m.* (ὕδρος), a water-snake, hydra, V, applied to the hair of Medusa and the Furies, V.

Hyems, hyĕmālis, etc., = hiems, etc., *q v.*

Hўgēa -æ, *f.* (Hўgia, Hygīa, ὑγεία), the goddess of health, Pl.

Hygremplastrum -i, *n.* (ὑγρέμπλαστρον), a wet plaster, Pl.

Hўlē -ēs, *f.* (ὕλη), matter, St.

Hўmen -ĕnis, *m* and Hўmĕnæus (-os) -i, *m.* the god of marriage; (2) the marriage song, epithalamium, T. O; (3) marriage, V; also the pairing of animals, V.

Hymnus -i, *m.* (ὕμνος), a hymn, A Aug.

Hўoscўămus -i, *m.* (ὑοσκύαμος), henbane, Pl; *adj.* hyoscўămĭnus -a -um, Pl.

Hўŏsĕris -is, *f* (ὑόσερις), a plant like endive, Pl; perhaps *centaurea nigra*, Linn.

Hypæthros -a -um (ὕπαιθρος), open to the air, without a roof, Vt; *subst.* -os -i, *f.* Vt, a temple whose cella is without roof.

Hўpătē -ēs, *f.* (ὑπάτη), the string which gives the lowest note, Vt.

Hўpĕlătē -ēs, *f.* (ὑπελάτη), Pl. = hypoglottion, *q.v.*

Hўpēnĕmĭus -a -um (ὑπηνέμιος), windy, — *ova*, addled eggs, Pl.

Hўperbăton -i, *n.* (ὑπέρβατον), a rhetorical figure, in which words are transposed out of their usual order, Q.

Hўperbŏlæus -a -um (ὑπερβόλαιος), extreme, — *soni*, Vt.

Hўperbŏle -es, *f.* (-a -æ, *f.* ὑπερβολή), hyperbole, Q.

Hўperbŏrĕi -ōrum, *n.* (Ὑπερβόρεοι), the Hyperboreans, a fabulous people, dwelling at the extreme north, C; hence, *adj.* Hyperboreus -a -um, lying to the north, northern, V.

Hўpĕrĭcon -i, *n.* (ὑπέρικον), the ground-pine, Pl.

Hўpĕrīon -ŏnis, *m.* (Ὑπερίων), Hyperion, a Titan, father of the Sun, O; (2) the Sun god himself, O; hence, Hўperīŏnĭus -a -um, of or relating to the sun, P.Aug; Hyperionis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Aurora.

Hўperthўrum -i, *n.* (ὑπέρθυρον), the ornament over the top of a door, Vt.

Hўphĕar -ătos, *n.* (ὕφεαρ), mistletoe, Pl.

Hўpŏcausis -is, *f.* (ὑπόκαυσις), an apparatus for warming rooms with hot air, Vt.

Hўpŏcaustum (-on) -i, *n.* (ὑπόκαυστον), a room warmed by flues beneath the floor, a sweating-room in the bath, Vt.

Hўpŏchўsis -is, *f.* (ὑπόχυσις), a cataract in the eye, Pl.

Hўpŏcisthis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὑπόκισθις), a parasitic plant growing on the cistus, Pl.

Hўpocrĭta (-es) -æ, *m.* (ὑποκριτής), a mime, who by his gestures accompanies another actor, Q. St.

Hўpŏdĭdascălus -i, *m.* (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), an under-teacher, C.

Hўpŏgēson -i, *n.* (ὑπόγεισον), a kind of horse-leech, Pl.

Hўpŏgēum -i, *n.* (ὑπόγειον), a cellar, subterranean vault, Vt.

Hўpoglossa -æ, *f.*, hypoglottĭon -i, *n.* ὑπόγλωσσον, ὑπογλώττιον), species of broom or holly, Pl.

Hўpomnēma -ătis, *n.* (ὑπόμνημα), a written memorandum, note, Aug.

Hўpŏmochlĭon -ii, *n.* (ὑπομόχλιον), the fulcrum of a lever, Vt.

Hўpŏthēca -æ, *f.* (ὑποθήκη), a pledge, security, C.

Hўpŏtrăchēlĭum -ii, *n.* (ὑποτραχήλιον), the narrowest part of a column, just below the capital, Vt.

Hysgīnum -i, *n.* (ὑσγινον), a dark-red dye, Pl.

Hyssōpītes -æ, *m.* (ὑσσωπίτης), wine flavoured with hyssop, Pl.

Hyssōpum -i, *n.* -ŭs -i, *m.* Cl. (ὕσσωπος), hyssop, Pl.

Hystĕrĭcus -a -um (ὑστερικός), hysterical, M.

Hystrix -ĭcis, *f.* (ὕστριξ), a porcupine, Pl.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek Iota (Ι, ι). It appears to have most affinity with *u*, as they are frequently interchanged (*e.g.* finitimus, *finitumus*; optimus, *optumus*, etc.). It also less frequently takes the place of *o* (notus, *agnitus*, *cognitus*; olli, *illi*, etc.). For the meaning of I as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Ĭacchus -i, *m.* (Ἴακχος), a surname of Bacchus, V; (2) *meton.* wine, V.

Ĭambēus -a -um (ἰάμβειος), Iambic, H.

Ĭambus -i, *m.* (ἴαμβος), an iamb, a metrical foot (⏑ —), H; (2) an iambic poem, iambic poetry, C.

Ĭanthĭnus -a -um (ἰάνθινος), violet-coloured, Pl; *subst.* ianthina -orum, *n.* violet-coloured clothes, M.

Ĭāpyx -ȳgis, *m.* (Ἰάπυξ), the son of Dædalus, who reigned in Southern Italy, thence called Iapygia, O; (2) a west north-west wind, favourable for crossing from Brundusium to Greece, H; hence, Ĭāpўgĭa -æ, *f.* Southern Italy; *adj.* Ĭāpўgĭus -a -um, Pl; Iapyx -ȳgis, V.

Ĭāsĭōne -ēs, *f.* (ἰασιώνη), a white-flowering plant, perhaps bind-weed, Pl.

Ĭaspĭdĕus -a -um, jasper-like, — *gemmæ*, Pl.

Ĭaspis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἴασπις), jasper, Pl.

Ĭaspŏnyx -ychis, *f.* (ἰασπόνυξ), a kind of jasper, clouded and spotted with white, Pl.

Ĭātrălīptes (-a) -æ, *m.* (ἰατραλείπτης), a physician who practised the iatraleiptic system, *i.e.* treating disease with ointments and gymnastic exercises, Cl.

Ĭātrălīptĭce -es, *f.* (ἰατραλειπτική), the iatraleiptic art, Pl.

Ĭātrŏnīces -æ, *m.* (ἰατρονίκης), conqueror of physicians, Pl.

Ĭbērĭa -æ, *f.* (Ἰβηρία), a part of Spain, Iberia; hence, Iber -is, a Spaniard, Ct; *adj.* Ibērĭăcus -a -um, P.Aug; Ibērĭcus -a -um, H; Ibērus -a -um, H, Iberian, Spanish.

Ĭbēris -ĭdis, *f.* (ἰβηρίς), a kind of cress, Pl.

Ĭbex -ĭcis, *m.* a kind of goat, the chamois, Pl.

Ĭbi, there, at that place, C; — *loci*, Pl; (2) of time, then, thereupon, at that time, C; (3) in that thing, in that matter = *in eā re*, C.

Ĭbĭdem, in the same place, in that very place, *hic* —, C, on this very place; — *loci*, P; sometimes used with verbs of motion, — *trahere*, P; (2) = *in eādem re*, C.

Ĭbis -is, *f.* (-is, -ĭdis, ἶβις), the ibis, a sacred bird among the Egyptians, C.

Ibiscum, ibrida = hibiscum, hibrida, *q.v.*

Ĭcărĭus -ii, *m.* (Ἰκάριος), the father of Penelope; hence, Icărĭōtis -ĭdis, *f.* Pt; Icăris -ĭdis, *f.* O, Penelope.

Ĭcărus -i, *m.* (Ἴκαρος), the son of Dædalus, drowned in the Ægean sea; hence, *adj.*, Icărĭus -a -um, — *mare*, Pl, or *abs.* Icarium -ii, *n.* the Icarian sea; (2) the father of Erigone, changed into the constellation Arcturus, or Bootes; *adj.* Icărĭus -a -um, — *canis*, O, the constellation Canis Major; — *boves*, Pl, the constellation Bootes.

Ĭcas -ădis, *f.* (εἰκάς), the 20th day of every month, sacred to the memory of Epicurus, Pl.

Iccirco = idcirco, *q.v.*

Ichnĕumon -ŏnis, *m.* (ἰχνεύμων), the ichneumon, C; (2) the ichneumon fly, Pl.

Ichnŏgrăphĭa -æ, *f.* a ground-plan, map, Vt.

Ichthўŏcolla -æ, *f.* (ἰχθυόκολλα), the glue or isinglass made from the sturgeon, Cl; (2) the sturgeon, Pl.

Ĭco, ici, ictum, 3. to strike, hit, smite, stab, *quum telo venenato ictus esset*, C; *lapide ictus*, Ca; especially (2) — *fœdus* (= *ferire fœdus*), to conclude a treaty, C; (3) met. *desideriis icta*, H,

seized with desire; *novâ re consules icti*, L, disquieted.

Ĭcon -ŏnis, *f.* (εἰκών), an image, figure, Pl.

Ĭcŏnĭcus -a -um (εἰκονικός), represented to resemble life, — *duces*, Pl, life-size.

Ictĕrĭcus -a -um (ἰκτερικός), suffering from jaundice, Jv.

Ictis -ĭdis, *f.* (ἰκτίς), a kind of weasel, Pl.

Ictus -ūs, *m.* a blow, stroke, stab, hit, thrust, — *gladiatoris*, C; — *apri*, O; — *pollicis*, H, the striking or playing of the lyre; — *fulminis*, C, lightning-stroke; — *solis*, O, or *abs.* H, a sunbeam; (2) in music, the stroke of the hand or foot which marks the time, H. Q; (3) met. — *novæ calamitatis*, C; *sub ictu nostro*, Sc, in our power; *sub ictu*, Sc, in peril; *extra ictum*, Sc, out of danger.

*Icuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little image or figure, St.

Īda -æ, *f.* Īdē -ēs, *f.* (Ἴδη, Ἴδα), a mountain near Troy; hence, *adj.* Idæus -a -um, — *parens deûm*, V, *mater*, C, Cybele; — *naves*, H, Trojan; — *pastor*, C, *judex*, *hospes*, O, Paris; — *cinædus*, M, Ganymede; (II.) a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed; *adj.* Idæus -a -um, Pt.

Īdălĭē -ēs, *f.* (Ἰδαλίη), a surname of Venus, from Idalium, a city of Cyprus, O.

Idcirco (iccirco), on that account, for that reason, C.

Īdĕa -æ, *f.* (ἰδέα), a Platonic idea or archetype, Sc.

Īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, the same, the identical; *idem velle atque idem nolle*, S, to have the same likes and dislikes; *amicus est tanquam alter idem*, C, a second self; sometimes to be translated by also, *suavissimus et idem facillimus*, C; followed by *qui*, *atque*, *ac*, *ut*, *quam* = the same as, *e.g.* *eadem virtus, quæ in proavo*, C; followed by *dat.* *idem facit occidenti*, H, he acted like, etc.; by *gen.* *eodem loci*, St, on the very spot; *certissimi et iidem acerrimi*, C, and indeed; hence, *adv.* ĕādem, the same way, by the same way, C; — *revertens*, L; ĕōdem, to the same place, C.

Īdentĭdem, repeatedly, frequently, C.

Īdĕo, on that account, therefore, C; followed by *quod*, C; *quia*, C; *quoniam*, Cl; *ut*, C; *ne*, C; * *quo*, Vr; * *quin*, L.

Ĭdiōta -æ, *m.* (ἰδιώτης), an ignorant, an uncultivated man, C.

Ĭdiōtismus -i, *m.* (ἰδιωτισμός), the common way of talking, Sc.

Īdōlum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.* εἴδωλον), a form, spectre, apparition, Pl; (2) in Christian writers, an idol.

Ĭdōnĕe, fitly, appropriately, C.

Ĭdōnĕus -a -um, fit, appropriate, proper, adapted, suitable, advantageous, — *ad ullam causam*, C; — *non est qui impetret*, etc. C; *rem — de quâ quæratur*, C; *historiæ* (dat.) *magis* —, Q; *castris — locum*, C; also, — *tempus*, *verba*, C; — *in nullam spem*, Sc; * — *dignitate suâ*, Aug; — *torrere jecur*, H.

Ĭdos, *n.* (εἶδος), form, figure, Sc.

Īdus -ŭum, *f.* the Ides (*vid.* Roman Calendar), the 15th of March, May, July, October; the 13th of each of the other months, C.

Īdyllĭum -ii, *n.* (εἰδύλλιον), an idyl; usually, a pastoral poem, Pl.

Ĭgĭtur, then, thereupon, *quum otium mihi et tibi erit — tecum loquar*, P; in this sense pleonastically, — *tum*, — *deinde*, P; (2) in drawing a conclusion, therefore, *est — id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius*, C; (3) in interrogative sentences, then, *in quo — loco est?* C, in what place is it then? also sarcastically, *hæc — est tua disciplina?* (4) to take up the thread of a broken narrative or argument, then; I say, C; also after a long enumeration of particulars, in brief, in a word, C. (*Igitur* is frequently placed after the first word of the clause to which it belongs.)

Ignārŭris -e, ignorant, P.

Ignārus -a -um, ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, — *faciendæ orationis*, C; — *mariti*, H, unmarried; — *quid virtus valeret*, C; — *multos esse dicturos*, C; (2) *pass.* unknown, — *lingua*, S; *proles — parenti*, O.

Ignāve, lazily, slothfully, lifelessly, C. H.

Ignāvĭa -æ, *f.* idleness, laziness, listlessness, sloth, cowardice, *contraria fortitudini* — C; (2) * — *odoris*, Pl, faintness.

*Ignāvĭo, 4. to make idle, cowardly, A.Aug.

Ignāvĭter, Aug. = ignave, *q.v.*

Ignāvus -a -um, idle, slothful, listless, inactive (*opp.* strenuus), — *homo*, *senectus*, C; with *gen.* *legiones laboris ignavæ*, Tc; (2) cowardly, — *miles*, C; — *hostis*, L; *subst.* ignavus -i, *m.* a coward, poltroon, S; (3) of inanimate objects, inert, sluggish, — *nemus*, V, unfruitful; — *lux*, Jv, a day in which one is lazy, an idle day; (4) causing sloth and idleness, C.

Ignesco, 3. to kindle, catch fire, C; (2) *met.* to burn, glow with passion, *iræ ignescunt*, V; applied also to flaming, glowing colour, Pl.

Ignĕus -a -um, fiery, burning, glowing with heat, — *sidera*, C; — *sol*, V; (2) applied to colours, flaming, glowing, Pl; (3) *met.* glowing with passion, love, anger, etc. V. O.

Ignĭārĭum -ii, *n.* an implement for kindling fire, Pl.

Ignĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little fire, little flame, spark, Q; (2) the glittering or brilliance of precious stones, Pl; (3) met. — *desiderii tui*, C, the ardour, glow; — *ingenii*, Q, sparks of talent.

Ignĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, fire-bearing, fiery, Lc. O.

Ignĭgĕna -æ, *m.* born of fire, epithet of Bacchus, O.

Ignĭpes -ĕdis, fiery-footed, — *equi*, O.

Ignĭpŏtens -entis, mighty in fire, — *deus*, or *abs.* Vulcan, O.

Ignis -is, *m.* fire, — *concipere*, C; *comprehendere*, Ca, to catch fire; — *facere*, Ca; *accendere*, V; — *ab igne capere*, C, to kindle; a watch-fire, Ca; a firebrand, L; the burning funeral pile, T; lightning, H; the heavenly bodies, O. H; the brilliance of the stars, H; of jewels, M; of the eyes, C; *ignis sacer*, Cl, St. Anthony's fire, a disease; (2) *met.* the flame or ardour of love, H; *meton.* the beloved person, V; *ignes*, V, also = the flames of anger.

Ignispĭcĭum -ii, *n.* soothsaying by means of fire, Pl.

Ignītus -a -um, fiery, glowing, ignited, Cl.

Ignōbĭlis -e, unknown, obscure, inglorious, C; *civitas humilis et* —, Ca; (2) of low birth, of mean extraction, ignoble, C.

Ignōbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* ingloriousness, obscurity, C; (2) mean birth, C; (3) poor quality, inferiority, — *vini*, Co.

Ignōbĭlĭter, ignobly, obscurely, P.Aug.

Ignōmĭnĭa -æ, *f.* the deprivation of a good name, disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, — *accipere*, C; — *alicui injungere*, *inferre*, L; *inurere*, C; *est ignominiæ*, Pl, it is disgraceful; *aliquos ignominiâ notare*, Ca, to brand with disgrace; — *senatûs*, C, inflicted by the senate.

Ignōmĭnĭōsus -a -um, full of disgrace, ignominious, C; applied to men, loaded with disgrace, Q.

Ignōrābĭlis -e, unknown, P. C.

Ignōrans -ntis (*prtcp.* ignoro), ignorant, Ca.

Ignōrantĭa -æ, *f.* want of knowledge, ignorance, C; — *loci*, Ca.

Ignōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* want of knowledge, ignorance, — *locorum*, C; — *sui*, C.

Ignōrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* ignoro), unknown, C; (2) unobserved, undiscovered, S.

Ignōro, 1. to be without knowledge, ignorant of, not to know, — *patrem*, C; — *de aliquo*, C; *ignoras me*, T, thou dost not know me, art mistaken in

me; *quis ignorat quin*, etc.? C, who is ignorant that, etc.?

Ignoscens -ntis (*prtcp.* ignosco), forgiving, placable, T.

Ignosco -nōvi -nōtus, 3. to overlook, forgive a fault, *aliquid*, P. T: — *alicui aliquid*, C, *ignoscas velim huic festinationi meæ*, C.

Ignōtus -a -um, unknown, — *homo*, C; — *verba*, Q; hence, ignoble, obscure (*opp.* generosus), — *mater*, H; (2) not knowing, ignorant, C.

Īlĕos -i, *m.* (εἰλέος), a severe colic, Pl.

Īlex -ĭcis, *f.* the holm-oak, V; *quercus ilex*, Linn.

Īlĭa -ĭum, *n.* the part of the body between the ribs and thighs, the bowels, entrails, — *ducere*, H, to contract the flanks for want of breath, — *rumpere*, V, to burst; (2) the intestines of animals, H.

Īlĭa -æ, *f.* a poetic name for Rhea Sylvia; hence, Īlĭădes -æ, *m.* Romulus or Remus, her sons, O.

Īlĭcet (= ire licet), let us go, you may go, a form of dismissal anciently used at the close of a meeting, P. T, (2) it is all over, all is lost, P. T; (3) immediately, forthwith, straightway, V.

Īlĭcētum -i, *n.* a grove or wood of the ilex, M.

Īlĭcĕus -a -um, made of the wood of the ilex, P. Aug.

Īlignĕus -a -um, ilignus -a -um, Co. V, made of the wood of the ilex.

Īlĭōsus -a -um, suffering from colic, Pl.

Īlĭum (-on) -ii, *n.* Īlĭos -i, *m.* (Ἴλιον, Ἴλιος), Troy; hence, *adj.* Ilius -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst* Ilii -ōrum, *m.* the Trojans, P, Iliăcus -a -um, — *carmen*, H, Homer's Iliad, Ilienses -ĭum, *m.* St, the inhabitants of Ilium, Iliădes -æ, *m.* O, Ganymede, Ilias -ădis, *f* (*a*) a Trojan woman, Helen, O, (*b*) the Iliad of Homer, Pt.

Illâ, at that place, P. Tc.

Illăbĕfactus -a -um, unshaken, firm, O.

Illābor -psus, 3 *dep.* to fall, glide, fall into; *in stomacho illabuntur ea quæ accepta sunt ore*, C, (2) met. *pernicies illapsa civium in animos*, C.

Illăbōrātus -a -um, unworked, unlaboured, — *terra*, Sc; — *oratio*, Q.

*Illabōro, 1. to work upon, labour at; — *domibus*, Tc, in building houses.

Illĭc, there, at this place, *hāc atque illāc*, *hāc illāc*, C, here and there, also used with verbs of motion, O

*Illăcĕrābĭlis -e, that cannot be torn, P. Aug.

Illăcessītus -a -um, unattacked, unprovoked, Tc.

Illăcrĭmābĭlis -e, unwept, H, (2) not to be moved by tears, H.

Illăcrĭmo, 1. to weep over, bewail, — *errori*, L, — *gaudio*, L, for joy; (2) of inanimate objects, to drip, drop, *ebur mæstum illacrimat templis*, V.

Illăcrĭmor, 1. *dep.* to weep over, bewail, — *morti*, C.

Illæsus -a -um, unhurt, uninjured, O. Pl.

Illætābĭlis -e, sorrowful, gloomy, cheerless, V.

*Illapsus -ūs, *m* a falling down, flowing down, Co.

Illăquĕo, to entrap, ensnare, entangle, H.

Illātro, 1. to bark at, P. Aug.

Illaudābĭlis -e, that cannot be praised, not praiseworthy, P. Aug

Illaudātus -a -um, unpraised, uncommended, Pl; (2) * = illaudabilis, *q.v.*, V.

Illautus = illotus, *q v.*

Ille, illa, illud (obsolete form, ollus -a -um), that, he, she, it (a demonstrative pronoun of the third person, denoting something at a greater distance from the speaker than the object denoted by *hic*), *illum discessisse nemo nunciat*, C, that he has departed; conf. *de illius discessu nihil adhuc rumoris*, C, sometimes joined with other pronouns, *ille ipse*, C; *idem ille*, C; (2) *Xenophon, Socraticus ille*, C, that well-known disciple of Socrates; *Medea illa*, C, that famous Medea; *hoc et ille*, this and that; of single objects as opposed to the whole, in like manner, *ille et ille*, C, this person and that, *ex illo*, from that time, since that time, V.

Illece, illace, illucce, P, an emphatic form of ille, illa, illud, *q v.*

Illĕcĕbra -æ, *f.* (freq. *plur.*), an allurement, enticement, attraction, charm, decoy, bait, *voluptas est — turpitudinis*, C; (2) an enticing, alluring person, a decoy-duck, P; (3) a plant, wild purslain, Pl.

Illĕcĕbrōsus -a -um, full of allurements, seducing, enticing, P.

Illectus -a -um, unread, O.

*Illectus -ūs, *m* seduction, allurement, P.

Illĕpĭde, unpleasantly, ungracefully, inelegantly, P. H.

Illĕpĭdus -a -um, ungraceful, inelegant, rude, C.

Illex -ēgis, lawless, outlawed, P.

Illex -ĭcis, *f.* a decoy-bird, P, (2) a female seducer or enticer, P.

Illībātus -a -um, undiminished, uncurtailed, unimpaired, C.

Illībĕrālis -e, unworthy of a free man, ignoble, mean, illiberal, — *quæstus*, C; — *mens*, Q

Illībĕrālĭtas -ātis, *f*, illiberality, stinginess, mean behaviour, C.

Illībĕrālĭter, ignobly, meanly, C; (2) in a sordid, niggardly manner, C.

Illic, illæc, illuc *or* illoc, that there (a stronger demonstrative than *ille*), T, in interrogative sentences we find, *illiccine*, P; *illanccine*, T

Illic, there, at that place, P. Ca; in that matter, T; with that person, H.

Illĭcĭo -lexi -lectum, 3. to entice, seduce, allure, decoy, inveigle, — *conjugem in stuprum*, C, — *aliquem ad bellum*, S, (2) — *populum ad magistratus conspectum*, V, to summon.

Illĭcĭtātor -ōris, *m* a sham bidder at an auction, whose object it is to increase the price of the articles sold, C.

Illĭcĭtus -a -um, not allowed, illicit, C.

Illĭcĭum -ii, *n.* an alluring, allurement, Vr; (2) a summoning of the people, Vr.

Illĭco (in loco), on the spot, in that very place; (2) on the spot, immediately, as soon as, *simul atque . . . . illico*, C.

Illīdo -si -sum, 3. to strike, knock, beat, dash against, — *manus ad vulnus*, C; — *caput foribus*, St, (2) to knock, shatter, Vr.

Illĭgo, 1. to bind, tie, fasten, — *aratra juvencis*, H; — *Mettum in currus*, L, hence, to hinder from free motion, entangle, impede, V; *illigatus prædā*, Tc, encumbered with booty, (2) *met.* to combine, connect, *orationis genus in quo omnes sententiarum illigantur lepores*, C, are combined; also, to bind by precept, conditions, obligation, etc, — *aliquem pignoribus*, C; *amicitiā illigati Philippo erant*, L

Illim = illinc, *q.v.*

*Illimātus -a -um, besmeared with mud, Co.

*Illīmis -e, free from mud, clear, — *fons*, O.

Illinc, from that place, from that side, from that person, thence, C.

Illĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. (illĭnĭo, 4. Co.) to smear, daub, spread over, — *aliquid alicui rei*, H, — *aliquid chartis*, H; (2) — *aliquid aliquā re*, L, to besmear, bedaub with; *met* C

*Illiquĕfactus -a -um, molten, liquefied, C.

Illīsus -ūs, *m.* a striking or dashing against, Pl.

Illĭtĕrātus -a -um, unlearned, ignorant, illiterate, C; applied also to objects, — *literæ*, Pl, without learning, inelegant.

Illĭtus -ūs, *m.* a smearing, daubing upon, Pl.

Illo, to that place, thither, C, (2) to that person or thing, *hæc omnia eodem — pertinere*, Ca.

Illoc, thither, T.

*Illŏcābĭlis -e, — *virgo*, P, that nobody will marry, unmarriageable.

Illōtus -a -um (illautus, illūtus), unwashed, unclean, impure, P. H; — *sudor*, V, not washed off.

Illuc, thither, to that place, *huc* —, S; *huc atque* —, C, *huc et* —, H, hither and thither, (2) to that

person or thing, C; *quo res hæc pertinet? illuc*, H.

Illūcĕo, 2. to shine at, on, in, P.

*Illūcesco (illūcisco) -luxi, 3. (I.) *neut.* to become light, begin to shine, *quum tertio die sol illuxisset*, C; *illucescet aliquando ille dies*, C; *impers. illucescit*, it grows light, is daylight, Ca; (II.) *act.* to shine upon, illuminate, P.

Illuctans -ntis, struggling, contending, P.Aug.

Illūdo -si -sum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to play with, sport with, — *chartis*, H, to play with the paper, *i.e.* amuse one's self with writing; (2) to mock at, laugh at, make a mock of, C; — *rebus humanis*, H; — *in Albucium*, C; (3) to defile, pollute, — *matri ejus*, Ca; (II.) *act.* to play with; met. *illusas auro vestes*, V, lightly interwoven or shot with gold; (2) to mock, laugh at, — *miseros*, C; — *artem*, C; (3) to destroy, ruin, — *vitam filiæ*, T.

*Illūmĭnāte, — *dicere*, C, luminously.

Illūmĭno, 1. to make light, enlighten, illuminate, *luna illuminata a sole*, C; (2) to adorn with something bright, *corona gemmis illuminata*, Aug; (3) of discourse, to make clear, illustrate, — *orationem sententiis*, C.

Illūnis -e, moonless, — *nox*, Pl.

Illūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* irony, as a rhetorical figure, C.

*Illustrāmentum -i, *n.* an embellishment, ornament of discourse, Q.

Illustrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lively description, picturesqueness, vividness of style, Q.

Illustre, clearly, plainly, evidently, C.

Illustris -e, light, full of light, bright, brilliant, — *stella; lumen; locus*, C; (2) *met.* clear, plain, evident, — *factum; oratio; res*, C; (3) distinguished, celebrated, illustrious, famous, renowned, *illustriori loco natus*, Ca; *nomen illustrius*, C; *illustrissimus quisque*, Vr.

Illustro, 1. to enlighten, make light, *sol cuncta suā luce illustrat*, C; (2) to bring to light, make known, — *consilia*, C; to explain, illustrate, elucidate, — *jus obscurum*, C; to adorn, — *orationem sententiis*, C; to make illustrious, celebrate, do honour to, — *aliquem laudibus*, C; — *aliquid Musā*, H.

*Illūtĭbĭlis -e, — *odor*, P, that cannot be washed out.

Illŭvĭes -ēi, *f.* filth, dirt, excrement, bodily uncleanness, C; used as a term of reproach, — *Germana*, P; (2) an inundation, flood, Tc.

Im = eum, Lc.

Ĭmāgĭnārĭus -a -um, apparent, imaginary, L.

Ĭmāgĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* imagination, fancy, mental representation, Pl.

Ĭmāgĭnor, 1. *dep.* to imagine, conceive, picture to one's self, — *aliquid*, Q.

Ĭmāgo -ĭnis, *f.* an image, representation, portrait, picture, figure, bust, statue, — *ficta*, C, a statue; — *picta*, C, painted bust; also used of a portrait engraved on a seal-ring, C; *imagines (majorum)*, waxen masks, portraits of ancestors, hung in the atria of persons of curule dignity, and at their funerals worn by persons in appropriate costume, representing the ancestors themselves, C; (2) expresses extreme likeness, as in English, *hic qui adest*, — *animi et corporis tui*, C; (3) the shade or ghost of a dead man, *imagines mortuorum*, C; — *somni, noctis*, O, a dream; in the Stoical philosophy, the mental idea or representation of a real object, C; (4) an echo, C. H; (5) in discourse, a metaphor, simile, image, C; (6) *met.* the appearance, pretence, — *pacis*, Tc; — *decoris*, L; *imaginem reipublicæ nullam reliquerunt*, C, they left no shadow or trace of the republic; (7) the image, idea, conception, mental representation of any object or event, — *tantæ cædis*, O; — *tantæ pietatis*, V.

*Ĭmāguncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little image, figure, St.

Imbēcillĭtas -ātis, *f.* weakness, imbecility, feebleness, C.

Imbēcillĭus, somewhat weakly, feebly, C.

Imbēcillus -a -um (-is -e, Pl.), weak, feeble, imbecile, applied both to body and mind, — *senes*, C; — *pulsus venarum*, Cl; — *medicina*, C; — *animus*, C.

Imbellĭa -æ, *f.* unfitness for war, P.Aug.

Imbellis -e, unwarlike, peaceful, C; cowardly, — *res*, cowardly behaviour, C; — *telum*, V, powerless; — *Tarentum*, H, effeminate; — *sumus*, O, unarmed.

Imber -bris, *m.* (ὄμβρος), a shower or storm of rain, pelting rain (*pluvia* denotes gentle, fertilizing rain), C; — *lactis, sanguinis, lapidum*, C; (2) a rain-cloud, V; (3) rain-water, Tc; (4) *poet.* water or any other fluid, Lc. V.

Imberbis -e (-us -a -um, A.Aug.), beardless, C.

Imbĭbo -bi, 3. to drink in, suck up, absorb, imbibe, Pl; (2) met. — *de vobis malam opinionem animo*, C; (3) to resolve, determine upon any thing, C.

*Imbīto, 3. to go in, to enter, P.

Imbrex -ĭcis, *f.* a ridge-shaped tile used in roofing (*tegula* = a flat tile), P; (2) *meton.* a gutter, Co; the hollow of the hand, St; some unknown part of a pig, St.

Imbrĭcātim, like a hollow or ridged tile, Pl.

Imbrĭco, 1. to form like a hollow or ridged tile, Vt.

Imbrĭcus -a -um, rainy, rain-bringing, — *Auster*, P.

Imbrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, V. = imbricus, *q.v.*

Imbŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to moisten, wet, imbue with a fluid, — *lanam liquoribus*, Co, to dye; *imbuti sanguine gladii*, C, dripping; (2) *met.* to soak, steep, saturate, imbue; very frequently in *prtcp. perf. pass.*, *religione imbuti*, C; — *legiones favore Othonis*, Tc; — *crudelitate*, C; (3) to accustom betimes, early inure, instil, *quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat*, C; *eā pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut*, etc. L.

Ĭmĭtābĭlis -e, that can be imitated, imitable, C.

Ĭmĭtāmen -ĭnis, *n.* an imitation, representation, image, O.

Ĭmĭtāmentum -i, *n.* an imitating, imitation, Tc.

Ĭmĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an imitation, — *virtutis*, O; (2) the imitation in a word of a natural sound, onomatopœia, Aug.

Ĭmĭtātor -ōris, *m.* an imitator, — *principum*, C.

Ĭmĭtātrix -īcis, *f.* a female imitator, C.

Ĭmĭtor, 1. *dep.* to imitate, copy, — *amictum alicujus aut statum aut motum*, C; — *præclarum factum*, C; (2) to be like, resemble, *humor potest imitari sudorem*, C; *poet.* to replace, or supply by something similar, — *pocula vitea acidis sorbis*, V; (3) to represent, depict, express, — *aliquid penicillo*, C; — *gaudium*, Tb; — *mæstitiam*, Tc, to manifest.

*Immăcŭlātus -a -um, unspotted, immaculate, P.Aug.

Immădesco -dŭi, 3. to become moist or wet, O.

Immāne, frightfully, dreadfully, savagely, V.

Immānis -e, enormous, vast, immense, monstrous, — *corporum magnitudo*, Ca; *ingens* — *que præda*, C; — *antrum*, V; (2) *met.* frightful, savage, horrible, inhuman, fierce, — *hostis, gens*, C; — *belua*, C; — *consuetudo*, C.

Immānĭtas -ātis, *f.* enormous magnitude, C; (2) savageness, fierceness, inhumanity, cruelty, barbarity, frightfulness, C.

Immansuētus -a -um, untamed, unrestrained, wild, O.

Immātūre, immaturely, unseasonably, untimely, Co.

Immātūrĭtas -ātis, *f.* immaturity, unseasonableness, St; (2) untimely activity, too great haste, C.

Immātūrus -a -um, unripe, immature, — *pira*, Co; — *puella*, St, not nubile; — *mors*, C, untimely; — *interitus C. Gracchi*, C.

Immĕdĭcābĭlis -e, that cannot be healed, — *vulnus*, O.
*Immēio, 3. to make water into, Pr.
Immĕmor -ŏris, unmindful, forgetful, — *mandati*, C; — *beneficii*, T; *nec Romanarum rerum* —, C, familiar with Roman history; (2) *— *beneficium*, T, forgotten; (3) causing forgetfulness; *poet.* epithet of Lethe, P.Aug.
Immĕmŏrābĭlis -e, indescribable, — *spatium*, Lc; — *versus*, P, unworthy of representation; (2) * silent, incommunicative, — *anus*, P.
Immĕmŏrātus -a -um, not mentioned, not narrated, H.
Immensĭtas -ātis, *f.* immeasureableness, immensity, C.
Immensus -a -um, immeasureable, immense, vast, boundless, — *magnitudo regionum*, C; — *mare*, C; *subst.* immensum -i, *n.* immense size, immeasureable space, immensity; used *adv.*, *in immensum*, S; *ad immensum*, L; *abs.* O. Tc, enormously, immensely, infinitely; — *est dicere*, O, it is an endless task to tell, etc.
Immĕo, 1. to go in, enter, Pl.
Immĕrens -ntis, not deserving, innocent, Lc.
Immĕrenter, undeservedly, P.Aug.
Immergo -si -sum, 3. (immergĕre, Co.), to dip into, plunge into, immerse, — *manus in aquam*, Pl; — *aliquem undā*, V; *immersus in flumen*, C; *ubi Ister amnis immergitur*, Pl, falls into the sea; (2) — *se aliquo*, to betake one's self anywhither, bury one's self in, P.
Immĕrĭto, undeservedly, C; *non* —, Q, with good reason.
Immĕrĭtus -a -um, innocent, not deserving of punishment, — *mori*, H, that has not deserved to die; (2) undeserved, unmerited, *laudes*, L; *immerito meo*, P, for no fault of mine.
*Immersābĭlis -e, that cannot be sunk, H.
*Immētātus -a -um, unmeasured, — *jugera*, H.
Immĭgro, 1. to remove into, — *in domum et in paternos hortos*, C; met. *posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum*, P, I became my own master.
Immĭnĕo, 2. to hang, bend, incline over, *populus antro imminet*, V; *collis urbi imminet*, V; *carcer imminens foro*, L, hardly, adjoining; (2) *met.* to hang over threateningly, be imminent, threaten, *mors, quæ quotidie imminet*, C; *imminentium nescius*, Tc, ignorant of the immediate future; hence, to be near with hostile intent, threaten, *castra Romana Carthaginis portus* —, L; (3) to strive to acquire, long eagerly for, eagerly desire, — *rei*, C; *ad rem*, C; *in rem*, L.
Immĭnŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to lessen, diminish, — *copias*, C; to weaken, injure, — *animum libidinibus*, Tc; (2) met. — *tempus*, S; — *aliquid de voluptate*, C; — *verbum*, C, to contract, abbreviate; (3) to ruin, subvert, destroy, — *jus*, C; — *cupiditatem, auctoritatem*, C.
Immĭnūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminishing, weakening, C.
Immiscĕo -scŭi -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix in, mingle with, intermix, *togati immisti turbæ militum*, L; *restis immiscet cutem*, Sc, sticks to the skin; *se mediis armis*, V; — *se colloquiis*, L.
*Immĭsĕrābĭlis -e, unlamented, unpitied, H.
*Immĭsĕrĭcordĭter, unmercifully, T.
Immĭsĕrĭcors -rdis, unmerciful, C.
Immissārium -ii, *n.* a water-trough, small open cistern, Vt.
Immissĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *sarmentorum*, C, a letting grow (*opp.* amputatio).
Immītis -e, not mild, sour, harsh, — *uva*, H; — *fructus*, Pl; (2) rough, harsh, cruel, wild, pitiless, inexorable, stern, — *tyrannus*, V; applied to animals, — *serpens*, Pl; to inanimate objects, — *ventus*, Tb; — *mors*, Tb.
Immitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send in, cause or allow to go in, discharge at, introduce, — *servos ad spoliandum fanum*, C; — *corpus in undam*, O; *naves pice completas in classem Pomponianam*, Ca; — *tela in aliquem*, C; *se in hostes*, C, to attack; *pluribus immissis cohortibus*, Ca, sent against the enemy; (2) — *plantas*, V, to engraft; *aliquem in bona*, C, to put in possession of property; (3) to let go, — *habenas classi*, V, to go at full sail; hence, to allow to increase or grow, *vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas*, Vr; *barba immissa*, V, allowed to grow, uncut, untrimmed.
Immo or Imo, yea, yes (which, while assenting, usually subjoins a stronger assertion), frequently followed by *etiam, vero, enimvero, magis, potius*, etc., *verum vis dicam? immo etiam!* yes by all means! P; *vivit! immo in senatum venit*, C, nay more, he comes into the senate; *causa non bona est? immo optima*, C, yea, but it is the very best; *familiarem? immo alienissimum*, C, nay, but rather; *non necesse esse? immo prorsus ita censeo*, C, nay, on the contrary, I am of opinion.
Immōbĭlis -e, immoveable, C; — *precibus*, Tc, inexorable; — *pietas*, St, unchangeable.
Immŏdĕrāte, without rule or measure, C; (2) immoderately, intemperately, C.
*Immŏdĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* want of moderation, excess, C.
Immŏdĕrātus -a -um, without measure, immeasurable, Lc; (2) *met.* immoderate, intemperate, unbridled, C.
Immŏdeste, immoderately, unbecomingly, immodestly, P. L.
Immŏdestĭa -æ, *f.* immodesty, intemperate conduct, P; — *publicanorum*, Tc, avarice, extortion.
Immŏdestus -a -um, immodest, intemperate, unbridled, C.
Immŏdĭce, immoderately, L.
Immŏdĭcus -a -um, immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate, — *in aliquā re*, L; — *linguā*, L; — *libidinis*, Co.
*Immŏdŭlātus -a -um, inharmonious, H.
Immŏlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sacrificing, immolation, C.
Immŏlātor -ōris, *m.* a sacrificer, immolator, C.
Immōlītus -a -um (*opp.* demolitus), built up, L.
Immŏlo, 1. originally, to sprinkle with sacred flour, a ceremony performed before a sacrifice; hence, to sacrifice, immolate, — *bovem Musis*, C; (2) *poet.* to sacrifice, devote to death, slay, V.
Immordĕo -di -sum, 2. to bite in, P.Aug.
Immŏrĭor -mortŭus, 3. *dep.* to die in or upon, — *sorori*, O, on his sister's body; — *Euxinis aquis*, O.
Immŏror, 1. to stay, remain, linger in a place, *loco*, Co; *rei*, Q; *in re*, Q.
Immorsus -a -um (*prtcp.* immordeo), — *stomachus*, H, bitten by sharp viands.
Immortālis -e, deathless, immortal, — *dii*, C; (2) everlasting, imperishable, — *memoria et gloria*, C; — *gratias*, Aug; (3) *poet.* excessively fortunate and happy, Pt.
Immortālĭtas -ātis, *f.* immortality, — *animorum*, C; (2) everlasting renown, an immortality of fame, — *gloriæ*, C; (3) * the highest possible happiness, T.
*Immortālĭter, everlastingly, C.
Immōtus -a -um, unmoved, motionless, — *arbores*, L, undisturbed; — *arenæ*, P.Aug, unploughed; — *dies*, Tc, calm, windless; (2) *met.* fixed, firm, steadfast, — *mens, fata*, V; — *pax*, Tc.
Immūgĭo, 4. to bellow, roar in, *immugiit Ætna cavernis*, V.
Immulgĕo, 2. to milk into, *teneris* — *ubera labris*, V.
Immundĭtĭa -æ, *f.* uncleanness, impurity, dirtiness.
Immundus -a -um, unclean, dirty, nasty, impure, C.
*Immūnĭfĭcus -a -um, not liberal, stingy, P.
*Immūnĭo, 4. to fortify, Tc.
Immūnis -e, free, exempt, — *ager*, C, tax-free; — *militiā*, L, exempt from military service; with *gen.* — *portoriorum*, L; (2) in private life, *virtus neque — neque superba*, C, inactive; *quem scis immunem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci*, H, without gifts;

bos curvi — *aratri*, O, free from; (3) *met.* liberated from, free from, having no part in, *urbs* — *belli*, V, *animus* — *tristitiā*, Sc; — *dentes a dolore*, Pl; — *facinus*, P, a thankless office or business.

Immūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* exemption from public offices or burdens, C, (2) immunity, exemption, — *magni muneris*, C

Immūnītus -a -um, unfortified, L; — *via*, C, passable (according to others, unpaved).

Immurmŭro, 1. to murmur in or at, *silvis* — *Auster*, V.

Immuscŭlus -i, *m.* (-ussŭlus -ustŭlus), an unknown species of falcon, vulture, or eagle, Pl.

Immūtābĭlis -e, immutable, unchangeable, C; (2) unchanged, P.

*Immūtābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* immutability, C.

Immūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a change, alteration, exchange, C, (2) metonymy, C

Immūtātus -a -um, unchanged, C.

Immūtesco -tŭi, 3 to become dumb or silent, Q.

*Immŭtĭlātus -a -um, maimed, mutilated, S.

Immūto, 1 to change, alter, exchange, transform, — *ordinem verborum*, C, — *aliquid de institutis priorum*, C; of persons, *prosperis rebus immutari*, C, (2) in rhetoric, to use by metonymy, *Ennius pro Afris immutat Africam*, C.

Īmo = immo, *q v.*

Impācātus -a -um, warlike, disinclined to peace, restless, V.

*Impactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a striking against, collision, impact, Sc

Impāges -is, *f.* the border which encloses the panel of a door, Vt.

Impallesco -lŭi, 3. to grow pale at or in, — *nocturnis chartis*, Pr.

Impar -ăris, unequal, uneven, C; *par et* — *ludere*, H, to play at odd-and-even, *modi impares*, O, hexameter and pentameter; *si toga dissidet impar*, H, sits awry, *nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi*, H, so unequal to himself; (2) inferior to, not a match for, unable to contend with, *ceteris major, tibi miles* —, H, *muliebre corpus* — *dolori*, Tc; (3) poet — *certamen*, O, — *pugna*, V, an unequal contest

Impărātus -a -um, unprepared, C; — *quum a militibus, tum a pecuniā*, C, unprovided with.

*Impărĭter, unevenly, unequally, H

Impartĭo, impartĭor = impertio, impertior, *q v*

Impasco, 3 to feed or pasture a flock, *loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus*, Co

Impastus -a -um, unfed, hungry, — *leo*, V.

Impătĭbĭlis -e, intolerable, insufferable, — *dolor*, C.

Impătĭens -entis, unable to bear or to endure, impatient, — *alicujus rei*, V. O, — *cohibere furorem*, P Aug; — *iræ*, O, wrathful, irascible, (2) applied to inanimate objects, *cera* — *caloris*, O; (3) insensible, passionless, Sc.

Impătĭenter, impatiently, restlessly, uneasily, Pl Tc.

Impătĭentĭa -æ, *f* impatience, inability to suffer, — *frigorum*, Pl, (2) apathy, insensibility, Sc.

Impăvĭde, fearlessly, undauntedly, L.

Impăvĭdus -a -um, fearless, courageous, undaunted, H O

Impĕdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a propping of a vine or other plant, Co.

Impĕdīmentum -i, *n.* a hindrance, impediment, — *alicui facere, inferre*, C; *afferre*, Tc; *esse impedimenti loco*, C. Ca, (2) the baggage of a soldier, luggage, Ca

Impĕdĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to entangle, hamper, — *se in plagas*, P, — *pisces reti*, B, hence, to render a locality impassable, — *saltum munitionibus*, L, (2) *met.* to entangle, hamper, — *se nuptiis*, T, — *mentem dolore*, C, (3) to hinder, impede, prevent, obstruct, — *aliquem ab aliquā re*, C, *aliquem re*, Tc, *quominus*, C; *ne*, C; *quin*, Aug, followed by *inf.* C; *ad propulsanda pericula*, C, (4) to clasp, embrace, — *aliquem amplexu*, O; — *caput myrto*, H.

Impĕdītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hindering, hindrance, C.

*Impĕdīto, 1. to hinder exceedingly, P Aug.

Impĕdītus -a -um (*prtcp.* impĕdĭo), hindered, impeded, burdened, obstructed, straitened, — *silva*, Ca, impassable; — *tempora reipublicæ*, C, embarrassed; (2) impĕdītus -i, *m.* (*sc.* miles), a soldier so laden with baggage as to be unfit for battle (*opp.* expeditus).

Impĕdo, 1. to prop, support by props, Co.

Impello -pŭli -pulsum; 3 to strike, strike upon, — *chordas pollice*, Tb; — *infidum marmor remis*, V; — *auras mugitibus*, O; (2) to strike so as to set in motion, set in motion, impel, — *navem triplici versu*, V; — *sagittam nervo*, O, to propel; *nodosa impellitur ornus*, P.Aug, is thrown to the ground; (3) *met.* to excite, incite, urge on, impel, stimulate, instigate, — *aliquem in aliquid*, C; *aliquem ad aliquid*, C; — *me, ut ita crederem*, C; — *huc illuc*, T, (4) to cast to the ground, entirely ruin, V. Tc

Impendĕo, 2 to hang over, impend, — *cervicibus*, C; *saxum* — *Tantalo*, C; (2) *met* to impend or hang over menacingly, to threaten, be close at hand, *in me terrores impendent*, C, *omnibus terrorem impendet*, C; *te impendent mala*, T.

Impendĭo, much, very much (usually joined with comparatives), — *magis*, C, far more.

*Impendĭōsus -a -um, extravagant, expensive, P.

Impendĭum -ĭi, *n.* expense, expenditure, outlay, cost, C; *impendio publico*, L, at the public expense; *nulla fodiendi impendia*, Pl, no trouble in digging, (2) loss, damage, *ovium boumque impendio*, Pl; *probitatis impendio*, Q, at the expense of, (3) interest of money, C.

Impendo -di -sum, 3 to expend, lay out, — *aliquid in rem*, C; *rei*, Tc, *pro re*, St.

Impĕnetrābĭlis -e, impenetrable, L; (2) unconquerable, invincible, St.

Impensa -æ, *f* expense, outlay, cost, — *facere in aliquid*, C; *nullā impensā*, C, without expense; *impensā alicujus*, Pl, at some one's expense; (2) applied to other than pecuniary outlay, — *cruoris*, O, — *operum*, V.

Impense, expensively, in a costly manner, Pr; (2) urgently, eagerly, pressingly, C.

Impensus -a -um (*prtcp* impendo), considerable, great, — *pretio*, C, or abs. *impenso*, H, at a high price; — *voluntas erga aliquem*, L, a great inclination; *nam ingrato homine nihil impensius est*, P, nothing is more costly.

Impĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a commander, master, leader, — *histricus*, P, the manager of a theatre; especially, a military commander, general, C; and hence a title given to a general after a great success by the army and senate, and added to the name; *Cn. Pompejo Cn. F. Magno imperatori*, C, (2) an emperor, — *Augustus*, and *abs* St.

Impĕrātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a general, C; — *navis*, the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Pl, (2) imperial, Tc.

Impĕrātrix -īcis, *f.* a female ruler or commander; mistress, C.

Imperceptus -a -um, unperceived, unknown, O

Imperco, 3 to spare, — *alicui*, P.

*Impercussus -a -um, — *pedes*, O, not struck, *i e* making no noise.

Imperdĭtus -a -um, not slain, undestroyed, V.

Imperfectus -a -um, incomplete, unfinished, imperfect, C.

*Imperfossus -a -um, unstabbed, unpierced, O

Impĕrĭōse, imperiously, arbitrarily, Vr.

Impĕrĭōsus -a -um, powerful, mighty, potent, C, *sapiens sibi qui* —, H, who rules himself; (2) masterful, imperious, tyrannical, C

Impĕrīte, unskilfully, ignorantly, clumsily, C.

Impĕrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* want of skill and knowledge, inexperience, ignorance, S.

Impĕrĭto, 1. to command, give orders to, rule, govern, — *magnis legionibus*, H.

Impĕrĭtus -a -um, unskilled, inexperienced, ignorant, — *civilis juris*, C; *abs.* stupid, foolish, simple, C.

Impĕrĭum -ii, *n.* an order, command, — *accipere*, L, to receive; — *exsequi*, V, to execute; (2) the right or power of commanding, power, mastery, command, — *domesticum*, C; *esse sub imperio matris*, T; (3) especially, the government or supreme authority in a state, *cadere sub P. R. imperium*, C; *sub P. R. imperium redigere*, C; *de — decertare, dimicare*, C; *imperia*, offices of honour and power in the provinces (*opp.* magistratus, the same within the city); also, the imperial authority, the **empire**, — *recipere, deponere*, St; (4) military power or command, C; — *maritimum*, C, chief naval command; *imperia magistratusque*, N, civil and military dignities; (5) met. *imperium* or *imperia*, C. Ca, the person or persons exercising authority; an empire, kingdom, *finium imperii nostri propagatio*, C.

*Impejūrātus -a -um, that by which no man has sworn or dares to swear falsely, O; epithet of the Styx.

*Impermissus, -a -um, unallowed, forbidden, H.

Impĕro, 1. to order, command, *aliquid*, P. T. Ca; — *aliquid alicui*, C; *has omnes actuarias imperat fieri*, Ca; — *quod faciam*, T; — *his, uti conquirerent et reducerent*, Ca; — *mihi, ne abscedam*, T; (2) to impose, demand as a public burden or contribution, — *pecuniam*, C; — *equites civitatibus*, Ca; (3) — *alicui*, to rule over, govern, command, C; *Jugurtha omni Numidiæ — parat*, S; (4) generally, to rule, govern, master, — *cupiditatibus*, C; — *arvis*, V, compel to produce crops; of physicians, to order, prescribe, Se. Cl; hence, impĕrātum -i, *n.* an order, command, Ca.

*Imperpĕtŭus -a -um, not perpetual, transitory, Se.

*Imperspĭcŭus -a -um, obscure, dark, Pl.

Imperterrĭtus -a -um, undaunted, fearless, V.

Impertĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. (impertior, *dep.* T.), to **impart**, communicate, share, bestow, give, — *indigentibus de re familiari*, C; — *alicui civitatem*, C; — *tempus cogitationi*, C; — *meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis*, C; — *aliquem aliquā re*, P. T; — *Parmenonem suum plurimā salute*, T.

Imperturbātus -a -um, undisturbed, quiet, O.

Impervĭus -a -um, impassable, **impervious**, — *iter*, Q; — *amnis*, O.

Impes -ĕtis, *m.* = impetus, *q.v.*

Impĕtĭbĭlis -e, = impatibilis, *q.v.*

Impĕtīgo -ĭnis, *f.* the scab, mange, a cutaneous disease both of men and animals, Cl; applied to an eruption on the bark of trees, Pl.

Impĕto, 3. to fall upon, assail, attack, P.Aug.

Impĕtrābĭlis -e, easy of attainment, attainable, L; (2) that obtains easily, successful, — *dies*, P, on which wishes have been fulfilled.

*Impĕtrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an obtaining by asking, C.

Impĕtrĭo, 4. to seek to obtain a good omen, to obtain by favourable omens, C; hence, *subst.* impĕtrītum -i, *n.* a favourable omen, P.Aug.

Impĕtro, 1. to get, obtain, accomplish, effect; especially, as a result of effort or entreaty, *incipere multo facilius est quam* —, P; — *optatum*, C, to get one's wish; — *aliquid alicui*, C, for any one; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C, from any one; *prtcp.* abl. abs. *impetrato ut manerent*, L. = *postquam impetratum erat.*

Impĕtus -ūs, *m.* (obsolete form, impes -ĕtis, *m.* Lc.), a hostile attack, assault, charge, — *armatorum*, C; — *facere in hostes*, Ca; — *excipere, sustinere, ferre*, Ca, to receive an attack; (2) in medicine, an attack, paroxysm, — *febris*, Cl; *pituitæ*, Pl; (3) in mechanics, the pressure of a weight or burden, Vt; (4) any violent motion, rapid impulse, violence, **impetus**, — *maris*, Ca; — *cœli*, C; — *ventorum*, Ca; met. — *animi incitati*, C, violent impulse; — *benevolentiæ*, C; *animalia quæ habent suos impetus*, C, their instinctive desires.

Impexus -a -um, uncombed, V; met. — *antiquitas*, Tc, rude, uncouth.

Impĭco, 1. to pitch, cover with pitch, Co.

Impĭe, impiously, wickedly, C; — *loqui*, St, treasonably.

Impĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* **impiety**, irreligion, ungodliness, C; — *in principem*, Tc, high treason.

Impĭger -gra -grum, unslothful, diligent, active, — *in re, ad rem*, C; — *militiæ*, Tc; — *militiā*, L; — *hostium vexare turmas*, H.

Impĭgre, actively, quickly, P. L.

*Impĭgrĭtas -ātis, *f.* activity, quickness, C.

Impĭlĭa -ĭum, *n.* shoes or socks made of felt, Pl.

Impingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. *act.* to strike, beat, dash, drive, push against (the English verb **impinge**, used only *neut.*); — *pugnum in os*, P; — *caput parieti*, Pl; *hostes in vallum*, Tc; (2) to give, hand over to, — *alicui epistolam*, C.

Impĭo, 1. to render sinful, defile with sin, — *se*, P, to sin.

Impĭus -a -um, **impious** towards God and parents, godless, reprobate, undutiful, unpatriotic, — *civis*, C; — *erga parentes*, St, — *bellum*, C; — *arma*, V; — *herba*, Pl, a plant, probably the French everlasting.

Implăcābĭlis -e, **implacable**, irreconcileable, — *alicui*, L; — *in aliquem*, C.

Implăcābĭlĭter, **implacably**, irreconcileably, Tc.

Implăcātus -a -um, unappeased, unsatisfied, unplacated, V.

Implăcĭdus -a -um, rough, rude, harsh, savage, fierce, H.

Implecto -xi -xum, 3. to interweave, weave or twist with or into, *implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides*, V, whose hair is interwoven with serpents.

Implĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill, fill up, fill full, — *aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re*, C; — *mero pateram*, V; *postquam implevisti fusti istorum caput*, P; — *aliquid alicujus rei*, C; especially, to fill with food, satiate, *implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ*, V; (2) to make fat or stout, Cl; to make pregnant, O. Pl; (3) to fill a certain measure, be equal to certain dimensions, *modius grani non sexdecim libras implet*, Pl; (4) met. — *urbem nomine meo*, H; — *scopulos vocibus*, V; — *multitudinem expectatione vanā*, L; — *adolescentem suæ temeritatis*, L; especially, to complete or accomplish a certain period, — *octavum et nonagesimum annum*, Q; (5) to fulfil, discharge, execute, *ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim* —, C.

Implexus -ūs, *m.* an interweaving, a weaving or winding together, Pl.

Implĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an intertwining, interweaving, entanglement, embarrassment, C.

Implĭcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* implĭco), confused, entangled, C.

Implĭciscor, 3. *dep.* to become confused, be mentally disordered, P.

*Implĭcĭte, intricately, confusedly, C.

*Implĭcĭto, 1. to interweave, intertwine, Pl.

Implĭco -āvi (-ŭi) -ātum (-ĭtum), 1, to enfold, enwrap, embrace, entangle, encompass, grasp, entwine, clasp, *ut tenax hedera huc et illuc arborem implicat errans*, Ct; — *materno brachia collo*, O; — *tempora frondenti ramo*, V; *Canidia brevibus implicata viperis crines*, H; (2) met. *iis, qui contrahendis negotiis implicantur, justitia necessaria est*, C, who are involved in; *nullo se implicari negotio passus est*, C, to be concerned or **implicated in**; *Deus nihil agit, nullis occupationibus est implicatus*, C; (3) to form a friendly tie; and *pass.* to be in friendly connexion, *omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur*, C.

*Implōrābĭlis -e, from whom help may be sought, P.Aug.

Implōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an imploring of help, C.

Implōro, 1. to beseech help, implore assistance, entreat with tears, — *deos deasque omnes*, C; *cujus hominis fides imploranda est?* C; — *filii nomen*, C; — *auxilium a Populo Romano*, Ca; — *consulis auxilium*, C.

*Implumbo, 1. to solder with lead, Vt.

Implūmis -e, unfledged, bare, H; (2) without hair, Pl.

Implŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to rain in, Vr. Co; (II.) *act.* to rain upon, — *silvas*, O.

Implŭvĭātus -a -um, — *vestis*, P, a female robe, of uncertain form and colour.

Implŭvĭum -ii, *n.* a square cistern sunk in the floor of the atrium of a Roman house, in which the rain-water, coming through the compluvium (*q.v.*), was received, C.

*Impŏlīte, — *dicere*, C, plainly, without ornament or refinement.

Impŏlītus -a -um, rough, unpolished, — *lapides*, Q; (2) *met.* unpolished, unrefined, rude, C. Q.

Impollūtus -a -um, unpolluted, undefiled, Tc.

Impōno -pŏsui (impŏsīvi, P.) -pŏsĭtum, 3. to put, set, lay, place in, — *pedem in navem*, P; — *aliquem sepulcro*, O, to bury; — *coloniam in agro Samnitium*, L; — *exercitum in navem*, Ca; *carinæ*, O; *nave*, St, to embark, put on board; to put, lay, place upon, — *alicui coronam*, C; — *dextram in caput*, L; — *aliquem in rogum*, V; *rogo*, C; — *admissarium (marem) equæ*, Co, to put the mare to be covered; (2) to apply a bandage, drug, etc. to a diseased place, Cl; to put over as master, — *regem Macedoniæ*, L; (3) *met.* to lay upon as a burden, impose, — *frenos animo alicujus*, L; — *alicui onus*, C; — *invidiam belli consuli*, S; to impose upon, cheat, deceive, — *Catoni egregie*, C; (4) *manum extremam (summam, supremam) alicui rei*, L. V, to put the last touch to; — *modum alicui rei*, L, to put bounds to.

Impŏrco, 1. to put into furrows, Co.

*Importātīcĭus -a -um, — *frumentum*, Aug, imported from abroad.

Importo, 1. to bring in, import, *vinum ad se importari omnino non sinunt*, Ca; (2) *met.* to bring about, cause, introduce, — *calamitatem alicui*, C.

Importūne, unseasonably, rudely, violently, C.

Importūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* rudeness, impoliteness, insolence, incivility, C.

Importūnus -a -um, unsuitable, inopportune, ill-adapted, — *loca machinationibus*, S; (2) troublesome, burdensome, oppressive, — *pauperies*, H; — *morbus*, Cl; (3) of persons, rude, uncivil, unmannerly, churlish, harassing, importunate, — *mulier, hostis, libido*, C.

Importŭōsus -a -um, without harbours, S.

Impos -ŏtis, having no power over, no share in (*opp.* compos), — *animi*, P; — *sui animi*, P; — — *sui*, Sc, out of his senses.

Impŏsĭtīcĭus -a -um, — *nomina*, Vr, primitive or underived names of things.

Impŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a laying on, Pl; (2) the imposition of a name on an object, Vr.

*Impŏsĭtīvus -a -um, Pl. = impositicius, *q.v.*

*Impŏsĭtor -ōris, *m.* the giver of a name, namer, Vr.

Impossĭbĭlis -e, impossible, Q.

Impŏtens -ntis, weak, impotent, having no power, C; followed by *gen.* — *rerum suarum*, L; (2) unable to command one's passions, violent, unrestrained, furious, outrageous, — *homo*, C; — *mulier*, Sc; — *animus*, C; — *rabies*, L.

Impŏtenter, weakly, impotently, L; (2) furiously, outrageously, Q.

Impŏtentĭa -æ, *f.* * weakness, powerlessness, impotence, T; (2) passionateness, ungovernableness, intemperance, extravagant passion, — *animi*, C; — *libidinis*, Pl.

Impræsentĭārum (*contracted from* in præsentiā rerum), in present circumstances, for the present, at present, N. Tc.

Imprānsus -a -um, that has not breakfasted fasting, P. H.

Imprĕcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a curse, imprecation, Sc. Pl.

Imprĕcor, 1. *dep.* — *alicui aliquid*, V. Pl, to wish any thing for any one.

Impressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pressing in or upon, impression, C; (2) a hostile onslaught or attack, C; (3) in rhetoric, a distinct expression, emphasis, stress of voice, C.

Imprīmis, especially, first of all, principally, C.

Imprĭmo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press in or on, impress, imprint, stamp, stick into, *ubi vestigium impresserit*, C; — *signa tabellis*, H; — *notam labris dente*, H; — *vulnus*, Co, to inflict; (2) — *aliquid aliquā re*, to engrave, impress, stamp with any thing; *an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus?* C; *craterum impressum signis*, C, chased, embossed; (3) *met.* — *aliquid in animo atque mente*, C; — *quædam vestigia animo*, Q.

Imprŏbābĭlis -e, not worthy of approbation, objectionable, Cl.

Imprŏbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* disapprobation, blame, C.

Imprŏbe, wrongly, dishonestly, wickedly, — *dicere, facere*, C; (2) enormously, immoderately, St; (3) wantonly, lasciviously, Ct.

Imprŏbĭtas -ātis, *f.* bad quality (applied to wild apples), Pl; (2) moral badness, wickedness, improbity, depravity, C; applied to animals, — *simiæ*, C; — *muscæ*, Pl.

Imprŏbo, 1. to disapprove, blame, find fault with, reject, C.

Imprŏbŭlus -a -um, somewhat bad, wicked, Jv.

Imprŏbus -a -um, of bad quality, bad, poor, — *merces*, P; — *panis*, M; (2) morally bad, wicked, depraved, reprobate, — *homo*, C; — *factum*, P; — *lex*, C; (3) beyond the usual size, enormous, immense, S; hence, met. — *labor*, V, enduring; — *rabies ventris*, V, insatiable hunger; — *somnus*, M; (4) lascivious, lewd, O. M, shameless, impudent, H. Q.

Imprŏcērus -a -um, small, low of stature, Tc.

Imprŏfessus -a -um, that has not declared or confessed, St; (2) * that has not professed or declared, Q.

Impromptus -a -um, not ready, not quick, — *linguā*, L, not ready of speech.

Imprŏpĕrātus -a -um, not hasty, slow, V.

*Imprŏpĕro, 1. to hasten in, enter hastily, Q.

*Imprŏpĕrus -a -um, not hasty, slow, P.Aug.

Imprŏprĭe, improperly, incorrectly, Pl.

Imprŏprĭus -a -um, unsuitable, improper, abs. *improprium*, impropriety of speech, Q.

Improsper -ĕra -ĕrum, unfortunate, unprosperous, Tc.

Improspĕre, unprosperously, unluckily, Tc.

Imprōvĭde, without forethought, improvidently, L.

Imprōvĭdus -a -um, not foreseeing, without forethought, incautious, heedless, improvident, — *duces*, C; followed by *gen.* — *futuri*, L.

Imprōvīsus -a -um, unforeseen, unanticipated, unexpected, sudden, C; *de* or *ex improviso*, or *improviso*, abs. used *adv.* suddenly, unexpectedly, C.

Imprūdens -ntis, not foreseeing, not expecting, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, imprudent, *aliquem — aggredi*, C, to attack unawares; *imprudente Sullā*, C, contrary to the knowledge or expectation of Sulla; followed by *gen.* — *legis*, C, ignorant of the law; — *maris*, L.

Imprūdenter, ignorantly, unwittingly, unawares, through ignorance, C; (2) imprudently, inconsiderately, T.

Imprūdentĭa -æ, *f.* ignorance, want of foresight, imprudence, — *alicujus rei*, L; — *teli emissi*, C; chance, error, mistake, *per imprudentiam*, inadvertently, unawares.

Impūbes -ĕris (-is -e), not marriageable, not nubile, C; — *puer*, O; — *malæ*, V, beardless; (2) chaste, not having known women, Ca.

*Impūbescens -ntis, growing to maturity, Pl.

Impŭdens -ntis, not ashamed, shameless, impudent, — *homo*, C; — *mendacium*, C; *impudentissimæ literæ*, C.

Impŭdenter, shamelessly, impudently, C.

Impŭdentĭa -æ, *f.* shamelessness, impudence, C.

Impŭdīcĭtĭa -æ, *f.* lewdness, incontinence, unchastity; especially, pæderasty, P. T. St.

Impŭdīcus -a -um, shameless, impudent, P; (2) unchaste, lewd, incontinent, C; — *digitus*, M, the middle finger.

Impugnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an assault, attack, C.

Impugno, 1. to attack, assault, assail, Ca; — *terga hostium*, L; (2) to contend, struggle against any one, attack, assail, — *regem*, S; — *morbum*, Pl; — *dignitatem alicujus*, C; — *sententiam*, Tc.

Impulsĭo -ōnis, *f.* an external influence or force, an impression or impulse from without, C; (2) an instigation, incitement, impulse, C.

Impulsor -ōris, *m.* an instigator, inciter, — *profectionis meæ*, C; *me impulsore*, T, at my instigation.

Impulsus -ūs, *m.* an outward force, shock, pressure, — *scutorum*, C; (2) an incitement, instigation, *impulsu meo, suo, vestro*, C.

Impūne, with impunity, without punishment, without peril, safely, C.

Impūnis -e, without punishment, unpunished, P. O.

Impūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* impunity, exemption from punishment, freedom, license, exemption, C.

Impūnītus -a -um, unpunished, exempt from punishment, safe, secure, unrestrained, shameless, C.

Impūrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* impūro), morally defiled; hence, vile, abandoned, infamous, disgraceful; a term of reproach used by P. T.

Impūre, impurely, vilely, infamously, shamefully, C.

*Impūrĭtas -ātis, *f.* moral impurity, vileness, C.

*Impūrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* moral impurity, P.

Impūro, 1. to render impure, defile, Sc.

Impūrus -a -um, unclean, stained, impure, O; (2) usually in a moral sense, impure, defiled, vile, shameful, infamous, C; — *homo*, T; *anus haud* —, T, a tolerably decent old woman.

Impŭtātor -ōris, *m.* — *beneficii*, Sc, one who parades or makes a great merit of a kindness.

Impŭtātus -a -um, uncut, unpruned, used of plants, H. Pl.

Impŭto, 1. to take into account, enter in the reckoning, Co; (2) to impute to, lay to the charge of any one, as a fault or merit; account, reckon, as a fault or merit, — *alicui aliquid*, Tc. Q. Sc.

*Imputresco -trŭi, 3. to rot or putrefy in any thing, Co.

*Īmŭlus -a -um, the bottomest, lowest, Ct.

Īmus -a -um, *superl.* from inferus, *q.v.*

In, *prep.* followed by *abl.* and *acc.* (I.) with *abl.* (1) in space; in, *alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem*, C; *quæ in foro gestæ sunt*, C; *plures in eo loco perierunt*, Ca; *coronam habebat in capite*, C, on his head; *sedere in equo*, C, on horseback; *in eo flumine pons erat*, Ca, over; *Cæsaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius*, Ca, among; *[illegible]ris in Caietâ est parata*, C, at; (2) in time, in, during, *in adolescentiâ*, P, while I was young; *in tempore*, L, at the right time, opportunely; *in præsentiâ* (*præsenti*), C, at present, under these circumstances; *distrahitur in deliberando animus*, C, while deliberating; (3) in other relations, in, among, with, *qui magno in ære alieno majores possessiones habent*, C, together with; *in summo timore*, C. Ca, in the greatest fear; *in summis tuis occupationibus*, C, in the midst of thy engagements; *hoc quidem est in vitio*, C, is in the nature of a fault; *quo in loco res esset*, Ca, in what state the affair was; *Thales, sapientissimus in septem*, C, wisest of seven; *omnia quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis*, C, are to be considered as among good things; (II.) with *acc.* (1) in space, with verbs denoting motion, in, to, into, *influere in hanc urbem*, C, *advenire in portum*, P; at, *quum in sua rura venerunt*, C; less frequently with such verbs as *ponere, collocare*, etc., *suaque omnia in sylvas deponere*, Ca; of motion upwards, *si quis in cœlum ascendisset*, C; *si in latus dextrum cubat*, Cl, on the right side; *Belgæ spectant in septentriones*, Ca, towards; (2) in time, *dormiet in lucem*, H, till daylight; *in multam noctem*, C, till deep in the night; *induciæ in triginta annos*, L, for thirty years; *invitare in posterum diem*, C, for the next day; *in posterum, posteritatem, futurum*, for the future; *in præsens*, for the present; *in perpetuum, in æternum*, for ever; *in tempus*, for the time, for a short time; (3) in other relations, *epigramma in Cleombrotum*, C, against; *quâ nos in liberos nostros indulgentiâ esse debemus*, C, towards our children; *servilem in modum*, C, after the manner of slaves; (4) adverbial expressions, *in universum*, L, in general; *in totum*, Cl, totally, altogether; *in tantum*, V, so much, so greatly; *in antecessum*, Sc, beforehand; *in diem*, (*a*) for the present day; *in diem vivere*, C; (*b*) on a fixed day, N; (*c*) daily, L; *in dies, in singulos dies*, from day to day, or daily, C; *in horas*, H, hourly.

*Ĭnabruptus -a -um, unbroken, unsevered, P. Aug.

Ĭnaccensus -a -um, unkindled, P. Aug.

Ĭnaccessus -a -um, inaccessible, V.

Ĭnăcesco -ăcŭi, 3. to become sour, Pl; *met.* O.

Īnăchus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* Ἴναχος), a mythical king of Argos, father of Io; hence, *adj.* Īnăchĭus -a -um, — *juvenca*, V, Io; — *litus*, O, Argive; also, Īnăchus -a -um, P. Aug; Īnăchĭdes -æ, *m.* Perseus, O; Epaphus, O; Īnăchis -ĭdis, *f.* Io, Pt.

Ĭnădustus -a -um, unburnt, unsinged, O.

*Ĭnædĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a building-up, P.

Ĭnædĭfĭco, 1. to build in or upon, *parietes cliculo*, Co; — *aliquid in locum*, L; (2) to build up, block up, barricade, — *vicos plateasque*, Ca.

Ĭnæquābĭlis -e, unequal, varying, C.

Ĭnæquābĭlĭter, unequally, variously, Vr. Co.

Ĭnæquālis -e, unequal, uneven, unlike, various, Q; — *auctumni*, O, variable, changeable.

Ĭnæquālĭtas -ātis, *f.* inequality, dissimilarity, Vr. Q; (2) grammatical irregularity, Vr.

Ĭnæquālĭter, unequally, unevenly, Cl. L.

*Ĭnæquātus -a -um, unequal, Tb.

*Ĭnæquo, 1. to make even or level, Ca.

Ĭnæstĭmābĭlis -e, that cannot be estimated; in a good sense, priceless, inestimable, L; in a bad sense, * unworthy of being valued, C.

*Ĭnæstŭo, 1. to boil, rage in, *si meis inæstuat præcordiis bilis*, H.

Ĭnaffectātus -a -um, inartificial, natural, unaffected, Q.

*Ĭnăgĭtābĭlis -e, immoveable, — *aër*, Sc.

Ĭnăgĭtātus -a -um, unmoved, Sc; *met.* not agitated, Sc.

*Ĭnalbesco, 3. to become white, Cl.

Ĭnalbo, 1. to make white, bright, clear, A. Aug.

*Ĭnalgesco, 3. to become cold, Cl.

Ĭnalpīnus -a -um, Alpine, dwelling in the Alps, — *populi*, Pl.

Ĭnămābĭlis -e, unamiable, disagreeable, unpleasant, hateful, P. V.

*Ĭnămāresco, 3. to become bitter, H.

*Ĭnămātus -a -um, unloved, P.Aug.

*Inambĭtĭōsus -a -um, not ambitious, O.

Ĭnambŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a walking up and down; C, (2) a place for walking, walk, promenade, Vt.

Ĭnambŭlo, 1. to walk up and down, C.

Ĭnămœnus -a -um, unpleasant, unlovely, dismal, — *regna umbrarum*, O.

*Ĭnānĭa -æ, *f.* emptiness, P.

*Ĭnānĭlŏgus -a -um, speaking in vain, P.

Ĭnănĭmātus -a -um (Ĭnănĭmans, Sc.), lifeless, inanimate, C.

Ĭnānĭmentum -i, *n.* emptiness, P.

Ĭnănĭmus -a -um, lifeless, inanimate, C.

Ĭnānĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to empty, make void, Lc. Pl.

Ĭnānis -e, empty, void, vacant (*opp.* plenus, completus, confertus), — *vas, domus*, C; — *equus*, C, without rider; — *navis*, Cs, unloaded; — *corpus*, C, soulless, dead; — *vultus*, Sc, eyeless; — *lumina*, O, blind; *subst.* inane -is, *n.* space, empty space, C; (2) especially, empty-handed; C; poor, indigent, C, empty-bellied, hungry, P; (3) *met.* vain, profitless, worthless, empty, inane, C, and *subst.* inane, or inania, vanity, inanity, H.

Ĭnānĭtas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, empty space, C; (2) *met.* worthlessness, vanity, inanity, C.

Ĭnānĭter, emptily, vainly, uselessly, C.

*Ĭnăpertus -a -um, not open, not exposed, P. Aug.

*Ĭnappărātĭo -ōnis, *f.* want of preparation, Aug.

Ĭnărātus -a -um, unploughed, uncultivated, V.

Ĭnardesco -arsi, 3. to kindle, take fire, glow, in or at any thing, — *humeris Herculis*, H; met. — *specie juvenis*, O

Ĭnārĕfactus -a -um, dried, Pl.

Ĭnāresco -rŭi, 3. to become dry in or on any thing, Pl. Cl.

Ĭnargentātus -a -um, silvered, plated with silver, Pl.

Ĭnăro, 1. to plough in, Vr. Co; (2) to cultivate, — *solum*, Pl.

Ĭnartĭfĭcĭālis -e, not according to art, inartificial, Q.

Ĭnartĭfĭcĭālĭter, inartificially, Q.

*Ĭnascensus -a -um, unascended, Pl.

*Ĭnaspectus -a -um, not beheld, unseen, P.Aug.

Ĭnassātus -a -um, roasted, Pl.

Ĭnassŭētus -a -um, unaccustomed, unwont, O.

*Ĭnattĕnŭātus, undiminished, unimpaired, — *fames*, O.

*Ĭnaudax -ācis, timid, fearful, H.

Ĭnaudĭo, 4 to hear; particularly, to hear news, to hear a secret, *aliquid de aliquo; de re ex aliquo*, C; — *mihi esse thesaurum domi*, P.

Ĭnaudītus -a -um, unheard of, unusual, unparalleled, — *alicui*, C; (2) unheard (*i e.* before a judge), without a hearing, Tc.

Ĭnaugŭrāto, after having taken the auguries, L.

Ĭnaugŭro, 1. to take or observe the auguries, to prophesy by means of augury, L; (2) to consecrate, instal, inaugurate a person or place with auguries, C.

Ĭnaures -ium, *f.* earrings, P. Pl.

Ĭnauro, 1. to gild, cover with gold, C; (2) *met.* to provide with gold, enrich, C.

Ĭnauspĭcāto, without auspices, C.

Ĭnauspĭcātus -a -um, — *lex*, L, with regard to which no auspices have been taken; (2) unlucky, inauspicious, Pl.

Ĭnausus -a -um, undared, V.

Incædŭus -a -um, not cut down, unfelled, — *lucus*, O.

Incălesco -lŭi, 3. to glow, become warm, L. Co; (2) to begin to glow with passion; especially, love, O.

Incalfăcĭo, 3 to heat, warm, make hot, O.

Incallĭde, not cleverly, without ingenuity, C.

Incallĭdus -a -um, not clever, without ingenuity, C.

Incandesco -dŭi, 3. to begin to glow with heat, become very hot, O.

Incānesco -nŭi, 3. to become white or grey, Ct.

*Incantāmentum -i, *n.* a charm, incantation, Pl

Incanto, 1 to bewitch, charm, enchant, speak magical words over, Pl.

Incānus -a -um, white, grey, —*menta*, V; — *barba*, Co.

Incassum (*vid.* cassus), in vain, vainly, uselessly, S. V.

Incaste, unchastely, Sc.

*Incastīgātus -a -um, unchastised, uncorrected, H.

Incaute, incautiously, carelessly, C. Pl.

Incautus -a -um, incautious, careless, heedless, unwary, inconsiderate, C, — *futuri*, H, — *a fraude*, L; (2) that against which it is impossible to guard, perilous, unforeseen, *iter hostibus incautum*, Tc

*Incăvo, 1. to make hollow, excavate, Co.

Incēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to walk, go, march, step in, enter, — *pedes*, L, on foot, — *molliter, durius*, O, with a light, heavy step, — *equis*, to ride on horseback; *non ambulamus, sed incedimus*, Sc, we do not stroll easily, but walk with measured step, especially, of soldiers, to march, advance, — *usque ad portas*, L; — *in perculsos Romanos*, S, to advance, come on, *ubi crepusculum incessert*, Co, of a report, *occultus rumor incedebat*, Tc, was going about; (2) *met.* to come to, seize upon, attack, befall, happen to, *vis morbi in castra incessit*, L, — *sterilitas annonæ incessit hominibus*, Ca, *religio te incessit*, T.

Incĕlĕber -bris -e, unrenowned, unknown, P Aug

Incĕlĕbrātus -a -um, not made known, not spread abroad, Tc.

Incendĭārĭus -a -um, relating to a conflagration, incendiary; hence, *subst.* incendiārius -ii, *m.* Tc, an incendiary.

Incendĭum -ii, *n.* a conflagration, fire, — *facere, excitare*, C; *conflare*, L; (2) *poet* fire, glow, heat, — *siderum*, Pl; (3) *met.* fire, flame, heat, glow, — *belli Punici*, C; — *invidiæ*, C; — *cupiditatum*, C

Incendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle, set fire to, burn, — *tus et odores*, C; — *oppida sua omnia*, Ca, — *fornacem*, Co, to heat; (2) to make bright, brilliant, to enlighten, *solis incensa radiis luna*, C; (3) *met.* to set on fire with passion, incite, excite, stir up, irritate, incense, — *judicem*, C; — *aliquem querelis*, V; *amore sum incensus*, C; *Cæsar ab eo in me erat incensus*, C, (4) *to raise the price of any thing, — *annonam*, Vr; (5) *to bring into danger, P.

Incensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a burning, conflagration, C.

Incensus -a -um, not enrolled by the censor, unassessed, C.

Incentīvus -a -um, that sets or regulates the tune (*opp* succentiva), — *tibia*, Vr; hence, met. — *vita pastorum*, Vr, superior.

Inceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a beginning, undertaking, — *tam præclari operis*, C.

Incepto, 1. to begin, undertake, P. T.

Inceptor -ōris, *m.* a beginner, T.

Inceptum -i, *n.* an undertaking, beginning, enterprise, C.

Inceptus -ūs, *m.* P.Aug. = inceptum, *q v.*

Incernĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a sieve, A.Aug; (2) perhaps

also a tray on which corn-dealers exposed their samples for sale, Pl.

Incerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift or riddle upon, Co.

Incēro, 1. to cover with wax, Cl; — *genua deorum*, Jv, to cover with votive wax tablets, *i.e.* to beseech, implore.

Incerto (incerte), not certainly, P.

Incerto, 1. to make uncertain or doubtful, P.

Incertus -a -um, objectively, uncertain, doubtful, unreliable, not sure, — *spes*, T; — *nuptiæ*, T; — *ætas*, C; — *crines*, O, dishevelled; (2) subjectively, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undetermined, C; *subst.* incertum -i, *n.* that which is uncertain, uncertainty, *incerta belli*, L.

Incesso -cessi *or* -cessīvi, 3. to attack, assail, fall upon, — *aliquem jaculis saxisque*, L; — *aliquem stercore*, St; (2) *met.* to attack verbally, assail with reproaches, — *reges dictis protervis*, O; — *aliquem criminibus*, Tc, to accuse.

Incessus -ūs, *m.* the gait, mode of walking, C; — *fractus*, Q, unmanly, effeminate; (2) a hostile attack, assault, incursion, Tc; (3) *an access, entrance, Tc.

Inceste, impurely, lewdly, sinfully, C.

*Incestĭfĭcus -a -um, defiling one's self by sin, Sc.

Incesto, 1. to defile, render impure by sin, V; (2) to defile lewdly, — *filiam*, Tc.

Incestum -i, *n.* impurity, unchastity, lewdness; and especially such impurity and fornication as were forbidden by law, incest, C.

Incestus -a -um, impure, sinful, impious, H; — *aves*, P Aug, defiled by feeding upon corpses; (2) unchaste, lewd, incestuous, St.

Incestus -ūs, *m.* C. = incestum, *q.v.*

Inchŏātus -a -um (*prtcp.* inchoo), unfinished, incomplete, C.

Inchŏo, 1. to begin, commence, — *novum delubrum*, C; *res quas communis intelligentia in animis nostris inchoavit*, C; *ab inchoato*, Co, from the very beginning, from the foundation.

Incĭdo -cĭdi -cāsum, 3. to fall in or on, *belua in foveam incidit*, C; *pestilentia* — *in urbem*, L; — *ictus ingens ad terram*, V; *Sagunti ruinæ nostris capitibus incident*, L; (2) to fall in with a person by chance, meet unexpectedly, — *in ipsum Cæsarem*, C; — *inter catervas armatorum*, L; (3) *met.* to fall into, fall upon, — *in morbum*, C; *tantus terror* — *ejus exercitui*, Ca; (4) *quod in id reipublicæ tempus incideris, non teneris*, C; *casu in eorum mentionem* —, C, to happen to mention; — *in imperiorum cupiditatem*, C, to fall into the desire; *quodcumque in mentem incideret*, C, whatever came into his mind; *quorum ætas in eorum tempora incidit*, C, fell, happened; (5) to happen, occur, *incidunt sæpe tempora quæ*, etc. C; *in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa*, Q.

Incīdo -īdi -īsum, 3. to cut into, make an incision, cut open, — *arbores*, Ca; — *venam*, Cl; — *mihi pinnas*, C, to clip; (2) to inscribe, engrave an inscription, — *leges in æs*, C; *notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro*, C; (3) *met.* to cut short, bring to an end, cause to cease, — *poema quod institueram*, C; — *sermonem*, L; *spe omni reditūs incisā*, L, being cut off, taken away.

Inciens -ntis, pregnant, with young, Vr. Co.

Incīlis -e, cut, — *fossa*, A.Aug; and more frequently *abs.* incile -is, *n.* a ditch or canal for conveying water for purposes of irrigation, C.

Incīlo, 1. to blame, scold, rebuke, Lc.

Incingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to surround, engirdle, — *urbes mœnibus*, O.

Incĭno -ŭi, 3. to sing or sound a musical instrument as an accompaniment, Pt.

Incĭpĭo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (I.) *act.* to begin, commence, — *optare mortem*, C; — *facinus, bellum*, S; *a Jove incipiendum putat*, C, with or from Jupiter; (II.) *neut.* to begin, to begin to be, *tum* — *vir arbitrabatur*, C.

Incĭpisso, 3. to begin, commence, P.

Incīse, incīsim, — *dicere*, C, in short, unconnected sentences.

Incīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a division or clause of a sentence, C.

Incīsum -i, *n.* C. = incisio, *q.v.*

Incīsūra -æ, *f.* a cutting into, incision, Co; (2) a natural indentation, as, *e.g.* in the palm of the hand, Pl; (3) in painting, the division between light and shade, Pl.

*Incīsus -ūs, *m.* an incision, Pl.

Incĭtāmentum -i, *n.* an incitement, inducement, incentive, — *alicujus rei*, C, to any thing.

Incĭtāte, hastily, violently, C.

Incĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inciting, instigating, exciting, — *languentis populi*, C; (2) violent motion, *sol tantā incitatione fertur*, C; *met.* excitement, ardour, energy, vehemence, — *animi*, Ca; — *mentis*, C.

Incĭtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* incĭto), rapid, vehement, *equo incitato*, C, at full gallop; met. *cursus in oratione incitatior*, C.

*Incĭtātus -ūs, *m.* swift movement, Pl.

Incĭto, 1. to put into rapid motion, vehemently urge on, — *equos*, Ca; — *se*, to hasten; prov. *incitare currentem*, C, to urge one who needs no urging; *amnis hibernis incitatus pluviis*, L, swollen; — *vitem*, Co, to force the growth of: (2) *met.* to incite, rouse, urge, spur on, — *animos, ingenium*, C; — *Cæsarem ad id bellum*, Ca; *terræ vis Pythiam incitabat*, C, inspired; *tribunus populum in consules incitabat*, L, against the consuls.

Incĭtus -a -um, in rapid motion, rapid, swift, C. V.

Incĭtus -a -um, immoveable; especially used of a piece on the chess or draught board, which cannot be moved; hence, prov. *ad incitas* (*sc.* calces) *redigere*, P, to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity, P.

Incīvīlis -e, uncivil, unmannerly, P.Aug.

Incīvīlĭter, uncivilly, St.

*Inclāmĭto, 1. to call out against, P.

Inclāmo, 1. to call upon, invoke, — *aliquem nomine*, L; — *comitem suum*, C; especially, to call for help, C; (2) to call out against, scold, P.

Inclāresco -rŭi, 3. to become illustrious, Pl.

Inclēmens -ntis, unmerciful, not clement, harsh, rough, L.

Inclēmenter, harshly, unmercifully, rigorously, T. L.

Inclēmentĭa -æ, *f.* unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, — *divūm*, V.

*Inclīnābĭlis -e, inclined to, prone to, — *in pravum*, Sc.

Inclīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leaning, bending, inclination, — *corporis*, C. Q; especially *cœli*, Vt, the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole; (2) *met.* a mental leaning, inclination, — *ad meliorem spem*, C; — *voluntatis*, C, inclination of will, good-will, liking; (3) change, alteration, — *temporum*, C; — *vocis*, C; (4) in grammar, the derivation of a word from its root, Vr.

Inclīnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* inclīno), sunk, — *vox*, C, deep; (2) inclined towards, favourable to, — *ad pacem*, L; (3) sunken, fallen, — *fortuna*, C.

Inclīnis -e, bending, bowing, P.Aug.

Inclīno, 1. (I.) *act.* to bend, bow, lean, incline to, — *genua arenis*, O; *inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die*, C; (2) to press back, *Romana inclinatur acies*, L; to throw down for a lewd purpose, P. Jv; of colours, to approach, resemble, — *ad aurum*, Pl; (3) *met.* to turn towards, — *se ad Stoicos*, C; — *culpam in collegam*, L, to lay the blame on his colleague; (4) to cause to sink, bring into a worse condition, *me inclinari timore viderunt*, C; (II.) *neut.* to bend, incline, Lc; (2) to yield, give way, L; (3) *met.* to be inclined, favourable to, C; — *ad voluptatem*, Q; (4) to change, alter, P.Aug.

Inclūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut up, shut in, enclose, *dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis*, C; *consule in carcere incluso*, C; *huc germen alienā ex arbore includunt*, V, engraft; (2) to

hold in, keep back, — *vocem*, C; (3) *met.* to enclose, include, *quam in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus*, C; *oratio, Originum quinto libro inclusa*, L; (4) to enclose, include in respect of time, to conclude, Pt. H.

*Inclūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shutting up, imprisonment, C.

Inclўtus -a -um (inclŭtus, inclĭtus), celebrated, famous, renowned, C.

Incŏactus -a -um, uncompelled, voluntary, Sc.

*Incoctĭlĭa -ĭum, *n.* tinned pans or vessels, Pl.

Incoctus -a -um, uncooked, raw, P.

Incœnātus -a -um, that has not dined, hungry, fasting, P.

Incœnis -e, P. = incœnatus, *q.v.*

Incœno, 1. to dine at any place, St.

Incōgĭtābĭlis -e, thoughtless, inconsiderate, P.

Incōgĭtans -ntis, inconsiderate, T.

Incōgĭtantĭa -æ, *f.* thoughtlessness, heedlessness, P.

Incōgĭtātus -a -um, unconsidered, unpremeditated, — *opus*, Sc; (2) inconsiderate, P.

*Incōgĭto, 1. to contrive, plan, — *fraudem socio*, H.

Incognĭtus -a -um, unknown, unascertained, not examined, *ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus*, C; *aliquem — habere*, St, not to know.

*Incŏhĭbeo, 2. to hold together, contain within itself, Lc.

Incŏla -æ, *c.* an inhabitant, dweller in any place, — *nostri*, C, our fellow-countrymen; of animals, — *aquarum*, C; — *Padi*, Pl, rivers which flow into the Po; hence, an inhabitant of a place not possessing civic rights, C.

Incŏlo -lŭi, 3. (I.) *act.* to inhabit, dwell in, — *eas urbes*, C; (II.) *neut.* to dwell, — *inter mare Alpesque*, L.

Incŏlŭmis -e, uninjured, safe and sound, without damage, C.

Incŏlŭmĭtas -ātis, *f.* safety, soundness, good condition, entire preservation, C.

Incŏmĭtātus -a -um, unaccompanied, without retinue, alone, Vr.

*Incommendātus -a -um, given up to, exposed, *tellus — ventis*, O.

Incommŏde, inconveniently, unfitly, unsuitably, unseasonably, unfortunately, C.

*Incommŏdistĭcus -a -um, a comic word invented by P. = incommodus, *q.v.*

Incommŏdĭtas -ātis, *f.* inconvenience, unsuitableness, disadvantage, C; — *temporis*, L, unseasonableness, loss, damage, T.

Incommŏdo, 1. to be unpleasant, burdensome, troublesome to any one; to incommode, C; — *mihi*, T.

Incommŏdum -i, *n.* unpleasantness, disadvantage, misfortune, injury, detriment, — *alicui dare, importare, ferre*, to cause; — *capere, accipere*, C, to suffer.

Incommŏdus -a -um, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, troublesome, disagreeable, C.

Incommūtābĭlis -e, unchangeable, C.

Incompărābĭlis -e, incomparable, Pl.

Incompertus -a -um, unknown, L.

Incompŏsĭte, in a disorderly manner, — *incurrere in hostem*, L; of discourse, Q.

Incompŏsĭtus -a -um, disordered, disorderly, irregular, — *agmen*, L; — *hostes*, L; met. *nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili*, H.

Incomprĕhensĭbĭlis -e, that cannot be laid hold of, — *parvitas arenæ*, Co; (2) *met.* that cannot be understood, incomprehensible, Sc.

Incompte, roughly, inelegantly, P.Aug.

Incomptus -a -um, rough, inelegant, without ornament, — *caput*, H; — *capillus*, St; — *ungues*, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, — *oratio*, C; — *versus*, H.

Inconcessus -a -um, not allowed, forbidden, V.

Inconcĭlĭo, 1. to win artfully to one's own side, P; (2) especially, to gain over to enmity against another, to estrange from, P.

Inconcinnĭtas -ātis, *f.* inelegance, impropriety, — *sententiarum*, St.

Inconcinnus -a -um, awkwardly put together, badly arranged, inelegant, C.

Inconcussus -a -um, unshaken, firm, P.Aug; (2) *met.* Sc. Pl.

Inconditĕ, confusedly, inelegantly, C.

Inconditus -a -um, not stored up, not preserved, — *fructus*, Co; (2) * unburied, — *corpora*, P.Aug; (3) *met.* disorderly, confused, irregular, uncouth, rude, — *jus civile*, C; — *genus dicendi*, C.

Inconfūsus -a -um, not confused, regular, Sc.

Incongrŭens -ntis, not agreeing, unsuitable, Pl.

Incongrŭus -a -um, not agreeing, incongruous, P.Aug.

Inconsĕquentĭa -æ, *f.* inconsequence, inconclusiveness, Q.

Inconsīdĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, C.

Inconsīdĕrāte, without consideration, rashly, inconsiderately, C.

Inconsīdĕrātus -a -um, thoughtless, inconsiderate, C; (2) unadvised, unconsidered, — *cupiditas*, C.

*Inconsĭtus -a -um, — *ager*, Vr, unsown.

*Inconsōlābĭlis -e, inconsolable; met. — *vulnus*, O, incurable.

Inconstans -ntis, changeable, unstable, inconstant, C.

Inconstanter, inconstantly, inconsistently, inconsequently, C.

Inconstantĭa -æ, *f.* changeableness, instability, inconstancy, C.

Inconsŭētus -a -um, unusual, Vt; (2) unaccustomed to, P.Aug.

Inconsulte, inconsiderately, unadvisedly, C. L.

Inconsulto, Aug. = inconsulte, *q.v.*

Inconsultus -a -um, not consulted, Vr; (2) without advice, unadvised, V; (3) inconsiderate, imprudent, indiscreet, C.

Inconsultus -ūs, *m.* *inconsultu meo*, P, without asking my advice.

Inconsumptus -a -um, unconsumed, undiminished, O.

Incontāmĭnātus -a -um, unspotted, unpolluted, uncontaminated, L.

Incontentus -a -um, not stretched, — *fides*, C, out of tune.

Incontĭnens -ntis, unretentive, — *uterus*, Pl; (2) incontinent, immoderate, — *homo*, P.

Incontĭnenter, immoderately, incontinently, Cl.

Incontĭnentĭa -æ, *f.* unretentiveness, — *urinæ*, Pl; (2) incontinence, intemperance, C.

*Incontrōversus -a -um, uncontroverted, undisputed, C.

Inconvĕnĭens -ntis, not agreeing with, dissimilar, Aug.

Incŏquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil in or with, — *aliquid rei alicui*, V; — *cum aliquā re*, Cl; (2) to parch, burn, *incocti corpora Mauri*, P.Aug, sunburnt; to dye, colour, V; — *stannum æreis operibus*, Pl, to tin, cover with tin; (3) *incoctum generoso pectus honesto*, Pr. = imbutum.

Incorpŏrālis -e, having no body, incorporeal, Sc.

*Incorpŏrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* bodily constitution, Co.

*Incorrectus -a -um, unamended, incorrect, O.

Incorrupte, — *judicare*, C, incorruptly, justly, impartially.

Incorruptus -a -um, not corrupted, — *sanguis*, C; — *templa*, L, not destroyed; (2) *met.* incorrupt, unbribed, genuine, uninjured, unimpaired, — *testis*, C; — *virgo*, C, pure; — *judicium*, L, upright; — *integritas Latini sermonis*, C.

Incrēbresco -brŭi, 3. (increbesco), to become frequent, strong, prevalent; to increase, prevail, — *mores deteriores*, P; — *ventus*, C; — *proverbio*, L, to become a proverb.

*Incrēbro, 1. to do any thing frequently, P.

Incrēdĭbĭlis -e, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled, — *fides*, C; — *vis ingenii*, C; (2) incredulous, P.

Incrēdĭbĭlĭter, incredibly, extraordinarily, C.

Incrēdĭtus -a -um, disbelieved, not credited, Sc.

Incrēdŭlus -a -um, incredulous, H.

Incrēmentum -i, *n.* the growth of plants or animals, — *vitium*, C; *parvi incrementi animalia*, Co, of small size; (2) *poet.* offspring, — *Jovis*, V; also, that from or by which any thing grows, *dentes populi — futuri*, O, the seed; (3) *met.* growth, increase, augmentation in size, C; a figure of rhetoric, a climax, Q.

Incrĕpĭto, 1. to call loudly to any one, — *alicui*, V; (2) to blame, reproach, scold, — *Belgas*, Ca; — *vocibus*, Ca; — *cum verbis*, L; — *ignaviam alicui*, P.Aug, to upbraid with cowardice; (3) to beat, strike, — *pectora dextrā*, P.Aug.

Incrĕpo -ŭi (-āvi) -ĭtum (-ātum), 1. (I.) *neut.* to sound, make a noise, *discus increpuit*, C; (2) to be noised abroad, become known, — *suspicio tumultūs*, C; (II.) *act.* to cause to sound, cause to be heard, — *lyram*, O; — *minas*, Pt; (2) to blame, scold, chide, reproach, *filiam*, P; — *gravibus probris*, L; — *avaritiæ singulos*, St, to upbraid with; — *eorum arrogantiam*, C, to blame their arrogance.

Incresco -ēvi, 3. to grow in any thing, — *capillis*, Pl; and generally, to grow, Cl. Co; (2) met. — *animis discordibus iræ*, V; — *morbus*, Cl, to increase in violence.

Incrētus -a -um, unseparated, unsorted, mixed, H.

*Incrŭentātus -a -um, not bloody, not stained with blood, O.

Incrŭentus -a -um, unbloody, — *prœlium*, *victoria*, L.

Incrusto, 1, to cover with a rind, encrust, Vr. H.

Incŭbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sitting upon eggs, incubation, Pl.

Incŭbātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = incubatio, *q.v.*

Incŭbĭto, 1. to lie in or upon any thing, to brood, Co.

Incŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* a lying upon, — *dextri lateris*, Pl, on the right side; (2) a brooding, incubation, Pl.

Incŭbo -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. (-āvi -ātum), to lie in or on, — *in fano*, P; *humero incubat hasta*, O; *incubans juxta mari*, Pl, lying near the sea; (2) especially, to sit on or hatch eggs, to brood, Pl. Co; (3) to sojourn, dwell in a place, *rure — in præfecturā meā*, P; (4) *met.* to brood over, earnestly watch over, — *pecuniæ quam condiderat*, C; — *auro, divitiis*, V.

Incūdo -di -sum, 3. to forge, fabricate, work with the hammer, Pr; — *lapis*, V, a rough stone for a hand-mill.

Inculcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* inculco), pressed, crammed in, Co; (2) mixed in, scattered in, — *inania quædam verba*, C.

Inculco, 1. to trample in, press in, Co; (2) *met.* to foist in, mix in, — *Græca verba*, C; to impress upon, inculcate, C; — *memoriæ judicis*, Q.

Inculpātus -a -um, unblamed, blameless, O.

Inculte, roughly, rudely, inelegantly, without refinement, — *vivere*, *dicere*, C.

Incultus -a -um, uncultivated, untilled, — *ager*, C; (2) *met.* unpolished, unrefined, unadorned, uncared for, neglected, inelegant, C; — *coma*, O; — *homo*, S, without education or refinement; — *versus*, H, rough, unpolished.

Incultus -ūs, *m.* neglect, want of cultivation, S. L.

Incumba -æ, *f.* the impost or part of a pier from which the arch springs, Vt.

Incumbo -cŭbui -cŭbitum, 3. to lie upon, recline or lean upon, — *olivæ*, V; — *ad vos*, O; — *arma sua*, S; *silex incumbebat ad amnem*, V, bent over the river; — *in gladium*, C; *gladio*, Aug, to fall upon one's sword; — *in hostem*, L, to fall upon the enemy; (2) *met.* to apply one's self to any thing, exert one's self, take pains with, bend one's mind to, — *in bellum*, Ca; — *in aliquod studium*, C; — *ad laudem*, C; — *novæ cogitationi*, Tc; — *ut se consulem dicerent*, L.

Incūnābŭla -ōrum, *n.* the furniture of a cradle, and clothes of the child, P; (2) *met.* birth-place, C; origin, commencement, beginning, C.

Incūrātus -a -um, uncared for, unhealed, — *ulcera*, H.

Incūrĭa -æ, *f.* carelessness, neglect, negligence, indifference, T. C.

Incūrĭōse, negligently, carelessly, L.

Incūrĭōsus -a -um, careless, negligent, — *in aliquā re*, St; — *proximorum*, Pl; — *serendis frugibus*, Tc; (2) neglected, careless, — *historia*, St; — *finis*, Tc.

Incurro -curri (-cŭcurri) -cursum, 3. to run in or upon, assail, attack, — *atque incidere in aliquem*, C; — *prœliantibus Romanis*, Tc; — *novissimos*, Tc; — *in Macedoniam*, L, to make an incursion into; of land, to stretch, extend, *agros qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant*, C; (2) met. *in oculos* (*oculis*) —, C, to meet the eye; of events, *in aliquam diem*, C, to occur, happen; to fall into any evil or misfortune, — *in morbos*, C; — *in odia hominum*, C, to incur the hatred of men; to happen, happen to, *casus qui in sapientem potest* —, C, may fall to the lot of the wise; *nec ulla est disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat*, C, does not occur.

Incursĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running against, attack, collision, — *atomorum*, C; (2) a hostile inroad, incursion, Ca.

Incursĭto, 1. to attack, run against, clash with, Sc.

Incurso, 1. to run against, strike against, attack, — *in agmen Romanum*, L; — *agros Romanos*, L; — *rupibus*, O; (2) met. — *oculis et auribus*, Q, to meet, strike the eyes and ears; *lana ovis nigræ cui nullus alius color incursaverit*, Pl, with which no other colour has been mixed.

Incursus -ūs, *m.* an attack, assault, C; met. — *morborum*, Q.

*Incurvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a curving, curvature, Pl.

*Incurvesco, 3. (-visco), to bend one's self, be bent down, A.Aug.

Incurvĭcervīcus -a -um, having a curved neck, A.Aug.

Incurvo, 1. to bend, curve, make crooked, — *bacillum*, C; — *arcum*, V; (2) met. *injuria — animum*, Sc; — *aliquem querelā*, Pr, move to compassion.

Incurvus -a -um, bent, curved, crooked, C.

Incus -ūdis, *f.* an anvil, C; prov. *incudem eandem tundere*, C, to be always engaged in the same occupation.

*Incūsātĭo -ōnis, *f.* blame, reproach, accusation, C.

Incūso, 1. to accuse, blame, reproach, find fault with, — *eos*, *quod*, etc. Ca; — *aliquem superbiæ*, Tc; *prtcp. pass.*, *Augusto incusatæ liberorum mortes*, Pl, laid to the charge of.

Incussus -ūs, *m.* a beating or dashing against, Tc.

Incustōdītus -a -um, unwatched, unguarded, — *ovile*, O; neglected, Tc; — *amor*, Tc, unconcealed; (2) incautious, heedless, Pl.

Incŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike, dash, beat against, — *scipionem in caput alicujus*, L; — *pedem terræ*, Q; to throw, hurl, — *tela saxaque*, Tc; (2) *met.* to strike fear, terror, mental disturbance into, — *terrorem*, C; — *religionem animo*, L; — *desiderium urbis*, H.

Indāgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inquiry, investigation, C.

Indāgātor -ōris, *m.* -ātrix -īcis, *f.* an investigator, explorer, inquirer, C.

Indāgo, 1. to follow a trail or scent, *canis natus ad indagandum*, C; (2) *met.* to search out, explore, investigate, C.

Indāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a surrounding of any spot with nets or beaters, so as to enclose the game, V; (2)

a surrounding of a hostile force, Aug; (3) *met.* investigation, research, inquiry, Pl.

Inde, thence, from there, from that place, C; of things, *inde* (*i.e.* ex audaciâ) *omnia scelera gignuntur*, C; of persons, *nati filii duo, — ego hunc adoptavi mihi*, T; of time, then, thereupon, Ca; from that time forth, T.

Indēbĭtus -a -um, that which is not owed, undue, *non indebita posco*, V.

Indĕcens -ntis, unbecoming, unseemly, ugly, indecent, M. St.

Indĕcenter, unbecomingly, indecently, uglily, Q.

*Indĕcentĭa -æ, *f.* impropriety, unsuitableness, Vt.

Indĕcĕo, 2. to ill-become, not to become, — *aliquem*, Pl.

Indēclīnābĭlis -e, inflexible, unchangeable, — *animus*, Sc; — *justitia*, Sc.

Indēclīnātus -a -um, unchanged, firm, O.

Indĕcor -ōris, *or* indĕcŏris -e, unbecoming, indecorous, shameful, disgraceful, *non erimus indecores regno*, V.

Indĕcōre, unbecomingly, indecorously, C.

Indĕcŏro, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, H.

Indĕcōrus -a -um, unsuitable, improper, unbecoming, indecorous, dishonourable, C.

*Indēfătīgābĭlis -e, indefatigable, Sc.

*Indēfătīgātus -a -um, untired, unfatigued, Sc.

Indēfensus -a -um, undefended, unprotected, L.

Indēfessus -a -um, unwearied, untired, V.

*Indēflētus -a -um, unwept, O.

Indēflexus -a -um, unbent, unchanged, unweakened, Pl

*Indējectus -a -um, not thrown down, O.

Indēlēbĭlis -e, imperishable, indelible, — *nomen*, O.

Indēlībātus -a -um, untouched, uninjured, undiminished, O.

Indemnātus -a -um, uncondemned, — *civis*, C.

Indemnis -e, unhurt, without loss or damage, Sc.

Indēnuncĭātus -a -um, unannounced, Sc.

*Indēplōrātus -a -um, unwept, unlamented, O.

*Indēprāvātus -a -um, — *virtus*, Sc, uncorrupted.

Indēprĕhensĭbĭlis -e, that cannot be detected or discovered, Q.

Indēprĕhensus -a -um, undiscovered, unobserved, V.

Indescriptus -a -um, not divided, — *lites*, Co.

*Indēsertus -a -um, not forsaken, O.

*Indespectus -a -um, — *Tartarus*, P.Aug, into which one cannot look down.

*Indestrictus -a -um, untouched, unhurt, O.

*Indētonsus -a -um, unshorn, O.

*Indēvītātus -a -um, that has not been avoided, — *telum*, O.

Index -ĭcis, *c.* one who informs or discloses, C; and in a bad sense, an informer, traitor, spy, C; (2) of things, that which informs, betrays; a sign, token, — *stultitiæ vestræ*, C; *index digitus*, H, or abs. *index*, C, the fore-finger; especially, the title or inscription on a book, C; also on a statue, tablet, L; also an index, catalogue, register, Q; a touch-stone, O.

India -æ, *f.* India, C; hence, *adj.* Indus -a -um, — *dens*, O, ivory; — *conchæ*, Pt, pearls; *subst.* Indus -i, *m.* an Indian; *poet.* an Ethiopian, V; an Arab, O, and used by L. = an elephant's driver; also, Indĭcus -a -um, — *dens*, M, ivory; — *pecus*, M, an elephant; Indĭcum -i, *n.* indigo; — *nigrum*, Pl, Indian-ink.

Indĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a setting a price upon any thing, a valuing, P.

Indĭcātūra -æ, *f.* Pl. = indicatio, *q.v.*

*Indĭcens -ntis, *me indicente*, T, without my saying a word.

Indĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a discovery, disclosure, — *facere*, P. C; — *profiteri*, S, to make a confession before the judge; also, a permission to confess, or turn king's evidence, C; a reward for giving evidence, C; (2) a mark, sign, token, evidence, — *atque argumenta sceleris*, C; — *ostendere*, Aug; *dare*, Vr; *edere*, Lc, to show signs of; *indicio esse*, T, to be a sign of, serve to show; of the use of the touch-stone (*vid.* index), *postquam — est factum*, Vt.

Indĭco, 1. to disclose, declare, reveal, make known, betray, — *rem alicui*, C; — *de re*, S; (2) *met.* to show, indicate, disclose, reveal, *vultus — mores*, C; — *lacrimis dolorem*, N; also, to mention, Pl; (3) to put a price on, value, C.

Indīco -xi -ctum, 3. to make publicly known, announce, proclaim, fix, appoint, *Romæ dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur*, Ca; — *bellum*, C, to declare war; — *comitia; diem comitiis*, L; — *funus*, St, invite to a public funeral.

Indictĭo -ōnis, *f.* the imposition or assessment of a tax, Pl.

Indictus -a -um, not said, unsaid, *indictâ causâ civem Romanum capitis condemnare*, C, without a trial, without a hearing.

Indĭdem, *from the same place, from that very place*, C.

Indiffĕrens -entis, indifferent, C. (= ἀδιάφορος); (2) of persons, quiet, indifferent, St; (3) — *syllaba*, Q, = anceps, doubtful, neither short nor long.

Indiffĕrenter, indifferently, without difference, Q; — *aliquid ferre*, St, to bear with indifference.

Indĭgĕna -æ, *c.* native, belonging to one's own country; and *subst.* (*opp.* advena), a native, V; — *coloni*, Co.

Indĭgens -ntis (*prtcp.* indigĕo), needy, in need of, indigent, — *alicujus rei*, C; *cotes oleo indigentes; subst.* a poor, needy person, C.

Indĭgentĭa -æ, *f.* want, need, C; (2) insatiable desire, C.

Indĭgĕo -ŭi, 2. to want, need, stand in need of, suffer want of, — *bonâ existimatione*, C; to need, require, — *tui consilii*, C; (2) to desire, long for, — *ceterarum rerum*, C.

*Indĭges -is, A.Aug. = indigens, *q.v.*

Indīgestus -a -um, disordered, confused, unarranged, O; (2) undigested, P.Aug.

Indĭgĕtes -um, *m.* deified heroes raised to the dignity of tutelary gods, — *dii*, L; found in *sing.* applied to Æneas, — *Æneam*, V.

Indignābundus -a -um, filled with indignation, greatly indignant, L.

Indignandus -a -um (*prtcp.* indignor), deserving indignation, O.

Indignans -ntis (*prtcp.* indignor), impatient, indignant, O; — *servitutis*, Co.

Indigne, unworthily, disgracefully, dishonourably, undeservedly, P. C; (2) impatiently, unwillingly, indignantly, C.

Indignĭtas -ātis, *f.* unworthiness, vileness, — *hominis, accusatoris*, C; (2) unworthy behaviour, meanness, — *ferre*, Ca, to suffer indignity; (3) indignation at unworthy behaviour, C.

Indignor, 1. *dep.* to consider as unworthy or unbecoming, take as an indignity, be offended, indignant at, — *aliquid*, C; *de aliquâ re*, Aug; followed also by *quod*, Ca; *si*, Aug; *inf.* Q.

Indignus -a -um, unworthy, applied to persons, — *divitiis*, C; — *magnorum avorum*, V; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract objects, unworthy, unbecoming, *vox superioribus vocibus* —, Ca; — *mors*, V, undeserved; — *hiemes*, V, severe; *non — videtur aliquid memorare*, S, it does not seem inappropriate.

Indĭgus -a -um, needy, in want of, — *nostræ opis*, V; — *omni auxilio*, Lc; (2) desirous of, longing for, — *alicujus rei*, P.Aug.

Indīlĭgens -ntis, neglectful, negligent, heedless, Ca; (2) neglected, — *hortus*, Pl.

Indīlĭgenter, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently, C.

Indīlĭgentia -æ, *f.* carelessness, negligence, C; — *veri*, Tc, in the investigation of truth.

Indĭpiscor, 3. *dep.* (indipisco, 3.), to obtain, attain, get, — *divitias magnas*, P.

Indĭrectus -a -um, indirect, Q.

Indĭreptus -a -um, unpillaged, Tc.

Indiscrēte, without difference or distinction, Pl.

Indiscrētus -a -um, unsevered, undivided, Vr. Tc; (2) undistinguished, indistinguishable, without difference, Cl. V.

*Indiscrīmĭnātim, indiscriminately, Vr.

Indĭserte, ineloquently, inelegantly, C.

Indĭsertus -a -um, ineloquent, C.

*Indispensātus -a -um, not properly distributed, immoderate, P.Aug.

*Indispŏsĭte, without order, irregularly, Sc.

*Indispŏsĭtus -a -um, disorderly, unarranged, Tc.

*Indissĭmĭlis -e, not dissimilar, Vr.

Indissŏlūbĭlis -e, indissoluble, C.

Indistinctus -a -um, not separated, not arranged, Q; (2) *met.* unarranged, confused, indistinct, obscure, Q.

Indĭvĭdŭus -a -um, indivisible, — *corpora*, C, or *abs.* individua -ōrum, *n.* atoms, monads of the Democritean system, C; (2) inseparable, Tc.

Indĭvīsus -a -um, undivided, Vr; (2) *pro indiviso*, Pl, in an undivided form, in common; *pro indiviso valere*, Pl, equally, in like manner.

Indo -ĭdi -ĭtum, 3. to put in or on, set or place in or on, — *ignem in aram*, P; — *compedes servis*, P; (2) *met.* to introduce, — *novos ritus*, Tc; to cause, occasion, — *alicui pavorem*, Tc; to give, impose a name, — *alicui nomen*, P; with *dat.* of the name, *huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est*, P.

Indŏcĭlis -e, that cannot be taught, that learns with difficulty, indocile, — *homo tardusque*, C; — *pauperiem pati*, H; hence, ignorant, inexperienced, stupid, *agricola — cœli*, Pl; and of inanimate objects, ill-adapted to, *terra — Cereri*, P.Aug; (2) that cannot be learned, C; (3) * untaught, unknown, — *via*, Pt.

Indocte, ignorantly, in an unlearned or inexperienced manner, C.

Indŏlentĭa -æ, *f.* freedom from pain, absence of pain, C.

Indŏles -is, *f.* natural constitution or quality, nature, — *frugum, pecudum*, L; (2) of men, natural disposition, talents, inclination, *adolescentes bonā — præditi*, C.

Indŏlesco -lŭi, 3. to experience pain, be painful, *locus tactu indolescit*, Cl; (2) *met.* to be pained, grieved at any thing, — *tam sero se cognoscere*, etc. C; *id ipsum indoluit Juno*, O.

*Indŏmăbĭlis -e, that cannot be tamed, indomitable, P.

Indŏmĭtus -a -um, untamed, unrestrained, wild, — *bos*, Vr; — *pastores*, Ca; — *cupiditas, furor, libido*, C; (2) untameable, indomitable, — *Hercules*, Pl; — *mors*, H; — *Falernum*, Pr, indigestible.

Indormĭo -īvi -ĭtum, 4. to sleep in or on any thing, — *congestis saccis*, H; (2) *met.* to sleep over any occupation, be negligent in, — *in aliquā re*, C; — *alicui rei*, C.

Indōtātus -a -um, without a dowry, portionless, H; — *corpora*, O, without the usual funeral honours, O; (2) met. — *ars*, C, unadorned, poor, C.

Indu = in, *q.v.*

Indŭbĭtābĭlis -e, that cannot be doubted, indubitable, Q.

Indŭbĭtanter, undoubtedly, certainly, Pl.

Indŭbĭtāte, undoubtedly, L.

Indŭbĭtātus -a -um, undoubted, not doubtful, certain, Q.

Indŭbĭto, 1. to doubt concerning any thing, — *alicui rei*, V.

Indŭbĭus -a -um, not doubtful, certain, Tc.

Indŭcĭæ = indutiæ, *q.v.*

Indūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct, bring in or to a place, — *milites in pugnam*, L; — *oves in rura*, Vr; — *filiæ novercam*, Pl, to introduce a step-mother; — *in regiam habitandi causā*, Ca; especially, to introduce or bring upon the stage or circus, produce on the stage, — *gladiatores*, C; — *elephantum in circum*, Pl; — *aliquem in senatum, in curiam*, St, to produce in the senate as a criminal or witness; (2) met. — *aliquem in errorem*, C; — *discordiam in civitatem*, C, to introduce; also, to introduce or bring in in discourse, *hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone*, C; (3) *met.* to bring to, lead to, induce, incite, persuade, seduce, *animum in spem* —, C; — *animum ad aliquid*, T; — *aliquem pretio ad parricidium*, C; — *ad misericordiam*, C, to move to pity; especially, — *animum*, or *in animum*, C, to bring one's mind to, resolve; — *animum de divinatione dicere*, C; (4) *met.* to lead into a snare, deceive, cheat, C; (5) to cover over, smear over, — *postes pice*, P; — *humanam membris formam*, O; hence, to put on clothes, St; (6) to level the ground, Pl; and also, to erase the writing on wax tablets, by drawing over them the broad end of the stylus, C.

Inductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leading or bringing to a place, — *aquarum*, C; a producing upon the stage, — *personarum*, C; (2) a curtain or awning drawn over a theatre to keep out the sun, Vt; (3) — *animi*, C, resolve, determination, intention, C; (4) philosophical induction, Vt.

*Inductor -ōris, *m.* one who stirs one up, a thrasher, pummeler, P.

Inductus -a -um (*prtcp.* indūco), — *sermo*, Pl, introduced from a foreign language, foreign, strange; (2) induced, moved by, — *spe, cupiditate*, C.

Inductus -ūs, *m.* inducement, instigation, C.

*Indūcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* an under-garment worn by females, P.

Indugrĕdior = ingredior, *q.v.*

Indulgens -ntis (*prtcp.* indulgĕo), kind, tender, indulgent, — *peccatis*, C; — *in captivos*, L; — *irarum*, L; (2) addicted to, — *aleæ*, St; (3) tenderly beloved, Q.

Indulgenter, kindly, tenderly, obligingly, indulgently, C.

Indulgentĭa -æ, *f.* kindness, tenderness, indulgence; indulgent, forbearing love, — *corporis*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *cœli*, Pl, mild, pleasant weather.

Indulgĕo -si -tum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to be complaisant, forbearing, indulgent; to indulge, gratify, allow, — *Æduorum civitati*, Ca; *sic sibi indulsit*, N, he so indulged himself, allowed himself so many liberties; — *iræ*, L; *ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget*, C; sometimes, A.Aug, with *acc.* of the person, — *nos in pueritiā*; also, to give one's self up to, indulge in, — *novis amicitiis*, C; — *somno*, Tc; (II.) *act.* to grant, allow, concede, — *usum pecuniæ alicui*, St.

Indŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to put on, — *alicui tunicam*, C; — *soleas pedibus*, C; (2) *met.* to clothe, cover, *indutus duabus quasi personis*, C, with two masks, *i.e.* playing a double part; *dii induti specie humanā*, C, clothed in human form; *arbor induit se in florem*, V; — *cratera coronā*, V, to crown with a garland; hence, to put on, assume, — *personam judicis*, C; — *proditorem et hostem*, Tc, to play the part of; — *societatem, seditionem*, Tc, to engage in; (3) — *se in aliquid* or *alicui rei*, to fall into, fall on; — *in laqueum*, P; hence, to entangle one's self in, become involved with; — *se in captiones*, C; *pass.*, *indui confessione suā*, C, to be entangled in his own confession.

Indŭpĕdio, indŭpĕrātor = impedio, imperator, *q.v.*

Indūrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* indūro), hardened, steeled, L.

Indūresco -rŭi, 3. to become hard, Co; met. *miles induruerat pro Vitellio*, Tc, had become confirmed in his attachment for Vitellius.

Indūro, 1. to make hard, O; (2) *met.* to harden, indurate, — *animum*, Sc; — *frontem*, Sc.

*Indūsĭārĭus -ii, *m.* a maker or seller of women's under-clothing, P.

Indūsĭātus -a -um, wearing a woman's under-garment, P.

Indūsium -ii, *n.* a woman's garment, of which the precise nature is unknown, A.Aug.

Industria -æ, *f.* industry, diligence, — *in agendo*, C; — *itineris*, St, rapidity of travelling; *de (ex) industriā*, C. L; *ob industriam*, P; *industriā*, Pl, on purpose, purposely.

Industrie, industriously, diligently, actively, Ca.

Industriōse, very diligently, St.

Industriōsus -a -um, very diligent, active, industrious, Sc.

Industrius -a -um, diligent, active, zealous, industrious, assiduous, C.

Indūtiæ -ārum, *f.* (indūciæ), a truce, armistice, suspension of hostilities, — *facere*, C; *inire*, Pl; *petere*, *conservare*, N; *tollere*, L.

Indūtilis -e, that can be put on or off at pleasure, A.Aug.

Indūtus -ūs, *m.* a putting on, Tc.

Indūviæ -ārum, *f.* clothes, clothing, P; (2) the bark of a tree, Pl.

Inebrio, 1. to intoxicate, inebriate, Pl; met. — *aliquid Tyrio*, Pl, to saturate with; — *aurem*, Jv, to fill full of idle talk.

Inedia -æ, *f.* fasting, abstinence from food, *vigiliis et inedia necatus*, C.

*Inēditus -a -um, unknown, O.

*Ineffābilis -e, unutterable, unpronounceable, ineffable, Pl.

Inefficax -ācis, producing no effect, inefficacious, *vox — verborum*, Sc.

*Inēlăbōrātus -a -um, unstudied, simple, inelaborate, Sc.

Inēlegans -ntis, inelegant, not choice, tasteless, not beautiful, — *orationis copia*, C.

Inēleganter, inelegantly, tastelessly, C.

Inēluctābilis -e, that cannot be successfully struggled against, inevitable, V.

Inēmendābilis -e, that cannot be amended, incorrigible, Q.

*Inēmŏrior -ūtus, 3. *dep.* to die in or at, — *spectaculo*, H.

Inemptus -a -um, unbought, V.

Inēnarrābilis -e, indescribable, inexpressible, — *labor*, L.

*Inēnarrābiliter, indescribably, L.

Inēnōdābilis -e, inextricable; met. — *res*, C, inexplicable.

Ineo -ii (-ivi) -itum, 4. (I.) *neut.* to go in, enter, — *in urbem*, L; *initur tecum*, P; (2) in point of time, to begin, commence, *ineunte anno*, St, at the beginning of the year; *ab ineunte ætate*, C, from youth; (II.) *act.* to go in, enter, — *domum*, C; — *viam*, *iter*, C, to enter upon, begin a journey; (2) *met.* to copulate, cohabit with, covet, Vr. Pl; (3) *met.* to enter upon, — *magistratum*, C; — *numerum*, L, to enumerate; — *rationem*, C, to consider, plan, devise, find out, contrive; followed by *quemadmodum*, C; *ut*, C; *de aliquā re*, C; — *æstimationem*, Sc, to make an estimate; — *mensuram agrorum*, Co, to measure; *societatem cum aliquo*, Aug, to enter into a league with; — *consilium*, C. Ca, to devise; — *gratiam ab aliquo*, C, to earn thanks from, conciliate the favour of; — *munus alicujus*, V, to undertake.

Inepte, unsuitably, inappropriately, absurdly, foolishly, — *dicere*, C.

Ineptiæ -ārum, *f.* foolish behaviour, silliness, absurdity, foolery, C.

Ineptio, 4. to talk foolishly, talk nonsense, T. Ct.

Ineptus -a -um, unsuitable, inappropriate, tasteless, foolish, absurd, silly, C.

*Inēquitābilis -e, — *campus*, not to be ridden over, unfit for cavalry, P.Aug.

Inēquito, 1. to ride in or on, — *campis*, P.Aug.

Inermis -e (-us -a -um), unarmed, weaponless, C; — *milites*, Ca; (2) met. — *gingiva*, Jv, toothless; — *carmen*, O, inoffensive, stingless.

Inerrans -ntis, not wandering; epithet of the fixed stars, C.

Inerro, 1. to rove or wander about, — *montibus*, Pl; *memoria imaginis — oculis*, Pl, hovers before the eyes.

Iners -rtis, simple, artless, ignorant, C; (2) inactive, lazy, idle, inert, sluggish, slothful, — *homo*, *senectus*, C; — *aqua*, O, stagnant; — *æquora*, Lc, undisturbed by wind; — *stomachus*, O, not digesting; — *hora*, H; *tempus*, O, in which nothing is done, slothful; — *caro*, *sal*, Pl, tasteless; — *frigus*, *somnus*, O, making slothful.

Inertia -æ, *f.* unskilfulness, want of skill, C; (2) slothfulness, sluggishness, C.

Inerticŭlus -a -um, *dim.* — *vitis*, Co, a kind of vine which produces good but weak wine, Co.

Inērudite, unlearnedly, unskilfully, Q.

Inērudītus -a -um, unlearned, inerudite, unskilful, C; — *voluptas*, Q, rude, unrefined.

Inesco, 1. to allure with a bait; hence, *met.* to entice, deceive, L.

Inēvectus -a -um, raised upon, borne upon, V.

Inēvītābilis -e, inevitable, Tc.

*Inēvŏlūtus -a -um, not unrolled, unopened, — *liber*, M.

*Inexcitābilis -e, — *somnus*, Sc, from which one cannot be roused.

*Inexcitus -a -um, unroused, quiet, V.

*Inexcōgitātus -a -um, uninvented, undevised, Pl.

Inexcūsābilis -e, without excuse, inexcusable, H.

Inexercitātus -a -um, unexercised, unpractised, — *miles*, C, undrilled; (2) unoccupied, inactive, — *homo*, Cl.

Inexhaustus -a -um, unexhausted, inexhaustible, V.

Inexōrābilis -e, inexorable, not to be entreated, — *in alios*, C; — *adversus te*, L; — *delictis*, Tc.

*Inexperrectus -a -um, not awakened, O.

Inexpertus -a -um, inexperienced, unpractised, unacquainted with, H. Tc; (2) untried, unproved, *legiones — bello*, Tc; *animus ad contumeliam —*, L, unused to.

Inexpiābilis -e, inexpiable, C; (2) — *bellum*, L, implacable, obstinate.

*Inexplānātus -a -um, indistinct, inarticulate, — *lingua*, Pl.

Inexplēbilis -e, insatiable, that cannot be filled, — *stomachus*, Sc; met. — *cupiditas*, C.

Inexplētus -a -um, unfilled, insatiate, insatiable, O.

Inexplicābilis -e, that cannot be untied or disentangled, — *laqueus*, Q; (2) — *continuis imbribus via*, L, impassable; (3) *met.* inexplicable, — *res*, C; — *multitudo*, Pl, innumerable.

Inexplicitus -a -um, unexplained, obscure, inexplicable, — *dicta*, P.Aug.

Inexplōrāto, without exploring, without reconnoitring, L.

Inexplōrātus -a -um, unexplored, not investigated, L.

Inexpugnābilis -e, unconquerable, inexpugnable, — *arx*, L; *met.* C; — *gramen*, O, that cannot be extirpated.

*Inexputābilis -e, — *numerus*, Co, incalculable.

Inexspectātus -a -um, unlooked for, unexpected, C. O.

Inexstinctus -a -um, unextinguished, inextinguishable, O; met. — *fames*, *libido*, O, insatiable; — *nomen*, O, immortal.

Ĭnexstinguĭbĭlis -e, inextinguishable; met. — *consuetudo*, Vr.

*Ĭnexstirpābĭlis -e, — *radices*, Pl, that cannot be extirpated.

Ĭnexsŭpĕrābĭlis -e, insuperable, insurpassable, L.

Ĭnextrīcābĭlis -e, that cannot be disentangled, inextricable, V; met. *stomachi* — *vitia*, Pl, incurable.

Infābre, unskilfully, in an unworkmanlike manner, L. H.

*Infăbrĭcātus -a -um, unwrought, unfashioned, V.

Infăcēte (infĭcēte), tastelessly, coarsely, without humour, Aug.

*Infăcētĭæ -ārum, *f.* coarse jests, poor wit, Ct.

Infăcētus -a -um (infĭcētus), coarse, rude, unmannerly, unpolished, without humour or wit, P. C.

Infăcundus -a -um, ineloquent, L.

Infāmĭa -æ, *f.* ill report, shame, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy, infamy, — *inferre*, C; *movere*, L, to cause; *infamiā aspergi*, N, to come into bad repute; *infamiā flagrare*, C; *in infamiā esse*, T, to be in ill repute; (2) *meton.* the cause of ill repute and infamy, *nostri sæcli*, O, the disgrace of our age.

Infāmis -e, ill reputed, infamous, *homines* — *vitiis atque dedecore*, C; — *digitus*, P, the middle finger; — *vita*, C.

Infāmo, 1. to bring into ill repute, make infamous, defame, C; (2) to blame, accuse, find fault with, — *aliquem temeritatis*, Sc.

Infandus -a -um, unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, calamitous, grievous, — *res*, C; — *dolor*, *labores*, *dies*, V.

Infans -ntis, dumb, speechless, C; hence, not yet able to speak, young, little, — *puer*, C; — *pupula*, C; applied to animals, — *catuli*, Pl; to inanimate objects, — *statua*, H, new, fresh; (2) *child-like, infantile, C.

Infans -ntis, *c.* a little child, infant, C; *ab infante*, Co; *ab infantibus*, Cl, from childhood.

Infantārĭa -æ, *f.* a nurse, foster-mother, M.

Infantĭa -æ, *f.* inability to speak, Lc; want of eloquence, slowness of speech, C; (2) childhood, infancy, Q; *ab infantiā*, Tc, from infancy; also applied to animals, Pl.

Infarcĭo -rsi -rsum (-rtum), 4. (infercĭo), to stuff in, cram in, Co; — *aliquid aliquā re*, Pl, to stuff full of; (2) met. — *verba*, C.

Infătīgābĭlis -e, that cannot be wearied, indefatigable, Pl.

Infătŭo, 1. to make foolish, infatuate, C.

Infaustus -a -um, unlucky, unfortunate, V. Tc.

Infectīva -ōrum, *n.* colours or tinctures derived from plants, Vt.

Infector -ōris, *m.* a dyer, C.

Infectus -a -um, undone, unfinished, incomplete, — *argentum*, L; *aurum*, V, rough, unwrought; *pro infecto habere*, C, to consider as having never taken place; *re infectā abire*, L, without having accomplished the business; — *dona facere*, *reddere*, P, to revoke a gift; *facta*, *infecta loqui*, P.Aug, things both true and false.

*Infectus -ūs, *m.* a dyeing, colouring, Pl.

Infēcundĭtas -ātis, *f.* barrenness, sterility, Co.

Infēcundus -a -um, unfruitful, barren, sterile, S.

Infēlīcĭtas -ātis, *f.* ill luck, unhappiness, infelicity, T.

Infēlīcĭter, unluckily, unfortunately, L.

*Infēlīcĭto, 1. (infēlīco, 1.) to make miserable, P.

Infēlix -īcis, unfruitful, barren, *terra* — *frugibus*, V; (2) unhappy, miserable, — *homo*, C; — *arbor*, C, the gallows; (3) causing unhappiness, unfortunate, unlucky, C.

Infense, hostilely, acrimoniously, C.

Infenso, 1. to act in a hostile manner, — *Armeniam bello*, Tc, to attack.

Infensus -a -um, hostile, full of hate and bitterness, enraged, V; *opes principibus infensæ*, Tc, dangerous.

Infer -a -um, inferi -ōrum, *vid.* inferus.

Infĕrĭæ -ārum, *f.* sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead, C.

Infĕrĭor, *vid.* inferus.

Infĕrĭus -a -um, that which is offered to the gods, — *vinum*, A.Aug, an oblation.

Infĕrĭus, *vid.* infra.

Infernas -atis, from the low country, from the lowlands, — *abies*, Pl.

Inferne, on the lower side, beneath, below, Lc.

Infernus -a -um, that which is below, lower, — *partes*, C; (2) subterranean, of or relating to the lower world, infernal, — *rex*, V, Pluto; — *Juno*, V, Proserpine; — *palus*, O, the Styx; hence, *subst.* (*a*) inferni -ōrum, *m.* the inhabitants of the lower world, Pt; (*b*) inferna -ōrum, *n.* the lower world, infernal regions, Tc; the lower parts of the body, Pl.

Infĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, to bring, bear, carry in, to put or place on, *templis ignes* —, C, to set fire to; also, — *aliquid in ignem*, Ca; — *in equum*, Ca, to put on horseback; — *pedem aliquo*, C, to go anywhere; (2) to bury, inter, C; — *tributum alicui*, Co, to contribute, pay; — *sumptum civibus*, C, to charge, put to the account of; — *signa* (*arma*) *in hostem* (*hosti*), Ca, to attack, charge; — *pedem*, *gradum*, L, to attack; — *bellum alicui*, or *contra aliquem*, C, to make war on, levy war against; — *se*, L, to betake one's self to, go; — *se in periculum capitis*, C, to fall into mortal danger; — *se*, P, to strut, behave one's self proudly; (3) *met.* to produce, bring forward, — *sermonem*, C, to speak; — *mentionem*, L, to mention; to cause, occasion, — *spem alicui*, Ca; — *hostibus terrorem*, Ca; — *periculum civibus*, C; — *alicui causam belli*, C, to seek a pretext for war; — *alicui crimen proditionis*, C, to bring an accusation against; — *misericordiam*, *invidiam*, C, to seek to excite.

Infĕrus -a -um (infer, A.Aug.), that which is below, lower (*opp.* superus), C; *limen superum inferumque salve*, P; — *fulmina*, Pl, rising from the earth; — *mare*, the Etruscan Sea (*opp.* mare Superum, the Adriatic); hence, (2) inferi -ōrum, *m.* the departed, the dead, the lower world; *ab inferis exsistere*, L, to rise from the dead; *apud inferos*, C, in the lower world; (II.) *comp.* inferior -us, that which is lower in point of position; *ex inferiore loco dicere*, C, to speak from the body of the court (*opp.* ex superiore loco, from the tribunal); (2) subsequent in time or order, C. Vr; hence, inferior in any respect; — *fortunā*, C, in fortune; — *in jure civili*, C; (III.) *superl.* infĭmus -a -um, the lowest, bottomest, C; *ab infimis radicibus montis*, Ca; *ab infimo*, Ca, from below; *met.* the lowest, meanest, basest, — *fæx populi*, C; (2) a second form is Imus -a -um, the lowest, bottomest, C; — *vox*, H, bass voice; *miscere ima summis*, H, to turn upside down; *suspirare ab imo*, O, to sigh deeply; *met.* the last in point of time, — *mensis*, O; *servetur ad imum*, H, to the last.

Infervĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. (*pass.* -fīo -factus -fieri), to cause to boil, Co.

Infervĕo, 2 *neut.* to boil, seethe, Cl.

Infervesco -ferbŭi, 3. to begin to boil, grow hot, H. Pl.

Infestātor -ōris, *m.* a troubler, infester, Pl.

Infeste, in a hostile manner, C.

Infesto, 1. to attack, harass, disquiet, O; — *mare*, Aug, to infest; (2) to hurt, injure, impair, *vinum* — *nervos*, Pl.

Infestus -a -um, disturbed, disquiet, unsafe, *agrum infestum reddere*, L; *habere*, C; *loca infesta serpentibus*, S, infested with; (2) hostile, inimical, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *in cognatos*, Aug; *sæva et infesta virtutibus tempora*, Tc.

Infībŭlo, 1. to clasp or buckle together, Cl.

Infĭcētus, infĭcēte = infacetus, infacete, *q.v.*

Infĭcĭens -ntis, doing nothing, inactive, Vr.

Infĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to put or dip into any thing; hence, to tinge, dye, stain, colour, — *se vitro*, Ca; *lana infecta conchylio*, Pl; (2) to mix with, — *aliquid aliquā re*, V; hence, to taint, spoil, infect, V; *mel infectum fronde*, Pl, tasting

of the leaf; (3) met. *sapientia animum non coloravit, sed infecit*, Sc; hence, to instruct thoroughly, *infici debet puer iis artibus*, C; (4) *met.* to taint, corrupt, — *animum deliciis, otio, desidiā*, C.

Infidēlis -e, unfaithful, untrue, perfidious, faithless, C.

Infidēlitas -ātis, *f.* unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity, C.

Infidĭbŭlum = infundibulum, *q.v.*

Infīdus -a -um, unfaithful, faithless, untrue, unreliable, — *amici*, C.

Infīgo -xi -xum, 3. to fix, fasten to or in, thrust in, — *gladium in pectus*, C; — *hastam portæ*, V; (2) *met.* to fasten or fix in; frequently used in *partcp. pass.* infixus -a -um, fast in, firmly seated in; — *in ipsā naturā hominum*, C; — *pectori dolor hæret*, Pl; *infixum est*, Tc, it is fixed, finally resolved.

Infĭmātis -is, *m.* a person of the lowest condition, P.

Infĭmus -a -um, *superl.* from inferus, *q.v.*

Infindo -fīdi -fissum, 3. to cut in, cleave, — *sulcos telluri*, V; poet. — *sulcos mari*, V, to sail through the sea.

Infīnītas -ātis, *f.* infinity, endlessness, C.

Infīnīte, infinitely, boundlessly, endlessly, C.

Infīnītio -ōnis, *f.* C. = infinitas, *q.v.*

Infīnītus -a -um, boundless, limitless, infinite, — *spatium*, Lc; — *imperium*, C; (2) endless, innumerable, infinite, — *multitudo, spes, labor*, C; *ad infinitum, in infinitum*, Pl, for ever, endlessly; *infinito*, Pl, infinitely, very much; (3) indefinite, C; — *verbum*, Q, the infinitive.

Infirmātio -ōnis, *f.* an enfeebling, invalidating, refuting, C.

Infirme, weakly, slightly, C; (2) of mental weakness, superstitiously, St.

Infirmĭtas -ātis, *f.* weakness, powerlessness, infirmity, — *corporis*, C; especially, sickness, indisposition, Pl. St; (2) met. — *animi*, C, want of spirit, want of courage; also, instability, unsteadiness of character, Ca.

Infirmo, 1. to weaken, — *legiones*, Tc; (2) *met.* to invalidate, disprove, — *fidem testis*, C; — *legem*, Tc, to annul.

Infirmus -a -um, weak, feeble, infirm, — *viribus*, C; and especially, sick, ill, indisposed, C; (2) *met.* mentally weak, superstitious, faint-hearted, inconstant, C. Ca.

Infit (*defective verb*), he or she begins, V; — *postulare*, P; especially, (2) he or she begins to speak, V.

Infitiæ -ārum, *f.* a denial, found only in *acc.* in connexion with *ire*, *infitias ire aliquid*, P. L, to deny any thing.

Infitiālis -e, negative, containing a denial, — *quæstio*, C.

Infitiātio -ōnis, *f.* a denying, C; especially, (2) a denying, disavowing of a debt or deposit, Sc.

Infitiātor -ōris, *m.* one who denies or disavows a debt or deposit, a bad payer, C.

Infitior, 1. *dep.* to deny, disavow, not to confess, — *verum*, C; especially, (2) to deny the existence of a debt, refuse to restore a deposit, C.

Inflammātio -ōnis, *f.* a fire, conflagration, P.Aug; (2) in medicine, an inflammation, — *aurium*, Pl; (3) *met.* a kindling, lighting up, fire, — *animorum*, C.

Inflammo, 1. to light up, kindle, set fire to, — *tædas*, C; — *classem*, C; (2) of the body, to cause to inflame, produce inflammation, Pl; (3) *met.* to inflame, excite, stir up, stimulate, — *invidiam senatūs*, C; — *populum in improbos*, C.

Inflāte, pompously, haughtily, boastingly, Ca.

Inflātio -ōnis, *f.* the bubbling of boiling water, Vt; (2) of the body, a puffing up, blowing out, inflation, flatulence, C. Cl; (3) * = inflammatio, Sc. *q.v.*

Inflātus -a -um (*prtcp.* inflo), swelling, swollen, — *collum*, C; — *amnes*, L; (2) *met.* haughty, pompous, arrogant, — *animus*, C; with *abl.* of the cause, — *lætitiā atque insolentiā*, C; of discourse, turgid, inflated, pompous, — *oratio*, Q. Tc.

Inflātus -ūs, *m.* a blowing into, inflation, *primo inflatu tibicinis*, C, at the first blast; (2) inspiration, — *divinus*, C.

Inflecto -xi -xum, 3. to bend, bow, curve, — *bacillum*, C; (2) especially, to inflect or modulate the voice, Pt; (3) *met.* to bend, alter, warp, — *jus civile gratiā*, C.

Inflētus -a -um, unwept, unlamented, V.

Inflexĭbĭlis -e, that cannot be bent, inflexible, — *dolor*, Pl, obstinate.

Inflexio -ōnis, *f.* a bending, inflexion, — *laterum*, C.

Inflexus -ūs, *m.* a bending, curving, Jv; — *modulationis*, S, inflexion.

Inflīgo -xi -ctum, 3. to strike, knock, dash against, — *alicui securim*, C; *puppis inflicta vadis*, V, dashed on the shoal; (2) *met.* to inflict, cause hurt or damage, — *mortiferam plagam*, C; — *alicui turpitudinem*, C.

Inflo, 1. to blow on or in, to inflate, — *buccas*, H; to play on wind instruments, — *calamos leves*, V; and *abs.* to give a blast, *simul inflavit tibicen*, C; (2) *met.* to puff up, make proud or arrogant, inflate, elate, — *animos falsā spe*, C; *mendaciis*, L.

Inflŭo -xi -xum, 3. to flow in, stream in, — *fluvium in Pontum*, C; *non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit*, Ca; (2) of things not fluid, to stream in, rush in, flow in, — *in Italiam Gallorum copiæ*, C; — *in universorum animos*, C, to introduce one's self, gain influence over; *blanditiis Papirius influebat in aures concionis*, L.

Infŏdio -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig in, bury, — *corpora virûm terræ*, V; — *taleas in terram*, Ca; — *gemmas corpore*, Pl, to bury jewels with the body of their possessor.

Informātio -ōnis, *f.* a sketch, first draught, Vt; (2) a conception, idea, — *Dei*, C; — *anteccepta animo rei*, C, an à priori idea.

*Informīdātus -a -um, not feared, not dreaded, P.Aug.

Informis -e, formless, unformed, L; (2) unshapely, misformed, deformed, hideous, — *cadaver*, V; — *hiems*, H, horrid, disagreeable.

Informo, 1. to give form and shape to, form, fashion, — *clipeum*, V; (2) *met.* to form, *animus bene a naturā informatus*, C; to form by instruction, instruct, — *ætatem puerilem ad humanitatem*, C; to form an idea, conception, image of any thing, — *oratorem*, C; — *Deum conjecturā*, C, form a conjectural idea of.

Infŏro, 1. to summon before a court of law, P.

Infortūnātus -a -um, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, C.

Infortūnium -ii, *n.* misfortune, ill luck, T. L.

Infra, (I.) *adv.* on the under side, below, beneath, C; in the lower world, Tb; *comp.* inferius, O, lower down; (2) beneath, below in value and estimation, Tc. O; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.*, beneath, below, *mare* — *oppidum*, C; — *Lycurgum*, C, later in point of time; — *elephantos*, Ca, less in size; — *novena*, Pl, less in number than; (2) beneath, below, in rank, estimation, *res humanas* — *se positas arbitrari*, C; *est tibi non* — *speciem*, Pl, not inferior to thee in beauty.

*Infractio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking; met. — *animi*, C, dejection.

Infractus -a -um (*prtcp.* infringo), broken, Pl; (2) *met.* broken, exhausted, — *animos*, L, dejected; — *fides*, Tc, shaken, impaired; — *veritas*, Tc, falsified; *infracta loqui*, C, to speak unconnectedly; *infracta loquela*, Lc, unconnected, lisping talk, as of a nurse to an infant.

Infrăgĭlis -e, not fragile, that cannot be broken, Pl; strong, indestructible, O. Sc.

Infrĕmo -ŭi, 3. to roar, growl, — *aper*, V; met. — *bellum*, P.Aug.

Infrēnātus -a -um, — *eques*, L, riding without bridle.

Infrendĕo, 2. (infrendo, 3.) to gnash the teeth, — *dentibus*, V.

Infrēnis -e (-us -a -um), without bridle, unbridled, V; — *Numidæ*, V, riding without bridle; (2) *met.* unbridled, unrestrained, Co.

Infrēno, 1. to bridle, — *equos*, L; — *currus*, V, to harness the horses to the chariot; (2) to restrain, hold back, hold fast, — *navigia ancoris*, Pl.

Infrĕquens -ntis, infrequent; used of persons who do any thing but rarely, *sum in prædio* —, C; — *deorum cultor*, H; (2) not numerous, not populous, — *senatus*, C; *qua infrequentissima urbis sunt*, L; (3) not full of, not amply provided with, *pars urbis — ædificiis*, L; — *rei militaris*, Aug, inexperienced in warfare.

Infrĕquentĭa -æ, *f.* fewness, scantiness of number, *summa — senatūs*, C; (2) solitude, loneliness, — *locorum*, Tc.

Infrĭco -cŭi -ctum (-cātum), 1. to rub in or on, Co. Pl.

Infrictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing, friction, Cl.

Infrīgesco -frixi, 3. to become cold, Cl.

Infringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break, break off, break in pieces, — *remum*, C; — *vestes*, O, tear in pieces; (2) to dash, strike against, — *alicui colaphum*, T, give a box on the ear; — *aulam in caput*, P; (3) *met.* to break, destroy, impair, check, enfeeble, cast down, — *vim militum*, Ca; — *spem*, C; — *conatus adversariorum*, C; — *animum*, L.

Infrĭo, 1. to rub or crumble into, Co; — *farinam in aquam*, A.Aug.

Infrons -ndis, leafless; — *ager*, O, treeless.

Infructŭōsus -a -um, unfruitful, unproductive, Co; (2) *met.* fruitless, useless, — *preces*, Pl.

Infrunītus -a -um, simple, silly, foolish, — *mulier, animus*, Sc.

*Infūcātus -a -um, rouged, painted, C.

Infŭla -æ, *f.* a band or fillet made of locks of wool, knotted at intervals, worn by priests and Vestal virgins, and used to decorate victims, altars, etc. C; also worn by suppliants, Ca; (2) an ornament, honorary ornament, C.

Infŭlātus -a -um, adorned with or wearing the infula, *q.v.* St.

Infulcĭo -si -tum, 4. to stuff in, cram in, St; *met.* to foist in, bring in, introduce, Sc.

Infūmo, 1. to smoke, to dry in smoke, Pl.

Infundĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a funnel, and particularly, the hopper of a corn-mill, Co. Vt.

Infundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour in or on, — *vinum faucibus*, Co; — *aurum alicui in os*, Pl; — *venenum alicui*, C; also of not liquid bodies, to shake down, shake on, — *hordea jumentis*, Jv; (2) *infusus gremio*, V; *collo infusus amantis*, O, resting upon, reclining upon; *humeris infusa capillos*, O, with dishevelled hair; infundi (in a middle sense), to penetrate, spread, extend one's self, *hinc agmina infusa in Græciam*, P.Aug; *sole infuso* (*sc.* terris), V, at daybreak; (3) *met.* to allow to penetrate, impart to, — *in aures tuas orationem*, C; — *rebus lumen*, Sc; — *vitia in civitatem*, C.

Infurnĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a funnel used for inhaling smoke medicinally, Pl.

Infusco, 1. to make dark or black; obscure, blacken, — *vellera, arenam*, V; — *saporem*, Co; — *sonum*, Pl, to blunt, deaden; (2) met. *metuo ne quid infuscaverit*, P, lest he should have caused confusion; *eos barbaries infuscavit*, C, corrupted.

Infuscus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, Co.

Infūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pouring in or on, infusion, Pl; — *in oleo*, Pl, an oil injection.

Infūsus -ūs, *m.* a pouring in, Pl.

Ingĕmĭno, 1. (I.) *act.* to double, redouble, — *ictus, voces*, V; (II.) *neut.* to become double, increase, — *imber, clamor*, V.

Ingĕmisco -mŭi, 3. (I.) *act.* to begin to sigh or groan over, — *hostem judicatum*, C; — *ulli malo*, C, (II.) *neut.* to begin to sigh, groan, C; *pueri Spartani non — dolore laniati*, C.

Ingĕmo -ŭi, 3. (I.) *act.* to sigh, groan over, — *rem aliquam*, V; — *alicui rei*, O; (II.) *neut.* — *in aliquā re*, C.

Ingĕnĕro, 1. to implant in, generate, produce, *natura — amorem*, C; hence, *pricp.* ingĕnĕrātus -a -um, implanted by nature, innate, natural, — *familiæ frugalitas*, C.

Ingĕnĭātus -a -um, endowed or fitted by nature, P.

Ingĕnĭcŭlātus -a -um, kneeling, — *Hercules*, Vt, a constellation so called.

Ingĕnĭōse, acutely, cleverly, ingeniously, C.

Ingĕnĭōsus -a -um, naturally clever, talented, acute, able, ingenious, C; — *ad aliquid*, O; — *in aliquā re*, M; (2) of inanimate objects, fit for, adapted to, *terra — colenti*, O; — *ad segetes ager*, O.

Ingĕnĭtus -a -um, natural, innate, Co. St.

Ingĕnĭum -ii, *n.* nature, natural constitution, *arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt*, Co; — *arvorum*, V; (2) of men, natural disposition, temperament, character, — *hominum proclive ad lubidinem*, T; — *inverecundum animi*, C; — *suo vivere*, L, after one's own inclination; (3) especially, cleverness, talent, mental power, genius, *docilitas, memoria, quæ appellantur uno ingenii nomine*, C; — *tardum, acerrimum, acutum, magnum*, C; — *ad aliquid*, C; — *acuere, alere, exercere*, Q; (4) *meton.* a man of genius, *ingenia seculi fovere*, St; an invention, clever idea, Pl.

Ingens -ntis, vast, immense, enormous, extraordinarily large, — *præda, pecunia, campus*, C; — *aliquā re*; amply endowed with, rich or powerful in, *vir famā —, ingentior armis*, V; — *viribus opibusque*, Tc.

Ingĕnŭe, nobly, freely, liberally, frankly, ingenuously, C. Q.

Ingĕnŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* the condition of a freeman, free birth, L; (2) noble or honourable sentiments, noble-mindedness, uprightness, C.

Ingĕnŭus -a -um, native, not foreign, — *fons*; (2) natural, innate, — *indoles*, Pl; — *color*, Pt; (3) free-born, of free birth, C. L; (4) that which becomes a free man, noble, honourable, frank, sincere, — *vita*, C; — *artes*, C; — *vultus, pudor*, Jv; (4) weak, delicate, O. M.

Ingĕro -essi -estum, 3. to carry, throw, put, pour in or upon, — *aquam in salinas*, Pl; — *ligna foco*, Tb; — *se*, to betake one's self; — *hastas in tergum fugientis*, V; — *saxa in subeuntes*, L, to hurl at or upon; (2) met. — *convicia alicui*, H; — *supplicia*, Sc, to inflict; to press upon, — *recusanti amicitiam suam*, St; to heap up, — *scelus sceleri*, Sc.

Ingestābĭlis -e, unbearable, intolerable, — *onus*, Pl.

Ingigno -gĕnŭi -gĕnĭtum, 3. to implant by birth or nature, Lc; *natura cupiditatem homini* —, C.

Inglŏmĕro, 1. to heap together, P.Aug.

Inglōrĭus -a -um, without fame or glory, inglorious, C.

Inglŭvĭes -ēi, *f.* the craw or crop of birds, Co; applied to men, P.Aug; (2) gluttony, T. H.

Ingrandesco -dŭi, 3. to grow large, become great, Co.

Ingrāte, unpleasantly, O. Pl; unwillingly, Pl; ungratefully, C.

Ingrātĭa -æ, *f.* unthankfulness, P.Aug; hence, ingratiis (ingratis), used adverbially, against the will of, unwillingly, C.

Ingrātis, *vid.* ingratia.

Ingrātus -a -um, unpleasant, unpleasing, C; (2) unthankful, ungrateful, C; — *in aliquem*, L; *adversus aliquem*, Aug; *pass.* receiving no thanks, P.Aug; (3) of inanimate objects which do not repay trouble bestowed on them, — *ager*, M, sterile.

Ingrăvesco, 3. to become heavy, increase in weight, C; to become pregnant, Lc; (2) met. — *malum*, C, grows worse; — *annona*, C, becomes dearer; — *morbus*, C.

Ingrăvo, 1. to make heavy, P.Aug; (2) *met.* to oppress, trouble, aggravate, V. O.

Ingrĕdior -gressus sum, 3. to enter, go in, — *illam domum*, C; — *intra munitiones*, Ca; (2) met. — *in vitam*, C; — *in spem libertatis*; — *ad discendum*, C; — *consulatum*, Q; (3) to begin, commence, — *dicere*, C; — *eadem pericula*, C; — *vestigiis* (*vestigia*, L.) *patris*, C, to tread in one's father's steps.

Ingressio -ōnis, *f.* an entering, going in, C; (2) *met.* a beginning, C; (3) gait, pace, C.

Ingressus -ūs, *m.* an entrance, *ingressu prohiberi*, C; (2) *met.* a beginning, — *capere*, V, to begin; (3) a hostile incursion, invasion, Tc; (4) gait, walk, C.

Ingrŭo -ŭi, 3. to break in, fall upon violently, *ingruit Æneas Italis*, V; (2) met. *morbi* — *in remiges cœperunt*, L; *si nullus ingruat metus*, Pl.

Inguen -ĭnis, *n.* the groin, Cl; the private parts, O. H; the abdomen or lower part of the body, St; (2) a swelling or abscess in the groin, Cl; (3) of plants, the spot where branches join with the main stem, Pl.

Ingurgĭto, 1. to eat and drink one's self full, P. Aug; in classical Latin only reflective, — *se*, C; — *se in vinum*, Pl; hence (2) met. — *se in flagitia*, C, to be wholly absorbed in, quite sunk in.

Ingustābĭlis -e, that cannot be tasted, not eatable or potable, Pl.

*Ingustātus -a -um, untasted, H.

Ĭnhăbĭlis -e, that cannot be handled or managed, unmanageable, — *navis*, L; *telum* — *ad remittendum imperitis*, L; (2) useless, unfit for, ill adapted to, — *ad aliquid*, L; — *alicui rei*, Co. Sc.

Ĭnhăbĭtābĭlis -e, uninhabitable, C.

Ĭnhăbĭto, 1. to inhabit, *inhabitatur illa regio*, Pl.

Ĭnhærĕo -hæsi -hæsum, 2. to stick in, cleave to, remain fast to, *animi corporibus non inhærent*, C; — *ad saxa*, C; — *in visceribus*, C; (2) met. *inhæret in mentibus quoddam augurium*, C, is deeply impressed upon; *virtutes semper voluptatibus inhærent*, C, are always connected with; — *semper alicui*, O, to be always in the company of.

Ĭnhæresco -hæsi -hæsum, 3. to remain fast or cleaving to, — *in mentibus*, C.

Ĭnhālo, 1. to breathe upon, — *aliquid alicui*, C.

Ĭnhĭbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to hold in, hold back, check, restrain, — *tela*, V; — *equos*, O; — *remos*, Q, to leave off rowing; *inhibere remis*, — *remis puppim*, — *retro navem*, C, to row a boat backwards, to row a boat stern first; (2) to restrain, hinder, — *impetum victoris*, L; — *ab aliquā re*, Ct, to inhibit; followed by *quominus*, Pl; (3) to exercise, practise, use, employ, — *supplicia nobis*, C; — *imperium in deditos*, L.

Ĭnhĭbĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *remigum*, C, a rowing backwards.

Ĭnhĭo, 1. to gape, gape with wonder, V; (2) to gape for, open the mouth with desire, *Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians*, C; — *aurum*, *hereditatem*, P.

Ĭnhŏneste, dishonourably, disgracefully, C.

Ĭnhŏnesto, 1. to disgrace, dishonour, O.

Ĭnhŏnestus -a -um, dishonourable, shameful, disgraceful, — *homo*, C; — *vulnera tergo accipiunt*, O; (2) ugly, unsightly, T.

Ĭnhŏnōrātus -a -um, unhonoured, not respected, — *vita*, C, private, retired; (2) unrewarded, without gifts, *ne regem amicum* — *dimitteretis*, L.

Ĭnhŏnōrus -a -um, unhonoured, undistinguished, Pl; (2) ugly, unsightly, Tc.

Ĭnhorrĕo -ŭi, 2. to bristle, be rough, *campis inhorruit messis*, V; (2) to shiver, shudder, move tremulously, O; to shudder, shiver, with cold, fear, etc. Tc.

Ĭnhorresco -rŭi, 3. to begin to bristle, to bristle up, *gallinæ inhorrescunt*, Pl, raise their feathers; (2) to shudder, shiver, from cold, fever, fright, etc. Cl. Tc.

Ĭnhospĭtālis -e, inhospitable, uninhabited, uninhabitable, H. Pl.

Ĭnhospĭtālĭtas -ātis, *f.* want of hospitality, C.

Ĭnhospĭtus -a -um, inhospitable, uninhabited, uninhabitable, O. V; met. *terra* — *Baccho*, P.Aug.

Ĭnhostus -a -um, hostile, Tc.

Ĭnhūmāne, inhumanly, C.

Ĭnhūmānĭtas -ātis, *f.* cruelty, inhumanity, C; (2) incivility, discourtesy, disobligingness, C; (3) stinginess, sordidness, C.

Ĭnhūmānĭter, uncivilly, rudely, discourteously, C.

Ĭnhūmānus -a -um, cruel, barbarous, inhuman, C; (2) rude, uncourteous, uncivil, unmannerly, C.

Ĭnhŭmo, 1. to cover with earth, inhume, Pl.

Ĭnĭbi, therein, in that place, in that matter, C; (2) of time, almost, nearly, on the point of, C.

Ĭnĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive in, — *aliquid in stabula*, Vr.

Ĭnĭmīce, hostilely, in an unfriendly manner, C.

Ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa -æ, *f.* enmity, C.

Ĭnĭmīco, 1. to make hostile, set at enmity, *miseras* — *urbes*, H.

Ĭnĭmīcus -a -um, unfriendly, hostile, inimical, adverse, *Clodius est* — *nobis*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, hurtful, prejudicial, H; *raphani* — *dentibus*, Pl; (3) *subst.* inimicus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* an enemy, foe, C.

Ĭnĭmĭtābĭlis -e, inimitable, Aug.

Ĭnīque, unequally, T; (2) unfairly, unjustly, C; (3) unsuitably, inaptly, C; (4) impatiently, indignantly, St.

Ĭnīquĭtas -ātis, *f.* unevenness, — *loci*, Ca; (2) unfavourableness, difficulty, unpropitiousness, — *temporis*, C; — *rerum*, Ca; (3) inequality, — *ponderis*, P.Aug; and hence, excess, — *operis*, Co; (4) unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness, C.

Ĭnīquus -a -um, uneven, unequal, V; — *locus*, L; (2) unfair, unequal, too large or too small, — *heminæ*, Pr; — *sol*, V, too hot; (3) unjust, unfair, *pacem iniquā conditione retinere*, C; (4) hostile, adverse, — *alicui*, C; (5) hurtful, prejudicial, *vina* — *capiti*, Pl; (6) *aliquid iniquo animo ferre*, C, to endure unwillingly.

Ĭnĭtĭāmentum -i, *n.* an initiation into a secret worship, Sc.

Ĭnĭtĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking part in a secret worship, St.

Ĭnĭtĭo, 1. to initiate into a secret worship, — *aliquem Cereri*, C; — *Bacchis*, L; (2) met. — *aliquem studiis*, Q; — *puerum*, T, to inscribe on the roll of citizens.

Ĭnĭtĭum -ii, *n.* a beginning, commencement, — *capere*, *sumere ab aliquā re*, C; *initio*, C, in the beginning, at the commencement; (2) *initia*, *pl.* (*a*) the elements or first principles of a science, C; (*b*) the auspices, because with them every thing was begun, Aug; (3) a secret worship, hidden rites, mysteries, C; and *meton.* that which was used in such rites, Ct.

Ĭnĭtus -ūs, *m.* an arrival, entrance, Lc; (2) a beginning, Lc; (3) copulation, Pl.

Injectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a laying on of hands, Q.

Injecto, 1. to lay on, apply, P.Aug.

Injectus -ūs, *m.* a throwing on, throwing over, Tc; (2) a putting in, inserting, Lc.

Injĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw in or into, cast or put in or into, — *ignem castris*, L; — *se in medios hostes*, C, to throw one's self into the midst of the enemy; (2) to throw, cast, put on or over, — *pallium in me*, P; — *pallium ei*, C; — *brachia collo*, O; *frenos*, *catenas alicui*, C; *alicui manum*

injicere, L, to claim as one's slave, one's property; also, to summon before a court of law, P; (3) *met.* to bring into, occasion, infuse, cause, — *tumultum civitati*, C; — *alicui formidinem*, C; — *alacritatem exercitui*, Ca; — *cunctationem*, P, interpose delay; (4) *in aliquid se injiciens animus*, C, intently applying itself to; (5) to throw out a hint, suggest, C.

Injūcunde, unpleasantly, in an unfriendly manner, C.

Injūcundĭtas -ātis, *f.* unpleasantness, C.

Injūcundus -a -um, unpleasant, burdensome, displeasing, *rumor — bonis*, C; (2) unfriendly, — *adversus aliquem*, Tc.

Injūdĭcātus -a -um, untried, uncondemned, undecided, Q.

Injungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to join to, fasten to, — *tignos in asseres*, L; (2) to join, unite, connect with, — *vineas et aggerem muro*, L; — *marem feminæ*, Co, allow to copulate; (3) *met.* to inflict upon, occasion, bring upon, — *civitatibus æternam servitutem*, La; — *alicui novum laborem*, L; (4) to lay or impose upon, charge, enjoin, — *alicui munus*, L; — *mihi ut facerem*, etc. Pl.

Injūrātus -a -um, unsworn, not having taken an oath, C.

Injūrĭa -æ, *f.* an injury, injustice, wrong, — *alicui inferre, imponere, facere; in aliquem emittere, jacere*, to commit, inflict an injury on; — *accipere*, to suffer wrong; — *propulsare, defendere*, to repel an injury; (2) injurious, unjust conduct, injustice, C; — *facere filiæ*, P, to deflower; (3) an insult, injurious or opprobrious language, P. T; *injuriarum actio*, C, an action for insulting conduct; (4) revenge for an affront, L. V; (5) damage, loss, — *pluviarum*, Co; — *nimis*, Pl.

Injūrĭor, 1. *dep.* to injure, inflict an injury, Sc.

Injūrĭōse, illegally, wrongfully, injuriously, C.

Injūrĭōsus -a -um, acting wrongfully, injurious, unjust, — *in aliquem*, C; (2) causing injury, — *ictus*, Pl.

Injūrĭus -a -um, acting wrongfully, unjust, C.

Injūrus -a -um, P. = injurius, *q.v.*

Injussus -a -um, uncommanded, unbidden, spontaneous, H; — *gramina virescunt*, V, without cultivation.

Injussus -ūs, *m.* found only in *abl.* injussu, without orders, spontaneously, C. L.

Injuste, unjustly, unfairly, C; (2) unreasonably, without reason, Cl.

Injustĭtĭa -æ, *f.* injustice, unjust conduct, C; (2) harshness, severity, T.

Injustus -a -um, unfair, unjust, — *homo*, C; — *noverca*, V, harsh, severe; — *regna*, O, unjustly acquired; (2) heavy, burdensome, oppressive, — *onus*, C; — *vires*, P.Aug, unequal; *subst.* injustum -i, *n.* H. = injustitia, *q.v.*

Innābĭlis -e, — *unda*, O, that cannot be swum in.

Innascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to be born, grow, arise in or upon, *neglectis filix innascitur agris*, H; (2) met. *non mihi avaritia unquam innata est*, Pl, is innate in me; *innata cupiditas*, C.

Innăto, 1. to swim in, float on, *vinum — stomacho*, Pl; *alnus — undam*, V; to swim into, C; to pour itself into or on, *Nilus — terræ*, Pl; (2) met. *innatans verborum facilitas*, Q, superficial facility.

Innāvĭgābĭlis -e, not navigable, L.

Innecto -nexŭi -nexum, 3. to tie, bind, fasten, weave together, — *comas*, V; — *fauces laqueo*, O; — *palmas armis*, V; (2) met. — *causas morandi*, V, to bring forward successively; to entangle, implicate, *innexus conscientiæ alicujus*, Tc; to connect, *Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat*, Tc.

Innītor -nixus (-nīsus). 3. *dep.* to lean upon, rest upon, support one's self by, — *scutis*, Ca; — *hastæ*, O; *hastā*, L; — *in fratrem*, Pl; (2) *met.* C; — *salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis*, Tc; (3) to end, close, *syllabæ nostræ in b litteram et d innituntur*, Q.

Inno, 1. to swim in or on, — *aquæ*, L; — *aquā*, St; — *fluvium*, V; (2) to flow over, H; (3) to sail over, navigate, — *Stygios lacus*, V.

Innŏcens -ntis, harmless, not hurtful, — *epistola*, C; — *cibus*, Pl; (2) innocent, harmless, inoffensive, blameless, — *is dicitur qui nihil nocet*, C; — *factorum*, Tc; especially, unselfish, disinterested, — *prætores*, C.

Innŏcenter, innocently, blamelessly, inoffensively, irreproachably, Q.

Innŏcentĭa -æ, *f.* innoxiousness, harmlessness, — *ferorum animalium*, Pl; (2) innocence, blamelessness, inoffensiveness, C; (3) disinterestedness, C.

Innŏcŭe, harmlessly, innocuously, St; — *vivere*, O, innocently, harmlessly.

Innŏcŭus -a -um, innocuous, harmless, — *alicui rei*, Pl; (2) *pass.* undamaged, — *carinæ*, V; (3) innocent, harmless, blameless, O.

Innōtesco -tŭi, 3. — *aliquā re*, to become known or noted, Ph; abs. *carmina quæ vulgo innotuerunt*, St.

Innŏvo, 1. — *se ad aliquam rem*, C, to betake one's self anew to any thing.

Innoxĭus -a -um, innoxious, harmless, — *vulnera*, Pl, curable; *iter*, Tc, not dangerous; (2) innocent, inoffensive, — *servus*, P; (3) unhurt, unharmed, Lc. S.

Innūbĭlus, -a -um, — *æther*, Lc, unclouded, clear.

Innūbis -e, cloudless, unclouded, Sc.

Innūbo -psi -ptum, 3. to marry into, connect herself with by marriage, L.

Innŭbus -a -um, unmarried, without a husband, O; — *laurus*, O, because Daphne, while still a virgin, was changed into a laurel.

Innŭmĕrābĭlis -e, that cannot be counted, innumerable, — *multitudo*, C.

Innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* an infinite number, innumerableness, C.

Innŭmerābĭlĭter, innumerably, Lc.

Innŭmĕrālis -e, Lc; innŭmĕrus -a -um, C, countless, innumerable.

Innŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to give a nod to, make a sign or signal to, — *alicui*, P. T.

Innuptus -a -um, unmarried, having no husband, V; *subst.* innupta -æ, *f.* a virgin, young damsel, Ct.

Innūtrĭo, 4. to bring up, educate with or among, — *mari*, Pl; — *amplis opibus*, St.

Ĭnoblītus -a -um, mindful, not forgetful, O.

Ĭnobrŭtus -a -um, not overwhelmed, O.

Ĭnobsĕquens -ntis, disobedient, stubborn, Sc.

Ĭnobservābĭlis -e, not to be observed, imperceptible, Pl. Ct.

Ĭnobservantĭa -æ, *f.* negligence, carelessness, inattention, Sc.

Ĭnobservātus -a -um, unobserved, unperceived, Sc.

Ĭnoccĭdŭus -a -um, never setting, — *axis*, P.Aug, the North Pole; — *visus*, P.Aug, never sleeping.

Ĭnocco, 1. to harrow in, Co.

Ĭnŏcŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an engrafting, inoculation, Co. Pl.

Ĭnŏcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who engrafts or inoculates, Pl.

Ĭnŏcŭlo, 1. — *arbores*, Co, to graft, inoculate.

Ĭnŏdōro, 1. to cause to smell, make odorous, Co.

*Ĭnŏdōror, 1. *dep.* to trace out any thing, C.

Ĭnŏdōrus -a -um, without smell, inodorous, Pr.

Ĭnoffensus -a -um, without stumbling, unrestrained, unhindered, unobstructed, *pedem — referre*, Tb; — *mare*, V; — *via*, M; hence, meet-

ing with no hindrance, uninterrupted, — *oratio*, Sc; — *cursus honorum*, Tc.

Ĭnoffĭcĭōsus -a -um, contrary to or neglectful of duty, — *testamentum*, C, in which the nearest relatives are passed over; especially, (2) disobliging, — *in aliquem*, C.

Ĭnŏlens -entis, without smell, inodorous, Lc.

Ĭnŏlesco -ēvi, 3. to grow in or on, *germen includunt, udoque docent — libro*, V.

Ĭnōmĭnātus -a -um, ill-omened, unlucky, H.

Ĭnŏpāco, 1. to shade, overshadow, Co.

Ĭnŏpertus -a -um, uncovered, — *caput*, Sc; met. — *veritas*, Sc.

Ĭnŏpĭa -æ, *f.* want, need, — *argenti*, P; — *lecti*, C; — *rerum omnium*, Ca; — *frumenti*, S; *frumentaria*, Ca, scarcity of corn; especially, (2) want of necessaries, poverty, indigence, C; in discourse, want of ideas, C.

Ĭnŏpīnans -ntis, not expecting, unexpected, contrary to expectation, Ca.

Ĭnŏpīnanter, St. (Ĭnŏpīnāte, Sc.), unexpectedly.

Ĭnŏpīnātus -a -um, unexpected, unlooked for, C; *subst.* inopinatum -i, *n.* an unexpected event, C; *ex inopinato*, C, unexpectedly; also, *inopinato*, L.

Ĭnŏpīnus -a -um, unexpected, unlooked for, V. O.

Ĭnŏpĭōsus -a -um, needy, in want of, — *consilii*, P.

Ĭnopportūnus -a -um, inopportune, unseasonable, C.

Ĭnops -ŏpis, helpless, without help, *inopes relicti a duce*, C; *inopes ab amicis*, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, void of matter, jejune, meagre in expression, C; (3) poor, needy, necessitous, indigent, — *ærarium*, C; followed by *gen.* — *amicorum*, C, poor in friends; *terra — pacis*, O, in need of peace.

Ĭnoptātus -a -um, unwished for, undesired, Sc.

Ĭnōrātus -a -um, not formally brought forward and heard, *legati Ameriam re inoratā reverterunt*, C.

Ĭnordĭnāte, irregularly, Cl.

Ĭnordĭnātus -a -um, disorderly, in confusion, — *milites*, L; *subst.* inordinatum -i, *n.* C, disorder.

Ĭnŏrĭor, 4. *dep.* to show itself, appear, Tc.

Ĭnornāte, — *dicere*, Aug, plainly, simply, inornately.

Ĭnornātus -a -um, unadorned, — *mulieres*, C; *met.* unpraised, uncelebrated, H.

Ĭnōtĭōsus -a -um, not idle, active, Q.

Inquam, *vid.* inquio.

Inquĭes -ētis, *f.* disquiet, want of rest, Pl.

Inquĭes -ētis, unquiet, restless, — *homo*, S.

Inquĭētātĭo -ōnis, *f.* restlessness, agitation, Sc.

Inquĭētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* disquiet, restlessness, Sc.

Inquĭētus -a -um, unquiet, restless, L.

Inquĭlīnus -i, *m.* (-a -æ, *f.*), one who dwells in a place not his own, a tenant, lodger, C; an inmate of the same house, — *alicui*, M.

Inquĭlīnus -a -um, — *civis*, S, of foreign birth.

Inquĭnāmentum -i, *n.* filth, Vt.

Inquĭnāte, filthily, dirtily, — *loqui*, C.

Inquĭnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* inquĭno), dirtied, befouled, *aqua — cadaveribus*, C; (2) *murice vellus* —, M, dyed, tinged with; (3) *met.* defiled, polluted, contaminated, foul, sordid, shameful, *vita — omnibus vitiis*, C; *comitia — largitione*, C; — *verba*, C, low, common, vulgar.

Inquĭno, 1. to befoul, pollute, defile, stain, contaminate, — *vestem*, P; — *aquas venenis*, O; (2) met. — *omnem splendorem honestatis*, C; — *se parricidio*, C.

Inquĭo (*defective verb*, 3. usually in form, inquam), I say; used (1) in citing the words of a person, *Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriam repugnas*, etc. N, since, said Alcibiades, etc.; *est vero, inquam, signum*, C, there is, said I, etc.; forms in use are, inquimus, H; inquiunt, C; inquibat, C; inquiet, C; inquito, P; etc.; (2) with repetitions, *hunc unum diem, hunc unum, inquam, diem*, C, this single day, I say; and after parentheses, as in English, "I say," C; (3) in stating objections, inquit = it is said, it is alleged, C.

Inquīro -sīvi -sītum, 3. to seek for, search for, — *corpus alicujus*, L; (2) to investigate, inquire into, — *diligenter in ea*, C; *de aliquā re*, Q; — *omnia ordine*, L; (3) to search for evidence against any one, C.

Inquīsītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a searching after, looking for, *sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis*, P, take care that I have not to look for you; (2) investigation, inquiry, C; especially, the search for evidence against any one, C.

Inquīsītor -ōris, *m.* an inquirer, inquisitor, spy, Sc; an investigator, C; especially, one who searches for evidence to support an accusation, C.

Insălūbris -e, unhealthy, insalubrious, — *ager*, Pl; (2) unserviceable, unprofitable, Pl.

Insălūtātus -a -um, ungreeted, of whom no farewell has been taken, V.

Insānābĭlis -e, incurable, — *morbus*, C; met. — *contumeliæ*, C.

Insāne, madly, insanely, P; (2) with insane violence, P.

Insānĭa -æ, *f.* madness, loss of reason, insanity, *nomen insaniæ significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum*, C; *concupiscere aliquid ad* —, C, with mad desire; (2) *met.* mad, senseless excess, senseless extravagance, — *libidinum*, C; poetical rapture or inspiration, H.

Insānĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to rage, be seized with madness or phrensy, C; — *ex amore*, P; — *cum ratione*, T; — *certā ratione modoque*, H; to act like a madman, P. V.; followed by *acc.* — *amores alicujus*, Pt, for love of any one.

Insānĭtas -ātis, *f.* mental disease, insanity, C.

Insānus -a -um, of unsound mind, mad, insane, C; (2) acting like a madman, raging, senseless, — *homines*, T; — *cupiditas*, C; hence, of inanimate objects, — *fluctus*, V; — *montes*, L, very high; (3) causing madness, Pl; — *herba*, Sc; (4) prophetically or poetically inspired, — *vates*, V; *neut.* used *adv.* insanum, outrageously, excessively, P.

Insătĭābĭlis -e, that cannot be satisfied, insatiable, — *cupiditas*, C; (2) that does not satiate, uncloying, unwearying, — *varietas*, C.

Insătĭābĭlĭter, insatiably, Lc. Pl.

Insătĭātus -a -um, unsatisfied, insatiate, P. Aug.

Insătĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* insatiableness, P.

Insătŭrābĭlis -e, insatiable, C; *adv.* insătŭrābĭlĭter, C, insatiably.

Inscalpo = insculpo, *q.v.*

Inscendo -endi -ensum, 3. to ascend, mount, go up, — *in currum*, P; — *equum*, St; abs. *inscendere* (*sc.* navem), to go on board ship, P.

Inscensĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *in navem*, P, a going on board ship.

Inscĭens -ntis, ignorant, unaware, *me insciente factum*, C, done without my knowledge; (2) stupid, silly, simple, T.

Inscĭenter, ignorantly, stupidly, foolishly, C.

Inscĭentĭa -æ, *f.* ignorance, inexperience, unacquaintance with; followed by *gen.* of the subject, — *vulgi*, Ca; of the object, — *locorum*, Ca; — *dicendi*, C; (2) want of certain knowledge, C (philosophically, *opp.* scientia).

Inscīte, clumsily, awkwardly, unskilfully, C.

Inscītĭa -æ, *f.* clumsiness, awkwardness, inexperience, ignorance, with *gen.* of subject, — *barbarorum*, C; of object, — *negotii gerendi*, C; — *erga domum suam*, Tc.

Inscītus -a -um, ignorant, unskilful, absurd, silly, C; — *mulier*, P; — *jocus*, St.

Inscĭus -a -um, ignorant, unaware, *non sum* —, C, I am well aware; *me inscio*, C, without my knowledge; followed by *gen.* — *omnium rerum*, C, — *culpæ*, V; — *de eorum verbis*, P.

Inscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write in or on, **inscribe**, *aliquid in basi tropæorum*, C; — *nomen monumentis*, C; — *ædes*, P, to write on a house that it is for sale, offer for sale; — *librum*, C, to give a title or name to a book; (2) *met.* to ascribe, — *sibi nomen philosophi*, C, to assume; — *deos scelere*, O, to charge the gods with crime.

Inscriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a writing in or upon, — *nominis*, C; hence, the **inscription** on a statue, C; the title of a book, C.

Inscriptus -a -um, unwritten, Q; (2) not having paid duty, untolled, Vr.

Insculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut or carve in, engrave, — *fœdus columnā æneā*, L; met. *natura insculpsit in mentibus*, C, has impressed, stamped.

Insĕcābĭlis -e, that cannot be cut, inseparable, indivisible, Sc. Q.

Insĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut into, cut to pieces, Aug; — *corpora*, Pl, to dissect.

Insectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a following, pursuit, L; (2) *met.* a persecution, railing at, deriding, L. St.

Insectātor -ōris, *m.* a pursuer, persecutor, L. Q.

Insector, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue, C; (2) to follow or pursue with harsh words, reproach, inveigh against, rail at, — *audaciam improborum*, C.

Insectum -i, *n.* an **insect**, Pl.

*Insectūra -æ, *f.* an incision, Sc.

*Insēdābĭlĭter, inextinguishably, unquenchably, Lc.

Insēmĭno, 1. to sow or plant in; met. — *terram*, Vt, to fructify.

Insĕnesco -nŭi, 3. to grow old at or among, — *libris et curis*, H.

*Insensĭlis -e, **insensible**, Lc.

Insēpărābĭlis -e, **inseparable**, Sc.

*Inseptus -a -um, hedged in, surrounded, Sc.

Insĕpultus -a -um, buried in, concealed, hidden, — *virtus*, C.

Insĕpultus -a -um, unburied, — *acervos civium*, C; — *sepultura*, C, burial without the customary solemnities.

Insĕquor -cūtus (-quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow after, follow on, succeed, — *aliquem*, C; — *alicui*, V; — *fugientem lumine pinum*, O, to follow the flying ship with his gaze; to follow in point of time, *annus insequens*, L; (2) to follow or pursue with hostile intent, *aliquem gladio stricto*, C; *clamore et minis*, C; *irridendo*, C; also, to come up to, overtake, *at mors insecuta est Gracchum*, C; (3) of discourse, *insequar longius*, C, I will continue my discourse; to press or pursue an adversary with questions, etc., C.

*Insĕrēnus -a -um, cloudy, overcast, P.Aug.

Insĕro -ēvi -ĭtum, 3. to sow in, plant in, engraft, Co; — *pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam*, Vr; *met.* to implant, *natura — vitia*, H; — *animos corporibus*, C.

Insĕro -sĕrŭi -sertum, 3. to put, place, set in, bring, introduce into, **insert**, — *collum in laqueum*, C; — *oculos in alicujus pectora*, O, to fix the gaze upon; especially (2) to engraft, bud in, Co; (3) *met.* to introduce, insert into, intermingle with, — *jocos historiæ*, O; *hæc libello*, St; — *se alicui rei*, O, to meddle with.

Inserpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep on or over, P.Aug.

*Insertim, by insertion, Lc.

Inserto, 1. to **insert**, put in, — *clypeo sinistram*, V.

Inservĭo, 4. to serve, be serviceable, be obliging, complaisant, courteous, — *alicui*, C; to be devoted to, spend trouble and industry upon, — *suis commodis*, C; — *honoribus*, C; abs. *nihil est a me inservitum*, C, nothing has been attended to by me.

Inservo, 1. to observe, watch, P.Aug.

Insībĭlo, 1. to hiss, pipe, whistle in, O.

Insiccātus -a -um, undried, P.Aug.

Insĭcĭa -æ, *f.* mince-meat, sausage-meat, Vr.

Insĭdĕo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit upon, — *equo*, L; *gens — jugis Etruscis*, V, to settle on; of places, *Joppe insidet collem*, Pl, lies upon a hill; — *arcem*, L, to take in military occupation; (2) *met.* to lie, remain, settle, *in locis semen insedit*, C; *morbus cum penitus insedit*, Cl; — *in memoriā*, C; — *in mente*, C.

Insĭdĭæ -ārum, *f.* an ambush, — *locare*, L; *collocare*, Ca; of the place of ambush, *milites in insidiis collocare*, Ca; (2) *met.* a snare, trap, treachery, deceit, plot, — *vitæ ponere*, *facere*, C; — *contra aliquem*, C; *alicui*, C; — *opponere*, *tendere*, *collocare*, *instruere*, *adhibere*, *comparare*, C; *struere*, O; *componere*, Tc; *disponere*, Q; *dare*, P; *per insidias*, *ex insidiis*, or abs. *insidiis*, C, treacherously.

Insĭdĭātor -ōris, *m.* a spy, look-out, waylayer, C.

Insĭdĭor, 1. *dep.* to lie in ambush against, lie in wait for, — *alicui*, C; — *tempori*, L, to wait for the fitting opportunity.

Insĭdĭōse, deceitfully, treacherously, **insidiously**, C.

Insĭdĭōsus -a -um, deceitful, cunning, treacherous, **insidious**, full of snares, C; of inanimate objects, *Capraria — naufragiis*, Pl.

Insīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. to sit, settle, perch upon, *apes — floribus*, V; to sit upon, fit, — *jugum cervicibus*, Co; met. *verba — memoriæ*, Q, settle firmly.

Insigne -is, *n.* a signal, token, — *nocturnum*, L; (2) often *pl.*, the official badge or **insignia** of a magistracy, — *imperatoris*, Ca; — *sacerdotum*, L; — *regia*, C; (3) met. *insignia virtutis*, *laudis*, C.

Insignĭo, 4. to put a mark, sign, or token upon, — *aliquem notā*, L; *cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur*, Tc, was remarkable, distinguished; hence, to distinguish by name, publish the name of, Pl.

Insignis -e, distinguished by a token, remarkable, noted, notable, extraordinary, *bos maculis insignis*, V; *Phœbus — crinibus*, O; — *ad deformitatem*, C, remarkably ugly; — *odium in aliquem*, C.

Insignīte, C; insignĭter, C, remarkably, extraordinarily.

Insignītus -a -um (*prtcp.* insignio), marked so as to be known, noticeable, plain, — *conformatio — et impressa intelligentiæ*, C; — *ignominiā*, L; *infamiā*, Tc, notorious, remarkable; *subst.* insignīta -ōrum, Pl, the marks of bruises, contusions.

Insĭle -is, *n.* the treadle of a loom, Lc.

Insĭlĭo -sĭlŭi -sultum, 4. to leap, spring, jump, in or on, — *in scapham*, P; — *undas*, O; — *puppi*, O.

Insĭmul, at the same time, at once, P.Aug.

Insĭmŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an accusation, charge, C.

Insĭmŭlo, 1. to charge, accuse, blame, — *aliquid*, C; *Amphitruo uxorem — probri*, P; — *se peccati*, C; — *me falsum facinus*, P.

Insincērus -a -um, adulterated, not genuine, uncandid, **insincere**, V.

Insĭnŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* that part of an oration in which the speaker covertly seeks to gain the goodwill of an audience, C.

Insĭnŭo, 1. (I.) *act.* to allow or cause to penetrate to a place covertly or secretly, to wind and creep in, to **insinuate**, *Romani quacunque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos*, L; — *se*, to insinuate one's self; — *se inter equitum turmas*, Ca; *qua se inter valles flumen insinuat*, L, winds; — *se in familiaritatem alicujus*, C; — *aliquem alicui*, Pl, to recommend to, insinuate into the favour of a third party; (II.) *neut.* to penetrate into, to get thoroughly into, *penitus — in causam*, C, to get to know thoroughly; — *alicui*, C.

Insĭpĭens -ntis, foolish, stupid, C.

Insĭpĭenter, foolishly, stupidly, P.

Insĭpĭentĭa -æ, *f.* foolishness, stupidity, C.

Insĭpo -ŭi, 3. to throw in, A.Aug.

Insisto -stĭti, 3. to stand on, set foot on, tread on, place one's self on, — *in sinistrum pedem*, Q; — *plantam*, P; — *limen*, V; — *in manu dextrā*,

C;—*jacentibus*, Ca; — *iter*, P. L; to set foot on, tread on, pursue, — *hostibus*, N, to press upon, pursue closely; (2) met. — *alicujus vestigiis*, C, to tread in any one's footsteps; especially, to follow any object or occupation eagerly, persist in, insist, *totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit*, Ca; — *rationem belli*, Ca, to follow out the plan of the war; (3) to remain still, stand still, *stellæ insistunt*, C; to stop, pause at any thing, — *singulis peccatorum gradibus*, C; to be fixed or obstinate in, — *crudelitati*, Tc.

Insĭtīcius -a -um, inserted, engrafted; met. — *somnus*, Vr, a mid-day sleep; — *sermo*, Pl, foreign.

Insĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a grafting, budding, C; the grafting season, O.

Insĭtīvus -a -um, grafted, engrafted, — *pira*, H; (2) supposititious, not genuine, Ph.

Insĭtor -ōris, *m.* a grafter, Pt.

Insĭtus -ūs, *m.* a grafting, Pl.

Insĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* insĕro), grafted, engrafted, — *mala*, V; — *arbor*, Co; *subst.* insĭtum -i, *n.* a graft, bud, Co; (2) implanted by nature, inborn, innate, — *deorum cognitiones*, C; — *menti cognitionis amor*, C; (3) adopted, C.

Insŏcĭābĭlis -e, unsociable, unsocial, not companionable, L.

•Insŏlābĭlĭter, inconsolably, H.

•Insŏlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lying or bleaching in the sun, Pl.

Insŏlens -ntis, unusual, contrary to custom, *quid tu Athenas —?* T; (2) unaccustomed to, unused to, — *infamiæ*, C; — *in dicendo*, C; (3) proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent, C; — *exercitus*, H, flushed with victory.

Insŏlenter, unusually, contrary to custom, C; (2) immoderately, haughtily, arrogantly, insolently, Ca. C.

Insŏlentĭa -æ, *f.* unusualness, novelty, strangeness, — *loci*, *voluptatum*, C; (2) strangeness, affectation, novelty of diction, — *verborum*, C; (3) pride, arrogance, insolence, C.

Insŏlesco, 3. to become haughty or insolent, be elated, S.

•Insŏlĭdus -a -um, — *herba*, O, weak, soft, tender.

Insŏlĭtus -a -um, unaccustomed to, C; — *ad laborem*, Ca; — *rerum bellicarum*, S; (2) unusual, strange, — *mihi loquacitas*, C; — *verbum*, C.

Insŏlo, 1. to expose to the sun, dry in the sun, — *uvas*, Co; *insolati dies*, Co, sunny.

Insŏlūbĭlis -e, that cannot be paid, Sc; (2) incontrovertible, indubitable, Q.

Insomnĭa -æ, *f.* sleeplessness, loss of sleep, S.

•Insomnĭōsus -a -um, sleepless, A Aug.

Insomnis -e, sleepless, — *homo*, Tc; — *nox*, V; — *oculi*, P.Aug.

•Insomnĭum -ii, *n.* sleeplessness, Pl.

Insomnĭum -ii, *n.* a dream, C. (usually *pl.*)

Insŏno -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. *neut.* to make a noise in, sound, resound, *insonuere cavæ cavernæ*, V; — *flagello*, V, to crack a whip; (2) to clear the throat, cough, hem, Q.

Insons -ntis, innocent, guiltless, — *probri*, P; (2) *poet.* harmless, — *Cerberus*, H.

Insōpītus -a -um, not lulled to sleep, wakeful, watchful, — *draco*, O.

Inspargo = inspergo, *q.v.*

Inspectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a looking at or in; in Sc. the face or facet of a polished substance which reflects a ray of light.

Inspectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a look, glance, *primâ inspectione*, Co, at first sight, hence, consideration, investigation, inspection, Q.

Inspecto, 1. to look at or in, observe, inspect, Ca; — *aliquid*, P.

Inspector -ōris, *m.* an observer, beholder, Pl.

Inspectus -ūs, *m.* a looking at, observing, inspecting, Sc.

Inspērans -ntis, not hoping, not expecting, *insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit ut*, etc. C.

Inspērāte, unexpectedly, P.Aug.

Inspērātus -a -um, unhoped for, unexpected, — *pecuniæ*, C; — *malum*, C; *ex insperato*, L, unexpectedly.

Inspergo -si, -sum, 3. (inspargo), to strew, sprinkle in or on, O; — *rem rei*, Pl; (2) to besprinkle, *rem re*, A.Aug.

Inspĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. to look, see in or on, — *tanquam in speculum*, T; — *speculum*, Ph; to look into, read, — *leges*, C; — *verba*, O; to look at, observe, inspect, — *ædes*, P; — *domum venalem*, St; — *equos*, *milites*, L, to pass in muster, inspect, review; also, to inspect the auspices, — *exta*, O; (2) *met.* to examine, look into, become acquainted with, — *res sociorum*, L; — *aliquem a puero*, C.

•Inspīco, 1. to sharpen to a point, V.

•Inspīrāte, benignantly, abundantly, P.Aug.

Inspīro, 1. to breathe, blow in or on, — *foramen*, Pl; (2) *met.* to breathe into, inspire, rouse, inflame, — *occultum ignem*, V; — *viam*, *misericordiam*, Q.

Inspŏlĭātus -a -um, not despoiled, not plundered, of persons, Q; of things, — *arma*, V.

Inspŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to spit in or upon, — *in oculis*, Pl; — *alicui in frontem*, Sc.

Inspūto, 1. to spit upon, P.

Instăbĭlis -e, on which it is impossible to stand, unsteady, unstable, tottering, — *tellus*, O, — *acies*, L, wavering; — *hostis*, L, not standing firm; (2) met. — *res mortales*, Tc; — *animus*, V.

Instăbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* instability, — *mentis*, Pl.

Instans -ntis (*prtcp.* insto), present, — *tempus*, Aug. Q; *subst.* instantĭa -ĭum, *n.* C, present evils; (2) *comp.* instantior, pressing, urgent, — *cura*, Tc.

Instanter, urgently, earnestly, vehemently, — *dicere*, Q.

Instantĭa -æ, *f.* the present time, C; (2) diligence, industry, Pl; (3) vehemence in speaking, importunateness, urgency in making a request, Pl.

Instar, *n. indcl.* an image, likeness, picture, sketch, — *equi*, St; *est tanquam animi — in corpore*, C, hence, *ad instar*, or abs. *instar*, followed by *gen.*, like, as, in the likeness of, — *montis equus*, V; *non vici — sed urbis*, C; hence, *cohortes — legionis*, Ca, about a legion; (2) appearance, aspect, *quantum instar in ipso!* V; — *puncti*, C, the appearance of a point; (3) worth, value, O; *vix minimi momenti — habere*, C.

Instaurātĭo -ōnis, *f.* repetition, renewal, — *ludorum*, C.

Instaurātīvus -a -um, renewed, repeated, — *ludi*, C.

Instauro, 1. to renew, repeat, begin anew, — *cædem*, C; — *bellum de integro*, L; especially used of public solemnities and ceremonies, — *sacrificium*, C; — *epulas*, V; (2) to make ready, prepare, — *monumenta sibi*, Pl; (3) to repay, requite, — *talia Graiis*, V.

Insterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. to strew over, cover over, — *cavernam paleâ*, Pl; — *equum*, L, to saddle or cover with a saddle-cloth; (2) to throw into, — *se ignibus*, P.Aug.

Instīgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inducement, instigation, Aug.

Instīgātor -ōris, *m.*, instīgātrix -īcis, *f.*, an instigator, Tc.

Instīgo, 1. to instigate, incite, stimulate, — *aliquem in aliquem*, L; — *in arma*, Aug; — *iracundiam*, Sc, to rouse.

Instillātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dropping into, pouring in by drops, Pl.

Instillo, 1. to drop in, pour in by drops, — *oleum lumini*, C; — *merum in ignes*, O; (2) to drop upon, *guttæ quæ saxa instillant*, C; (3) *met.* to instil, — *præceptum auriculis*, H.

Instĭmŭlo, 1. to stimulate, arouse, incite, O.

Instinctor -ōris, *m.* an inciter, encourager, — *sceleris*, Tc.
Instinctus -ūs, *m.* instigation, incitement, Tc; — *divinus*, C, inspiration, instinct.
Instīpo, 1. to stuff or cram quite full, A.Aug.
Instīpūlor, 1. *dep.* to stipulate or bargain for, P.
Instīta -æ, *f.* a seam, border or flounce on a lady's robe, H. O.
Instĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a standing still, — *stellarum*, C.
Instĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who sells goods on commission, whether as broker or factor, or as huckster or pedlar, L; — *eloquentiæ*, Q, one who parades his eloquence as a pedlar shows his goods.
Instĭtōrium -ii, *n.* the business of a hawker, St.
Instĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to put or place into, — *in pectus multa argumenta*, P; (2) in military language, draw up in order, — *aciem duplicem*, Ca; (3) to prepare, make ready, build, construct, — *turrim*, *pontes*, *naves*, Ca; — *vineas*, C; — *laureas*, St, to plant; — *dapes*, V; — *convivia*, St; — *remiges ex provinciâ*, Ca, make a levy; (4) to make arrangements for, begin, undertake, — *historiam*, C; — *iter*, C; to resolve upon, determine, — *oppidum oppugnare*, C; — *historias scribere*, N; (5) to appoint, ordain, establish, introduce, institute, — *portorium*, C; — *dies festos*, L; — *ludos*, O; — *aliquem heredem*, C, as heir; *multa instituit*, St, made many new regulations; — *civitates*, C, to administer; *familia bene instituta*, Q, a well-regulated family; (6) to instruct, teach, educate for a particular purpose, — *oratorem*, Q; — *aliquem ad dicendum*, C; — *Latine loqui*, Co.
Instĭtūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* arrangement, — *rerum*, C; hence, custom, C; (2) instruction, C; — *Cynica*, Tc, the principles of the Cynic philosophy.
Instĭtūtum -i, *n.* an undertaking, purpose, *non ad nostrum — pertinet*, C; (2) an old-established custom, arrangement, institution, — *majorum*, C; — *vitæ capere*, C, to adopt a rule of life; *ex instituto*, L, according to agreement; (3) instruction, precept, — *philosophiæ*, C; *optimis — mentem infantium informare*, Q.
Insto -stĭti, 1. to stand in or on, — *saxo*, A.Aug; *rectam instas viam*, P, thou art in the right way, *i.e.* art quite right; (2) to be close to, follow closely, — *vestigiis*, L; hence, to press upon, pursue eagerly, urge, harass, — *hostes*, N; — *hosti*, L; also of time, *nox instat*, S; *hiems* —, L, is at hand, threatens; and of circumstances, *partus prope* —, T; *bellum* —, C; (3) to pursue or devote one's self eagerly to any thing, — *operi*, V; with following *inf.* — *poscere*, C, to persist, not to cease, to demand; hence, to persist, insist, ask pressingly, followed by *ut*, C; *ne*, P.
Instrăgŭlum -i, *n.* a bed-quilt, counterpane, A. Aug.
Instrātum -i, *n.* a covering, horse-cloth, A.Aug.
Instrātus -a -um, uncovered, V.
Instrēnŭus -a -um, inactive, lazy, idle, P.Aug.
Instrĕpo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to make a noise, rattle, clatter, creak, — *axis sub pondere*, V.
Instrīdo, 3. to hiss in, — *pelago*, P.Aug.
Instringo -nxi -ctum, 3. to bind, fetter, Q.
Instructe, with great preparation, L.
Instructĭo -ōnis, *f.* a constructing, building, erecting, P.Aug; (2) a setting in array, drawing up in order, — *militum*, C.
Instructor -ōris, *m.* a preparer, — *convivii*, C.
Instructus -a -um (*prtcp.* instrŭo), provided with, furnished, *Græcia — copiis*, C; (2) instructed, learned, — *in jure civili*, C; — *a jure civili*, C.
Instructus -ūs, *m.* a preparation, provision, C.
Instrŭmentum -i, *n.* a tool, implement, instrument, — *villæ*, C, agricultural implements; (2) *met.* a means, instrument, — *bonitati*, C; — *luxuriæ*, S; — *ad obtinendam sapientiam*, C.
Instrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to build in or into, build, construct, — *turrim*, Ca; — *muros*, N; to draw up in order of battle, post, *præsidia*, *exercitus*, C; — *insidias*, C, to lay an ambush; to prepare, provide, — *fraudem*, L; — *domum*, C; — *convivium*, C; — *se ad judicium*, C, to prepare one's self for; (2) to teach, instruct, C. Q.
Instŭpĕo, 2. to be torpid, benumbed, Pl.
Insuāsum -i, *n.* a dark colour, P.
Insuāvis -e, not sweet, unpleasant, disagreeable, — *herba*, Pl; — *vita*, C.
Insucco, 1. to moisten, soak, Co.
Insūdo, 1. to sweat in or at, — *alicui rei*, H.
Insuēfactus -a -um, accustomed to, inured to, Ca.
Insuesco -ēvi -ētus, 3. (I.) *neut.* to accustom one's self to, become used to, — *alicui rei*, Tc; — *ad aliquam rem*, L; — *largiri*, S; (II.) *act.* to accustom, inure any one to, — *aliquem aliquid*, H; — *aliquem aliquâ re*, Co.
Insuētus -a -um, unaccustomed to, unused to, C; — *laboris*, Ca; — *moribus Romanis*, L; — *ad stabilem pugnam*, L; — *vera audire*, L; (2) unusual, unwonted, V. L.
Insŭla -æ, *f.* an island, C; (2) an insulated pile of buildings; and, as such, were usually let to several tenants, a hired lodging, Tc. St.
Insŭlānus -i, *m.* an islander, C.
Insulse, insipidly, tastelessly, sillily, absurdly, C.
Insulsĭtas -ātis, *f.* insipidity, tastelessness, absurdity, C.
Insulsus -a -um, unsalted, insipid, Co; (2) *met.* insipid, tasteless, absurd, foolish, C.
Insultātĭo -ōnis, *f.* insolent behaviour, reviling, mocking, Q.
Insulto, 1. to leap at or on, — *fores calcibus*, T; — *busto*, H; (2) to scoff at, revile, insult, deride, — *alicui in calamitate*, C; — *multos bonos*, S; — *in rempublicam*, C.
Insultūra -æ, *f.* a leaping at or on any thing, P.
Insum -fŭi -esse, to be in or on, *numi in marsupio infuerunt*, P; *comæ insunt capiti*, O; (2) met. *superstitio in quâ inest inanis timor*, C; *cui virile ingenium inest*, S; *vitium aliquod inesse in moribus*, C.
Insūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take for any thing, expend, *nullus teruncius insumitur in aliquem*, C; — *paucos dies reficiendæ classi*, Tc; — *operam libellis accusatorum*, Tc; (2) to take to one's self, assume, — *interficiendi domini animum*, Tc, to form the intention.
Insŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to sew in, sew up, sew on, — *aliquem in culeum*, C; *culeo*, Sc; *insutum vestibus aurum*, O, embroidered, sewn on.
Insŭper, (I.) *adv.* above, over, overhead, L; (2) from above, P.Aug; (3) over and above, in addition, moreover, besides, P. V. L; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* — *arbores*, A.Aug; — *eam exæquationem*, Vt.
Insŭpĕrābĭlis -e, insurmountable, insuperable, L; (2) unconquerable, *genus — bello*, V; — *valetudo*, Pl, incurable disorder; (3) — *fatum*, O, inevitable.
Insurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to raise up, raise one's self up, — *remis*, V, to rise up so as to row with greater force; to rise, mount, H; (2) to rise against or in opposition to, — *regnis alicujus*, O; *Cæsarem paulatim insurgere*, Tc, to increase in power; (3) *met.* of style, to rise above the ordinary level, rise to sublimity, *Horatius insurgit aliquando*, Q; (5) of inanimate things, to arise, — *Aquilo*, H; *fremitus*, P.Aug.
Insŭsurro, 1. to whisper, whisper in the ear, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *in aures*, C.
Intābesco -bŭi, 3. to pine, waste, wither away gradually, — *diuturno morbo*, C; *cera — igne*, O, become liquid, melts.
Intactĭlis -e, that cannot be touched, Lc.
Intactus -a -um, untouched, unhurt, undamaged, intact, V. L; — *infamiâ*, L, untouched by infamy; (2) unattempted, untried, unsung, H; (3) pure, virgin, undefiled, — *Pallas*, H.

Intāminātus -a -um, unstained, unspotted, — *honores*, H.

Intectus -a -um, uncovered, unclothed, — *dux*, Tc; (2) *met.* open, frank, Tc.

Intĕgellus -a -um, tolerably uninjured, pretty safe, C.

Intĕger -gra -grum, whole, entire, undiminished, — *thesaurus*, P; — *annus*, C; (2) fresh, unweakened, unexhausted, vigorous, *integris viribus repugnare*, Ca; — *valetudo*, C; *gens* — *a cladibus belli*, L; *mulier ætate* —, T, in the bloom of life; as applied to health, well, hearty, Cl; *in integrum restituere*, C, to restore to a former condition; *de, ab, ex integro*, C, anew, afresh; (3) pure, sweet, untainted, C; — *fontes, sapor*, H; (4) pure, virgin, undefiled, — *filia*, H; *virgo*, Ct; (5) *met.* blameless, upright, honest, irreproachable, — *homo*, C; — *vitæ*, H, upright in life; (6) *met.* impartial, independent, dispassionate, C; untouched by love, H; (7) *met.* inexperienced, ignorant, — *discipulus*, C; (8) *met.* undecided, undetermined, *rem* — *relinquere*, C; — *causam reservare alicui*, C, to leave the matter untouched to any one; *integrum est mihi*, C, I am fully at liberty; — *dare*, C, to leave or grant full liberty.

Intĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, — *turres coriis*, Ca.

Intĕgrasco, 3. to renew itself, break out afresh, — *hoc malum*, T.

Intĕgrātio -ōnis, *f.* a renewing, renewal, T.

Intĕgre, wholly, entirely, Tc; (2) honestly, uprightly, impartially, — *judicare*, C; *Asiam* — *administrare*, St; (3) of discourse, — *dicere*, C, accurately, chastely, correctly.

Intĕgritas -ātis, *f.* unimpaired condition, soundness, healthfulness, — *corporis*, C; — *valetudinis*, C; (2) honesty, uprightness, integrity, C; (3) female chastity, virginity, C; (4) purity and accuracy of expression, *incorrupta Latini sermonis* —, C.

Intĕgro, 1. to renew, repeat, renovate, begin afresh, — *pugnam*, L; — *lacrimas*, L; — *elapsos in pravum artus*, Tc, to heal; (2) *met.* to refresh, recreate, — *animum*, C.

Intĕgŭmentum -i, *n.* a covering, veil, L; (2) met. — *corporis alicujus*, P, constant companion; — *dissimulationis tuæ*, C, disguise.

Intellectio -ōnis, *f.* the figure of rhetoric called synecdoche, Aug.

Intellectus -ūs, *m.* a perceiving, perception, sensation, — *saporum est in linguâ*, Pl; (2) an understanding, comprehension, Tc; — *alicujus rei*, Q; *intellectu carere*, Q, to be unintelligible; *intellectum* — *habere*, Tc, to be understood; (3) the signification of a word, *verba quædam diversos* — *habent*, Q; (4) the mind, understanding, Sc.

Intelligens -ntis (*prtcp.* intelligo), intelligent, understanding or well acquainted with any thing, — *vir*, C; — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) — *alicujus*, Pl, acquainted with the character of; (3) — *in aliquâ re*, a connoisseur, C. (*opp.* idiota.)

Intelligenter, intelligently, with understanding, C.

Intelligentia -æ, *f.* intelligence, understanding, *Deus* — *in animo inclusit*, C; (2) knowledge — *animi, quid aut qualis esset*, C; *habere* — *juris*, C; (3) a particular knowledge of any subject, connoisseurship, C.

Intelligibilis -e, conceivable, intellectual, Sc. (*opp.* sensibile.)

Intelligo -exi -ectum, 3. to understand, comprehend, — *corpus quid sit*, C; — *ex tuis litteris, te audisse*, C; — *de gestu, quid respondeas*, C; (2) to have an exact knowledge of any subject, be a connoisseur, *non multum in istis rebus intelligo*, C; (3) to see, perceive, observe, C. Ca; (4) to understand, rightly judge or appreciate a person; — *Catonem*, Sc; — *Socratem*, Q; (5) of the perceptions of sense, to feel, — *nullos ignes*, O; — *frigus*, Co.

Intĕmĕrandus -a -um, not to be profaned, inviolable, P.Aug.

Intĕmĕrātus -a -um, unspotted, undefiled, inviolate, — *fides*, V.

Intempĕrans -ntis, immoderate, intemperate, — *in ejus rei cupiditate*, C; *avidi atque* — *animi*, L; (2) especially, incontinent, lewd, C.

Intempĕrantia -æ, *f.* — *cæli*, Sc, intemperateness, inclemency; (2) want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, intemperance, — *libidinum*, C; — *vini*, L, immoderate indulgence in; (3) insubordination, insolence, haughtiness, arrogance, C. N.

Intempĕranter, immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately, C.

Intempĕrāte, — *vivere*, C, intemperately.

Intempĕrātus -a -um, intemperate, immoderate, C.

Intempĕriæ -ārum, *f.* inclement, unfavourable weather, A.Aug; met. *quæ te intemperiæ tenent?* P, are you crazy?

Intempĕries -ēi, *f.* — *cæli*, L, inclement, unseasonable weather; — *aquarum*, L, excessive fall of rain; (2) *met.* intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, C.

Intempestive, unseasonably, C.

Intempestivus -a -um, unseasonable, untimely, inopportune, C.

Intempestus -a -um, unseasonable, — *nox*, C, the dead of night; (2) unwholesome, V; stormy, P.Aug.

Intendo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to stretch, extend, — *dextram ad statuam*, C; — *arcum*, V; — *ballistam*, P, to bend; (2) to aim, direct, — *tela in patriam*, C; (3) to stretch, extend on or over, *tabernacula carbaceis intenta velis*, C; *vincula collo* —, V; (4) met. *acrem in omnes partes aciem* —, C, to turn keen looks on all sides; — *oculos*, Tc; (5) to move in any direction, to direct towards, — *iter in locum*, L, to direct one's course towards, proceed, go to; thus also, *animum* —, to apply the mind, direct the thoughts to; — *ad aliquid, in aliquid*, C; — *alicui rei*, H; *intendere aliquem*, L, to spur on, incite; — *aliquem ad custodiæ curam*, L; (6) to strive, endeavour, turn one's attention and effort to, C. S; — *se*, to exert one's self, prepare one's self for; — *se ad firmitatem*; — *animo*, L, to purpose, intend; also, to assert strongly, insist upon, T; to threaten one with any thing, endeavour to inflict upon, — *alicui litem*, C; — *periculum in omnes*, C; in rhetoric, to state the premisses of a syllogism, Q.

Intensio -ōnis, *f.* a stretching out, Sc.

Intensus -a -um (*prtcp.* intendo), stretched, — *funes*, Sc; (2) *met.* violent, intense, Sc.

Intentātio -ōnis, *f.* a stretching out towards, Sc.

Intentātus -a -um, untouched, untried, *vacca* — *jugo*, Sc; *nil* — *nostri liquere poetæ*, H, unattempted.

Intente, carefully, diligently, attentively, intently, Tc. Q.

Intentio -ōnis, *f.* a stretching, straining, — *corporis*, C; — *nervorum*, Co; — *vocis*, Pl; — *febris*, Cl, violence; (2) *met.* of the mental powers, an effort, exertion, — *animi*, C, care, carefulness, Pl; (3) *met.* a mental effort in any particular direction, attention, — *judicis*, Q; intention, purpose, Pl; an accusation, Q; the major premiss in a syllogism, Q.

Intento, 1. to stretch towards or against, — *sicam nobis*, C; (2) to stretch out threateningly, with hostile purpose, — *arma Latinis*, C, to threaten with war; *terror omnibus intentatur*, Tc.

Intentus -ūs, *m.* a stretching out, C.

Intentus -a -um (*prtcp.* intendo), attentive to, intent upon, — *aliquo negotio*, S; *causam intentis oculis contemplari*, C; (2) severe, strict, L. Tc; (3) *intento alimentorum pretio*, Tc, being raised.

Intĕpeo -ui, 2. to be lukewarm, Pl.

Intĕpesco -pui, 3. to become lukewarm, grow gradually warm, Sc. Co.

Inter (*prep.* with *acc.*), between, among, amid, *inter Sequanos et Helvetios*, Ca; *inter hostium tela*, C, among the darts of the enemy; sometimes after

its noun, *qui Fæsulas inter Arretiumque jacent*, L; *judicare — Marcellos et Claudios*, C; *discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes*, C; *quod colloquimur inter nos*, C, one among another; *pueri amant inter se*, love one another; *inter nos*, C, between ourselves; (2) of time, during, while, — — *decem annos*, C; — *ipsum pugnæ tempus*, L; expresses simultaneous actions and circumstances, —*fulmina et tonitrua*, C, in the midst of thunder and lightning; *inter hæc*, L, in the mean time.

*Interæstŭans -ntis, Pl, — *stomachus*, rising frequently.

*Intĕrāmenta -ōrum, *n.* — *navium*, L, the woodwork of a ship.

Intĕrānĕum, -i, *n.* a gut, intestine, Pl. Co.

Intĕrāresco, 3. to become dry, C.

*Interbĭbo, 3. to drink up, P.

*Interbīto, 3. to perish, come to naught, — *quæstio*, P.

Intercălāris -e, intercalary, C.

Intercălārĭus -a -um, C, = intercalaris, *q.v.*

Intercălātĭo, -ōnis, *f.* intercalation, Pl.

Intercalco, 1. (interculco), to tread or trample between, Co.

Intercălo, 1. to intercalate a day or month in the calendar (*vid.* Roman Calendar); (2) to defer, put off, L.

Intercăpēdo -ĭnis, *f.* an interval of time, intermission, pause, — *scribendi*, C.

Intercardĭnātus -a -um, — *trabes*, Vt, mortised together.

Intercēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go between, come between, *intercedente lunā*, Pl; and hence of time, to intervene, *nox nulla intercessit*, C; (2) *met.* to interpose, withstand, protest against (said of the tribunes when they exercised their veto), — *legi*, C; — *alicui*, C; (3) *met.* to interpose, to help, stand surety, intercede for, — *pro aliquo*, C; *magnam pecuniam pro aliquo*, C; (4) to occur, happen, come to pass, — *magni casūs*, Ca; — *nullum dictum*, C; (5) to be between, lie between, *palus intercedebat*, Ca; and *met.* to be or exist between, *inter nos vetus usus intercedit*, C.

Interceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking away, C.

Interceptor -ōris, *m.* one who takes away from before the very mouth, an embezzler, L.

Intercessĭo -ōnis, *f.* an intercession, interposition, suretyship for any one, C; (2) a protest or exercise of their veto by the tribunes, C.

Intercessor -ōris, *m.* a surety, bail, C; (2) one who protests, withstands (said of a tribune in the exercise of his veto), C; (3) an obstinate hinderer, C.

Intercessus -ūs, *m.* a coming between, interposition, P.Aug.

Intercīdo -īdi -īsum, 3. to cut off, cut to pieces, cut asunder, — *arundinetum*, Co; — *radices*, Pl; (2) — *pontem*, Ca, to demolish, pull down; *jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum*, Aug, cut off, separated; *intercisi dies*, Vr, half-holidays.

Intercĭdo -ĭdi, 3. to fall between, L; (2) to perish, *ova, e quibus multa intercidunt*, Pl; (3) to happen, occur, C; (4) to go to ruin, become extinguished, fall to decay, — *verba*, Q, become obsolete, fall out of use; — *memoriā*, L, be forgotten; *intercidit mihi aliquid*, H, I have lost something, forgotten something.

Intercĭno, 1. to sing between, *medios — actus*, H.

Intercĭpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take up between, take by the way, intercept, — *aliquem*, P; — *litteras*, C; *classis parata ad commeatus intercipiendos*, L, to intercept the convoys; — *interceptum a suis*, L, cut off from his own troops; hence, *poet.* to intercept or be struck by a missile, — *hastam*, V; (2) to interpret, — *sermones*, Q; (3) to take away, steal, — *aliquid ab aliquo*, L; — *aliquid alicui*, O; (4) to snatch away, carry off (said of death, disease), *opes sæpe morbis intercipiuntur*, Co.

Intercīse, bit by bit, confusedly, interruptedly, C.

Intercīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting through, cutting to pieces, Vr.

Interclūdo -si -sum, 3. to block up, hinder, cut off, — *alicui fugam*, C; — *aditum ad aliquem*, C; — *omnes seditionum vias*, C; *aliquem ab exercitu*, Ca; — *re frumentariā*, Ca; *intercludor dolore*, C, I am prevented by grief; hence, to enclose, shut in, C; *veriti ne angustiis intercluderentur*, Ca.

Interclūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *animæ*, C, a holding or suspension of breath; (2) a parenthesis, Q.

Intercŏlumnĭum -ii, *n.* the space between two columns, C.

Intercончĭlĭo, 1. to conciliate favour, Q.

Intercurro -curri (-cŭcurri) -cursum, 3. to run between, Pl; (2) to run anywhere in the mean time, L; (3) to run along with, be among, mingle with, *his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit*, C; (4) to interpose, intercede, C.

Intercurso, 1. to run between, be between, L. Pl.

Intercursus -ūs, *m.* a running between, interposition, L.

Intercus -ŭtis, under the skin; — *aqua*, C, P, the dropsy.

Intercussus -ūs, *m.* a striking between, Sc.

Interdătus -a -um, distributed, Lc.

Interdīco -dixi -dictum, 3. to say, remark among other things, Aug; usually, (2) *to forbid, prohibit*, interdict, C; — *Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat*, Ca; — *sacrificiis*, Ca; — *mare Antiati populo*, L; — *aliquem aquā et igni*, C, to banish, send into exile; especially, (3) of the prætor, to issue a decree, interdict, make a provisional decree with respect to disputed property, C.

Interdictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a forbidding, prohibition, — *aquæ et ignis*, C, banishing.

Interdictum -i, *n.* a prætor's interdict or provisional order, C; (2) a prohibition, C. P.

Interdĭu (interdius, P.), in the daytime, by day, Ca; *nocte et interdiu*, L.

Interdŭătim, P. = interdum, *q.v.*

Interductus -ūs, *m.* interpunctuation, C.

Interdum, sometimes, occasionally, now and then, C.

Interdŭo, 3. (*obsolete form of* interdo, *which does not occur*), to give for, *dum perdat, nihil interduo*, P, it is all the same to me; *ciccum non interduim*, P.

Intĕrĕā, in the mean time, meanwhile, C; (2) nevertheless, notwithstanding, C.

Intĕremptĭo -ōnis, *f.* slaughter, slaying, — *Gallorum*, C.

Intĕremptor -ōris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, P.Aug.

Intĕrĕo -ii -ĭtum, 4. to perish, come to naught, be annihilated, cease to exist, die, — *ignis*, C; — *æstas*, H; *naves naufragio* —, Ca; of men, — *fame aut ferro*, Ca.

Intĕrĕquito, 1. to ride between, — *ordines*, L.

Interfātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a speaking between, interruption in discourse, Q.

Interfectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a slaying, Aug.

Interfector -ōris, *m.* a murderer, slayer, C.

Interfectrix -īcis, *f.* a murderess, Tc.

Interfĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to destroy, put an end to, bring to naught, — *messes*, V; — *herbas*, C; generally, (2) to slay, kill, — *anum siti fameque*, P; *aliquem insidiis*, C.

Interfīo -fĭĕri, to perish, P. Lc.

Interflŭo -xi -xum, 3. to flow between, L. Pl.

Interflŭus -a -um, flowing between, Pl.

Interfŏdĭo -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig into, pierce, destroy, — *pupillas*, Lc.

Interfor, 1. *dep.* to speak between, interrupt in discourse, L.

Interfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break in pieces, A.Aug.

Interfŭgio, 3. to fly, flee between, Lc.

Interfulgens -ntis, shining or gleaming among or between, Lc.

Interfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour between; chiefly found *prtcp.* interfūsus -a -um, — *mare*, Pl; *maculisque trementes interfusa genas*, V.

Interfŭro, 3. to rage through or between, P.Aug.

Intergĕrĭum -ii, *n.* that which is put between, Pl.

Intergĕrīvus -a -um, put or placed between; *subst.* intergĕrīvus -i, *m.* (*sc.* paries), a partition-wall, Pl.

Intĕrĭbi, meanwhile, in the mean time, P.

Intĕrim, meanwhile, in the mean time, C; (2) sometimes, Sc. Q.

Intĕrĭmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to take away out of the midst, destroy, annihilate, kill, — *vitam*, P; — *stirpem fratris virilem*, L; — *se*, C, to commit suicide.

Intĕrĭor -us (*no positive form in use*), inner, interior, — *pars ædium*, C; *interiore epistolā*, C, in the middle of the letter; *Falernum interiore notā*, H, from the depth of the cellar; hence, *interior ictibus*, L, within shot; especially, (2) remote from the sea, inland, — *nationes*, C; *interiora regni*, L, the interior of the kingdom; (3) — *rota*, O; — *gyrus*, H, on the inside of the course; hence, — *cursus*, C, shorter; (4) more secret, more confidential, — *amicitia*, C; — *timor*, C, deeper; (II.) *superl.* intĭmus -a -um, inmost, *intima Macedonia*, C, the very centre of Macedonia; (2) most secret, confidential, intimate, — *amicus*, C; — *familiaritas*, N; *subst.* intimus -i, *m.* — *alicujus*, C, an intimate friend; — *philosophia*, C; *disputatio*, C, most profound, requiring the deepest study.

Intĕrĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* intĕrĭtus -ūs, *m.* destruction, extinction, ruin, decay, death, C.

Intĕrĭus, *vid.* interior, intra.

Interjăcĕo, 2. to lie between or among, — *Tiberi*, L; — *duas Syrtes*, Pl; — *inter eam et Rhodum*, Pl.

Interjăcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. (interjĭcĭo), to throw, cast, place, put among or between, — *legionarias cohortes*, Ca; to intermingle, — *preces et minas*, Tc; *prtcp.* interjectus -a -um, interposed, thrown between, *nasus, quasi murus oculis* —, C; — *inter philosophos et alios*, C; *paucis* — *diebus*, L, after a few days' interval; *subst.* interjecta -ōrum, *n.* intermediate country; — *inter Romam et Arpos*, L.

Interjectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a parenthesis, Q; (2) an interjection, Q.

Interjectus -ūs, *m.* a putting between, interposition, intervention, C; — *noctis*, Tc, after an interval of a night.

Interjĭcĭo = interjacio, *q.v.*

Interjungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to join together, unite, connect, — *dextras*; (2) to unyoke, unharness, — *equos*, M; (3) to rest, repose, Sc.

Interlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, fall, flow between, V.

Interlătĕo, 2. to lie hid between or among, Sc.

Interlĕgo -ēgi -ectum, 3. to pluck, gather, collect between or among, V.

Interlĭgo, 1. to bind between or among, P.Aug.

Interlĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. to daub between; hence, to erase, cancel, and to falsify by erasure, — *testamentum*, C.

Interlŏcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an interlocution, speaking between, Q.

Interlŏquor -lŏcūtus (quūtus), 3. *dep.* to interrupt a person speaking, T.

Interlūcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lopping off of boughs, thinning, pruning, Pl.

Interlūcĕo -luxi, 2. to shine, gleam between, L; (2) to shine out, become visible, be manifest, Aug; (3) to shine through, be visible among, V.

Interlūco, 1. — *arbores*, Pl, to thin, prune.

Interlūnĭum -ii, *n.* the change of the moon, time of new moon, Pl.

Interlŭo -ŭi, 3. to wash while doing any thing, A.Aug; (2) to flow between, wash between, *quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum*, Tc.

Intermănĕo, 2. to remain among or between, P.Aug.

Intermĕdĭus -a -um, intermediate, Vr.

Intermenstrŭum -i, *n.* the period between two moons, time of new moon, C.

Intermenstrŭus -a -um, between two moons, Pl.

Intermĕo, 1. to go, pass through or between, Pl.

Intermestris -e, Pl. = intermenstruus, *q.v.*

Intermĭco -ŭi, 1. to shine between, gleam forth, P.Aug.

Intermĭnātus -a -um, unbounded, boundless, C.

Intermĭno, 1. to threaten, forbid menacingly, P.

Intermĭnor, 1. *dep.* to threaten, forbid with threats, — *alicui aliquid*, P.

Intermiscĕo -scŭi -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix with, intermix, — *rem rei*, Co.

Intermissĭo -ōnis, *f.* intermission, respite, interval, leaving off, — *forensis operæ*, C; — *epistolarum*, C; — *febris*, Cl.

Intermissus -a -um (*prtcp.* intermitto), interrupted, broken into, *planities* — *collibus*, Ca; *brevi tempore intermisso*, Ca, after a short interval; (2) *pars oppidi* — *a flumine*, Ca, not inclosed by; *verba ab usu quotidiani sermonis* —, C, given up, dropped out of use.

Intermissus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = intermissio, *q.v.*

Intermitto -mīsi -missum, 3. (I.) *act.* to leave off for a time, discontinue, intermit, — *studia*, C; — *prælium, iter*, Ca; — *a labore*, Ca; — *obsides dare*, Ca; (II.) *neut.* to cease, leave off, C. Pl; *quā flumen intermittit*, Ca, leaves a vacant space.

Intermŏrĭor -mortŭus, 3. *dep.* to die, perish, decay, — *radices*, Pl; — *reliquiæ conjurationis*, C; (2) to swoon, faint, — *ex profluvio sanguinis*, Cl.

Intermundĭa -ōrum, *n.* an intermundane region; according to Epicurus, the abode of the gods, C.

Intermūrālis -e, between walls, intermural, L.

Internascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to grow between, — *herbæ*, Pl.

Internĕcĭo -ōnis, *f.* (internĭcĭo), entire destruction, extermination, — *civium*, C; massacre, general carnage, *Lucerini ad* — *cæsi*, L.

Internĕcīvus -a -um; internĕcīnus -a -um, murderous, mortal, deadly, internecine, — *bellum*, C.

Internĕco, 1. to destroy utterly, exterminate, — *hostes*, P.

Internecto, 3. to weave together, bind together, V; — *plagas*, P.Aug, to bind up.

Internĭdĭfĭco, 1. to build nests between or among, Pl.

Internĭgro, 1. to be interspersed with black, P.Aug.

Internĭtĕo -ŭi, 2. to shine among, gleam through, Pl.

Internōdĭum -ii, *n.* the space between two knots or joints, Pl. O.

Internosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to distinguish between, — *geminos*, C.

Internuncĭo, 1. to send messengers between two parties reciprocally, L.

Internuncĭus -i, *m.* (-a -æ, *f.*), a messenger, negotiator, C.

Internus -a -um, inward, inner, internal, — *certamina*, Tc.

Intĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to rub, crumble, pound in any thing, — *aliquid aquæ*, Pl; *in aquam, in aquā*, Vr.

Intĕrordĭnĭum -ii, *n.* the space between two rows, Co.

Interpellātĭo -ōnis, *f.* interruption, hindrance, disturbance, especially in a speech, C.

Interpellātor -ōris, *m.* an interrupter, disturber, C.

Interpello, 1. to interrupt a speaker, C; to harass, press upon with solicitations, St; (2) to disturb, hinder, impede, — *aliquem*, Ca; — *quin, quibus vellem, uterer*, C: followed also by *quominus*, Aug; *ne*, L; *inf.* H.

Interpensīva -ōrum, *n.* cross-beams, tie-beams, Vt.

Interplīco, 1. to weave or plait between, interweave, P.Aug.

Interpŏlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an alteration in detached particulars, Pl.

Interpŏlis -e, furbished, vamped up, repaired; hence, not genuine, P. Pl.

Interpŏlo, 1. to alter, give a new appearance to, by furbishing, repairing, vamping up, — *togam prætextam*, C, to re-dye; (2) to spoil, corrupt, falsify, — *tabulas*, C; — *opus novâ picturâ*, P.

Interpŏlus -a -um, P.Aug. = interpolis, *q.v.*

Interpōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsĭtum, 3. to put, place, lay between or among, interpose, — *elephantos*, L; — *menses intercalares*, L, to intercalate; also to insert in discourse, intermingle, *ne "inquam" sæpius interponeretur*, C; used of an interval of time, *spatio interposito*, C, after some time; (2) met. — *moram*, C; — *cunctationem*, Tc, to interpose delay; — *operam, studium, laborem*, C, to use, apply; — *judicium, edictum*, C, to bring forward; and of the tribune, *intercessionem* —, P.Aug. to interpose his veto; — *causam*, N, to bring forward, allege as a reason; — *fidem in eam rem*, Ca, to pledge one's word to; *se* — *in aliquâ re*, C, to interfere, meddle in any thing.

Interpŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting in, insertion, C; (2) a parenthesis, Q.

Interpŏsĭtus -ūs, *m.* interposition, intervention, *luna interpositu terræ deficit*, C.

Interpres -ĕtis, *c.* a negotiator, mediator, messenger, — *judicii corrumpendi*, C; — *divûm*, V, Mercury; (2) an expounder, explainer, — *juris, poëtarum*, C; — *divûm*, V.L, prophet, prophetess; — *comitiorum*, C, the haruspices, who declare whether the comitia have been rightly held; (3) an interpreter or translator out of one language into another, C.

Interprĕtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* explanation, exposition, interpretation, C; — *fœderis*, C, the right interpretation or signification.

Interprĕtor, 1. *dep.* to explain, expound, interpret, translate, — *jus*, C; — *monstra aut fulgura*, C; to view in a good or bad light; take in good part or the contrary, — *aliquid mitiorem in partem*, C; — *male bene dicta*, C; *beneficium fortunæ male* —, Sc; to decide, determine, L.

Interprĭmo -pressi -pressum, 3. to crush or press to pieces, P.

Interpunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* interpunctum -i, *n.* punctuation, C.

Interpungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to punctuate, point, Sc; *narratio interpuncta*, well-divided, C.

Interpurgo, 1. to cleanse here and there, clean between, — *ficos*, Pl.

Interpŭto, 1. to cut or prune here and there, Co.

Interquĕror -questus, 3. *dep.* to interrupt with complaints, L.

Interquĭesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to pause between, rest in the mean time, C.

Interrādo -si -sum, 3. to scrape here and there; to work in bas-relief, — *vasa*, Pl; (2) to prune here and there, — *arbores*, Co.

Interrāsĭlis -e, — *aurum*, Pl, worked in low-relief.

Interregnum -i, *n.* a period between two reigns, *interregnum*, L; applied to the interval between consulships, C.

Interrex -ēgis, *m.* a regent, person temporarily invested with royal authority, L; in later times, a person appointed in the absence of the consuls to hold the comitia for the election of their successors, C.

Interrĭtus -a -um, unterrified, undaunted, V.

Interrŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a question, questioning, interrogation, C; — *testium*, Tc, the examination of witnesses; (2) an argument, syllogism, C.

Interrŏgātĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a short syllogism or argument, C.

Interrŏgo, 1. to ask, question, interrogate, — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquem de aliquâ re*, C; *interrogatus sententiam*, L, being asked his opinion; especially (2) to interrogate judicially or legally, — *testem*, C, to examine; and also, to accuse, bring an action against, — *aliquem lege*, C, *legibus*, S; (3) to argue, draw a conclusion.

Interrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break down, break in the middle, break asunder, — *pontem*, Cæ. L; — *venas*, Tc, to open, cut; (2) *met.* to disturb, interrupt, — *orationem*, Ca; — *iter amoris et officii*, C.

Interrupte, interruptedly, unconnectedly, C.

Interruptĭo -ōnis, *f.* the figure of speech called aposiopesis, Q.

Interruptus -a -um (*prtcp.* interrumpo), broken off, interrupted, — *pontes*, Tc; — *et impervia itinera*, Tc; also, isolated, separated, C.

Interscalmium -ii, *n.* the space between two oar-ports on the side of a ship, Vt.

Interscindo -idi -issum, 3. to cut or hew asunder, — *pontem*, C; — *venas*, Tc, to open; (2) *met.* to cut off, separate; *Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto*, L.

Interscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write between, interline, Pl.

Intersĕco -ŭi -ctum, 1. to cut asunder, Vt; (2) met. — *res in animis auditorum*, Aug, to impress deeply.

Intersectĭo -ōnis, *f.* an intersection; in Vt, the space between two teeth of an indented pattern.

Intersēpĭo -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge or fence in, enclose, hem in, block up, — *foramina*, C; — *quædam operibus*, L; hence, to hedge or fence off, cut off communication, — *urbem vallo ab arce*, L.

Intersĕro -sēvi -sĭtum, 3. to sow or plant between, Co; (2) met. *causam interserens*, N, alleging as a cause; *mediis* — *oscula verbis*, O, putting in, inserting.

Intersisto -stĭti -statum, 3. to stand still in the midst; of a speaker, to stick fast, Q.

Intersŏno -ŭi, 1. to sound between or among, P.Aug.

Interspīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a breathing between, a taking breath, C.

Interspīro, 1. to take breath; said of a vessel, to admit the air, A.Aug.

Intersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew or lay between or among, Pl.

Interstinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to extinguish, — *ignem*, Lc; (2) to variegate, chequer with any thing, *candor interstinctus coloribus*, Pl.

Interstrĕpo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to roar, make a noise in the midst of, V.

Interstringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to squeeze tight, — *alicui gulam*, P, to throttle.

Interstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to join together, P.Aug.

Intersum -fŭi -esse, to be between, *ut Tiberis inter eos interesset*, C; applied to time, to intervene, C; (2) to be different, be distinguished from, *ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit*, C; *inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest*, C, this is the greatest difference; *nihil omnino interest*, C, there is no difference at all; (3) to be present, take part in, — *crudelitati*, C; — *prælio*, L; — *in convivio*, C; (II.) *interest, impers.* it concerns, it imports, it is of importance, *alicujus*, C; *meâ* —, C, it concerns me; also constructed with *tuâ, vestrâ, nostrâ*, etc., *meâ magni* —, C, it concerns me greatly.

Intertexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to weave together, interweave, Q. O.

Intertignium -ii, *n.* the space between the ends of two tie-beams, Vt.

Intertrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to take away, P.

Intertrīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a chafing or galling of the skin, Vr.

Intertrīmentum -i, *n.* loss by friction, loss in working gold and silver, L; (2) *met.* loss, damage, C.

Interturbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* disturbance, disquiet, L.

Intervăcans -antis, having vacant intervals, Co.

Intervallum -i, *n.* a space between two palisades; hence, an intervening space, **interval**, distance, C; *pari intervallo*, Ca, at an equal distance; (2) an interval of time, — *literarum*, C; *sine intervallo loquacitas*, C, without intermission; *longo intervallo*, C, after a long time; (3) difference, unlikeness, C.

Intervello -vulsi -vulsum, 3. to pull or pluck out here and there, to thin, *barbam*, Sc; — *poma*, Pl; — *arbores*, Co; also, to tear or take away, Q.

Intervĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come between, come up while any thing is doing, *verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus*, C; *huic orationi Servius cum intervenisset*, L; and of inanimate objects, *plures cecidissent ni nox intervenisset*, L, had not night **intervened**; (2) to come up to interpose, interfere, hinder, oppose, C.

Intervēnium -ii, *n.* the space between the veins in a stone, Vt.

Interventor -ōris, *m.* an interrupter, interrupting visitor, C.

Interventus -ūs, *m.* **intervention**, interposition, interference, mediation, C.

Interversor, 1. *dep.* to turn in different directions, Pl.

Interverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn aside, Vt; to alter, Sc; (2) to embezzle, appropriate to one's own use, purloin, C, — *vectigalia*, St; to spend, lavish, Tc; — *aliquem aliquâ re*, to chouse or cheat out of; — *me muliere*, P.

Intervĭrĕo, 2. to be green among, have a green appearance among, P.Aug.

Interviso -si -sum, 3. to look after, inspect secretly, C; (2) to visit from time to time, — *aliquem*, C.

Intervŏlito, 1. to fly about among, L.

Intervŏlo, 1. to fly between or among, Co.

Intervŏmo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to vomit forth among, Lc.

Intestābĭlis -e, not allowed to bear witness in a court of justice or to make a will; hence (2) dishonourable, disgraceful, infamous, execrable, Tc; applied also to inanimate objects, — *ars magica*, Pl; — *saevitia*, Tc.

Intestātus -a -um, having made no will, **intestate**, C; (2) not convicted by witnesses, P.

Intestātus -a -um, having no testicles, emasculate; used by P. in punning combination with the preceding words.

Intestīnum -i, *n.* a gut, **intestine**; frequently *pl.* -a -ōrum, *n.* the bowels, intestines, C.

Intestīnus -a -um, inward, internal, — *ac domesticum malum*, C; — *opus*, Vr, fine carpenter's work, fittings for the interior of a house.

Intexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to weave in, plait in, interweave, *rem rei*, O; *venae toto corpore intextae*, C, interwoven with; *lineae vestes intextae auro*, P. Aug, embroidered with; — *hastas foliis*, V, to enlace round; *hederae solent* — *truncos*, O, to surround; — *nidum*, Pl, to form by interweaving; (2) *met.* to inweave in discourse, — *laeta tristibus*, C; — *tua facta chartis*, Tb, to describe.

Intextus -ūs, *m.* a joining together, inweaving, Pl.

Intĭme, confidentially, **intimately**, N; — *commendare*, C, cordially, strongly.

Intĭmus, *superl.* from interior, *q.v.*

Intinctus -ūs, *m.* brine, pickle in which meat is dipped, Pl.

Intingo -nxi -nctum, 3. (intinguo), to dip in, — *faces sanguine*, O; *aliquid in aquâ*, Vt; especially (2) to dip in brine, pickles, preserve, — *brassicam in acetum*, Co.

Intŏlĕrābĭlis -e, unbearable, **intolerable**, C.

Intŏlĕrābĭlĭter, **intolerably**, unbearably, Co.

Intŏlĕrandus -a -um, unbearable, unendurable, C.

Intŏlĕrans -antis, **intolerant**, impatient, — *alicujus*, Tc; (2) unbearable, Tc.

Intŏlĕranter, immoderately, excessively, impatiently, — *dolere*, C.

Intŏlĕrantĭa -ae, *f.* intolerable, insufferable conduct, insolence, *regis*, C.

Intondĕo, 2. to shear, clip off, Co.

Intŏno -ŭi, 1. to thunder, *partibus intonuit caeli Pater ipse sinistris*, C; (2) *met.* to thunder, make a thundering noise, *silvae intonuere profundae*, V; especially of a speaker, *jam hesternâ concione intonuit vox perniciosa*, C.

Intonsus -a -um, unshorn, with long hair, — *capilli*, H; — *avi*, O, long-bearded, as the ancient Romans allowed their beards to grow; hence, met. — *homines*, L, rude, uncivilized; — *montes*, V, covered with wood.

Intorquĕo -orsi -ortum, 2. to turn, twist, writhe, bend round, — *mentum in dicendo*, C; — *oculos*, V; — *paludamentum circum brachium*, L; — *jaculum alicui*, V, to hurl at; (2) met. — *contumelias*, C, to cast, throw.

Intorte, crookedly, Pl.

Intortus -a -um (*partcp.* intorqueo), twisted, interwoven, *angues* — *capillis*, H; — *capilli*, M, curled, crisped; — *oratio*, P, confused; — *mores*, Pr, corrupted.

Intra, (I.) *adv.* within, inside, *vasa* — *picata*, Co; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* inside, within, — *narem*, P; — *jactum teli*, V, within shot; — *aquam manere*, Cl, to drink water only; *ea* — *se consumunt Arabi*, Pl, in their own country; — *verba desipere*, Cl, to show phrensy only in words; — *silentium se tenere*, Pl, to keep silent; (2) of time, within, — *annos XIV*, Ca; — *decimum diem quam Pheras venerat*, in less than ten days after his arrival; (3) with numerals, — *centum*, L, less than a hundred; (4) met. — *legem*, C, within the bounds prescribed by law.

Intrābĭlis -e, that can be entered, accessible, L.

Intractābĭlis -e, unmanageable, **intractable**, ungovernable, rough, V.

Intractātus -a -um, untried, unattempted, — *scelus*, V; — *equus*, C, unbroken.

Intrĕmisco -mŭi, 3. to begin to tremble, Pl.

Intrĕmo -ŭi, 3. to tremble, quake, V. Cl.

Intrĕpĭde, without trembling, undauntedly, **intrepidly**, L.

Intrĕpĭdus -a -um, not trembling, undaunted, **intrepid**, O; — *minantibus*, Tc; — *hiems*, Tc, winter-quarters undisturbed by an enemy.

Intrĭbŭlātus -a -um, pressed, pressed out, A.Aug.

Intrĭbŭo, 3. to pay taxes, pay tribute, Pl.

Intrīco, 1. to confuse, entangle, bring into confusion, C. P.

Intrīgo, Vr, = intertrigo, *q.v.*

Intrinsĕcus, inside, inwardly, internally, — *et exterius vasa picare*, Co.

Intrīta -ae, *f.* a paste made of chalk, clay, etc. Pl; — *panis e vino*, Cl, a sop of bread soaked in wine.

Intrītus -a -um, not worn away, complete, perfect, Co.

Intro, on the inside, inwardly, A.Aug; more generally, (2) within (with verbs of motion), *sequere intro me*, T; — *ad nos venit*, T.

Intro, 1. to go into, **enter**, — *regnum, pomaerium*, C; — *in hortos*, O; — *ad munimenta*, L; — *intra praesidia*, Ca; (2) *met.* to enter, penetrate, — *in rerum naturam*, C; — *in alicujus familiaritatem*, C; (3) poet. — *hostem*, P.Aug, to attack; — *aprum, ursos*, M, to transfix, pierce.

Intrŏdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or conduct into, — *copias in fines alicujus*, Ca; (2) to bring in, **introduce**, — *philosophiam in domos*, C; — *consuetudinem*, Aug, to introduce, quote in a speech, Q; also, to assert, maintain, C.

Intrŏductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing in, **introduction**, C.

Intrŏĕo -īvi (-ĭi) -ĭtum, 4. to go into, enter, — *in urbem*, C; *domum*, C; *ad aliquem*, T; — *portâ*, C, by the gate.

Intrŏfĕro -tŭli -lātum, ferre, to bear, carry in, C.

Intrŏgrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to enter, V.

Intrŏĭtus -ūs, *m.* an entrance, — *Smyrnam*, C; — *in urbem*, C; (2) *met.* entrance into an office, — *novi sacerdotii*, St; beginning, introduction, preamble, C.

Intrŏmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send in, cause to enter, — *legiones*, Ca; *in ædes meas, me absente, neminem volo intromitti*, P, no one to be admitted.

Introrsus (introrsum), towards the inside, inwards, inwardly, internally, Ca.

Intrŏrumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3. to break in, enter by force, Ca.

Intrŏspecto, 1. to look into, P.

Intrŏspĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. to look into, look within, — *domum tuam*, C; (2) to look attentively, observe, examine, — *in omnes reipublicæ partes*, C; *introspice in mentem tuam ipse*, C, cast a look within; — *aliorum felicitatem*, Tc.

Intrŏtrūdo -si -sum, 3. to thrust, push into, A.Aug.

Intrŏversus, A.Aug. = introrsus, *q.v.*

Intrŏvŏco, 1. to call in, call within, C.

Intrūdo -si -sum, 3. — *se*, C, to intrude.

Intŭbācĕus -a -um, of or belonging to endive or chicory, Pl.

Intŭbus -i, *m.* intŭbum -i, *n.* (ἔντυβον), chicory, succory, endive, V. Pl.

Intŭĕor -ĭtus, 2. *dep.* to look at attentively, gaze at, — *solem*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) of locality, to look towards, have an aspect towards, Pl; (3) *met.* to consider, contemplate, pay attention to, — *aliquid*, C.

Intŭĭtus -ūs, *m.* a looking upon, beholding, Pl.

Intŭmesco -mŭi, 3. to swell, swell up, *fluctus flatu intumescens*, Pl; applied to dropsical persons, Pl; to elevations of the ground, Co; to raising the voice, — *vox*, Tc: also, to swell with pride, Q; with anger, O; to increase, augment, — *motus*, Tc.

Intŭmŭlātus -a -um, unburied, O.

Intŭor, 3. *dep.* to look at, behold, see, P.

Inturbātus -a -um, undisturbed, Pl.

Inturbĭdus, -a -um, undisturbed, quiet, — *annus*, Tc; — *vir*, Tc, not turbulent.

Intus, within, inside, — *insidiæ sunt*, C; *ea quæ sunt — in corpore*, C; *estne frater — ?* T; (2) with verbs of motion, in, into, to the inside, — *novam nuptam deduxi*, P; — *ire*, Ca; (3) from within, from the inside, P.

Intŭsĭum = indusium, *q.v.*

Intūtus -a -um, unprotected, unsafe, — *castra*, L; *intuta mœnium*, Tc, the unprotected parts of the walls; (2) unsafe, insecure, — *latebræ*, Tc; — *amicitia*, Tc.

Ĭnŭla -æ, *f.* the herb elecampane, Pl.

Ĭnultus -a -um, unavenged, unpunished, — *homo*, C; — *injuriæ*, C.

Ĭnumbro, 1. to shade, overshadow, cover with shade, V; (2) to cause shade or darkness, *inumbrante vesperā*, Tc, as the shades of evening were coming on; (3) to cover, — *ora coronis*, Lc; (4) *met.* to darken, throw in the shade, Pl.

Ĭnunco, 1. to seize or catch with a hook, Co.

Ĭnunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* an anointing with salve or ointment, Pl.

Ĭnundātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inundation, flood, Pl. Co.

Ĭnundo, 1. to overflow, inundate, *terram — aqua*, C; (2) met. *vestro sanguine Enna inundabitur*, L; *hinc densi cursus inundant Troes*, V.

Ĭnungo -uxi -nctum, 3. to anoint, smear with ointment, H; (2) to smear, — *aliquid aliquā re*, Pl.

Ĭnurbāne, unpolitely, inelegantly, without wit or humour, C.

Ĭnurbānus -a -um, rude, unpolished, rough, clownish, boorish, C. Q.

Ĭnurgĕo -si, 2. to push, press forward, *vitulus — cornibus*, Lc.

Ĭnūrīno, 1. to dive, *lacus piscinaque quibus possint aves*, Co.

Ĭnūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn in, — *foramen* Co; used of the process of encaustic painting, P (2) *met.* to impress forcibly, imprint indelibly brand, — *notam turpitudinis*, C; — *alicui dolorem* C; — *alicui formam superbiæ*, C.

Ĭnūsĭtāte, unusually, strangely, C.

Ĭnūsĭtātus -a -um, unusual, C; — *belli ratio*, Ca

Ĭnusque = usque in, P.Aug.

Ĭnustus -a -um (*prtcp.* inūro), *n.pl.* inusta -ōrum, *n.* burnt places, burns, Pl.

Ĭnūsus -ūs, *m.* disuse, misuse, P.

Ĭnūtĭlis -e, useless, unserviceable, unprofitable, — *homo*, C; — *bello*, Ca, for war; *naves — ad navigandum*, Ca; (2) noxious, — *aqua*, Sc; *seditiosus et — civis*, C.

Ĭnūtĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* uselessness, unprofitableness, C.

Ĭnūtĭlĭter, uselessly, unprofitably, Q; (2) noxiously, Vr.

Invādo -si -sum, 3. to go in, enter, come in, — *in eas urbes*, C; — *tria milia stadiorum*, Tc, to advance; — *aliquid magnum*, V, to attack, undertake; (2) to attack, assault, fall upon, assail, invade, — *in hostem*, C; — *urbem*, V; of manimate objects, *ventus invasit nubem*, Lc; *morbus — aliquem*, P; (3) *met.* to attack, assault verbally, — *aliquem minaciter*, Tc; — *consules*, Tc, to lay hold of, attack, befall; *pestis in vitam invasit*, C; *furor invaserat improbis*, C; *aliquem lubido invadit*, S; (4) to fall upon in order to get possession of, usurp, seize, — *in alicujus prædia*, C; — *dictaturam*, S; (5) — *in collum*, C, to fall upon the neck, embrace.

Invălĕo -ŭi, 2. to be strong, Lc.

Invălesco -lŭi, 3. to gather strength, become strong, *tantum opibus invaluit*, C; — *lubido, consuetudo*, St. Q; (2) — *verba*, Q, to come into general use.

*Invălētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* indisposition, C.

Invălĭdus -a -um, weak, powerless, feeble, impotent, indisposed, ill, L; (2) met. — *mœnia adversus irrumpentes*, Tc.

Invectĭcĭus -a -um, imported, not native, Pl; (2) met. — *gaudium*, Sc, not hearty.

Invectĭo -ōnis, *f.* importation, C; (2) an inveighing against, invective, C.

Invectus -ūs, *m.* a bringing, carrying to, — *terræ*, Pl.

Invĕho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring in, — *pecuniam in ærarium*, C; — *peregrinas merces*, Pl, to import; *divitiæ avaritiam invexere*, L, have introduced; (2) *se* —, or *invehi*, to ride on horseback, in a vehicle, in a ship, Lc; — *curru*, C; — *equo*, L; — *flumine*, C; also, to penetrate, force a way forward, *quum utrinque invehi hostem, nunciaretur*, L; (3) to attack verbally, inveigh against, — *in aliquem*, C.

Invendĭbĭlis -e, unsaleable, P.

Invĕnĭo -ēni -entum, 4. to find, meet with, discover, — *quemquam qui illum viderit*, P; — *aurum*, P; — *aliquam civem*, T, to discover to be a citizen; (2) to find out, discover, invent, devise, — *quandam fallaciam*, T; *copia inveniendi*, Q, richness of invention; *inveniebat ex captivis*, Ca, he discovered from the prisoners, Ca; (3) to procure, acquire, get, earn, — *perniciem sibi*, Tc; — *hoc cognomen*, C.

Inventĭo -ōnis, *f.* inventive faculty, invention, C; especially, rhetorical invention, Aug.

Inventĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little invention, Q.

Inventor -ōris, *m.* inventrix -īcis, *f.* an inventor, finder out, C.

Inventum -i, *n.* an invention, discovery, C.

Inventus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = inventio, *q.v.*

Invĕnuste, ungracefully, inelegantly, not wittily, Q.

Invĕnustus -a -um, inelegant, ungraceful, — *orator*, C; (2) unhappy in love, T.

Invĕrēcunde, shamelessly, Q.

Invĕrēcundus -a -um, shameless, impudent, P; — *animi ingenium*, C.

Invergo, 3. to pour upon, *fronti — vina sacerdos*, V.

Inversĭo -ōnis, *f.* irony, C; (2) allegory, Q.

Inversūra -æ, *f.* a turn, bend, Vt.

Inversus -a -um (*prtcp.* inverto), turned upside down, inverted, changed, perverted, — *vomer*, H; — *charta*, M; — *consuetudo*, Q; — *mores*, H.

Inverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn over, turn about, invert, *solum — tauri*, V; *Boreas — ornos*, H, overturn; (2) *met.* to invert, turn upside down, change, transpose, alter, pervert, — *ordinem*, C; — *virtutes*, H; — *verba*, C, to speak ironically.

Invesperascit, it grows dark, becomes twilight, L.

Investīgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inquiring into, investigation, — *veri*, C.

Investīgātor -ōris, *m.*, an inquirer, investigator, — *conjurationis*, C.

Investīgo, 1. to search out, track out, inquire into, investigate, *canes — omnia*, C; *ubi Lentulus sit, — non possum*, C.

Investĭo, 4. to clothe, cover, adorn, — *publicas porticus pictură*, Pl.

Invĕtĕrasco -āvi, 3. to become old, grow old, C; *exercitum hiemare atque — in Galliā*, Ca, to become established; — *æs alienum*, N; hence, — *consuetudo*, Ca; to become fixed, inveterate, *si malum inveteravit*, Cl.

Invĕtĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a becoming old, inveterate, C.

Invĕtĕro, 1. to allow to become old, render old, Co; and *pass.* invĕtĕrāri, to grow old, become old; *prtcp.* invĕtĕrātus -a -um, — *ira, amicitia*, C, old, established, inveterate.

Invĕtĭtus -a -um, not forbidden, P.Aug.

Invĭcem, by turns, alternately, one after another, reciprocally, mutually, C.

Invictus -a -um, unconquered, unsubdued, unconquerable, invincible, — *a labore*, C; — *ad laborem*, L; — *adversum aliquid*, Tc; — *contra aliquid*, Pl; — *imperator*, C; — *necessitas*, Sc; — *defensio*, C, unanswerable.

Invĭdentĭa -æ, *f.* envying, envy, C.

Invĭdĕo -vīdi -vīsum, 2. to envy, grudge, — *paribus aut inferioribus*, C; — *honori*, C, — *in quā tibi invideo*, C; — *alicujus rei*, H; (2) followed by *inf.*, to be unwilling, to hinder, prevent, H.

Invĭdĭa -æ, *f.* envy, grudging, C; (2) invidiousness, hatred, jealousy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity, — *alicui facere, conflare*, C, to excite ill-will against; — *habere*, C, to be unpopular.

Invĭdĭōse, enviously, odiously, invidiously, C.

Invĭdĭōsus -a -um, envious, O, — *alicui*, Pt; (2) envied, enviable, — *voluptas*, O; — *pecunia*, C; (3) hateful, odious, — *crimen, damnatio*, C.

Invĭdus -a -um, envious, applied to inanimate objects, — *cura, ætas*, H; with *gen.* of the object envied or desired, — *laudis*, C.

Invĭgĭlo, 1. to watch in or over, be watchful or wakeful over; give great attention and care to, V. Co.

Invĭŏlābĭlis -e, inviolable, that cannot be injured, Lc.

Invĭŏlāte, inviolately, *memoriam nostri — servare*, C.

Invĭŏlātus -a -um, uninjured, unhurt, inviolate, C; (2) inviolable, L.

Invīsĭbĭlis -e, invisible, Cl.

Invīsĭtātus -a -um, unseen, Vt; (2) unvisited, L.

Invīso, 1. to go to see, to visit, look to, look after, look into, *domum nostram quoad poteris invisas*, C; — *ad aliquem*, P.

Invīsus -a -um, unseen, secret, C. Ca.

Invīsus -a -um (*prtcp.* invĭdĕo), hated, hateful, hostile, C.

Invītāmentum -i, *n.* an invitation, attraction, allurement, — *naturæ*, C.

Invītātĭo -ōnis, *f.* invitation, — *in Epirum*, C; — *ut biberetur*, C; — *ad dolendum*, C.

Invītātor -ōris, *m.* an inviter, one who invites, M.

Invītātus -ūs, *m.* an invitation, C.

Invīte, unwillingly, involuntarily, against one's will, C.

Invīto, 1. to invite, request civilly; especially, to invite as a guest, — *aliquem in legationem*, C, to undertake an embassy; — *aliquem ad cœnam*, C; — *aliquem domum suam*, C; — *aliquem poculis*, P, to drink wine with repeatedly; hence, jestingly, — *gladio*, P; — *se cibo vinoque*, S, to eat and drink to one's heart's content; (2) met. — *aliquem præmiis ad rem*, C; — *somnos*, H, to invite, allure to sleep.

Invītus -a -um, unwilling, against one's will, *eum invitissimum dimisi*, C; *me invito*, C, against my will; thus also, *te, se invito*, etc.; (2) *poet.* involuntary, unwilling, *invitā ope*, O.

Invĭus -a -um, impassable, — *saltus*, L; — *maria*, V; — *via*, O; *subst.* invĭa -ōrum, *n.* L, impassable places; poet. *lorica — sagittis*, M, impenetrable.

Invŏcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a calling upon, invocation, — *deorum*, Q.

Invŏcātus -a -um, uncalled, C; uninvited, P.

Invŏco, 1. to call in, call upon, call for help, invoke, — *Junonem*, C; — *deos in auxilium*, Q; — *fidem militum*, Tc, appeal to; (2) to call by name, to name, *hoc sublime quem invocant Jovem*, A.Aug.

*Invŏlātus -ūs, *m.* a flying, flight, C.

Invŏlĭto, 1. to fly in, flutter in or on; met. *comæ — humeris*, H.

Invŏlo, 1. to fly to, fly into, *in villam intro involant columbæ*, Vr; (2) to fly at, attack furiously, — *alicui in oculos*, T; — *castra*, Tc, to attack; met. *animos cupido —*, Tc.

Invŏlūcre -is, *n.* a dinner-napkin, P.

Invŏlūcrum -i, *n.* a wrapper, cover, case, — *candelabri*, C; met. — *simulationum*, C.

Involvo -vi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll in or on, Ca; — *Olympum Ossæ*, V; (2) to roll up, wrap up, cover, — *sinistras sagis*, Ca; *nox involvit umbrā diem*, V; (3) met. *meā virtute me involvo*, H, I wrap myself up in my own virtue; *litteris me —*, C; — *se laqueis*, Pl, to be entangled, involved in.

*Invŏlūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wrapping up, Vt.

Invŏlūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* involvo), — *res*, C, obscure, confused, involved.

Involvŭlus -i, *m.* a caterpillar which wraps itself up in leaves, P.

Invulgo, 1. to publish, make generally known, *quo die Allobroges invulgarunt*, C, gave information.

*Invulnĕrātus -a -um, unwounded, C.

Io! an exclamation of joy and triumph, hurrah! V. H; (2) of pain, oh! Tb. O.

Ĭon, ii, *n.* (ἴον), the blue violet, Pl; (2) a precious stone of similar colour, Pl.

Ĭōnes -um, *m.* (Ἴωνες), the Ionians, a people of Greece; one of the four great Grecian races; hence *adj.* Ĭōnĭăcus -a -um, O; Ĭōnĭcus -a -um, H; Ĭōnis -ĭdis, *f.* Sc; Ĭōnĭus -a -um, V, Ionian, Ionic: *mare Ionium*, the Ægean Sea, P.Aug; the central Mediterranean, V; the Adriatic Sea, C; Ĭōnĭa -æ, *f.* L, a country of Asiatic Greece.

Ĭōta, *n. indecl.* (ἰῶτα), the name of the Greek vowel I, ι, C.

Ipse -a -um, self, himself, herself, itself, *ego ipse*, I myself; for which also stands *ipse* alone, *ipso interviso*, C; *in me ipso probavi*, C, in myself; *et ipse; victor ex Æquis in Volscos transiit, et ipsos bellum molientes*, L, who on their side were preparing war; *qui et ipse crus fregerat*, St, who him-

self also; (2) *ipse* joined with a noun for the sake of emphasis; *eaque ipsa causa belli fuit*, L, and that very thing was the cause of the war; with *numerals* = just, exactly, *ipso vicesimo anno*, C; *eā ipsā horā*, C; (3) *ipse, ipsa*, used emphatically of some well-known person; master, mistress, teacher, etc., *ipse dixit*, C, the master (*i.e.* Pythagoras) has said it; also = spontaneously, of one's own accord; *valvæ se ipsæ aperuerunt*, C; (4) in the comic writers is found a *superl.* ipsissimus, P, in every possible way one's self.

Īra -æ, *f.* wrath, anger, ire, *iram evomere in aliquem*, Tc; *iræ cœlestes*, L, divine wrath: with *gen.* of the cause of anger, — *dictatoris creati*, L; (2) of inanimate objects, violence, rage, — *belli*, S; — *ventorum*, P.Aug.

Īrācunde, wrathfully, angrily, passionately, C.

Īrācundĭa -æ, *f.* an angry disposition, passionateness, irascibility, rage, wrath, C.

Īrācundus -a -um, inclined to anger, irascible, passionate, angry, wrathful, C; — *in aliquem*, C; — *adversus aliquem*, H.

Īrascor, 3. *dep.* to be angry, wrathful; — *alicui*, C; — *de nihilo*, P; of a bull, — *in cornua*, V, to butt wrathfully with the horns.

Īrāte, angrily, Co.

Īrātus -a -um, angry, full of wrath, — *alicui*, C, with any one; of inanimate objects, raging, — *mare, venter*, H; — *sitis*, Pl.

Īrĭnus -a -um, of or belonging to the plant Iris, Pl.

Īrĭo -ōnis, *m.* a plant, perhaps the winter-cress, Pl.

Īris -is, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, Ἶρις), the messenger of the gods; (2) a rainbow, Pl. Sc; (3) a plant, the iris or sword-lily, Pl.

Īrōnĭa -æ, *f.* (εἰρωνεία), irony, C.

Irpex -ĭcis, *m.* a heavy rake, used as a harrow, A.Aug.

Irrădĭo, 1. to gleam forth, irradiate, P.Aug.

Irrādo, 3. to scrape or scratch into, A.Aug.

Irrāsus -a -um, unshaved, unpolished, rough, — *caput*, P.

Irrătĭōnālis -e, not possessed of reason, unreasoning, irrational, Q.

Irraucēo -ausi, 2. to become hoarse, C.

*Irrĕdĭvīvus -a -um, that cannot be restored, irreparable, Ct.

*Irrĕdux -ŭcis, — *via*, P.Aug, not leading back.

Irrĕlĭgātus -a -um, unbound, *croceas irreligata comas*, O.

Irrĕlĭgĭōse, irreligiously, impiously, Tc.

Irrĕlĭgĭōsus -a -um, irreligious, impious, undevout, L.

Irrĕmĕābĭlis -e, from which there is no return, *error*, V.

Irrĕmĕdĭābĭlis -e, incurable, irremediable, Pl.

Irrĕpărābĭlis -e, that cannot be restored, irreparable, irrecoverable, V. Co.

Irrĕpertus -a -um, not discovered, not found out, H.

Irrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep, crawl in, *draconem irrepsisse in eam*, St; (2) *met.* to creep in, insinuate one's self into, — *in mentes hominum*, C; — *in testamenta locupletium*, C; *irrepsit hæc lues in Italiam*, Pl.

Irrĕprĕhensus -a -um, unblamed, blameless, O.

Irrepto, 1. to creep, crawl, steal into, P.Aug.

Irrĕquĭētus -a -um, restless, unresting, unquiet, O.

*Irrĕsectus -a -um, uncut, H.

Irrĕsŏlūtus -a -um, not loosed, not slackened, — *vincula*, O.

Irrestinctus -a -um, unextinguished, P.Aug.

Irrētĭo, 4. to catch, entangle in a net, — *aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *aliquem corruptelarum illecebris*, C, to ensnare.

*Irrĕtortus -a -um, not turned or twisted back, H.

Irrĕvĕrens -ntis, irreverent, disrespectful, Pl.

Irrĕvĕrenter, irreverently, Pl.

Irrĕvĕrentia -æ, *f.* want of respect, irreverence, — *juventutis*, Tc.

Irrĕvŏcābĭlis -e, that cannot be called back, irrevocable, *ætas*, Lc; — *casus*, L; — *pondus*, Pl, that cannot be drawn back again, irrecoverable.

Irrĕvŏcātus -a -um, not asked to repeat any thing, H; (2) not to be called or held back, O.

Irrīdĕo -īsi -īsum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to laugh at, make game of, — *in re*, T; — *mihi*, C; (II.) *act.* to mock, ridicule, deride, — *deos*, C; — *meas malas res*, P.

*Irrīdĭcŭle, without wit or humour, Ca.

Irrīdĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a laughing-stock, *irridiculo haberi, esse*, P, to be made game of.

Irrĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a watering, irrigation, C.

Irrĭgo, 1. to conduct water or any other liquid to any place, — *amurcam ad arbores*, A.Aug; and met. — *per membra quietem*; (2) to water, irrigate, *Ægyptum Nilus* —, C; — *hortulos fontibus*; met. — *fletu genas*, Sc; — *ætatem vino*, P; — *fessos sopor irrigat artus*, V.

Irrĭgŭus -a -um, well-watered, — *herba*, P; — *hortus*, H; (2) watering, irrigating, — *fons*, V; (3) met. — *somnus*, Pr, strengthening; — *corpus mero*, H, well-watered, soaked.

Irrīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a laughing at, mocking, derision, C.

Irrīsor -ōris, *m.* a laugher, mocker, derider, C.

Irrīsus -ūs, *m.* laughter, mockery, derision, Ca; *irrisui esse*, Ca, to be a laughing-stock.

Irrītābĭlis -e, irritable, easily roused, C, — *genus vatum*, H.

Irrītāmen -ĭnis, *n.* an incitement, inducement, O.

Irrītāmentum -i, *n.* incitement, inducement, provocation, incentive, L. S.

Irrītātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stirring up, provoking, irritating, irritation, L.

Irrītātor -ōris, *m.* one who stirs up, provokes, irritates, Sc.

Irrītātus -a -um (*prtcp.* irrīto), provoked, angry, irritated, P. St.

Irrīto, 1. to stir up, stimulate, incite, excite, — *infantiam ad discendum*, Q; — *suspiciones*, Tc; — *animos*, H; especially, (2) to excite to anger, irritate, — *aliquem*, C; — *ad bellum*, L; — *iracundiam*, Sc.

Irrĭtus -a -um, void, invalid; *testamentum — facere*, C; *injurias rescindere et irritas facere*, C; (2) vain, ineffectual, without effect, — *inceptum*, L; — *dona, tela*, V; — *remedium*, Tc; (3) of persons, that do any thing in vain, *irriti legati remittuntur*, Tc. With a *gen.* of the fruitless effort, — *legationis*, Tc; — *incepti*, P.Aug.

Irrŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the imposing of a fine or penalty, C.

Irrŏgo, 1. to propose to the people a measure against any one; — *leges privatis hominibus*, C; (2) to impose a penalty, adjudge a punishment, — *multam alicui*, C; — *supplicium*, Tc; — *sibi mortem*, Tc.

Irrōro, 1. to moisten with dew, bedew, — *aliquid*, Co; abs. *interdum Auster irrorat*, Co, brings dew; (2) to wet, moisten, — *crinem aquis*, O.

*Irructo, 1. to belch into, — *in os alicui*, P.

Irrūgo, 1. to wrinkle, P.Aug.

Irrumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3. to break in, burst into, rush in, — *intro*, T; — *in castra*, C; *mare in terras irrumpit*, Pl; — *thalamo*, V; — *portam*, S; — *pontem*, Tc; (2) *met.* to penetrate forcibly, break in, *imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt*, C; — *in nostrum patrimonium*, C; also, to presume, venture, Q; — *in fletus alicujus*, C, break in upon, seek to prevent.

Irrŭo -ŭi, 3. to rush into, rush upon, — *in aciem*, C; — *in aliquem*, C; (2) met. — *in alienas possessiones*, violently usurp; — *in odium alicujus*, C.

Irruptio -ōnis, *f.* a breaking, bursting into, **irruption**, C; *facere — in popinam*, C.

Irruptus -a -um, unbroken, unsevered, — *copula*, H.

Irtiŏla -æ, *f.* a particular kind of vine, Co.

Īrus -i, *m.* (Ἶρος), the name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses; hence, *meton.* = a poor man (*opp.* to Crœsus), *Irus est subito, qui modo Crœsus erat*, O.

Is, ea, id, he, she, it; this or that person or thing (the demonstrative pronoun chiefly used to refer to something already mentioned), *mihi venit obviam puer tuus; is mihi literas reddidit*, C: used *adj.*, *in eum locum*, Ca; *ob eam causam*, N: denotes also sometimes the first person; *atque hæc omnia is feci*, C: when it is joined with a relative in the same number and case, it is usually omitted, or retained only for emphasis; *male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecuniā*, C: when connected with *que*, *quidem*, *is* repeats with emphasis a preceding idea; *Antonius cum unā legione, eāque vacillante*, C, and that vacillating; *tuus dolor humanus is quidem, sed magnopere moderandus*, C: sometimes used in place of the reflective pronouns; *Helvetii persuadent Rauracis ut una cum iis proficiscantur*, Ca, = secum: is is strengthened sometimes by the addition of the enclitic *-pse; eapse, eopse*, P: *is*, when followed by *ut* or a relative, = such, such as; *neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias*, C.

Ĭsătis -is, *f.* (-is -idis, ἰσάτις), woad, a plant producing a blue dye, Pl.

Ischæmon -ōnis, *f.* (ἴσχαιμον), a herb which stanches blood, Pl.

Ischiădĭcus -a -um, suffering from sciatica, A.Aug.

Ischiadicus -a -um, Pl. = ischiacus, *q.v.*

Ischias -ădis, *f.* (ἰσχιάς), the **sciatica**, Pl; (2) a plant, the leucacantha, or white thorn, used medicinally for sciatica, Pl.

Īsēlastĭcus -a -um (εἰσελαστικός), — *ludi*, Pl, games at which the victors were conducted home in a triumphal procession; hence *subst.* -um -i, *n.* the prize given by the emperor to such a victor.

Īsīum -i, *n.* (Īsēum -i, Ἰσεῖον), a temple of Isis, Pl.

Īsis -is, *f.* (-is -idis, Ἶσις), the Egyptian goddess Isis, C; *Isidis sidus*, Pl, the planet Venus; *adj.* Īsĭăcus -a -um, of or belonging to Isis, O; *subst.* Isiacus -i, *m.* a priest of Isis, St.

Īsŏcinnămon -i, *n.* (ἰσοκίνναμον), an odoriferous plant resembling cinnamon, Pl.

Isŏdŏmos -on, — *genus*, Vt, masonry in which the courses of stone were all regular and of equal depth.

Isŏētes -is, *m* (ἰσοετές), the lesser houseleek, Pl.

Istac, this way, T.

Istactĕnus, thus far, P.

Iste, ista, istud, this or that person or thing (applies to the person spoken to, and is thence called the demonstrative of the second person), — *vir optimus*, C; *ut prorsus ne ullius quidem rei culpam sustineam*, C: used like *is* = talis, tantus; *homines istā auctoritate præditi, quā vos estis*, C: from its frequent use in courts of justice, *iste* sometimes carries with it a suggestion of contempt: isto, *adv.* = therefore, P.

Isthmus -i, *m.* (ἰσθμός), an **isthmus**, and especially the Isthmus of Corinth, C; (2) a strait, the Dardanelles, Pt; (*ii.*) hence *adj.* Isthmius -a -um, — *ludi*, L, or Isthmia -ōrum, *n.* the Isthmian Games; Isthmiacus -a -um, P. Aug.

Istic (isthic), istæc, istoc (istuc), this same, this very person or thing, P; used *adj.* — *labor*, *servus*, P; *homo istuc ætatis*, T, a man of such an age: in interrogative sentences we find, *isticne -æcine -occine*, P, *istucine -ancine -acine*, P.

Istic (isthic), there, denotes the place of the person spoken to; here; *intelligo te — præesse*, C, *tu istic mane*, T, wait here; (2) in this matter, in this affair, C; *istic sum*, C. T. I pay attention to what you say.

Istinc (isthinc), thence, from thence, C; especially alludes to the place where the person spoken to may be; *dimidium istinc de prædā*, P, half the booty.

Istiusmŏdi, of that kind or sort, such, — *ratio*, C.

Isto, thither, to that place, to the place where you are, — *venire*, C.

Istoc, thither, P; from that place, T.

Istorsum, thitherwards, in that direction, T.

Istuc (isthuc), thither, P.

Ĭta, so, thus, in such wise; followed by *ut*, *quemadmodum*, *quomodo*, *prout*, so . . . . as, in such a manner . . . . as; *me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt*, C; used in interrogations, *itane censes ante coronam herbæ exstitisse semen?* C; *quid ita passus est Treviriam capi?* in answers, *ita* = yes, certainly, T; in wishes, *ita me di bene ament*, T, as truly as I wish that the gods may love me; *ita vivam*, C; *non ita* = not very, not very much.

Itæomĕlis -is, *f.* a kind of made wine, Pl.

Ĭtălĭa -æ, *f.* Italy, C; *adj.* Ĭtălĭcus -a -um, C; Ītălis -ĭdis, *f.* O; Ītălus -a -um, V, Italian; Ītăli -ōrum, *m.* the Italians, C; Ītălis -ĭdis, *f.* V, an Italian woman.

Ĭtăque, and thus, and so, C; (2) therefore, for that reason, on that account, C; *itaque ergo*, T, and thence, therefore, and so for that reason.

Ĭtem, also, likewise, in like manner, *Romulus augur cum fratre item augure*, C; followed, in comparisons, by *ut*, *tanquam*, *quemadmodum*, *quasi*, in like manner . . . . as, C, *lapides aut quid item*, Vr, or something of the sort.

Ĭter, itĭnĕris, *n.* a going, walk, way, *dicam in itinere*, T, on the way; (2) a going to a distant place, a journey, the march of an army, — *conficere pulverulentā viā*, C; — *mihi est Lanuvium*, C; — *facere in Apuliam*, C; — *continuare die et nocte*, Ca; (3) a journey, considered as a measure of distance, *cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei*, C, one day's journey; *quam maximis itineribus potest*, Ca, with the longest possible stages; (4) a road, route, *itineribus deviis proficisci in provinciam*, C; *dare — alicui per provinciam*, Ca; (5) a legal right of road, C; (6) *met.* a way, course, method, C.

Ĭtĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a repetition, **iteration**, C.

Ĭtĕro, 1. to do a second time, repeat, — *aliquid*, P. C; — *pugnam*, L, to renew; — *æquor*, H, to take ship again; especially, to plough a second time, Co; tell again, P.

Ĭtĕrum, again, a second time, anew, C; — *atque* —, H; —*que* —*que*, V, again and again, repeatedly; (2) on the other hand, on the contrary, Ca.

Ĭtĭdem, in like manner, likewise, also, C followed in comparisons by *ut*, P; *quasi*, P.

Itio -ōnis, *f.* a going, travelling, C.

Ĭto, 1. to go, P. C.

Ĭtus -ūs, *m.* a going, gait, L; (2) a going out, departure, C.

Iūlus -i, *m.* the down or moss of plants, a catkin, Pl.

Īynx, īyngis, *f.* (ἴυγξ), a bird, the wry-neck, Pl.

J, j, a consonant, originally written with the same sign as the vowel I, i, yet recognised by the ancients as a different letter. It is often interchanged with i, as, e.g. *Pompejus*, *Pompeius*; *jam*, *etiam*, *quoniam*; and has some affinity with *g*, as *magis*, *major*. In the compounds of *facio* it is sometimes

elided before the following *i*, as *abicit* for *abjicit*, etc. *Vid.* also Table of Abbreviations.

Jăcĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to lie (*opp.* stare), — *humi*, C; — *in limine*, C; — *lecto*, O; — *super corpus alicujus*, O; — *ad pedes alicujus*, Q; (2) especially, to lie sick, C; to lie dead; — *qui bene pro patriâ cum patriâque jacent*, O; to lie or remain for a long time, — *Brundusii*, C; to lie geographically, be situate, *quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam*, N; to lie low, be flat, *loco jacentia*, Tc, *terræ jacentes*, O; to hang loosely, be loosely, *crines per colla jacebant*, O; to be cast down, lie on the ground, *vultus attolle jacentes*, O; *jacentes pisces*, Co, = plani, flat-fish; (3) *met.* to be inactive, — *in pace*, C, *C. Marius cum septimum annum post præturam jaceret*, C; to be cast down, out of spirits, *jacet in mœrore meus frater*, C; to be subdued, prostrate, *nobilitas sub amore jacet*, O; to be idle, be of no effect or influence, *cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant*, C; *jacet justitia*, C, *delectus*, C, *ratio Peripateticorum*, C; to stand in low esteem, *pauper ubique jacet*, O; *verba jacentia*, C, well-known, in common use.

Jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, 3. to throw, cast, hurl, — *lapides*, C; — *fulmen in medium mare*, C; — *materiam de muro in aggerem*, Ca; — *ensem fluctibus*, V; especially used of dice, — *talos*, C; *jacta esto alea*, St, let the die be cast; especially, to lay foundations, construct a mound, etc. — *fundamenta urbi*, C; *aggere jacto*, Ca; — *odorem*, Lc, to diffuse an odour; — *scuta*, P, to fling away; (2) *met.* to throw, cast, — *contumeliam in aliquem*, C; — *pacis fundamenta*, C, to lay the foundations of peace; also, to throw in speaking, to utter, — *ridiculum*, C, a bon-mot; — *assiduas ore querelas*, C; — *suspicionem*, C; — *de habitu cultuque et institutis ejus*, Tc; — *fortuitos sermones*, Tc.

Jactābundus -a -um, tossing up and down, stormy, — *mare*, P.Aug.

Jactans -ntis (*partcp.* jacto), boastful, vainglorious, C; (2) proud, arrogant, P.Aug.

Jactanter, boastfully, vain-gloriously, Tc.

Jactantĭa -æ, *f.* boasting, bragging, vain-glory, Q; — *sui*, Tc.

Jactātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a throwing, shaking, violently moving up and down, — *corporis*, C; (2) met. *jactationes animorum*, C, violent emotions; a boasting, vain-glory, — *eruditionis*, Q; — *popularis*, C, the effort to attain popularity, C.

Jactātor -ōris, *m.* a boaster, ostentatious person, Q.

Jactātus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, moving quickly up and down, O.

Jactĭto, 1. to produce in public, to utter, — *ridicula*, L.

Jacto, 1. to throw, cast, — *semen*, Vr; — *hastas*, C; — *restem de muro*, Ca; — *lapides in aliquem locum*, V; also, to cast dice, P; (2) to move up and down, throw about, — *brachia in numerum*, Lc; — *cerviculam*, C; — *a facie manus*, Jv, to throw kisses; (3) to drive about, *cum adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur*, C; *æstu febrique jactari*, C; also, *merces*, P, to throw away; — *de corpore lucem*, Lc, to emit; (4) *met.* to torment, disquiet, *jactatus est clamore et convicio*, C; of money, to fluctuate in value, C; to discuss, examine, mention, *pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat*, Ca; *rem* — *sermonibus*, L; to threaten, throw out threats, Q; to boast, vaunt, — *urbanam dignitatem*, Ca; — *genus et nomen*, H; and especially *jactare se*, C, to boast one's self, brag, C; to be active, busy, in any matter, — *se in causis*, C; — *se in pecuniis*, C, to spend wastefully, be prodigal of money.

Jactūra -æ, *f.* a throwing, throwing away, — *in mari facere*, C, to throw overboard; and hence, loss, sacrifice, *jacturæ rei familiaris erunt faciendæ*, C; (2) expense, cost, C; (3) *met.* sacrifice, *dignitatis* — *facere*, C; — *criminum facere*, C, to forego the accusations.

Jactus -ūs, *m.* a throwing, cast, throw, — *fulminum*, C, — *tesserarum*, L; a throwing overboard, Sc; (2) the cast of a net, *i.e.* all that is taken at a cast, Cl.

Jăcŭlābĭlis -e, that can be thrown or cast, — *telum*, O.

Jăcŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a throwing, hurling, Sc; met. — *verborum*, Q.

Jăcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a thrower, hurler, H; (2) *jaculatores*, javelin-men, a kind of light-armed troops, named from the jaculum, which was their weapon, L.

*Jăcŭlātrix -īcis, *f.* the huntress, — *Diana*, O.

Jăcŭlor, 1. *dep.* to hurl, cast, throw, V; especially, to hurl a dart or javelin, C; — *cervos*, H, to hurl a dart at; (2) *met.* to take aim at, assail, strive after; — *in uxorem obliquis sententiis*, Q; *quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo multa?* H; also, to emit, throw out, *oculi lucem jaculantur*, Pl.

Jăcŭlum -i, *n.* a dart, javelin, C; (2) a casting-net, P.

Jăcŭlus -i, *m.* a species of snake, P.Aug; (2) a rope with a noose at the end, which was thrown over the horns of oxen, Co.

Jam, now, already, *scio jam quid vis dicere*, P; *jam per fines Sequanorum copias transduxerant*, Ca; *jam ut*, P, as soon as; *jam* connected with a negative = longer, *nihil jam spero*, I no longer hope for any thing; (2) spoken of past time, already, *jam a primâ adolescentiâ*, C; *non jam*, N, not yet; (3) of future time, immediately, directly, presently, *ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest*, P; *id tu jam intelliges, cum in Galliam veneris*, C; (4) *jam . . . jam*, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another, *gaudet equo jamque hos cursu jam præterit illos*, V; (5) as a connecting particle, now, now then, C.

Jamdĭu, jamdūdum, jamprīdem, *vid.* diu, dudum, pridem.

Jāna -æ, *f.* Vr, = Diana, *q.v.*

Jānĭcŭlum -i, *n.* one of the seven hills of Rome, C. L.

Jānĭgĕna -æ, *c.* child of Janus, O.

Jānĭtor -ōris, *m.* a door-keeper, porter, janitor, C.

Jānĭtrix -īcis, *f.* a female door-keeper, P; *met.* *laurus* — *Cæsarum*, St, planted before the house, St.

Jānŭa -æ, *f.* a door, properly the outer door of a house, C; (2) *met.* gate, entrance, *quâ nolui januâ sum ingressus in causam*, C.

Jānŭārĭus -ii, *m.* January, C, or used *adj.* *Januarius mensis*, C.

Jānus -i, *m.* an old Italian deity, *Jani mensis*, O, January; (2) a vaulted passage or arcade, C; especially *Jani*, four arcades in the Roman Forum, where merchants and money-changers carried on their business; *adj.* Jānālis -e, O, Jānŭālis -e, Vr.

Jĕcur -ŏris, *n.* (*gen.* also jĕcĭnŏris, jŏcĭnŏris), the liver, C.

Jĕcuscŭlum -i, *n.* a little liver, C.

Jējūne, applied to discourse, dryly, meagrely, frigidly, without ornament, C.

Jējūnĭōsus -a -um, hungry, fasting, P.

Jējūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* hungriness, emptiness, P; (2) dryness, *calida humoris* —, Vt; (3) *met.* of discourse, dryness, meagreness, frigidity, plainness, C.

Jējūnĭum -ii, *n.* a fast, abstinence from food, — *Cereri instituere*, L; (2) hunger, *jejunia pascere, satiare, solvere, sedare, placare*, O, to satisfy hunger; (3) leanness, V; (4) of soil, unproductiveness, sterility, Co.

Jējūnus -a -um, fasting, hungry, C; thirsty, Pt; met. — *oculi*, Vr, that have not seen enough; — *orationis alicujus*, C, not having heard, unacquainted with; (2) — *intestinum*, Cl, empty; (3) unfruitful, dry, barren, — *ager*, C; and met. — *cognitio, calumnia*, C, wretched, contemptible; especially of discourse, dry, meagre, frigid, *si quis Antonium jejuniorem putet*, C.

Jentācŭlum -i, *n.* a breakfast, the first meal of the day, P. St.

Jento, 1. to breakfast, Vr. St.
Jŏcābundus -a -um, jocose, jocular, P.Aug.
Jŏcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a joke, jest, C.
Jŏcor, 1. *dep.* (jŏco), to joke, jest, *tu hanc jocari credis?* T; — *hæc*, C, to say jestingly.
Jŏcōsus -a -um, jocose, humorous, witty, sportive, merry, facetious; of persons, — *Mæcenas*, H; — *res*, C; — *furtum*, H.
Jŏcŭlāris -e (-ius -a -um), jocular, laughable, ludicrous, C; *n.pl.* jocularia, L, jests.
Jŏcŭlārĭter, jocularly, jestingly, Pl.
Jŏcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a joker, jocular person, C.
Jŏcŭlātōrĭus -a -um, jocular, jocose.
Jŏcŭlor, 1. *dep.* to joke, jest, speak jocosely, L.
Jŏcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little joke or jest, P; *joculo dicere aliquid*, P, to say any thing in jest; *joculi*, Vt, toys, playthings.
Jŏcus -i, *m.* (*pl.* also jŏca -ōrum, *n.* C.) a joke, jest, *joci causā*, C, for the jest's sake; *per jocum*, P, *joco*, in joke, jokingly; *extra jocum, remoto joco*, C, joking apart.
Jŭba -æ, *f.* the mane of any animal, C; (2) *meton.* the hair on the human head, Sc; the crest of a helmet, V; the comb or crest of a cock, Co; the tail of a comet, Pl; the foliage of trees, Pl.
Jŭbar -ăris, *n.* a beaming light, radiance; especially of the heavenly bodies, the light of the sun, O; the radiance of the moon, O; of fire, Lc; *met.* the majesty or radiance of the face, Sc. M.
Jŭbātus -a -um, having a mane, crested, P. L.
Jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, 2. to order, command, — *istos foras exire*, T; — *ut faciam quid*, H; — *mihi*, C; — *militibus suis*, Ca; — *te aliquid*, C; — *eadem patris*, Tc; — *tributum iis*, Tc; (2) to wish, desire, request, bid, *Cæsar te sine curā esse jussit*, C; (3) to order the introduction of a law, resolve, decree, *legem Populus Romanus jussit de civitate tribuendā*, C; *postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit*, S.
Jūbĭlo, 1. to raise a wild cry, shout wildly, Vr.
Jūbĭlum -i, *n.* a wild cry, shouting, P.Aug.
Jūcunde, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully, — — *vivere, bibere*, C.
Jūcundĭtas -ātis, *f.* pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, pleasure, jollity, — *vitæ*, C; *dare se jucunditati*, C, to give one's self up to pleasure.
Jūcundus -a -um, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing, jocund, *est mihi — in malis vestra erga me voluntas*, C; — *militibus*, Ca.
Jūdæa -æ, *f.* (Ἰουδαία), Judæa, Palestine, Pl; hence *adj.* Jūdæus -a -um, Pl, Jewish, and *subst.* Jūdæi -ōrum, *m.* the Jews, Tc; also, Jūdăĭcus -a -um, C, Jewish.
Jūdex -ĭcis, *m.* (*f.* O.) a judge, *apud — causam agere*, C; *aequum se judicem rei alicui præbere*, C; *judicem ferre alicui*, C, to propose to any one as a judge; *dare judicem*, to appoint as judge (said of the prætor), C; *judices petere*, Pl, to ask that a suit shall be heard, not in the senate, but before the ordinary judges; (2) met. *æquissimus eorum studiorum æstimator et judex*, C.
Jūdĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a judicial investigation, C; (2) a judgment, opinion, C.
Jūdĭcātrix -īcis, *f.* a female judge or decider, — *ars*, Q.
Jūdĭcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* judico), resolved, decided, *mihi est judicatum*, C, I have resolved; *subst.* jūdĭcātum -i, *n.* Aug, a decided case, a determined suit.
Jūdĭcātus -ūs, *m.* the office or business of a judge, C.
Jūdĭcĭālis -e, C, relating to a court of justice, judicial, C.
Jūdĭcĭārius -a -um, C, = judicialis, *q.v.*
Jūdĭcĭum -ĭi, *n.* a trial, law-suit, legal investigation, C; (2) *meton.* the place of trial, court, hall of justice, N. Q; (3) judgment, opinion, view, C, *meum semper — fuit*, C; — *facere*, C, to decide; *meo judicio*, C, in my opinion; (4) the judgment, power of judging, discernment, understanding, — *intelligens*, C; — *subtile*, H.
Jūdĭco, 1. to investigate judicially, judge, decide, *si recte et ordine judicaris*, C; (2) to judge, pass judgment on, be of opinion, decide, *oculorum fallacissimo sensu — aliquid*, C; *sic judico, neminem tot habuisse ornamenta dicendi*, C; *judicetur non verbo sed re hostis Antonius*, C, shall be declared a foe.
Jŭgālis -e, yoked together, — *equi*, P.Aug; *subst.* jugales, V, a team or yoke; (2) matrimonial, nuptial, — *vinculum*, V; — *lectus*, V; (3) — *os*, Cl, a bone in the head, above the ears, and beneath the temples.
Jŭgārĭus -ĭi, *m.* an ox or cow herd, Co.
Jŭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the training of vines on a trellis, C.
Jūgĕrātim, by acres, acre by acre, Co.
Jūgĕrum -i, *n.* (*gen.* also -is, and declined according to the 3rd declension), an acre, a plot of land 240 feet long by 120 broad, and containing therefore 28,800 square feet, C; (2) used by Pl. as a translation of the Greek πλέθρον, a measure of length, containing 100 Greek or 104 Roman feet.
Jūgis -e, perpetual, continuous, never-failing; applied to spring in opposition to cistern water, — *puteum*, C; — *thesaurus*, P, inexhaustible.
Jūgis -e, — *auspicium*, C, an auspice marred by the dunging of yoked oxen, C.
Jūglans -ndis, *f.* a walnut, C.
Jŭgo, 1. to bind vines on a trellis, Vr; (2) *met.* to bind together, connect, *virtutes inter se jugatæ sunt*, C; *jugata verba*, Q, words having a common root, Q; (3) to marry, give in marriage, V.
Jŭgōsus -a -um, mountainous, O.
Jŭgŭlæ -ārum, *f.* the three stars which form the belt of the constellation Orion, or the constellation Orion itself, P.
Jŭgŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a murdering, slaying, Aug.
Jŭgŭlo, 1. to cut the throat, slay, kill, murder, — *suem*, C; *hominem*, C; hence *quartana febris neminem jugulat*, Cl, is not fatal; (2) met. — *aliquem factis decretisque*, C; *jugulari suo gladio*, T, to be beaten with one's own weapon; — *Valerium*, M, to adulterate.
Jŭgŭlum -i, *n.* C, jŭgŭlus -i, *m.* Pl, the collar-bone; the hollow above the collar-bone, the throat; — *dare, præbere*, C, *offerre*, Tc, *porrigere*, H, of the defeated gladiator, to present his throat to his adversary's stroke; met. *jugulum petere*, Q, to attack the chief objection or difficulty.
Jŭgum -i, *n.* a yoke passing over the necks of two oxen; a horse's collar, C, — *imponere bestiis*, C; (2) a team or yoke of oxen, C; and *meton.* an acre of land, or such a piece as a yoke of oxen could plough in one day, Vr; (3) a frame or trellis on which vines were trained, C; (4) the constellation Libra, C; (5) of a weaver's beam, O; (6) a rower's bench, O; (7) the peak or height of a mountain, *in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis*, O; (8) the yoke under which the Romans compelled their vanquished enemies to pass, in token of submission, *mittere sub jugum*, C. L; (9) met. *cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant*, C; also, need, misfortune.
Jŭgūmento, 1. to fasten with transverse beams, Vt.
Jŭgūmentum -i, *n.* the lintel of a door, A.Aug.
Jŭgus -a -um, belonging together, — *vasa*, A.Aug.
Jūlĭa Gens, a patrician family at Rome, which appears in the first years of the republic to have gained distinction under the cognomen of Iulus; and in the first century B.C. under that of Cæsar, *q.v.*; *adj.* Jūlĭus -a -um, — *edicta*, H, decrees of Augustus; — *sidus*, H, the comet which appeared about the time of Cæsar's death; — *mensis*, or *abs.* the month July, formerly *Quinctilis*, M.
Jūmentum -i, *n.* an animal used for carrying or drawing, beast of burden, C.

Juncētum -i, *n.* a rushy place, spot full of rushes, Vr.

Juncĕus -a -um, of or relating to rushes, made of rushes, like rushes, Co. Pl.

Juncĭnus -a -um, made of rushes, Pl.

Juncōsus -a -um, full of rushes, rushy, Pl. O.

Junctim, successively, both together, *duos consulatus — gessit*, St.

*Junctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a joining, connexion, junction, C.

Junctūra -æ, *f.* a joining, — *boum*, Co, a yoking together; — *verborum*, H.

Junctus -ūs, *m.* a joining, Vr.

Junctus -a -um (*prtcp.* jungo), joined together, yoked together, connected, united, coupled; — *oratio*, C, well put together; *junctissimus*, O, most nearly connected, very intimate.

Juncus -i, *m.* a rush, bulrush, P. O; (2) a rush-like twig, Pl.

Jungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to join, unite, connect, — *equos curru*, V, to yoke; *res inter se*, C; *aliquid cum aliquâ re*, C; — *libellum epistolæ*, Pl; — *oscula*, O, to kiss; of wounds, to cause the edges to join, to heal, Cl; — *fluvium ponte*, L; — *pontem*, Tc, to throw a bridge over a river; — *se alicui*, V; — *aliquem secum matrimonio*, L; — *aliquam alicui*, O, to marry, give in marriage; *se ad aliquem* —, C, to become a companion of; — *amicitias cum aliquo*, C, to form friendship with; — *verba*, Q, to compound, form in composition; also, to join together in discourse, Q.

Jūnĭa Gens, an ancient Roman family, in all likelihood originally patrician, as the first consul L. Junius Brutus belonged to it. It afterwards appears in history as plebeian. The best-known cognomens are Brutus and Silanus.

Jūnĭcŭlus -i, *m.* an old vine-branch, Pl.

Jūnĭor, *v.* juvenis.

Jūnĭpĕrus -a -um, the juniper-tree, V.

Jūnĭus -a -um, — *mensis*, C, or *abs.* O, the month of June.

Jūnix -īcis, *f.* a calf, heifer, P. Pr.

Jūno -ōnis, *f.* the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter; — *inferna*, *infera*, V, Proserpine: hence, Jūnōnālis -e, relating or belonging to Juno; Jūnōnĭus -a -um, — *hospitia*, V, Carthage; — *ales*, O, the peacock; — *custos*, O, Argus.

Jūnōnĭcŏla -æ, *c.* a worshipper of Juno, O.

Jūnōnĭgĕna -æ, *m.* born of Juno, *i.e.* Vulcan, O.

Jūpĭter, Jŏvis, *m.* (Juppĭter), the supreme god among the Romans, brother and husband of Juno, corresponding to the Ζεύς of the Greeks; *Jovis satelles*, C; *ales*, O, the eagle; — *Stygius*, V, Pluto; (2) the planet Jupiter, C; (3) air, sky, heavens; *sub Jove*, O, in the open air.

Jūrandum -i, *n.* an oath, P.

Jūrātor -ōris, *m.* a sworn witness, P; (2) a sworn magistrate, censor, P.

Jūrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* jūro) sworn, bound by an oath, C.

Jūrĕconsultus = jurisconsultus, *q.v.*

*Jūrĕjūro, 1. to swear, — *in eadem verba*, L.

Jūrĕpĕrītus = jurisperitus, *q.v.*

Jūrĕus -a -um, full of broth, P.

Jurgĭum -ii, *n.* altercation, verbal contention, strife, quarrel, C.

Jurgō, 1. to quarrel, contend in words, brawl, scold, — *cum aliquo*, T; — *hæc*, L.

Jūrĭdĭcĭālis -e, relating to right or justice, C.

Jūrisconsultus -i, *m.* one learned in the law, lawyer, C.

Jūrisdictĭo -ōnis, *f.* the administration of justice, jurisdiction, C; (2) a place where justice was administered, Pl; (3) legal authority, jurisdiction, C.

Jūrispĕrītus -i, *m.* one skilled or experienced in the law, C.

Jūro, 1. (jūror, 1. *dep.*) to swear, take an oath, — *falsum, vere*, C; — *se cum non deserturum*, Ca; — *per Jovem deosque penates*, C; — *alicui aliquid*, P.Aug, to vow, promise on oath; — *in verba*, Ca, to repeat the words of an oath; — *aliquid in se*, L, against one's self; — *in nomen alicujus*, St, to swear fidelity to; — *in legem*, C, to swear to observe a law.

Jūrūlentus -a -um, having broth, made into broth, Cl.

Jūs, jūris, *n.* broth, soup, C; (2) any juice or liquid, Pl.

Jūs, jūris, *n.* right, law; — *hominum situm est in generis humani societate*, C; — *dicere*, C, to declare the law, to decide judicially (said of the prætor); — *petis*, P, thou demandest what is right; *jus fasque est*, P; *adv.* jure, rightly, justly, with justice; (2) *meton.* a court of justice, T. N; justice, L; legal right, authority, — *cum plebe agendi*, C; *jus patrium*, C, the legal right of life and death which a Roman father possessed over his children; *homo sui juris*, C, his own master, independent.

Juscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* broth, soup, A.Aug.

Jusjūrandum, jūrisjūrandi, *n.* an oath, C; — *dare alicui*, T. C, to take an oath, *opp.* — *accipere*, Ca; — *servare, conservare*, N. C, to keep, observe an oath.

Jussum -i, *n.* a command, order, law; — *efficere*, S, to execute an order.

Jussus -ūs, *m.* a command, commanding; *vestro jussu*, C, by your order.

Juste, justly, rightly, C.

Justĭfĭcus -a -um, acting justly, Ct.

Justĭtĭa -æ, *f.* justice, C; (2) justice as a personal quality, love of justice, equitable disposition, C; (3) mildness, kindness, T.

Justĭtĭum -ii, *n.* a suspension of business in the courts of law; — *indicere, edicere*, C, to proclaim a suspension of legal business; (2) in general, a pause, cessation, suspension, — *omnium rerum*, L.

Justus -a -um, just, upright, impartial, — *judex*, C; (2) as applied to objects, just, equitable, fair, — *supplicium*, C; — *bellum*, L; hence, well-grounded, justifiable, — *timor*, C; *ira*, O; (3) proper, perfect, complete, suitable, — *vidulus*, P; — *prælium*, L; — *victoria*, C; *plus justo*, H, *longior justo*, O, *præter justum*, Lc, more than right, too much: *subst.* justum -i, *n.* that which is right, justice; justa -ōrum, *n.* due forms and observances, especially funeral rites, C.

Jŭvĕnālis -e, youthful.

Jŭvĕnālis, Decĭmus Jūnĭus, a Latin poet of great eminence, of whom we only know certainly that he flourished at the close of the first century, and that he frequently lived, if he was not born, at Aquinum. It is not improbable, also, that he is the person to whom three of Martial's Epigrams are addressed. The story of his banishment into Egypt is so confused both as to names and dates, that it is impossible to place any reliance upon it. His poems consist of sixteen Satires, in which he very powerfully pourtrays and inveighs against the corrupt morals of his age. Juvenal has been frequently translated and imitated in modern languages; in English, among others, by Dryden, Johnson, and Gifford.

Jŭvencus -a -um, young, — *equus*, Lc; hence *subst.* juvencus -i, *m.* a young bullock or ox, V; and hence, neat's leather, P.Aug; (2) a young man, youth, H; juvenca -æ, *f.* a young cow, heifer, V; (2) a young woman, maiden, O.

Jŭvĕnesco -nŭi, 3. to grow up to youth, — *vitulus*, H; (2) to become young again, O.

Jŭvĕnīlis -e, youthful, juvenile, — *licentia*, C; hence, forward, violent, C.

Jŭvĕnīlĭter, youthfully, like a youth, C.

Jŭvĕnīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* youth, juvenility, Vr.

Jŭvĕnis -e, young, youthful, O; *comp.* jūnĭor, H; (2) *subst.* juvenis -is, *c.* a young man, young woman; one in the prime of life, which the Romans considered to extend from the 20th to the 40th year, C.

*Jŭvĕnor, 1. *dep.* to act like a youth, with youthful discretion and impetuosity, H.

Jŭventa -æ, *f.* youth, L; (2) youth collectively, young people, M.

Jŭventas -ātis, *f.* youth, Lc. V; and personified, the goddess of youth, Hebe, C.

Jŭventus -ūtis, *f.* youth, the period of life between the 20th and the 40th year; (2) youth collectively, young people; *princeps juventutis*, C, in republican times, the first among the knights.

Jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. to help, assist, aid, be of service, — *aliquem in aliquā re*, C; *aliquem auxilio*, O; — *hostes frumento*, Ca; *juvante deo, diis juvantibus*, C, with God's help; (2) to delight, please, gratify; frequently used *impers.*, juvat, it delights, it pleases, C, *juvit me tibi tuas literas profuisse*, C; *forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit*, V.

Juxta, 1. *adv.* close to, by the side of, near, hard by, *legio quæ juxta constiterat*, Ca; *sellam — ponere*, S; (2) in like manner, equally, *vitam mortemque — æstimo*, S; followed by *ac, atque, et, quam, cum*, as; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.*, near to, hard by, — *murum castra posuit*, Ca; (2) immediately after or upon, next to, *juxta deos in tuā manu positum est*, Tc; — *M. Varronem doctissimus*, P.Aug; (3) together with, along with, Tc.

Juxtim, near, close by, Lc.

K. The letter K, k, though originally a part of the Latin Alphabet, in later ages, almost entirely disappeared from it, owing to the increased powers of the letter C.

Kalendæ = Calendæ, *q.v.*

Koppa, *n. indecl.* (κόππα), the Greek letter K, k. Q.

L, l, corresponds to the Greek lambda (Λ, λ). For its use as an abbreviation, *v.* Table of Abbreviations.

Lăbasco, 3. *or* lăbascor, 3. *dep.* to totter, threaten to fall, Lc; *met.* to give way, T.

Lăbea -æ, *f.* the lip = labia, *q.v.*

*Lābēcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little spot or stain of shame, C.

Lăbĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. (*pass.* lăbĕfīo, Sc.), to make to totter, shake, loosen, — *partem muri*, Ca; — *epistolam a suis vinculis*, O, to open; (2) *met.* to cause to shake or waver, *quem nulla unquam vis, nullæ minæ, nulla invidia labefecit*, C; and generally, to shake, weaken, destroy, — *fidem*, St.

Lăbĕfactātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shaking; — *dentium*, Pl, chattering.

Lăbĕfacto, 1. to cause to totter, shake violently, C; to injure, weaken, destroy, — *sensus*, Lc; — *alicujus fidem pretio*, C, to corrupt fidelity; — *amicitiam aut justitiam*, C; — *vitas hominum*, C, to disturb, disquiet; — *aliquam raræ munere vestis*, Ct.

Lăbellum -i, *n. dim.* a little lip, C.

Lābellum -i, *n. dim.* a small bathing-vessel, C.

Lăbĕo -ōnis, *m.* one who has a large lip, Pl.

Lăbĕrius, Decimus, a Roman knight, celebrated as a writer of mimes; born about B.C. 107, died 43. In the year 45 he was induced, if not absolutely compelled by the dictator, C. J. Cæsar, to appear upon the stage, and is recorded to have amply avenged himself by his pungent extemporaneous verses. His reputation among his contemporaries was very high, and, from the very brief fragments of his works still extant, appears to have been deserved.

Lābes -is, *f.* a falling in, sinking in, *ut multis locis labes factæ sint, terræque desederint*, C, landslips; (2) ruin, destruction, *innocentiæ — ac ruina*, C; applied to a person, *labes atque pernicies provinciæ Siciliæ*, C; (3) a spot, stain, blemish, *sine labe toga*, O; *victima labe carens*, O; (4) mark of disgrace, stain of infamy; disgrace, dishonour, ignominy, — *animi, conscientiæ*, C; — *civitatis*, C; *vita sine labe peracta*, O.

Lăbia -æ, *f.* lăbium -ii, *n.* a lip, P. T.

*Lăbĭdus -a -um, slippery, — *itinera*, Vt.

Lăbiēnus, T., a legate of the dictator C. J. Cæsar in many of his Gaulish campaigns, in which he, as well as his master, acquired a great military reputation. Although personally much favoured by Cæsar, he deserted to the Pompeian party at the breaking out of the Civil War, and was hailed by them as a general capable of opposing their great adversary. But it appeared that, however successful as a lieutenant, he was not fit for independent command: he fought against his old leader in the three great battles of Pharsalia, Thapsus, and Munda; in all was defeated, and in the last-named, killed.

*Lăbiōsus -a -um, Lc. = labeo, *q.v.*

Lăbium -ii, *n.* = labia, *q.v.*

Lăbo, 1. to totter, waver, be about to fall, begin to sink, *signum nullā lababat ex parte*, C; *labat ariete crebro janua*, V; (2) *met.* to waver, totter, — *fides, consilium*, C; *abs.* to waver in fidelity, L; (3) to sink, fall, be ruined, *si unam literam moveris, labant omnia*, C.

Lābor, lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, slide; glide, slide, fall down, *humor in genas furtim labitur*, H; *stellas præcipites cœlo labi*, V; *lapsi de fontibus amnes*, O; (2) to glide away, hasten away, *res subjectæ sensibus, continenter labuntur*, C; *sidera quæ vagā et mutabili ratione labuntur*, C; hence, to get off, escape secretly, *lapsus custodiā*, Tc; (3) met. *res foras labitur*, P; — *verba proclivius*, C, glide from the tongue; *quam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus*, V; of the voice, to fail to reach the ear, C; to fall, fail, sink, be destroyed, C, *fides lapsa*, O; *mores lapsi*, L, corrupted; *spe lapsus*, C, deceived in, disappointed; lapsus -a -um, Pl, ruined, wretched, unfortunate; to fall into insensibly, glide into, lapse, *labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro*, C; — *in adulationem*, Tc; to make a mistake, commit a fault, — *in aliquā re*, C; — *per errorem*, C; — *propter imprudentiam*, Ca; — *in officio*, C.

Lăbor -ōris, *m.* work, labour, toil, effort, *res est magni laboris*, C, is difficult; — *insumere in aliquam rem*, C, *impendere ad aliquam rem*, C, to spend much labour on; (2) hardship, fatigue, — *militiæ*, C, need, distress, difficulty; *labores solis*, V, eclipse of the sun; — *Lucinæ*, V, pains of labour; and also sickness, P; — *nervorum*, Vt, a nervous complaint.

Lăbōrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* labōro), full of toil and hardship, P.Aug.

Lăbōrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing toil and hardship, — *Hercules*, O.

Lăbōrĭōse, laboriously, with toil and fatigue, Ct. Cl.

Lăbōrĭōsus -a -um, full of toil, hardship, trouble, laborious, C; (2) industrious, laborious, C; (3) loaded with much toil and hardship, C.

Lăbōro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to work, toil, labour, strive, — *sibi*, C; *in (de) aliquā re*, C, *pro salute alicujus*, C, *in aliquid*, Sc, *circa aliquid*, Q; followed by *ut, ne*, C; by *inf.* N. H; (2) to suffer, labour under any thing, be oppressed with, *artus ejus laborabunt*, C; — *ex intestinis, pedibus, renibus*, C, to suffer pain in; also, — *ex invidiā*, C; — *a re frumentariā*, C; *laborantes utero puellæ*, H; (3) to suffer anxiety, be anxious or concerned, — *animo ut*, etc., Ca; *non (nihil) laboro*, C, it is nothing to me, I care not; (4) to be in difficulty, distress, peril, perplexity, Ca; (II.) *act.* to elaborate, prepare, form, *arte laboratæ vestes*, V.

Lăbos -ōris, *m.* = labor -oris, *q.v.*

*Lăbrōsus -a -um, having a wide lip or border, Cl.

Lăbrum -i, *n.* a lip, — *superius*, Ca, the upper-lip; *primoribus labris gustasse rem*, C, to have only a superficial knowledge of; *linere labra alicui*, M, to cheat, deceive; (2) *meton.* the edge, rim, lip, — *fossæ*, Ca.

Lābrum -i, *n.* a basin, vessel, tub, Pl; and especially, a bathing-vessel, C.

Lābrusca -æ, *f.* the wild vine, Co. Pl; *vitis labrusca*, Linn.

Lābruscum -i, *n.* the fruit of the wild vine, V.

Laburnum -i, *n.* a shrub, a species of cytisus, Pl.

Lăbyrinthēus -a -um, labyrinthine, Ct.

Lăbyrinthus -i, *m.* (λαβύρινθος), a labyrinth, a building with many winding passages, V. Pl.

Lac, lactis, *n.* milk, Ca. C; *a lacte cunisque*, Q, from earliest infancy; — *gallinaceum*, Pl, prov., of something very rare or non-existent; (2) the milky sap of plants, O; (3) *poet.* a milky or white hue, O.

Lăcæna -æ, *f.* (Λάκαινα), Spartan, Lacedæmonian, — *virgo*, V: *subst.* a Spartan woman; especially Helen, V; Leda, M.

Lăcĕdæmon -ŏnis, *f.* (Λακεδαίμων), the city Lacedæmon or Sparta; hence *adj.* Lăcĕdæmŏnĭus -a -um, Lacedæmonian; — *mulier*, C, Helen.

Lăcer -ĕra -erum, torn, maimed, dismembered, torn to pieces, disabled, — *corpus*, L. V; — *vestis*, T; — *puppis*, O; (2) = lacerans, tearing to pieces, O.

Lăcĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a tearing to pieces, maiming, mangling, laceration, — *corporis*, C.

Lăcerna -æ, *f.* a mantle worn over the toga on a journey or in inclement weather, C.

Lăcernātus -a -um, clad in the lacerna, Jv.

Lăcĕro, 1. to tear to pieces, maim, mangle, lacerate, — *corpus*, Lc; — *viscera*, C; — *verbere terga*, O; (2) *met.* to rail at, scold, revile, pull to pieces verbally, — *aliquem verborum contumeliis*, C; (3) to ruin, destroy, *meus me mæror quotidianus lacerat*, C; — *patriam omni scelere*, C; — *pecuniam*, C; *bona patria*, S, to dissipate.

Lăcerta -æ, *f.* Pl; lăcertus -i, *m.* V, a lizard; (2) *lacertus*, an unknown sea-fish, C.

Lăcertōsus -a -um, muscular, powerful, — *centuriones*, C.

Lăcertus -i, *m.* the upper part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; and generally, the arm, especially as being brawny and muscular, C; (2) muscular strength, C.

Lăcertus -i, *m.* = lacerta, *q.v.*

Lăcesso -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to provoke, stimulate, excite, exasperate, irritate, — *virum ferro*, C; — *me sponsione*, C; — *me scripto aliquo*, C, provoke me to write again; — *aliquem injuriâ*, Ca; — *aliquem capitaliter ante centumviros*, Pl, to bring a capital charge against; (2) *met.* to urge, move, excite, *his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit*, P.Aug; — *deos precibus*, H.

Lăchănisso, 1. (-ĭzo, 1. λαχανίζω), to be faint, languid, St.

Lăcīădes -æ, *m.* (Λακιάδης), belonging to the Lacian deme, in Attica, C.

Lăcīnĭa -æ, *f.* (λακίς), a lock of wool or tassel, which was fixed at the corners of a loose garment, to keep it in its place by its weight, C; (2) the dewlap in cattle, Pl; (3) any small piece, part, division, Pl; met. *aliquid obtinere laciniâ*, C, to hold by the extreme end, to have but an insecure hold.

*Lăcīnĭōse, like lappets or tassels, Pl.

Lăcīnĭōsus -a -um, full of lappets or tassels, Pl.

Lăco or Lăcon -ōnis, *m.* (Λάκων), a Spartan, Lacedæmonian, C; *pl.* Lăcōnes -um, *m.* the Lacedæmonians; especially, Castor and Pollux, M: hence, Lăcōnĭa -æ *f.* Pl; Lăcōnĭce -es, *f.* N, Laconia, Sparta; *adj.* Lăcōnĭcus -a -um, H, Laconian; *subst.* Lăcōnĭcum -i, *n.* (*sc.* balneum), a sweating-room, vapour-bath, Vt; also Lăcōnis -ĭdis, *f.* — *mater*, O, Spartan.

Lăcrĭma -æ, *f.* (lacrŭma, lacrўma), a tear, C; (2) the exudation from certain plants, Pl.

Lăcrĭmābĭlis -e, deplorable, lamentable, woful, O.

*Lăcrĭmābundus -a -um, breaking into tears, weeping, L.

Lăcrĭmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a disease in the eyes, of which the symptom is excessive weeping, Pl.

Lăcrĭmo, 1. (lăcrĭmor, 1. *dep.*) to weep, shed tears, C; rarely *act.* — *aliquid*, T. N, to weep for, bewail; (2) to drip, drop down, said of the exudations of plants, Pl.

Lăcrĭmōsus -a -um, tearful, shedding tears, causing tears, mournful, H. O; (2) of plants, weeping, dripping, Pl.

Lăcrĭmŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little tear, C.

Lacta -æ, *f.* a kind of cassia, Pl.

Lactārĭus -a -um, relating to milk, containing milk, prepared with milk, milky, Pl.

Lactĕo, 2. to suck, *lactens Romulus*, C; *lactens hostia*, C; (2) to be milky, juicy, contain milk, Pl; *subst.* lactentĭa, Cl, dishes prepared with milk.

Lactĕŏlus -a -um, *adj. dim.* milk-white, Ct.

Lactes -ĭum, *f.* the small intestines, guts, P; prov. *alligare canem fugitivum agninis lactibus*, P, to apply a weak remedy to a great evil.

Lactesco, 3. to become milk, be changed into milk, C; (2) of a pregnant animal, to swell with milk, be filled with milk, Pl.

Lactĕus -a -um, milky, Lc; full of milk, V; sucking, — *porcus*, M, a sucking-pig; (2) *meton.* milk-white, — *cervix*, V; — *circulus*, C, the Milky Way.

*Lactĭto, 1. to suckle, give suck, M.

Lacto, 1. used only *prtcp. pres.* lactans -ntis, full of milk, giving suck, O.

Lacto, 1. to allure, wheedle, dupe, deceive, cajole, P. T.

Lactōris -is, *f.* a milky plant, Pl.

Lactūca -æ, *f.* a lettuce, Pl.

Lactūcŭla -æ, *f.* a small, young lettuce, Co.

Lăcūna -æ, *f.* a pool, pond, ditch, *lacunæ salsæ*, *Neptuniæ*, Lc, the sea; any abyss, — *vastæ Orci*, Lc; (2) a cavity, opening, hole, *qua aratrum vomere lacunam facit, sulcus vocatur*, Vr; (3) *met.* a gap, defect, loss, *ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant*, C.

Lăcūnar -āris, *n*, a panel, or panelled ceiling, Vt; prov. *spectare lacunar*, Jv, to gaze at the ceiling, *i.e.* be absent in mind.

Lăcūno, 1. to hollow out, excavate, Pl; (2) to work in panels like a lacunar, O.

Lăcūnōsus, -a -um, full of holes or cavities, C.

Lăcus -ūs, *m.* a lake, pool, C; used *poet.* for any large body of water, V. O; (2) an open water-trough or basin, of which there are said to have been 700 in Rome, supplied from the various aqueducts, Vt. Pl; (3) the vessel of water in which a blacksmith cools his metal, V; (4) any large tank, vat, tub; especially, that into which the wine flows when pressed from the grapes, A.Aug; (4) a pit for mixing mortar, Vt; a bin in a granary, Co.

Lăcuscŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little lake, pond, Co; (2) a small bin for keeping olives, Co.

Lăcūturris -is, *m.* a species of cabbage, Pl.

Lāda -æ, *f.* lēdon -i, *n.* (λῆδον), a Cretan plant, *cistus Creticus*, Pl.

Lādănum (lēdănum) -i, *n.* (λήδανον), the resin prepared from the plant lada, Pl.

Lædo -si -sum, 3. to dash violently against, — *naves ad saxa*, Lc; (2) to hurt, injure, damage, *lora lædunt brachia*, P; — *aliquem vulnere*, O; (3) *met.* to annoy, vex, calumniate, attack, — *aliquem facto, dicto*, P; — *Cæcinam perjurio suo*, C; — *aliquem testis*, C.

Lælĭa Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, of which the two following individuals are known in history. (I.) C. Lælius, cons. 190 B.C., the constant companion and lieutenant of P. Cornelius Scipio Afri-

canus, with whom he bore a distinguished part in the second Punic War, and was present at the decisive battle of Zama.—(II.) C. Lælius Sapiens, son of the preceding, was joined in the fast friendship with Scipio Africanus, which forms the groundwork of Cicero's well-known treatise, "Lælius, sive de Amicitiā." He was born about 185 B.C., and was consul 140. He is chiefly remarkable as a fine specimen of the philosophical Roman refined by the Greek culture which was in his day becoming common among his countrymen. We find him introduced as a speaker in two of Cicero's dialogues, besides that which bears his name; the "De Senectute," namely, and the "De Republicā."

Læna -æ, *f.* an over-garment of thick cloth, C.

Læŏtŏmos -i, *f.* (λαιότομος), the chord of a segment of a circle, Vt.

Lāërtes -æ, *m.* (Λαέρτης), the father of Ulysses, C; hence *adj.* Lāërtĭus -a -um, — *regna*, V, Ithaca, — *heros*, O, Ulysses; Lāërtĭădes -æ, *m.* Ulysses, H.

Læsĭo -ōnis, *f.* an attack made by an orator on his adversary, C.

Lætābĭlis -e, joyful, gladsome, joyous, C.

Lætāmen -ĭnis, *n.* dung, manure, Pl.

*Lætātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rejoicing, joy, Ca.

Læte, joyfully, gladly, C.

Lætĭfĭco, 1. to cheer, gladden, delight, make joyful, *sol — terram*, C; (2) — *agros*, C, to dung, manure, make fruitful.

Lætĭfĭcus -a -um, causing joy, gladdening, cheering, joyous, Lc. C.

Lætĭtĭa -æ, *f.* joy, expressed and unrestrained gladness, delight, — *capere, percipere ex aliquā re*, C; *res mihi est lætitiæ*, N, causes me delight; (2) cheerful aspect, beauty, grace, luxuriance, fruitfulness, Co. Tc.

Lætor, 1. *dep.* to rejoice, be joyful, take delight, be glad, — *bonis rebus*, C; — *in omnium gemitu*, C; *quæ perfecta esse vehementer lætor*, C.

Lætus -a -um, joyful, glad, C; — *de amicū*, T; — *laborum*, V; (2) willing, cheerfully willing, S; (3) delighting, taking pleasure in, — *equino sanguine*, H; (4) making joyful, cheering, *virtus haud læta tyranno*, P.Aug; (5) fortunate, favourable, propitious, lucky, — *ventus*, — *bellum*, P.Aug; (6) *fruitful*, fertile, — *ager*, Vr; — *sucs*, V, fat.

Læve, on the left hand; hence, awkwardly, H.

Lævorsum, lævorsus, towards the left, P.Aug.

Lævus -a -um (λαιός), on the left hand, left, — *manus*, C; — *oculus*, Lc; *subst.* læva -æ, *f.* (*sc.* manus), (*a*) the left hand, V. O; (*b*) (*sc.* pars) the left side, the left, O; læva -ōrum, O, places lying to the left; (2) left-handed, foolish, silly, V. H; (3) unlucky, ill-omened, H; (4) on the contrary, as the Romans, looking south, had the east or lucky side on their left hand, *lævus* sometimes = lucky, favourable, fortunate, V.

Lăgănum -i, *n.* (λάγανον), a cake made of flour and oil, H.

Lăgēna -æ, *f.* (λάγηνος), a large earthen jar or bottle, described as having handles and a narrow mouth, C.

Lăgēos -i, *f.* (λάγειος), a Greek kind of vine, V.

Lăgōis -ĭdis, *f.* (λαγωΐς), a bird, perhaps a species of heathcock or grouse, H.

Lăgŏnŏpŏnos -i, *m.* (λαγόνων πόνος), a pain in the bowels, the gripes, Pl.

Lăgophthalmos -i, *m.* (λαγοφθαλμός), a disease of the eye, in which the upper eyelid only partially covers the eye, Cl.

Lăgōpus -ŏdis, *f.* (λαγώπους), a species of partridge or grouse, perhaps the white grouse, Pl; (2) the herb hare's-foot, Pl.

Lăguncŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little bottle or flask, Co.

Lāgus -i, *m.* the father of Ptolemy king of Egypt, *flumina Lagi*, P.Aug, the Nile; *adj.* Lāgēus -a -um, *poet.* = Egyptian, M. P.Aug.

Lălĭsĭo -ōnis, *f.* the foal of a wild ass, Pl. M.

Lāma -æ, *f.* (λάμος), a bog, slough, ditch, H; (2) a kind of mastich-tree, Pl.

Lambĕro, 1. to tear in pieces; prov. *lepide me meo ludo lamberas*, P, thou payest me off in my own coin.

Lambo -bi -bĭtum, 3. to lick, — *aliquid*, C; *met.* of a river, *quæ loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes*, H; of fire, *flamma summum properabat lambere tectum*, H.

Lāmella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a thin plate of metal, Vt.

Lāmentābĭlis -e, lamentable, deplorable, — *regnum*, V; doleful, mournful, — *vox*, C.

*Lāmentārĭus -a -um, doleful, mournful, P.

Lāmentātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lamenting, weeping, wailing, lamentation, C.

Lāmentor, 1. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to weep, wail, lament, C; (II.) *act.* to bewail, weep over, lament, — *cæcitatem*, C; — *seipsum*, P; — *suam matrem mortuam*, T.

Lāmentum -i, *n.* (lāmenta -æ, *f.* A.Aug.), a wailing, weeping, lamentation, C.

Lāmĭa -æ, *f.* (λαμία), a witch or enchantress said to suck children's blood, a vampire, H; (2) a kind of flat-fish, Pl.

Lāmĭna -æ, *f.* (lamna), a plate or thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc. C. Ca; — *ferrea*, Tc; *argentea*, St; *auri*, O; *ex argento laminas ducere*, Pl; *æs in laminas tenuare*, Pl; (2) meton. *laminæ ardentes*, C, an instrument of torture used on slaves; uncoined gold and silver, bullion, Sc. H; the blade of a sword, O; a saw, Sc.

Lāmĭum -ii, *n.* a stingless nettle, dead-nettle, Pl.

Lampădĭas -æ, *m.* (λαμπαδίας), a comet resembling a blazing torch, Pl.

Lampas -ădis, *f.* (λαμπάς), a torch, C, used at weddings: hence *primā lampade*, P.Aug, = primis nuptiis; also used at the torch-race, when one runner delivered his torch to another: hence, prov. *lampada cursu alicuī tradere*, Vr, to give up one's place or occupation to another; *vitæ lampada tradere*, Lc, to die; (2) brightness, brilliance, — *Phœbæa*, V, the light of the sun; (3) a torch-like meteor, Pl.

Lampȳris -ĭdis, *f.* (λαμπυρίς), a glow-worm, Pl.

Lămȳrus -i, *m.* (λάμυρος), an unknown sea-fish, O.

Lāna -æ, *f.* (λῆνος), wool, — *ducere*, O, *trahere*, Jv, to spin; (2) a working in wool, Lc. O; (3) *meton.* of things like wool, hair, feathers, — *cygni*, M: prov. *rixari de lanā caprinā*, H, to quarrel about nothing; the down on leaves, fruit, etc. M.

*Lānāris -e, wool-bearing, woolly, — *pecus*, Vr.

Lānārĭus -a -um, of or relating to wool, woollen, Pl. Co; hence *subst.* lānārĭus -ii, *m.* P, a worker in wool.

Lānātus -a -um, wool-bearing, woolly, — *oves*, Co; and *abs.* lanatæ -ārum, *f.* Jv, sheep; (2) downy, covered with down, Pl; — *vitis*, Co.

Lancĕa -æ, *f.* (λόγχη), a light spear or lance, used either as a pike or a missile, and provided with a leathern thong in the middle of the shaft, V. Tc.

Lancĭno, 1. to tear to pieces, mangle, rend in pieces, — *morsu aliquem*, Pl; (2) met. — *paterna bona*, Ct, squandered, destroyed.

Lancŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* the scale or basin of a small balance, Vt.

Lānĕus -a -um, made of wool, woollen, — *pallium*, C; (2) downy, covered with down, *pira corio laneo*, Pl; (3) soft like wool, woolly in texture, M.

Langa -æ, *f.* a kind of lizard, from whose urine the amber-like stone langurium or lyncurium is said to be produced, Pl.

*Languĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make languid or faint, C.

Languens -ntis (*prtcp.* languĕo), faint, languid, inactive, powerless, — *senatus*, C; *vox*, C; — *stomachus*, Aug.

Languĕo, 2. to be faint, weak, languid, *quum de viā languerem*, C, weary with the journey; *lan-*

guent mihi brachia, O, are tired; *languet æquor*, M, is calm; and especially, to be languid from sickness, Tb. St; (2) *met.* to be lazy, idle, languid, inactive, listless, — *otio*, C; — *in otio*, C.

Languesco -gŭi, 3. to become faint, weak, languid, to languish, — *corpore*, C; — *senectute*, C; *Bacchus languescit in amphorā*, H, becomes milder; *languescunt vites*, Pl, droop, cease to thrive; (2) *met.* to become languid, inactive, listless, C; *languescunt militaria studia*, Pl, are on the decline.

Languĭde, faintly, languidly, feebly, remissly, C.

Languĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat faint, languid, C.

Languĭdus -a -um, faint, weak, languid, dull, sluggish, inactive, *homines vino* —, C; — *senectus*, C; — *venarum ictus*, Pl; — *ventus*, O, gentle; — *aqua*, L, with gentle current: also, languid from illness, M; (2) met. — *studium*, C; — *oratio*, Q.

Langŭla -æ, *f.* Vr, = lancula, *q.v.*

Languor -ōris, *m.* faintness, languor, weariness, weakness, feebleness, *hæc deambulatio me ad languorem dedit*, T, has tired me; — *corporis*, C; (2) languor, weakness arising from ill health, ill health, — *aquosus*, H, dropsy; (3) *met.* listlessness, inactivity, idleness, sluggishness, *se languori dedere*, C; — *alicui afferre*, C.

Langŭrĭa -æ, *f.* = langa, *q.v.*

Langŭrĭum -ii, *n. vid.* langa.

Lănĭārĭum -ii, *n.* a butcher's shop, shambles, Vr.

Lănĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a mangling, tearing in pieces, Sc.

Lănĭātus -ūs, *m.* a mangling, tearing in pieces, C; *met.* Tc.

Lănĭcĭum -ii, *n.* wool, V.

Lănĭēna -æ, *f.* a butcher's shop, shambles, P. L.

*Lănĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, wool-bearing, — *arbores*, Pl.

Lănĭfĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a working in wool, Co.

Lănĭfĭcus -a -um, working in wool, spinning or weaving wool, Tb; — *sorores*, M, the Parcæ.

Lănĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, wool-bearing, — *greges*, V; — *arbores*, Pl.: *subst.* lăniger -ĕri, *m.* a ram, O.

Lănĭo, 1. to tear or cut to pieces, mangle, lacerate, *homo a bestiā laniatur*, C; — *fœde crura brachiaque*, Tc; — *vestem*, *comas*, O; (2) met. *vitia cor laniant*, Sc.

Lănĭōnĭus -a -um, relating to a butcher, — *mensa*, St, a butcher's table.

*Lănĭpes -ĕdis, wool-footed, having the feet wrapped in wool, — *senex*, Q.

Lănista -æ, *m.* a trainer or instructor of gladiators, C; (2) an instigator, inciter, backer, C. L; especially, a trainer and backer of game-cocks, Co.

Lănĭus -ii, *m.* a butcher, T; (2) a hangman, executioner, P.

Lānōsus -a -um, woolly, full of wool, Co.

Lānūgĭnōsus -a -um, woolly, downy, — *folia*, *herba*, Pl.

Lānūgo -ĭnis, *f.* the down of plants, the first soft down of the beard, down, *folia lanugine obducta*, Pl; *flarentem primā lanugine malas*, V; (2) sawdust, Co.

Lānŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little wool, *alumen involutum in lanulā*, Cl.

Lanx -cis, *f.* a large flat dish, C; (2) the dish or scale of a balance, C.

Lāŏmĕdon -ontis, *m.* (Λαομέδων), a king of Troy, father of Priam, C; hence *adj.* Lāŏmĕdontēus -a -um, V, Lāŏmĕdontĭus -a -um, V, Trojan; *subst.* Lāŏmĕdontĭădēs -æ, *m.* a male descendant of Laomedon, Priam, V.

Lăpăthum -i, *n.* (lăpăthus -i, *f.* λάπαθον), sorrel, Pl. Co.

Lăpĭcīda -æ, *m.* a stone-cutter, Vr.

Lăpĭcīdīnæ -ārum, *f.* a stone-quarry, C.

Lăpĭdārĭus -a -um, of or relating to stone, — *latomia*, P, a quarry.

Lăpĭdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stoning, a throwing of stones, C.

Lăpĭdesco, 3. to become stone, be transformed into stones, Pl.

Lăpĭdĕus -a -um, made of stone, stone, C; (2) full of stones, stony, Pl.

Lăpĭdo, 1. to stone, throw stones at, — *aliquem*, Aug; (2) *impers.* lapidat, L, it rains stones.

Lăpĭdōsus -a -um, full of stones, stony, — *montes*, O; (2) as hard as stone, — *cornu*, V.

Lăpillus -i, *m. dim.* a little stone, pebble, O. White stones were used to mark lucky, and black stones unlucky days; hence, *dies signanda melioribus lapillis*, M; in judicial balloting a white stone acquitted, a black stone condemned, O; (2) a stone in the bladder, Pl; (3) precious stones, gems, marbles, H.

Lăpis -ĭdis, *m.* (λᾶας), a stone, C; — *bibulus*, Pl, pumice-stone; — *molaris*, Q, a mill-stone; — *Parius*, V, Parian marble; — *candidus*, Ct, the white stone with which lucky days were marked: *conf.* lapillus. Used by P. T. as a term of reproach, stupid! blockhead! prov. *lapidem ferre alterā manu, alterā panem ostentare*, P, to flatter while secretly intending mischief; *verberare lapidem*, P, to do one's self more harm than good by one's trouble; *lapides loqui*, P, to speak hard words; (2) a mile-stone, Vr. L; (3) the stone or platform of stone on which the præco stood at the slave-auctions, *duos de lapide emptos tribunos*, C; (4) a boundary-stone, L; (5) a grave-stone, Pt. Tb; also, — *ultimus*, Pt; (6) a precious stone, jewel, and especially a pearl, Ct. H.

Lappa -æ, *f.* a bur, V.

*Lappācĕus -a -um, like a bur, Pl.

Lappāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a plant resembling a bur, Pl.

Lapsāna -æ, *f.* (lampsāna, λαψάνη), an edible herb called charlock, *Sinapis arvensis*, Linn.; prov. *lapsanā vivere*, Pl, to live with extreme frugality.

*Lapsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a gliding, and *met.* an inclination, tendency, C.

Lapso, 1. to totter, V; (2) to totter so as to fall, to fall, P. Aug.

Lapsus -ūs, *m.* a gradual motion, gliding, sliding; the flowing of water, C; the flight of birds, C; the crawling of a snake, V; (2) a falling, fall, C; *lapsus scalarum*, Pl, a fall down stairs; (3) a moral fall, fault, error, C.

Lăquĕar -āris, *n.* (lăquĕāre -is, *n.* V.), a panel in a ceiling; panelled ceiling, Pl. = lacunar, *q.v.*

Lăqueo, 1. to catch in a noose, ensnare, Co.

Lăqueo, 1. to adorn with a panelled ceiling; occurring probably only in the *prtcp. pass.* lăqueātus, C.

Lăqueus -i, *m.* a noose, snare, trap, *collum inserere in laqueum*, C; (2) *met.* a snare, noose, *alicui laqueos ponere*, O, to lay snares for; *in laqueos cadere*, O; *laquei legum*, *interrogationum*, C.

Lar *or* Lars -tis, *m.* an Etruscan title signifying lord, and afterwards found as a prænomen, *Lar Tolumnius*, C; *Lars Porsena*, L.

Lār, lăris, *m.*, usually *pl.* Lăres, tutelary deities among the Romans; of two classes, public and private; the former presided over whole cities, territories, — *præstites*, O, presiding over a city; — *viales*, P. *compitales*, Pl, over the highways; (2) the Lares were, however, generally domestic deities, and a shrine, lărarium, was appropriated to them in large houses; their statues, when there was no lararium, generally stood near the *focus* or hearth; hence, (3) meton. *lar familiaris*, or alone = hearth, home, habitation, C; *poet.* the nest of a bird, O.

Lardum -i, *n.* (lăridum), the fat of bacon, lard, P. O.

Large, largely, plentifully, abundantly, — *dare*, C; — *adorare deos*, Pl, with much incense; *senatusconsultum large factum*, Tc, with generous provisions.

*Largĭfĭcus -a -um, bountiful, liberal, Lc.

Largĭflŭus -a -um, — *fons*, Lc, flowing with full stream.

Largĭlŏquus -a -um, talkative, loquacious, P.

Largĭor, 4. *dep.* (largĭo, A.Aug; largĭtus, *prtcp. pass.* Tb.), to give abundantly, bestow liberally, lavish, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *agros in servos*, Tc; abs. — *ex alieno*, C; *largiendo aliquid parare*, S, by means of bribery; (2) *met.* to give, bestow, lavish, — *populo libertatem*, C; — *rationem homini*, C; — *alicui lætitiam*, P.

Largĭtas -ātis, *f.* liberality, bountifulness, *terra cum maximâ largitate fruges fundit*, C.

Largĭter, abundantly, plentifully, largely, — *habere*, P, to be rich; — *posse*, Ca, to be powerful; *credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter*, P, plenty of gold and silver.

Largĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a giving freely, liberality, spending freely, lavishing; bountifulness, liberality, *maximas — facere*, Ca; *largitio non habet fundum*, C, giving has no limits; especially (2) giving or spending in order to gain a purpose, bribery, corruption, C.

*Largĭtor, 1. *dep.* to give, spend freely, lavish, P.

Largĭtor -ōris, *m.* a free giver, spender, — *pecuniæ*, S; (2) especially, a briber, C.

Largus -a -um, abundant, plentiful, numerous, copious, large, *quum sol terras largâ luce compleverit*, C; — *imbres*, V; with the *gen.*, rich in, abounding in, — *opum*, V; with *abl.*, — *succo*, Pl; (2) liberal in giving and spending, bountiful, profuse, — *homo*, C; — *animo*, Tc, of a generous disposition; — *operâ*, P, not sparing of trouble; — *promissis*, Tc, liberal in promises.

Lārĭdum -i, *n.* = lardum, *q.v.*

*Lārignus -a -um, of or relating to the larch, Vt.

Lărix -ĭcis, *f.* (λάριξ), the larch, Pl.

Lărus -i, *m.* (λάρος), a bird, perhaps the seamew, Pl.

Larva -æ, *f.* a ghost, spectre, P; (2) a frightful mask, P.

Larvālis -e, of or relating to a ghost, ghostly, spectral, Lc.

Larvo, 1. to bewitch, enchant, P.

Lăsănum -i, *n.* (λάσανον), a chamber-pot, close-stool, H.

Lascīve, lasciviously, wantonly, M.

Lascīvĭa -æ, *f.* playfulness, sportiveness, frolicsomeness, wantonness, C; (2) in a bad sense, wantonness, licentiousness, lasciviousness, impudence, Tc. St.

*Lascīvĭbundus -a -um, wanton, sportive, P.

Lascīvĭo -ĭi -ītum, 4. to sport, play, be sportive, wanton, C; frequently used *met.* by Q. as applied to style, *dicendi genus, quod puerilibus sententiolis lascivit*, Q.

Lascīvus -a -um, playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton, V. H. Q; (2) in a bad sense, wanton, licentious, lascivious, lewd, Vr. O. St.

Lăser -ĕris, *n.* the juice of the plant laserpitium, asafœtida, Pl; (2) = laserpitium, *q.v.*

Lăserpĭcĭātus -a -um, flavoured or prepared with laserpitium, Pl.

*Lăserpĭcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing the plant laserpitium, Ct.

Lăserpĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a plant called silphium, from which the laser was obtained, Pl.

Lassesco, 3. to become weary, grow tired, Pl.

Lassĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* weariness, lassitude, C, *exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est*, Cl; *nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant*, Ca.

Lasso, 1. (I.) *act.* to make weary, to tire, exhaust, Cl. O; (II.) *neut.* to sink down, settle, — *fundamenta*, Sc.

*Lassŭlus -a -um, somewhat weary, rather tired, Ct.

Lassus -a -um, weary, tired, exhausted, faint, languid, — *de viâ*, P; — *gaudio*, Pl; — *ab equo*, H; — *maris*, H; — *pondus*, Sc; — *meum vocare nomen*, Pl; applied to inanimate things, *fructibus assiduis — humus*, O; — *collum*, V, bent, curved.

Lastaurus -i, *m.* (λάσταυρος), a lustful man, profligate, St.

Lāte, broadly, widely, extensively, *longe lateque*, C, far and wide; — *vagari*, Ca; (2) met. *ars late patet*, C; *fidei bonum nomen latissime manat*, C; — *referre*, O; — *loqui*, C; — *perscribere*, Ca, at length, amply, copiously.

Lătĕbra -æ, *f.* a hiding-place, lurking-place, covert, V; (2) *meton.* a concealment, hiding, — *lunæ*, Lc, an eclipse of the moon; (3) *met.* hiding-place, secret place, *in animis hominum multæ latebræ sunt*, C; (4) a subterfuge, pretence, shift, C.

*Lătĕbrĭcŏla -æ, *f.* one who dwells in concealment, P.

*Lătĕbrōse, secretly, in a corner, P.

Lătĕbrōsus -a -um, full of hiding-places, secret, retired, C; — *loca*, P, brothels; — *pumex*, V, porous.

Lătens -ntis (*prtcp.* lătĕo), concealed, hidden, C.

Lătenter, secretly, C.

Lătĕo -ŭi, 2. to be hid, be concealed, — *in occulto*, C; *abdite*, C; — *anguis in herbâ*, V; — *navis portu*, H; — *sub classibus æquor*, V, is concealed, covered; *portus* —, V, is screened from the winds; (2) to lie hid in order to escape legal capture, C; to live a private or retired life, O; (3) *met.* to be concealed or safe from misfortune, — *sub umbrâ Romanæ amicitiæ*, L; *res latet aliquem*, V, or, more rarely, *res latet alicui*, Vr, the thing is a secret, unknown to any one.

Lăter -ĕris, *m.* a brick, tile, C. Ca; — *de terrâ ducere*, Vt, to make bricks; — *coquere*, Vt, to burn bricks; prov. *laterem lavare*, T, to labour in vain; (2) — *aureus, argenteus*, P, a bar or ingot of gold, silver.

*Lătĕrāmen -ĭnis, *n*, — *vasi*, Lc, an earthen vessel.

Lătĕrānus, L. Sextius Sextinus, cons. B.C. 366, and the first plebeian who held that office, was the colleague in the tribuneship of C. Licinius Calvus Stolo, and his supporter in all his efforts to open to plebeians the highest office of the state.

Lătĕrārĭus -a -um, of or relating to bricks; — *terra*, Pl, brick-clay; *abs.* lătĕrārĭa -æ, *f.* Pl, a brick-kiln.

Lătĕrārĭa -ĭum, *n. pl.* lateral or side beams, Vt.

Lătercŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a brick, tile, Ca; (2) a cake in the shape of a brick or tile, P.

Lătĕrĭcĭus -a -um, brick, built of brick, — *turris*, Ca.

Lătĕrĭtĭāna -ōrum, *n.* (lătĕrĭtĭāna), a highly esteemed kind of pears, Co.

Lăterna -æ, *f.* (lanterna), a lantern, C.

*Lăternārĭus -ii, *m.* a lantern-bearer, C.

Lātesco, 3. to become broad or wide, Co. Cl.

*Lătesco, 3. to hide one's self, be concealed, C.

Lătex -ĭcis, *m.* a fluid, liquid; used of water, *frugum laticumque cupido*, Lc, hunger and thirst; also wine, — *meri*, O; — *absinthii*, Lc, wormwood juice.

Lathyris -ĭdis, *f.* (λαθυρίς), a plant, spurge, wolf's-milk, Pl.

Lătĭālis -e, belonging to Latium, Latian, Latin, — *Jupiter*, St, tutelary god of Latium.

Lătĭāris -e, Latian, Latin, — *Jupiter*, C; Lătĭar -is, *n.* a festival in honour of Jupiter Latiaris, C.

Lătĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a hiding-place, den, C; met. — *doloris*, C.

Lātĭclāvĭus -a -um, having a broad purple stripe, broadly striped with purple, which was the distinguishing peculiarity of the senatorial robe, — *tunica*, P.Aug; and applied to the person who wore the robe, — *tribunus*, St.

Lātĭfŏlĭus -a -um, having broad leaves, broad-leaved, Pl.

Lātĭfundĭum -ii, *n.* a large landed estate, Pl.

Lătīnĭensis -e, Latian, Latin, C.

Lătīnĭtas -ātis, *f.* a pure Latin style, **Latinity**, C; (2) = jus Latii, *vid.* Latium.

Lătīnus -a -um, of or belonging to Latium, Latin, — *lingua*, C; *vertere in Latinum*, Q, to translate into Latin; — *feriæ*, or *abs.* Lătīnæ -ārum, *f.* the festival of the confederate Latins, at which a bull was offered to Jupiter upon the Alban Mount; *subst.* Lătīnus -i, *m.* a Latian, Latin, one who had the jus Latii; *adv.* Lătīne, — *loqui*, C, to speak Latin; — *reddere*, C, to translate into Latin.

Lātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *auxilii*, L, a bringing, affording help; — *suffragii*, L, a voting, right of voting; — *legis*, C, a proposing, bringing forward.

Lătĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a keeping in concealment, hiding, Q.

Lătĭto, 1. to lie hid, be concealed; especially, to escape legal consequences, C.

Lātĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* breadth, latitude, — *possessionum*, C, extensiveness; — *verborum*, C, a broad pronunciation.

Lătĭum -ii, *n.* a territory of Central Italy, in which Rome was situated; *jus Latii*, Tc, the modified right of citizenship granted by the Romans, originally to the Latins, and afterwards to other nations.

Lāto -ūs, *f.* Lātōna -æ, *f.* (Λητώ), the mother of Phœbus Apollo and Artemis or Diana, whom she bore to Jupiter in the island of Delos: hence *adj.* Lātōnĭus -a -um, — *virgo*, V, Diana; *subst.* Latōnĭa -æ, *f.* Diana, V; Lātōnĭgĕna -æ, *c.* offspring of Latona, O; Lātōĭus -a -um, — *proles*, O, and *abs.* Apollo, Diana, Lātōus -a -um, O; Lātōis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Latonian; Lātōĭdes -æ, *m.* O, Apollo.

Lātor -ōris, *m.* one who proposes or brings forward a law, — *legis Semproniæ*, C.

Lătrātor -ōris, *m.* a barker; *poet.* = dog, hound, V. M; (2) *met.* a brawler, Q.

Lătrātus -ūs, *m* a barking, V.

Lătrīna -æ, *f.* a bath, washing-place, A.Aug; (2) a privy, water-closet, St.

Lătro, 1. (i.) *neut.* to bark, bay, C; *prtcp.* latrans, O, a barker, *i.e.* a dog; (2) *met.* of men, to bark, brawl, quarrel noisily, rant, C; of inanimate objects, *undæ latrantes*, V; — *stomachus*, H, hungry, demanding food; (ii.) *act.* to bark at, — *senem*, H.

Lătro -ōnis, *m.* (λάτρις), originally, a hired servant, A.Aug.; used by P. for a hired or mercenary soldier; more usually, (2) a robber, freebooter, bandit, brigand, Ca. C; (3) = latrunculus, O, a piece or man on the draught-board.

*Lătrōcĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a highway robbery, Pl.

Lătrōcĭnĭum -ii, *n.* mercenary military service, Pl; (2) robbery, highway robbery, piracy, C; also, villany, roguery, C; (3) a band of robbers, C.

Lătrōcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to serve as a mercenary soldier, P; (2) to practise robbery, piracy, brigandage, C; (3) applied to a physician who dissects a body, Cl.

*Lătruncŭlārĭus -a -um, relating or belonging to the game of chess or draughts, Sc.

Lătruncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a highwayman, freebooter, bandit, C; (2) a chessman; piece with which draughts are played.

Lātus -a -um, broad, wide (*opp.* angustus), *fossa XV. pedes* —, Ca, fifteen feet wide; — *via*, C; *in latum crescere*, O, to grow broad, — *ab humeris*, St, broad-shouldered; — *fines*, Ca, *locus*, C, *regnum*, L, extensive, wide, large; of persons, proud, haughty, *latus ut in circo spatiere*, H; (2) met. — *gloria*, Pl, wide-spread; of pronunciation, broad, C; — *oratio*, C, diffuse, copious, in which sense it is also applied by Q. to persons.

Lătus -ĕris, *n.* the side, flank of a human body, or of an animal, *lateris dolor*, C; *artifices lateris*, O, dancers who make pantomimic gestures; (2) the side, as the seat of the bodily strength, *nobilitatus es ex lateribus et lacertis tuis*, C; (3) the side or lateral part of any object (*opp.* frons, tergum), *latus castrorum*, Ca; *insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam*, Ca; — *tegere alicui*, H, to accompany; the flank of an army, *reliquos equites ad latera disponit*, Ca; *a latere*, *a lateribus*, C, from the side, at the side, on the side; (4) *poet.* the body generally, H; (5) met. *latere tecto abscedere*, T, unhurt; *aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere*, Q, to give as a companion, (6) relationship, kindred, especially collateral, Pl

Lătuscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little side, Ct.

Laudābĭlis -e, praiseworthy, laudable, — *vita*, C; (2) good in its kind, excellent, — *vinum*, Pl.

Laudābĭlĭter, laudably, in a praiseworthy manner, C.

Laudāte, = laudabiliter, *q.v.*

Laudātĭo -ōnis, *f.* praise, laudation, panegyric, *quam lauream cum tuā laudatione conferrem!* C; (2) in a court of justice, a testimony to character, C; (3) a funeral oration or panegyric, C.

Laudātīvus -a -um, consisting of or relating to praise, laudatory, Q.

Laudātor -ōris, *m.* a praiser, lauder, — *temporis acti*, H; (2) a witness who bears favourable testimony to character, C; (3) one who delivers a funeral panegyric, L.

Laudātrix -īcis, *f.* a praiser, *vitiorum* — *fama popularis*, C.

*Laudĭcœnus -i, *m.* one who praises, that he may get an invitation to dinner, Pl.

Laudo, 1. to praise, laud, — *aliquem*, C; *laudari laudibus*, C; especially, (2) to bear favourable testimony to any one's character, C; to deliver a funeral panegyric, C; to call happy, consider fortunate, *agricolam laudat juris peritus*, H; to name, mention, cite, quote, C.

Laurĕa -æ, *f.* the laurel or bay tree, L; (2) the laurel crown or garland, the ornament of Apollo; of poets, of triumphant generals, &c. C.

Laurĕātus -a -um, crowned with laurel, laurelled, C; — *literæ*, L, bringing tidings of victory.

Laurĕŏla -æ, *f.* a laurel branch, laurel crown, and *meton.* triumph, C; *prov. laureolam in mustaceam quærere*, C, to seek fame in trifles.

Laurētum -i, *n.* a grove of laurels, the name of a spot on the Aventine Hill, Vr.

Laurĕus -a -um, of or relating to the laurel, — *corona*, L.

Laurex -ĭcis, *m.* a young rabbit, Pl.

*Laurĭcŏmus -a -um, — *montes*, Lc, laurelhaired, covered with laurels.

Laurĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing laurels, Pl; (2) — *juventa*, P.Aug, crowned with laurels.

Laurĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, crowned with laurels, wearing laurels, O.

Laurīnus -a -um, of or relating to the laurel, Pl.

Laurus -i, *f.* (-us -ūs, H. Pl), the laurel or bay tree, sacred to Apollo, with which poets, triumphant generals, and, on certain occasions, flamens, and ancestral busts were crowned, C; (2) *meton.* triumph, victory, C.

Laus, laudis, *f.* praise, fame, glory, *in laude vivere*, C; *alicujus laudes dicere*, V; *hoc in tuā laude pono*, C, I consider this praiseworthy in thee; *non laudem habet de me*, O, he has nothing to boast of as far as I am concerned; *laudes supremæ*, Pl, a funeral panegyric, (2) a praiseworthy action, desert, *abundans bellicis laudibus*, C; (3) the value of a thing, *Cois amphoris laus est maxima*, Pl.

Laute, splendidly, brilliantly, — *exornatus ambulat*, Pl; (2) admirably, excellently, splendidly, — *loquitur*, P.

Lautĭa -ōrum, *n.* the hospitality shown at Rome to foreign ambassadors at the expense of the state, L.

Lautĭtĭa -æ, *f.* domestic splendour, sumptuous and magnificent mode of life, C.

Lautŭmĭæ -ārum, *f.* (lātŏmĭæ, lātŭmĭæ, λατομία), a stone-quarry, P, (2) a prison or dungeon excavated out of the rock, especially those at Syracuse and Rome, Vr.

Lautŭmĭus -a -um, of or belonging to a quarry, — *carcer*, Sc.

Lautus -a -um (*prtcp.* lăvo), washed, bathed

and hence, splendid, brilliant, elegant, sumptuous, — *supellex*, C, — *cœna*, Pl; (2) met. *homines laudi et urbani*, C, magnificent, illustrious; — *negotium*, C, honourable.

Lăvācrum -i, *n.* a bath, P.Aug.

Lăvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a washing, bathing, lavation, C; (2) bathing vessels and utensils, Ph; (3) a place for bathing, bath, Vt.

Lăvātrīna -æ, *f.* Vr. = latrina, *q.v.*

Laver -ĕris, *f.* a water-plant, also called sium, *q.v.*, Pl.

Lăverna -æ, *f.* the goddess of gain, whether just or unjust; hence, protectress of thieves and cheats, P; hence *adj.* Lăvernālis -e, — *Porta*, Vr, a gate of Rome, near which stood an altar of Laverna.

Lăvo, lāvi (lăvāvi), lautum (lōtum, lăvātum), lăvāre (lăvĕre), to wash, bathe, lave, — *manus*, C, *pass.* lavari, C, to wash one's self, bathe; (2) *met.* to moisten, wet, bathe, — *vultum lacrimis*, O; (3) to wash away, *dulci mala vino* —, H; met. — *peccatum precibus*, T, to excuse, atone for.

Laxāmentum -i, *n.* a widening, extending, Vt, (2) a wide space, Vt; (3) *met.* a relaxing, mitigation, alleviation, *si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset*, L; *ne quidem legi, quicquam per tribunum laxamenti datum est*, C.

Laxātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a widening, width, Vt.

Laxātus -a -um (*prtcp* laxo), spread out, separated, extended, — *custodiæ*, L, separated, isolated; *laxatus corpore*, C, freed from the body, met *libidinum vinculis* —, C, released from; — *pugna*, L, uninterrupted.

Laxe, widely, spaciously, at wide intervals, — — *habitare*, C, — *distare*, Pl; of time, *laxius proferre diem*, C, to put farther off, (2) loosely, laxly, — *aliquem vincire*, L; (3) *met.* loosely, without restraint, — *vivere*, L.

Laxĭtas -ātis, *f.* wideness, roominess, *in domo clari hominis, adhibenda cura est laxitatis*, C.

Laxo, 1. to widen, extend, enlarge, — *forum*, C; (2) to open, relax, — *vincula epistolæ*, N; (3) to relax, slacken, — *arcum*, Ph, to unstring, *laxantur corpora rugis*, O, become flabby; (4) *met* to relax, refresh, — *animos curamque*, C, to mitigate, relax, remit, — *aliquid laboris*, L.

Laxus -a -um, wide, spacious, — *annulus*, O; — *spatium*, Sc; of time, *diem statuo satis laxum*, C, sufficiently distant; (2) loose, lax, relaxed, — *arcus*, V; — *habena*, V; — *funis*, H, *male laxus in pede calceus hæret*, H, the loose shoe; — *janua* O, open; (3) met *laxissimas amicitiæ habenas*, C, *annona laxior*, L, a lower price of provisions.

Lĕa -æ, *f.* a lioness, Lc. O.

Lĕæna -æ, *f.* (λέαινα), a lioness, C.

Lĕbes -ētis, *m* (λέβης), among the Greeks, a metal kettle or cauldron used for cooking, often beautiful works of art, and hence given as prizes in the games, V; (2) a metal vessel used for washing the hands, O.

Lecte, choicely, excellently, Vr.

Lectīca -æ, *f.* a palanquin or litter, much used by the Romans as a means of conveyance; (2) — *arboris*, Pl, that portion of the trunk of a tree whence the branches spring

*Lectīcārĭŏla -æ, *f.* beloved of a litter-bearer, a term of reproach, M.

Lectīcārĭus -ii, *m.* a litter-bearer, porter, C.

Lectīcŭla -æ, *f.* a little litter, C; (2) a bier, N; (3) a sofa, St.

Lectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a gathering together, collecting, — *lapidum*, Co, (2) * a picking out, selecting, C, (3) a reading, perusal, — *librorum*, C, especially, the reading over by the censor of the list of senators, with a view of striking out the names of the unworthy, — *senatus*, L.

*Lectisternĭātor -ōris, *m.* one who prepares the dinner-sofas, lays out the cushions, etc P.

Lectisternium -ii, *n.* a religious ceremony among the Romans, which consisted of a sumptuous banquet offered to the statues of the gods, which were placed on couches in the position of living guests, L.

Lectĭto, 1. to collect frequently and eagerly, P.Aug; (2) to read with eagerness and attention, C.

*Lectĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim* a reading.

Lector -ōris, *m.* a reader, C; (2) a slave whose business it was to read aloud, Q.

Lectŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small bed; a bed, couch, C, (2) especially a dining-couch, C; a funeral or state bed, Tc; a sofa, as part of the furniture of a library, Pl; marriage-bed, M.

Lectus -a -um (*prtcp.* lĕgo), chosen, choice, select, *lectissimi viri*, C; — *verba*, C.

Lectus -i, *m.* a bed, couch, C, *lecto teneri*, C, to be bed-fast; especially, (2) a marriage-bed, — *genialis*, C, a bride-bed, (3) a dining-couch, C; (4) a studying sofa; frequently, an article of library furniture, Sc, (5) a funeral bed, bed of state, Tb Q.

Lēda, lēdănum = lada, ladanum, *q.v.*

Lēda -æ, *f.* Lēde -es, *f.* (Λήδη), the wife of Tyndarus, who bore to Jupiter, in the form of a swan, two eggs; from one of which issued Pollux and Helena, from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra; hence *adj.* Lēdæus -a -um, — *dei*, O, Castor and Pollux; — *ovum*, M, a swan's egg, also = Spartan, M; Amyclæan, P.Aug, because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclæ

Lēgālis -e, of or relating to the law, legal, Q.

*Lēgārĭum -ii, *n.* Vr. = legumen, *q v.*

Lēgātārius -ii, *m.* a legatee, St.

Lēgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the sending of an embassy; hence, the office of an ambassador, embassy, legation, C, — *suscipere*, Ca, to undertake; *in legationem proficisci*, L; — *renunciare*, C, to make a report of one's embassy; (2) *libera legatio*, permission given to a senator to travel with the privileges, yet without the duties, of an ambassador, C; — *votiva*, C, a libera legatio, which had for its object the fulfilment of a vow.

Lēgātor -ōris, *m.* a testator, one who leaves something by will, St.

Lēgātum -i, *n.* a legacy, bequest, C

Lēgātus -i, *m.* an ambassador, C, (2) a lieutenant, adjutant, second in command, sent out to assist a general, C; (3) in imperial times, the general or governor sent by the emperor to take command of a province, Tc.

Lēgĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, lawgiving, — *Minos*, O.

Lēgĭo -ōnis, *f.* a legion; a division of the Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4200 and 6000 men, C, applied also to the troops of other nations, L, (2) the army in general, P. V

Lĕgĭōnārĭus -a -um, belonging or relating to a legion, Ca

Lēgĭrŭpa -æ, *m* a law-breaker, P.

*Lēgĭrŭpĭo -ōnis, *m.* P. = legirupa, *q v.*

Lēgĭtĭme, lawfully, legally, C; (2) rightly, properly, P.

Lēgĭtĭmus -a -um, lawful, legal, legitimate, — *dies comitiis habendis*, C; — *controversiæ*, C, legal, decided by law; *subst.* lēgĭtima -ōrum, *n.* legal usages, N; (2) right, fit, proper, just, C, *legitimum est*, Pl, it is right, proper.

*Lēgĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little legion, L.

Lēgo, 1. to send or accredit an ambassador — *aliquem*, C; (2) — *alicui negotium*, P, to delegate, entrust; (3) to appoint as legate, or second in command, C; (4) — *alicui aliquid*, C, to bequeath to, leave as a legacy; — *aliquid alicui ab aliquo*, C, to leave a legacy to be paid to the legatee by the principal heir.

Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. (λέγω), to collect, gather together, — *nuces*, C; *herbas collibus*, O, poet. — — *fila*, V, of the Parcæ, to wind up, spin, — *vela*, V, to furl the sails, (2) to take unjustly, to steal, — *sacra divûm*, H, (3) to pass or wander through a place, *nec me studiosius altera saltus legit*, O, — *vestigia alicujus*, O, to follow or trace the footsteps

of any one; (4) to coast along, — *primi litoris oram*, V; (5) to choose, select, pick out, — *judices*, C; — *tiros ad bella*, O; (6) met. *alicujus sermonem* —, P, *to gather up, hear; (7) *met.* *to catch sight of, look at, regard, V; and especially, (8) to read, peruse, — *eos libros*, C; — *apud Clitomachum*, C, in the works of Clitomachus; (9) to read aloud, recite, deliver, C; (10) — *senatum*, L, to read over the list of senators (a term applied to the censors), *vid.* lectio.

*Lēgŭlēius -i, *m.* a pettifogging lawyer, C.

Lēgŭlus -i, *m.* a collector, one who gathered up the fallen olives, Vr.

Lēgūmen -ĭnis, *n.* any kind of pulse or leguminous plant, C; especially (2) the bean, V.

Lēma -æ, *f.* (λήμη), the matter which collects in the corners of the eye, Pl.

Lembus -i, *m.* (λέμβος), a small swift vessel propelled by oars, cutter, felucca, P. V. L.

Lemma -ătis, *n.* (λῆμμα), matter, theme, subject, Pl; (2) the title prefixed to an epigram or other poem, M; (3) an epigram, poem, Pl. M.

Lemniscātus -a -um, adorned with fillets or ribands, C.

Lemniscus -i. *m.* (λημνίσκος), a fillet or riband given in token of honour, usually affixed to a crown, palm-branch, etc. L. Pl.

Lemnos -i, *m.* Lemnus -i, *m.* (Λῆμνος), the island of Lemnos in the Ægæan Sea, the abode of Vulcan, C; hence *adj.* Lemnĭus -a -um, — *pater*, V, Vulcan; — *furtum*, C, that of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos; Lemnĭăcus -a -um, P.Aug, Lemniensis -e, P, Lemnias -ădis, *f.* a Lemnian woman; Lemnĭcŏla -æ, *c.* an inhabitant of Lemnos, Vulcan, O.

Lĕmōnĭum -ii, *n.* (limōnium, λειμώνιον), the wild beet, Pl.

Lĕmŭres -um, *n.* the shades or spirits of the dead; (2) ghosts, spectres, H; hence, lĕmŭrĭa -ōrum, *n.* a festival held, to appease departed spirits, on the 9th May, O.

Lēna -æ, *f.* a procuress, bawd, P; (2) a female enticer, allurer, seducer; *met.* C.

Lēnæus -a -um (Ληναῖος), Bacchic; — *latices*, V, wine; — *pater*, V, Bacchus.

Lēne, gently, softly, *lene sonans aqua*, O.

Lēnīmen -ĭnis, *n.* a means of alleviation, mitigation, assuaging, *testudo laborum dulce* —, H.

Lēnīmentum -i, *n.* Pl. = lenimen, *q.v.*

Lēnio -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. (I.) *act.* to make milder, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, — *stomachum latrantem*, H; — *vulnera*, Pt; met. — *aliquem iratum*, C; — *desiderium crebris epistolis*, C; (II.) *neut.* to become milder, *dum iræ leniunt*, P.

Lēnis, -e, smooth, soft, mild, gentle; used by C. *opp.* asperum; — *vinum*, T; — *ventus*, C; *leni igni coquere*, Pl, on a gentle fire; (2) met. — *servitutem reddere*, P; *Populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus*, C; especially, of discourse, — *oratio*, C.

Lēnĭtas -ātis, *f.* gentleness, softness, mildness, l e n i t y; — *vocis, animi*, C; *oratoris*, C; *Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate*, Ca, slowness, gentleness.

Lēnĭter, softly, gently, gradually, mildly, quietly, C. Ca. O.

Lēnĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* gentleness, mildness, softness, C.

Lēno -ōnis, *m.* a procurer, bawd, pander, P. C; (2) an enticer, allurer, seducer, C.

Lēnōcĭnĭum -ii, *n.* the business of a procurer or bawd, — *facere*, P, to follow the trade of a procurer; (2) *met.* an enticement, allurement, C; (3) an exaggerated or excessive ornament in dress, or of person, C. St; (4) of discourse, meretricious ornament, Tc.

Lēnōcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to pursue the trade of a procurer; hence, to flatter basely, be meanly subservient to, — *alicui*, C; (2) to advance, promote, serve, increase, — *formæ puerorum virilitate excisā*, Q.

Lēnōnĭus -a -um, relating or belonging to a procurer, — *ædes, genus*, P.

Lens -dis, *f.* a louse's egg, Pl.

Lens -ntis, *f.* a l e n t i l, V. Pl.

Lente, slowly, — *proceditur*, Ca; — *curritur*, O; (2) *met.* without animation, calmly, coolly, patiently, — *aliquid ferre*, C; — *respondere*, C, quietly, phlegmatically; hence, *arida ligna lentius serræ cedunt*, Pl, yield more easily; — *aliquem probare*, C, deliberately.

Lentesco, 3. to become pliant, soft, sticky, V. Co; (2) to slacken, relax, flag, O.

Lentĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a l e n t i l, Cl; (2) the shape of a lentil, Pl; (3) a lentil-shaped vessel, Cl; (4) a freckly or pimply eruption, Pl.

*Lentīgĭnōsus -a -um, freckly, pimply, P.Aug.

Lentīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a lentil-shaped spot, Pl; (2) a freckly eruption, freckles, Pl.

*Lentiscĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing the mastich-tree, O.

Lentiscĭnus -a -um, of or relating to the mastich-tree, Pl.

Lentiscus -i, *f.* (-um -i, *n.*) the mastich-tree, C; *Pistacia lentiscus*, Linn.; (2) oil from the mastich-tree, Pl. Vr; (3) a toothpick of mastich-wood, M.

Lentĭtĭa -æ, *f.* pliancy, flexibility, viscosity, Pl.

Lentĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* slowness, sluggishness, Tc; (2) *met.* insensibility, apathy, C.

Lento, 1. to make flexible, to bend, — *arcus*, P.Aug; (2) — *remos*, V, to row, ply the oar; (3) to retard, protract, — *fervida bella*, P.Aug.

Lentor -ōris, *m.* pliancy, flexibility, viscosity, Pl.

Lentŭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* the nobility or aristocratic pride of the Lentuli.

*Lentŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat slow in paying, C.

Lentŭlus: the name of one of the most aristocratic families of the patrician Gens Cornelia. We may mention of its members, I. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, cons. 71, the person of chief note involved in the conspiracy of Catiline, and a man of infamous morals, having been expelled the senate with sixty-three others the year after his consulship. He was left by Catiline as chief of the conspiracy within the city, and perished, like his fellows, at the hands of the executioner.—II. P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, is chiefly known from his connexion with Cicero, whose recal from exile he proposed and carried during his consulship in 57. In the Civil War he took the side of Pompey, but we are unacquainted with his ultimate fate.

Lentus -a -um, tough, — *radix*, V, flexible, pliant; — *brachia*, H; *lentior salicis ramis*, O; *gluten visco et pice lentius*, V, sticky, clammy, tenacious; (2) slow, sluggish, immoveable, — *amnis*, Pl; — *marmor*, V; — *pondera*, Pt; (3) *met.* lasting a long time, — *militia*, Tb; — *spes*, O; slow, lingering, — *in dicendo*, C, drawling; — *infitiator*, C, a bad payer; of character, sluggish, apathetic, phlegmatic, insensible, C.

Lēnullus -i, *m. dim.* a bawd, procurer, P.

Lēnuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* P. = lenullus, *q.v.*

Lēnuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small boat or skiff, Co.

Lĕo -ōnis, *m.* (λέων), a l i o n, O. Pl; (2) *meton.* a lion's skin, P.Aug; the constellation Leo, H; a kind of crab, Pl; a plant, perhaps lion's-foot, Co.

Lĕōnīnus -a -um, of or relating to a lion, l e o n i n e, Vr. Pl.

Lĕontĭcē -ēs, *f.* (λεοντική), colt's-foot, Pl.

Lĕontŏpĕtălon -i, *n.* (λεοντοπέταλον), a plant, perhaps the lion's-foot, Pl.

Lĕontŏphŏnos -i, *m.* (λεοντοφόνος), a small animal whose urine is said to kill the lion, Pl.

Lĕontŏpŏdion -ii, *n.* (λεοντοπόδιον), = leontopetalon, *q.v.*

Lĕpas -ădis, *f.* (λεπάς), a shell-fish which adheres closely to the rock, a limpet, P.

Lĕpĭde, pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, capitally, prettily, *satis nunc — te ornatam credo*, P; used as an affirmative reply, P; as an excla-

word of applause, = bravo! well done! P; especially of discourse, humorously, wittily, C.

Lĕpĭdĭum -ii, *n.* (λεπίδιον), garden-cress, Co, *lepidium sativum*, Linn.

Lĕpĭdus -a -um, pleasant, charming, agreeable, elegant, neat, pretty, amiable, C; and especially of discourse, witty, humorous, Aug

Lĕpĭdus, the name of a well-known branch of the patrician Gens Æmilia.—I M. Æmilius Lepidus, prætor in Sicily B C. 81, where his oppressions were very great, belonged at first to the party of Sulla, but proposed himself for the consulship in 79, with a view to becoming a leader of the opposite faction. He was elected in conjunction with Q. Lutatius Catulus, who was a member of the Sullan party The death of Sulla in 78, during the year of office of Lepidus, served him as an opportunity to propose the rescinding of Sulla's regulations in the state; and the utmost animosity was manifested between the consuls In 77 this broke out into civil war; but in a battle fought under the walls of Rome, Catulus was easily victorious, and Lepidus died, shortly afterwards, of chagrin —II M Æmilius Lepidus, first appears in history B C 52, when he was appointed by the senate interrex, for the purpose of holding the comitia In the Civil War he joined the party of Cæsar, and by him was rewarded with the consulship in 46. At Cæsar's death he formed an alliance with Antony, in virtue of which he was chosen pontifex maximus in the place of the dictator, and when Antony and the senate came to an open rupture, he united his forces with those of the former. The result of this was the formation of the first triumvirate, between Lepidus, Octavius, and Antony; in which Lepidus obtained the provinces of Spain and Gallia Narbonensis, which he was to govern by deputy, himself remaining in Italy as consul He soon lost all real power; and from 40 to 36 was absent in Africa, a province which he had obtained in place of those before mentioned At last he rebelled against the subordinate position in which he found himself compelled to remain, but succumbed without a struggle to Octavius, and gave up all his dignities except that of pontifex maximus. He appears to have died B C 13

Lĕpis -ĭdis, *f.* (λεπίς), a scale (= squama), Pl.

Lĕpista -æ, *f* a large vessel for holding water or wine, Vr.

Lĕpor -ōris, *m* (lĕpos -ōris, *m*), pleasantness, agreeableness, charm, *medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid*, Lc; (2) of behaviour, agreeableness, amiability, *homo affluens omni lepore*, C, (3) of discourse, pleasantry, wit, humour, C.

Lĕpŏrārĭum -ii, *n* a place for keeping hares, Vr.

Lĕpŏrīnus -a -um, of or relating to hares, Vr. Cl

Lĕpos -ōris, = lepor, *q v.*

Lĕpra -ārum, *f.* (λέπρα), leprosy, Pl.

Lepton centaurion, *n.* (λεπτὸν κενταύριον), the lesser centaury, Pl.

Leptŏphyllon -i, *n* (λεπτόφυλλον), a kind of small-leaved spurge, Pl

Leptopsēphos -i, *m* (λεπτόψηφος), a kind of porphyry with white spots.

Leptŏrax -āgis, *f.* (λεπτόραξ), a species of vine producing very small grapes, Pl

Lĕpus -ŏris, *m* a hare, V, prov. *aliis leporem excitare*, O, to labour for another's advantage; (2) a poisonous sea-fish, Pl; (3) a constellation so called, C

Lĕpuscŭlus -i, *m. dim* a little hare, C.

Lerna -æ, *f* Lernē -ēs, *f.* (Λέρνη), a lake or marsh in Argolis, inhabited by the Lernæan Hydra slain by Hercules; *belua Lernæ*, V, hence *adj* Lernæus -a -um, — *pestis*, Lc, — *anguis*, V, Lernæan, — *reges*, P.Aug, Argive.

Lesbos -i, *f.* (Λέσβος), an island in the Ægean Sea, hence *adj* Lesbiăcus -a -um, C, — *libri*, C, a book of Dicæarchus, against the immortality of the soul; Lesbĭus -a -um, — *civis*, H, Alcæus; *Lesbia vates*, O, Sappho, *Lesbōus -a -um, H, Lesbĭas -ădis, *f* O, a Lesbian woman, *fem adj*. Lesbis -ĭdis, *f.* Lesbian, O.

Lessus (found only *acc. sing.*), a mournful cry, lamentation for the dead, *lessum alicui habere*, C, to bewail a dead man.

Lētālis -e, deadly, mortal, fatal, V.

Lētālĭter, in a deadly, fatal manner, Pl.

Lēthargĭa -æ, *f.* (ληθαργία), drowsiness, lethargy, Pl.

Lēthargĭcus -a -um (ληθαργικός), drowsy lethargic, Pl; *subst. m.* a drowsy, lethargic person, H.

Lēthargus -i, *m.* (λήθαργος), drowsiness, lethargy, H. Pl. Cl.

Lēthē -ēs, *f.* (Λήθη), a river in the infernal regions, the drinking of whose waters produced complete forgetfulness, O, hence *adj*. Lēthæus -a -um, relating to Lethe or the infernal regions generally; *Lethæa vincula abrumpere alicui*, H, to restore to life; (2) drowsy, sleepy, causing forgetfulness, V.

Lētĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, death-bringing, deadly, fatal, mortal, — *arcus*, V; — *rabies*, Co, — *locus*, O, a place on the body where a wound is fatal.

Lēto, 1 to kill, slay, O V.

Lētōis, Lētōĭus, = Latois, Latoius, *q v.*

Lētum -i, *n.* (lēthum), death, C; — *sibi consciscere*, P; — *sibi parĕre manu*, V, to commit suicide, *leto adimere aliquem*, H, to save the life of; *poet* ruin, annihilation, V.

Leucăcantha -æ, *f.* leucăcanthus -i, *m.* (λευκάκανθα), the white-thorn, Pl.

Leucăchātes -æ, *m* (λευκαχάτης), the white agate, Pl

Leucădĭa -æ, *f* Leucas -ădis, *f.* (Λευκαδία), an island of the Ionian Sea; hence *adj* Leucădĭus -a -um, Leucadian, — *deus*, O, Apollo

Leucanthĕmis -ĭdis, *f.* (λευκάνθεμις), the chamomile plant, Pl

Leucanthĕmon (-um) -i, *n.* (λευκάνθεμον), the chamomile plant, Pl, (2) a plant also called phalangitis, *q v.* Pl, (3) a plant resembling abrotonum or southernwood in scent, Pl.

Leucargillos -i, *f.* (λευκάργιλλος), white clay, Pl.

Leucaspis -ĭdis, *f.* (λευκασπις), *phalanx*, L, having white shields.

Leucē -ēs, *f.* (λεύκη), the spotted stingless nettle, Pl; (2) the white poplar; (3) a kind of wild radish, Pl, (4) a species of white cutaneous eruption, Cl

Leucēōron -i, *n.* (λευκήορον), Pl, = leontopodion, *q v.*

Leucochrȳsos -i, *m* (λευκόχρυσος), a precious stone resembling a crysolith, Pl

Leucŏcŏmus -a -um (λευκόκομος), having white leaves or blossoms, Pl.

Leucŏcōum -i, *n.* (λευκόκῷον), white Coan wine.

Leucŏgæus -a -um (λευκόγαιος), having white earth, chalky, Pl.

Leucogrăphis -ĭdis, *f.* (λευκογραφίς), a species of thistle, Pl.

Leucŏĭon -i, *n.* (λευκόιον), the white violet, Co

Leucŏnĭum -ii, *n.* Leuconic wool, so called from a nation of Gaul, M.

*Leucŏphætātus -a -um, clothed in dark-coloured garments, M

Leucŏphæus -a -um (λευκόφαιος), grey, ashen-grey, Pl

Leucŏphŏron -i, *n.* (λευκόφορον), gold size, a material used in gilding, Pl.

Leucophthalmos -i, *m.* (λευκόφθαλμος), the white eye, a precious stone, Pl

Leucos -on (λευκός), white, Pl.

Lĕvāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a mitigation, alleviation, consolation, C.

Lĕvāmentum -i, *n.* C, = levamen, *q.v.*

Lĕvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* * a lifting up, raising, Vt; (2) an alleviation, mitigation, — *habere ægritudinum*, C; (3) a diminution, — *vitiorum*, C.

Lĕvātus -a -um (*prtcp.* lēvo), polished, smooth, Vt.

Lĕvĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat vain, light-minded, C.

Lĕvĭdensis -e, lightly made, of thin texture, — *vestis*, P.Aug; (2) *met.* slight, poor, C.

*Lĕvĭfĭdus -a -um, untrustworthy, P.

*Lēvĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a smoothing, polishing, Vt.

Lēvĭgo, 1. to smooth, polish, — *aliquid*, Vr. Co; (2) to pound, grind to a powder, triturate, Co.

Lĕvĭpes -ĕdis, light-footed, Vr. Co.

Lēvir -ĭri, *n.* a brother-in-law, husband's brother, P.Aug.

Lĕvis -e, light, not heavy (*opp.* gravis), — *pondus*, O; *levis armatura*, (*a*) light armour, Ca, (*b*) light-armed soldiery, C; — *terra*, Vr, light, hungry soil; (2) light or quick in movement, rapid, swift, — *cursus*, Ph; — *cervus*, V; — *hora*, O, transitory; (3) of food, light, easy of digestion, Cl; (4) gentle, soft, mild, — *aura*, P.Aug; — *somnus*, H; (5) of places, — *terra*, *locus*, Vr, unhealthy; (6) *met.* light, trifling, unimportant, insignificant, of small value, — *dolor*, C; — *periculum*, Ca; — *auditio*, Ca, a trifling, unfounded report; *subst.* leve -is, *n.* a trifle, *in levi habere*, Tc, to regard as a trifle; (7) light of execution, easy, Q. H; also, easy to bear, not burdensome, — *reprehensio*, C; — *exsilium*, St; (8) light in disposition, — *alicui*, P, obliging; more frequently in a bad sense, light-minded, unstable, unsteady, — *homo*, C; *amicitia*, C.

Lēvis -e (often erroneously written lævis, λεῖος), smooth, polished (*opp.* asper), — *corpuscula*, C; especially (2) *poet.* smooth, beardless, — *juventas*, H; — *senex*, O, bald; — *sanguis*, V, slippery; — *vir*, O, decked out, spruce; (3) rubbed smooth, ground to a fine powder, Cl; (4) met. — *oratio*, C, flowing, smooth, well-compacted, C.

*Lĕvĭsomnus -a -um, lightly sleeping, Lc.

Lĕvĭtas -ātis, *f.* lightness of weight, — *armorum*, Ca; (2) *met.* lightness, levity, fickleness, changeableness, inconstancy, C; — *opinionis*, C, groundlessness.

Lēvĭtas -ātis, *f.* smoothness, — *speculorum*, C; — *intestinorum*, Cl, slipperiness; (2) *met.* smoothness, polish of style, Q.

Lĕvĭter, lightly, not heavily, — *armati*, P.Aug; lightly, softly, without injury, *levius casura pila sperabat*, Ca; (2) *met.* slightly, not much, somewhat; — *saucius*, C; — *ægrotare*, C; *ut levissime dicam*, C, to say the very least; (3) lightly, with equanimity, C.

Lĕvo, 1. to raise, lift up, elevate, V, *de cæspite virgo se levat*, O; (2) to lighten, make light, relieve from a weight, *ego te fasce levabo*, V; — *dentes*, M, to brush the teeth; (3) *met.* to relieve, support, console, alleviate, mitigate, — *curam et angorem animi mei*, C; — *arida ora aquā*, O, to refresh; — *fessos corporis artus*, H; — *viam vario sermone*, V; to diminish, weaken, impair, C; to set free from, relieve of, — *se hoc onere*, C; *animum religione*, L.

Lēvo, 1. to make smooth, polish, C; of discourse, — *aspera*, H.

Lēvor -ōris, *m.* smoothness, Lc. Pl.

Lex, lēgis, *f.* a law, and (1) a proposition made by a magistrate to the people, a bill, — *ferre*, *rogare*, C, to propose a bill to the people; — *sciscere*, *jubere*, C, to accept or pass a bill; — *repudiare*, *antiquare*, C, to reject, throw out a bill; (2) a law, legal enactment, — *ferre*, L, to pass a law, enact; — *abrogare*, C, to repeal; *leges duodecim tabularum*, the laws of the 12 Tables, enacted by the Decemvirs; *lege*, *legibus*, used *adv.* = legally, according to law; *lege agere*, (*a*) said of the lictor, to execute a sentence, L; (*b*) to bring an action, C; (3) *met.* a law, rule, regulation, precept, C, *quā sidera lege micarent*, O; *sine lege*, O, without order, irregularly; *hæc ex lege loci commoda circus habet*, O, from the nature of the place; (4) a contract, covenant, agreement, C.

Lexĭpўrĕtos -on (ληξιπύρετος), good against fever, driving away fever, Pl.

Lexis -is, *f.* (λέξις), a word, Sc.

Lĭbădĭon -ii, *n.* (λιβάδιον), a kind of centaury, Pl.

Lībāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a libation, offering of wine made to the gods at a sacrifice, V; (2) the first diminution of any thing, O.

Lībāmentum -i, *n.* a libation, C.

Lĭbănĭos -ii, *f.* (λιβάνιος), a kind of vine with a smell like incense, Pl.

Lĭbănōtis -ĭdis, *f.* (λιβανωτίς), rosemary, Pl.

Lībārĭus -ii, *m.* one who sells cakes about the streets, St.

*Lībātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a libation, Aug.

Lībella -æ, *f. dim.* a small silver coin, 1-10th of a denarius, and therefore equal in value to the as, Vr. Pl; *met.* a very small sum of money, a farthing, a mite; hence, *ad libellam*, C, exactly, to the uttermost farthing; *heres ex libellā*, C, heir to the whole property; (2) a carpenter's level, *locus ad libellam æquus*, Vr, exactly level.

Lĭbellĭo -ōnis, *m.* a notary, Vr; (2) a bookseller, P.Aug.

Lĭbellus -i, *m. dim.* a little book, small writing, *scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello*, C; *pl. meton.* a bookseller's shop, Ct. M; (2) any kind of book or writing, and especially (*a*) a note-book, memorandum-book, diary, C; (*b*) a memorial, C; (*c*) a petition, C; (*d*) a placard, hand-bill, play-bill, C; (*e*) a letter, C; (*f*) a satire; libel, St; (*g*) a written complaint, Jv.

Lĭbens -ntis (lŭbens), willing, with good-will, with pleasure, *libenti animo*, C, willingly; *me libente*, C, with my very good will; (2) joyful, pleased, glad, *faciam illos lubentiores*, P; *fac te lubentem*, T, be pleased, be glad.

Lĭbenter (lŭbenter), willingly, with pleasure, C.

Lĭbentĭa -æ, *f.* (lŭbentia), cheerfulness, gladness, P; personified, Libentia -æ, *f.* the goddess of mirth, P.

Lĭbentīna -æ, *f.* (Lŭbentīna), — *Venus*, C, Venus, as the goddess of sensual pleasure.

Lĭber -ĕra -ĕrum, free, unrestrained, unchecked; (1) of free birth (*opp.* servus), C, and *subst.* a free man, C; of states, free, independent, Ca. L; (2) free from tax or tribute, C; — *ædes*, L, uninhabited; — *lectulus*, C, not shared with a wife; — *ædes*, *locus*, P, free from interruption, disturbance; — *res familiaris*, C, unencumbered with debt; (3) free from chains, P. (*opp.* vinctus); (4) free from any thing, without, — *a delictis*, C; — *curā*, C; free from restraint, unbridled, — *adolescentia*, C; — *toga*, *vestis*, O, the toga virilis; — *custodia*, C, surveillance, confinement to a single house or town; — *fenus*, L, unlimited by law; *liberum habere aliquid*, L, to have in complete possession; *liberum est mihi*, C, I am free to do it; *liberā linguā uti*, P, to say what one pleases; (5) morally free, in the philosophical sense, C; in a bad sense = profligate, unbridled, unrestrained, P. C.

Lĭber -bri, *m.* the inner bark of a tree, C; and as this was used by the ancients as a material upon which to write, (2) a book, writing, treatise, C; (3) a division or book into which the whole work is divided, *tres — de Naturā Deorum*, C; (4) *Libri*, the sacred books, and especially the Sibylline books, C; (5) a register, catalogue, C; (6) a letter, N; (7) an imperial rescript, Pl.

Lĭber -ĕri, *m.* an old Italian deity, presiding over agriculture and vine-growing, and in later times identified with the Greek Dionysus, Bacchus, C; (2) *meton.* wine, C.

Lĭber -ĕri = liberi -orum, *q.v.*

Lĭbĕra -æ, *f.* Proserpina, daughter of Ceres, sister of Liber, C; (2) Ariadne, wife of Bacchus, O.

Lĭbĕrālĭa -ium, *n.* the festival of Liber on the 17th of March, at which youths received the toga virilis, C.

Lībĕrālis -e, relating to freedom or free birth, *liberali causā asserere aliquem manu*, T, to declare formally that any one is a freeman, — *conjugium*, T, a marriage where both husband and wife are free; (2) becoming or suitable to a freeman, noble, — *ingenium*, T, a noble character; *artes liberales*, C, liberal arts, such as a freeman ought to be versed in; — *sumptus*, C, expenses to keep up station and appearances (*opp.* necessariu), especially, — *responsum*, C, kind, benevolent; (3) liberal, generous, giving freely, C; *laudis avidi, pecuniæ liberales erant*, S

Lībĕrālitas -ātis, *f.* a noble disposition or character; kind, friendly disposition, C, (2) liberality, generosity, C, (3) a present, gift, donative, St.

Lībĕrālĭter, in a manner becoming a freeman, nobly, respectably, C, (2) in a friendly manner, kindly, liberally, C, (3) richly, bountifully, abundantly, C

Lībĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a setting free, liberation, C; (2) legal acquittal, C

Lībĕrātor -ōris, *m* one who sets free, a liberator, — *patriæ*, C.

Lībĕre, like a freeman, liberally, — *educare*, T, (2) freely, without restraint, without hindrance, — *vivere*, T, — *respirare*, C; (3) spontaneously, *tellus omnia liberius ferebat*, V, (4) frankly, openly, boldly, — *loqui*, C.

Lībĕri -ōrum, *m.* children, C; *liberos procreare*, C, *liberis operam dare*, C, to beget children, sometimes used emphatically of a single child, T; (2) the young of animals, P

Lībĕro, 1. to set free, liberate, especially, from slavery, to manumit, C Ca, (2) *met* to set free, liberate, — *aliquem ab aliquā re*, C, — *aliquem culpā*, C, — *aliquem periculo*, Cu, — *regem ejus culpæ*, L; — *se ex his incommodis*, C, — *agros*, C, to exempt from taxes; — *fidem*, C, to keep one's word; so also, — *promissa*, C, especially, (3) to acquit legally, — *aliquem crimine aliquo*, C; (4) * *templa liberata*, C, having a free prospect, free from buildings which obstruct the view.

Līberta -æ, *f.* *vid* libertus.

Lībertas -ātis, *f* freedom, liberty (*opp.* slavery, servitude), especially, as inclusive of certain political rights, *ad usurpandam libertatem vocare*, C, to summon to the voting; — *eripere*, L, to take away political privileges, (2) national freedom, independence, C, (3) freedom, liberty of action, freedom from restraint, — *vivendi, loquendi*, C, *dat populo — ut faciant*, C, permission, hence, licence, Q, freedom of speech, frankness, candour, Q, (4) *Libertas*, personified as the goddess of Freedom, having a temple on the Aventine Hill, C.

Lībertīnus -a -um, of or relating to the class of freemen, C L, hence *subst* libertīnus -i, *m* -a -æ, *f* a freedman, freedwoman, C. H

Lībertus -i, *m.* līberta -æ, *f.* a freedman, freedwoman, C P.

Lĭbet (lŭbet) -buit *or* -bĭtum est, *impers* it pleases, is agreeable, — *mihi*, I choose, I will, it pleases me, — *plura scribere*, C

Lĭbēthra -ōrum, *n* (Λείβηθρα), a Thessalian spring, sacred to the Muses; hence, *adj.* Lĭbēthris -ĭdis, *f* — *nymphæ*, V, the Muses

Lĭbīdĭnor, 1. *dep* to gratify lust, St.

Lĭbīdĭnōse, lustfully, libidinously, wilfully, wantonly, C.

Lĭbīdĭnōsus -a -um, full of desire, passion, appetite, wilful, wanton, lustful, libidinous, — *homo*, C, — *caper*, H; applied to abstract things, — *liberatio*, C; — *sententia*, C.

Lĭbīdo -ĭnis, *f.* violent desire, appetite, longing, *ad libidinem*, C, according to inclination; *ex libidine*, S, *libidine*, C, wantonly, out of mere caprice, — *habere in armis*, S, to take pleasure in; (2) immoderate or unrestrained desire, self-will, wilfulness, wantonness, C, (3) sensual desire, lust, lewdness, C, the heat of animals, Pl, (4) *libidines*, obscenities in painting and sculpture, — *frangere*, C; *pingere*, Pl.

Lĭbĭtīna -æ, *f.* the goddess of Corpses, in whose temple the requisites for a funeral were kept for hire, and the register of deaths was preserved; (2) the requisites for a funeral, L, (3) a bier, M; (4) *meton* death, *multaque pars mei vitabit —*, H.

Lĭbĭtīnārius -ii, *m* an undertaker, Sc.

Lībo, 1. (λείβω), to take away from, and hence, to taste, V; — *jecur*, L, (2) *poet* to touch, — *cibos digitis*, O, — *oscula alicui*, V, to kiss, (3) to pour a libation in honour of a god, *in mensam laticum libavit honorem*, V, hence, also, to pour out, P Aug, (4) to sacrifice, offer, consecrate, — *diis dapes*, L, — *frugem Cereri*, O, (5) to diminish or injure by taking away, Lc. O, (6) *met* to take, take away, *ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quæque —*, C.

Lĭbŏnŏtus -i, *m* (λιβόνοτος), a south south-west wind, Sc Pl

Lībra -æ, *f* (λίτρα), a pound, consisting of 12 oz. and nearly equal in weight to 12 oz. avoirdupois, L, (2) a balance, pair of scales, C, (3) the constellation called the Balance, V, (3) a level, a plummet level, Vt. Ca.

Lībrālis -e, of a pound weight, weighing a pound, Pl Co

Lībrāmen -ĭnis, *n* the swing, vibration, centrifugal force, *hinc spiculo ad libramen pinnæ tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur*, L

Lībrāmentum -i, *n* that which gives a thing a downward motion, weight, — *plumbi*, L, (2) the fall or descent of water, Pl, (3) — *tormentorum*, Tc, the thong which gives the missile its impetus; (4) * a horizontal plane, flat superficies, C, (5) evenness, equipoise, counterpoise, Co

Lībrāria -æ, *f* a female superintendent, who weighs out the wool to the slaves, Jv.

Lībrārĭŏlus -i, *m* *dim* a transcriber, copyist, secretary; (2) a bookseller, C.

Lībrārium -ii, *n.* a place for keeping books, a library, C.

Lībrārius -a -um, Co. = libralis, *q.v.*

Lībrārius -a -um, of or relating to books, Vr. C.

Lībrātio -ōnis, *f* a weighing, poising, balancing, Vt, (2) equipoise, Vt.

Lībrātor -ōris, *m* a leveller or surveyor, A Aug; (2) one who hurls missiles by means of a machine, Tc

Lībrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* libro), level, Vt; (2) well-poised, set in motion, swung, hurled, — *glans*, L; — *ictus*, L

Libs, lĭbis (λίψ), a west south-west wind, Pl

Lībum -i, *n* a cake offered to the gods, especially on a birthday, O Jv M

Lĭburni -ōrum, *m.* the Liburnians, a people inhabiting the country now called Croatia, *sing.* Lĭburnus, a Liburnian slave, used in Rome as a litter-carrier, Jv, hence *adj* Lĭburnus -a -um; *abs* Lĭburna -æ, *f.* a light vessel of war, schooner, brigantine, Cs, Lĭburnĭcus -a -um, Pl, *and abs.* Lĭburnĭca -æ, *f.*, St = Liburna.

Lĭbўa -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* Λιβύη), Libya, C; African, V, hence *adj* Lĭbўcus -a -um, V. H, Lĭbys -ўos, V, Lĭbyssus -a -um, Ct; Lĭbystīnus -a -um, Ct; Lĭbystis -ĭdis, *f.* V, Lĭbўus -a -um, Vr. Tc, Libyan, African

Lĭcens -ntis (*prtcp* licet), free, unrestrained, unbridled, Pt, (2) of abstract things, — *dithyrambus*, C, — *joci*, P Aug.

Lĭcenter, freely, according to one's own pleasure, and in a bad sense, boldly, impudently, unrestrainedly, C; of discourse, — *errare*, C, to wander on without rule or order.

Lĭcentia -æ, *f.* freedom or permission to do what one pleases, leave, licence, liberty, — *pueris ludendi — dare*, C, — *sibi sumere*, L, — *dicendi*, C, (2) licence, excess, dissoluteness, licentiousness, C, — *Sullani temporis*, St, *magna est — gladiorum*, C, many murders are committed.

Lĭcentiōsus -a -um, full of freedom or licence, licentious, Q.

Lĭcĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to be on sale, to be valued at, to be estimated at a price, *de Drusi hortis, quanti licuisse tu scribis*, C, at what sum they were valued; (2) of the seller, to set a price upon, to value at, ask such a price for, Pl. M.

Lĭcĕor -ĭtus, 2. to bid for, offer a price, — *usque eo*, C, so much; followed by *acc.* of the thing bid for, — *hortos*, C.

Lĭcessit, P. = lĭcuerit, *vid.* lĭcet.

Lĭcet -ŭit *or* -ĭtum est, *impers.* and *neut.* it is allowed, allowable, one can or may, one is at liberty, *licet rogare?* C, may I ask? *licet intelligi*, C, one can understand; with *acc.* and *inf.*, *nos frui liceret*, C; with *dat.*, *Themistocli licet esse otioso*, C; *civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum*, C; also with other *inf.*, *si ei liberæ vivere licitum fuisset*, L; with a *neuter pronoun* as subject, *quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis*, C; *quod per leges licet*, C; with *subj.*, *fremant omnes licet*, C; *sequatur licebit*, C, he may follow; as a strictly *impers.* verb, *licet* takes the dative of the person, *aliis si licet, tibi non licet*, T; (2) used also like a conjunction, granted that, allowed that, although, even if, notwithstanding, *omnia licet concurrant*, C.

Lĭchănos -i. *m.* (λιχανός), a note of the tetrachord, — *meson* = G, — *hypaton* = D, Vt.

Lĭchen -ēnis, *m.* (λειχήν), the moss or lichen growing upon trees, Pl; (2) the ringworm, a cutaneous disease both of men and animals, Pl.

Lĭcĭnĭa Gens, a celebrated plebeian family, which became very distinguished in the later ages of the republic. Some of the cognomens which belonged to it were Calvus, Crassus, Lucullus, *q.v.*

Lĭcĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bidding, bid, at a sale or auction, C; *prædam ad licitationem dividere*, St, by auction.

Lĭcĭtor, 1. *dep.* to bid for, P; (2) to contend, — *inter se*, A.Aug.

Lĭcĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* lĭcet), allowed, permitted, — *sermo*, V; *abs.* licita, Tc, things permitted.

Lĭcĭum -ii, *n.* the thrum, or remnant of old cloth to which the weaver attaches the new fabric, V; (2) in general, a thread, O.

Lictor -ōris, *m.* the public attendant of the principal Roman magistrates, who bore before them the fasces (*q.v.*) as emblem of their criminal jurisdiction, and executed the sentences which they pronounced. Of these lictors, the dictator was attended by twenty-four, a consul by twelve, and a prætor by six.

Lĭen -ēnis, *or* lĭēnis -is, *m.* the milt or spleen, P.

Lĭēnōsus -a -um, splenetic, P.

Lĭentĕrĭcus -a -um, suffering from diarrhœa, Cl.

Lĭgāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a string, tie, bandage, O. Pt.

Lĭgāmentum -i, *n.* a bandage, ligament, Q. Tc.

Lĭgārĭus, Q., a member of the Pompeian party, who was taken prisoner after the battle of Thapsus, and banished by Cæsar, though afterwards recalled and pardoned, in consequence of a speech in his favour, still extant, addressed by Cicero to the dictator; hence *adj.* Lĭgārĭānus -a -um, — *oratio*, C; and *abs.* Lĭgārĭāna, -æ, *f.* C, Cicero's speech on behalf of Ligarius.

Lignārĭus -ii, *m.* a dealer in wood; *inter lignarios*, L, in the wood-market.

Lignātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a felling of timber, wood-cutting, Vt; (2) a place where wood is cut, Co.

Lignātor -ōris, *m.* a wood-cutter, Ca.

Lignĕŏlus -a -um, *dim.* wooden, C.

Lignĕus -a -um, made of wood, wooden, C; (2) like wood, woody, Pl; met. — *conjux*, Ct.

Lignor, 1. *dep.* to fetch or get wood, Ca.

Lignōsus -a -um, woody, like wood, Pl.

Lignum -i, *n.* wood, especially fire-wood (*opp.* materia, wood used for building), C; prov. *in silvam ligna ferre*, H, to carry coals to Newcastle; (2) *meton.* a writing-table of wood, Jv; the hard part of fruit, shell, kernel, Pl.

Lĭgo, 1. to bind, tie, — *aliquem vinculo*, Tc; — *manus post terga*, O; *pisces in glacie ligati*, O, frozen fast; — *vulnera veste*, O, to bind up, bandage; — *laqueo guttura*, O, to tie up; (2) *met.* to bind together, connect, unite, — *argumenta in catenam*, Q; *dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit*, O.

Lĭgo -ōnis, *m.* a hoe, of which the blade was slightly turned inwards, H. O.

Lĭgŭla -æ, *f.* (lingŭla), a little tongue, and hence, a tongue of land, promontory, Ca; (2) the flap of a shoe through which the strings pass, Jv; (3) a small spoon used for various purposes, as skimming a pot, eating sweetmeats, etc. Pl; (4) a small straight sword, Vr; (5) in carpentry, the tenon which fits into the mortise, Co; (6) the wedge-shaped end of the lever inserted under the heavy body to be moved, Vt; (7) the mouth-piece of a flageolet, Pl.

Lĭgŭrĭa -æ, *f.* a country of Gallia Cisalpina, now Piedmont; hence, Lĭgur -ŭris, *c.* C; Lĭgustĭcus -a -um, Vr; Lĭgustīnus -a -um, L, Ligurian; *subst.* Lĭgustĭcum -i, *n.* Co, an umbelliferous plant common in Liguria.

Lĭgūrĭo, 4. (lĭgurrĭo), (I.) *neut.* *to be liquorish, dainty; (II.) *act.* to lick, lick up, H; (2) — *furta*, H, to feed upon, gloat over stealthily; — *improbissima lucra*, C, to lust after, long for, C.

Lĭgūrĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* daintiness, liquorishness, C.

Lĭgustrum -i, *n.* privet, V.

Līlĭum -ii, *n.* (λείριον), a lily, V. O; (2) a species of military defence, consisting of low palisades, Ca.

Līma -æ, *f.* a file, P. Pl; *met.* used of the last polish given to style, H. O.

Līmāte, elaborately, elegantly, C.

Līmax -ācis, *f.* a snail, slug, Co. Pl.

Limbŏlārĭus -a -um, one who made ornamental borders for robes, P.

Limbus -i, *m.* a border, hem, selvage, fringe, woven into cloth, so as to serve as an ornament round the edge of a robe, V; a girdle, P.Aug; (2) *met.* the zodiac, Vr.

Līmen -ĭnis, *n.* a threshold, — *superum*, P, the lintel; — *inferum*, P, the sill; (2) the gate, entrance to any building, *intra — cohibere se*, P, to keep within doors; *fores in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ nominantur*, C; (3) house, dwelling, *jussi armati ad limen consulis adesse*, L; (4) the starting-point of a chariot-race in the circus, V; (5) *met.* a beginning, entrance, — *leti*, L; — *belli*, Tc; — *vitæ*, Sc.

Līmes -ĭtis, *m.* a path or by-way through a field, Co; (2) the boundary between two fields indicated by a path or stone, V; (3) a fortified boundary-line, Tc; (4) in general, a pathway, road, — *Appiæ*, L; — *acclivis*, O; — *transversus*, L; *solitus — fluminis*, O, river-bed; — *sectus*, O, the zodiac; also a fine line or vein on a precious stone, Pl; (5) *met.* a difference, interval, O; a way, path, *si maledicitis vostro gradiar limite*, P, I'll follow in your track, I'll do the same.

Līmeum -i, *n.* a plant, into the poisonous juice of which the Gauls dipped the points of their hunting-spears, Pl.

Līmĭnāris -e, of or relating to a threshold, Vt.

Līmĭtāris -e, — *iter*, Vr, separating two adjacent fields.

Līmĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fixing, determining, Vt.

Līmĭto, 1. to mark off by paths, to enclose, bound, limit; (2) *met.* to fix, determine, Vr.

Limnē -ēs, *f.* (λίμνη), a lake, Vt.

Līmo, 1. to file, *gemmas*, Pl; *plumbum limatum*, Pl, lead filings; (2) to rub, whet, sharpen, Pl; hence, — *caput cum aliquo*, P, to kiss; (3) *met.* to polish, finish, *quædam instituí, quæ limantur a me politius*, C; especially, to investigate accurately, C, — *se ad aliquid*, C, to prepare one's self carefully for; — *aliquid de aliquâ re*, C, to file off, take away from; — *commoda alicujus*, H, to diminish.

*Līmo, 1. to sprinkle with mud, P.

Līmōnĭa -æ, f. (λειμωνία), a kind of anemone, Pl; (2) = scolymos, q v., Pl.
Līmōnĭātis -ĭdis, f. (λειμωνιᾶτις), a precious stone of a green colour, Pl.
Līmōnĭon -ĭi, n. (-ium -ii, n. λειμώνιον), wild-beet, Pl.
Līmōsus -a -um, slimy, miry, muddy, V; abs. līmōsa -ōrum, n. muddy places, Pl.
Limpĭdus -a -um, clear, limpid, translucent, — lacus, Ct; — vinum, Co
*Limpĭtūdo -ĭnis, f. clearness, translucency, — maris, Pl.
*Līmŭlus -a -um, — oculi, P, a little squinting, a little askance.
Līmus -a -um, askance, askew, sidelong, limis oculis aspicere, P, to squint; abs. of persons, looking sideways, Vr.
Līmus -i, m. slime, mud, mire, V. H.
Līmus -i, m an apron or petticoat trimmed with purple, worn by a priest when offering sacrifice, V.
Līnāmentum -i, n. linen cloth, linen, Pl; (2) lint, Cl.
Linctus -ūs, m a licking, Pl.
Līnĕa -æ, f. a linen thread, — margaritarum, Pl, and abs M, a string of pearls, the threads of which a net was composed, Pl, and meton. a net, Pl, (2) a fishing-line, M; — mittere, P, to cast the line; (3) the chalked thread used by carpenters to strike a line, lineā discere uti, C; ad lineam, C, exactly straight or perpendicular; (4) a line made with a pen or pencil, geometrical line; prov. nulla dies sine lineā, Pl, no day without doing something (5) a rope, whitened with chalk, stretched before the horses in the circus, to serve as a starting-point, hence, met. tanquam transilire lineas, C, mors ultima — rerum est, H, the final goal; extremā lineā amare, T, to love at a distance, (6) the line cut across the marble benches in the theatre, in order to apportion to each spectator his proper share of room.
Līnĕāmentum -i, n. a line drawn with pen or pencil, a geometrical line, C, (2) pl a drawing, delineation, sketch, O; (3) a feature, lineament, C; met. C.
Līnĕāris -e, relating to or consisting of lines, linear, — ratio, Q, geometry; — probatio, Q, mathematical proof.
Līnĕātĭo -ōnis, f. a line, Vt.
Līnĕo, 1. to make straight, reduce to a perpendicular, Vt.
Līnĕus -a -um, made of linen, linen, V.
Lingo -nxi -nctum, 3. (λείχω), to lick.
Lingua -æ, f. a tongue, C; especially, the tongue as the instrument of speech, — continere, C, tenere, O, to hold the tongue, alicujus linguam retundere, L, to stop the mouth of; (2) a language, tongue, — Latina, C; — Gallica, Ca; utraque lingua, H, Greek and Latin; a dialect, Q; (3) poet. applied to the natural sounds of animals, — volucrum, V, — canis, Ph; (4) meton. of tongue-shaped objects, — tribula, Pl, the plant bugloss; — canina, Cl, the plant hound's-tongue; a tongue of land, promontory, L; a spoonful, Pl; the mouth-piece of a flute or flageolet, Pl; the small end of a lever inserted under the object to be moved, Vt.
*Linguārium -ii, n. tongue-money, a penalty for rash speech, Sc.
Lingŭlāca -æ, c a chatter-box, P, (2) f. a fish, the sole, Vr; (3) f. a plant, perhaps the marsh crow-foot, Pl.
Lingŭlātus -a -um, tongue-shaped, Vt.
Līniger -ĕra -ĕrum, clothed in linen, applied to Isis and her priests, O.
Līnĭtus -ūs, m a smearing, anointing, Pl.
Līno, līvi (lēvi), lĭtum, 3 (lĭnĭo, 4 Vt.), to smear upon, spread over, — medicamenta per corpora, O; (2) to besmear, anoint, — spiramenta cerā, V; — labra alicui, M, to cheat, cozen; — tecta auro, O, to cover; especially, to rub over with the blunt end of the stylus what has been written on waxen tablets, O; to besmear, dirty, — ora luto, O; met. — splendida facta carmine fœdo, H.
Līnostrŏphon -i, n. (λινόστροφον), Pl, = marrubium, q v.
Līnozōstis -is, f. (-is -ĭdis, λινόζωστις), Pl, = mercurialis, q v.
Linquo, līqui, 3 (λείπω), to leave, quit, forsake, — locum, C, linqui animo, St, or abs. linqui, O, to swoon, faint, — lumen, P; — animam, V, to die; (2) to leave, give up, abandon, — hæc, C, — severa, H; (3) to leave in the lurch, forsake in a difficulty, — herum in obsidione, P; (4) impers. linquitur, it remains, Lc.
Lintĕātus -a -um, clothed in linen, L.
Lintĕo -ōnis, m. a linen-weaver, P.
Lintĕŏlum -i, n. dim. a small linen cloth, napkin, P.
Linter -tris, f. a boat used chiefly in marshes and shallow waters, C, from the swaying motion of such a boat, prov loqui e lintre, C, said of an orator who, while speaking, sways his body up and down, (2) a trough or tray used in the vintage, V. Tb.
Lintĕum -i, n a linen-cloth, napkin, towel, C, and generally, linen, L, (2) meton. a linen-sail, V; the linen-curtain of a litter, M.
Lintĕus -a -um, linen, made of linen, C; — libri, L, written on linen.
*Lintrĭcŭlus -i, m. dim. a small boat or punt, C.
Līnum -i, n (λίνον), flax, C. V; (2) meton. a linen-thread, Cl; the thread with which letters were tied up, C, a fishing-line, O; a linen-cloth or garment, H V, a sail, Sc; a rope, cable, O; a net for hunting or fishing, O. V; a linen-corslet, P Aug.
Lĭpăra -æ, f. a mild plaster, Pl.
Lippĭo, 4 to have sore eyes, be blear-eyed, C; met lippiunt fauces fame, P.
Lippĭtūdo -ĭnis, f. inflammation or rheum in the eyes, C Cl.
Lippus -a -um, having inflamed or watery eyes, blear-eyed, P. H, (2) sand-blind, half-blind, Jv; (3) dropping, running, M.
Lĭquāmen -ĭnis, n a liquid, liquid mixture, Co; (2) a sauce prepared from fish, Co
Lĭquĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to melt, liquefy, C, (2) met. to make weak, enervate, — aliquem languidis voluptatibus, C.
Lĭquĕo, līqui (lĭcui), 2. to be fluid, liquid; hence prtcp liquens -ntis, fluid, liquid, — vina, V; (2) to be clear; especially met. to be evident, apparent, liquet mihi, T, it is clear to me, I am convinced; non liquet, a phrase used by a judge when he declined to pronounce the accused person either innocent or guilty, C
Lĭquesco, lĭcui, 3 to become fluid, to melt, cera liquescit, V; (2) of water, to become clear, limpid, Aug.
Lĭquĭde, clearly, plainly, liquidius audiunt talpæ, Pl; (2) certainly, surely, positively, C.
*Lĭquĭdĭuscŭlus -a -um, somewhat milder, — ero quam ventus est Favonius, P
Lĭquĭdo, clearly, plainly, certainly, C; aliquid — confirmare, C, positively.
Lĭquĭdus -a -um, fluid, flowing, liquid, — moles, Lc, the sea, — iter, Pl, a sea-voyage; — venter, alvus, Cl, loose bowels; abs. liquidum -i, n. water, H; (2) clear, bright, — lumen, Lc; — fontes, V; — aer, V; — vox, Lc; (3) met — genus sermonis, C, fluent, flowing; — tempestas, P, animus, P, — mens, Ct, serene, cheerful, — voluptas, C, true, unmixed; also clear, evident, P; and abs. liquidum -i, n. certainty, L. Sc
Lĭquo, 1. to make liquid, melt, liquefy, Pl; (2) to strain, percolate, clarify, — vinum, H Co; (3) met. to purify, liquata dicta, Q.
Lĭquor, 1. dep to be fluid, be liquid, flow, melt, toto corpore sudor liquitur, V; (2) to melt away, pass away in partem pejorem liquitur ætas Lc.

Lĭquor -ōris, *m.* liquidity, fluidity, C; (2) a liquid, fluid, liquor, C, *liquores perlucidi amnium*, C; — *Stygius*, O; — *niveus lactis*, Sc; the sea, H.

Līra -æ, *f.* the ridge of soil between two furrows, Co.

*Līrātim, in ridges or furrows, Co.

Līrĭnon -i, *n.* (λείρινον), oil of lilies, Pl.

Līro, 1. to plough or harrow in the seed, Vr. Co.

Līrœ (λῆροι), fooleries, P.

Līs, lītis, *f.* a contention, strife, controversy, quarrel, — *componere*, V, to settle; — *discernere*, V, to decide, determine; *adhuc sub judice* — *est*, H, is still unsettled; (2) a legal contention or controversy, an action, suit, — *alicui intendere*, C, to bring an action against; also, — *in aliquem inferre*, C; *litem suam facere*, C, said of an advocate who neglects his client's business to defend himself; (3) *met.* the subject or cause of a suit, C; *litem lite resolvere*, H, to illustrate one obscure point by another, H.

Lĭtāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a sacrifice, offering, P.Aug.

Lĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an auspicious offering, successful sacrifice, L.

Lĭtĕra -æ, *f.* (littĕra), a letter of the alphabet, C; *literarum ordine*, Pl, in alphabetical order; *homo trium literarum*, P, = fur, a thief; *literam ex se longam facere*, P, to make the letter I of one's self, *i.e.* hang one's self; —*tristis* (C), which stood upon the balloting tickets for Condemno; — *salutaris* (A), for Absolvo; *meton.* a word, a line, *ad me literam nunquam misit*, C; (2) handwriting, C; (3) *literæ -ārum, f.* (*a*) a letter, epistle, *dare alicui literas ad aliquem*, C, to give to a messenger a letter for a third person; *liber literarum missarum et allatarum*, C, a book of letters despatched and received; (*b*) a writing, document, — *publicæ*, C; (*c*) an account-book, C; (*d*) an edict, decree, C; (*e*) literature, letters; *Græcæ de philosophiâ literæ*, C, Greek philosophical literature; (*f*) letters, authorship, science, literary culture, C.

Lĭtĕrārĭus -a -um, relating to reading and writing, — *ludus*, Q, an elementary school.

Lĭtĕrāte, with distinct letters, distinctly, C; (2) literally, word for word, Aug; (3) learnedly, scientifically, L.

Lĭtĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a teacher of language, philologist, Ct; explained by St. as a less respectful and honourable term than *literatus*.

Lĭtĕrātōrĭa -æ, *f.*—lĭtĕrātrix -īcis, *f.* grammar, two words quoted in order to be condemned by Q.

Lĭtĕrātūra -æ, *f.* a writing composed of letters, C; *— *Græca*, Tc, the Greek Alphabet; (2) philosophy, grammar, the science of language, Q; (3) * literary culture, C.

Lĭtĕrātus -a -um, lettered, inscribed with letters, — *urna*, P; — *servus*, P, branded; (2) learned, liberally educated, C; hence, * — *otium*, C, learned leisure.

Lĭtĕrŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little letter, C; (2) *pl.* -æ -ārum, *f.* a little letter, note, C; (*b*) letters, literature, literary and scientific culture, C.

Lĭthĭăsĭcus -a -um, suffering from stone in the bladder, Pl.

Lĭthargȳrus -i, *m.* (λιθάργυρος), litharge, Pl.

Lĭthīzon -ontis, *m.* (λιθίζων), a species of Indian carbuncle, Pl.

Lĭthospermon -i, *n.* (λιθόσπερμον), a plant, stonecrop, Pl.

Lĭthostrōtus -a -um (λιθόστρωτος), paved with stones; and especially laid in mosaic, Vr; *subst.* lĭthostrōtum -i, *n.* mosaic work.

Lĭtĭcen -ĭnis, *m.* a trumpeter, one who blows the lituus, *q.v.*, Vr.

Lĭtĭgātor -ōris, *m.* a party in a law-suit, litigant, Q. Tc.

Lĭtĭgiōsus -a -um, full of strife, contentious, C; (2) litigious, fond of law-suits, C; (3) — *prædiolum*, C, disputed at law.

Lĭtĭgĭum -ii, *n.* a quarrel, contention, P.

Lĭtĭgo, 1. to quarrel, dispute, brawl, *quā de re litigatis inter vos?* P; — *cum aliquo*, C; (2) to go to law, Pl.

Lĭto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to bring an acceptable offering, make an auspicious or accepted sacrifice, *proximā hostiā litatur sæpe pulcherrime*, C; *non auspicato nec litato aciem instruunt*, L, without having offered an auspicious sacrifice; prov. *molâ tantum salsâ litant, qui non habent tura*, Pl, no man can give more than he has; — *alicui deo*, C; met. *litemus Lentulo*, C, to satisfy, content; (2) of the victim, to give a favourable auspice, promise success, *victima nulla litat*, O;—(II.) *act.* Pt. O. V.

Lĭtŏrālis -e, of or relating to the shore, beach, strand, Ct.

Lĭtŏrĕus -a -um, V. = litoralis, *q.v.*

Lĭtŏrōsus -a -um, Pl. = litoralis, *q.v.*

Lĭtūra -æ, *f.* a smearing or covering over, Co; especially, the drawing of the blunt end of the stylus over the waxen tablet to erase what has been written; an erasure, correction, C; (2) a blot, blur, Pt.

Lĭtus -ūs, *m.* a smearing, anointing, Pl.

Lĭtus -ŏris, *n.* (littus), the sea-shore, beach, strand, coast, C; — *arare*, O, to undertake a fruitless labour; *in litus arenas fundere*, to do that which is supererogatory, carry coals to Newcastle; (2) a landing-place, St; the shore of a lake, Ct; the bank of a river, C; the sea-coast, territory near the coast, V. Tc.

Lĭtŭus -i, *m.* the carved staff or wand of an augur, C; (2) a trumpet, straight for the greater part of its length, but curved at the end, O.

Līvens -ntis (*prtcp.* līvĕo), lead-coloured, bluish grey, — *plumbum*, V; — *crura compedibus*, O, livid, black and blue; (2) envious, M.

Līvĕo, 2. to be of a bluish colour, O; (2) *met.* to be envious, envy, — *alicui*, Tc.

Līvesco, 3. to become bluish, grow livid, Lc.

Līvĭa Gens, a highly distinguished plebeian family at Rome, which at last in the person of Tiberius, son of Livia, ascended the imperial throne: its chief cognomens are, Denter, Drusus, Salinator.

Līvĭa Drusilla, wife first of Tib. Claudius Nero, to whom she bore the future Emperor Tiberius; and secondly, of Augustus, by whom she had no family. Her good sense and power of dissimulation enabled her to retain her influence with the emperor to his death, and to procure the succession to the purple of her own son,—though she is not free from the suspicion of having removed by poison some of his competitors who were more nearly related to Augustus. On the accession of Tiberius, she was soon ordered to refrain from interfering in public business, and died in a species of exile at Capreæ, A.D. 29, at a very advanced age, and to the great joy of her unnatural son.

Līvĭus, T. Pătăvīnus, the great Roman historian, was a native of Padua, as his name imports, where he was born, in the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus, B.C. 59. Of his private life we have little trustworthy information. He was married, and had a daughter married to L. Magius, and a son, whom, in a letter, quoted by Quintilian, he exhorts to study Cicero and Demosthenes. He spent great part of his life at Rome, where, in common with other men of letters, he enjoyed the protection and friendship of Augustus, and is said to have encouraged the future Emperor Claudius to apply himself to the composition of history. In his old age he returned to Padua, and died there, full of fame, in the 76th year of his age, A.D. 17. His only extant work is the "History of Rome," originally consisting of 142 books; of which only 35 remain to us, the place of all the rest, except two, being supplied by epitomes, or short abstracts of their contents, which, in default of more detailed information, often supply us with valuable materials for history. The books are at present divided into decades, or series of ten; but it is quite uncertain whether this division was made by Livy

himself. The first decade (books I—X.), the third decade (books XXI—XXX.), the fourth decade (books XXXI—XL.), and part of the fifth decade (books XLI—XLV.) comprise, with the exception of a few unimportant fragments, the whole of the history which has descended to our times. The style of Livy is above all praise; and though some of his fastidious contemporaries pretended that they could detect a certain Patavinity or provincialism in it, this is of course imperceptible to us. As regards the matter of his history, he cannot be regarded as altogether trustworthy. He seems to have taken but little critical pains to ascertain the truth: we know as an absolute fact, that he altogether neglected sources of information which were easily accessible to him, and he probably chose whatever version of a story would appear most picturesque in his own narrative, or most redound to the glory of the Roman name. The result is, however, a story of wonderful beauty and unceasing interest.

Līvĭde, with a leaden colour, of a dull blue, Pl.

*Līvĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat envious, Jv.

Līvĭdus -a -um, lead-coloured, bluish grey, — *racemi*, H; especially, of the colour of a bruise or contusion, black and blue, livid, H; (2) envious, invidious, C.

Līvor -ōris, *m.* a bluish colour, livid spot on the body, Q; (2) envy, spite, malice, Aug.

Lix, lĭcis, *m.* ashes, Pl.

Lixa -æ, *m.* a sutler, L; *plur.* lixæ -ārum, *m.* camp-followers of every kind, Q.

Lixĭvius -a -um, made into ley, — *cinis*, Pl. Co; or *abs.* lixĭvium -ii, *n.* -ĭa, æ, *f.* Co, ley.

Lixīvus -a -um, made into ley; — *mustum*, A.Aug, the juice which flows from the grapes before they are pressed.

Lixŭlæ -ārum, *f.* pancakes made of flour, cheese, and water, Vr.

Lŏba -æ, *f.* the stalk or haulm of Indian millet, Pl.

Lŏcārium -ii, *n.* rent paid for the standing-room of a stall, Vr.

Lŏcārius -ii, *m.* a person who farmed the seats at the public shows, M.

Lŏcātio -ōnis, *f.* a placing, arranging, — *verborum*, Q; (2) a letting out to hire, leasing, C; (3) a lease, C.

Lŏcātor -ōris, *m.* one who hires out, lets out to hire, Pl.

Lŏcellus -i, *m. dim.* a compartment in a chest, M; (2) a casket, P.Aug.

Lŏcĭto, 1. to let out to hire, T.

Lŏco, 1. to place, lay, put, set, — *insidias alicui*, P, — *castra*, C; — *milites super vallum*, S; — *fundamenta urbis*, V; (2) — *puellam in matrimonium*, P; — *in matrimonio*, C, or only *puellam locare*, to give in marriage, bestow in marriage; (3) to let out to hire, to farm out taxes, *Censoribus vectigalia — licet*, C; — *agrum frumento*, L; hence, to give out on contract, contract, bargain for, *palam secorum funera locabantur*, C; — *se*, — *operam suam*, to hire one's self out, let one's services on hire, P. Jv; (4) to lend money at interest, P; hence *se locare*, to yield an interest, profit; (5) *met.* to place, put, — *homines in amplissimo gradu dignitatis*, C; — *studia, curam, operam, industriam in aliquā re*, C; *prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum*, C, consists of.

Lŏcŭlāmentum -i, *n.*, a compartment, cell, series of compartments, *e.g.* a book-case, Sc; a dovecote, bee-hive, Co.

*Lŏcŭlātus -a -um, divided into cells or compartments, Vr.

Lŏcŭlōsus -a -um, full of cells or compartments, Pl.

Lŏcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little place, P; (2) a coffin, Pl; (3) *pl.* loculi, a box or chest containing many divisions, a coffer, casket, H.

Lŏcŭples -ētis, possessing large landed property, C; (2) rich, wealthy, opulent, C; *annus locuples frugibus*, H; — *aquila*, Jv, the well-salaried office of centurion; (3) *met.* rich, abounding in, *Lysias oratione* —, C; (4) reliable, credible, trusty, — *testis*, C; — *tabellarius*, C.

Lŏcŭplēto, 1. to enrich, — *homines fortunis*, C; met. — *templum picturis*, C.

Lŏcus -i, *m.* (*pl.* loci, distinct places; loca, *n.* places in near neighbourhood, regions), a place, *omnes copias in unum locum convenire*, C; *Galli qui ea loca incolerent*, Ca; *ex loco superiore agere*, C, said of the speaker from the rostrum, or of the judge who gives judgment from the bench; *ex æquo loco*, C, said of the speaker in the senate; *ex inferiore loco*, C, of a pleader in a court of justice; *primus locus ædium*, N, the ground-floor; especially a place or seat at the public spectacles, C; a place, spot, small inhabited place, C, and also the site where a city has once stood, C; *loci, loca*, C. Cl, the female organs of generation; (2) *met.* a passage, portion of a treatise; topic or subject of discussion, *philosophiæ noti et tractati loci*, C; especially, means or source of proof, — *nosse debemus*, C; (3) *met.* place, time, opportunity, occasion for any thing; *dare suspicioni locum*, C; *dare locum dubitationis*, C; *habere locum*, to find a place; *qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum quem locum habet fortitudo?* C; *locum non relinquere*, not to admit, to exclude; *vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit*; *in aliquo loco esse*, P, to be in any position or situation; — *nancisci*, C, to get an opportunity; *loco, in loco*, C, opportunely, at the right time; *dulce est desipere in loco*, H; *ad id locorum*, L, so far; *post id locorum*, P, thereupon; *inde loci*, Lc, since; (4) *met.* position, degree, rank, *esse ex equestri loco*, C; *infimo loco natus*, C; (5) *loco*, used *adv.*, in place of, instead of, C.

Lŏcusta -æ, *f.* a locust, Te; (2) a kind of lobster or crab, Pl.

Lŏcūtio -ōnis, *f.* (lŏquūtio), a speaking, speech, C; (2) pronunciation, C.

Lōdĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little counterpane, a rough blanket, St.

Lōdix -īcis, *f.* a rough blanket, rug, counterpane, Jv.

Lŏgēum -i, *n.* (lŏgīum, λογεῖον), the part of the stage, nearest the orchestra, from which the actors delivered their speeches, Vt.

Lŏgĭcē -ēs, *f.* (λογική), logic, C.

Lŏgĭcus -a -um (λογικός), found usually *pl.* lŏgĭca -ōrum, *n.* C, logic.

Lŏgos -i, *m.* (λόγος), a word, P; *logi*, T, mere words, idle talk; (2) a joke, jest, bon-mot, P; (3) a fable, Sc.

Lŏlĭācĕus -a -um, of darnel or tares, Vr.

Lŏlĭārius -a -um, of or relating to darnel or tares, Co.

Lŏlīgo -ĭnis, *f.* the cuttle-fish, C.

Lŏlīguncula -æ, *f.* a little cuttle-fish, P.

Lŏlium -ii, *n.* darnel, cockle, tares, V. Pl.

Lōmentum -i, *n.* an unguent for the purpose of smoothing the skin, made of bean-meal and rice, M; (2) a blue pigment, Pl.

Lonchītis -ĭdis, *f.* (λογχῖτις), a plant, the tongue-shaped stander-grass, Pl.

*Longævĭtas -ātis, *f.* length of life, longevity, P.Aug.

Longævus -a -um, aged, old, — *parens*, V; — *caput*, Pt.

Longāvon -i, *n.* (longāvo, longābo, longāvo -ōnis, *m.*) a sausage, Vr.

Longe, long, far off, at a distance, — *abesse*, C; — *mihi obviam cum suis omnibus processerunt*, C; *longe lateque*, C, far and wide; (2) of time, long, *Varro vitam Nævii producit longius*, C; (3) of discourse, lengthily, copiously, C; (4) — *esse, abesse*, to be of no avail, be no good, Ca; — *esse ab aliquā re*, to be destitute of; — *ab eloquentiā*, Q; (5) much, very much, by far, greatly, *errat — meā quidem sententiā*, T; — *nobilissimus apud Helvetios*, Ca, by far the noblest; — *dissentire*, C; *a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat*, C.

Longinquĭtas -ātis, *f.* length, — *itineris*, Tc; especially distance, remoteness, C. Tc; (2) of time, length, duration, — *temporum*, C; — *morbi*, C; — *bellorum*, L

Longinquus -a -um, long, — *linea*, Pl; (2) distant, far, remote, — *hostis*, C; *e (ex) longinquo*, Tc, from a distance; — *intueri*, Pl, — *homo*, C, living at a distance, foreign; (3) of time, long in duration, long, C, — *consuetudo*, Ca, *vitam — dare alicui*, P, (4) distant, *in — tempus aliquid differre*, C.

Longīnus, the name of a family of the well-known plebeian Gens Cassia. Of its members, we shall mention only C. Cassius Longinus, quæstor of Crassus, in his unfortunate Parthian campaign, B.C 53, in which, nevertheless, he earned considerable military reputation by the successful resistance which he opposed to the enemy after the death of his commander. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Cassius joined the aristocratic or Pompeian party, and was placed in command of a fleet. This, however, he shortly afterwards surrendered to Cæsar; and was not only pardoned, but even employed by the dictator. In 44 he was prætor peregrinus; and it is said that disappointment at not being appointed prætor urbanus was the motive which induced him to form the well-known and successful conspiracy against Cæsar's life. The subsequent history of the conspirators has been already narrated (*vid.* Brutus). Cassius was defeated by Antony at the battle of Philippi; and, unaware of the success which Brutus had achieved against Octavianus, ordered his freedman, Pindarus, to slay him He is depicted by his contemporaries as possessing literary tastes and acquirements, and in many respects was a man of considerable ability; but his career nowhere displays any high moral qualities, and his crimes were committed for the single purpose of self-aggrandisement.

Longĭpes -ĕdis, long-footed, Pl.

*Longĭter, far, — *ab leto errare*, Lc.

Longĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* length, longitude; — *itineris*, C, (2) length of time, — *noctis*, C; — *orationis*, C.

Longĭuscŭlus -a -um, *dim* somewhat long, C.

Longŭle, somewhat far off, at a little distance, — *ex hoc loco*, P.

Longŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat long, C.

*Longŭrĭo -ōnis, *m.* a very tall man, long fellow, Vr.

Longŭrĭus -ii, *m.* a long pole, rod, rail, Ca.

Longus -a -um, long, — *epistola*, C; *Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur*, Ca; — *navis*, Aug, a man-of-war, — *versus*, C, the hexameter, —*homo*, Ct, = longurio, *q.v.*; (2) = longinquus, far, distant, P Aug, (3) *poet.* vast, spacious, — *freta*, H, — *Olympus*, V, (4) of time, long, of long duration, tedious, *horæ quibus expectabam longæ videbantur*, C, *longa interjecta mora*, C; *longum est dicere*, C, it is tedious to relate; *ne longum sit*, *ne longum faciam*, C, to make a long story short, in brief, *nihil est mihi longius*, C, I can hardly wait, *in longum*, V. Tc, for a long time; *ex longo*, V, for a long time back, as applied to persons, *longus* sometimes = prolix, tedious, C.

Lŏquācĭtas -ātis, *f.* talkativeness, loquacity, C.

Lŏquācĭter, loquaciously, talkatively, C.

Lŏquācŭlus -a -um, somewhat talkative, Lc.

Lŏquax -ācis, talkative, garrulous, loquacious, — *homo*, C — *ranæ*, V; — *nidus*, V, full of nestlings; *stagna*, V, full of frogs, — *lymphæ*, H.

Lŏquēla -æ, *f* a speaking, speech, discourse, P. V; (2) *a word, Vr; (3) *a speech, language, — *Graja*, O.

Lŏquentĭa -æ, *f.* fluency of speech, readiness in talk, Pl.

Lŏquĭtor, 1. *dep.* to speak.

Lŏquor -cūtus (-quūtus), 3. *dep.* to speak; (I.) *neut. Scipio mihi sane bene loqui videtur*, C, — *pro aliquo*, C; — *apud aliquem*, C, — *adversus aliquem*, T, — *male loqui alicui*, P, to speak evil against, (II.) *act.* to say, tell, name, *loquere tuum mihi nomen*, P; — *tuam rem familiarem tecum*, P; *ne singulas loquar urbes*, L, not to mention; (2) to talk of, speak of constantly, *nil nisi classes loquens*, C; *omnia magna loquens*, H; (3) *poet.* to whisper, rustle, *pinos loquentes*, V, *Cytorio in jugo loquente*, Ct.

Lōra -æ, *f.*, lōrĕa -æ, *f.* wine made from the second pressing of the grapes, Vr.

Lōria -æ, = lura, *q v.*

Lōrārĭus -ii, *m.* a slave who flogged his fellow-slaves with straps or thongs, P.Aug.

*Lōrātus -a -um, bound with thongs, V.

Lōrĕus -a -um, made of thongs, P.

Lōrīca -æ, *f.* a cuirass, corselet, coat of mail, C. L; (2) a breastwork, parapet, Ca; (3) plaster or stucco-work, Vt, (4) met. *libros mutare loricis*, H, to exchange study for war.

Lōrīcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *duplex*, Vt, double flooring

Lōrīco, 1. to arm with a corselet or cuirass, Pl, (2) *to cover with plaster, Vt.

Lōrīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little breastwork, Aug.

*Lōrĭōla -æ, *f. dim.* wine made from the second pressing of the grapes, Vr.

Lōrĭpes -ĕdis, strap-footed, or, according to others, crooked-legged, bandy-legged, P.

Lōrum -i, *n.* a strap or thong of leather, P. L; (2) especially (*a*) a rein, *loris ducere equos*, L; — *dare*, V, to relax the rein; (*b*) a scourge, whip, *loris uri*, H; *loris cædere aliquem*, C; (*c*) the girdle of Venus, M; (*d*) the leathern bulla (*vid.* bulla) worn by poor children, Jv, (*e*) a vine-tendril, Pl.

Lōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a washing, Vt.

Lōtĭum -ii, *n.* the urine, St.

Lōtŏmētra -æ, *f.* (λωτομήτρα), a kind of lotus, Pl.

Lōtus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* λωτος), the Egyptian lotus, Pl; (2) a tree growing in North Africa, said to have been the food of the Lotus-eaters, *Rhamnus Lotus*, Linn; (3) the Italian persimmon, Pl, (4) *meton.* a flute made of the lotus-tree wood, O.

Lōtūra -æ, *f.* a washing, bathing, Pl. M.

Lŭbet, lŭbido, etc = libet, libido, etc *q v.*

Lŭbrĭco, 1 to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate, Jv.

Lŭbrĭcus -a -um, slippery, P. L; *abs* lūbrĭcum -i, *n* a slippery place, Pl. Tc, hence, smooth, polished, — *crus*, M; (2) slippery, slimy, easily gliding or moving; — *oculi*, C; — *anguis*, V; — *pisces*, Pl, (3) *met.* slippery, uncertain, insecure, tottering, perilous; *ætas puerilis maxime — atque incerta*, C; — *annus*, O, quickly passing, — *artes*, V, deceitful.

Lūcānĭa -æ, *f.* a country of Lower Italy, C, hence *adj.* Lūcānus -a -um, C, Lūcānĭcus -a -um, Lucanian, *subst.* Lūcānĭca -æ, *f* a kind of sausage, C, *Luca bos*, a Lucanian ox, *i e.* an elephant, because the Romans first saw elephants in Lucania with the army of Pyrrhus, Vr.

Lūcānus, M. Annæus, a native of Corduba in Spain, was the son of L. Annæus Mella, and nephew of M. Seneca. His father was a man of equestrian rank, and had amassed a large fortune by his connexion with the imperial revenues. It is said that the talents of Lucan manifested themselves at an early age, and even roused the jealousy of the Emperor Nero, who forbade him to read his verses publicly. On this, Lucan joined the conspiracy of Piso; and though, on discovery, he encountered the infamy of turning informer, and betrayed his accomplices, he was obliged to commit suicide to avoid the more disgraceful death reserved for him by Nero, A D. 65. The only extant work of Lucan is the "Pharsalia," an unfinished poem in ten books, having for its subject the contest between Cæsar and Pompey. It displays many merits and defects characteristic of the author's youth, and has called forth very diverse

criticisms: the style is often forcible, and as often turgid; now rises into the sublime and now sinks into bathos. Yet it seems certain, that had Lucan lived in happier days, and been able to chasten his youthful excess of imagination by the taste of maturer years, he could hardly have failed to have taken a place in the first rank of Roman poets.

Lūcar -āris, *n.* the money paid to actors from the treasury, stipend, salary, Tc.

Lūcellum -i, *n. dim.* a little profit, a small gain, C.

Lūcĕo -xi, 2. to be bright, shine, glitter, *stella lucet*, C; *lucent oculi*, O: frequently *impers.*, *lucet*, it is light, it is daylight, it is day, C; *nondum lucebat*, C, it was not yet light; (2) to shine forth, gleam forth, be visible, Pl. M; (3) *met.* to shine forth, be plain, evident, *nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet*, C; *quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat*, C.

Lŭcĕres -ium, *m.* one of the three centuries of cavalry established by Romulus; supposed to represent the Etruscan element in the old Roman state, as the Ramnes were the Latins and the Tatics the Sabines, C.

Lŭcerna -æ, *f.* a lamp, oil-lamp, C; (2) a fish which emits a phosphorescent light in calm nights, Pl.

Lūcesco, 3. to begin to shine, V; (2) used especially of the break of day, to begin to grow light, O; and frequently *impers.*, *lucescit* or *luciscit*, it grows light, day is breaking, P. C.

Lūci = luce, *vid.* lux.

Lūcĭde, clearly, plainly, lucidly, C.

Lūcĭdus -a -um, full of light, clear, bright, lucid, — *aër*, Lc; — *amnis*, Q; (2) bright, brilliant, shining white, — *puella*, O; — *ovis*, Tb; — *vestis*, Pl; (3) *met.* clear, plain, lucid, Q.

Lūcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, light-bearing, light-bringing, Lc. O; *subst.* Lūcĭfer -ĕri, *m.* Lucifer, the morning star, the planet Venus, C.

Lūcĭfŭga -æ, *c.* one who turns night into day, Sc.

Lūcĭfŭgus -a -um, shunning the light, C. V.

Lūcīlius, C., the oldest of the Roman satirists, was born at Suessa Auruncorum B.C. 148, and was either the maternal grand-uncle or grandfather of the great Pompey. We are told that he served under Scipio in the Numantine War, and that he was the intimate friend both of Scipio and Lælius. He is said to have died at Naples B.C. 103, and to have been honoured with a public funeral. The works of Lucilius are recorded to have been wholly satirical, and to have been divided into thirty books, in some of which the hexameter verse, in others iambic and trochaic measures were employed. Of these no fewer than 800 fragments remain to us; but as they are very brief and unconnected, the longest extant passage consisting only of thirteen lines, it is impossible to form an independent judgment as to his style and merits. It is generally agreed that the characteristics of early satiric poetry are to be found in Lucilius; great boldness of invective, biting personality, and considerable wit, united with a carelessness of expression and continual want of polish. He is said by Horace to have been an exceedingly rapid and voluminous writer.

Lūcīna -æ, *f.* the goddess of births; used *abs.* V, or as a surname of Juno and Diana, C; (2) a bearing of children, birth, *Lucinam justosque pati hymenæos*, V.

Lūcisco = lucesco, *q.v.*

Lūcius -ii, *m.* a common Roman prænomen; whence *Lucipor* = Lucii puer, Pl, the slave of a Lucius.

Lŭcrātīvus -a -um, connected with gain or profit, lucrative, Q.

Lŭcrētia Gens, a very old family at Rome, originally patrician, but appears to have had subsequently a plebeian branch also. *Vid.* Lucretius.

Lŭcrētia, the wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, ravished by Sextus Tarquin, an event said to have produced the abolition of monarchy at Rome, and the establishment of the consular form of government.

Lŭcrētius, T. Carus, a philosophical poet of the first century B.C., respecting whose life we have very little trustworthy information. We are told that he was born 95 B.C., and that he committed suicide in 52 or 51, but no reliance can be placed upon the dates. Lucretius lives only in his great poem "De Rerum Naturâ," addressed to C. Memmius Gemellus, prætor, 58, and which, judging from an incidental mention of it in the Letters of Cicero, may have been published about that year. It is divided into six books, contained 7400 hexameter lines, and is devoted to an exposition of the Epicurean theory of the gods. By demonstrating their total independence of the world and its affairs, by proving that the universe is the result of a concourse of atoms, undirected by any creative will, he imagines that he shall liberate men's minds from the painful and degrading slavery of superstition. It will at once be seen that the subject is an ungrateful one. Yet it is impossible not to admire the art with which Lucretius has worked up his philosophical speculations into harmonious verse; and it is allowed that in the episodes which occasionally relieve the abstract disquisitions which form the staple of the poem, he has taken a higher flight than any of his countrymen, and proved himself the sublimest of the Roman poets. Of these splendid passages may be mentioned the invocation to Venus in the first book, and the description of the baneful effects of superstition which immediately succeeds, and the picture of the Great Plague of Athens in the Peloponnesian War, with which the sixth book abruptly closes.

Lŭcrĭfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to gain, receive as profit, — *pecuniam*, C; — *tritici modios centum*, C; (2) met. — *nomen*, Vr, to acquire a name; — *maleficium*, Aug; — *injuriam*, Pl, to commit with impunity.

*Lŭcrĭfĭcābĭlis -e, gainful, profitable, lucrative, P.

*Lŭcrĭfĭcus -a -um, P, = lucrificabilis, *q.v.*

*Lŭcrĭfŭga -æ, *c.* one who shuns gain, P.

Lŭcrīnus -i, *m.* (*sc.* lacus), the Lago Lucrino on the coast of Campania, near Baiæ, C. H; hence *adj.* Lŭcrīnus -a -um, — *ostrea*, Pl, *conchylia*, H, or *abs.* Lŭcrīna -ōrum, *n.* M, Lucrine oysters, celebrated for their flavour; Lŭcrīnensis -e, — *res*, C, oysters.

Lŭcrĭpĕta -æ, *m.* one who seeks gain or profit, P.

Lŭcror, 1. *dep.* to get gain, to gain, profit (*opp.* perdere), — *auri pondo decem*, C; *missorum omne stipendium* —, C, to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket; met. *lucretur indicia veteris infamiæ*, C, he shall have the advantage of, *i.e.* I will say nothing about.

Lŭcrōsus -a -um, full of gain, profitable, lucrative, O.

Lŭcrum -i, *n.* gain, profit, advantage, lucre (*opp.* damnum), *lucri causâ*, C; *res ad prædam lucrumque revocare*, C, to apply to gainful purposes; — *facere*, P, to make a profit; *lucro est*, P, it is advantageous, gainful; *ponere, deputare in lucro*, C. T, to reckon as an advantage; *lucri facere*, N, = lucrifacio, *q.v.*; *de lucro vivere*, C, to live as clear gain, *i.e.* beyond expectation, from the forbearance of another; (2) the love of gain, avarice, Sc; (3) lucre, riches, O.

Luctāmen -inis, *n.* effort, exertion, struggling, toil, V.

Luctātio -ōnis, *f.* a wrestling, struggling, striving, struggle, fight, *sine adversario nulla — est*, C; (2) *met.* a struggle, contention, — *cum Academicis*, C.

Luctātor -ōris, *m.* a wrestler, O; *met.* a struggler, P.

Luctātus -ūs, *m.* a wrestling, Pl.

Luctĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bringing grief, mournful, Sc.

*Luctĭfĭcābĭlis -e, sorrowful, — *cor*, A.Aug.

Luctĭfĭcus -a -um, causing grief, mournful, — *clades*, C. V.

*Luctĭsŏnus -a -um, sorrowfully sounding, — *mugitus*, O.

Luctor, 1. *dep.* (*act.* lucto, P. T.), to wrestle, *luctabitur Olympiis Milo*, C; (2) to struggle, strive, contend with, — *in arido solo*, L; — *in turbâ*, H; *Africus luctatur fluctibus*, H; followed by *inf.*, — *telum eripere*, V; (3) met. — *cum aliquo*, C; — *cum agro*, Pl; — *alicui rei*, P.Aug; — *aliquâ re*, P.Aug.

Luctŭōse, mournfully, sorrowfully, Vr. L.

Luctŭōsus -a -um, mournful, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, baleful, *O diem reipublicæ* —, C; *misera tempora et luctuosa*, C.

Luctus -ūs, *m.* mourning, lamentation, especially for a bereavement, C. Ca; (2) the outward signs of sorrow, in dress and gesture, mourning, *erat in luctu senatus*, C.

Lūcūbrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* working by night or lamp-light, nocturnal study, C; (2) that which is produced by lamp-light, a lucubration, C.

*Lūcūbrātōrĭus -a -um, serviceable for nocturnal study, — *lecticula*, St.

Lūcūbro, 1. to work by night, L; (II.) *act.* — *parvum opusculum*, C; *nox lucubrata*, M, occupied in labour.

Lūcŭlente, lūcŭlenter, excellently, admirably, splendidly, C.

Lūcŭlentus -a -um, full of light, bright, C; (2) *met.* distinguished, splendid, excellent in its kind, — *femina*, P; — *legio*, Aug; — *scriptor*, C; — *oratio*, S; (3) respectable, wealthy, considerable, — *familia, hereditas*, P; (4) happy, lucky, — *dies*, P; (5) trustworthy, credible, — *auctores*, C.

Lūcullus, the name of a plebeian family of the Gens Licinia. The most distinguished of the Luculli was L. Licinius Lucullus, born probably about the year 109; and early in life attached to the party of Sulla, whom he accompanied as quæstor in the campaign against Mithridates, 88. He remained in Asia till the year 80, occupied with various civic duties entrusted to him by Sulla: and having then returned to Rome, was elected, in 79, curule ædile, and, by a special enactment of Sulla, prætor immediately on the conclusion of his ædileship. After a short interval spent in Africa, he again betook himself to Rome, to canvass for the consulship, to which office, in conjunction with M. Aurelius Cotta, he was elected for the year 74. At the expiration of his consulship, Lucullus, not without difficulty, obtained the chief object of his ambition—the command against Mithridates. The details of his long and successful campaigns, which lasted till his recall in 66, cannot here be narrated. It is enough to say, that he succeeded not only in driving the king of Pontus into Armenia, but followed him thither, and completely destroyed also the army of his host and ally Tigranes. But at the moment when complete triumph seemed certain, the efforts of Lucullus were paralyzed by two causes. The moderation, a rare virtue in a Roman general, which he had displayed towards the conquered provinces, had incensed the powerful body of knights at Rome, who were the farmers of the revenue; and, in the second place, his soldiers, with whom he never thoroughly ingratiated himself, mutinied and allowed the enemy to overrun once more the provinces which they had lost. The result was the recall of the unfortunate general, and the transference, by the Manilian law, of his command to his rival Pompey. After an interval of three years, Lucullus triumphed in great splendour in the spring of 63; but after that period he gradually withdrew himself from politics, and though he occasionally re-appeared upon the stage of public life, preferred a luxurious and indolent existence to the toils and hazards of party. Indeed, the luxury of his old age is almost as well known as the victories of his manhood. But he was, besides, a man of considerable literary tastes and acquirements, and his house and library were the resort of both native and foreign literati. The exact date of his death is unknown, but we gather from one of Cicero's Orations that he was not alive B.C. 56.—*Adj.* Lūcullānus -a -um, Lūcullēus -a -um, Lūcullĭānus -a -um.

Lūcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little wood or grove, St.

Lūcuns -ntis, *f.* a kind of cake or biscuit, Vr.

Lūcus -i, *m.* a sacred grove, consecrated wood, C; (2) a wood, grove, forest, V.

Lūdĭa -æ, *f.* a female actress or dancer, M; (2) a gladiator's wife, Jv.

Lūdĭbrĭum -ii, *n.* derision, mockery, sport, jest, *alicui esse ludibrio*, C, to afford sport to; *habere aliquem ludibrio*, T, to make a laughing-stock of; *per ludibrium auditi dimissique*, L, heard and dismissed with scorn; (2) a laughing-stock, plaything, subject of sport or derision, *is — verius quam comes*, L; — *fortunæ*, C.

Lūdĭbundus -a -um, playful, sportive, P. L; (2) as easy as play, without difficulty or danger, *cœlo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus*, C.

Lūdĭcer (lūdĭcrus), -cra -crum, done for sport or recreation, serving as sport or recreation, playful, sportive, — *exercitatio*, C; *ludicras partes sustinere*, St, to appear upon the stage; — *tibiæ*, P, used in the theatre; and hence, lūdĭcrum -i, *n.* a theatrical performance, public spectacle, L.

*Lūdĭfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make game of, cheat, cozen, P.

*Lūdĭfĭcābĭlis -e, wherewith one makes game of another, — *ludi*, P.

Lūdĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* (-ātus -ūs, *m.* P.) a making game of, deriding, deceiving, C.

*Lūdĭfĭcātor -ōris, *m.* one who makes game of another, a derider, P.

Lūdĭfĭco, 1. to make game of, make a mock of, deride, cheat, cozen, — *aliquem*, P; *abs.* C.

Lūdĭfĭcor, 1. *dep.* to make game of, make a mock of, deride, delude, cheat, C; — *aliquem*, P. T; — *virginem*, T, to misuse, abuse; (2) to make vain, cunningly frustrate, — *ea quæ hostes agerent*, L.

Lūdĭmăgister -tri, *m.* a schoolmaster, C.

Lūdĭo -ōnis, *m.* an actor, pantomimic actor, L.

Lūdĭus -ii, *m.* a pantomimic actor or dancer, C; (2) a gladiator, Jv.

Lūdo -si, -sum, 3. to play at any game, — *aleâ*, C; *trocho, talis*, H; — *aleam*, St; — *par impar*, St; (2) to play, sport, toy, trifle with any thing, C; — *in numerum*, V, to dance; *marinæ in sicco ludunt fulicæ*, V; (3) to sport in love, *lusisti satis*, H; — *aliquem, aliquid*, Aug, to mimic, mock, counterfeit in sport; — *operam*, P, to spend labour in vain; — *aliquem*, C, to joke, make fun of, rally, banter; also, to deceive, delude, C; *auditis an me ludit amabilis insania?* H.

Lūdus -i, *m.* a game, sport, pastime, *novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum*, C; especially (2) *ludi*, public games or spectacles celebrated in honour of the gods, *ludos facere*, C, *edere*, St, *apparare*, C, *persolvere*, O, to give, celebrate; found in conjunction with a *n.pl.*, *ludi Taurilia*, L; *ludis*, P. C, at the time of the games; (3) a place where the body or mind is exercised, a school, C; — *fidicinus*, P, for teaching music; — *gladiatorius*, C, for training gladiators; (4) *met.* play, sport, any thing done without trouble, C; (5) jest, joke, sport, fun, *ludos facere aliquem*, P, to make game of any one; *ludos aliquem dimittere*, P, to drive away with scorn and derision; *ludos dare, præbere*, T, to make one's self ridiculous; *dare ludum alicui*, P, to give pleasure to, indulge.

*Lūēla -æ, *f.* punishment, expiation, *scelerisque — carcer*, Lc.

Lŭes -is, *f.* a plague, pestilence, contagious disease, O. V; (2) any wide-spreading or universal calamity, destruction; applied to war, Tc, tempest,

Te, conflagration, Sc; *sæva Thebarum lues*, Sc, the Sphynx.

Lūgĕo -xi -ctum, 2 (I.) *neut.* to mourn, be in mourning, — *senatus*, C, (II.) *act.* to bewail, lament, deplore, — *mortem alicujus*, C; and especially, to wear mourning for, *matronæ annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt*, L.

Lūgŭbre, mournfully, plaintively, V.

Lūgŭbris -e, relating to mourning, mournful, lugubrious; — *lamentatio*, C, for the dead; — *domus*, L, funeral house, — *vestis*, T, funeral attire; and *abs* lūgŭbrĭa -ium, *n.* funeral attire, O, (2) causing mourning, — *bellum*, H; (3) doleful, plaintive, — *vox, verba*, O

Lūmărĭus -a -um, relating to thorns, — *falx*, Vr, for clipping thorns.

*Lumbĭfrăgĭum -ii, *n.* a breaking of the loins, P.

Lumbrĭcus -a -um, a worm in the intestines, Co; (2) an earth-worm, dew-worm, Co.

Lumbŭlus -i, *m dim* a little loin, Pl.

Lumbus -i, *m* the loin, C; (2) the private parts, Jv. Pr, (3) the part of a vine from which the branches spring, Co.

*Lūmectum -i, *n* a thorn-bush, Vr.

Lūmen -ĭnis, *n.* light, *tabulas collocare in bono lumine*, C; *lumina solis*, Lc, the beams of the sun; (2) a light, lamp, taper, *lumini oleum instillare*, C; brightness, brilliance, — *ferri*, P.Aug; shining or bright colour, Co; the light of day, V, the light of life, life, — *linquere*, P; the light of the eye, the eye, *Democritus luminibus amissis*, C, being blind, *lumina defixa tenere in aliquā re*, O, an opening through which light penetrates, window, Vt, the light which is in a house, C, hence, *luminibus obstruere et officere*, to block up the light by building; (3) *met* the light, that which is most conspicuous or distinguished, *clarissimis viris interfectis, lumina civitatis exstincta sunt*, C, *luminibus alicujus obstruere, officere*, C, to darken any one's fame.

Lūmĭnar -āris, *n.* a window-shutter, window, C.

Lūmĭnōsus -a -um, full of light, — *ædificia*, Vt, (2) *met.* of discourse, bright, luminous, C.

Lūna -æ, *f* the moon; — *plena*, Cs, full moon; — *laborans*, Jv, — *deficiens*, Pl, an eclipse of the moon = defectus lunæ, L, *quarta luna*, C, the fourth day after new moon, (2) *meton* the month, Pl, an ivory ornament in the shape of a half-moon worn by Roman senators on their shoe, Jv.

Lūnāris -e, relating to the moon, lunar, C, (2) like the moon, — *cornua*, O.

Lūno, 1. to bend into a crescent or half-moon, O; hence, more frequently *prtcp* lūnātus -a -um, bent into a crescent, half-moon or sickle-shaped, — *peltæ Amazonidum*, V.

Lūnŭla -æ, *f.* a crescent-shaped ornament or amulet worn by women and children, P.

Lŭo, lŭi, 3 (λύω), to wash, P.Aug, (2) *met.* to cleanse, purify, — *insontes errore*, P Aug, to expiate, atone for, — *stuprum voluntariā morte*, C, hence, also, to avert by expiation, — *pericula publica*, L, to pay a mulct or fine, Pl, hence *luere pœnam* or *pœnas*, to suffer punishment, pay a penalty for, *itaque mei peccati luo pœnas*, C, — *augurium malis*, Pl, to suffer the evil predicted by the auguries.

Lŭpa -æ, *f.* a female wolf, O H, (2) a public prostitute, C

Lŭpānar -āris, *n.* a brothel, P Jv.

Lŭpātus -a -um, provided with wolf's teeth, *i e* iron points, — *freni*, H; hence lŭpāti -ōrum, *m* -a -ōrum, *n.* a very severe kind of bit, V.

Lŭpercal -ālis, *n* a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to Pan or Lupercus, V, (2) *pl.* Lŭpercālia -ium, *n* (-a -ōrum), the festival of Pan or Lupercus, celebrated in February.

Lŭpercālis -e, of or relating to the Lupercalia, — *sacra*, St

Lŭpercus -i, *m* an old Italian deity, protector of flocks against wolves, sometimes identified with the Arcadian Pan; (2) more frequently, a priest of Lupercus, C.

*Lŭpillus -i, *m. dim* a small lupine, P.

Lŭpīnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to lupines, A.Aug.

Lŭpīnus -a -um, of or relating to a wolf, wolfish, C.

Lŭpīnus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.*), the plant lupine, V. Pl, the seeds of which children and actors on the stage used instead of coin, P.

Lŭpus -i, *m.* a wolf, V; prov. *lupus in fabulā*, C, talk of the devil, and he'll appear; *lupum auribus tenere*, T, to be in great perplexity; *hac urget lupus, hac canis angit*, H, to be between two evils, *ovem lupo committere*, T, to put the fox to keep the geese, *lupo agnum eripere*, P, to snatch butter out of a dog's mouth, (2) *meton* a voracious fish, H. Pl, a kind of spider, Pl, a horse's bit, covered with prongs, O, a grappling-iron, L; hops, Pl, *humulus lupulus*, Linn.

Lūra -æ, *f.* the mouth of a large sack or skin used for holding fluids, A Aug.

*Lurcĭnābundus -a -um, voracious, greedy, A Aug.

Lurco -ōnis, *m* a glutton, gormandizer, P.

Lūrĭdus -a -um, pale yellow, livid, lurid, ghastly, deadly pale, — *pallor*, O, — *dentes*, H; — *horror*, O, producing paleness

Lūror -ōris, *m.* ghastliness, deathly paleness, Lc.

Luscĭnĭa -æ, *f.* the nightingale, H.

Luscĭnĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little nightingale, P.

Luscĭnĭus -ii, *m.* Ph. = luscinia, *q v.*

Luscĭnus -a -um, one-eyed, Pl

Luscĭnus, C Fabricius, cons 282, 278, cens 275; was famous in Roman history as an example of the old Italian simplicity of manners, and some of the last poetical touches, visible in the Roman annals, are traceable in his life He commanded against Pyrrhus, and it was told with pride, how, when sent on an embassy to the victorious king, he sternly refused all his splendid bribes and flattering offers. Another characteristic story is that, when censor, he expelled from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for having in his possession ten pounds weight of silver plate

Luscĭōsus -a -um, luscĭtĭōsus -a -um, purblind, dim-sighted, P.

Luscus -a -um, one-eyed, C; — *statua*, Jv. hollow-eyed, blind.

Lūsĭo -ōnis, *f* a playing, sport, C.

Lūsĭto, 1 to play, sport, P

Lūsor -ōris, *m.* one that plays, a player, O, (2) a humorous writer, O, (3) a mocker, P

Lūsōrĭus -a -um, for or relating to play, — *pila*, Pl, balls to play with; (2) *met* serving to pass away time, jocose, — *quæstio*, Pl, (3) done or said merely in sport, empty, worthless, invalid, Sc.

Lustrālis -e, relating to expiation or atonement, expiatory, atoning, — *sacrificium*, L, — *exta*, V; — *caput*, Sc, *i e.* of Iphigeneia, (2) relating to a period of five years, because an expiatory sacrifice was offered at Rome by the censors every five years, Tc

Lustrāmen -ĭnis, *n* a means of purification or expiation, P Aug

Lustrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a purification by sacrifice, expiation, L Co, (2) a going round, going over, traversing, wandering, C.

Lustrĭcus -a -um, — *dies*, the eighth or ninth day after birth, on which a sacrifice of purification was offered for the child and a name given to it, St

*Lustrĭfĭcus -a -um, purifying, expiatory, P Aug.

Lustro, 1. to purify by an expiatory sacrifice, — *exercitum, populum*, C, *terque senem flammā, ter aquā, ter sulphure lustrat*, O, (2) to muster or review an army, C, (3) to look at, regard, observe, examine, *quæ sit me circum copia, lustro*, V; *sol qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras*, V, (4)

to wander over, traverse, pass through, *Pythagoras Ægyptum lustravit*, C.

Lustror, 1. *dep.* to frequent brothels, P.

Lustrum -i, *n.* a bog, morass, marsh, Vr; (2) the den or lair of a wild beast, — *ferarum*, V; a wood, forest, V; (3) a brothel, C. P; (4) *meton.* a dissolute life, C.

Lustrum -i, *n.* an expiatory sacrifice, offered every five years by the censors, on behalf of the Roman people, at which an ox, sheep, and sow were sacrificed, C; — *condere*, C, to offer the expiatory sacrifice; *sub lustrum censeri*, C, to be enrolled near the end of the census, C; (2) an expiatory sacrifice, L; (3) a period of five years, a lustre, C; transferred to mean any cycle of years, of whatever length, O. M.

Lūsus -ūs, *m.* a playing, game, sport, — *aleæ*, St; — *calculorum*, Pl; (2) loving dalliance, O; (3) mockery, derision, Q.

*Lŭtāmentum -i, *n.* that which is made of mud or clay, A.Aug.

Lŭtārĭus -a -um, that lives in or on mud, — *testudines*, Pl.

Lŭtātĭa Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, the most distinguished members of which bore the surname Catulus, *q.v.*

Lūtĕa -æ, *f.* mountain-green, chrysocol, Pl.

*Lŭtensis -e, found in mud, living in mud, Pl.

Lūtĕŏlus -a -um, *dim.* yellowish, V.

Lŭtesco, 3. to turn to mud, become muddy, Co.

Lūtĕum -i, *n.* the yoke of an egg, Pl.

Lūtĕus -a -um, dyed with the plant lutum, yellow, saffron-yellow, V; also yellow-red, Ct; rose-coloured, V.

Lŭto, 1. to besmear with mud or dirt, M. Pr.

Lŭtōsus -a -um, full of mud, muddy, Pl.

Lutra -æ, *f.* (lytra), an otter, Pl.

Lŭtŭlentus -a -um, muddy, dirty, — *sus*, H; — *amnis*, O; (2) * smeared with ointment, M; (3) *met.* filthy, dirty, C; of style, muddy, turbid, H.

*Lŭtŭlo, 1. to besmear with dirt, dirty, P.

Lūtum -i, *n.* a plant used for dyeing yellow, dyers' weed, weld, V.

Lŭtum -i, *n.* mud, mire, dirt, *volutari in luto*, C; *crates luto contegere*, Ca; prov. *in luto esse*, *hærere*, P. T, to stick in the mud, be in great perplexity; used as a term of reproach, filthy fellow, P. C; (2) loam, potters' clay, Tb. Jv; (3) the dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves, Sc.

Lux, lūcis, *f.* light, and properly the light of the sun and other heavenly bodies, — *solis*, C; the brightness of polished bodies, — *smaragdi*, Lc, — *gemmarum*, Pl; (2) daylight, day, *cum primā luce*, *primā luce*, C, as soon as it was day; hence used *adv.*, *luce*, *luci*, *lucu*, by day, by daylight; (3) *meton.* a heavenly luminary, C; a day, *centesima lux ab interitu P. Clodii*, C; poet. — *æstiva*, V, summer; — *brumalis*, O, winter; life, *corpora luce carentum*, V; the eye, eyesight, O; (4) *met.* publicity, the public view, the sight of men, *res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre*, C; (5) *met.* light, help, succour, *afferre — reipublicæ*, C; (6) *met.* light, ornament, *urbs, lux orbis terrarum*, C; (7) *met.* light, elucidation, C.

Luxo, 1. (λοξόω), to put out of joint, dislocate, Sc. Pl; (2) to displace, put out of its position, — *radices*, Pl.

Luxor, 1. *dep.* to riot, revel, P.

Luxŭrĭa -æ, *f.* luxŭrĭēs -ēi, *f.* luxurious growth of plants, — *segetum*, V; (2) *poet.* the playfulness, sportiveness of animals, P.Aug; (3) luxury, excess, prodigality, dissipation, riotous living, C.

Luxŭrĭo, 1. luxŭrĭor, 1. *dep.* to be luxuriant, rank, abundant in growth, — *humus*, *seges*, O; (2) of animals, to be playful, sportive, wanton, *ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus*, O; (3) to be exuberant, abound in, *faciem decet deliciis — notis*, O, hence, to swell, increase, — *membra*, O; (4) *met.* to be luxurious, run riot, be dissolute, *ne luxuriarentur otio animi*, L.

Luxŭrĭōse, wantonly, immoderately, A.Aug; (2) luxuriously, voluptuously, C.

Luxŭrĭōsus -a -um, luxuriant in growth, — *frumenta*, C; (2) *met.* immoderate, excessive, — *lætitia*, L; wanton, extravagant, — *dictum*, Ta; — *amor*, O; luxurious, dissolute, prodigal, C.

Luxus -a -um (λοξός), out of joint, dislocated, A.Aug.

Luxus -ūs, *m.* a dislocation, A.Aug.

Luxus -ūs, *m.* luxury, debauchery, sensual excess, revelling, C; (2) splendour, V.

Lyæus -i, *m.* (Λυαῖος), the releaser from care, surname of Bacchus, V; (2) wine, *uda Lyæo tempora*, H.

Lycāon -ŏnis, *m.* (Λυκάων), king of Arcadia, transformed by Jupiter into a wolf, father of Callisto, O: *adj.* Lycāonius -a -um, — *Arctos*, O, Callisto, as a constellation, whence — *axis*, O, the northern sky; Lycāŏnis -ĭdis, *f.* Callisto, daughter of Lycaon.

Lycāon -ŏnis, *m.* (λυκάων), an animal of the wolf kind, Pl.

Lycēum -i, *n.*, Lycīum -ii, *n.* (Λύκειον), a gymnasium at Athens, at which Aristotle taught, C.

Lychnis -ĭdis, *f.* (λυχνίς), a kind of rose with flame-coloured blossom, Pl; (2) a precious stone of a similar colour, Pl.

Lychnītes -æ, *m.* (λυχνίτης), a kind of Parian marble, Pl.

Lychnītis -ĭdis, *f.* (λυχνῖτις), a plant, so called because used for wicks, Pl.

Lychnŏbĭus -i, *m.* (λυχνόβιος), one who turns night into day, Sc.

Lychnūchus -i, *m.* (λυχνοῦχος), a lamp-stand, candelabrum, C.

Lychnus -i, *m.* (λυχνός), a lamp, C.

Lycĭa -æ, *f.* (Λυκία), a country of Asia Minor: hence *adj.* Lycĭus -a -um, — *deus*, Pt, Apollo; — *sortes*, V, the oracle of Apollo at Patara: *subst.* Lycĭi -ōrum, *m.* the Lycians, C; lycĭum -ii, *n.* a kind of thorn used in medicine, Pl.

Lycophthalmos -i, *m.* (λυκόφθαλμος), a wolf's eye, a precious stone, Pl.

Lycopsis -is, *f.* (λύκοψις), a species of bugloss, Pl.

Lycos -i, *m.* (λύκος), a kind of spider, Pl.

Lydĭa -æ, *f.* (Λυδία), a country of Asia Minor: hence *adj.* Lydĭus -a -um, Lydian, — *regna*, Tb, of Gyges; — *aurifer amnis*, Tb, Pactolus; — *nurus*, Sc, Omphale; — *lapis*, Pl, the touch-stone; (2) Etruscan, — *fluvius*, V, the Tiber; (3) Rhætian, — *undæ*, Ct, the lake Benacus; Lydus -a -um, Lydian, C, Etruscan, P. V.

Lygdĭnus -a -um (λύγδινος), white, — *lapis*, Pl.

Lygdos -i, *f.* (λύγδος), a white stone, M.

Lygos -i, *f.* (λύγος), a plant, the agnus castus, Abraham's balm, Pl.

Lympha -æ, *f.* clear spring-water, V. H. O.

Lymphātĭcus -a -um, raving, raging, insane, mad, frantic, L. Pl; — *pavor*, L, a panic terror.

Lymphātĭo -ōnis, *f.*, lymphātus -ūs, *m.* madness, frenzy, Pl.

Lympho, 1. to make mad, strike with frenzy, Pl; *prtcp.* found *neut.*, *lymphantes animi*, Pl, mad, frantic: hence *prtcp.* lymphātus -a -um, mad, frantic, insane, L. V.

Lynceus -i, *m.* (Λυγκεύς), a Messenian hero, one of the Argonauts, renowned for the sharpness of his sight: hence *adj.* Lyncēus -a -um; *met.* C, sharp-sighted.

Lyncūrĭon -ii, *n.* (λυγκούριον), a precious stone, perhaps the jacinth or tourmaline, Pl.

Lynx -cis, *c.* (λύγξ), a lynx, V.

Lyra -æ, *f.* (λύρα), the lyre, a small and simple stringed instrument, O; (2) lyric poetry, song, H. O; (3) a constellation so called, O.

Lyrĭcus -a -um, of or relating to the lyre, lyric, H; *subst.* lyrĭca -ōrum, *n.* Pl, lyric poems; lyrĭci -ōrum, *m.* Q, lyric poems.

Lyristes -æ, *m.* (λυριστής), a player on the lyre, Pl.

Lyron -i, *n.* (λύρον), an aquatic plant, the water-plantain, Pl.

Lysimăchia -æ, *f.* (λυσιμαχία), a plant, *Lysimachia vulgaris*, Linn. Pl.

Lysimăchus -i, *m.* (λυσίμαχος), a precious stone with golden veins, Pl.

Lysis -is, *f.* (λύσις), a loosening, opening, Vt.

Lytta -æ, *f.* (λύττα), a worm, also called the greedy worm, said to be under the tongue of a dog, which, if taken out, would prevent his going mad, Pl.

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds in form and sound with the Greek Μ, μ. *M* is more frequently interchanged with *n* than with any other letter, as *e.g.*, *eandem*, *quorundam* from *eam*, *quorum*; and, on the other hand, in some of the compounds of *in*, *imbellis*, *imprimo*, *immanis*. For the signification of M as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Măcĕdŏnia -æ, *f.* (Μακεδονία), a country between Thessaly and Thrace; hence *adj.* Măcĕdŏnicus -a -um, C, Măcĕdŏniensis -e, P, Măcĕdŏnius -a -um, O, Macedonian; *subst.* Măcĕdo -ŏnis, *m.* a Macedonian, C.

Măcellārius -a -um, of or relating to the provision-market, P.Aug; *subst.* măcellārius -ii, *m.* a victualler, provision-dealer; seller of meat, poultry, fish, game, etc. St.

Măcellum -i, *n.* a provision-market, meat-market, C.

Măcellus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat lean, Vr.

*Măcĕo, 2. to be lean, P.

Măcer -cra -crum, lean, meagre, — *taurus*, V; — *homo*, Q; (2) of inanimate things, — *solum*, C, thin, poor; — *ager*, Vr.

Măcĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a soaking, steeping, maceration, Vt.

*Măcĕresco, 3. to become soft, tender, A.Aug.

Măcĕria -æ, *f.* a wall enclosing a garden, vineyard, or park, C.

Măcĕro, 1. to soak, steep in water, make soft by soaking, to macerate, Co. Pl; (2) to make weak, bring down, reduce, *multos isto morbus homines macerat*, Pl; (3) to torment, tease, vex, fret, *me macero*, T. P, I fret myself; *noli te macerare*, T, don't fret yourself.

Măcesco, 3. to grow thin, become lean, lose flesh, Vr.

Măcĕtæ -ārum, *m.* the Macedonians, P.Aug.

Măchæra -æ, *f.* (μάχαιρα), a sword, knife, P.

Măchærium -ii, *n. dim.* (μαχαίριον), a little sword or knife, P.

Măchærŏphŏrus -i, *m.* (μαχαιροφόρος), armed with a sabre or machæra, C.

Māchina -æ, *f.* (μηχανή), a machine; any artificial contrivance for performing work, especially a machine for moving heavy weights, C, pulling down columns, C, drawing ships to land, H; a scaffold on which slaves were exposed for sale, Q; a builder's scaffold, Pl; and in war, various machines, the catapult, balista, etc. S; (2) *met.* an instrument for any trick, cunning device, P.

Māchinālis -e, of or relating to machines, Pl.

Māchināmentum -i, *n.* a machine, instrument, L.

Māchinātio -ōnis, *f.* contrivance, machinery, mechanism, *cum machinatione quādam moveri aliquid videmus*, C; (2) a machine, — *navalis*, Ca; (3) a cunning device, machination, C.

Māchinātor -ōris, *m.* a merchant, maker of machines, architect, L. Tc; (2) *met.* a machinator, contriver, originator, — *horum omnium scelerum*, C; **f.* Sc, *tu malorum machinatrix facinorum*.

Māchinor, 1. *dep.* to contrive, invent, devise, — *aliquid*, C; (2) *met.* to plot maliciously, machinate, P; — *aliquid alicui*, C. L. S.

*Māchinōsus -a -um, cunningly contrived, St.

Măcies -ēi, *f.* leanness, thinness, C. Ca; applied to soil, poverty, barrenness, Co; (2) *met.* meagreness of expression, Tc.

Măcilentus -a -um, thin, lean, P.

Macir, *indcl.* (μάκερ), an aromatic Indian bark, of a red colour, Pl.

Măcis -idis, *f.* the name of a fictitious kind of spice, P.

Măcresco, măcrŭi, 3. to grow lean, become thin, Co. H.

Măcritas -ātis, *f.* leanness, thinness, Vt.

*Măcritūdo -inis, *f.* P. = macritas, *q.v.*

Măcrŏbius, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius, was a grammarian of the fifth century A.D., of whom we know nothing beyond the slight information which we can gather from his extant works. He appears to have been a Greek; lived in the reign of Theodosius, and had a son called Eustathius. His principal work is, "Saturnaliorum Conviviorum Libri III." consisting in great part of a commentary on Virgil, and containing much curious antiquarian lore. A second work is, "Commentarius ex Cicerone in Somnium Scipionis," a philosophical treatise founded on the dream of Scipio related in the 6th book of Cicero's work "De Republicā." The religious opinions of Macrobius have been the subject of much dispute, but it seems most probable that he was a Pagan.

Măcrŏcolum -i, *n.* (mācrŏcollum -i, *n.* μακρόκωλον), paper of the largest size, foolscap, C.

*Mactābilis -e, deadly, Lc.

*Mactātor -ōris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, Sc.

*Mactātus -ūs, *m.* a slaying, killing, Lc.

Macte, macti, *vid.* mactus.

Macto, 1. to honour, glorify, *quum puerorum extis deos manes — soleas*, C; (2) to honour a god with a sacrifice, to sacrifice, *hostiam*, H; — *bidentes*, V; (3) to reward, honour with any thing, — *aliquem horroribus*, C; more frequently, in a bad sense, to afflict, punish with, *quo etiam majore es malo mactandus*, C; without *abl.*, — *aliquem*, *aliquid*, C, to ruin, destroy.

Mactus -a -um, found only in the forms *macte*, *macti*, joined with an *abl.* and some form, usually imperative, of the verb *esse*, well done! bravo! all hail! good luck attend thee! *macte virtute!* C; *macte esto virtute!* H; *macte virtute diligentiāque esto!* L; *macti virtute milites Romani este*, L; with *gen.*, *macte animi*, M; (2) *= mactatus, Lc.

Măcŭla -æ, *f.* a spot, mark, *equus albis maculis*, V; (2) the mesh of a net, C, of a spider's web, Pl; (3) especially, a disfiguring mark, stain, blemish, *maculatur corpus maculis luridis*, P; *maculas auferre de vestibus*, O; (4) *met.* a moral stain, blemish, fault, *delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello suscepta*, C; *hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis tuis!* C.

Măcŭlo, 1. to cover with spots, to make spotted, stain, pollute, *terram tabo maculant*, V; (2) *met.* to stain morally, defile, pollute, *rex ille optimi regis cæde maculatus*, C; *eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem — voluerunt*, C.

Măcŭlōsus -a -um, full of spots, spotted, speckled, *equus coloris nigri vel maculosi*, Co; hence, stained, polluted, defiled, — *vestis Pompeii*, C; (2) *met.* morally defiled, polluted, filthy, — *senatores*, C; — *nefas*, H.

Mădĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. (*pass.* mădĕfio -factus -fiĕri), to make wet, moisten, wet, soak, — — *lanam aceto et nitro*, Pl; *gladii sanguine madefacti*, O; (2) to moisten with wine, fill full of wine, P, *multo madefactus Iaccho*, Co.

Mădens -ntis (*prtcp.* mădĕo), wet, moist, dripping, — *spongiæ*, Pl; — *campi*, Tc; *vestis madens sanguine*, Q, dripping with blood; (2) drunk, *vir mersus vino et madens*, Sc; (3) *met.* full of any thing, *jure madens*, M, learned in the law.

Mădĕo -ŭi, 2. (μαδάω), to be wet, moist; to drip, flow; *natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes*, C; *fuso sanguine terra madet*, V; — *metu*, P, to sweat with fear; (2) to be wet with wine, to be drunk, P; (3) to boil to a soft state, make soft by boiling, V; (4) to be full of, abound in, overflow with, *madeant generoso pocula Baccho*, Tb; *quanquam Socraticis madet sermonibus*, H.

Mădesco -dŭi, 3. to become moist, met, V; (2) to become soft, Co.

Mădĭde, moistly, wetly, — *madere*, P, to be exceedingly drunk.

Mădĭdus -a -um, moist, wet, C; *capilli — myrrhā*, O; — *genæ*, O, wet with tears; (2) dyed, coloured, *vestis cocco* —, M; (3) drunk, tipsy, P; (4) boiled to a soft state, soft, P; (5) full of, abounding in, M.

Mădor -ōris, *m.* moisture, wetness, S.

Mădos -i, *f.*, -on -i, *n.* (μαδός), a vine producing a white grape, P.

*Mădulsa -æ, *m.* a drunken man, P.

Mæander -dri, *m.*, -dros -i, *m.*, -drus -i, *m.* (Μαίανδρος), a river of Asia Minor, proverbial for the sinuosity of its course; hence, *more Mæandri*, Co, in a crooked fashion; (2) a crooked way, twisting, turning, meandering, C; and especially a peculiar pattern, often used as a border for garments, V; *adj.* Mæandrĭus -a -um, V.

Mæcēnas, C. Cilnius, the minister of Augustus, whose name has become proverbial as a patron of letters. The exact date of his birth is unknown, but it may be placed about the year 70 B.C.; his family was only of equestrian rank, but was said to have derived its origin from the old Etruscan Lucumos. We are unacquainted with the history of his early acquaintance with Augustus, but we find him acting as his confidential friend and agent soon after the assassination of Cæsar. He seems on all occasions to have been employed chiefly in diplomacy and civil government; and in the absence of the members of the triumvirate was more than once intrusted with the administration of all Italy. It is said that Augustus assumed the imperial power by his advice, instead of attempting to restore the republic; and it is certain that Mæcenas was the principal agent in the changes which took place in the Roman commonwealth, and occupied the post of what would now be called prime-minister. About the year 21, however, a coolness sprang up between Mæcenas and his master, though we are not informed from what cause, and though there was no open rupture, he could not, for several years before his death, be considered as the confidential friend and servant which he once was. His leisure was probably not altogether unwelcome to him. He was enormously rich, naturally indolent, and, in health, a confirmed valetudinarian. His intimate friends were Virgil and Horace, on whom he had conferred important pecuniary favours; he had held out a helping hand to many other men of letters, and his hospitality to such was almost too indiscriminate. In addition to this he was himself a voluminous author, though we may conjecture from the notices of his works in ancient writers, that we have suffered no great loss by their destruction. He was not without the vices of his age; he was debauched, luxurious, and effeminate, and at the same time of a mild and merciful disposition, which was not without good effect on the sterner nature of Augustus. He died, after a very long and harassing illness, in the year 8 B.C., and, being childless, bequeathed his enormous wealth to the emperor.

Mælius, Sp., a wealthy Roman knight, who when there was a great famine in Rome, B.C. 440, bought large quantities of corn, which he retailed at a low price to the poor. The popularity which he thus attained, excited the fears of the aristocratic party, and Mælius was accused of a design to restore monarchy in his own person. On this the celebrated Cincinnatus, then very old, was appointed dictator, and C. Servilius Ahala, master of the horse. Mælius, seeing from the armed preparations made in the city that his death was intended, refused to appear, when cited, before the dictator's tribunal, and was killed in the open street by Ahala himself; whom we find, in later ages, repeatedly lauded for this act of patriotism. But the very fact that he was violently and illegally slain, seems to prove that no crime could be proved against the unfortunate Mælius.

Mæna -æ, *f.* (μαίνη), a kind of small sea-fish, often salted, C.

Mænălus (-os) -i, *m.* Mænăla -ōrum, *n.* (Μαίναλον), a mountain in Arcadia, sacred to Pan. Mænălĭus -a -um, Mænalian, Arcadian, — *deus*, O, Pan; — *versus*, V, pastoral poetry; — *pater*, Co, Bacchus; Mænălĭdes -æ, *m.* Pan, P.Aug; Mænălis -ĭdis, *f.* belonging or relating to Mænalus, O.

Mænas -ădis, *f.* (μαινάς), a bacchante, Pt. O; (2) *Mænades Priapi*, Jv, worshippers of Priapus; (3) a prophetess, applied by Pt. to Cassandra.

Mænĭānum -i, *n.* a balcony, C.

Mænia Columna, *f.*, *vid.* Columna.

Mænŏmĕnon mel (μαινόμενον), a kind of honey found in Pontus, the eating of which produces insanity, Pl.

Mæŏnĭa -æ, *f.* (Μαιονία), Mæonia, a part of Lydia, Pl, and, as the Etruscans were said to derive their origin from Lydia, = Etruria, V; hence Mæŏnĭdes -æ, *m.* (*a*) Homer, as a native of Mæonia, O; (*b*) an Etrurian, V: Mæŏnis -ĭdis, *f.* a Lydian woman, Arachne, O; Omphale, O: Mæŏnĭus -a -um, (*a*) Mæonian, Lydian, V; (*b*) relating to Homer, Homeric, O; (*c*) Etruscan, O.

Mærĕo, 2. (I.) *neut.* to be sad, mournful; to grieve, mourn, lament, *nemo mæret suo incommodo*, C; *pulsi nos eramus; vos taciti mærebatis*, C; (II.) *act.* to deplore, lament, mourn over, — *filii mortem*, C; — *calamitatem reipublicæ*, C; *prtcp.* mærens -ntis, mournful, sorrowful, *quis Sullam nisi mærentem vidit?* C.

Mæror -ōris, *m.* mourning, grief, sorrow, sadness, *mæror est ægritudo flebilis*, C.

*Mæste, Aug; *mæstiter, P, sadly, mournfully.

Mæstĭtĭa -æ, *f.* sadness, sorrowfulness, dejection, grief, C; met. — *orationis*, C.

Mæstĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* P. = mæstitia, *q.v.*

Mæstus -a -um, sad, sorrowful, dejected, cast down, melancholy, — *Ulixes*, C; — *senex*, C; — — *manus*, O; (2) applied like *tristis* to the nature of any thing, gloomy, sad, O; (3) connected with sorrow, causing or indicating sorrow, — *vestes*, Pl; — *tubæ*, Pl; — *funera*, O.

Măgālĭa -ium, *n.* huts, cottages, hovels, V. (a Carthaginian word.)

Măge, P. V, = magis, *q.v.*

Măgĭcē -ēs, *f.* (μαγική), magic, the black art Pl.

Măgĭcus -a -um (μαγικός), relating to magic or enchantment, magical, — *artes*, V; — *dii*, Tb, gods invoked to aid enchantments, *i.e.* Pluto, Hecate, Proserpina.

Măgĭda -æ, *f.* măgis -ĭdis, *f.* (μαγίς), a large dish, charger, platter, Vr.

Măgīriscium -ii, *n.* *dim.* (μαγειρίσκιον), a little cook, Pl.

Măgis = magida, *q.v.*

Magis, *comp.* maxime, *superl.* of an *adv.* not found in the positive, (1) *magis*, more, used to form the comp. of adjectives not inflected in the comp., — *necessarius*, C; — *elegans*, T; and of adv. — *æque*, P; followed by *quam* or *atque*, more ... than; *non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum*, T; also used to strengthen comparatives, — *magis dulcior*, P; (2) with verbs, followed by *quam*, more, rather ... than, *sed prætereo magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi*, C; [illegible]

without comparison, — *ædilis esse non potuisset*, C; (3) particular combinations of *magis* are, *non (neque) magis . . . quam*, C; indicates equality, not more . . . than, just as much . . . as, *quo magis . . . eo magis*, C, the more . . . the more; and in like manner, *quo magis . . . eo minus*, C; *quanto minus . . . eo magis*, T, etc.; *eo magis*, C, so much the more, all the more; *impendio magis*, T. C, considerably more; *multo magis*, C, much more, more by far; *nihilo magis*, C, just as little; *solito magis*, L, more than usual; *magis magisque, magis et magis*, C, more and more; *magis aut minus, magis minusve*, Pl. Q, more or less; (4) = potius, rather, more willingly, *magis id diceres, si*, etc. C; *quod magis vellem evenire*, T.—(II.) *maxime* (*maxume*), in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very (used to form the superlative of *adj.* which are not inflected in the *superl.*), — *necessarius*, C; — *idoneus*, Q; with verbs, *aliquem — colere*, T; — *cupere, velle*, T. C; used with verbs from which the meaning must in part be supplied, — *pugnare*, P, = acerrime; — *jubere*, P, = instanter; *unus omnium maxime*, N, most of all, far before all the rest; *quam maxime*, T. C, as much as possible; *ut quisque — . . . ita —*, C, the more . . . the more; *hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ea potissimum opitulari*, C.—(2) = potissimum, principally, particularly, especially, *quæ ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit*, C, and especially, most of all, Homer; *quum . . . tunc maxime*, both . . . and especially; *scio et perspexi sæpe, verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime*, P; *quum maxime*, C, just now, now especially. In colloquial language *maxime* is used to express emphatic assent, and with *immo*, emphatic dissent, P. T, certainly, by all means, yes indeed; and with *immo*, by no means, no indeed.

Măgister -tri, *m.* a **master**, ruler, president, chief, head, director, leader, superintendent, — *populi*, C, Dictator; — *equitum*, L, master of the horse, the dictator's lieutenant; — *morum*, C, the Censor; — *operum*, Co, overseer, overlooker; — *societatis*, C, the director of a company formed for farming the revenue; *P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturā Asiæ pro magistro dedit*, C, exercised the functions of vice-director; — *elephanti*, P.Aug, driver; — *auctionis*, C, director or conductor of a sale by auction; — *convivii*, Vr, the president or chairman of a feast; — *navis*, (*a*) master, captain, L, (*b*) helmsman, V; — *ludi*, C, *disciplinæ*, Co, schoolmaster; (2) a teacher, — *artium, religionis, virtutis*, C; (3) *met.* an instigator, inciter, *magister ad despoliandum Dianæ templum*, C.

Măgistĕrium -ii, *n.* the office or power of a master, president, chief, director, — *morum*, C, the censorship; (2) the office of an instructor of youth, mastership, *jam excessit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo*, P; (3) *met.* instruction, advice, P.

Măgistra -æ, *f.* a mistress, directress, leader, T; (2) met. — *vitæ philosophia*, C; *lex — officiorum*, C; *poet.* used *adj.*, — *artes*, V. H.

Măgistrātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a magister, a magistracy, official dignity, office, — *gerere*, C; — *inire, ingredi*, S; — *deponere*, C; *magistratu abire*, C. Magistracies of Rome were of two kinds: (1) *ordinarii*, i.e. those constantly in existence; the consulship, prætorship, censorship, etc.; (2) *extraordinarii*, those created only on a special emergency; the dictatorship, mastership of the horse, etc. The ordinary magistracies were also divided into *majores* and *minores*; the former being those to which elections took place in the comitia centuriata, as consulship, censorship, prætorship; the latter, in the comitia tributa. The magistratus curules were those to which the honour of a sella curulis was attached, *i.e.* consul, prætor, and curule ædile. When found in opposition to *imperia*, *magistratus* signifies offices of dignity at Rome, *imperia*, commands in the provinces; (2) one who holds an official position, a **magistrate**, public functionary, C.

Magma -ătis, *n.* (μάγμα), the dregs of a salve or ointment, Pl.

Magmentum -i, *n.* an addition made to a sacrifice or offering, Vr; hence *adj.* magmentārius -a -um, Vr.

Magnănĭmĭtas -ātis, *f.* high-mindedness, **magnanimity**, C.

Magnănĭmus -a -um, high-minded, courageous, high-spirited, **magnanimous**, C.

Magnes -ētis, *m.* (μάγνης), used *adj.* with *lapis* or *abs.*, the loadstone, **magnet**, C.

Magnēsia -æ, *f.* (Μαγνησία), a district of Thessaly: hence *adj.* Magnēsius -a -um, Lc, Magnētis -idis, *f.* O; *subst.* Magnes -ētis, *c.* C, a Magnesian; Magnessa -æ, *f.* H, a Magnesian woman; Magnētarches -æ, *m.* L, the chief magistrate of the Magnesians.

Magnĭdĭcus -a -um, largely talking, boastful, P.

Magnĭfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to prize highly, make much of, P.

Magnĭfĭce, splendidly, nobly, grandly, pompously, **magnificently**, — *habitare, vivere*, C; — *collaudare aliquem*, L, in a lofty strain; — *se efferre*, T, haughtily, proudly; — *prodesse ad tussim*, Pl, to be of very great benefit.

Magnĭfĭcenter, Vt, = magnifice, *q.v.*

Magnĭfĭcentia -æ, *f.* loftiness of thought and action, high-mindedness, magnanimity; and in a bad sense, boasting, pomposity of language, C; (2) of inanimate objects, splendour, grandeur, **magnificence**, — *epularum, villarum*, C.

Magnĭfĭco, 1. to prize highly, esteem greatly, P; (2) to praise, extol, — *aliquem*, Pl.

Magnĭfĭcus -a -um, **magnificent**, delighting in show, splendour-loving, N. St; distinguished, conspicuous in deeds, *vir factis —*, L; pompous in speech, lofty, sublime; and, in a bad sense, boastful, P. L; high-minded, great-souled, C; (2) applied to inanimate objects, splendid, sumptuous, magnificent, — *villæ, apparatus*, C.

Magnĭlŏquentia -æ, *f.* lofty or elevated language, C; (2) pompous, boastful language, **magniloquence**, L.

Magnĭlŏquus -a -um, speaking in a lofty or sublime style, P.Aug; (2) pompous or boastful in talk, **magniloquent**, Tc. O.

Magnĭpendo, 3. to prize or esteem highly, P. T.

Magnĭtūdo -inis, *f.* greatness, size, **magnitude**, — *mundi*, C; *ad fabæ magnitudinem*, Cl, about the size of a bean: applied to number, — *fructuum*, C; — *pecuniæ*, C; (2) met. — *amoris*, C; — *animi*, C, magnanimity; especially, high station or dignity, — *imperatoria*, Tc.

Magnŏpĕre, greatly, exceedingly, very much, C; found also in the separate words *magno opere*, C; *opere magno*, A.Aug; and in the superl. *maximopere*, C; *maximo opere*, T, *opere maximo*, T, very greatly.

Magnus -a -um; *comp.* mājor -us; *superl.* maxĭmus -a -um (μέγας), great, large, (1) of corporeal size, large, great, tall, long, broad, — *domus*, C; — *montes*, Ct; — *aquæ*, L, an inundation; applied to number, bulk, mass, *maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse*, C; — *multitudo peditatūs*, Ca; *magnā voce*, C, with a loud voice; (2) *met.* great, exalted, important, considerable, — *vir*, C, a great man; — *hoc bello Themistocles fuit*, N; — *census*, Jv, respectable, wealthy; — *virtus*, Ca; — *infamia, eloquentia*, C: *neut.* used abs., *magna dii curant*, C; *magnum est efficere, ut quis intelligat*, C, it is a difficult thing; (3) *major, maximus natu* or *annis*; and also *abs.* older, oldest, *audiri ex majoribus natu*, C, from older persons; *annōs natus major quadraginta*, C, forty years older; *Fabii Ambusti filiæ duæ nuptæ, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stoloni erat*, L, the elder to Sulpicius, the younger to Licinius; *majores -um*, m. ancestors, forefathers; *cujus instituti patres majoresque nostros non pœnitebat*, C; *maxima virgo*, O, the oldest of the Vestals; *major herus*, P, the old master (*opp.* minor herus, P, the young master,

son of the family); (4) *magni, magno*, at a great price, dear: in like manner, *majoris, maximi*; — *emere, vendere*, C; *conducere aliquid nimium magno*, C, at too high a price; *aliquem facere maximi*, T, to make very much of, prize very highly; *extollere aliquid in majus*, Tc, more than its deserts: neut. *magnum, maximum*, adv. P, much, greatly, very much, very greatly. For *Maximus*, when used as a surname, *vid.* Maximus.

Măgŭdăris -is, *f.* (măgȳdăris, μαγύδαρις), the stalk (or, according to others, the seed) or juice of the plant laserpitium, P. Pl.

Măgus -i, *m.* (μάγος), măga -æ, *f.* a learned man or magician among the Persians, C; *f.* an enchantress, O.

Măgus -a -um, magical, — *artes*, O.

Măja -æ, *f.* (Μαῖα), the daughter of Atlas, who bore Mercury to Jupiter, C; hence *Maiā genitus*, V, Mercury; (2) one of the Pleiades, C. V.

Maia -æ, *f.* (μαῖα), a kind of large crab, Pl.

Mājālis -is, *m.* a gelded boar, hog, Vr; used by C. as a term of reproach.

Mājestas -ātis, *f.* grandeur, dignity, majesty; applied to the gods, to all persons in high office, and frequently to the Roman people, *dii non censent esse suæ majestatis*, C, to be consistent with their majesty; — *consulis*, C; — *patria*, L, the paternal authority; — *populi Romani*, C; — *minuere*, C. T; — *lædere*, Sc, to offend against the sovereignty of the people; *crimen majestatis*, C, treason; (2) honour, excellence, splendour, L. Pl. Vr.

Mājor -us; mājōres -um, *vid.* magnus.

Mājōrīnus -a -um, of the larger sort, — *olivæ*, Pl.

Mājus -i, *m. sc.* mensis, or *abs.* the month of May, C. O; used adj. *Calendæ Majæ*, C.

Mājuscŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat larger, somewhat greater, somewhat older, C. T.

Māla -æ, *f.* the cheek-bone, jaw-bone, both in men and animals, C. V; (2) the cheek, side of the face, P. V.

Mălăchē -ēs, *f.* (mŏlŏchē -ēs, *f.* μαλάχη), a species of mallow, Co.

Mălăcĭa -æ, *f.* (μαλακία), a calm at sea, Ca; (2) total want of appetite, Pl.

Mălăcisso, 1. (μαλακίζω), to soften, render pliable, P.

Mălăcus -a -um (μαλακός), soft, pliable, and *met.* effeminate, delicate, P.

Mălagma -ātis, *n.* (μάλαγμα), a softening or mollifying application, a poultice, Cl.

*Maldăcon -i, *n.* the gum which exudes from the plant bdellium, Pl.

Măle, (*comp.* pējus; *superl.* pessĭme,) badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, — *alicui facere*, P, to do an injury to; also, — *facere*, C, to do wrong; — *velle alicui*, P, to wish ill to; — *habere aliquem (aliquid)*, T. Ca, to harass, annoy; — *se habere*, T, to be unwell; *L. Antonio male sit*, C, evil be to L. Antonius; often gives to an adj. a meaning directly opposite to that which is usual, *ego illum — sanum semper putavi*, C, for insanum; — *gratus*, O, unthankful.

Mălĕdĭcax -ācis, P, = maledicus, *q.v.*

Mălĕdĭce, calumniously, abusively, scurrilously, C.

Mălĕdĭcens -ntis (*prtcp.* mălĕdĭco), evil-speaking, abusive, scurrilous, P. C.

Mălĕdĭco -xi -ctum, 3. to speak ill, slander, asperse, abuse, revile, — *alicui*, C.

Mălĕdictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reviling, abusing, C.

*Mălĕdictĭto, 1. to revile, slander, rail at violently, P.

Mălĕdictum -i, *n.* a railing accusation; foul, abusive language, — *in vitam alicujus conjicere*, C; (2) a curse, malediction, C.

Mălĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. — *alicui*, P. T, to do an injury to, injure.

Mălefactor -ōris, *m.* an evil-doer, malefactor, P.

Mălĕfactum -i, *n.* an ill deed, injury, C.

*Mălĕfĭce, — *ago*, P, to the injury of others maliciously.

Mălĕfĭcentĭa -æ, *f.* mischievousness, maliciousness, Pl.

Mălĕfĭcĭum -ii, *n.* an evil deed, crime, — *committere, admittere*, C; (2) fraud, deception, Pl. Q; (3) sorcery, Tc; (4) an injury, loss, hurt, damage, (*opp.* beneficium), *sine ullo — iter facere*, Ca; (5) that which causes injury, noxious animals, vermin, Pl.

Mălĕfĭcus -a -um, wicked, malicious, mischievous, villanous, *homo naturā —*, C; — *mores*, P; (2) injurious, hurtful, — *superstitio*, St.

Mălĕsuādus -a -um, ill-advising, seductive, persuading to evil, P.

Mălĕvŏlens -ntis, P. C, = malevolus, *q.v.*

Mălĕvŏlentĭa -æ, *f.* ill-will, malice, hatred, malevolence, — *est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo*, C.

Mălĕvŏlus, -a -um, ill-disposed, wishing evil, malicious, envious, spiteful, malevolent, — *alicui*, C; — *in aliquem*, C: *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a spiteful person, C; -a -æ, *f.* P, a female foe.

Mălĭcōrĭum -ii, *n.* the rind of a pomegranate, Pl.

*Mălĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, apple-bearing, V.

Mălĭgne, maliciously, malignantly, enviously, L; (2) stingily, sparingly, L. H; (3) little, very little, — *virens*, Pl.

Mălignĭtas -ātis, *f.* maliciousness, ill-nature, malignity, spite, L. Tc; (2) stinginess, niggardliness, P; (3) bad condition, quality (applied to vines), Co.

Mălignus -a -um (*opp.* benignus), of bad quality or disposition, ill-disposed, malicious, malignant, wicked, injurious, hurtful, H. V. Sc; (2) frugal, stingy, P; (3) — *terra*, Pl, *colles*, V, barren, unfruitful; (4) small, little, scanty, V.

Mălĭnus -a -um (μήλινος), of or relating to the apple-tree, Pl.

Mălĭtĭa -æ, *f.* badness of quality; usually *met.* spite, malice, *est enim — versuta et fallax nocendi ratio*, C; sometimes used in a playful sense like our "roguery," *tamen a malitiā non discedis*, C.

Mălĭtĭōse, maliciously, craftily, — *facere aliquid*, C.

Mallĕātor -ōris, *m.* a hammerer, M.

Mallĕātus -a -um, wrought with the hammer, beaten with a hammer, Co.

*Mallĕŏlāris -e, of or relating to young vine-shoots, Co.

Mallĕŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a little hammer, Cl; (2) a vine-shoot cut off for planting, with a small piece of the old wood still adhering in the form of a mallet, Co; (3) a species of dart, having a large hammer-shaped head, filled with combustibles, C.

Mallĕus -i, *m.* a hammer, mallet, Pl; especially the mallet used for slaying animals offered in sacrifice, O.

Mallus -i, *m.* (μαλλός), a lock of wool, A.Aug.

Mālo, mālŭi, malle, to choose rather, wish more, prefer, — *bonos*, Aug, to prefer as friends; — *hunc animum*, C; — *servire quam pugnare*, C; with *acc.*, *carere me mallem quam*, etc. C; followed also by *potius*, C, *magis*, L; by *subj.*, *mallem cognoscerem*, C; (2) to be more favourable to, *in hāc re malo universæ Asiæ et negotiatoribus*, C.

Mălŏbăthron -i, *n.* (mălĭbăthron, μαλόβαθρον), an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly oil was prepared, Pl; (2) the oil itself, H. Cl.

Mălŏgrănātum -i, *n.* the pomegranate, Pl.

Mălŏpe -ēs, *f.* the mallow, Pl.

Maltha -æ, *f.* (μάλθα), a kind of petroleum or bitumen found in Samosata, Pl; (2) a kind of plaster made of slacked lime and hog's lard, Pl.

Maltho, 1. to cover with plaster or cement, Pl.

Mălum -i, *n.* evil, harm, misfortune, calamity, injury, bodily injury or disease; punishment, torture, *ut ei, quod posset mali facere, faceres*, P; *inopinato malo turbati*, Ca, by the unexpected mis-

fortune; — ventris, stomachi, Cl, diseases; malo domare (coercere) aliquem, L, by harsh measures, punishment; (2) malum used by P. C. as a term of reproach.

Mālum -i, n. (μῆλον), an apple; and generally any similar fruit, as the quince, peach, pomegranate, etc. Pl. Co; prov. ab ovo usque ad mala, H, from beginning to end, as the Roman dinner began with eggs and ended with fruit.

Mălus -a -um (comp. pējor -us; superl. pessimus -a -um), bad, worthless, — poeta, versus, C; in pejus ruere, V, to become rapidly worse; (2) bad, wrong, ill, — opinio, C; — consuetudo, H; (3) ugly, — mulier, P; (4) ill, indisposed, sick, Cl, (5) mischievous, roguish, capricious, — puella, Ct; (6) hurtful, noxious, baneful, V; oppressive, burdensome, — ætas, P; (7) unfortunate, unfavourable, adverse, — pugna, C, (8) haud malum pondus, T, no little weight: a common colloquial expression is, abi in malam rem, T, go to the devil!

Mālus -i, f. (μηλέα), an apple-tree, V; (2) the mast of a ship, C; (3) the pole on which the awning of a theatre was erected, Lc; (4) the upright pillar in a clothes or wine press, Pl.

Malva -æ, f. the mallow, Pl. M.

Malvācĕus -a -um, of or relating to the mallow, Pl.

Māmers -rtis, m. the Oscan and Sabine name of Mars, hence, Māmertīni -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the city Messina in Sicily, C; adj. Māmertīnus -a -um, C.

Mămilla -æ, f. dim. a breast, teat, pap, Jv; used as a term of endearment, P, (2) a little pipe inserted in a larger one, Vr.

*Mămillānus -a -um, met. — ficus, Pl, full-swelling.

Mămillāre -is, n. a species of stays, used for confining the bosom, M.

Mamma -æ, f. (μάμμα), a breast, teat, pap (rarely used except of females, and sometimes applied to animals), dare alicui mammam, P, to give suck to, puer — appetens, C; (2) a protuberance on the bark of a tree, Pl; (3) in infantile language, mother, mamma, M.

Mammātus -a -um, furnished with little pipes, — dolium, Pl.

*Mammĕātus -a -um, P, = mammosus, q.v.

Mammōsus -a -um, full-breasted, having large breasts, Vr; (2) full, swelling, — pira, Pl.

Mammŭla -æ, f. dim. a little breast, Vr. Cl.

*Mānābilis -e, flowing; hence met. — frigus, Lc, penetrating.

Mănăchus, vid. menæus.

Mānāle -is, n a jug or pitcher, Vr.

Manceps -cĭpis, m. a person who bought any thing at a public, legal auction; and especially one who publicly contracted to farm certain state property, a purchaser, farmer, contractor, — operarum, St, one who hired labourers in order to let them out again; (2) * a surety, bail, P; (3) * one who hires persons to applaud, Pl

Mancĭpātio -ōnis, f. a formal transfer of property; also, purchase, Pl.

Mancĭpātus -ūs, m. a sale, Pl.

Mancĭpium -ii, n. (mancŭpium), in Roman law, a formal, legal purchase of any thing; (2) the right of property or possession acquired by such purchase, mancipio dare, accipere, C, to transfer into the possession of another, to receive into one's possession, C; res mancipi, C, property, (3) a slave, as acquired by the process of mancipium, C.

Mancĭpo, 1. (mancŭpo), to transfer by mancipium or formal sale; to sell formally, — alienos, P; quædam mancipat usus, H, gives a title to.

Mancus -a -um, maimed, crippled, lame, especially in the hand, C; (2) met. imperfect, incomplete, defective, — virtus, C; — prætura, C.

Mandātor -ōris, m. one who suborns accusers or informers, St

Mandātum -i, n. a commission, charge, injunction, order; and especially, a verbal commission, message, dare alicui mandata ad aliquem, C; mandata persequi, exsequi, conficere, C; efficere, S; perficere, L, to execute a commission; — negligere, fallere, O, fail to execute; mandato meo, C, by my command; (2) mandati judicium, C, an action for the non-performance of a contract; (3) an imperial command, mandate, Pl.

Mandātus -ūs, m (found only in abl. sing.) a commission, order, injunction, C.

Mando, 1 to give a commission, order, command, commit to the charge of, — alicui de aliquā re, C; — alicui aliquid, C; Cæsar Trebonio mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur, Ca; (2) to give over to, transfer to, commit to, entrust to the charge of, C; — alicui magistratum, Ca; — aliquem alicui alendum, V; — filiam viro, P, to give in marriage; — se fugæ, Ca, to take to flight; — aliquid memoriæ, C, to commit to memory; — literis, scriptis, C, to commit to writing; (3) to send word to, inform, give notice to, St.

Mando -di -sum, 3 (μάω, μάσσω), to chew, masticate, C; equi fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, V, champ the bit; — humum, V, to bite the ground (comp. mordere humum), said of those who fall in battle; (2) to eat, devour, consume, Pl.

Mandra -æ, f. (μάνδρα), a stall, cattle-pen, M; (2) a herd of cattle, Jv; (3) a draught-board, M.

Mandrăgŏras -æ, m. (μανδραγόρας), the mandrake, Pl.

Mandūco, 1. to chew, masticate, Vr. St.

Mandūcus -i, m. a mask with an enormous mouth filled with teeth, and intended to represent a glutton, P.

Māne, n indecl. the early morning, dawn of morning, noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, H; literas multo mane mihi dedit, C, very early in the morning; (2) more frequently used adv., in the morning, at early morning; hodie mane, C, early this morning; bene mane, C, very early in the morning.

Mănĕo -nsi -nsum, 2. (μένω) (I.) neut to remain, stay in any place, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Ca; — in patriā, C; — ad exercitum, Ca; (2) to stay the night, make a stay, — apud me, C; — sub Jove frigido, H; (3) met. — in eo, quod convenisset, Ca, to abide by, persist in; — in conditione, C, to fulfil the condition; — in sententiā, voluntate, pristinā mente, C, to persist in, abide in; applied also to inanimate objects, nihil semper suo statu manet, C.—(II.) act. to wish for, await, — hostium adventum, L; especially, to await as fate or destiny, quis me manet exitus? O; longius aut propius mors sua quemque manet, Pt.

Mānes -ium, m the shades of the departed; in ancient Roman history, regarded as divine, deorum manium jura sancta sunto, C; used also of the shade or soul of a single person, — patris Anchisæ, V; (2) poet. the lower world, infernal regions, V. H; (3) the retribution in the lower world, V, (4) corpse, ashes, remains, accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Pt.

Mango -ōnis, m (μάγγανον), a slave-merchant or dealer in other articles, which he seeks to push off by rubbing up, furbishing, fictitious ornament, etc.; a roguish dealer, Q. M. Pl.

Mangōnicus -a -um, of or relating to the trade of a mango, q v., Pl

Mangōnium -ii, n. a rubbing up or furbishing of merchandize, Pl.

Mangōnizo, 1. to furbish or trim up for sale, Pl.

Māni, P, = mane, q.v.

Mănicæ -ārum, f. the long sleeves of the tunic, which might be made to reach over the hand, and supply the place of gloves, muff, etc. V. Tc; hence (2) a species of armlet or gauntlet worn on the arm, Jv; (3) a fetter for the hand, handcuff, P. H; (4) * a grappling-iron used in naval warfare, P.Aug.

Mănicātus -a -um, having long sleeves, — tunicæ, C.

Mănicos -on (μανικος), causing madness, Pl.

*Mănĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little hand, P.

*Mănĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the handle of a plough, Vr.

Mănĭfestārĭus -a -um, plain, visible, evident, manifest, P.

Mănĭfestē, mănĭfesto, plainly, visibly, evidently, manifestly, C.

Mănĭfesto, 1. to manifest, show clearly, reveal, discover, O.

Mănĭfestus -a -um, clear, visible, evident, manifest, — *et apertæ res*, C; — *atque deprehensum scelus*, C; (2) caught or apprehended in any thing; plainly betraying signs of any thing, *manifestam mendacii, mala, te tenes*, P; — *rerum capitalium*, S; — *vitæ*, Tc, giving evident signs of life.

Mănīlĭus, C., tribune of the people B.C. 66; the author of the Lex Manilia, supported by Cicero in his oration bearing that title, and which gave to Pompey the sole command in the Mithridatic War.—II. M. Manilius, the supposed author of an astrological poem in five books, entitled "Astronomica." The period at which this poem was written is altogether uncertain, some critics supposing that it was produced during the reign of Tiberius, and others placing it, with perhaps less probability, as late as Theodosius the Great. It affords much information as to the astronomical notions of the ancients, as it was undoubtedly compiled with care and learning, though, as a poem, it has but little value.

Mănĭprĕtĭum = manupretium, *q.v.*

Mănĭpŭlāris -e (mănĭplāris, O.), — *miles*, or *abs.* a soldier belonging to a company or manipulus; a private or common soldier, C. Ca; — *judex*, C, who had formerly been a private soldier.

Mănĭpŭlārĭus -a -um, belonging or relating to a private soldier, St.

Mănĭpŭlātim, in bundles or handfulls, Pl; (2) in military language, in troops or companies, L. Tc.

Mănĭpŭlus -i, *m.* (*poet.* mănĭplus), a small bundle or handful of hay, corn, etc. V. Co. Pl; (2) a company of foot-soldiers; a division of the Roman army, of which four united to form one cohort, Ca.

Manlĭus. Manlia Gens, a very ancient and distinguished patrician house, the chief cognomens belonging to which were, Capitolinus and Torquatus, *q.v.* As omitted under the former head we may mention here, M. Manlius Capitolinus, cons. B.C. 392, to whom belongs the honour of having discovered and repulsed the attack of the Gauls upon the Capitol. He subsequently left the patrician party, to which he naturally belonged, and, from the demagogue's part which he played, is thought by some to have entertained the idea of making himself king or tyrant of the city. His career was summarily cut short by his execution for treason, 384.—*Adj.* Manlĭānus -a -um, *met.* severe, rigid, C, deriving this signification from the character of the Manlii Torquati, *q.v.*

Manna -æ, *f.* (μάννα), a vegetable juice hardened into grains, Pl.

Mannŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a pony, Pl.; *vid.* mannus.

Mannus -i, *m.* a little horse or cob, of Gaulish breed, highly prized by the Romans for the swiftness of its paces, Lc. H.

Māno, 1. (I.) *met.* to flow, *fons nigra sub ilice manat*, O; — *aliquā re*, to flow, run, drip with any thing; *Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit*, C; hence the expression, *alvei manantes per latera*, Tc, leaking; (2) met. *aer, qui per maria manat*, C, diffuses itself; *sonitus manare per aures*, Lc; *rumor manat totā urbe*, L; hence *oratio manatura*, C, about to be made public; (3) to arise from, proceed from, *peccata ex vitiis manant*, C; *a Socrate hæc omnis philosophia manavit*, C; (II.) *act.* to exude, give out, — *sudorem purpureum*, Pl; met. — *mella poetica*, H.

Mănon -i, *n.* a species of soft sponge, Pl.

Mansĭo -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, stay, sojourn, — *in vitā*, C; (2) a place of abode, Pl; (3) a station, such as were distributed at equal intervals along the high roads, and sometimes served as a measure of distance; lodgings, quarters, Pl. St.

Mansĭto, 1. to abide, stay, sojourn, remain, Pl. Tc.

*Manstūtor -ōris, *m.* a protector, P.

Mansuēfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to tame, subdue, Ca; — *animalia*, Q; (2) *met.* to make mild, pacify, C; — *plebem*, L.

Mansues -is *or* -ētis, A.Aug, = mansuetus, *q.v.*

Mansuēsco -suēvi -suētum, 3. (I.) *act.* to tame, Vr; (II.) *neut.* to become tame, grow tame, Co; (2) *met.* to become mild, softened, *nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda*, V.

Mansuēte, mildly, gently, quietly, Aug.

Mansuētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* tameness, P.Aug; (2) *met.* mildness, clemency, gentleness, *imperii*, C; *uti clementiā et — in aliquem*, Ca.

Mantēum -ii, *n.* (manteūm, μαντεῖον), a place where oracles are delivered, an oracle, Pl.

Mantēle -is, *n.* (mantīle), a napkin, table-napkin, V.

Mantēlium -ii, *n.* Vr, = mantele, *q.v.*

*Mantēlum -i, *n.* (mantellum), *met.* a covering, veil, concealment, mantle, P.

Mantīca -æ, *f.* a wallet, knapsack, saddle-bag, H.

Mantichōra -æ, *f.* (μαντιχώρας, μαντιχόρας), a fabulous Indian animal, having the countenance of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a scorpion, Pl.

*Mantiscinor, 1. *dep.* to prophesy, P.

Manto, 1. to remain, wait, wait for, P.

Mănŭāle -is, *n.* the case or binding of a book, M.

Mănŭālis -e, adapted, fitted to the hand, fitting the hand, relating to the hand, manual, — *saxa*, Tc; — *pecten*, Pl.

Mănŭbĭæ -ārum, *f.* the money for which spoils obtained in war were sold, of which part was deposited in the ærarium, part distributed among the soldiers, and part given to the general, who usually spent it in erecting some public building; *porticum de manubiis Cimbricis fecit*, C; *sacratas ab Augusto manubias*, Tc, *i.e.* the temple of Apollo at Actium; (2) any possession obtained by violence and robbery, St; (3) in the augurial language, a particular species of lightning, Sc.

Mănŭbĭālis -e, of or relating to warlike spoils, St.

*Mănŭbĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to warlike spoils; met. — *amicus*, P, profitable.

Mănūbrĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little haft or handle, Cl.

Mănūbrĭum -ii, *n.* a haft, handle, C; *prov. eximere alicui e manu manubrium*, P, to deprive any one of the opportunity of action.

Mănŭlĕa -æ, *f.* a long sleeve, = manica, P; (2) that part of the catapult which held the cord on the stretch, Vt.

Mănŭlĕārĭus -ii, *m.* a sleeve-maker, muff-maker, P.

Mănŭlĕātus -a -um, provided with long sleeves, St.

Mănūmissĭo -ōnis, *f.* the emancipation or manumission of a slave, C.

Mănūmitto -īsi -issum, 3. to manumit, emancipate a slave, — *aliquem*, C.

*Mănŭprĕtĭōsus -a -um, costly, precious, valuable, A.Aug.

Mănŭprĕtĭum -ii, *n.* (often found in two words, *manūs pretium*), wages, hire, pay, P. L; (2) *met.* a reward, — *perditæ civitatis*, C.

Mănus -ūs, *f.* the hand, *vas in manum sumere*, C; *tenere in manu*, C; *ad manum accedere*, Vr, said of animals who come when called by name; prov. *manum de tabulā*, C, enough! it is enough.—(II.) Particular phrases are, (1) *utrāque manu*, M, willingly; (2) *manu tenere*, C, to have for certain; *manibus teneri*, C, to be plain, visible, evident; (3) *oratio est in manibus*, C, is published, is well-known; *habere in manibus*, C, to have in

hand, be at work upon; *esse in manibus*, to be near, Ca. V; to be present, C; (4) *habere in manibus aliquem*, C, to caress, fondle; (5) *prœlium in manibus facere*, S, hand to hand; *ad manum esse*, L, *habere*, C, at hand, close at hand; *sub manu, sub manum*, at hand, near, Aug, easily, without effort, Sc. St; (6) *de manu*, with one's own hand, C, at one's own expense, Co; (7) *de manu in manum*, C, from hand to hand; (8) *plenā manu*, Tb. C, with full hand, liberally; (9) *manibus pedibusque*, T, with all one's might; (10) *per manus*, with the hands, by the hands, C. Ca, from hand to hand, from father to son, L, by force, forcibly, S; (11) *præ manu*, at hand, in readiness, P. T; (12) *inter manus*, between one's hands, within reach, Aug, palpable, evident, V; (13) *sub manus succedere*, P, according to one's wish; (14) *manum alicui adire*, P, to cheat, cozen; (15) *manibus æquis*, L, *æquā manu*, S, with equal advantage, said of a drawn battle; (16) *manum dare*, to help, assist, Q, to give up, surrender, V; (17) *tollere manum*, C, to lift up the hands in astonishment; (18) *manum non vertere*, C, to take not the least trouble about; (19) *manu venerari*, Tc, to kiss one's hand to; (20) *servus a manu*, St, a secretary, amanuensis.—(III.) The fist; used *met.* for courage, force, violence, *manu capere urbes*, S; *res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam*, C; hand-labour, *manu sata*, Ca, sown by hand; *urbs manu munitissima*, C, by hand-labour, artificially; *morbi, quos manu fecimus*, Sc, which we have ourselves caused; (2) power, jurisdiction, *hæc non sunt in manu nostrā*, C, are not in our power; the hand or labours of an artist, *extrema — non accessit ejus operibus*, C, the last hand or polish was wanting to his works.—(IV.) *meton.* handwriting, *redeo ad meam manum*, C, I have begun again to write with my own hand; (2) a stake, played for at dice, St; (3) a thrust or stroke in fencing, Q; (4) the trunk of an elephant, C; (5) the fore-paw of a bear; (6) —*ferrea*, Ca. L, a grappling-iron used in naval warfare; (7) a body or troop of soldiers, C; and *met.* a band or body of men, however engaged, — *conjuratorum*, C.

Măpāle -is, *n.* a hut, hovel; distinguished by some to mean the moveable habitations of the rural population of North Africa, S. L.

Mappa -æ, *f.* a table-napkin, H. M; (2) a cloth or napkin thrown down in the circus as a signal for the races to begin, Q. Jv.

Mărăthrītes -æ, *m.* (μαραθρίτης οἶνος), wine flavoured with fennel, Co.

Mărăthrum -i, *n.* (μάραθρον), fennel, O.

Marcellus, the cognomen of an illustrious plebeian family of the Gens Claudia.—I. M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Sicily, five time cons., B.C. 222, 215, 214, 210, 208; may have been born about 265 B.C. The year of his first consulship was signalised by a complete victory over the Gauls and the slaying of their king Viridomarus by the consul's own hand; the third and last instance in Roman history in which the spolia opima were offered to Jupiter Feretrius. The rest of Marcellus' life was spent in the defence of the republic against the Carthaginians; and though the story of his exploits is obscured by much partiality, it seems certain that he succeeded in checking the career of Hannibal, though he may never have gained a decisive victory over him. The capture of Syracuse, after a long siege, and the almost entire conquest of Sicily, are, however, events on which no doubt can be thrown. Marcellus was finally slain in a skirmish with the Carthaginians, while consul for the fifth time, B.C. 208.—II. M. Claudius Marcellus, cons. 51, a friend of Cicero, on whose behalf the oration "Pro Marcello," usually ascribed to the orator, was spoken. He was a member of the Pompeian party, and, after the battle of Pharsalia, pardoned by Cæsar. He was assassinated by one of his own servants, while on his way to Rome, from the literary retirement to which he had devoted himself at Mitylene. His talents as an orator were undoubtedly great, though, as a practical statesman, he appears to have been overrated by the friendly partiality of Cicero.—III. C. Claudius Marcellus, cons. 50, cousin of the above, and husband of Octavia, sister of Augustus. Though a hot partizan of Pompey, he did not commit himself so far as to join his army, a fact which, coupled with his relationship, enabled him to retain the favour of the dictator. He died B.C. 41, and, like his cousin, was an early friend of Cicero.—IV. M. Claudius Marcellus, son of the above; nephew, adopted son, and son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. It was generally supposed that he was designed by Augustus to succeed him in the empire; but he died in the twentieth year of his age, B.C. 23, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by Livia.

Marcĕo, 2. to wither, droop, P. Aug; (2) *met.* to be faint, languid, feeble, lazy, either from old age, etc. or with immoderate indulgence, H; — *luxuriā*, L.

Marcesco, 3. to begin to droop, wither, *fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt*, Pl; (2) *met.* to languish, grow dull, feeble, — *senio vires*, Pl; — *vino*, O.

Marcĭa Gens, a Roman family, once patrician, but in later times plebeian. The only patrician cognomen is Coriolanus; plebeian are Philippus, Rutilus, *q.v.*—*Adj.* Marcĭus -a -um, — *aqua*, Pl, an aqueduct, first formed by king Ancus Marcius, and afterwards restored by the prætor Q. Marcius Rex; Marcĭānus, -a -um, C.

Marcĭdus -a -um, faded, withering, drooping, — *lilia*, O; — *asseres*, Vt, rotten, decayed; (2) enfeebled, languid, heavy, besotted from immoderate indulgence in eating, drinking, or sleeping, — *somno aut libidinosis vigiliis*, Tc.

Marcĭpor -ōris, *m.* (= Marci puer), the slave of a Marcus, Pl.

Marcor -ōris, *m.* rottenness, decay, putrefaction, Pl; (2) *met.* languor, sloth, torpor, Cl.

Marcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* (martŭlus), a little hammer, Pl.

Marcus -i, *m.* a common Roman prænomen, abbreviated M.

Măre -is, *n.* the sea, C; found in apposition with *oceanus*; *proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat*, Ca; *maris pontus*, V; prov. *terrā marique aliquid quærere*, P, by sea and by land, everywhere; *mare cœlo miscere*, to put everything into confusion; *maria et montes polliceri*, C, to make unbounded promises; *in mare fundere aquas*, O, to carry coals to Newcastle; (2) of particular seas; — *nostrum*, Ca, the Mediterranean Sea; — *superum*, C, the Adriatic; — *inferum*, C, the Tuscan Sea; (3) sea-water, *Chium maris expers*, H, unmixed; (4) *a sea-green colour, Pl.

Mărĕa -æ, *f.* or Mărĕōta -æ, *f.* (Μαρία), a city of Lower Egypt; hence *adj.* Mărĕōtĭcus -a -um, Mareotic, Egyptian, — *cortex*, M, the papyrus plant; — *labor*, M. the Pyramids; *subst.* Mărĕōtis -ĭdis, *f.* Pl, a part of Libya.

Marga -æ, *f.* marl, Pl.

Margărĭdes -um, *f.* (μαργαρίδες), a kind of dates, Pl.

Margărīta -æ, *f.* C. margărītum -i, *n.* Vr. (μαργαρίτης), a pearl.

*Margărītĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, pearl-producing, Pl.

Margĭno, 1. to make a border to; — *viam*, L, provide with side-paths.

Margo -ĭnis, *m. f.* a border, edge, boundary, margin, O, Pl.

Mărīnus -a -um, of or relating to the sea, marine; *marini terrenique humores*, C; — *ros*, H, rosemary.

Mărīsca -æ, *f.* a kind of large fig of poor quality, Co; (2) a tumour on the podex, the piles, Jv.

Măriscus -i, *m.* (-os -i), a species of rush, Pl.

Mărīta, *vid.* maritus.

Mărītālis -e, relating to marriage or a married pair, conjugal, matrimonial, marital, O.

*Mărītātus -a -um, — *dos*, P, at the wife's own disposal.

Mărĭtĭmus -a -um, (mărĭtŭmus), of or relating to the sea, marine, maritime; — *homines*, C, seafaring men; — *loci*, C, on the coast; — *imperium*, C, naval command; *subst.* mărĭtĭma -ōrum, *n.* maritime regions, places on the sea-coast, C; (2) *met.* *changeable like the sea, — *mores*, P.

Mărĭto, 1. to wed, marry, give in marriage, — *filiam Vitellii*, St; (2) *maritari*, of animals, to pair, couple, Vi; to be impregnated, Co; (3) of plants, to bind one to another, to train one on another, H; *ulmi vitibus maritantur*, Co.

Mărĭtus -a -um, of or relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; — *faces*, Pt, marriage-torches, marriage; — *fœdus*, O; — *Venus*, O, conjugal love; (2) of plants, tied or trained together, — *arbores*, A.Aug; — *ulmus*, Ct; (3) *subst.* mărĭtus -i, *m.* a husband, C; mărīta -æ, *f.* a wife, H; a beloved person, suitor, betrothed lover, Pl. V; applied also to animals, *olens maritus*, H, the he-goat.

Mărĭus, the name of a Roman plebeian family, the founder and only distinguished member of which was the famous C. Marius; seven times consul, B.C. 107, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 86. He was born near Arpinum, B.C. 157, of humble parents; though the fact that he subsequently married the patrician Julia, aunt of C. Julius Cæsar, seems to disprove the allegation that he ever earned his livelihood by agricultural labour. He entered the army at an early age, and is said to have attracted the favourable notice of the great Scipio by his conduct in the Numantine campaign. For many years we know little of his career, except that the rude simplicity of his manners, and his plebeian birth, endeared him to the people. In 119 he was made tribune of the people, in which capacity he successfully withstood the illegal procedure of the senate and aristocratic party, then flushed with their recent victory over C. Gracchus. The prætorship followed in due course, but for the brilliant execution of its functions the talents of Marius, wholly warlike, were not adapted. In the year 109 we again find him employed in a congenial occupation; as legate of the consul Q. Cæcilius Metellus in the war with Jugurtha. This was the opportunity of which Marius made use to rise to the highest dignities of the state. He ingratiated himself with the soldiery, spread the report at Rome that Metellus was purposely dragging on the war, and at last, having wrung from his reluctant general, permission to return to Rome, was enthusiastically elected consul, and entrusted with the chief command in Numidia. In two campaigns Jugurtha was subdued; and for two more years Marius remained in Africa, confirming the Roman dominion. In the mean time the Cimbri and Teutones, warlike nations from the north, were hanging on the frontiers of Italy, and had destroyed all Roman armies sent against them. The last of these misfortunes produced the utmost consternation at Rome; in 105 two armies, consisting of 80,000 men, commanded by the consul Cn. Mallius Maximus and the proconsul Cn. Servilius Cæpio, were completely routed, with the loss of both generals. To meet this formidable enemy Marius was elected consul for four successive years, 104, 103, 102, 101; and in 102 was completely victorious over the Teutones at Aix, in 101 over the Cimbri near Vercellæ. It is at this point that the character and career of Marius begin to lose their lustre. To obtain the consulship for the sixth time, in which he was successful, he allied himself with the basest demagogues, whom, in return, he did not scruple to sacrifice and to crush at the command of the senate. L. Sulla was now rising into fame and popularity, and in the Social War, when both were employed, eclipsed by his youthful vigour the exploits of his aged competitor. Both men were unscrupulous; and the contest which in 88 broke out between them, for the command against Mithridates, ended in civil war. Marius was driven from the city, and for a time was a wretched fugitive, shunned by all as a public enemy, and on more than one occasion in imminent danger of death. But when Sulla had departed for the East, leaving behind him as consuls Octavius and Cinna, Marius coalesced with the latter, who had been driven out of the city by his colleague, and with him laid siege to Rome. The city soon capitulated, and Marius signalised the event by a frightful butchery of all whom he knew or supposed to be his enemies, for the most part the noblest of the Roman aristocracy. As he and Cinna were now absolute, they elected themselves consuls for the year 86, without the formality of an election; but the old man was worn out with the hardships which he had recently endured, and died in the third year of his consulship, at the age of 71.—*Adj.* Mărĭus -a -um, C. Mărĭānus -a -um, C.

Marmărītis -ĭdis, *f.* (μαρμαρῖτις), a plant which grows in marble-quarries, Pl.

Marmor -ŏris, *n.* (μάρμαρος) marble, C; (2) pulverized marble, A.Aug; (3) a monument or statue of marble, Pl. H; (4) a marble mile-stone, M; (5) *poet.* the surface of the sea, *marmora pelagi*, Ct; — *Libycum*, V.

Marmŏrārĭus -ii, *m.* a marble-worker, Vt. Se.

Marmŏrātum -i, *n.* a plaster or stucco of pulverized marble and lime, Pl.

Marmŏrĕus -a -um, marble, made of marble, C; (2) relating to marble, — *ars*, Vt, sculpture; (3) like marble, — *cervix*, V; — *color, candor*, Lc.

Marmŏro, 1. to overlay with the species of stucco called marmoratum, *q.v.*, Vr.

Marmŏrōsus -a -um, like marble, as hard as marble, Pl.

Măro -ōnis, *m.* the cognomen of the poet P. Virgilius; *vid.* Virgilius. —*Adj.* Mărōnēus -a -um, Mărōnĭānus -a -um, P.Aug, relating to Virgil, Virgilian.

Marra -æ, *f.* a hoe for extirpating weeds, Co.

Marrŭbĭum -ii, *n.* the plant horehound, Pl. Co.

Mars -rtis, *m.* (*poet. form*, Māvors), Mars, the god of war, C; (2) *met.* war, battle, fight, the art of war; — *alienus*, L, a foreign mode of fighting; — *forensis*, O, a legal contest; prov. *suo marte*, by one's own resources; *rex suo marte res suas recuperavit*, C; (3) the fortune or issue of war, C; (4) the planet Mars, C.—*Adj.* Martĭus, Martĭālis, *q.v.*

Marsūpĭum -ii, *n.* (μαρσύπιον), a money-bag, purse, P.

*Martes -is, *f.* the marten, M.

Martĭālis -e, of or relating to Mars, consecrated to Mars, O. H: *subst.* Martiales -um, *m.* (*a*) the priests of Mars, C; (*b*) the soldiers of the Legio Martia, C.

Martĭālis, M. Valerius, the author of upwards of 1,500 epigrams, divided into fourteen books, which are still in existence, was born at Bilbilis in Spain, A.D. 43. We learn from his own writings that he came to Rome in 66, and there resided thirty-five years, after which he returned to his native place. His death cannot be assigned to any particular year, but certainly did not take place before the year 104. He appears to have possessed considerable property, and his reputation among his contemporaries was great. The word Epigram, originally signifying an inscription and used to designate any short poem, is applied to the poems of Martial in the sense in which we now use it. Their merits are very high; a constant fertility and pungency of wit, joined with great felicity of diction; but at the same time they do not leave a favourable impression of their author; for they are deformed by most shameless adulation of the reigning tyrants, and a constant flow of obscene and licentious expressions.

Martĭcŏla -æ, *c.* a worshipper of Mars, O.

Martĭgĕna -æ, *c.* begotten of Mars, offspring of Mars, O.

Martĭus -a -um, of or relating to Mars, sacred to Mars; — *campus*, vid. campus; — *mensis*, Pl, the month of March; — *proles*, O, Romulus and Remus: *poet. form*, Māvortĭus -a -um, V. O;

subst. -us -i, m. Meleager, son of Mars; (2) *met.* warlike, martial, V. O; (3) of or relating to the planet Mars, C.

Martŭlus = marculus, *q.v.*

Mărum -i, n. (-on -i, n. μάρον), an aromatic herb, perhaps valerian, Pl.

Mas, măris, m. the male (*opp.* femina), applied to men, animals, and plants; *a primâ congressione maris et feminæ*, C; used sometimes adj., *mares homines*, P; — *vitellus*, H, a male yoke, *i.e.* that would produce a male chick; applied to plants, *ure mares oleas*, O; (2) manly, vigorous, — *Curii*, H; *male mas*, Ct, unmanly, effeminate.

*Mascŭlesco, 3. to become male, Pl.

Mascŭlētum -i, n. a place where male plants are planted, Pl.

Mascŭlīnus -a -um, of the male sex, masculine, Ph. Pl; (2) in grammar, of the masculine gender, Q.

Mascŭlus -a -um, of the male sex, male; *subst.* mascŭlus -i, m. a male, L. V; (2) — *cardo*, Vt, that which is inserted into another (*opp.* cardo femina, that into which another is inserted); (3) *met.* masculine, manly, bold, courageous, *rusticorum mascula militum proles*, H.

Maspētum -i, n. (μάσπετον), the leaf of the laserpitium, *q.v.*, Pl.

Massa -æ, f. (μάζα), a lump, mass, — *picis*, V; — *lactis coacti*, O, of cheese; *æris*, Pl; — *marmoris*, Pl; and *abs.* O, a lump of gold.

Massăris -is, f. a grape from a wild vine, O.

Massĭcus -i, m. a mountain in Campania; hence *Massicum vinum*, or *abs.* V. H, Massic wine.

Massŭla -æ, f. *dim.* a little lump or mass, Co.

Mastĭche -es, f. (mastĭce, μαστίχη), mastich, an aromatic gum, Pl.

Mastīgĭa -æ, m. (μαστιγίας), a worthless fellow, scoundrel; literally, one who deserves a whipping, P. T.

Mastos -i, m. (μαστός), a plant good for the breast, Pl.

Mastrŭca -æ, f. (mastruga), a rough garment of sheep-skins, C; used as a term of reproach, P.

*Mastrŭcātus -a -um, clothed in the mastruca.

Matăra, mataxa = materis, metaxa, *q.v.*

Mătella -æ, f. *dim.* a chamber-utensil, P. M.

Mătellĭo -ōnis, m. *dim.* a chamber-utensil, C.

Matĕŏla -æ, f. a kind of hammer or mallet, A.Aug.

Māter -tris, f. (μήτηρ), a mother, *de pietate in matrem*, C; *matrem fieri de Jove*, O, to become pregnant by; (2) applied to a nurse, V; to priestesses, in token of respect, P; to goddesses; and especially to Cybele, called *magna mater*, or abs. *mater*, C; to the earth, *mater terra*, L, mother earth; — *florum*, O, Flora; — *amorum*, H, — *cupidinum*, H, Venus: also used of animals and plants, V. Pl; (3) *met.* source, origin, producer, *apes mellis matres*, Vr; *mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est*, C; *utilitas justi prope mater et æqui*, H.

Mātercŭla -æ, f. *dim.* a little mother, C.

Mātĕrĭa -æ, f. mātĕrĭes -ēi, f. matter, material, stuff of which any thing is composed; — *rerum, ex quâ et in quâ sunt omnia*, C; — *rudis*, P.Aug, chaos; especially, building materials, Vt; means of nutrition, food, Cl; (2) especially, wood, timber, used for building (*opp.* ligna, wood for fuel), C. Te; (3) race, breed, kind, Co; (4) *met.* matter, stuff, materials, — *ad jocandum*, C; — *artis*, C; incitement, occasion, cause, — *seditionis*, C; *aurum summi materiem mali*, H; *materiam dare invidiæ*, C; natural disposition, abilities, talent, — *Catonis*, C.

Mātĕrĭārius -a -um, of or relating to timber, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, m. a timber-merchant, P.

*Mātĕrĭātĭo -ōnis, f. timber-work, Vt.

*Mātĕrĭātūra -æ, f. working in wood, carpentry, Vt.

Mātĕrĭes -ēi, f. = materia, *q.v.*

Mātĕrĭo, 1. to build, construct of wood, C. Vt.

*Mātĕrĭor, 1. *dep.* to fell wood, provide wood, Ca.

Matĕris -is, f. (matăris, matăra), a Celtic javelin, Ca. L.

Māternus -a -um, of or relating to a mother, maternal, — *sanguis*, C; — *tempora*, O, period of pregnancy; — *nobilitas*, V, on the mother's side.

Mātertĕra -æ, f. a mother's sister, maternal aunt, C.

Măthēmătĭcus -a -um (μαθηματικός), mathematical, Vt; *subst.* măthēmătĭcus -i, m. (*a*) a mathematician, C; (*b*) an astrologer, Tc: măthēmătĭca -æ, f. (*a*) mathematics, Sc; (*b*) astrology, St.

Mātrālĭa -ĭum, n. the annual festival of the Mater Matuta, celebrated on the 11th of June, O. Vr.

Mātrĭcīda -æ, c. a matricide, C.

*Mātrĭcīdĭum -ii, n. the slaying of a mother, C.

Mātrĭmōnĭum -ii, n. marriage, matrimony; *in matrimonium ire*, P, to marry; *in — filiam dare*, Ca, *collocare, locare*, C, to give in marriage; *matrimonio uxorem exigere*, P, to put away one's wife, also *dimittere aliquam e matrimonio*, St; (2) *pl.* married women, Tc.

Mātrīmus -a -um, having a mother still living, C. L.

Mātrix -īcis, f. a female animal of any kind, kept for breeding, Vr. Co; (2) of plants, the parent stem, St.

Mātrōna -æ, f. a married woman, matron; especially, an honourable, noble, respectable lady, C; hence, an epithet of Juno, H.

Mātrōnālis -e, of or relating to a married woman; fit for a matron, matronly, L.

Mātrōum -i, n. (Μητρῷον), the temple of Cybele, mother of the gods, Pl.

Matta -æ, f. a mat of rushes, O.

Mattĕa -æ, f. (mattya, mactĕa, ματτύα), a dainty dish, dainty, St. M.

Mattĭăcus -a -um, of or relating to Mattiacum, now Wiesbaden; — *pilæ*, M, soap-balls for dyeing the hair.

Mătŭla -æ, f. a chamber-utensil, P; (2) a term of reproach, simpleton! P.

Mātūrāte, quickly, soon, P. L.

*Mātūrātĭo -ōnis, f. hastening, accelerating, Aug.

Mātūre, at the right time, seasonably, opportunely, C. Ca; (2) in good time, betimes, soon, early, quickly, C. Ca; (3) too soon, prematurely, N.

Mātūresco -rŭi, 3. to ripen, become ripe, *quum — frumenta inciperent*, Ca; (2) *met.* to come to maturity, C; *nubilibus maturuit annis*, O.

Mātūrĭtas -ātis, f. ripeness, — *frugum*, C; (2) ripeness, maturity, perfection, *succum ad maturitatem perducere*, Pl; *ad — venire, advenire*, Pl, to come to maturity; (3) *met.* full development, ripeness, maturity, *scelerum — in nostri consulatûs tempore erupit*, C; said also of the development of the mind, — *ætatis ad prudentiam*, C; (4) the right moment of time, fulness of time, — *ejus rei*, C; (5) promptness, expedition, *precari — pœnæ*, St.

Mātūro, 1. (I.) *act.* to make ripe, ripen, C; — *uvas*, Tb; *maturari*, Pl, to become ripe; (2) to make ripe or soft, mature, bring to maturity, — *partus conceptos*, Pl; (3) *met.* to hasten, accelerate, — *huic mortem*, C; — *insidias consuli*, S; followed by *inf.*, to hasten, make haste to do any thing, *flumen exercitum transducere maturavit*, Ca; *te oro ut matures venire*, C; (II.) *neut.* to hasten, make haste, *successor tuus non potest ita maturare*, C.

Mātūrus -a -um, ripe, — *poma*, C; — *uva*, V;

(2) ripe, mature, perfect, timely, seasonable; *filia — viro*, V, marriageable; *— oris*, Co; *— ætas*, V, mature; of mental and moral development, C; *annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes*, V; *— centuriones*, St, having accomplished the term of service; (3) early, speedy, *— faba*, Co, the early bean; *— satio*, Co, the early seed-time; *— judicium*, C, quick, speedy.

Mātūta -æ, *f.* an ancient Roman goddess, by some identified with Juno, by others with Ino or Leucothea. She is also called by Lc. the goddess of the morning, *i.e.* Aurora.

Mātūtīno, early in the morning, Pl.

Mātūtīnus -a -um, early in the morning, matutinal; *— tempora*, C; *— frigora*, H; *— equi*, O, horses of Aurora; *— pater*, H, Janus, invoked in the morning: *subst.* mātūtīnum -i, *n.* the early morning, Pl.

Mauri -ōrum, *m.* (Μαῦροι), the Moors, inhabitants of Mauritania: hence, Maurus -a -um, H. M, Moorish, African, Carthaginian; *adv.* Maurĭce, Vr; Maurĭtānĭa -æ, *f.* Mauritania; also, Maurūsia -æ, *f.* Mauritania; *adj.* Maurūsĭăcus -a -um, M, Maurūsĭus -a -um, Moorish, African.

Mausōlus -i, *m.* (Μαύσωλος), king of Caria, husband of Artemisia, who erected a splendid monument to his memory. *Adj.* Mausōlēus -a -um, *— sepulchrum*, or *abs.* Mausōlēum -i, *n.* the tomb of Mausolus; or, in general, any splendid sepulchre, St. M.

Māvŏlo = malo, *q.v.*

Māvors, Māvortĭus = Mars, Martius, *q.v.*

Maxilla -æ, *f. dim.* the jaw-bone, jaw, Pl. St.

Maxillāris -e, relating or belonging to the jaw, maxillary, *— dentes*, Pl. Co.

Maxĭme, *superl.* of magis, *q.v.*

Maxĭmĭtas -ātis, *f.* greatness, size, Lc.

Maxĭmŏpĕre, *vid.* magnopere.

Maxĭmus, *superl.* of magnus, *q.v.*

Maxĭmus, a surname in the Fabian family, borne among others by the following:—I. Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, cons. 322, dict. 315, cons. 310, 308, censor 304, cons. 297, 295; the ablest of the Roman generals in the long and arduous Samnite Wars. We cannot follow the details of his campaigns, which, indeed, have been much obscured by the partiality of the annalists of the Fabian house.—II. Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, cons. 233, cens. 230, cons. 228, dict. 221, 217, cons. 215, 214, 209; great-grandson of the preceding, and the successful opponent of Hannibal in the Second Punic War. The cautious policy of delay which he adopted, and which has become proverbial under the name of Fabian, afforded breathing-time for the exhausted resources of Rome to recover themselves, while the neglect of it by the consuls Æmilius and Varro was the cause of the fatal rout of Cannæ. In the later years of the war, when the Roman tactics were necessarily more bold and decisive, the military talents of Fabius hardly displayed themselves to so much advantage as before. He died in 203, and was buried at the public cost.

Maxĭmus, P. (M.) Valerius, the compiler of a collection of historical anecdotes bearing the title "De Factis Dictisque Memorabilibus Libri IX.," appears, so far as we can judge from the indications afforded in the work itself, to have flourished in the age of the Cæsars, and probably in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. The collection contains much that is curious and interesting, though a comparison of its statements, when possible, with those of well-known authors, does not lead us to place implicit confidence in it in cases where such comparison cannot be made. The style of the work is so inferior to the Augustan standard, that many critics have either referred it to a later age, or regarded the work, as it at present exists, as an abridgment of the original work of Valerius. Against the latter hypothesis, however, the internal evidence appears to be conclusive.

Māzŏnŏmus -i, *m.* (-on -i, *n.* μαζονόμος), a charger, large dish, H.

Mĕābĭlis -e, passable, Pl; (2) penetrating, *— aër*, Pl.

Mĕāmet, mĕāpte, *vid.* meus.

Mĕātus -ūs, *m.* a going, passing, motion, *— aquilæ*, Tc, flight; *— spiritūs*, Q, a breathing, respiration; (2) a way, path, passage, *cur signa meatus deseruere suos*, Lc, have left their courses, *i.e.* have become eclipsed.

Mĕcastor, *vid.* Castor.

Mēchănĭcus -i, *m.* (μηχανικός), a mechanician, mechanic, Co.

Mēcon -ōnis, *f.* (μήκων), a kind of poppy, Pl.

Mēcōnis -ĭdis, *f.* (μηκωνίς), a kind of lettuce, having a soporific quality like the poppy, Pl.

Mēcōnītes -æ, *m.* (μηκωνίτης), an unknown precious stone, Pl.

Mēcōnĭum -ii, *n.* (μηκώνιον), poppy juice, Pl; (2) a plant also called peplis; (3) the excrement of new-born children, Pl.

Meddix -ĭcis, *m.* the name of a magistrate among the Oscans; with the addition *tuticus*, *meddixtuticus*, L, chief magistrate.

Mĕdens -ntis, *m.* (*prtcp.* mĕdĕor), a physician, Lc. O.

Mĕdĕor, 2. *dep.* to heal, to cure; of a person, *— alicui*, C; *alicui rei*, C; prov. *quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo*, C, to neglect a great evil while taking care of a small one; of things, to do good to, be good for, *cancri contra serpentium ictus medentur*, Pl; *picea resina capitis vulneribus optime medetur*, Pl; (2) *met.* to heal, assist, alleviate, *— incommodis omnium*, C; *— afflictæ et perditæ reipublicæ*, C; with *acc.*, *— cupiditates*, T.

Mēdĭa -æ, *f.* (Μηδία), a country of Central Asia, V: *adj.* Mēdus -a -um, V, Mēdĭcus -a -um, N, Median, Assyrian, Persian.

Mĕdĭānus -a -um, in the middle, middle, midmost, *— columnæ*, Vt.

Mĕdĭastīnus -i, *m.* a slave who performed all sorts of menial offices, C. H.

Mēdĭca -æ, *f.* (Μηδική), lucerne, clover, V.

Mĕdĭcābĭlis -e, curable, O; (2) wholesome, Co.

Mĕdĭcāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a drug, medicine, medicinal substance, C; met. *iratæ — fortia præbe*, O; (2) poison, poisonous draught, Tc; (3) colouring matter, dye, and especially, rouge, paint, C; (4) an artificial means of improving any natural product, *optimus caseus est, exiguum medicaminis habet*, Co, rennet.

Mĕdĭcāmentārĭa -æ, *f.* pharmacy, the apothecary's art, Pl.

Mĕdĭcāmentārĭus -ii, *m.* an apothecary, Pl.

Mĕdĭcāmentōsus -a -um, having a healing power, Vt.

Mĕdĭcāmentum -i, *n.* a drug, medicine, remedy, *dare — alicui*, C; *— componere*, Pl, to prepare; used also of an external application; (2) a poisonous drug, poison, C; (3) a colouring substance, dye, C; (4) a seasoning, condiment, Co; (5) paint, rouge, Sc; (6) *met.* help, relief, alleviation, *— multorum laborum*, C.

*Mĕdĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a watering of plants with a peculiar preparation to preserve them from vermin, Co.

Mĕdĭcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* mĕdĭco), sprinkled with medicinal juices, drugged, manured, Co. V; *— vina*, Co, drugged; *— somnus*, O, produced by drugs or by a charm; *lana — fuco*, H, dyed, coloured; (2) wholesome, medicinal, *— aquæ*, Sc.

Mĕdĭcātus -ūs, *m.* a means of enchantment, charm, O.

Mĕdĭcīna -æ, *f.* the healing art, medicine, C; *pars medicinæ quæ manu curat*, Cl, surgery; (2) *sc.* tabernā, a surgery, apothecary's shop, P; (3) a means of healing, drug, medicine, *— facere morbo*, P, to cure; (4)* the pruning of vines, Pl; (5) *met.* a remedy, assistance, alleviation, *— consilii atque orationis meæ*, C; *— doloris*, C.

Mĕdĭcīnālis -e, relating to medicine, medicinal, Pl.

Mĕdĭcābĭlis -e, relating or belonging to the art of healing, Vr.

Mĕdĭco, 1. to heal, cure; — *aliquem*, Co; (2) to sprinkle with medicinal juices, to medicate, drug; — *semina*, V; — *aquam thymo*, Co; (3) — *capillos*, O, to dye.

Mĕdĭcor, 1. *dep.* to heal, cure, — *alicui*, V; — *aliquid*, V; *met.* P. T.

Mĕdĭcus -a -um, healing, wholesome, medicinal, — *ars*, O; — *vis*, Pl; — *digitus*, Pl, the third finger, ring-finger; (*2) magical, P.Aug.

Mĕdĭcus -i, *m.* a physician, surgeon, doctor, C.

Mĕdĭe, moderately, Tc.

Mĕdĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* the middle, midst, that which is in the middle; used by C. as a translation of the Greek μεσότης.

Mĕdimnum -i, *n.* C. mĕdimnus -i, *m.* N. (μέδιμνος), a Greek measure of capacity; mostly used for dry measure; containing six Roman modii.

Mĕdĭŏcris -e, moderate, neither much nor little, middling; hence used in a bad sense, middling, mediocre, tolerable, indifferent, — *orator*, *vir*, C; (2) of the passions, moderate, calm, tranquil, — *animus*, Ca.

Mĕdĭŏcrĭtas -ātis, *f.* moderation, medium, the mean between excess and defect, — *illa quæ est inter nimium et parum*, C; — *vultûs*, Aug, neither too serious nor too gay; of the passions, moderateness, tranquillity, C; (2) mediocrity, inferiority, insignificance, — *ingenii*, C.

Mĕdĭŏcrĭter, moderately, tolerably, not extraordinarily, *nemo* — *doctus*, C; *in aliquâ re* — *versatum esse*, C; (2) with moderation, *aliquid non — ferre*, C.

*Mĕdĭoxĭme (mĕdĭoxŭme), moderately, Vr.

Mĕdĭoxĭmus -a -um (mĕdĭoxŭmus), that which is in the middle, the midmost, *dii superi atque inferi et medioxumi*, P, between the celestial and infernal deities.

Medipontus -i, *m.* a species of thick rope, A.Aug.

Mĕdĭtāmen -ĭnis, *n.* P.Aug, = meditamentum, *q.v.*

Mĕdĭtāmentum -i, *n.* a thinking upon any thing, preparation, — *belli*, Tc.

Mĕdĭtāte, *aliquid* — *tenere*, P, to be perfectly acquainted with; — *effundere probra*, Sc, designedly.

Mĕdĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a thinking over any thing, contemplation, meditation, — *futuri mali*, C; (2) a preparation for any thing, — *obeundi sui muneris*, C; (3) practice, use, Pl.

Mĕdĭtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* mĕdĭtor), meditated, considered, well weighed, thought over, studied, — *scelus*, C, deliberate; — *et composita oratio*, St. (*opp.* extempore.)

Mĕdĭterrānĕus -a -um, inland, far from the sea (*opp.* maritimus), — *regiones*, Ca; in very late ages, — *mare*, the Mediterranean Sea, for which the classical term is Mare Magnum; (2) *subst.* mĕdĭterrānĕum -i, *n.* -a -ōrum, *n.* Pl, inland parts.

Mĕdĭtor, 1. *dep.* to think over, consider, meditate, — *hæc multa*, C; — *de suâ ratione*, C; — *mecum, quid dicerem*, C; (2) to think upon any thing in preparation, study, prepare one's self for, meditate, intend, — *alicui pestem*, C; — *accusationem*, C; — *nugis*, P; — *ad prædam*, C; — *in prœlia*, V; — *proficisci*, N; (3) to practise, exercise one's self, *Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut*, etc. C.

Mĕdĭtrīnālĭa -ĭum, *n.* the festival of the goddess Meditrina, who presides over the art of healing, held annually on the 11th of October, Vr.

Mĕdĭum -ii, *n.* the middle, the midst, *Lucretiam in medio ædium sedentem inveniunt*, L; so *medio* = in the middle, in the midst, *medio tutissimus ibis*, O; *medium ferire*, C, (of an arbiter,) to make a just award; *medio temporis*, Tc, in the mean time, meanwhile; (2) the public, the public view, publicity, *rem in medio proponere*, C, publicly; *rem in medium proferre*, C, to publish, make known; *rem in medium vocare*, C, to bring before a public tribunal; *jacentia verba sustulimus e medio*, C, we have adopted common, popular expressions; *tollere de medio*, (*a*) to abolish, C, (*b*) to destroy, kill, C; *e medio excedere, abire*, T, to die; *in medio esse*, T, to be present, to be there; *in medium venire, procedere*, C, to be present, appear, show one's self; *in medium*, publicly, for the common use or benefit; (3) the half, *scillæ — conterere cum aquâ*, Vr.

Mĕdĭus -a -um, the middle, midmost, midst, *terra complexa medium mundi locum*, C; *in foro medio*, C, in the midst of the forum; applied to time, *ultimum, proximum, medium tempus*, C; *medio tempore*, St, in the mean time; *Megara, media Corintho Athenisque urbs*, Aug, midway between Athens and Corinth; *quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit*, C, no middle thing, no medium; *medium arripere aliquem*, T, to seize by the middle; (2) half, *hieme demunt cibum medium*, Vr; (3) met. *vir ætatis mediæ*, Ph, of middle age; — *ingenium*, Tc, moderate, middling; *nam medios esse jam non licebit*, C, neutral; — *responsum*, L, undecided, ambiguous; — *artes*, Q, indifferent, neither good nor bad; *medium sese offert*, V, as a mediator; *nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis*, O, oaths in which the gods are invoked as mediators.

Mĕdĭus fĭdĭus, *vid.* fidius.

Medix, medixtuticus, *vid.* meddix.

Mĕdulla -æ, *f.* marrow of bones; the pith or kernel in plants, H. Pl. Co; (2) *met.* the inmost part, *mihi hæres in medullis*, C, I love you most entirely.

Mĕdullĭtus, in the very marrow, most inwardly; *met.* cordially, intimately, P.

Mĕdullōsus -a -um, full of marrow, Cl.

Mĕdullŭla -æ, *f. dim.* marrow, Ct.

Mĕdūsa -æ, *f.* (Μέδουσα), the snaky-haired daughter of Phorcus, mother of the horse Pegasus by Neptune, slain by Perseus.—*Adj.* Mĕdūsæus -a -um, — *equus*, O, Pegasus; — *fons*, O, Hippocrene.

Mĕgălensĭa -ĭum, *n.*, Mĕgălēsĭa -ĭum, *n.* the festival annually celebrated on the 4th of April, in honour of Cybele, the Magna Mater, C.—*Adj.* Mĕgălensis -e, Pl. M. Mĕgălēsĭăcus -a -um, Jv, relating to this festival.

Mĕgălĭum -ii, *n.* (μεγαλεῖον), a kind of salve or ointment, Pl.

Mĕgălŏgrăphĭa -æ, *f.* (μεγαλογραφία), a large or sublime style of painting, Vt.

Mĕgistānes -um, *m.* (μεγιστᾶνες), grandees, magnates, nobles, Tc. Sc.

Mĕhercle, mĕhercŭle, mĕhercŭles = hercle, *q.v.*

Mejo, 3. to make water, H.

Mĕl, mellis, *n.* (μέλι), honey, C; (2) *met.* that which is sweet, agreeable, delightful, *hoc juvat et melli est*, H; *prov.* of a vain attempt, *mella petere in medio flumine*, O.

Mĕla, Pomponius, a Roman writer on geography, was born, as appears from his work, at some town on the bay of Algesiras, most probably in the reign of one of the first emperors. His work is entitled "De Situ Orbis Libri III;" and though, from the necessities of the subject, not very interesting to the general student of literature, is written in a good, pure style, and affords much valuable information to the geographer and historian.

Mĕlamphyllon -i, *n.* (μελάμφυλλον), a species of acanthus, Pl.

Mĕlampŏdĭon -ii, *n.* (μελαμπόδιον), black hellebore, Pl.

Mĕlampsythĭum -ii, *n.* (μελαμψύθιον), a dark-coloured raisin wine, Pl.

Mĕlănăĕtos -i, *f.* (μελαναετός), a species of small eagle, Pl.

Mĕlanchŏlĭcus -a -um (μελαγχολικός), having black bile, melancholy, C.

Mĕlancrānis -is, *f.* (μελάγκρανις), a kind of rush, with black seeds, Pl.

Mĕlandryum -i, *n.* (μελάνδρυον), a piece of salted tunny-fish, Pl.

Mĕlănĭa -æ, *f.* (μελανία), a blackness, black spots on the skin, Cl.

Mĕlanspermon -i, *n.* (μελάνσπερμον), the Roman coriander-seed, Pl.

Mĕlanthĕmon -i, *n.* (μελάνθεμον), the chamomile, Pl.

Mĕlanthĭum -ii, *n.* (μελάνθιον) = melanspermon, *q.v.*, Pl.

Mĕlănūrus -i, *m.* (μελάνουρος), a kind of sea-fish, O.

Mĕlăpĭum -ii, *n.* (μηλάπιον), a kind of pear-like apple, Pl.

Mĕlas -ănos, *m.* (μέλας), a black spot upon the skin, Cl.

Melcŭlum -i, *n.*, melcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* little honey (a term of endearment), P.

Mĕlĕāgris -ĭdis, *f.* a Guinea-fowl, Vr.

Mēles -is, mēlis -is, *f.* (mœlis), an uncertain quadruped, perhaps a badger, Vr.

Mĕles -ētis, *m.* (Μέλης), a river near Smyrna, where Homer is said to have been born: hence *adj.* Mĕlētæus -a -um, Tb, Homeric.

Mĕlĭcēris -ĭdis, *f.* (μελικηρίς), a kind of ulcer, the yellow matter of which is like honey, Pl.

Mĕlichlōros -i, *m.* (μελίχλωρος), a precious stone, of the colour of honey, Pl.

Mĕlichrōs -ōtos, *m.* (μελιχρώς) = melichloros, *q.v.*

Mĕlichrȳsos -i, *m.* (μελίχρυσος), a honey-coloured chrysolith, Pl.

Mĕlĭcus -a -um, musical, Lc; (2) lyrical, lyric, C; and *abs.* -us -i, *m.* a lyric poet, Pl.

Mĕlĭlōtos -i, *f.* (μελίλωτος), a species of clover, O. Pl.

Mĕlĭmēlum -i, *n.* (μελίμηλον), a honey-apple, a kind of sweet apple, Vr. Co.

*Mēlīna -æ, *f.* a wallet or pouch of badger's skin, P.

*Mĕlĭna -æ, *f.* mead; a beverage made from honey, P.

Mēlinum -i, *n.* (μήλινον), oil of quinces, Pl; (2) a salve or unguent of the same; (3) a quince-coloured garment, P.

Mēlinum -i, *n.* a kind of white paint, so called from the island Melos, P.

Mĕlĭor -us, *comp.* of bonus, *q.v.*

Mĕlisphyllum, -i, *n.* (mĕlissŏphyllum, μελίφυλλον), balm, a plant of which bees are very fond, V.

Mĕlĭta -æ, *f.* (-ē -ēs, *f.* Μελίτη), the island of Malta, C.—*Adj.* Mĕlĭtæus -a -um, Pl, Mĕlĭtensis -e, C, Maltese; — *vestes*, C; and *abs.* Mĕlĭtensĭa -ĭum, C, garments.

Mĕlĭtīnus -a -um (μελίτινος), mixed with honey, Pl.

Mēlītis -ĭdis, *f.* (μηλῖτις), a quince-coloured precious stone, Pl.

Melītītes -æ, *m.* (μελιτίτης), a drink made of honey and new wine, Pl; (2) *a precious stone*, Pl.

Mĕlittæna -æ, *f.* (μελίτταινα), = melisphyllon, *q.v.*, Pl.

Mĕlitturgus -i, *m.* (μελιττουργός), a bee-keeper; one who has the charge of bees, Vr.

Mĕlium = mellum, *q.v.*

Mĕliuscŭle, somewhat better, C; (2) — *bibere quam sat fuerit*, P, somewhat more.

Mĕliuscŭlus -a -um, somewhat better in health, somewhat better, Cl; *de te meliusculam spem habeo*, Vr.

Mella -æ, *f.* honey-water, Co.

Mellārium -ii, *n.* a bee-hive, Vr.

Mellārius -a -um, of or relating to honey, Pl.

Mellārius -ii, *m.* a bee-keeper, Vr.

Mellātio -ōnis, *f.* the taking of honey from the hive, Co.

Mellĕus -a -um, of or relating to honey, Pl.

Mellicŭlum -i, *n.* P, = melculum, *q.v.*

Mellĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing honey, O.

Mellĭfex -ĭcis, *m.* Co, = mellarius, *q.v.*

Mellĭfĭcium -ii, *n.* the making or producing of honey, Vr.

Mellĭfĭcus -a -um, producing honey, Co.

Mellĭgĕnus -a -um, like honey, Pl.

Mellĭgo -ĭnis, *f.* bee-glue, hive-dross, Pl; (2) the juice of unripe grapes, Pl.

*Mellilla -æ, *f. dim.* little honey (a term of endearment), P.

*Mellĭnĭa -æ, *f.* sweetness, pleasantness, delightfulness, P.

Mellītus -a -um, made of honey, sweetened with honey, as sweet as honey, H. Pl; (2) pleasant, agreeable, delightful, C.

Mellum -i, *n.* a dog's collar, made of leather and studded with iron-headed nails, Vr.

Mēlŏfŏlia -ōrum, *n.* apples with a leaf on the side, Pl.

Mēlŏmēli, preserved quinces, Co.

Mēlŏpĕpo -ōnis, *m.* (μηλοπέπων), an apple-shaped melon, Pl.

Mĕlos -i, *n.* (μέλος), a tune, song, melody, C.

Mēlōthron -i, *n.* (μήλωθρον), the white bryony, Pl.

Melpŏmĕne -ēs, *f.* (Μελπομένη), the muse of tragic and lyric poetry, H.

Membrāna -æ, *f.* a skin, membrane, in the human or any animal body, C; (2) the skin or membrane in vegetable substances, *tenuissimis membranis velatur allium*, Pl; (3) especially, skin prepared to write on, parchment, Q. H; (4) * the superficies, surface of any thing, Lc.

Membrānācĕus -a -um, of or relating to membrane, membranous, Pl.

Membrānĕus -a -um, made of parchment, M.

Membrānŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little membrane or skin, Cl; (2) a deed written on parchment, C.

Membrātim, limb by limb, limb from limb, Pl; (2) singly, severally, Pl; — *enumerare*, Vr; (3) of discourse, in short, detached sentences, — *dicere*, C.

*Membrātūra -æ, *f.* structure of the body, natural constitution, Vt.

Membrum -i, *n.* a limb or member of the body, C; (2) *mét.* a limb, member, part, portion of any thing, C, — *partesque imperii*, St; especially, a clause in a sentence, C.

Mēmĕcȳlon -i, *n.* (μημέκυλον), the fruit of the arbute-tree, Pl.

Mĕmĭni -isse (*defective verb*, occurring only in certain forms of the perfect, which have nevertheless a present meaning), to remember, recollect, be mindful, bear in mind, — *alicujus rei*, C; — *omnia Epicuri dogmata*, C; — *de aliquâ re*, C; — *quanta hominum esset admiratio*, C; — *Catonem mecum disserere*, C; (2) to mention orally or in writing, *de aliquo*, C.

Mĕmor -ŏris, mindful, not forgetful, C; — *alicujus rei*, Ca; — *Lucullum periisse*, Pl; — *quam sis ævi brevis*, H; applied to inanimate objects, — *pectus*, O; (2) having a good memory, C; (3) *poet.* reminding one of any thing, H.

Mĕmŏrābĭlis -e, remarkable, worthy of mention, memorable, — *vir*, L.

Mĕmŏrātor -ōris, *m.* a narrator, relater, Pt; -trix -trīcis, *f.* P.Aug.

Mĕmŏrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* mĕmŏro), celebrated, well-known, Pl.

Mĕmŏrātus -ūs, *m.* a mention, mentioning, P.

Mĕmŏrĭa -æ, *f.* memory, faculty of remembrance; *in memoriam redigere*, C, to recall to memory; *memoriâ comprehendere*, C, *tenere*, *custodire*, C, to remember; *deponere aliquid ex memoriâ*, C, to forget; — *memoriâ exponere*, C, from memory; (2) remembrance; *viri digni memoriâ*, C, worthy of remembrance; *memoriæ prodere sermonem alicujus*, C, to commit to writing, leave on record; *traditur memoriæ*, L, it is handed down by tradition; (3) the time or period recollected, *Cratippus princeps hujus memoriæ philosophorum*, C, first of the philosophers of the present day; *post hominum memoriam*, C, within the memory of man; (4) an historical narrative, account, memoir, C. N. St.

Mĕmŏrĭālis -e, memorial, intended to preserve the remembrance of any thing, — *libellus*, St.

Mĕmŏrĭter, by heart, from memory, memoriter; *orationem — habere*, C.

Mĕmŏro, 1. to mention, call to mind, recount, relate, — *aliquam rem*, C, — *de naturâ*, C, *quem infestum sibi esse memorabat*, P.

Memphis -is (-is -idos, Μέμφις), a celebrated city of Lower Egypt; hence *adj.* Memphites -æ, — *bos*, Tb, Apis, Memphĭtĭcus -a -um, O, Memphĭtis -ĭdis, *f* Jv, Memphitic, Egyptian.

Mĕnæus -i, *m* (μηναῖος), the circle of the ecliptic on a sun-dial, Vt

Menda -æ, *f.* a bodily defect, blemish, O; (2) a mistake in writing, St.

Mendācĭum -ii, *n.* a lie, falsehood, untruth, C; (2) a deception, counterfeit, Pl.

*Mendācĭuncŭlum -i, *n dim* a little lie, C

Mendax -ācis, lying, mendacious, — *homo*, C, *abs.* mendax -ācis, *m* a liar, P; (2) of inanimate objects, deceitful, counterfeit, false, untrue, C, — *fundus*, H, bearing less than the expected crop.

Mendĭcābŭlum -i, *n* a beggar, P.

Mendĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a begging for, St.

Mendĭce, in a beggarly fashion, meanly, Sc.

Mendĭcĭtas -ātis, *f* the condition of a beggar, indigence, poverty, C.

Mendĭco, 1. mendĭcor, 1. *dep* to beg, beg for, go begging; *mendicantem vivere*, P, to live by begging.

*Mendĭcŭla -æ, *f* a beggar's garment, P.

Mendĭcus -a -um, poor as a beggar, beggarly, indigent, P; *subst.* mendĭcus -i, *m* a beggar, mendicant, C; (2) paltry, pitiful, beggarly, C

Mendōse, faultily, erroneously, incorrectly, C.

Mendōsus -a -um, full of faults, faulty, C; (2) making a mistake, C.

Mendum -i, *n* a bodily defect, blemish, O, (2) an error, mistake in writing, *quod mendum ista litura correxit?* C

Mĕnœtĭădes -æ, *m* (Μενοιτιάδης), the son of Menœtius, *i e* Patroclus, Pt

Mens -ntis, *f* the mind, heart, soul, disposition, character; *ita nubilam mentem animi habeo*, P, — *animi*, Ct, *mala mens, malus animus*, T, bad disposition, bad heart; *hominum erga se mentes*, St, dispositions, inclinations; (2) especially, the mind, understanding, reason, intellect, judgment, *mens cui regnum totius animi a naturâ tributum est*, C; *mente complecti aliquid*, C, to comprehend; *mentis suæ esse, mentis compotem esse*, C, to be in possession of one's faculties, *sanum mentis esse*, P, to be of sound mind, *captus mente*, C, insane, *addere mentem*, H, to inspire courage; also *demittere mentem*, V, to lose courage, *venit hoc mihi in mentem*, P, it occurs to me, *classem eâ mente comparavit, ut*, C, with that intention.

Mensa -æ, *f.* a table, especially a table for eating upon; — *ponere*, O, to bring in dinner, — *auferre*, P, *tollere*, C, *removere*, V, to take dinner away; *prima* —, the first course; — *secunda*, C, the dessert; (2) — *lanionia*, St, a butcher's block, (3) the table or counter of a money-changer, banker; — *publica*, C, a public bank, (4) a portion of a military engine, which cannot be exactly defined, Vt; (5) a sacrificial table, V

Mensārĭus -ii, *m.* a money-changer, banker; especially, public bankers who traded on state authority and with state capital, C; — *triumviri, quinqueviri*, L

*Mensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a measuring, C.

Mensis -is, *m.* a month, C; (2) *plur.* the monthly courses, menses, Pl.

Mensor -ōris, *m* a measurer, H, (2) a land-surveyor, Co, (3) an architect, Pl.

Menstrŭālis -e, monthly, P; (2) relating to the monthly courses, menstruating, Pl

Menstrŭum -i, *n* a month of service, month of office, Pl; (2) victuals, rations for a month, L; (3) frequently *plur.*, the monthly courses, Pl. Cl.

Menstrŭus -a -um, monthly, happening once a month; — *usura*, C; — *purgationes*, Pl, the monthly courses; (2) lasting a month, — *spatium*, C.

Mensŭla -æ, *f dim* a little table, P.

Mensŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a money-changer, Sc.

Mensūra -æ, *f.* a measuring, — *facere*, O, *agere*, Pl, to measure; (2) a measure, that by which any thing is measured, C, *qui modus mensuræ medimnus appellatur*, N, which species of measure; (3) met *dare alicui mensuram bibendi*, O, to prescribe a limit, — *beneficii*, Pl, *mensuræ verborum*, Q, the quantity, metrical length, *mensuram nominis implere*, O, to be as great as one's name; — *legati*, Tc, character, capacity.

Menta -æ, *f.* (mentha, μίνθη), the herb mint, O.

Mentāgra -æ, *f.* a scab or eruption upon the chin, Pl.

Mentastrum, -i, *n.* wild-mint, Pl Co.

Mentĭens -ntis, *m.* (*ptcp.* mentĭor), *a fallacy, sophism, C

Mentīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a scab, eruption to which lambs are subject, Co

Mentĭo -ōnis, *f.* a speaking of, mention; — *facere alicujus rei, de aliquâ re*, C, to make mention of, to mention, *non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi*, C, I mentioned them accidentally; *alicujus rei — movere, habere*, L, to mention, — *facere de puellâ*, P, to woo, court.

Mentĭor, 4 *dep.* (sometimes *pass.* P. V.) (I.) *neut* to lie, utter that which is not true, whether intentionally or not, *si te mentiri dices, verumque dicis, mentiris*, C, — *aperte*, C, — *adversus aliquem, apud aliquem*, P; — *in aliquâ re, de aliquâ re*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, to deceive, mislead, *frons, oculi, vultus persæpe mentiuntur*, C; (3) to fail in a promise, break one's word, *quod promisisti mihi, quod mentita, inimica es*, Ct; (II.) *act.* — *tantam rem*, S; *res, quas mentiris*, O, — *noctem*, P, to promise falsely, of inanimate objects, *seges mentita spem*, H, — *auspicium*, L, to falsify; — *juvenem tinctis capillis*, M, to counterfeit.

Mentŭla -æ, *f.* the male organs of generation, Ct.

Mentum -i, *n.* the chin, C; applied to animals, — *caprarum*, Pl; (2) the projection of a cornice, which keeps off the rain, Vt.

Mĕo, 1. to go, pass, *domus Plutonis, quo simul mearis*, H, of inanimate objects, — *triremes*, Tc; — *sidera*, O.

Mĕopte, *vid.* meus.

Mephītis -is, *f.* a noxious exhalation from the earth, malaria, V, (2) personified, the goddess who protects against malaria, Tc

Mĕrāce, pure, without mixture, Cl

Mĕrācus -a -um, pure, unmixed, especially applied to wine, — *vinum*, C, also — *helleborum*, H; met. — *libertas*, C.

Mĕrācŭlus -a -um, *dim.* (mĕracus), tolerably pure, unmixed, P.

Mercābĭlis -e, that can be bought, O.

Mercātor -ōris, *m.* a merchant, wholesale trader, C. (*opp.* caupo, a shopkeeper, retailer), (2) a buyer, C.

Mercātōrĭus -a -um, — *navis*, P, a merchant-ship

Mercātūra -æ, *f.* trade, traffic; *mercaturas facere*, C, to carry on trade; (2) goods, merchandize, P

Mercātus -ūs, *m.* trade, traffic, business, C; (2) a market, fair, public place of business, C; — *frequens*, L, a full market.

Mercēdŭla -æ, *f. dim* a small reward, low wages; (2) — *prædiorum*, C, low rent.

Mercēnārĭus -a -um, hired, paid, mercenary, — *miles*, L, — *testes*, C, suborned; of things, — *arma*, L; — *liberalitas*, C; *subst.* mercēnārĭus -ii, *m.* a hired servant, hireling, P. C.

Merces -ēdis, *f.* hire, pay, wages, reward, fee, salary, — *operæ*, C; *hæc autem merces erat dia-*

lecticorum, C, the fee; especially, an unrighteous reward, bribe, — *accipere ab aliquo*, C; *lingua adstricta mercede*, C; (2) price, reward, condition, stipulation, retribution, cost, — *alicujus rei constituere*, C; — *exigere ab aliquo*, C; *non aliâ bibam mercede*, H, on no other condition; *non sine magnâ mercede*, C, not without great cost or loss; (3) rent, hire, income, — *dotalium prædiorum*, C; — *habitationum*, C, house-rent.

Mercimōnium -ii, *n.* goods, merchandize, P.

Mercor, 1. *dep.* to carry on trade, to traffic, buy, — *aliquid de (ab) aliquo*, C; — *aliquid tanto pretio*, C.

Mercŭrius -ii, *m.* Mercury, identified with the Greek Hermes, son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; patron of merchants and thieves; *dies Mercurii*, Wednesday, P.Aug; (2) the planet Mercury. — *Adj.* Mercŭriālis -e, of or relating to Mercury; Mercuriales (*sc.* viri), scholars and poets, as being beloved by Mercury; also, the members of a college or chamber of commerce at Rome, C.

Merda -æ, *f.* excrement, filth, H.

Mĕre, purely, without mixture, P. Pl.

Mĕrenda -æ, *f.* an afternoon luncheon, taken between 4 and 5 P.M., P.

Mĕrendārius -a -um, one who takes an afternoon luncheon, Sc.

Mĕrens -ntis (*prtcp.* mĕrĕo), deserving, *i.e.* in a good sense, worthy of reward, honourable; in a bad sense, guilty, worthy of punishment, *consul laudare, increpare merentes*, S; *laurea decreta merenti*, O.

Mĕrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. mĕrĕor -ĭtus, 2. *dep.* to deserve, merit, be worthy of, — *præmia, laudem*, Ca; — *ut honoribus decoraretur*, C; — *perdere cuncta*, O; — *supplicium*, O, to merit punishment; (2) to earn, gain, — *non amplius duodecim æris*, C; *quantum quisque uno die mereret*, St; (3) to buy, purchase, *uxores quæ vos dote meruerunt*, P; *quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur?* C, what price would they take? (4) *mereri, merere stipendia*, or abs. *merere*, to serve as a soldier for pay, perform military service; — *equo*, C, serve in the cavalry; — *pedibus*, L, in the infantry; (5) *bene mereri de aliquo*, to deserve well of; and hence, to behave well towards; also with *adv.*, *male, optime*, etc. *dixit te bene meritum de P. R. nomine*, C; *cum cogito me de republicâ meruisse optime*, C.

Mĕrĕtrīcie, after the manner of a harlot, P.

Mĕrĕtrīcius -a -um, of or relating to a harlot or prostitute; — *amores*, C: *subst.* mĕrĕtrīcium -ii, *n.* the trade of a harlot, prostitution, Sc.

Mĕrĕtrīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a public prostitute, C.

Mĕrĕtrix -īcis, *f.* a public prostitute, harlot, C.

Merga -æ, *f.* a fork for loading sheaves into a cart, P.

*Merges -itis, *f.* a sheaf, V.

Mergo -si -sum, 3. to dip, plunge into water, immerse, *aves quæ se in mari mergunt*, C; *nec me deus æquore mersit*, V; (2) to sink down, plunge in, fix in, *palmitem per jugum* —, Pl; *canes mergunt rostra in corpore Actæonis*, O; *fluvius in Euphratem mergitur*, Pl, flows into; (3) to hide, conceal, — *suos in cortice vultus*, O; of travellers by sea, — *Pelion et templum*, P.Aug, to lose sight of; (4) *met.* to sink, immerse, — *me his malis*, V; — *funere acerbo*, V, to destroy by a bitter death; *se in voluptates*, L; *vino somnoque mersi jacent*, L, sunk in wine and sleep; *mersus foro*, P, bankrupt.

Mergus -i, *m.* a diver, didapper, V; (2) a vine-branch layered, Co.

Mĕrica vitis, an unknown species of vine, Co.

Mĕrīdiānus -a -um, of or relating to midday, meridian; — *tempus*, C; — *somnus*, O; abl. *meridiano*, used *adv.*, at midday, Pl; (2) southern, *ad meridianam cœli partem*, Vr; — *circulus*, Sc, the equator: *subst.* mĕrīdiānum -i, *n.* Aug, the south; mĕrīdiāna -ōrum, *n.*, — *India*, Pl, the southern parts.

*Mĕrīdiātio -ōnis, *f.* a noontide repose, midday sleep, siesta, C.

Mĕrīdies -ēi, *m.* midday, noon, C; — *noctis*, Vr, midnight; (2) the south, C.

Mĕrīdio, 1. mĕrīdior, 1. *dep.* to take a siesta or midday sleep, Ct. Cl.

Mĕrito, 1. to earn, Pl.

Mĕrito, deservedly, with reason, rightly, C.

Mĕrĭtōrius -a -um, that for which hire is paid, by which money is made; — *rheda*, St, a hackney-coach; — *salutatio*, Sc, for which one hopes to get something; *subst.* mĕrĭtōria -ōrum, *n.* lodgings, Jv; (2) gaining money by prostitution; — *pueri*, C; — *scorta*, St.

Mĕrĭtum -i, *n.* desert; and hence, reward, punishment, T. P.Aug; (2) desert, merit; any action which deserves thanks or reward; *magnitudo tuorum in me meritorum*, C; especially, a good action, benefit, C; demerit, blame, fault, C; *nullo meo in se merito*, L, though I am guilty of no offence against him; (3) worth, value, importance of a thing, O.

Mĕrĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* mĕrĕo), deserving, having deserved; *Cæsarem imperatorem bene de republicâ meritum*, Ca; (2) deserved, due, just, merited, *ignarus laus an pœna merita esset*, L; — *iracundia*, C.

Mĕro -ōnis, *m.* wine-bibber, a nickname of the emperor Nero, St.

*Mĕrŏbĭbus -a -um, drinking unmixed wine, P.

Mĕrops -ŏpis, *f.* (μέροψ), a bird, the bee-eater, V.

Merso, 1. to dip in, immerse, — *gregem fluvio*, V; met. *mersor civilibus undis*, H.

Merthryx -ygis, *f.* (μερθρυξ), a plant, also called geranion, Pl.

Mĕrŭla -æ, *f.* a blackbird, C, (2) a fish, the sea-carp, O; (3) a kind of hydraulic machine which produced sounds like a blackbird's notes, Vt.

Mĕrum -i, *n.* unmixed wine, the drinking of which was considered disgraceful, H. Pl.

Mĕrus -a -um, pure, unmixed, especially applied to wine, *vino corpus corrumpis mero*, Vr; also to other things, — *argentum*, P; — *lac*, O; (2) naked, uncovered, — *pes*, Jv; (3) mere, only, nothing but, *immo nihil, nisi spem meram*, T; *Chærippus mera monstra nunciarat*, C; (4) met. — *libertas*, H, real, genuine.

Merx -rcis, *f.* merchandize, goods, wares, *proba merx facile emptorem reperit*, P; — *fallaces et fucosæ*, C; — *femineæ*, O, for women; *sarmenta quoque in merce sunt*, Pl, are on sale; (2) a thing, *mala* — *hæc*, P.

Mĕsa -æ, *f.* (μέση), the middle, Pl.

Mesaulæ -ārum, *f.* (μέσαυλα), a passage or corridor in a Greek house, Vt.

Mĕse -ēs, *f.* (μέση), the middle note, note A, Vt.

Mĕses -æ, *m.* (μέσης), a north north-east wind, Pl.

Mĕsŏlābium -ii, *n.* (μεσολάβιον), a mathematical instrument for determining mean proportional lines, Vt.

Mĕsŏleucos -i, *m.* (μεσόλευκος), a precious stone, black with a white stripe, Pl.

Mĕsŏmĕlas -ănos, *f.* (μεσόμελας), a precious stone, white with a black stripe, Pl.

Mĕsosphærum -i, *n.* (μεσόσφαιρον), a species of spikenard, Pl.

Mespilum -i, *n.* (μέσπιλον), a medlar, Pl.

Mespilus -i, *f.* (μεσπίλη), the medlar-tree, Pl.

Messalla (Messāla), a cognomen of the Gens Valeria. Among those who bore it were,—I. M'. Valerius Maximus Corvinus Messalla, cons. 263, censor 252, who for his services in Sicily and especially at Messana, in the first Punic War, acquired the surname which became hereditary in his family.—II. M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, a man of some mark in the civil wars which terminated with the downfall of the republic, in which, after some tergiversation, he finally adopted the cause of Augustus, and commanded a detachment of the fleet at the battle of Actium. Messalla was also

distinguished in the world of letters, and was himself orator, poet, grammarian, and historian, though none of his works have descended to us.

Messallina, Valeria, the third wife of the emperor Claudius; infamous, and almost proverbial for her shameless licentiousness. Her numerous intrigues, the command which by help of the freedmen Polybius and Narcissus she established over the feeble emperor, and the astonishing impudence of her profligacy, are all painted in the liveliest colours by Tacitus. She was at last assassinated by order of Claudius, A.D. 48.

*Messĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reaping, Vr.

Messis -is, *f.* a reaping, gathering in of crops, harvest, C; applied to the collecting of honey, V; (2) the grain gathered in, harvest, *illius immensæ ruperunt horrea messes*, V; (3) the crop, standing crop, Tb; (4) the time of harvest, harvest-tide, V; and *poet.* the year, *sexagesima messis*, M; (5) met. *pro benefactis mali messem metere*, P, to receive evil for good.

Messor -ōris, *m.* a reaper, mower, C.

Messōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a reaper, C.

Mĕta -æ, *f.* any conical or pyramidal object, and especially (1) the pyramidal columns at the extremities of the Roman circus. The race consisted in making the circuit seven times, and the object was to go as near as possible to the meta without touching it. The column from which the race began, and at which it also ended, was called *meta prima*, that at the other extremity *meta secunda*, *nunc stringam metas interiore rotā*, O; *metaque fervidis evitata rotis*, H; (2) *ipse collis est in modum metæ*, L, like a cone; *buxus in metas emittitur*, Pl, shoots up conically; also, a haystack, made by the Romans in a conical form, Co; — *lactantes*, M, — *lactis*, M, conical cheeses; — *sudans*, Sc, a cone-shaped fountain at Rome; (3) *met.* the goal, end, term, boundary, — *mortis*, *ævi*, V; — *vitæ tangere*, O.

Mĕtălepsis -is, *f.* (μετάληψις), a figure of speech, a metaphor, or rather a species of double metonymy, *e.g.* where *arista* is put for harvest, and that again for year, Q.

Mĕtallĭcus -a -um, of, or relating to metals, metallic: *subst.* mĕtallĭcus -i, *m.* a miner, worker in mines, Pl.

Mĕtallĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing metal, metalliferous, P.Aug.

Mĕtallum -i, *n.* (μέταλλον), a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.; *potiore metallis libertate caret*, H, gold and silver; (2) applied to other minerals; marble, P.Aug; chalk, Pl; (3) a mine, quarry, L; — *aurifera*, P.Aug, gold-mine; *damnare aliquem in metallum*, Pl. St, to condemn to labour in the mines.

Mĕtămĕlos -i, *m.* (μεταμέλος), repentance, Vr.

Mĕtămorphōsis -is, *f.* (μεταμόρφωσις), a transformation, metamorphosis; *pl.* Metamorphoses, the title of the well-known poem by Ovid.

Mĕtăphŏra -æ, *f.* (μεταφορά), a figure, metaphor, C.

Mĕtaplasmus -i, *m.* (μεταπλασμός), a grammatical irregularity, Q.

Mĕtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the measuring, marking off (of a place), Co.

Mĕtātor -ōris, *m.* — *castrorum*, C, an officer whose business it was to select a site for a camp, to mark out its divisions, etc.

Mĕtaxa -æ, *f.* (μέταξα), a rope, cord, Vt.

Mĕtellus, a cognomen in the plebeian Cæcilia Gens. The family of the Metelli were rather remarkable for the general splendour of their position than for the talents of any single member. The number of high offices in the state which they successively occupied was very great, and gave rise to the satirical line of the old poet Nævius, "Fato Metelli Romæ fiunt consules." We may briefly mention,—I. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Macedonicus, cons. 143, censor 131, who received his surname from successful campaigns in Macedonia, and who is quoted as an instance of rare good fortune, having been consul and censor himself, and having lived to see four sons successively attain to the former dignity.—II. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Numidicus, cons. 109, censor 102, the predecessor of Marius in the command against Jugurtha. (*Vid.* Marius.) He is also favourably known as a patron of literature and art.—III. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, son of the preceding, cons. 80, one of Sulla's generals in the war with Marius, and also commander against Sertorius in Spain.—IV. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Celer, cons. 60, prætor 63, when he cooperated with Cicero in crushing the conspiracy of Catiline; a distinguished and energetic aristocratic partizan.—V. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Nepos, brother to No. IV., tribune 63, when he vehemently accused Cicero of having put Roman citizens to death without trial, and prevented him from delivering the usual address to the people on laying down the consulship. When cons. 57, Metellus did not however oppose the return of Cicero from exile, though his conduct to the great orator exhibits many traces of inconsistency and tergiversation. He probably died in the year 55.—VI. Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio, son of P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, and adopted son of No. III., cons. 52 with Pompey, who had married his daughter Cornelia. Both when in office and subsequently he distinguished himself as a violent partizan of Pompey, whose army he ultimately joined in Greece, and under whom he commanded at the battle of Pharsalia. He thence fled to Africa, but was defeated by Cæsar at the battle of Thapsus, 46, and shortly afterwards put an end to his own life.

Mĕthŏdĭce -ēs, *f.* (μεθοδική), the methodical part of grammar, Q.

Mĕthŏdĭcus -a -um (μεθοδικός), — *medici*, Cl, physicians having a peculiar mode of treating diseases.

Mĕtĭcŭlōsus -a -um, full of fear, fearful, P; (2) exciting fear, fearful, P.

Mētior, mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure, — *agrum*, *frumentum*, C; — *pedes syllabis*, C; (2) to measure, traverse, pass over a road, — *æquor curru*, V; — *iter amnium*, Ct; (3) *met.* to measure, estimate, judge of, — *sonantia auribus*, C; — *oculo latus alicujus*, H; — *omnia quæstu*, C, estimate every thing with reference to gain; — *odium aliorum suo odio*, L; — *fidelitatem ex meā conscientiā*, C.

Mĕto, messui, messum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to reap, mow, gather harvest, Vr; applied to the vintage, V; prov. *ut sementem feceris, ita et metes*, C, as a man sows, so shall he reap; *mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur*, P, I have no manner of interest in it; *sibi quisque ruri metit*, P, every one takes care of himself; (II.) *act.* to mow, reap, — *arva*, Pt; — *vindemiam*, Pl; *apes metunt flores*, V; (2) to crop off, pluck off, cut off, *virgā lilia summa metit*, O; — *barbam forfice*, M; (3) in war, to hew down, mow down, *proxima quæque metit gladio*, V; (4) *poet.* to inhabit a place (*conf.* serere, arare, bibere), *qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt*, P.Aug.

Mĕtŏpa -æ, *f.* (μετόπη), a metope, the panel between two triglyphs of the Doric architecture, Vt.

Mĕtōpĭon -ii, *n.* (-um -i, *n.* μετώπιον), the gum of an African tree, also called ammoniacum, Pl; (2) oil of bitter almonds, Pl; (3) an Egyptian ointment, Pl.

Mĕtōposcŏpus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* μετωποσκόπος), a caster of nativities, St.

Mētor, 1. *dep.* to measure, mete, — *cœlum*, O; — *Indiam*, Pl; (2) *poet.* to measure by traversing, pass through, — *agros*, P.Aug; (3) to measure off, lay out, define the boundaries of any spot, — *regiones*, L; — *castra*, S; — *frontem castrorum*, L.

Mĕtrēta -æ, *f.* (μετρητής), the principal liquid measure of the Greeks, containing rather more than 8 gallons 7 pints English; (2) a large tub, cask, Co.

Mĕtrĭcus -a -um (μετρικός), of or relating to

measure; and especially, relating to metre, metrical, Pl. Q.

Mĕtrum -i, *n.* (μέτρον), a measure; and especially, the measure of verses, metre, Q.

Mĕtŭens -ntis (*prtcp.* mĕtŭo), fearing, standing in awe of, — *legum*, C.

Mĕtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cone or pyramid, Pl.

Mĕtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to fear, be afraid of (especially, of some threatening evil, while *timere* is rather of fear of an object actually present), (I.) *neut.*, — *de suā vitā*, C, for his life; — *ab Hannibale*, L; — *pueris*, P; — *senectæ*, V; *metui, quid futurum esset*, T, I waited in fear; *metuo, quid agam*, T, I am perplexed; (II.) *act.*, — *aliquem*, C; — *insidias ab aliquo*, C; *metuit tangi*, H, he is afraid of being touched; *metuo ne . . .* I fear lest any thing should happen, that something not wished for will happen; *metuo ut . . .* I fear that something wished for will not happen; (2) used of inanimate things, *fides metuit culpari*, H; (3) to shun, seek to avoid, — *nocentem corporibus Austrum*, H.

Mĕtus -ūs, *m.* fear, apprehension, dread; *in metu esse*, to be afraid, T, to be an object of fear, C; *metum habere*, to be afraid, Aug, to cause fear, O. The object feared is expressed by the *gen.*, *ab* with *abl.*, or *ne*, etc. — *hostium*, L; *a Romanis*, L; — *ne lassescat fortuna*, Pl; — *propter te*, C; — *de me*, C; (2) reverence, awe, *laurus multos metu servata per annos*, V; (3) *meton.* the object of fear, — *Libyci*, P.Aug, the Medusa's head.

Mēum -i, *n.* (μῆον), a plant, bear-wort, spicknel, Pl.

Mĕus -a -um (ἐμός -ή -όν), my, mine, my own, *meus gnatus*, T; *crimina mea*, L, accusations against me; *meus est*, it is my custom, my character, T, it is my duty, falls to my lot, C; *meus hic est*, P, he is in my power; *ego meorum solus sum meus*, T, I am the only property left to myself; *nisi plane esse vellem meus*, C, except I wished to be quite original; *Nero meus*, C, my friend Nero: *subst.* meum -i, *n.* mĕa -ōrum, *n.* that is mine, my possessions; mĕi -ōrum, *m.* my attendants, slaves, my people, C. Voc., both sing. and plur., *mi*, gen. plur. *meūm*, P. The cases of *meus* are frequently strengthened by the enclitic additions *met*, *pte*; *meopte*, *meāpte*, *meāmet*, P. T.

Mīca -æ, *f.* a crumb, morsel, grain, — *salis*, *marmoris*, Pl; (2) * a small eating-apartment, M.

Mīcans -ntis (*prtcp.* mīco), shining, glittering, sparkling, — *stella*, O.

Mīco -ŭi, 1. to move rapidly up and down, tremble, beat like the pulse, *venæ et arteriæ — non desinunt*, C; *corda timore micant*, O; *semianimesque micant oculi*, V (said of a head after decapitation); — *auribus*, V (of a horse, to prick up the ears); (2) to play at a game which consisted in holding out the hand or hands at the same moment with the opponent, and guessing at the number of fingers displayed by both; *prov.* of a thoroughly honourable man, *dignus quicum in tenebris mices*, C; (3) to shine, glitter, sparkle, — *ignibus æther*, V.

Micrŏpsȳchus -a -um (μικρόψυχος), little-souled, mean, Pl.

Mictŭrio, 4. to desire to make water, Jv.

Mīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little crumb, a little morsel, Cl.

Migdilȳbs -ȳbis, *m.* one of mixed African and Tyrian race, Carthaginian, P.

Mīgrātio -ōnis, *f.* a removal from one place of abode to another, migration, L; *met.* — *verbi*, C, metaphorical use.

Mīgro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to remove from one place to another, quit a place, depart, *etiam [illegible]*, C; — *ab Tarquiniis*, L; — *ex [illegible]*, T; (2) *met.* — *de vitā*, *ex vitā*, C, to die; *omnia migrant*, Lc, all things change; — *in colorem [illegible]*, Lc, to be changed into; *[illegible]*, Pl, changing into a plant; (II.) *act.* to remove from one place to another, transport,

migratu difficilia, L, difficult of transportation; (2) — *jus civile*, C, to transgress.

Mīles -ĭtis, *c.* a soldier, and especially, a foot-soldier; — *legere*, Aug, to levy; — *scribere*, S, to enrol; — *ordinare*, L, to draw up in order; — *mercede conducere*, L, to take into pay; used *opp.* eques, C, *opp.* imperator, S; (2) collectively, the soldiery, L. Tc.

Mĭliārius -a -um, of or relating to the grain called millet, Vr; — *aves*, Vr, birds that eat millet, ortolans.

Mĭliārium -ii, *n.* a copper for heating water in the baths, Sc; (2) an uncertain portion of an olive-press, A.Aug.

Mīlĭtāris -e, of or relating to a soldier or war, military, — *tribuni*, C; — *panis*, Pl; — *faber*, C; — *signa*, C; — *ætas*, L, the legal period of military service, from the 17th, namely, to the 44th year; — *herba*, Pl, = millefolia, *q.v.*: *subst.* mīlĭtāris -is, *m.* a soldier, warrior, H.

Mīlĭtārĭter, in a military or warlike manner, L.

Mīlĭtārius -a -um, soldierlike, military, Pl.

Mīlĭtia -æ, *f.* the condition of a soldier, military service, warfare; *munus militiæ sustinere*, Cs; — *discere*, C; *militiæ vacatio*, Cs, exemption from military service; *domi militiæque*, *domi et militiæ*, C, at home and abroad, at peace and in war; (2) the military, soldiery, Pl; (3) — *urbana*, C, civil service, especially if difficult and laborious.

*Mīlĭtiŏla -æ, *f.* short, insignificant military service, St.

Mīlĭto, 1. to serve as a soldier, be a soldier, — *in exercitu alicujus*, C; *sub signis alicujus*, L, under any one's command; (2) *met.* to serve under the banners of love, *militavi non sine gloriā*, H.

Mĭlium -ii, *n.* millet, Vr.

Mille, a thousand; used *adj.*, *mille passibus*, Cs; *subst.*, *mille hominum versabatur*, C, a thousand men; *plur.* millia (or, according to some, more correctly written milia), *[illegible] millibus peditum*, *quatuor equitum*, L; (2) *mille passuum*, C, a thousand paces, a mile (among the Romans less by some yards than the English mile); (3) *poet.* innumerable, countless, V. H.

Millĕfŏlia -æ, *f.* the plant milfoil, Pl.

Millēni -æ -a, a thousand each, P.

Millĕpĕda -æ, *f.* a millepede, a species of woodlouse, Pl.

Millēsĭmus -a -um, the thousandth, C.

Milliārius -a -um, containing a thousand, having a thousand in each, — *decuriæ*, Vr; — *aper*, Sc, a thousand pounds' weight; — *porticus*, St, a thousand feet in length; (2) *subst.* milliarium -ii, *n.* (a) a mile-stone, C; — *aureum*, or *abs.*, the central stone erected by Augustus in the forum, from which the miles were measured, (b) a mile, St.

Millies, a thousand times, *plus millies audivi*, T; used generally, innumerable times, countless times, C.

Millus = mellum, *q.v.*

Milo, T. Annius Papianus, a man of lawless and ferocious character in the last days of the republic; known to us, because the inveterate enemy of P. Clodius, and hence, for the furtherance of his own purposes, a zealous partizan of Cicero. In character and conduct he is hardly to be preferred to his infamous rival, whom he at last slew, B.C. 52, in an accidental rencounter on the Appian Way. The speech of Cicero in his defence, "Pro Milone," was never spoken, as the orator was intimidated by the bands of armed men with which Pompey had filled the forum, and Milo went into voluntary exile. He never returned to Rome, [illegible] in the Civil War.

[illegible] (μιλτίτης λίθος), a species of blood-stone, Pl.

[illegible] -i, *f.* [illegible], red lead, natural cinnabar, Vr. Pl.

[illegible] -idis, *f.* a species of [illegible], Pl.

[illegible] -a -um, of or relating to a Milo; —

pinus, C; — pes, Pl, a species of plant, supposed to bear some resemblance to a kite's foot; (2) *subst.** milvīna -æ, *f.* ravenous hunger, P.

Milvus -i, *m.* (*poet.* milŭus), a kite, hawk, C; hence *met.* a rapacious man, P; *prov.* of a very extensive estate, *quantum non milvus oberret*, Pr. Jv; (2) a fish, the gurnet, = milvago, H. O.

Mīma -æ, *f.* a female mime, C. H.

Mimallŏnis -ĭdis, *f.* a Bacchante, O; also *plur.* Mimallŏnes -um, P.Aug; *adj.* Mimallŏnēus -a -um, Pr, Bacchanal.

Mimīambi -ōrum, *m.* a mimic poem in iambic verse, Pl.

Mimice, like a mime or buffoon, Ct.

Mimĭcus -a -um (μιμικός), mimic, farcical, —*jocus*, C; (2) — *res*, Pl, apparent, not real, counterfeit.

Mimŏgrăphus -i, *m.* (μιμογράφος), a writer of mimic poems, St.

Mimŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a female mime, C.

Mimus -i, *m.* a mime, mimic actor, pantomimist, C; (2) a dramatic piece so called; broad indecent farce, C; (3) *met.* like our word Farce, for something unreal and absurd, St. Pl.

Min' = mihine, Pr.

Mina -æ, *f.* (mna, μνᾶ), a Greek weight = 100 drachmæ, Pl; (2) a Greek silver and gold coin = 100 drachmæ, C; — *argenti, auri*, P.

Mina ovis, Vr, a sheep with a smooth belly, having no wool on the belly.

Minăciæ -ārum, *f.* threats, menaces, P.

Minăciter, threateningly, C.

Minæ -ārum, *f.* the battlements, parapets of a wall, — *murorum*, V; more frequently (2) threats, menaces, — *jactare*, C, to threaten; applied to animals, *e.g.* to the bull, *nullæ in fronte minæ*, O, and to abstract things, — *hibernæ*, Tb; — *frigoris*, O.

Minanter, threateningly, O.

Minātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a threatening, threat, menace, C.

Minax -ācis, overhanging, — *scopulus*, V; (2) threatening, full of threats, minacious, C; — *vituli*, O; — *litteræ*, C; — *fluvius*, V.

*Minĕo, 2. to project, overhang, Lc.

Minerva -æ, *f.* the goddess Minerva, daughter of Jupiter, goddess of wisdom, and patroness of all the arts and sciences, identified with the Greek Athene; *prov. crassâ* (*pingui*) *Minervâ*, without skill, rudely, inartificially, C; *sus Minervam* (*sc.* docet), when a foolish person begins to teach a wise one, C; *invitâ Minervâ*, C, against the grain, contrary to one's inclination; (2) *poet.* a working in wool, V. Hence Minervium -ii, *n.* Vr, a temple of Minerva.

Minerval -ālis, *n.* a fee paid to a teacher, Vr.

Mingo -nxi -ictum, 3. to make water, H. Cl.

Miniācĕus -a -um, made of cinnabar, vermillion, Vt.

Miniānus -a -um, coloured with cinnabar or vermillion, Vt.

Miniārius -a -um, of or relating to cinnabar, — *metallum*, Pl, or *abs.* -um -i, *n.* -a -æ, *f.* a cinnabar-mine.

*Miniātŭlus -a -um, somewhat coloured or tinged with vermillion, C.

Miniātus -a -um (*prtcp.* minio), coloured with cinnabar or vermillion, C.

Minime, *vid.* minus.

Minimus, *vid.* parvus.

Minio, 1. to colour with cinnabar or vermillion, Pl.

Minister -tra -trum, that promotes, furthers, helps any thing, O.

Minister -tri, *m.* -tra -æ, *f.* servant, attendant, assistant; — *puer Falerni*, Ct, a cupbearer; — *Phrygius*, M, the cupbearer Ganymede; especially of a god, — *Martis*, C; and *abs.* Ministra, O, a Vestal virgin; — *imperii tui*, C, delegates of your authority, subordinate officers; — *legum*, C, functionaries of the law; — *regis*, S, supporter, minister; — *ac satellites cupiditatum*, C; *ales* — *fulminis*, H, the eagle.

Ministĕrium -ii, *n.* service, assistance, attendance, office, employment, occupation, ministry, — *scriburum*, L; — *nauticum*, L; *cameli jumentorum ministeriis funguntur*, L; — *belli*, Tc, military service; (2) a retinue of servants, Pl. Tc.

Ministra -æ, *f. vid.* minister.

*Ministrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* service, assistance, — *commoda*, Vt.

Ministrātor -ōris, *m.* a servant, attendant, assistant, St; (2) especially, one who supplied an advocate with the facts needed in his oration, C; *ministratorem exhibere*, St, to play the part of an instructor.

Ministro, 1. to serve, wait upon, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquem*, P; especially, to wait at table, minister to, — *cibos*, Tc; — *pocula*, C; — *cœnam*, H; (2) to attend to, take care of, govern, direct, — *velis*, V, to attend to the sails; — *navem*, Tc; — *jussa medicorum*, O; (3) *met.* to afford, procure, provide, minister to, — *faces furiis Clodianis*, C; — *prolem*, Tc; *furor arma ministrat*, V; *vinum verba ministrat*, H.

Minĭtābundus -a -um, threatening, menacing, L.

Minĭtor, 1. *dep.* (minito, P.), to threaten, — *mihi malum*, P; — *malum alicui*, C; — *huic orbi ferro ignique*, C; — *facere aliquid*, T.

Minium -ii, *n.* native cinnabar, red-lead, vermillion, Pl.

Minor, 1. *dep.* to jut out, project, hang over, *rupes, geminique minantur in cœlum scopuli*, V; (2) to threaten, menace, — *alicui*, C; — *aliquid alicui*, C; *ab hâc minatus sese abire*, P; (3) to promise boastfully, H.

Minor -ōris, *compar.* parvus, *q.v.*

Minos -ōis, *m.* (Μίνως), a mythical king and lawgiver in Crete, son of Zeus, and, after death, judge in Tartarus, C; (2) a second king of Crete, grandson of the preceding, husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, and Deucalion, O; hence Minōis -ĭdis, *f.* a female descendant of Minos, Ariadne, O; *adj.* Minōĭus -a -um, Minoian, Cretan, V; — *virgo*, P.Aug, Ariadne; Minōus -a -um, O.

Minōtaurus -i, *m.* (Μινώταυρος), a monster, half-bull, half-human being, the offspring of Pasiphaë and a bull, slain by Theseus, C.

Mintha -æ, *f.* minthe -ēs, *f.* (μίνθη), mint, Pl.

Minŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to make smaller, lessen, diminish, — *ligna*, O, to chop up; (2) met. — *sumptus civitatum*, C; — *rem familiarem*, H; — *gloriam alicujus*, C; — *molestias vitæ*, C; *minuente æstu*, C, at the ebbing of the tide; — *controversiam*, C, to settle; — *magistratum, censuram*, L, to limit the authority, dignity; — *majestatem P. R. per vim*, C, to offend against; — *consilium*, T, to change, alter; — *mirari*, Lc, to cease to admire.

Minus, *comp.* of parvus, *q.v.*

Minus, *adv.*, *comp.* of parum, *q.v.*

Minuscŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat less, somewhat small, C.

Minūtal -ālis, *n.* a dish made of mince-meat, Jv.

Minūtātim, in small pieces, to pieces, — *consecare*, Vr; (2) *met.* bit by bit, piecemeal, — *interrogare*, C; (3) gradually, — *aliquid addere*, C.

Minūte, small, in small portions, — *concidere*, C; — *sal terere*, Co; (2) meanly, pettily, paltrily, C; (3) minutely, accurately, Q.

Minūtĭa -æ, *f.* smallness, littleness, minuteness, Sc.

Minūtim, in small pieces, — *concidere*, A.Aug.

Minūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lessening, diminution, Q.

Minūtŭlus -a -um, quite small, very little, P.

Minūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* minŭo), small, little, minute, unimportant, trifling, — *pisciculi*, T; *res minutæ*, C, trifles; — *philosophi*, C, petty, insignificant.

Minyæ -ārum, *m.* (Μινύαι), the Argonauts, companions of Jason, so called from their progenitor Minyas, king of Thessaly, O.

Minyanthes -ĕos, *n.* (μινυανθές), a species of large-leaved clover, Pl.

Mīrābĭlis -e, wonderful, astonishing, strange,

admirable, marvellous; *hoc inopinatum et* —, C; — *pugnandi cupiditas*, N; also followed by *quam*, *quantum*; *mirabile est . . . . quam non multum differat in judicando*, C; — *dictu*, V, marvellous to relate.

Mīrābĭlĭter, wonderfully, marvellously, singularly, extraordinarily, C.

Mīrābundus -a -um, full of wonder, wondering, L.

Mīrācŭlum -i, *n.* a wonderful thing, wonder, prodigy, miracle, marvellousness; *miracula philosophorum somniantium*, the wonderful opinions; *adjiciunt miracula huic pugnæ*, L, wonders; *arbor digna miraculo*, Pl, wonderful, extraordinary; — *magnitudinis*, L, wonderfulness.

*Mīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wondering, wonder, astonishment, C.

Mīrātor -ōris, *m.* a wonderer, admirer, O; — -trix -īcis, *f.* Jv. Sc.

Mīre, wonderfully, extraordinarily, astonishingly, C.

Mīrĭfĭce, wonderfully, extraordinarily, very much, — *dolere*, *diligere*, C.

Mīrĭfĭcus -a -um, causing wonder, wonderful, astonishing; — *homo*, C; *turris mirificis operibus exstructa*, Ca; — *convicium*, *voluptas*, C.

Mirmillo -ōnis, *m.* a species of gladiator, generally matched with the Thraces or retiarii, C.

Mīror, 1. *dep.* (mīro, A.Aug.), to wonder, be astonished at, admire, — *negligentiam hominis*, C; — *tabulas pictas*, S; — *se*, Ct, to admire oneself, be vain; — *me ad accusandum descendere*, C; — *quod non rideret haruspex*, C; — *ejus rei quæ causa esset*, Ca; *miror*, I wonder, I cannot understand, I am curious to know, — *unde sit*, T; — *quid abierit*, T.

Mīrus -a -um, wonderful, astonishing, extraordinary, very great; — *et magnum facinus*, P; — *me desiderium tenet urbis*, C; *mirum quam inimicus ibat*, C, it is wonderful how hostile, *i.e.* exceedingly hostile; *mirum*, *ni* (*nisi*). . . it is wonderful, if not . . . .; *mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in cœnā*, P; *quid mirum!* O, what wonder!

Mīsargyrĭdes -æ, *m.* gold-hater (a name invented by Plautus, and applied to a usurer), P.

Miscellānĕa -ōrum, *n.* a hash of different meats, hotchpotch, the food of gladiators, Jv.

Miscellus -a -um, mixed, mingled, — *uvæ*, A.Aug; — *genus*, Vr, hybrid.

Miscĕo -cŭi -stum *or* -xtum, 2. (μίσγω, μίγνυμι), to mix, mingle, *sortes pueri manu miscentur*, C; — *mella Falerno*, H; — *aquas nectare*, O; prov. *cœlum ac terras* —, *mare cœlo* —, L, to make a great confusion; (2) to have bodily intercourse, — *corpus cum aliquā*, C; (3) to mix a beverage, prepare by mixing, — *mulsum*, C; — *pocula alicui*, O; (4) to mix with, mingle among a number of persons, — *se viris*, V; (5) — *manus*, *prœlia*, Pl, to join battle, engage; (6) of the action of storms, to mingle every thing in confusion; *cœlum terramque* —, V; *magno misceri murmure pontum*, V; (7) *met.* to mix, mingle, intermingle, unite; *gravitate mixtus lepos*, C; *cum amico omnes curas misce*, Sc; (8) *met.* to stir up, excite to confusion, embroil, confound; — *rempublicam malis concionibus*, C; — *seditiones*, Tc.

Misellus -a -um, *dim.* miserable, wretched, unhappy, C; applied to inanimate and abstract objects, — *pallium*, P; — *spes*, Lc.

Mĭser -ĕra -ĕrum, miserable, wretched, unhappy, pitiable, unfortunate, deplorable; *nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser*, C; *miserrimum habere aliquem*, C, to torment greatly; *miserrimus fui fugitando*, T, I have quite exhausted myself with running; *quo nunc etiam morbo misera sum*, P, under which disease I now suffer; *miserum esse ex animo*, P, to suffer mentally; — *cultus*, H, wretched, mean: often introduced as an ejaculation in the midst of a sentence, *miserum!* O wretched! V.

Mĭsĕrābĭlis -e, miserable, wretched, lamentable, deplorable, sorrowful, C; — *homo*, Q; — *corpus*, O; — *vox*, C. L; — *aspectus*, C.

Mĭsĕrābĭlĭter, miserably, lamentably, pitiably, C.

Mĭsĕrandus -a -um, pitiable, deplorable; — *in modum*, C.

Mĭsĕre, wretchedly, pitiably, miserably; — *vivere*, C; (2) wretchedly, badly, — *scriptum esse*; (3) violently, exceedingly, — *amare*, T; — *deperire amore*, P.

Mĭsĕrĕo -rŭi -rĭtum (-ertum), 2. mĭsĕrĕor -ĕrĭtus (-ertus), 2. *dep.* to pity, have compassion on, commiserate; — *sociorum*, C; — *laborum tantorum*, V; (2) *impers.*, *me miseret alicujus* (less frequently *misertur*), I pity, I am sorry for, I have compassion on; *me miseret tui*, C; *neque te mei tergi miseret*, P; *me miseritum est tuarum fortunarum*, T.

Mĭsĕresco, 3. to pity, have compassion on, V; *impers.*, *me miserescit alicujus*, T, I am sorry for, have compassion on; (2) * to become miserable, P.

Mĭsĕrĭa -æ, *f.* wretchedness, unhappiness, misery, sorrow, grief, affliction, distress; *ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria non potest*, C.

Mĭsĕrĭcordĭa -æ, *f.* pity, compassion, tenderness of heart, mercy; — *tribuere alicui*, C, to compassionate; and — *inducere*, C, to move to pity; (2) * miserable condition, distress, need, C.

Mĭsĕrĭcors -dis, pitiful, compassionate, tenderhearted; — *esse in aliquem*, C.

Mĭsĕrĭter, wretchedly, lamentably, Ct.

Mĭsĕror, 1. *dep.* to pity, have compassion on; bewail, lament, deplore; — *hujus eventum fortunamque* —, C; *eos multa pollicendo ac miserando casum suum confirmat*, S, by bewailing his own lot.

Missīcius -a -um, dismissed from military service; having served the full time, St.

*Missĭcŭlo, 1. to send frequently, P.

Missĭle -is, *n.* a missile, javelin, dart, L. V; (2) missĭlĭa -ium, *n.* largesses distributed by emperors and wealthy individuals at Rome (so called because thrown among the crowd from a window, etc.), St.

Missĭlis -e, that can be thrown, missile; — *lapides*, L; — *ferrum*, V, a javelin.

Missĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sending off, sending away; — *legatorum*, *litterarum*, C; hence — *sagittarum*, Vt, a discharging; (2) a letting go, releasing, *e.g.* of a prisoner, C; a dismission from military service, — *nondum justa; injusta*, L; — *honesta*, L, honourable discharge; a permission given to gladiators to cease fighting; *sine missione munus gladiatorium dare*, L, to exhibit gladiators who fought till death; (3) applied to things, — *sanguinis*, Cl, blood-letting; — *ludorum*, C, cessation, termination.

Missĭto, 1. to send repeatedly, L.

Missor -ōris, *m.* one who shoots, an archer, C.

Missus -ūs, *m.* a sending; *missu Cæsaris ventitare*, Ca, having been sent by Cæsar; (2) a throwing, shooting, — *pili*, L; (3) * the distance shot, *missus bis mille sagittæ*, Lc; (4) in the public races, a course, heat, St.

*Mistim (mixtim), mixedly, *confusedly*, Lc.

Mistĭo -ōnis, *f.* a mixing, Vt.

Mistūra -æ, *f.* (mixtūra), a mixing, mixture, — *rerum*, Lc; — *et compositio unguentorum*, Pl; (2) — *Veneris*, P.Aug., *abs.* Pl., carnal intercourse; (3) that which is mixed, a mixture, Co; (4) *met.* a mixture; — *æquabilis vitiorum atque virtutum*, St; — *mira figurarum*, Q.

Mistus -ūs, *m.* (mixtus), a mixing, mixture, Co.

Misy -yos, *n.* (μίσυ), a kind of truffle, Pl; (2) a mineral, probably copperas, Pl.

Mīte, mildly, softly, gently; — *ferre*, *perire*, O.

Mitra -æ, *f.* a head-dress on the head, head-band; properly, a female article of attire, but sometimes worn by drunken persons to counteract the effect of wine, C; (2) a sling for the arm, Ct.

Mitellita, St, a false reading for *mellita*, q.v.

Mītesco, 3. to become mild; and hence, of fruits, to ripen, become ripe, and mellowed, Co; — [illegible]

nus, arbutus, prunus, piri, Co; (2) of the weather, to become mild, — *hiems*, L; — *frigora*, H; (3) met. — *seditio*, Tc, *discordiæ*, L, *ira*, O, to grow mild, become calm, subside; — *feræ*, L, to become tame.

Mithrax -ăcis, *m.* (mitrax, μίθραξ), a precious stone, perhaps the opal, Pl.

Mītĭfĭco, 1. to make mild, soft; *cibus mitificatus*, C, well digested; — *elephantum*, Pl, to tame.

Mītĭfĭcus -a -um, mild, gentle, — *mens*, P.Aug.

Mītĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an assuaging, alleviating, mitigation, C.

Mītĭgātōrĭus -a -um, assuaging, alleviating, Pl.

Mītĭgo, 1. to make mild, soft, — *fruges*, C, to make ripe; — *cibum*, C, to make soft by cooking; — *agros*, C, to make fruitful; (2) to tame, subdue, restrain; — *rabiem*, Pl; — *animal*, Se; (3) met. — *animum alicujus*, C, to soothe; — *aures*, Q, to charm, enchant; — *tristitiam et severitatem*, C; *dolorem*, C, to assuage, alleviate, mitigate.

Mītis -e, mild, gentle, ripe; — *poma, uva*, V; — *Bacchus*, V; — *solum*, H, fruitful; — *fluvius*, V, gentle; — *taurus*, O, tame; (2) met. — *oratio*, C; — *doctrina*, C; — *servitium*, Pt; — *consilium*, O.

Mĭtra -æ, *f.* (μίτρα), a head-dress, in general use among Asiatic nations, but in Greece and Rome worn only by women and exceedingly effeminate men, C. Pt.

Mĭtrātus -a -um, wearing the mitra, Pl. P.

Mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. to send, let go, send off, send away; — *filium ad propinquum suum*, C; — *legatos de deditione ad eum*, Ca; — *Delphos consultum*, N; *missus sum, te ut requirerem*, T; *ego huc missa sum ludere*, P; *misi, qui hoc diceret*, C; *Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se esse venturum*, C, with the intelligence that he was about to come; *Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur*, C, I sent word to Curius; *missum facere*, Aug. = mittere; — *aliquem morti*, P, *ad mortem*, C, to put to death; (2) to dismiss, put away, remove, — *mæstum timorem*, V; — *leves spes*, H; in discourse, to pass over, omit, *mitto prælia, prætereo oppugnationes oppidorum*, C; *mitte male loqui*, T, give over speaking evil; (3) to let go, release, let loose, *unde mittuntur equi nunc dicuntur carceres*, Vr; *mitte me*, T, let me alone; — *aliquem in negotium*, C, to depute business to; — *ædes sub titulum*, O, to put up for sale or hire; — *judices in consilium*, C, to allow the judges to deliberate; — *se in aliquem*, C, to attack; — *se in fœdera*, V, to conclude a treaty; *missos facere honores*, C, to care nothing about, totally neglect; (4) to let out, put forth, emit, — *sanguinem*, Cl, to let blood; — *radices*, Co, *folium*, *florem*, Pl, to put forth; — *vocem*, C. L, *orationem*, Ca, to give forth, utter; — *signa timoris*, Ca, to show signs of fear; (5) to hurl, cast, throw, — *hastam*, O; *pila*, Ca; *fulmina*, H; — *se saxo ab alto*, O, to cast one's self down; — *talos*, H, to throw dice.

Mĭtŭlus -i, *m.* (mytulus, mytilus), a species of edible mussel, Pl. H.

Mixtĭo, mixtūra, etc. = mistio, mistura, etc., *q.v.*

Mna = mina, *q.v.*

Mnēmŏsyne -ēs, *f.* (Μνημοσύνη), Mnemosyne, mother of the Muses, Ph; hence Mnēmŏnĭdes -um, *f.* O, the Muses.

Mnēmŏsynon -i, *n.* (μνημόσυνον), a memorial, Ct.

Mōbĭlis -e, moveable, easy to be moved; not firm, not fixed; — *oculi*, C; — *penna*, O; (2) pliable, flexible, quick, agile; *dum faciles animi juvenum, dum mobilis ætas*, V; — *pedibus*, P, swift of foot; *gens ad omnem auram spei* —, L; — *ingenium*, Vt, versatile; (3) changeable, inconstant, — *animus*, C; *Galli sunt in capiendis consiliis* —, Ca.

Mōbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* agility, faculty of easy and rapid motion, mobility; *animal mobilitate celerrimā*, C; — *linguæ*, C; — *equitum*, Ca; — *fulminis*, Lc, rapidity; (2) *met.* inconstancy, changeableness, C; — *fortunæ*, N.

Mōbĭlĭter, rapidly, with quick and easy motion, C, Ca.

Mōbĭlĭto, 1. to make moveable, put into rapid motion, Lc.

*Mŏdĕrābĭlis -e, moderate, governable, O.

Mŏdĕrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a means of governing or guiding (*e.g.* a helm, rudder), O; (2) met. — *rerum*, O, the management, government of the state.

Mŏdĕranter, moderately, with moderation, Lc.

Mŏdĕrāte, moderately, with moderation, C.

*Mŏdĕrātim, moderately, gradually, Lc.

Mŏdĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* moderateness, moderation, temperateness; — *dicendi, in dicendo*, C; — *in cibo*, Cl; — *effrenati populi*, C, a moderating, restraining; — *mundi*, C, government.

Mŏdĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a governor, guide, manager, ruler, C; — *equorum*, O, a driver; — *arundinis*, O, a fisher; — *juventæ*, M, a teacher.

Mŏdĕrātrix -īcis, *f.* a directress, governess, P.C.

Mŏdĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* mŏdĕro), moderate, temperate, keeping within due measure; of persons, *frugi homo et in omnibus vitæ partibus — ac temperans*, C; of things, — *convivium*, C; — *ventus*, O; — *otium*, C; — *oratio*, C.

Mŏdĕro, 1. to moderate, keep within bounds; — *voci meæ*, P.

Mŏdĕror, 1. *dep.* to set bounds to; *non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent*, P; (2) to keep within bounds, to regulate, moderate, restrain, — *alicui*, C; — *linguæ*, P; — *viæ*, H; — *gaudium*, Tc; — *duritiam legum*, St; (3) to govern, direct, guide; — *equos*, Ca; — *navim*, C; — *habenas*, O; *Deus qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus*, C; — *cantus numerosque*, C.

Mŏdeste, moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly, C.

Mŏdestĭa -æ, *f.* moderation, temperateness, C; *modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum*, Aug.; especially (2) applied to behaviour, modesty, unassuming conduct, C; and also, modesty, shame, delicacy, — *virginalis*, A.Aug; — *vultus*, Q; (3) * as translation of the Stoic phrase εὐταξία; *sic fit, ut — hæc, quam ita interpretamur, ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum*, C; (4) — *hiemis*, Tc, mildness.

Mŏdestus -a -um, moderate, keeping within bounds; moderate in desires or passions, temperate, calm, gentle, C; (2) modest, unassuming, unpretending, C; (3) modest, chaste, delicate, virtuous, C; — *mulier*, T.

Mŏdĭālis -e, containing a modius, *q.v.*, P.

Mŏdĭce, moderately, tolerably, rather much than little; — *locuples*, L, tolerably well off; — *vinosus*, L, no great wine-bibber; (2) moderately, with moderation, temperately, C.

Mŏdĭcus -a -um, moderate, not very large, middling, ordinary; — *convivia, potiones*, C, not excessive; — *fossa*, L, not very deep; — *acervus*, H; — *tempus*, Q; — *laus*, Tc; — *equites, senatores*, Tc, possessing moderate wealth; (2) moderate, keeping within bounds, temperate, modest, unpretending, — *severitas*, C; *modicus voluptatum*, Tc, temperate in enjoyment; *animus belli ingens, domi* —, S.

Mŏdĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a measuring; — *versuum*, Se, scanning.

Mŏdĭfĭco, 1. to measure off, measure; (*pass. prtcp.*) *verba ab oratore modificata*, C.

Mŏdimpĕrātor -ōris, *m.* the chairman, president of a banquet, Vr.

Mŏdĭŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a little modius, *q.v.*; hence, the box or nave of a wheel, Pl. Vt; (2) the bucket affixed to a water-wheel, used for raising water, Vt; (3) a surgical instrument for cutting out portions of bone, a trepan, Cl.

Mŏdĭus -ii, *m.* (mŏdium -ii, *n.* Pl.), a dry measure among the Romans = 16 sextarii, and containing somewhat less than two imperial gallons (usually translated, bushel), C; *pleno modio*, C, in full measure, abundantly.

Mŏdo, only, alone, but; *quod dixerit solere modo, non etiam oportere*, C, because he had said only; *semel* —, P, only once; *nemo eorum progredi modo extra agmen audeat*, Ca, only to go, so much as to go; *ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret*, S, that it alone was more than enough for the army; (2) with wishes, commands, etc., only, just, — *veniat*, C; *sequere hac modo*, P; *vide modo*, C, only see; (3) *modo ut*, or *modo*, provided that, if only, *scies, modo ut tacere possis*, T, if only thou canst be silent; *quos, valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat*, C, if the health be only good; *modo ne*, if only not, provided that not, *tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit*, C: thus with relatives, *servus nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis*, C, if he only be, provided only that he is: *si modo*, if only; *tu scis, si modo meministi, me tibi dixisse*, C: *modo non*, only not, *i.e.* nearly, almost, all but, *modo non montes auri pollicens*, T; (4) *non modo .... sed (verum)*, not only .... but; *non modo .... sed (verum) etiam*, not only .... but also; *non modo .... sed (verum) ne quidem*, not only .... but not even; *non modo .... sed vix*, not only .... but hardly; *non modo non .... sed, sed potius, sed etiam*, not only not .... but rather; *non modo non .... sed ne quidem*, not only not .... but not even; (5) applied to time, now, but now, just now, just, *advenis modo?* T, are you just come? used also of a remoter past, lately some time ago, *modo hoc malum in rempublicam invasit*, C (when the event referred to had happened 70 years previously); sometimes used of an immediate future, *modo domum ibo*, T; (6) *modo .... modo*, sometimes .... sometimes, now .... now, at one time .... at another, *modo ait, modo negat*, C; in place of the second *modo* is found *nunc*, L, *interdum*, S, *aliquando*, Tc, *nonnunquam*, St, *sæpe*, S, *rursus*, Pt; *modo .... tum (deinde, paullo post, postremum, vicissim)*, now .... then, in the first place .... in the second place, first .... afterwards, C.

Mŏdŭlāte, — *canentes tibiæ*, C, in good time, and tune.

Mŏdŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a regular measure, proportion, — *operis*, Vt; (2) rhythm, harmony, melody, modulation, in music and poetry, Q.

Mŏdŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who observes a regular rhythm, composer, musician, H.

Mŏdŭlātus -a -um (*prtcp.* mŏdŭlor), properly measured or modulated, in good time, rhythmical, melodious, O. Pl.

Mŏdŭlātus -ūs, *m.* a modulating; — *canoro*, Sc, playing on the lute.

Mŏdŭlor, 1. *dep.* to measure, measure off, measure regularly, Pl; (2) to keep rhythmical time, mark rhythmical time; *virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes*, L; hence, to sing, — *carmina*, V.

Mŏdŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a measure, standard of measurement, *metiri quendam suo modulo*, H; (2) in architecture, a measure or standard, by which the relative proportion of the parts of a building is determined, Vt; (3) rhythm, musical time, Pl.

Mŏdus -i, *m.* a measure, standard of measurement, *modos quibus metirentur rura, alius alios constituit*, Vr; hence, size, quantity, length, etc. *modum altitudinis et latitudinis abunde est esse bipedaneum*, Co; of ingredients mixed together, *sicut omnium par modus sit*, Cl, an equal quantity of each; (2) the right or proper measure, due quantity, *suus cuique rei modus est*, C; *quum lacus præter modum crevisset*, C, beyond its bounds; (3) in music, rhythm, time; in poetry, metre, rhythm; *non potest surdus modos noscere*, C; *fidibusque Latinis Thebanos aptare modos*, H; *flebilibus modis concinere aliquid*, C; (4) a measure which is not to be transgressed, bound, limit, boundary, — *orationi facere*, C; — *imponere alicui*, L; — *alicui rei statuere*, C; — *lugendi aliquando facere*, C, to make an end of bewailing; (5) manner, mode, fashion, way, method, *modo servorum*, L, after the manner of slaves; *in modo ramorum*, Co, like branches; *servilem in modum*, C, in a slavish manner; *ad hunc modum*, Ca, in this way; *tali modo*, N, in such a manner; *nulli modo*, C, in no way; *omni modo*, C, *omnibus modis*, T, *multis modis*, T, very much, exceedingly; *bono modo*, C, moderately; (6) in grammar, the mood of a verb, Q; (7) *cujusmodi*, of what kind or fashion; *cujusquemodi*, of what kind or fashion soever, C; *cuicuimodi*, C, of what sort soever.

Mœcha -æ, *f.* (μοιχή), an adulteress, H.

Mœchisso, 1. to commit adultery with, ravish, — *aliquam*, P.

Mœchor, 1. *dep.* to fornicate, commit adultery, Ct.

Mœchus -i, *m.* (μοιχός), a fornicator, adulterer, P. T.

Mœnĕra, Lc, = munera, *q.v.*

Mœnĭa -ĭum, *n.* the walls or fortifications of a city, C; (2) the walls, external compass, enclosure; — *navis*, O; — *cœli*, Lc; — *theatri*, Lc; (3) the city enclosed within the walls; *mœnia triplici circumdata muro*, V; (4) a mansion, dwelling, V.

Mœnĭo = munio, *q.v.*

Mœrus = murus, *q.v.*

Mœrĕo, mœror, mœstus, etc. = mœreo, mæror, mæstus, etc. *q.v.*

Mŏla -æ, *f.* a mill (for grinding corn, olives, etc.), C; (2) coarse meal or flour, usually of spelt, which, when mixed with salt, was sprinkled on victims, before the sacrifice, C; (3) in midwifery, a false conception, Pl.

Mŏlāris -e, of or relating to a mill, — *lapis*, Pl: *subst.* mŏlāris -is, *m.* (*a*) a mill-stone, V, (*b*) a molar tooth, grinder, Jv.

Mŏlārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a mill; — *asinus*, A.Aug, that turns a mill.

Molemonĭum -ii, *n.* a plant which acts as an emetic, Pl.

Mōles -is, *f.* a heavy, shapeless mass; a lump; load, burden; *chaos, rudis indigestaque moles*, O; *stetit æquore moles pinea*, Pl, a huge fleet; (2) a massive construction, building, dam, mole; *molem atque aggerem ab utrâque parte litoris jaciebat*, Ca; — *oppositæ fluctibus*, C; *insanæ substructionum moles*, C; used by Tc. to mean preparations for war, *tota moles belli*, Tc; (3) *met.* size, weight, burden, load, — *pugnæ*, L, — *invidiæ*, C, — *mali*, C; *vis consili expers mole ruit suâ*, H; *transvehere naves haud magnâ mole*, L, with no great difficulty; *tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem*, V, so great a labour was it.

Mŏleste, unwillingly, with vexation, with annoyance, — *aliquid ferre*, C; (2) in a troublesome or disagreeable manner; of discourse, affectedly, St.

Mŏlestĭa -æ, *f.* annoyance, dissatisfaction, chagrin, disgust, dislike, *fasces habent molestiam*, C, occasion annoyance; *sine molestiâ tuâ*, C, without troubling or annoying you; *ex pernicie reipublicæ molestiam trahere*, C, to be chagrined at; — *alicui aspergere*, C, to cause annoyance to; (2) *molestiæ in facie*, Pl, spots upon the face.

Mŏlestus -a -um, burdensome, troublesome, annoying, irksome, *provincia negotiosa et* —, C; *tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge*, C, if it be not inconvenient; (2) of discourse, affected, laboured, C. Q.

Mŏlīle -is, *n.* the trace or harness by which the horse or other animal was yoked to the mill, A.Aug.

Mōlīmen -ĭnis, *n.* a great effort, exertion, undertaking, L.

Mōlīmentum -i, *n.* a great effort, exertion, endeavour, Ca; *motam sede suâ parvi molimenti adminiculis*, L, by machines of small power.

Mōlĭor, 4. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to strive, exert one's self, endeavour, struggle, *agam per me ipse et moliar*, C; *naves quædam, dum moliuntur a terrâ, captæ*, L. — (II.) *act.* to set in motion, remove, displace, — *majora onera postremis pedibus*, Pl; *anchoras*, L, to weigh anchor; — *naves ab terrâ*, L, to unmoor; — *montes sede suâ*, L; *fulmina*

dextrā, V, to cast, hurl; — *habenas*, V, to guide, direct; (2) to cause to totter, undermine, — *portam*, L; — *fundamenta murorum ab imo*, P.Aug; met. — *fidem*, L, to undermine credit; (3) to work, cultivate the earth, — *terram*, V. L. Co; — *arva ferro*, Lc; (4) to build, erect, rear, raise, — *muros, arcem*, V; — *classem*, V; — *viam*, V; and *met.* to cause, produce, — *morbos*, V; — *somnum*, Cl; — *sibi opem*, V; *struere et moliri alicui aliquid calamitatis*, C, to plot, devise; — *alicui insidias*, C, to lay snares; — *peregrinum regnum*, L, to strive after, endeavour to obtain; *nihil est quod moliare*, C, what thou undertakest is in vain.

Mōlītio -ōnis, *f.* a setting in motion; — *agri*, Co, digging, cultivating; (2) — *valli*, L, a demolition, demolishing; (3) an effort, laborious preparation, C.

Mōlītor -ōris, *m.* C. mōlītrix -īcis, *f.* St. a builder, erector, producer, contriver, author, *Deus — mundi*, C; *Antonia — rerum novarum*, St.

*Mōlītūra -æ, *f.* a grinding, Pl.

Mollesco, 3. to become soft, Ct. O; (2) *met.* to become soft, effeminate; *tum genus humanum primum mollescere cœpit*, Lc.

Mollĭcellus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat soft, somewhat tender, Ct.

Mollĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat soft or tender; and *met.* somewhat effeminate, Ct.

Mollīmentum -i, *n.* a means of alleviation, — *calamitatum*, Sc.

Mollio, 4. to make pliable, flexible, soft, supple; — *lanam trahendo*, O, to spin; — *artus oleo*, L; — *ceram pollice*, O; — *cibum vapore*, Lc; *frigoribus durescit humor, et idem mollitur tepefactus*, C; — *glebas*, O, to loosen, soften; — *ventrem, alvum*, Cl, to open the bowels; — *clivum anfractibus modicis*, Ca, to diminish the steepness of the ascent; — *fructus feros colendo*, V, to render less harsh; (2) to make milder, make gentle, render effeminate; *poëtæ molliunt animos nostros*, C; — *feroces militum animos*, S; *lacrimæ meorum me molliunt*, C, unman me; *ferro mollita juventus*, Lc, emasculated, castrated; (3) to make milder, less disagreeable; render bearable; — *verba usu*, C; — *pœnam*, O; (4) to tame, restrain, keep within bounds; *Hannibalem exsultantem patientiā suā molliebat*, C; *sedare motus et animos eorum* —, S.

Mollipes -pĕdis, soft-footed, C.

Mollis, -e, soft, tender, pliant, supple, flexible, yielding; — *juncus, acanthus*, V; — *crura, colla*, V; — *brachia*, O; — *littus*, Ca, of soft sand; — *alvus*, Cl, open, not costive; — *cibus*, Cl, mildly aperient; — *arcus*, O, unstrung; — *zephyri*, O, gentle; — *hiems*, P.Aug, *æstas*, V, mild; *molli brachio objurgare aliquem*, C, to reprove gently; *subst.* mollia -ōrum, *n.* Pl, molluscous animals; *mollia panis*, Pl, the crumb of bread; (2) *met.* tender, sensitive; — *anni*, O, the years of tender youth; — *os*, O, easily blushing; *mollissimæ aures*, Pl, too modest to listen to praise; (3) effeminate, unmanly, weak, — *philosophus*, C; — *disciplina*, C; — *vita*, O; (4) gentle, mild, complaisant, easy, — *oratio*, C; — *jussa*, V, easy of execution; — *versus*, O, elegiac or erotic poetry (*opp.* durus versus, heroic poetry); *ridere mollia*, O, to laugh gently; *cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata*, Tc, extenuated, put in a milder form; *hora mollior*, O, more favourable; *mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem*, C.

Molliter, softly, easily, gently, C. V; *ferre aliquid* —, C, patiently, calmly; — *vivere*, C, effeminately; *eis nimis — ægritudinem pati*, S, too sensitively; — *consulere*, L, compliantly, yieldingly; *aliquid — interpretari*, Tc, in a palliative manner.

Mollĭtia -æ, *f.* mollĭties -ēi, *f.* softness, tenderness, flexibility, pliancy, — *cervicum*, C; — *lanæ*, Pl; (2) *met.* tenderness, gentleness, mildness, effeminacy, sensibility, weakness, — *animi*, C; — *naturæ*, C; *civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam*, C; — *corporis*, Tc; and *abs.* Pl, licentiousness, unchastity.

Mollĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* softness, pliability, flexibility; — *vocis*, Aug, flexibility; (2) *met.* tenderness, softness, sensitiveness, C.

Mollūgo -ĭnis, *f.* a species of the plant called lappago, *q.v.*, Pl.

Mollusca -æ, *f.* a species of soft nut with a very thin shell, Pl.

Mŏlo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to grind in a mill; — *hordeum in subtilem farinam*, Pl.

Mŏlŏche = malache, *q.v.*

Mŏlŏchĭnārĭus -ii, *m.* one who dyes the colour of the moloche or mallow, P.

Mŏlŏchītes -æ, *m.* (μολοχίτης), an Arabian precious stone of a colour like the mallow, Pl.

Mŏlon -ōnis, *m.* Pl, = moly, *q.v.*

Mŏlossi -ōrum, *m.* (Μολοσσοί), the inhabitants of Molossia, a district of Eastern Epirus, C; hence *adj.* Mŏlossus -a -um, — *canis*, H; *subst.* Mŏlossus -i, *m.* (*a*) a Molossian hound, in great request as a sporting dog, V, (*b*) a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (- - -), Q; Mŏlossĭcus -a -um, — *parasitus*, P, greedy as a Molossian hound.

Mŏly -yos, *n.* (μῶλυ), the herb moly, given by Mercury to Ulysses as a counter-charm against the enchantments of Circe, Pl.

Mŏlybdæna -æ, *f.* (μολύβδαινα), a species of lead ore, Pl; (2) the plant also called plumbago, *q.v.*, Pl.

Mŏlybdītis -ĭdis, *f.* (μολυβδῖτις), lead-ashes, Pl.

Mōmen -ĭnis, *n.* movement, motion; *e salso consurgere momine ponti*, Lc; (2) momentum, impulse, Lc.

*Mōmentōsus -a -um, momentary, lasting but a short time, Q.

Mōmentum -i, *n.* a balancing motion, equipoise, equilibrium; *astra formā ipsā figurāque suā momenta sustentant*, C; (2) a change, alteration, *nullum momentum annonæ facere*, L; (3) a particle sufficient to turn the scale, a point, part, — *myrrhæ*, Pl; *sol quotidie ex alio cœli momento quam pridie oritur*, Pl, in another spot of the heavens; especially (4) applied to time, a small portion of time, a minute, moment, C; *parvo momento*, Ca, in a short time; *momento temporis*, L; *momento horæ*, H, in the short space of an hour; *momento*, Sc, in an instant; (5) a cause, influence, circumstance; *minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt*, C, the greatest changes spring from the smallest causes; — *omnia observare*, C, all the circumstances; *parvæ res magnum — habuerunt*, Ca, have had great weight; *quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut*, etc. L, produced this effect; *levi momento æstimare aliquid*, Ca, to think of small importance; *nullius momenti*, N. C, of no weight or importance; *id est maximi momenti et ponderis*, C, is of the greatest moment.

Mŏnaulus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* μόναυλος), a single flute or pipe played through the mouthpiece at the end, like our flageolet, Pl.

Mŏnēdŭla -æ, *f.* a daw, jackdaw, C.

Mŏnĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to remind, warn, advise, admonish, teach; — *Terentiam de testamento*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquem alicujus rei*, Tc; — *te, ut rempublicam incumberes*, C; — *abstineant manus*, C; — *quid facto opus sit*, T; applied to inanimate and abstract things, *res ipsa monebat*, C; *immortalia ne speres, monet annus*, H; (2) to teach, instruct; to predict, foretell *tu vatem, tu, dica, mone*, V; — *multa horrenda*, V.

Mŏnēris -is, *f.* (μονήρης), a vessel having only one bank of oars, L.

Mŏnēta -æ, *f.* the mother of the Muses (= Μνημοσύνη), C; (2) a surname of Juno, C; and, as the Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta, (3) the mint, the place where money was coined; met. *quædam ex nostrā, ut ita dicam, monetā*, Sc, doctrines from our mint, *i.e.* of the Stoic philosophy; (4) coined metal, money, O. Pl; (5) the die or stamp with which money was coined, M; met. *communi feriat carmen triviale monetā* Jv.

Mŏnētālis -is, *m.* one who asks for money, a word jestingly used by C.
Mŏnīle -is, *n.* a necklace, C; also an ornamental collar round the neck of a horse or other animal, V.
Mŏnĭmentum = monumentum, *q.v.*
Mŏnĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reminding, warning, admonishing, admonition, C.
Mŏnĭtor -ōris, *m.* an adviser, admonisher, monitor; *sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui*, S, to remind him of his duty; especially (2) one who reminds an orator or supplies him with facts; a remembrancer, C; a nomenclator, who reminds one of persons' names, C; an overlooker, overseer, Co.
Mŏnĭtōrĭus -a -um, that reminds or warns; monitory, admonitory, Sc.
Mŏnĭtum -i, *n.* a warning, admonition, prophecy, C.
Mŏnĭtus -ūs, *m.* a reminding, warning, admonition, O; (2) an intimation of the will of the gods by oracles, augury, portents, omens, etc. C.
Mŏnŏcĕros -ōtis, *m.* (μονοκέρως), the unicorn, Pl.
Mŏnochrōmăta -ōrum, *n.* (μονοχρώματα), pictures painted with a single colour, Pl.
Mŏnŏchrōmătĕus -a -um (μονοχρωμάτειος), monochromatic, in one colour; — *genera picturæ*, Pl.
Mŏnŏchrōmătos -on = monochromateus, *q.v.*
Mŏnŏcōlus -a -um (μονόκωλος), having only one leg, one-legged, Pl.
Mŏnogrammos -on (μονόγραμμος), of pictures, consisting only of outlines, sketched; *Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est*, C, incorporeal.
Mŏnŏpŏdĭum -ii, *n.* (μονοπόδιον), a table with one leg, L. Pl.
Mŏnŏpōlĭum -ii, *n.* (μονοπώλιον), a monopoly, sole right of sale, St.
Mŏnoptĕros -on (μονόπτερος), — *ædes*, Vt, having only one wing.
Mŏnŏsyllăbus -a -um (μονοσύλλαβος), monosyllabic, Q.
Mŏnŏtrĭglўphus -a -um (μονοτρίγλυφος), having only one triglyph, Vt.
Mŏnŏtrŏphus -i, *m.* (μονότροφος), one who eats by himself, P.
Mŏnoxўlus -a -um (μονόξυλος), — *linter*, Pl, made from a single tree.
Mons -ntis, *m.* a mountain, C; *prov.* of large promises followed by small performance, *parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*, H; (2) *met.* a large mass, heaped up mass, great quantity, — *argenti*, P; prov. *montes auri polliceri*, T; *maria montesque polliceri*, S; *magnos montes promittere*, Pr, to make large promises; (3) rock, stone; — *Graii*, St, Greek marble.
Monstrābĭlis -e, noticeable, conspicuous, Pl.
Monstrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a showing, pointing out, T.
Monstrātor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, teacher; *uncique puer — aratri*, V, Triptolemus.
Monstrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing monsters, P.Aug; horrible, monstrous, Pl.
Monstrĭfĭcus -a -um, wonderful, strange, singular, Pl; *adv.* monstrĭfĭce, Pl.
Monstro, 1. to show, point out, — *aliquid digito*, N; *proceram palmam Deli monstrant*, C; *quæso, mulier, monstra quod bibam*, P; (2) to ordain, institute, appoint, — *piacula*, V; (3) to inform against, denounce, *alii ab amicis monstrabantur*, Tc; (4) to advise, urge, *qui tibi nequicquam sæpe monstravi bene*, P.
Monstrum -i, *n.* any supernatural or prodigious event by which the gods announce a coming misfortune; a monster, C; (2) in general, — *hominis*, T, a monster of a man; — *mulieris*, P; — *fatale*, H, said of Cleopatra; of inanimate objects, — *infelix*, V, the Trojan horse; *monstra narrare*, C, *dicere*, C, to tell incredible tales.
* Monstrŭōse, strangely, wonderfully, monstrously, C.
Monstrŭōsus -a -um, strange, singular, wonderful, monstrous, C.
Montānus -a -um, of or relating to a mountain, like a mountain, full of mountains, mountainous, — *locus*, Q; — *ager*, Vr; — *Ligures*, C, inhabitants of mountains: *subst.* montānus -i, *m.* a mountaineer, Ca; montāna -ōrum, *n.* L. mountainous districts.
Montĭcŏla -æ, *c.* a dweller among the mountains, mountaineer, O.
* Montĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, mountain-carrying; — *Titana*, Sc.
Montĭvăgus -a -um, wandering over the mountains, C.
Montŭōsus -a -um, mountainous, full of mountains, C; *subst.* montŭōsa -ōrum, *n.* Pl, mountainous districts.
Mŏnŭmentum -i, *n.* (mŏnĭmentum), that which is intended to preserve the recollection of any thing; a memorial, monument, C; *pecuniæ monumentaque, quæ ex fano Herculis collata erant*, Ca, votive tablets, pictures, etc; *sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui*, N, in the sepulchre of his uncle; *monumenta rerum gestarum*, C, annals, historical memoirs; *commendare aliquid monumentis*, C, to the memorandum-book; (2) met. *insigne honoris et monumentum laudis*, C, memorial.
Mopsŏpĭus -a -um (from Μοψοπία, an ancient name of Attica), Attic, Athenian; — *juvenis*, O, Triptolemus; — *muri, urbs*, O, Athens.
Mŏra -æ, *f.* delay; — *atque impedimentum rei alicui inferre*, C, to cause delay; — *afferre*, C; — *facere*, L; — *creditoribus facere*, C, to put off the day of payment; — *trahere*, V, to prolong; — *removere*, P, to hasten; *nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam*, T, I will without delay; (2) a pause in discourse, C; (3) a hindrance, L.
Mŏra -æ, *f.* (μόρα), a division of the Spartan army, of 300, 500, or 700 men, N.
Mŏrālis -e, moral, ethical (translation of the Greek ἠθική), C.
* Mŏrāte, slowly, tardily, Sc.
Mŏrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a delay, delaying, Vt.
Mŏrātor -ōris, *m.* a delayer, retarder, loiterer, L; (2) a make-shift, an advocate who talked against time, C.
Mŏrātus -a -um, constituted, of morals (good or bad); *mulier male morata*, P, of bad morals, of bad disposition; *bene morati*, C, of good morals; *genus hominum optime moratum*, C; (2) adapted to the character, characteristic, — *poëma*, C; *recte — fabula*, H, in which the characters are correctly drawn.
Morbĭdus -a -um, sickly, diseased, morbid, Vr. Pl; (2) unwholesome, causing disease, Lc.
* Morbōnĭa -æ, *f.* the land of disease; used in a Roman imprecation, *abi in Morboniam*, St, go and be hanged!
Morbōsus -a -um, sickly, diseased, A.Aug; especially, diseased, worn out with lewdness, Ct.
Morbus -i, *m.* disease, sickness, C; *in morbo esse*, C, to be sick; *morbo affectum esse, laborare*, C; *conflictari*, N; *morbus ingravescit*, C, grows worse, increases in violence; *ex morbo convalescere*, C, to get well; — *comitialis*, Cl, *major*, Cl, epilepsy; — *regius*, Cl, jaundice; *in morbo consumat*, Sc, (a form of imprecation,) may he spend it (the money) in sickness; (2) of mental diseases, *animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensæ et inanes*, C.
Mordācĭtas -ātis, *f.* a power of biting; — *urticæ*, Pl.
Mordācĭter, bitingly, sharply, O.
Mordax -ācis, biting, given to biting, snappish, — *canis*, P; (2) stinging, sharp, biting, — *urtica*, O; *mordaci ferro icta pinus*, H; — *pumex, fel*, O; *acetum*, Pr; (3) *met.* biting, satirical; *Cynicus*, H, snappish, snarling; — *sollicitudo*, H.
Mordĕo, mŏmordi, morsum, 2. to bite; *canes mordere possunt*, C; — *terram*, V, to bite the ground, die; to bite, eat, devour, consume, *grandia quæ mediis jam noctibus ostrea mordet*, Jv; (2) to bite into, cut into, take fast hold of, — *fibulæ*

vestem, O, *id quod a lino mordetur*, Cl, where the thread cuts in; *arbor mordet humum*, P.Aug, takes fast hold of the ground; (3) to nip, bite, sting, *matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent*, H, *radix smyrnii gustu acri mordet*, Pl; (4) met *invidere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum*, T, *mordear opprobriis falsis*, H; *jocus mordens*, Jv, a biting jest, *valde me memorderunt epistolæ tuæ*, C, have pained me greatly, *morderi conscientiā*, C, to feel the sting of conscience.

Mordĭcĭtus = mordicus, *q v.*

Mordĭcus, with the teeth, by biting, C; *os denasabit tibi mordicus*, P, he will bite off thy nose; *equus eum — interfecit*, Vr, bit him to death; (2) *perspicuitatem, quam — tenere debemus*, C, to keep fast hold of

Mōre, foolishly, like a fool, P.

Mŏrētum -i. *n* a rustic salad made of garlic, parsley, vinegar, oil, etc O, (2) the title of a short poem ascribed to Virgil

Mŏrĭbundus -a -um, dying, expiring, *jacentem moribundumque vidistis*, C, — *membra*, V, subject to death, mortal, (2) causing death, deadly, Ct

Mōrĭgĕror, 1 *dep.* (mōrĭgĕro, P) to accommodate one's self to, comply with, gratify, — *alicui*, P. T, *voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio*, C

Mōrĭgĕrus -a -um, compliant, obedient, accommodating, obsequious, — *alicui*, P.

Mōrĭo -ōnis, *m* (μωρος), a fool, idiot (kept as an object of amusement in great Roman houses), P.

Mōrĭon -ii, *n.* (μώριον), a plant which possesses a soporific power, nightshade, Pl; (2) the male mandrake, Pl

Mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3 *dep.* to die, — *ex vulnere*, Aug; — *ferro*, L, *morbo*, N, *frigore*, H, *desiderio*, C, *voces, artus morientes*, C. O, of a dying man; *moriar si (ni)*, C, (a form of imprecation,) I wish I may die if . . . . *or* if not . . . . ; to die of love, perish with love, Pl O, *met* of inanimate objects, *virgæ in tergo meo morientur*, P, will be beaten to pieces, (2) to die away, wither away, decay, lose strength, *segetes moriuntur in herbis*, O, of fire, *flammas et vidi nullo concutiente mori*, O; of individual parts of the body, *id quod supra vinculum est, moritur*, Cl, of unguents, to lose their strength, Pl

Mŏrĭtūrĭo, 4 to desire death, wish to die, C.

Mormyr -ȳris, *f.* (μορμυρος), an unknown species of fish, O.

Mōrŏlŏgus -a -um (μωρολογος), talking like a fool, foolish; *subst* -us -i, *m* P, a fool

Mŏror, 1 *dep* (I) *neut* to linger, loiter, tarry, delay, *Lucceius narravit, Brutum valde morari*, C, *quid multis moror?* T, why do I long delay? — *Brundisii*, C, — *in provinciā*, C — (II) *act* to delay, retard, keep back, detain, hinder, — *ac sustinere impetum hostium*, Ca; — *aliquem*, C, *carmina quæ possint oculos auresque* — *Cæsaris*, H, (2) *nihil morari*, to be satisfied with, care nothing for, to have nothing to say against, *negavit se Gracchum morari*, L, *nam vina nihil moror illius oræ*, H, I care nothing for, do not like, *nihil moror, eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis*, C

Mōror, 1. *dep.* to be foolish, to be a fool, St.

Mōrōse, peevishly, morosely, C.

Mōrōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness, Ca, pedantry, excessive fastidiousness in style, St.

Mōrōsus -a -um, peevish, morose, capricious, captious, fretful, — *senes*, C, — *canities*, H; excessively careful, fastidious, St, of things, *cupressus natu morosa*, Pl, slowly thriving, — *morbus*, O, obstinate

Morphnos -i, *m* (μορφνος), a species of sea-eagle, Pl.

Mors -rtis, *f.* death, *omnium rerum mors est extremum*, C, *mortem sibi consciscere*, C, to commit suicide, *aliquem ad mortem dare*, P; *mortem alicui inferre*, C, to slay, kill, *morte suā mori*, Sc, to die a natural death; (2) a corpse, dead body, C; and jestingly, an old man, P.

Morsĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little bite; *teneris labellis molles morsiunculæ*, P, kisses.

Morsum -i, *n.* a little bit, morsel, Ct.

Morsus -ūs, *m* a bite, biting, — *serpentis*, C; *morsu apprehendere*, Pl, to bite; — *mensarum*, V, an eating, (2) a seizing, laying hold of, like a bite; that which seizes; — *roboris*, V, the cleft of a tree, holding fast a javelin, V; (3) a biting taste, pungency, — *aceti*, M, (4) *met* a bite, sting, mental pain, vexation, H; — *curarum*, O, — *doloris*, C.

Mortālis -e, subject to death, mortal, *omne animal esse mortale*, C, *subst.* mortālis -is, *m.* a mortal man, a man, and especially, *plur.* mortals, men, C, (2) transitory, temporary, passing away, — *leges, inimicitiæ*, C, (3) relating or belonging to mortal men, mortal, human, earthly, — *conditio vitæ*, C, *subst* mortālia -ium, *n* mortal things, mortal affairs, Q; and especially, human sufferings, the fate of humanity, V

Mortālĭtas -ātis, *f.* mortality, and concrete, dying, death, *omne, quod ortum sit*, — *consequitur*, C; — *explere*, Tc, to die; (2) mortal men, the human race, Pl.

Mortārĭum -ii, *n.* a mortar in which substances are pounded, A Aug. Pl, (2) a large trough in which mortar is made, Vt; the mortar itself, Vt; (3) the basin in which the olives were crushed in an oil-press, A.Aug.

Morticīnus -a -um, dead; applied to animals that have died a natural death, carrion, *morticinæ ovis carne vesci*, Vr, used as a term of reproach, P; — *clavi*, Pl, corns on the feet.

Mortĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, causing death, fatal, deadly, mortal, C.

Mortĭfĕre, — *ægrotare*, Pl, to be sick unto death.

Mortŭālĭa -ium, *n.* funeral songs, dirges, P.

Mortŭus -a -um (*prtcp* mŏrĭor), dead, C, *subst.* mortŭus -i, *m* a dead man, corpse, *a mortuis excitare*, C, to raise from the dead, *amandare aliquem infra mortuos*, Q, to kill, slay, *mortuo facere verba*, T, to speak in vain, *nihil mecum tibi; — tibi sum*, P, I am dead to thee, don't wish to have any thing to do with thee, (2) dead, decayed, passed away, — *flores*, Pl; — *leges, plausus*, C.

Mōrŭlus -a -um, *dim.* black, dark-coloured, P.

Mōrum -i, *n.* (μῶρον, μορον), a mulberry, V; a blackberry, O.

Mōrus -i, *f.* a mulberry-tree, O.

Mōrus -a -um (μωρος), silly, foolish, P, *subst.* mōrus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* P, a fool.

Mos, mōris, *m.* manner, custom, fashion, wont, way of life, and in *plur* manners, morals, conduct, *legi morique parendum est*, C, law and custom; *ibam forte viā sacrā, sicut meus est mos*, H, as my custom is; *mos est alicui*, V, *mos is est alicujus*, C, it is the custom, *præter civium morem*, T, contrary to custom, *sine more*, P Aug, *nullo more*, P.Aug, *supra morem*, V, contrary to custom; *perducere aliquid in morem*, C, to make customary; *morem alicui gerere*, T, to be compliant, obsequious, (2) *plur.* manners, character, disposition, morals, — *suavissimi, justi, feri*, C; *totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere*, C, — *meretrices*, P, the favours of a harlot, (3) quality, nature, manner, use and wont, — *siderum*, Pl, the qualities of the stars; *Carneadeo more disputare*, C, after the manner of Carneades, *Græco more bibere*, H, after the Greek fashion, (4) rule, law, *mores viris ponere*, V, *quid ferri duritiā pugnacius? sed cedit et patitur mores*, Pl.

Mostellārĭa -æ, *f.* "The Spectre," the title of a comedy by Plautus

Mōtăcilla -æ, *f* the water-wagtail, Vr. Pl.

Mōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* movement, motion, — *corporum*, C; (2) an ague fit, Cl; (3) met *motiones animi*, C, emotions.

Mōtĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little motion, slight movement, St; (2) an ague fit, Sc

Mōto, 1. to move up and down, move frequently, — *lacertos*, O.

Mōtor -ōris, *m.* a mover, M.

Mōtus -ūs, *m.* a motion, movement, *orbes qui versantur contrario motu*, C; — *terræ*, P.Aug, an earthquake; (2) an artificial or artful movement, gesticulation of an orator, dancing; *dare* — *Cereri*, H, to celebrate dances; — *palæstrici*, C, the movements of a wrestler; also, military evolutions, N; applied to the growing of plants, *tres esse motus in vite, seu potius in omni surculo, naturales*, Co; (3) *met.* a mental operation, whether of the intellect or the passions; cogitation, emotion; *motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitūs*, C; (4) political movement, insurrection, riot, commotion, *omnes Catilinæ* — *prohibere*, C; — *afferre reipublicæ*, C; (5) in rhetoric, a trope, figure of speech, Q; (6) a motive, Pl.

Mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to move, *terra dies duodequadraginta movit*, L; generally (II.) *act.* to move, put in motion, *cum signifer signum non posset* — *loco*, C; *præcepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent*, L, not to depart; — *castra*, Ca, or *abs.* C, to remove the camp; *hostem statu movere*, L, to drive from his position; — *aliquem possessione*, C; — *aliquem senatu*, C, to expel; — *heredes*, C, to get out of the way, get rid of; — *consulem de sententiā*, L, to cause to change his opinion; *movit et ad certos nescia membra modos*, Tb, to dance; also, *ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus*, H; — *fila sonantia*, O, to play upon the lute; — *citharam cum voce*, O; (2) to move, produce, bring forth, occasion, *sole et exercitatione sudor movetur*, Cl; — *fletum populo*, C, *risum*, C; — *indignationem*, L; — *misericordiam, suspicionem*, C; — *aliquid*, T; — *bellum*, C, to undertake, begin; — *mentionem alicujus rei*, L, to mention; *movere ac moliri aliquid*, L, to excite a commotion; (3) — *alicujus sententiam*, C, to shake, change his opinion; to offer a sacrifice, A.Aug; *intoleranda vis æstus corpora movit*, L, disquieted, tormented; of the buds of plants, *si se gemmæ nondum moveant*, Co, if they do not yet appear; (4) to move, influence, excite mentally or morally, *pulchritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat*, C; *quæ me causæ moverint*, C; — *aliquem ad bellum*, L; *moverat plebem oratio consulis*, L; — *animos judicum*, Q.

Mox, soon, presently, *jussit mihi nunciari, mox se venturum*, C; *quam mox?* P, how soon! (2) afterwards, at a later period, St; (3) of past time, just now, but now, Co; (4) applied to position, afterwards, in the next place, Pl; (5) of relative value, *post amylum Chium, maxime laudatur Creticum*, — *Ægyptium*, Pl.

Mu, *indecl.* an inarticulate grumbling sound; whence *mu facere*, A.Aug, to mutter; (2) a trifle, mere nothing, P.

Mūcĕo -ŭi, 2. to be musty, A.Aug.

Mūcesco, 3. to become musty, grow mouldy, Pl.

Mūcĭdus -a -um, mouldy, musty, Jv; (2) snotty, P.

Mūcĭa Gens, an ancient patrician family, the most celebrated member of which bore the cognomen Scævola, *q.v.*

Mūcor -ōris, *m.* mould in bread, mustiness in wine, an injurious exudation from vines, etc. Co.

Mūcōsus -a -um, slimy, mucous, Co.

Mucro -ōnis, *m.* a sharp point or edge, — *falcis*, Co; — *dentis*, Jv; and especially, a sword's point or edge; *meton.* the sword, *mucrones militum tremere*, C; (2) the edge, point, extreme part, end, Lc; (3) *met.* sharpness, point, — *tribunicius*, C; — *defensionis tuæ*, C.

Mucrōnātus -a -um, pointed, having a sharp point, Pl.

Mūcus -a -um, the mucous matter of the nose, Ct. Cl.

Mūgil -is, *m.* (mūgĭlis -is, Jv.) a fish, perhaps the mullet, Pl.

Mūgĭnor, 1. *dep.* to loiter, trifle away time, C.

Mūgĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to bellow as an ox, low, L. H; (2) applied to the clangor of trumpets, V; *sub pedibus mugire solum*, V. rumbles; *si mugiat Africis malus procellis*, H, groans, creaks.

Mūgītor -ōris, *m.* a bellower, P.Aug.

Mūgītus -ūs, *m.* the lowing, bellowing of cattle, — *boum*, V; (2) a rumbling, groaning, creaking, C. Pl.

Mūla -æ, *f.* a female mule, C; and, as the mule does not breed, *quum mula peperit*, St, = never.

Mūlāris -e, of or relating to a mule, Co.

Mulcĕo -si -sum, 2. to stroke, touch lightly, *manu mulcens barbam*, O; *zephyri mulcebant flores*, O; *igniferum mulcens tremebundis æthera pennis*, C, gently moving; (2) *met.* to soothe, appease, flatter, delight, caress, — *tigres*, V; — *aliquem dictis*, V; — *fluctus, iras*, V; — *vulnera*, O, to allay pain; — *puellas carmine*, H, to delight.

Mulcĭber -ĕris *and* -ĕri, *m.* a surname of Vulcan, O; (2) *meton.* fire, O.

Mulco, 1. to thrash, maltreat, cudgel, handle roughly, — *aliquem usque ad mortem*, T; *male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur*, C.

Mulcta, mulcto = multa, multo, *q.v.*

Mulctra -æ, *f.* a milk-pail, V; (2) the milk in a milk-pail, Co.

Mulctrārĭum -ii, *n.* a milk-pail, V.

Mulctrum -i, *n.* a milk-pail, H.

Mulctus -ūs, *m.* a milking, Vr.

Mulgĕo -si (-xi) -sum (-ctum) (ἀμέλγω), to milk, V; — *hircos*, prov., of a fruitless and impossible undertaking.

Mŭlĭĕbris -e, of or relating to a woman, womanly, feminine, — *vox*, C; — *vestis*, N; — *bellum*, C, *certamen*, L, on account of a woman; *Fortuna Muliebris*, revered in memory of the women who had appeased the anger of Coriolanus, L; (2) womanish, effeminate, unmanly, C.

Mŭlĭĕbrĭter, after the manner of a woman, effeminately, womanishly, C.

Mŭlĭĕbrōsus -a -um, fond of women, P.

Mŭlĭer -ĕris, *f.* a woman, C; especially, a wife, matron, H; (2) used as a term of reproach, cowardly, effeminate fellow, P.

Mŭlĭĕrārĭus -a -um, womanish; — *manus*, C, a troop of soldiers sent by a woman.

Mŭlĭercŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little woman, C.

Mŭlĭĕrōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* love of women, C.

Mŭlĭĕrōsus -a -um, fond of women, C.

Mūlīnus -a -um, of or relating to a mule, Vt.

Mūlĭo -ōnis, *m.* a mule-keeper, mule-driver, muleteer, one who lets mules to hire, Vr. St; (2) a species of gnat, Pl.

Mūlĭōnĭcus -a -um (mūlĭōnĭus), of or relating to a muleteer, C.

Mullĕus -a -um, — *calceus*, or *abs.*, a species of purple shoe, worn only by the three highest magistrates, the consul, prætor, and curule ædile, Pl.

Mullus -i, *m.* mullet, C.

Mulsĕus -a -um, sweetened with honey, sweet as honey, Pl.

Mulsus -a -um, mixed with honey, sweetened with honey, — *aqua*, Co; *acetum, lac*, Pl: *subst.* mulsum -i, *n.* wine sweetened with honey, C; (2) as sweet as honey; met. *dicta mulsa*, P, sweet words, and subst. *mea mulsa*, P, my sweet honey (a term of endearment).

Multa -æ, *f.* (mulcta), a punishment consisting in loss of property; therefore originally a fine in cattle, usually a money-fine, fine, mulct; — *dicere*, C, to fix a fine; — *petere, irrogare*, C, to propose that an accused person should be fined to a certain amount; — *certare*, C, to discuss on both sides the amount of a fine; *aliquem multā multare*, C, to punish by a fine; — *committere*, C, to incur a fine.

Multangŭlus -a -um, many-cornered, multangular, Lc.

Multātĭcĭus -a -um, belonging or relating to a fine, L.

Multātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a penalty, fine, mulct, C.

*Multesĭmus -a -um, very small, — *pars*, Lc.

Multĭbĭbus -a -um, drinking much, P.

Multĭcaulis -e, having many stalks.

Multicăvātus -a -um, excavated in many places, Vr.

*Multicăvus -a -um, — *pumex*, O, having many holes, porous.

Multicia -ōrum, *n.* soft and almost transparent garments, Jv.

Multicŏlor -ōris, many-coloured, Pl.

Multicŭpĭdus -a -um, having many desires, Vr.

Multifăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to make much of, prize highly, P.

Multifăriam, on many sides, in many places, L. C.

Multifărie, in many places, P.

Multifer, -ĕra -ĕrum, producing much, fruitful, Pl.

Multifĭdus -a -um, cloven into many parts, manifold; — *Ister*, M, having many branches.

Multifŏris -e, Pl, multifŏrus -a -um, O, having many openings, holes, or entrances, — *specus*, Pl.

Multiformis -e, having many shapes, multiform, manifold, of many kinds, — *qualitates*, C.

Multiformiter, in many ways, variously, Pl.

Multigĕnĕris -e, of many kinds, of many sorts, P.

Multigĕnĕrus -a -um, Pl, = multigeneris, *q.v.*

Multigĕnus -a -um, Lc, = multigeneris, *q.v.*

Multijŭgus -a -um (-is -e, C.), yoked many together, — *equi*, L; (2) manifold, of many sorts, — *literæ*, C.

*Multilŏquax -ācis, talking much, loquacious, P.

Multilŏquus -a -um, P, = multiloquax, *q.v.*

Multimŏdis, in many ways, variously, P. T.

*Multimŏdus -a -um, various, manifold, L.

Multinŭmus -a -um (multinummus), costing much money, dear, Vr.

Multipartītus -a -um, much-divided, Pl.

Multipĕda -æ, *f.* Pl, = millepeda, *q.v.*

Multipes -ĕdis, having many feet, many-footed, Pl.

Multiplex -ĭcis, having many folds, *alvus est — et tortuosa*, C; (2) having many winds and turnings, C; — *domus*, O, the labyrinth; (3) having many parts, various, manifold, — *lorica*, V; — *cortex*, Pl; — *fetus*, C, numerous offspring; — *spatium loci*, Lc, extensive; — *ingenium*, C, versatile, changeable.

*Multiplĭcābĭlis -e, having many folds, C.

Multiplĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* an increasing, multiplication, Co.

Multiplĭcĭter, in many ways, in various manners, Q.

Multiplĭco, 1. to increase many times, multiply, — *æs alienum provinciæ*, C; *flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis*, O; — *voces*, Pl, to repeat, echo; especially, (2) to multiply arithmetically, Co.

Multipŏtens -ntis, having much power, powerful, P.

Multisŏnus -a -um, sounding much, loud-sounding, M.

Multitūdo -ĭnis, *f.* a large number, multitude, — *sacrorum*, C; — *navium*, N; (2) especially, a large number of men, crowd, multitude, *tanta — lapides ac tela jaciebat*, Ca; and, in a contemptuous sense, the common people, mob, multitude, *famā et multitudinis judicio moveri*, C; (3) in grammar, *numerus multitudinis*, or abs. *multitudo*, the plural, Vr.

Multivăgus -a -um, much-wandering, straying about, Pl.

Multivŏlus -a -um, having many wishes or desires, Ct.

Multo, 1. (mulcto), to punish, *aliquem morte*, C; *exsilio*, L; — *vitia hominum damnis, ignominiis, vinculis*, C; — *aliquem pecuniā*, N, to punish with a fine; *Veneri esse multatum*, C, with a fine to be paid to Venus.

Multo, multum, used *adv.*, *vid.* multus.

Multus -a -um (*comp.* plus, plūris, *superl.* plūrĭmus -a -um), much, many; (I.) many, — *viri*, C; and abs. *multi*, many persons; *multi alii*, T, many other persons; *minime multi*, C, exceedingly few; *quam minime multa vestigia*, N, as far as possible; *multis verbis*, C, diffusely, copiously; *quid multa verba?* T, what is the use of many words? elliptically, *ne multa, ne multis*, C, briefly, in brief; followed also by a partitive *gen.*, *multi hominum*, Pl, = multi homines; *multi* (= οἱ πολλοί), the many, the multitude, the common herd; *unus de multis*, C; *orator e multis*, C; poet. *sing.* for *plur.*, *multa victima*, V, = multæ victimæ (as in English, many a victim); applied to time, *multum diei*, S, a large part of the day; *ad multum diem*, C, till late in the day; *multā nocte*, C, late at night; *multo mane*, C, very early; *multus homo*, P. Ct, abandoned, extravagant in vice; *multum est*, V, it is a great thing, a weighty matter; *multa*, *poet.* used *adv.*, much, greatly, — *gemens*, V; (2) particular uses of *multus* are, (*a*) excessive, extravagant, *supellex modica, non multa*, N; (*b*) copious, diffuse in discourse, C; (*c*) frequent, often, much, *in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse*, S.—(II.) *Comp.* plus, plūris, more (used both *subst.* and *adv.*), *Eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam æquum fuit?* P; *plus minus*, Aug, more or less; *et, quod plus est*, etc. L, and, what is more, etc.; with partitive *gen.*, *multis pecuniæ plus habere*, C; — *virium*, C; *hostium*, L; frequently followed by *quam*, more than, *ne plus reddat quam acceperit*, C; *nulla navis plus quam triginta remis agatur*, L, with more than thirty oars; *plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi*, T, more than fifty cuffs; *plus nimio*, H, by far too much; frequently occurs in the *gen.* of price, *pluris emere, vendere*, C, dearer, at a higher price; *mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo*, C, is of more value to me; *aliquem — æstimare*, C, to think more highly of; for *pluris* in this sense the abl. *plure* is sometimes, but very rarely, found, P. C; *plus plusque*, C, more and more; (2) *plures -ium*, more persons, things; more in number, more numerous, *omnes qui ære alieno premantur, quos plures esse intelligo quam putaram*, C; — *insignia*, C; and in general, a great number, many, *summus dolor plures dies manere non potest*, C; *quod, pluribus præsentibus, eas res jactari nolebat*, Ca; *plura*, used elliptically (sc. verba), *quid plura dicam?* C, or *quid plura?* C, why need I say more? what need of more? *plures*, euphemistically, the dead (οἱ πλείονες); P.—(III.) *Superl.* plūrĭmus -a -um, the most, very numerous, very many, *hujus dei sunt plurima simulacra*, Ca; *hæc plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt*, C; not very frequently in singular, except in the formula used at the beginning of a letter, *S.P.D.*, *salutem plurimam dico*, I greet thee heartily; *plurimus sol*, O, very hot; — *coma*, O, very thick; the neut. *plurimum* used *subst.* and *adv.*, *caput autem est quam plurimum scribere*, C, as much as possible; *et is valebat in suffragio plurimum*, C; *ut te plurimum diligam*, C, very much; followed by partitive *gen.*, — *gravitatis*, C; — *auctoritatis et ponderis*, Q; also found in the *gen.* of price, *quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat*, N, prized very highly.—(IV.) *Adv.* (1) *multum*, much, very, greatly, — *salve*, P; — *vale*, P; *non — confidere*, Ca; with *adj.*, — *dispar*, C; — *loquaces*, P; with *comparatives* = multo, by far, *non — est majus*, C; — *improbiores*, P; of time, often, frequently, much, *multum et diu cogitans*, C; (2) *multo*, by far, far, by much; used with expressed or implied comparatives, — *pauciores*, C; *minus*, C; — *præstat*, S, it is much better; — *malle*, C, to prefer greatly; with *superl.*, — *formosissimus*, N, by far the most beautiful; with *adv.* of time, *non — post*, C, not long after; — *ante*, N.

Mūlus -i, *m.* a mule, C.

Mummius, L. Achaicus, cons. 146 B.C., cens. 142, derived his surname from his conquest of the Achæan league, and destruction of Corinth. The spoils of art obtained from this latter event were exceedingly numerous and valuable; so much so as to form an epoch in the history of Roman refinement

and luxury; while the conqueror himself was so ignorant of the worth of his prize, as to contract with the shipowners who carried the priceless pictures and statues into Italy, that they should replace any which might be lost or injured on the voyage.

Mundānus -a -um, of or relating to the world, **mundane**; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a citizen of the world.

Munde, cleanly, neatly, prettily, P.

Munditer, cleanly, neatly, P.

Munditia -æ, *f.* mundities -ēi, *f.* cleanness, P; *munditias facere*, A.Aug, to clean, purify; (2) neatness, spruceness, elegance, — *non odiosa neque exquisita nimis*, C; *munditiis capimur, non sint sine lege capilli*, O; (3) *met.* neatness, elegance of style, C.

Mundo, 1. to cleanse, purify, Pl.

Mundŭlus -a -um, *dim.* clean, neat, trim, spruce, P.

Mundus -a -um, clean, neat, elegant; — *supellex, cœna*, H; especially applied to the manner of life, C; *cultus justo mundior*, L, too elegant apparel; (2) of discourse, neat, elegant, O.

Mundus -i, *m.* ornament, — *muliebris*, L; (2) an implement, tool, P.Aug; hence the phrase *habere in mundo*, P, to have in readiness; (3) (*conf.* κόσμος,) the universe, and especially, the heavens, and heavenly bodies, C. V; (4) the world, the earth, *quicumque mundo terminus obstitit*, H; (5) euphemistically, the lower world, Vr.

Mūnĕrārius -ii, *m.* the giver of a gladiatorial show, St.

Mūnĕrigĕrŭlus -i, *m.* one who brings presents, P.

Mūnĕro, 1. (mūnĕror, 1. *dep.*) to give, present, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *beneficium alicui*, P, to do a kindness to any one; — *aliquem aliquā re*, C.

Mūnia -ōrum, *n.* duties, functions, official duties, official business, C.

Mūniceps -ipis, *c.* the citizen of a municipium, *q.v.*, C; (2) a fellow-citizen, countryman, *M. Pontidius — noster*, C; met. *municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas*, Jv, countrymen of Jupiter, *i.e.* Cretan.

Mūnicipālis -e, relating or belonging to a municipium, **municipal**, C; sometimes used in a somewhat contemptuous sense, provincial, — *eques*, Jv.

Mūnicipātim, by municipia, into municipia, — *dividendos censuit*, St.

Mūnicipium -ii, *n.* a town, usually in Italy, the inhabitants of which possessed the Roman citizenship, but were governed by their own laws; a free town, municipal town, C.

Mūnifex -icis, performing duty; met. — *mamma*, Pl, giving suck.

Mūnifice, **munificently**, benevolently, C. L.

Mūnificentia -æ, *f.* **munificence**, benevolence, S.

*Mūnifico, 1. — *aliquem aliquā re*, Lc, to present to, give.

Mūnificus -a -um, **munificent**, liberal, benevolent, — *in dando*, C.

Mūnimen -inis, *n.* a protection, defence, fortification, *munimine cingere fossas*, O; — *ad imbres*, V, against the rains.

Mūnimentum -i, *n.* a fortification, bulwark, defence, protection, *ut instar muri hæ sepes — præberent*, Ca; *tenere se munimentis*, Tc, entrenchments, fortified camp; (2) met. *rati noctem sibi munimento fore*, S.

Mūnio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. (mœnio), to surround with a wall, fortify, put in a state of defence, — *palatium*, L; — *montem*, Ca; — *domum præsidiis*, C; — *castra vallo fossāque*, Ca; *spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum*, C; (2) — *viam*, C, — *itinera*, N, to make, pave, open a way; (3) *met.* to protect, secure, put in safety, — *me ad hæc tempora*, C; — *se contra pudorem*, Tc; — *sibi viam ad stuprum*, C, to prepare a way for himself.

Mūnis -e, compliant, obliging, P.

Mūnite, safely, securely, strongly, Vr.

Mūnitio -ōnis, *f.* a fortifying, entrenching, protecting, *milites munitione prohibere*, Ca; — *fluminum*, Tc, a bridging over; (2) a fortification, entrenchment, *urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire*, C; (3) a making passable, paving of roads, *ex viarum munitione quæstum facere*, C.

*Mūnito, 1. — *viam*, C, to pave, make passable.

Mūnitor -ōris, *m.* a builder of fortifications, a sapper and miner, military engineer, L.

Mūnitus -a -um (*prtcp.* mūnio), fortified, made safe, secured, C. Ca.

Mūnus -ĕris, *n.* (mœnus), an office, function, employment, duty; — *curare*, P, to discharge the duties of an office; — *reipublicæ*, C, a public office; — *officii*, C, the performance of a duty; *tuum est hoc —, a te hoc civitas exspectat*, C, this is thy office; (2) a work, — *solitudinis*, C, a book written in solitude; (3) a service actually rendered, C, and especially, the last services to the dead, funereal honours, interment, — *supremum mortis*, Ct; *munere inani fungi*, V; (4) a gift, present, — *mittere alicui*, C; *mittere alicui aliquid munere (muneri)*, C. N, to send or give as a present; *munera Liberi*, H, wine; — *Cereris*, O, bread; (5) a public show, especially of gladiators, generally given by the ædiles to the people in acknowledgment of their election, — *magnificum dare, præbere*, C; *functus est ædilicio maximo munere*, C, with a splendid spectacle; hence, a building or theatre erected for the people, — *Pompeii*, Aug.

Mūnuscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a small gift, little present, C.

Mūræna -æ, *f.* (μύραινα), a sea-fish, highly prized by Roman epicures, P; (2) a black vein, in the shape of this fish, sometimes found in slabs of citron-wood, Pl.

Mūræna, as a proper name, = Murena, *q.v.*

Mūrālis -e, of or relating to a wall, **mural**, — *pila*, Ca, used by those who defend a fortification; — *falces*, Ca, hoops or grappling-irons for pulling down walls; — *corona*, L, the honorary crown given to the one who first ascended the wall of a besieged city; also — *corona*, Lc, the diadem of Cybele, represented as consisting of walls and towers.

Murālium -ii, *n.* a herb, pellitory of the wall, Pl.

Murcia -æ, *f.* (Murtia, Myrtĕa), a surname of Venus, Vr. Pl.

Mūrēna, a cognomen belonging to certain members of the Gens Licinia. L. Licinius Murena, cons. 62, served with some distinction against Mithridates, but is chiefly known to us as having been defended by Cicero, in the extant oration "Pro Murenâ," from the charge of bribery in his canvass for the consulship. The orator was successful, and Murena was acquitted. His history after his consulship is unknown to us.

Mūrex -icis, *m.* the purple-fish, from which the Tyrian dye was obtained, H; (2) *meton.* the purple dye itself, *Tyrioque ardebat murice læna*, V; a sharp stone, projecting rock, resembling the murex in shape, V; a bit with sharp spikes, P.Aug; a spiked ball thrown on the ground to impede cavalry, P.Aug.

Mūria -æ, *f.* (ἁλμυρίς), brine, pickle, Cl. H; *oleæ conduntur vel virides in muriā*, A.Aug.

Mūriaticus -a -um, pickled, preserved in brine, P.

Mūricātim, in the shape of a murex or purple-fish, Pl.

Mūricātus -a -um, shaped like a murex, conical, pointed, Pl.

*Mūricidus -a -um, mouse-slayer (a contemptuous epithet of a coward), P.

Mūrinus -a -um, of or relating to a mouse, Vr; — *hordeum*, Pl, a kind of wild barley.

Murmur -ŭris, *n.* a **murmur**, a humming, buzzing, roaring, growling noise, — *populi*, L; of indistinct supplication, *placare deos precibus et murmure longo*, O; applied to the humming of bees, V, the roar of a lion, M, of a tiger, P.Aug; — *ma-*

ris, C; — *ventosum*, V, noise of the wind; of the sound of wind-instruments, — *cornuum*, H; — *inflati buxi*, O.

Murmŭrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a murmur, murmuring, Pl. Sc.

*Murmŭrillum -i, *n. dim.* a slight murmur, P.

Murmŭro, 1. (murmŭror, 1. *dep.*) to murmur, make a humming, growling noise, P; especially, to murmur with discontent, growl, grumble, Pl; applied to the roaring of the sea, *mare murmurans*, C.

Murrha -æ, *f.* (murra, myrrha, μύρρα), a mineral, perhaps fluor spar, out of which costly vases and goblets were made; hence *poet.* the goblets themselves, M.

Murrhĕus -a -um (murrĕus, myrrhĕus), — *pocula*, Pt, made of fluor spar.

Murrhĭnus -a -um (murrĭnus, myrrhĭnus), made of or relating to the mineral called myrrha; — *vitrum*, Pl, glass, painted so as to resemble the myrrhine vases; *subst.* myrrhĭna -ōrum, *n.* the myrrhine vases, Pl.

Murrhŏbathrārĭus -ii, *m.* a perfumer of ladies' shoes, P.

Mūrus -i, *m.* a wall; and especially a wall round a city, — *urbis*, C; also the wall of a building, C; (2) a bank or dyke of earth, Vr; (3) the rim or edge of a pot, Jv; (4) the wooden tower on an elephant's back, P.Aug; (5) *met.* protection, defence, C; *Graium murus Achilles*, O.

Mūs, mūris, *c.* (μῦς), a mouse, C. (under the word *mus* the Romans comprehended the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc.), *mures domestici, agrestes, aranei, Pontici, Libyci*, etc., Pl; used as a term of endearment, M.

Mus, the name of a family of the Gens Decia, of whom we may mention,—I. P. Decius Mus, cons. 340, who in the year of his consulship had, with his colleague T. Manlius Torquatus, the command in the Latin war. It is said that on the eve of a great battle near Capua he was informed by a vision that the general on one side and the army on the other were devoted to destruction; and that on the next day he accepted the alternative of throwing himself unarmed in the midst of the enemy, and thus purchasing victory for his country. —II. P. Decius Mus, cons. 312, 308, 297, 295; is said in his last consulship to have conquered the Etruscans at the battle of Sentinum, by imitating his father's act of devotion.

Mūsă -æ, *f.* (Μοῦσα), a Muse, goddess of music, poetry, and generally of the fine arts. The Muses, usually said to be the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, were nine in number; namely, Clio, Melpomene, Thalia, Euterpe, Terpsichore, Calliope, Erato, Urania, Polyhymnia; *crassiore Musā*, Q, in a ruder, plainer, more intelligible manner; (2) song, poetry; — *pedestris*, H, poetry approaching in tone and subject to prose; (3) *musæ*, learning, studies, — *agrestiores*, C.

Musca -æ, *f.* a fly, C; applied also to troublesome, inquisitive persons, P.

Muscārĭus -a -um, of or relating to flies, Pl; — *clavus*, Vt, a broad-headed nail; (2) *subst.* muscārium -ii, *n.* a fly-trap, made of peacocks' feathers or an ox's tail, M; also the fibrous or downy part of plants, Pl.

Muscerda -æ, *f.* mouse-dung, Pl.

Muscĭpŭla -æ, *f.* (-um -i, *n.*) a mouse-trap, Ph. Sc.

Muscōsus -a -um, covered with moss, full of moss, mossy, V.

Muscŭlōsus -a -um, made of muscle, muscular, Cl.

Muscŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little mouse, C; (2) a species of whale, Pl; (3) a shell-fish, the mussel, Cl; (4) in anatomy, a muscle, Cl; (5) a contrivance employed by a besieging army to protect their sappers and miners from the enemy's missiles, Ca.

Muscus -i, *m.* moss, H. Ct.

Mūsēum -i, *n.* (mūsīum, Μουσεῖον), a museum, library, place for study, St.

Mūsēus -a -um (Μουσεῖος), of or relating to the Muses; poetical, musical, Lc.

Mūsĭca -æ, *f.* C, mūsĭcē ēs, *f.* Q. (μουσική), music, Q.

*Mūsĭce, splendidly, pleasantly, — *hercle ætatem agitis*, P.

Mūsĭcus -a -um (μουσικός), belonging or relating to music, musical; — *leges*, C, rules of music; (2) of or relating to poetry, poetical; *applicare se ad studium musicum*, T, to poetry; (3) *subst.* musicus -i, *m.* C, a musician; musica -ōrum, *n.* C, music.

Mūsĭmo -ōnis, *m.* (musmo, μούσμων), a Sardinian animal, perhaps the muflone, the progenitor of the common sheep, Pl.

Mussĭto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to murmur to one's self, to mutter to one's self, be quiet; *si sapis, mussitabis*, P; (II.) *act.* to mutter to one's self; *ego hæc mecum mussito*, P; — *injuriam*, T, to bear in silence.

Musso, 1. (mussor, 1. *dep.* Vr.), to murmur, mutter, whisper to one's self; *mussantes inter se rogitabant*, L; of bees, *mussant oras et limina circum*, V; *aliquid per metum mussari*, P, to bear in silence; (2) to be afraid to do or say any thing, be in fear and uncertainty, V. Pl.

Mustāce -ēs, *f.* a species of laurel, Pl.

Mustārĭus -a -um, of or relating to must, A.Aug.

Mustēla -æ, *f.* (mustella), a weasel, P; (2) an uncertain fish, Pl.

Mustēlīnus -a -um, of or relating to a weasel, T. Pl.

Mustĕus -a -um, of or relating to must, Co. Pl; (2) new, fresh, — *caseus*, Pl.

Mustum -i, *n.* new wine, must, V; *plur.* poet. = Autumn, O; (2) fresh oil, Pl.

Mustus -a -um, new, fresh, — *aqua*, A.Aug; — *vinum*, A.Aug.

Mūtābĭlis -e, changeable, variable, inconstant, mutable, C.

Mūtābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* changeableness, mutability, C.

Mūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a changing, change, mutation; — *facere*, C, to change; (2) a mutual change, exchange, — *vestis*, T; —*officiorum*, C.

Mūtātor -ōris, *m.* a changer, exchanger, P.Aug.

Mŭtĭcus -a -um, curtailed, docked, — *spica*, Vr.

Mŭtĭlo, 1. to maim, mutilate, cut off; *naso auribusque mutilatis*, L; — *caudam colubræ*, O; (2) *met.* to curtail, shorten, diminish, T; *Antonius in Galliam mutilatum ducit exercitum*, C.

Mŭtĭlus -a -um (μίτυλος, μύτιλος), maimed, mutilated; especially of animals which have lost one or both horns; *alces mutilæ sunt cornibus*, Ca; — *bos*, Vr; (2) met. *mutila loqui*, C, briefly, elliptically.

Mūtĭo, 4. (muttĭo), to mutter, mumble, murmur, P. T; *neque opus est adeo mutito*, T, it must not be hinted at.

Mūtītĭo -ōnis, *f.* (muttītĭo), a muttering, mumbling, P.

Mūto, 1. to move away, remove; *neque se luna quoquam mutat*, P, nor does the moon leave her place; *ne quis invitus civitate mutetur*, C, should be removed from the state; more frequently (2) to change, alter, — *sententiam, consilium, voluntatem*, C; *facilis mutata gens*, Tc, changeable; *bona facile mutantur in pejus*, Q; sometimes *neut.* to change, alter, *annona nihil mutavit*, L; (3) — *vellera luto*, V, to dye yellow; — *vinum*, H, *balsamum*, Pl, to spoil, adulterate; (4) to change reciprocally, exchange, interchange, barter, — *res inter se*, S; — *uvam strigili*, H; — *porcos ære*, Co, to sell; — *jumenta*, Ca, to change horses; *mutata verba*, C, used metaphorically, metonymically; — *vestem cum aliquo*, T; — *locum ex loco*, Pl.

Mūto -ōnis, *m.* the private parts of a man, H.

Mūtōnĭātus -a -um, M, = grandi mutone præditus.

Mūtŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a borrowing, C.

Mūtŭe, mutually, reciprocally, in return, C.

Mūtŭĭter, Vr, = mutue, *q.v.*

Mūtŭlus -i, *m.* a projection from the face of a wall; and especially, an ornament placed over a Doric triglyph, and originally intended to represent the head of a beam, Vr. Vt; (2) = mytilus, *q.v.*

Mūtŭo, mutually, reciprocally, *me — diligas*, Aug.

Mūtŭor, 1. *dep.* to borrow, *— pecunias*, C; *— ab aliquo*, C; *— auxilia ad bellum*, Aug; (2) met. *orator subtilitatem ab Academiā mutuatur*, C; *— verbum a simili*, C, to speak metaphorically; (3) the *prtcp.* mūtŭātus -a -um, is found in a *pass.* signification, *luna in totum mutuatā a sole luce fulget*, Pl.

Mūtus -a -um, unable to speak, not possessing the power of articulate speech, dumb, *— bestia*, C; *mutum dices*, T, thou shalt call me dumb, I won't say a word; hence met. *mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet*, Q; *nunquam vox est de te mea muta*, O, I never cease to praise thee; (2) uttering no sound, m u t e, silent, *— imago*, C; *— effigies*, Q; in grammar, *— consonantes*, Q, the mutes (*b, c, d, f, g, k, p, q, t, v*); of places whence no sound is heard, still, quiet, *— forum*, C.

Mūtŭus -a -um, borrowed, lent, *nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum*, P, to lend thee money; *— argentum quærere*, P, to wish to borrow money; (2) met. *saltem tute, si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum*, P, borrow modesty, if thou hast none; (3) m u t u a l, reciprocal, *olores mutuā carne vescuntur inter se*, Pl, eat one another; *nox omnia erroris mutui implevit*, L, on both sides; *bene tibi vult: edepol mutuum mecum facit*, P, he does the same as I, returns like for like; *per mutua*, V, mutually.

Mȳa -æ, *f.* (μύα), a species of mussel found in the Thracian Bosphorus, Pl.

Mȳăcanthos -i, *f.* (-on -i, *n.* μυάκανθος), the wild asparagus, Pl.

Mȳax -ăcis, *m.* (μύαξ), a kind of mussel, Pl.

Mȳcēnæ -ārum, *f.* (Mycēna -æ, *f.*, -e -ēs, *f.* Μυκῆναι), an Argive city, whereof Agamemnon was king; hence *adj.* Mȳcēnæus -a -um, relating to Mycenæ, or to Agamemnon, O; Mȳcēnenses -ium, *m.* C, inhabitants of Mycenæ; Mȳcēnis -ĭdis, *f.* a Mycenian woman, Iphigenia, O.

Mydriasis -is, *f.* (μυδρίασις), a disease of the eye, undue dilatation of the pupil, Cl.

Mўĭăgros -i, *m.* (μυίαγρος), the fly-disperser (a deity mentioned by Pl.)

Mȳisca -æ, *f.* mȳiscus -i, *m.* a small species of mussel, Pl.

Mylœcus -i, *m.* (μύλοικος), a kind of moth frequenting mills, Pl.

Mȳoctŏnos -i, *m.* (μυοκτόνος), a species of aconite, the smell of which is said to be fatal to mice, Pl.

Mȳŏpăro -ōnis, *m.* (μυοπάρων), a small piratical skiff, C.

Mȳŏphŏnon -i, *n.* (μυόφονον), = myoctonos, *q.v.*, Pl.

Mȳŏsōta -æ, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, *f.* μυοσώτη), the herb mouse-ear, Pl.

Mȳŏsōton -i, *n.* the plant also called alsine; perhaps chickweed, Pl.

Myrapia pira, a species of odoriferous pears, Co. Cl.

Myrice [illegible], *f.* (-a -æ, *f.* μυρίκη), the tamarisk, Pl.

Mȳriŏphyllon -i, *n.* (μυριόφυλλον), milfoil, Pl.

Myrmecias -æ, *m.* (μυρμηκίας), a kind of precious stone, Pl.

Myrmecium -ii, *n.* (μυρμήκιον), a kind of wart, Cl; (2) a species of spider, Pl.

Myrobalanum -i, *n.* (μυροβάλανος), the fruit of an Arabian tree, the behen-nut, from which a balsam was made, Pl.

Mȳrŏpōla -æ, *m.* (μυροπώλης), a seller of unguents, P.

Mȳrŏpōlium -ii, *n.* (μυροπώλιον), a shop where unguents are sold, P.

Myrrha -æ, *f.* (murrha, murra, μύῤῥα), the m y r r h tree, Pl; (2) myrrh, a spice with which the ancients flavoured their wine, and mixed in their unguents, O. Pl.

Myrrha -æ, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, *f.* μύῤῥα), a plant called sweet-cicely, Pl.

Myrrhĕus -a -um (murrhĕus, murrĕus), perfumed or anointed with myrrh, H; (2) myrrh-coloured, yellow, *— onyx*, Pt.

Myrrhĭnus -a -um (murrhĭnus, murrĭnus), *— odor*, P, of myrrh; *subst.* myrrhĭna -æ, *f.* wine flavoured with myrrh, P. Pl.

Myrsĭnītes -æ, *m.* (μυρσινίτης), a species of spurge, Pl.

Myrtăcĕus -a -um, of or relating to the myrtle, Cl.

Myrtātum -i, *n.* a species of sausage, Vr.

*Myrtĕŏlus -a -um, *dim.* of the colour of myrtle-blossom, Co.

Myrtētum -i, *n.* (myrtēta), a grove or thicket of myrtles, P. S. V.

Myrtĕus -a -um, of or relating to the myrtle, *— silva*, V; (2) myrtle-coloured, Tb.

Myrtĭdānum -i, *n.* wine made from the berries of the wild myrtle, Pl.

Myrtītes -æ, *m.* myrtle wine, Co.

Myrtŏpĕtălon -i, *n.* a plant also called polygonon, Pl.

Myrtum -i, *n.* (μύρτον), the myrtle-berry, V. Pl.

Myrtŭōsus -a -um, like the myrtle, Pl.

Myrtus -i, (-us -ūs, *f.* μύρτος), the myrtle, myrtle-tree, H. V.

Mȳrus -i, *m.* (μῦρος), the male of the muræna, Pl.

Mys, mȳos, *m.* (μῦς), the mussel, Pl.

Mysta -æ, *m.* (-es -æ, *m.* μύστης), a priest of the mysteries or secret rites, O.

Mystăgōgus -i, *m.* (μυσταγωγός), a priest or attendant who showed the temple to strangers, C.

Mystērĭa -ōrum, *n.* (μυστήρια), m y s t e r i e s or secret rites with which some gods of antiquity were worshipped; especially the Eleusinian worship of Ceres, C; (2) secrets, mysteries, C.

Mystĭcus -a -um, relating to the mysteries, secret, m y s t i c, V.

Mythĭcus -a -um (μυθικός), relating to mythology, m y t h i c, Pl.

Mytilus -i, *m.* the edible mussel, H.

Mȳxa -æ, *f.* (μύξα), a kind of plum-tree, Pl.

Myxus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* μύξος), the projecting socket or nozzle of a lamp, in which the wick is fixed, M.

N, n, the thirteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponds in sound with the Greek nu (N, ν). Before *l, m, r*, n passes by assimilation into these letters, as *illabor*, [illegible]; and before labials is changed into *m*, as *imbuo*, [illegible]. For the uses of N. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Năbathæa -æ, *f.* ([illegible]), a country of Arabia Petræa; hence *adj.* Năbathæus -a -um, Nabathæan, and *poet.* Arabian, Eastern, O.

Nabus (nabun), the Æthiopic name of the giraffe or camelopard, Pl.

Nablium -ii, *n.* ([illegible]), a stringed instrument of uncertain form; a kind of harp or lyre, O.

Næ, nē ([illegible]), a particle of affirmation, truly, verily, in truth, [illegible] [illegible], P, [illegible] with pronouns, [illegible], [illegible]

consuluisses, C; with other affirmative particles, *næ ista edepol examussim est optima*, P.

Nænia = nenia, *q.v.*

Nævia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, is best known as having produced the poet Cn. Nævius. He is said to have been a native of Campania, and was probably born in the first half of the third century B.C. His first public appearance was as a dramatic poet; and we are told by Gellius that his first play was produced in the year 235 B.C. Imitating the licence of the old Attic comedy, Nævius appears to have used the stage as a means of expressing his plebeian opinions, and so unsparingly lashed the great family of the Metelli (*vid.* Metellus) that he was on two occasions compelled to go into exile. On the last occasion he returned to Utica, where he occupied his old age by writing an epic poem on the first Punic War, and where he died about the year 202. The extant remains of his poetry are too small to enable us to form an independent judgment of his merits, but it is certain that he was highly esteemed and frequently copied by his successors. He appears to have written above thirty comedies as well as several tragedies, and the epic poem above mentioned.

Nævus -i, *m.* natural blemish on the body, mole, mark, C.

Năïas -ădis; Năïs -ĭdis (-ĭdos), *f.* (Ναϊάς, Ναΐς), a water-nymph, Naiad, V. O; used *adj.*, *puellæ Naiades*, V; (2) a nymph, hamadryad, Nereid, O.

Năĭcus -a -um, of or relating to a Naiad, Pt.

Nam, for (differs from *enim* in standing at the beginning of a clause or proposition): it introduces an explanation, *is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus; nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est*, Ca; sometimes introduces a parenthesis, C, or takes up the thought interrupted by a parenthesis, = I say, L. It also introduces examples in illustration of a previous general assertion, *vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt; nam et A. Albinus et literatus et disertus fuit*, etc. C. (2) *Nam*, for, introduces a reason, argument, fact, in justification of a preceding statement, C. S; also used in answers, when the thought implied in the question is confirmed, C; thus often found in connexion with *hercle*, *mehercle*, *edepol*, C. (3) Used to add emphasis to an interrogation, and in this application often enclitic, *nam quem ego aspicio?* P. *quis est nam ludus in undis!* V.

Namque, a more emphatic form of nam, *q.v.*, standing like it at the beginning of a sentence or clause, though sometimes after the first or second word: *prodigium extemplo dedicationem secutum; namque lapidibus pluit*, L; *Alcibiades ad omnes res aptus consiliique plenus; namque imperator fuit summus mari et terrâ*, N.

Nanciscor, nactus, 3. *dep.* to get, obtain, meet, find, fall on, — *anulum*, T; — *morbum*, N; — *spem*, C; — *fidem*, O; *vitis claviculis suis, quicquid est nacta, complectitur*, C; — *consules*, C, to find, meet with.

Nānus -i, *m.* (νάννος, νᾶνος), a dwarf, Pl. Jv; (2) a small, flat water vessel, Vr.

Năpæus -a -um (ναπαῖος), of or relating to the forest, — *nymphæ*, Co; (2) *subst.* Năpææ -ārum, *f.* wood-nymphs, V.

Naphtha -æ, *f.* (νάφθα), naphtha, Pl.

Năpīna -æ, *f.* a turnip-field, Co.

Năpus -i, *m.* a species of turnip, Co. Pl.

Năpy -yos, *n.* (νᾶπυ), mustard, Pl.

Narce -es, *f.* (νάρκη), torpor, numbness, Pl.

Narcissinus -a -um (ναρκίσσινος), of or relating to the narcissus, Pl.

Narcissites -æ, *m.* (ναρκισσίτης), a precious stone, Pl.

Narcissus -i, *m.* (νάρκισσος), the narcissus, daffodil, Pl.

Nardinus -a -um, of or relating to nard, perfumed with nard, flavoured with nard, — *unguentum*, Pl; — *vinum*, P; (2) smelling like nard, — *pira*, Pl.

Nardus -i, *f.* nardum -i, *n.* (νάρδος), nard, a name given by the ancients to various aromatic plants, Pl; (2) the unguent or balsam of nard, H.

Nāris -is, *f.* the nostril; usually *plur.* nāres -ium, *f.* the nostrils, C; (2) the nose, as a feature by which scorn and anger are expressed; *Æsopus naris emunctæ senex*, Ph; of sharp insight (*opp.* homo naris obesæ, H, a stupid fellow); *ad aliquid naribus uti*, H, to laugh at, mock at; *ne mappa nares corrugat*, H, cause the guest to turn up his nose; (3) the mouth, orifice of a canal, Vt.

Nărĭta -æ, *f.* a species of shell-fish, P.

Narrābĭlis -e, that can be told or narrated, O.

Narrātio -ōnis, *f.* a telling, narrating, relating, narration, C.

Narrātiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little narrative, Q.

Narrātor -ōris, *m.* a relator, narrator, C.

Narrātus -ūs, *m.* a narration, narrative, O.

Narro, 1. to make known, relate, tell, narrate; *ego tibi ea narro, quæ tu melius scis*, C; — *virtutem alicujus*, T; — *tibi de meâ sollicitudine*, C; *male, bene* —, C, to bring good or bad tidings; of inanimate objects, *quid istæc tabellæ narrant!* P; *narratur*, H, *narrant*, Pl, it is narrated, it is told; *versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna*, M; (2) to say, speak, tell, *narra, quid est, quid ait?* P; *ego quid narres, nescio*, T; *narro tibi*, C, (a form of asseveration,) I assure you, in sober earnest.

Narthēcĭa -æ, *f.* (-ya -æ, *f.* ναρθηκία), a species of fennel, which grows to no great height, Pl.

Narthēcĭum -ii, *n.* (ναρθήκιον), a small cylindrical case for keeping perfumes and unguents, C.

Narthex -ēcis, *f.* (νάρθηξ), the herb fennel, Pl.

Narus = gnarus, *q.v.*

Nascentĭa -æ, *f.* birth, Vt.

Nascentĭa -ium, *n.* organic bodies; especially, vegetables, Vt.

Nascor, nātus, 3. *dep.* to be born, *ex me atque hoc natus es*, T; *si tibi fortuna non dedit ut patre certo nascerere*, C; *aves omnes in pedes nascuntur*, Pl; (2) to arise, take an origin, be produced, *nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus*, Ca; *onyx nascitur circa Thebas Ægyptias*, Pl; *ex palude nascitur amnis*, Pl; hence also, *ab eo flumine collis nascebatur*, Ca, began to rise; (3) *met.* to arise, proceed, be produced, *nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quæ non homini ab homine nascatur*, C; *querelæ veræ nascuntur pectore ab imo*, Ct.

Năsīca, as a proper name, *vid.* Scipio.

Năsiterna -æ, *f.* a watering-pot, with a long spout, P.

Nāso, the surname of the poet P. Ovidius; *vid.* Ovidius.

Nassa -æ, *f.* (naxa), a narrow-necked basket for catching fish, P; (2) *met.* a trap, net, snare, *ex hâc nassâ exire constitui*, C.

Nasturtium -ii, *n.* a kind of cress, Pl.

Nāsus -i, *m.* (nāsum -i, *n.*), the nose, C; *abripere alicui nasum mordicus*, P; *naso clamare magnum*, P, to snore; (2) the nose as the seat of smell; as an instrument of expressing anger, scorn, etc. *aliquem naso suspendere adunco*, H, to turn up the nose at, ridicule, mock; (3) the nose, nozzle, spout of a vessel, Jv.

Nāsūte, mockingly, scornfully, Ph.

Nāsūtus -a -um, having a large nose, H; (2) *met.* acute, sagacious, satirical, M.

Năta -æ, *f.* a daughter, V.

Nātālĭcĭus -a -um (-tius -a -um), of or relating to birth, and especially to the time of birth; — *prædicta*, C, a horoscope; *subst.* nātālĭcĭa -ōrum, *n.* a birthday festival, C.

Nātālis -e, of or relating to birth, natal, — *dies*, C; — *lux*, O; — *hora*, H; *vites natali et ingenitâ sterilitate laborantes*, Co, natural, innate; (2) *subst.* nātālis -is, *m.* a birth-day, C; *Phyllida mitte mihi, meus est natalis, Iola*, V; applied by Pl. to the day of the foundation of Rome; *pl.* nātāles -ium, *m.* birth, origin, condition, *Cornelius Fuscus, claris natalibus*, Tc, of illustrious origin;

quis, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi inveniet quicquam sublimius, Jv; applied to inanimate objects; — *arborum*, Pl, the seeds, germs.

Nătans -ntis (*prtcp.* năto), swimming; poet. *natantes*, V, fish.

Nătātio -ōnis, *f.* a swimming, C; (2) a place for swimming, swimming-bath, Cl.

Nătātor -ōris, *m.* a swimmer, O.

Nătātus -ūs, *m.* a swimming, P.Aug.

Nātio -ōnis, *f.* a being born, birth; hence personified, the goddess of birth, C; (2) a breed, race, species, stock, — *optimatium*, C; — *officiosissima candidatorum*, C; of animals, *venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem*, Vr, an inferior breed; (3) a nation, people, *omnes — servitutem ferre possunt*, C; *omnes exteræ gentes ac —*, C.

Nătis -is, *f.*, usually *plur.* nătes -ium, *f.* the posteriors, rump, buttocks, H.

Nātīvus -a -um, born, that which has come into existence by birth, *mortali consistere corpore mundum, nativumque esse*, Lc; *Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos*, C; (2) inborn, innate, native, N; (3) natural, not artificial, *beluæ nativis testis inhærentes*, C; *montes nativi salis*, Pl; (4) in grammar, *nativa verba*, primitive words, roots, C.

Năto, 1. to swim, — *in oceano*, C; *natant æquore pisces*, O; *natat uncta carina*, V, floats; *poet.* followed by *acc.*, — *cæca freta*, V; (2) to stream, spread abroad, *quā se Tiberinus in altum dividit et campo liberiore natat*, O; (3) to swim with any thing, be full of, overflow, *natabant pavimenta vino*, C; *omnia plenis rura natant fossis*, V; (4) of the eyes, to swim, to be glassy, *nox erat, et vinis oculique animique natabant*, O; (5) to move to and fro, vibrate, totter, O; (6) *met.* to totter, be uncertain, insecure, fluctuate, waver, *in quo quidem magis tu mihi — visus es quam ipse Neptunus*, C.

Nătrix -icis, *f.* a water-snake, C; *meton.* a dangerous man, St; (2) a plant, Pl; *Ononis natrix*, Linn.

Nātūra -æ, *f.* birth, *naturā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego*, T; (2) nature, natural qualities of any thing, *hæc est natura propria animæ et vis*, C; — *montis*, Ca; — *loci*, Ca; (3) of men, nature, natural disposition, character, *quæ tua — est*, C; *si ipse in omnes mitis Hannibal contra — suam esse velit*, L; *naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret*, H; *facere sibi naturam alicujus rei*, Q, to accustom one's self to any thing; (4) nature, the order and constitution of the world, *quod rerum natura non patitur*, C; *naturæ satisfacere, cedere*, C, to pay the debt of nature, to die; (5) an element, substance, essence, C; (6) the organs of generation, C.

Nātūrālis -e, that which has arisen or been produced by birth; — *pater*, C, own father (*opp.* adoptive father); (2) natural, — *societas, lex*, C; — *dies*, the natural day (from sunrise to sunset, *opp.* dies civilis); — *mors*, Pl, a natural death; — *exitus*, Co, the excrements; — *desideria*, Co, the sexual desires; — *loca*, or *abs.* nātūrālia -ium, *n.* Co, the organs of generation; (3) relating to nature, — *quæstiones*, C.

Nātūrālĭter, naturally, by nature, according to nature, C. Ca.

Nātus -a -um (*prtcp.* nascor), born; — *alicui rei*, — *ad aliquam rem*, born for, fitted by nature for any thing; — *non sibi soli, sed patriæ, sed suis*, C; *Judæi et Syræ nationes — servituti*, C; *vir ad omnia summa natus*, C; *poet.* with *inf.*, *animal natum tolerare labores*, O; (2) naturally constituted, *alius ager bene —, alius male*, Vr; *ita — locus est*, L; *pro re natā*, C, *e re natā*, T, under present circumstances, as things are now; (3) with a date, expresses age, *eques Romanus annos prope XC natus*, C, almost ninety years old; *annos natus major quadraginta*, C, older by forty years.

Nātus -i, *m.* a son, C; nāti, *pl.* children, C. H.

Nātus -ūs, *m.* (found only in the *abl. sing.* nātu), birth (particularly applied to denote age), *magnus natu, grandis natu*, C, of considerable age; *qui tantus natu, deorum nescis nomina*, P, at such an age; *qui fuit major natu quam Plautus et Nævius*, C, older; *ex his omnibus natu minimus*, C, the youngest.

Nauci, *vid.* naucum.

Nauclērĭcus -a -um (ναυκληρικός), of or relating to a ship's captain, P.

Nauclērius -a -um, P, = nauclericus, *q.v.*

Nauclērus -i, *m.* (ναύκληρος), a ship-owner, ship's captain, skipper, P.

Naucum -i, *n.* (naucus, -i, *m.*) a trifle, something very small; used only in the expressions, *non nauci habere, facere*, P, to value not a straw; *non nauci esse*, P, not to be worth a straw.

Naufrăgium -ii, *n.* a shipwreck, — *facere*, C, to suffer shipwreck; *naufragio interire*, Ca, *perire*, C; prov. *naufragia alicujus ex terrā intueri*, C, to behold danger from a place of safety; (2) *poet.* the storm which produces shipwreck, Lc; the wreck, remains of a shipwreck, P.Aug; (3) *met.* misfortune, ruin, loss, — *fortunarum*, C; — *luculenti patrimonii*, C; *tabula ex naufragio*, literally, a plank from a shipwreck; *met.* a means of safety, way of deliverance, C; *colligere naufragium reipublicæ*, C, to gather up the wrecks of the state.

Naufrăgus -a -um, that suffers or has suffered shipwreck, *Marium Africā devictā expulsum et — vidit*, C; — *puppis*, O; *subst. m.* C. Jv. Sc; (2) *poet.* causing shipwreck, — *mare*, H; — *unda*, Tb; (3) ruined, — *patrimonio*, C.

Naulium -ii, *n.* = nablium, *q.v.*

Naulum -i, *n.* (ναῦλον), fare, passage-money, Jv.

Naumăchia -æ, *f.* (ναυμαχία), a naval battle, exhibited as a spectacle, St; (2) the place in which the spectacle was exhibited, St.

Naumăchiārius -a -um, of or relating to the spectacle of a naumachia, Pl; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* St, one who fought in the spectacle of a naumachia.

Nauplius -ii, *m.* (Ναύπλιος), a king of Eubœa, father of Palamedes; hence, Naupliădes -æ, *m.* O, Palamedes.

Nauplius -ii, *m.* a species of shell-fish, perhaps the nautilus, Pl.

Nausĕa -æ, *f.* (ναυσία), sea-sickness, C; (2) sickness, nausea, *cruditates quæ — faciunt*, Pl.

Nausĕābundus -a -um, inclined to be sea-sick, Sc.

Nausĕātor -ōris, *m.* one who vomits easily, is apt to be sea-sick, Sc.

Nausĕo, 1. to be sea-sick, H, Cl; (2) to vomit, be sick, *quidlibet, modo ne nauseat, faciat*, C; (3) *met.* — *aliquid*, C, to talk sickening nonsense; to cause disgust, Ph.

*Nausĕŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a slight squeamishness, C.

*Nausĕōsus -a -um, causing disgust, nauseous, Pl.

Nauta -æ, *m.* a sailor, seaman, mariner, C.

Nautĕa -æ, *f.* bilge-water, P.

Nautĭcus -a -um (ναυτικός), of or relating to a sailor, nautical, naval, — *verbum*, C; *scientia atque usus nauticarum rerum*, Ca; (2) *subst.* nautici -ōrum, *m.* L, sailors.

Nautĭlus -i, *m.* (ναυτίλος), a species of shell-fish, the nautilus, Pl.

Nāvālis -e, of or relating to ships, naval, nautical, — *bellum, pugna*, C; — *castra*, Ca, for the protection of ships when drawn upon shore; — *arbor*, V, useful for ship-building; — *socii*, L, sailors (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies); — *pedes*, P, galley-slaves; (2) *subst.* nāvālia -ium, *n.* (*sing.* -e -is, *n. poet.*) a dockyard, C, and especially a place in Rome so called, L; *poet.* a harbour, V.

Nāvarchus -i, *m.* (ναύαρχος), a ship's captain, C.

*Nāve, P, = naviter, *q.v.*

Nāvĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little ship, skiff, boat, C.

Nāvĭcŭlāria -æ, *f.* the business of one who lets out boats, — *facere*, C.

Nāvĭcŭlārius -ii, *m.* one who lets out boats to hire, C.

*Nāvĭcŭlor, 1. *dep.* (nauculor, 1. *dep.*) to sail in a small skiff, M.

Năvĭfrăgus -a -um, causing shipwreck, ship-destroying, V.

Nāvĭgābĭlis -e, navigable, L. Tc.

Nāvĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sailing, voyage, navigation, C.

*Nāvĭgātor -ōris, *m.* a sailor, navigator, Q.

Nāvĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, ship-bearing, navigable, — *mare*, Lc; (2) — *similitudo*, Pl, likeness, similarity to a ship.

Nāvĭgĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little ship, skiff.

Nāvĭgĭum -ii, *n.* a vessel, ship, — *facere*, C; (2) a sailing, navigating, Lc.

Nāvĭgo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to sail, voyage, — *ex Asiā in Macedoniam*, C; prov. *in portu navigo*, T, I am in safety; *Pompeio auctore decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret*, C; met. *quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce, belli impetus navigavit*, C; (II.) *act.* to sail over, sail through, navigate, C; — *æquor*, V. O; — *aliquid*, S, to get or earn by navigation.

Nāvis -is, *f.* (ναῦς), a ship, vessel; — *longa*, L, a man-of-war; — *oneraria*, L, a ship of burden, transport-ship; — *prætoria*, L, admiral's ship, flag-ship; — *tecta*, L, *constrata*, C, decked; — *aperta*, C, undecked; — *auri*, C, laden with gold; — *deducere*, L, to launch; *subducere*, Ca, to drag on shore; prov. *navibus et quadrigis*, H, with all one's might; (2) the female organs of generation, P; (3) met. *essem eādem navi*, C, to be in the same boat with any one, to share a common lot.

Nāvĭta -æ, *m.* P. Pt, = nauta, *q.v.*

Nāvĭtas -ātis, *f.* (gnāvĭtas), assiduity, zeal, C.

Nāvĭter, assiduously, zealously, actively; (2) entirely, quite, — *impudens*, C.

Nāvo, 1. to do any thing zealously, actively, assiduously, diligently, C; — *operam alicui*, C, to come to help, render assistance; *fortiter in acie navare operam*, L; *quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses*, C; — *bellum*, Tc, to carry on war with energy; — *rempublicam*, C, to serve the state.

Nāvus -a -um, active, diligent, energetic, assiduous, *homo — et industrius*, C.

Naxa -æ, *f.* C, = nassa, *q.v.*

Naxium -ii, *n.* a stone used for polishing marble and cutting gems, Pl.

Ne = næ, *q.v.*

Nĕ, is the original Latin particle of negation = not, though obsolete, and very rare in this sense, *castrantur verres commodissimi anniculi, utique ne minores quam semestres*, Vr; more frequently found in the phrase *ne quidem*, not even, *non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum*, etc. C; (2) as an adverb *ne* is used with the negative imperative, to express a prohibition, *ah, ne sævi tantopere*, T; with subj., *si certum est facere, facias, verum ne post conferas culpam in me*, T; (3) with a negative wish, *ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret*, L; *illud utinam ne vere scriberem*, C; *ne vivam, si scio*, C, I wish I may die if I know; (4) in concessive and restrictive clauses, *nemo is, inquies, umquam fuit; ne fuerit, sed ego*, etc. C, he may not have been, suppose he was not; *ne sit sane summum malum dolor, malum certe est*, C, suppose pain not to be the greatest of evils; *sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus ærarii, ne illis sanguinem nostram largiantur*, S, only let them not lavish our blood; (5) *ut ne*, that not, *vestem ut ne inquinet*, P; *quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem*, C; for *ut ne*, *qui ne* is sometimes found, *ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur*, T; (6) in interrogative sentences, *nĕ* is enclitic, sometimes abbreviated into *n'*, *meministine me in senatu dicere?* C, do you remember my saying in the senate? *tune id veritus es?* C. *Tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere?* P. A preceding *s* is also sometimes syncopated, *pergin' autem?* P, for *pergisne?* also in indirect interrogations, *ut videamus satisne ista sit justa defectio*, C; (7) = the original meaning of *ut non*, that not, lest, *quæ disputatio ne frustra haberetur*, C; *Cæsarem complexus obsecrari cœpit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret*, Ca; (8) after verbs of fear, apprehension, etc. *ne* expresses the wish that something may not happen, *timeo ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia*, P, lest all my misdeeds should be discovered; *pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus*, L; when connected with *non* or *nihil*, *ne* = that not, *timeo ne non impetrem*, C; *unum vereor, ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere*, C; after the verb *caveo* and others of similar import, *ne* = lest.

Nebris -ĭdis, *f.* (νεβρίς), a fawn's skin worn by Bacchus and his followers, P.Aug.

Nebrītis -ĭdis, *f.* a precious stone, sacred to Bacchus, Pl.

Nĕbŭla -æ, *f.* (νεφέλη), exhalation, fog, mist, *surgere de terrā nebulas æstumque videmus*, Lc; *poet.* = cloud, H; *nebulæ, quas exigit ignis*, O, smoke; *pulveris* —, Lc, a cloud of dust; (2) met. — *erroris*, Jr, a cloud of error; *per nebulam audire*, P, to hear indistinctly.

Nĕbŭlo -ōnis, *m.* a good-for-nothing fellow, an idle rascal, worthless wretch, C.

Nĕbŭlōsus -a -um, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark, — *et caliginosum cœlum*, C.

Nec, nĕque, (I.) *adv.* in A.Aug. writers = *non*, *tu dis nec recte dicis, non æquum facis*, P; *nec facta impia fallacum hominum cœlicolis placent*, Ct.—(II.) *conj.* = et non, and not, nor, *delubra esse in urbibus censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum*, *quibus*, etc. C; *nec sine causā*, C, and not without reason: in this sense found also in combination with *vero*, C, *enim*, C, *tamen*, C, *autem*, C; (2) *neque* ... *neque*, *nec* ... *nec*, neither ... nor, *nec meliores nec beatiores esse possumus*, C; *mors nec ad vivos pertinet, nec ad mortuos*, C; *neque* (*nec*) ... *et* (*que*), neither ... and, not only not ... but also, *id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiæ judico*, C; *animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum umquam sit, et semper sit futurum*, C; also *et* ... *neque* (*nec*), *ego vero et exspectabo ea quæ polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo*, C; *patebat via et certa neque longa*, C, both certain and not long; (3) *neque non* (and, in one word, *necnon*), and also, and indeed, also *neque meam mentem non domum sæpe revocat exanimata uxor*, C; in Varro *necnon* is used merely as a particle of connexion, and likewise; (4) *neque dum* (or, in one word, *necdum*), and not yet, *ille autem quid agat, si scis, neque dum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim*, C.

Nĕcessārĭe, necessarily, unavoidably, C.

Nĕcessārĭo, necessarily, unavoidably, C.

Nĕcessārĭus -a -um, necessary, unavoidable, inevitable, *commonstravit leges fatales et* —, C; *senatori necessarium est, nosse rempublicam*, C, it is necessary, indispensable; — *tempus*, Ca, time of need; *necessariā re coactus*, Ca, by the necessity of the case; (2) closely connected or related, especially *subst.* nĕcessārĭus -ii, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* an intimate friend, connexion, near relation, L; *Torquatus, meus familiaris ac necessarius*, C; adj., *mortem hominis necessarii graviter fero*, C.

Nĕcesse -n, *adj.* (found only in connexion with *esse*, *habere*; old form *necessum*), necessary, fated, unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, *nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit*, C; *homini necesse est mori*, C; *dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere*, P; *necessum est paucis respondere*, L.

Nĕcessĭtas -ātis, *f.* necessity, inevitableness, *tempori cedere, id est, necessitati parere*, C; — *alicui imponere*, C, to oblige, compel; *ex necessitate aliquid facere*, Tc, on compulsion; — *extrema, ultima, suprema*, S, death; (2) plur. *necessitates*, necessaries, necessary expenses, C. Ca; (3) need, want, necessity, *famem et ceteras necessitates tolerare*, St; (4) intimate connexion, friendship, relationship, *si nostram accusatione suā necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset*, C; (5) Necessitas, personified, the goddess of necessity, H.

Nĕcessĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* necessity, need, *puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullā vi resisti potest*, C; *non eadem nobis et illis — impendet*, S; (2) close connexion or relationship, intimate friendship,

sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiæ necessitudines, C; *bonos viros ad — suam adjungere*, C; *familiaritatis et necessitudinis oblitus*, C; (3) *necessitudines*, intimate friends, near relations, *petiit ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines*, St.

Nĕcessum = necesse, *q.v.*

Necne, or not, *sunt hæc tua verba necne?* C, are these thy words or not? and in indirect questions, *dii utrum sint necne sint, quæritur*, C, whether there be gods or not.

Necnon (neque non), *vid.* nec.

Nĕco, 1. to kill, slay (usually by hunger, poison, etc. rather than by a weapon), — *plebem fame*, C; — *aliquem igni atque omnibus tormentis*, C; of inanimate objects, to destroy, *aquæ flammas necant*, Pl; (2) met. *quid te coërces et necas rectam indolem?* Sc.

Nĕcŏpīnans -ntis, not expecting, unaware, *aliquem necopinantem liberare*, C.

Nĕcŏpīnāto, unexpectedly, *si — quid evenerit*, C.

Nĕcŏpīnātus -a -um, unexpected, — *bona perspicere*, C; *ex necopinato*, L, unexpectedly.

Nĕcŏpīnus -a -um, unexpected, — *mors*, O; (2) not expecting, careless, Ph.

Necrŏmantīa -æ, *f.* (νεκρομαντεία), — *Homeri*, Pl, the eleventh book of the Odyssey, in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions.

Nectar -ăris, *n.* (νέκταρ), nectar, the drink of the gods, C; (2) *met.* applied to any thing very sweet or pleasant; honey, V; milk, O; wine, P.Aug.

Nectărĕa -æ, *f.* a plant, elecampane, used to flavour wine, hence called nectarites, Pl.

Nectărĕus -a -um, sweet as nectar, — *aqua*, O; — *Falernum*, M.

Necto -xŭi (-xi) -xum, 3. to tie, bind, fasten, connect, weave or fasten together, — *catenas, coronas*, H; — *comam myrto*, O; — *compedes alicui*, Pl; *Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas*, Pt; (2) to bind, fetter, enslave, especially for debt, C; *nexus*, Vr, a person enslaved in consequence of debt; *eo anno plebi Romanæ velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt*, L; (3) *met.* to affix, attach, *ex hoc genere causarum ex æternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur*, C, (4) to connect, *omnes virtutes inter se nexæ et jugatæ sunt*, C; — *dolum*, L; — *causas inanes*, V; — *numeris verba*, O.

Nēcŭbi, that no where, lest any where, Ca.

Nēcunde, lest from any quarter, that from no direction, L.

Nĕcȳdălus -i, *m.* (νεκύδαλος), the larva of the silkworm (in the state preceding that in which it is called bombyx), Pl.

Nēdum, much less, still less, to say nothing of, *erat enim multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuæ quam tota Peloponnesus — Patræ*, C; *optimis temporibus nec P. Popilius nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus*, C, much less at present; *consules bellicosi qui vel in pace tranquillā bellum excitare possent, nedum in bello respirare civitatem forent passuri*, L.

Nĕfandus -a -um, not to be spoken of, impious, execrable, abominable, — *adulterium*, C; — *homines*, Q.

Nĕfārĭe, impiously, abominably, execrably, C.

Nĕfārĭus -a -um, impious, abominable, execrable, nefarious, *homo — et impius*, C; *scelestum et — facinus*, C; *singularis et — crudelitas*, Ca; (2) *subst.* nĕfārĭum -ii, *n.* an abominable, execrable action, L.

Nĕfas, *n. indecl.* sinful, contrary to divine command, unlawful, wrong; and *subst.* an impious deed, a sin, crime; *quicquid non licet, — putare debemus*, C; *Mercurius, quem Ægyptii nefas habent nominare*, C; *per fas et nefas*, L, by fair means or foul; subst. *in omne nefas se parare*, O; sometimes used as an *interjection*, shocking! dreadful! *quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus*, H; (2) a horrible thing, *Eumenides Stygiumque nefas*, P.Aug; (3) impossible, *levius fit patientiā, quicquid corrigere est nefas*, H.

Nĕfastus -a -um, — *dies*, on which no legal or public business could be transacted, L; (2) = nefas, impious, sinful, C; (2) = nefarius, impious, abominable, execrable, *quid intactum nefasti liquimus?* H; (4) unlucky, inauspicious, *ille et nefesto te posuit die*, H.

Nefrens -ndis, having no teeth, unable to bite; — *porci*, Vr, sucking-pigs.

*Nĕgantĭa -æ, *f.* a denying, C.

Nĕgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a denying, negation, C.

Nĕgĭto, 1. to deny frequently, persist in denying, Lc. S.

*Neglectĭo -ōnis, *f.* neglect, — *amicorum*, C.

Neglectus -a -um (*prtcp.* neglĭgo), neglected, disregarded, C; — *religio*, Ca; — *dei*, H.

Neglectus -ūs, *m.* a neglecting, neglect, disregard, T.

Neglĭgens -ntis (*prtcp.* neglĭgo), negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, — *in amicis eligendis*, C; — *amicorum*, C; — *circa deos*, St; of inanimate and abstract objects, — *sermo, stilus*, Q; (2) especially in regard to property, careless, prodigal, extravagant, *non potui in illo sumptu — esse*, C.

Neglĭgenter, carelessly, unconcernedly, negligently, — *scribere*, C.

Neglĭgentĭa -æ, *f.* carelessness, negligence, neglect, — *in accusando*, C; *accusare aliquem de literarum negligentiā*, C, of omitting to write a letter; *nam neque negligentiā tuā id fecit*, T, out of indifference towards thee.

Neglĭgo -exi -ectum, 3. (neglĕgo), to neglect, disregard, slight, — *mandatum*, C; *herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi*, P; *de Theopompo, summo homine, neglеximus*, C; — *periculum fortunarum et capitis sui*, C; — *minas*, Q, to disregard, despise; — *injurias Æduorum*, Ca.

Nĕgo, 1. to deny, say no (*opp.* aio, to say yes), *vel tu mihi aias vel neges*, P, say yes or no! *Diogenes ait, Antipater negat*, C; *Stoici negant, quicquam esse bonum nisi quod honestum sit*, C; *negavit se eos vidisse*, C, he said that he had not seen them, he denied that he had seen them; (2) to refuse, *nunquam reo cuiquam tam præcise negavi, quam hic mihi*, C; *impune — alicui*, O; — *civitatem alicui*, St; of inanimate objects, *poma negat regio*, O, refuses to produce apples; *saxa negantia ferro*, P.Aug, offering resistance.

Nĕgōtĭālis -e, of or relating to business, C.

Nĕgōtĭans -ntis, *m.* (*prtcp.* nĕgōtĭor), a wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, C.

Nĕgōtĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* wholesale business, extensive trade, banker's business, C.

Nĕgōtĭātor -ōris, *m.* a large wholesale dealer, extensive merchant, banker, C; (2) a merchant, tradesman, Q.

Nĕgōtĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a small transaction, little business, C.

Nĕgōtĭor, 1. *dep.* to carry on business, especially on a large scale, as *e.g.* a banker, C; to trade, negotiate, L. Co; (2) *animā nostrā negotiari*, Pl, to traffic in human life (said of physicians).

Nĕgōtĭōsus -a -um, full of business, busy, — *provincia*, C; — *homo*, S; — *cogitatio*, Cl, thought on business matters; — *dies*, Tc, working days.

Nĕgōtĭum -ii, *n.* business, occupation, employment, affair, — *forensia*, C; *in magno negotio habere aliquid*, St, to prize highly; *est mihi negotium cum aliquo*, T, I have business with (applied to political employment), C; the management of a household, C; trade, commercial transactions, C; (2) difficulty, labour, trouble, *satis habet negotii in sanandis vulneribus*, C; *nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare*, C; (3) a thing, affair, matter, *quid est negotii?* what's the matter? *quid negotii est quamobrem succenses mihi?* P.

Nēleus -ei, *m.* (Νηλεύς), a mythical king of Pylos, father of Nestor; hence *adj.* Nēlēĭus -a -um, O, Nēlēus -a -um, O, of or relating to Neleus or Nestor;

subst. Nēlīdes -æ, *m.* a male descendant of Neleus; Nestor, O.

Nĕmĕa -æ, *f.* (Nĕmĕe -ēs, *f.* Νεμέη), a city of Argolis, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion, and founded the Nemean games; *adj.* Nĕmĕæus -a -um, — *leo*, C; *subst.* Nĕmĕa -ōrum, *n.* L, the Nemean games.

Nĕmĕsis -is, *f.* (-is -ĭos, *f.* Νέμεσις), the goddess of justice and equity; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia, Pl. Ct.

Nēmo -ĭnis, *c.* no man, no one, nobody; (I.) subst. — *omnium mortalium*, C; *hoc scio, neminem peperisse*, T; sometimes followed by plural verb, *quum nemo eorum venissent*, L; *nemo non*, C, every one; *non nemo*, C, many an one; (II.) adj. — *homo*, C; — *civis*, C; — *Romanus*, L.

Nĕmŏrālis -e, of or relating to woods or groves, sylvan, — *umbræ, antrum*, O.

Nĕmŏrensis -e; — *mel*, Co, produced in a grove or wood; (2) especially, of or relating to the grove of Diana at Aricia; — *rex*, St, the priest who presided over the sacrifices to Diana at Aricia.

*Nĕmŏrĭcultrix -īcis, *f.* an inhabitant of the woods, Ph.

*Nĕmŏrĭvăgus -a -um, wandering in the woods, Ct.

Nĕmŏrōsus -a -um, woody, full of groves, — *Zacynthos*, V; (2) thickly leaved, full of foliage, *cupressus nemorosā vertice*, Pl.

Nempe, forsooth, truly, certainly, to be sure, namely, *memini, nempe illum dicis cum armis aureis*, P; *nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili*, H; —*hic tuus est?* P; *nempe recte valet?* P.

Nĕmus -ŏris, *n.* (νέμος), a wood, grove, forest, C; — *densum arboribus*, O; especially, the grove at Aricia sacred to Diana, C.

Nēnĭa -æ, *f.* (nænĭa), a funeral song, dirge, C; (2) any mournful song, H; (3) a song of incantation, an incantation, H; (4) a popular song, nursery song, lullaby, H.

Nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2. (νέω), to spin, O; (2) to weave, interweave, V; *inter se radices serpunt mutuoque discursu nentur*, Pl.

Nĕpa -æ, *f.* a scorpion, C; (2) the constellation so called, C; (3) the crab, P.

Nĕpas -æ, *m.* Co, = nepa, *q.v.*

Nēpenthes -is, *n.* (νηπενθές), a plant which when mixed with wine has an exhilarating effect, Pl.

Nĕpĕta -æ, *f.* a plant, Italian catnip, Cl. Pl.

Nĕpos -ōtis, *m.f.* a grandchild, *C. Sicinnius Q. Pompeii ex filiā nepos*, C; (2) a brother or sister's child, n e p h e w, *tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes*, St; (3) a descendant, V. H; (4) applied to animals, Co, to plants, Co.

Nĕpos -ōtis, *m.* a spendthrift, prodigal, C; *quis ganeo, quis —, quis adulter!* C.

Nĕpos, C. Cornelius, known to us certainly only as a native of Verona, who died during the reign of Augustus, was the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus; and the author of several historical works now lost. In the year 1471, however, a work was published entitled "Æmilii Probi de Vitā Excellentium," containing biographies of many of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, which after much discussion among the learned has been pronounced to be substantially the work of Cornelius Nepos, and to be dedicated to T. Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero. The evidence, however, adduced in favour of this decision, cannot be said to be conclusive. The style of the work presents singular contradictions, being often simple, classical, and elegant; while at other times the transitions are excessively harsh and violent. Judging from internal evidence alone, we might suppose that the book which we now possess was an abridgment, by a comparatively late writer, of a work which originally dated from the Augustan age. The biographies which pass under the name of Cornelius Nepos have been frequently translated, and have always formed a favourite school-book.

Nĕpōtātus -ūs, *m.* prodigality, extravagance, Pl.

Nĕpōtor, 1. *dep.* to squander, expend prodigally, Se.

*Nĕpōtŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little grandson, P.

Neptis -is, *f.* a grand-daughter, C.

Neptūnālĭa -ĭum, *n.* the festival of Neptune, Vr.

*Neptūnĭcŏla -æ, *m.* a worshipper of Neptune, P.Aug.

Neptūnīne -ēs, *f.* a daughter or grand-daughter of Neptune, Ct.

Neptūnĭus -a -um, of or relating to Neptune or the sea, — *Troja*, V; — *heros*, O, Theseus; — *dux*, H, Sex. Pompeius; — *cuspis*, P.Aug, the trident.

Neptūnus -i, *m.* Neptune, god of the sea, brother of Jupiter, husband of Amphitrite, identified with the Greek Poseidon, C; (2) *meton.* the sea, *credere se Neptuno*, P.

Nēquam, *indcl.* worthless, good for nothing, useless, — *piscis*, P; (2) of character, worthless, bad, wicked, *cupis me esse —, tamen ero frugi bonæ*, P; — *homo*, P; *quid est nequius aut turpius effeminato viro?* C; *alicui nequam dare, facere*, P, to do an injury to.

Nēquāquam, by no means, in no wise, C.

Nĕque = nec, *q.v.*

Nĕquĕdum (necdum), *vid.* nec.

Nĕquĕo -īvi (-ĭi) ĭtum, 4. to be unable, *actam ætatem meminisse nequimus*, Lc, we cannot recollect; *cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret*, C: pass., *quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit*, S.

Nēquĭcquam (nēquidquam, nēquīquam), in vain, fruitlessly, to no purpose, *et sero et — pudet*, C; — *alicujus auxilium implorare*, Ca.

Nēquĭter, worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably, — *fricare genua*, P; *ille porro male, parve, nequiter, turpiter cœnabat*, C.

Nēquĭtĭa -æ, *f.* nēquĭtĭes -ēi, *f.* bad quality, worthlessness, — *aceti*, Pl; (2) of character, laziness, idleness, inactivity, *inertissimi homines nescio quā singulari nequitiā præditi*, C; (3) levity, inconsiderateness, Aug; (4) extravagance, prodigality, C; (5) wantonness, profligacy, *uxor pauperis Ibyci, tandem nequitiæ pone modum tuæ*, H; (6) wickedness, villany, C.

Nēreus -ei, *m.* (-eus -ĕos, *m.* Νηρεύς), a sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, father, by Doris, of the Nereids, Pt; applied as an epithet of Neptune, O, of the sea, Tb: hence Nērēis -ĭdis, *f.* a daughter of Nereus, a Nereid, O; Nērīne -ēs, *f.* a Nereid, V; *adj.*, Nērēĭus -a -um, —*juvenis*, O, Phocus, grandson of Nereus.

Nērĭon -ii, *n.* (νήριον), the oleander, Pl.

Nērīta -æ, *m.* (νηρίτης), a shell-fish resembling the nautilus, Pl.

Nērĭtus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* Νήριτος), a mountain of Ithaca; also the name of a small island near Ithaca, V. Pl; hence *adj.*, Nērĭtĭus -a -um, — *ratis*, O, the ship of Ulysses; — *dux*, O, Ulysses.

Nĕro, a surname of the Gens Claudia. Of the individuals who bore it we may mention,—I. C. Claudius Nero, cons. 207, censor 204, who won the great battle of the river Metaurus over Hasdrubal, and thus probably saved the city.—II. Nero, the emperor of that name, was the son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, by his wife Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, and, though originally called L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, received the name Nero Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus on his adoption by the emperor Claudius, who had married his mother. He was born at Antium, in December, 37 A.D. and had the philosopher Seneca among his tutors. At the death of Claudius he was saluted as imperator by the soldiers, and accepted by the people without any show of opposition. His naturally weak character soon began to show the pernicious effects of unlimited power and irresponsible authority; and the detail of Nero's biography is only the catalogue of his crimes. Britannicus, the youthful son of Claudius; his mother

Agrippina; his two wives Octavia and Poppæa; the philosopher Seneca; the poet Lucan; Thrasea Pætus and Barea Soranus, renowned for their virtue in a degenerate age, are only a few of his victims. His caprice was hardly less remarkable than his cruelty. He appeared on the stage as a musician, and in the circus as a charioteer; and made a journey to Greece in order to exhibit his double proficiency at the Olympic games. At last, when the patience of the empire was outraged beyond endurance, Vindex and Galba rose in insurrection in their provinces of Gaul and Spain, and the latter was elevated to the throne, almost without a struggle. The wretched Nero perished by his own hand, in the 31st year of his age, A.D. 68.

Nervĭa -æ, *f.* nervĭum -ii, *n.* Vr, = nervus, *q.v.*

Nervōse, strongly, vigorously, energetically, C.

Nervōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* strength, thickness, Pl.

Nervōsus -a -um, sinewy, nervous, O; *nervosius illud*, Ct, the male organ of generation; (2) applied to plants, full of fibres, fibrous, — *cauliculi*, Pl; (3) *met.* of discourse, vigorous, nervous in style, *quis Aristotele nervosior!* C.

Nervŭlus -i, *m. dim.* nerve, strength, — *adhibere*, C.

Nervus -i, *m.* (νεῦρον), a sinew, tendon, nerve, C; *hoc ali staturam, ali vires, nervosque confirmari putant*, Ca; (2) the male organ of generation, H; (3) the string of a musical instrument, *quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat*, C; (4) a bowstring, *nervo aptare sagittas*, V; (5) the leather with which shields are covered, Tc; (6) a strap or thong with which the limbs are bound, P; (7) a species of stocks or other means of confinement, P, and hence prison, imprisonment, *in nervo jacebis, nisi mihi argentum redditur*, P; (8) *met.* nerve, strength, vigour, effort, *digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos*, T; *omnes nervos in aliquid contendere*, C, to strive with all one's might; *nervi belli pecunia*, C, money is the sinews of war; *nervi conjurationis*, L, the chief strength, important persons; (9) *met.* of discourse, vigour, energy, C.

Nescĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* nescio), ignorant, unaware, unconscious, *ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare*, T.

Nescĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ĭtum, 4. not to know, to be ignorant of, *nec me pudet, ut istos, fateri nescire, quod nesciam*, C; *de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio*, C, I do not certainly know; *quod scies, nescis*, T, keep the secret; *tu nescis id quod scis Dromo, si sapies*, T; (2) *nescio* followed by *quis, quid, quomodo, an*, indicates some uncertainty in respect of the assertion in which it is used, *nescio quis*, I know not who, somebody, C; *nescio quid profecto mihi animus præsagit mali*, T, I know not what evil; *boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt*, C, in some way or other; *quæ fuit unquam in illo homine tanta constantia? constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere*, C, I know not whether I might not more truly say patience; (3) not to know or recognise a person or thing, *illa illum nescit*, P; *puellæ nescivere hiemem*, V; (4) not to understand any thing, to be unable to do any thing, *non tam præclare est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire*, C; *Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt*, C.

Nescĭus -a -um, not knowing, ignorant, unaware, unconscious, *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ*, V; *non sum nescius, ista inter Græcos dici*, C; (2) not knowing how to do any thing, unable to do any thing, *pueri fari nescii*, H; *Pelides cedere* —, H; (3) *pass.* unknown, *aliis gentibus inexperta esse supplicia, nescia tributa*, Tc.

Nessotrŏphĭum -ii, *n.* (-ĭum -i, *n.* νησσοτροφεῖον), a duck-cote, place for keeping ducks, Co.

Nēte -ēs, *f.* (νήτη, *sc.* χορδή), the lowest string of a musical instrument, Vt.

Neu = neve, *q.v.*

Neuras -ădis, *f.* (νευράς), the plant manicon, which has a stimulating effect upon the nerves, Pl; (2) the plant also called poterion, Pl.

Neurĭcus -a -um (νευρικός), suffering from neuralgic disease, Vt.

Neurŏīdes, *n.* a species of wild beet, Pl.

Neurospastos -i, *f.* (νευρόσπαστος), the wild rose, dog-rose, Pl.

Neuter -tra -trum, neither of two, *quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum*, C; *huic summum bonum est, in his rebus in neutram partem moveri*, C, to remain neutral; so also *in neutris partibus esse*, Sc; (2) in grammar, — *verba*, C, neuter verbs (neither active nor passive); — *nomina*, Vr, neuter nouns (neither masculine nor feminine).

Neutĭquam, by no means, not at all, C; *id — mihi placet*, P.

Neutrālis -e (in grammar), of the neuter gender, Q.

Neutro, in neither direction, towards neither side, L; — *inclinaverat fortuna*, Tc.

Neutrŭbi, in neither place, P.

Nēve *or* neu, and not, or not, nor (follows *ut* or *ne*), *rogo te, ne contrahas, neve sinas*, C; *cohortatus est, uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo*, Ca; sometimes follows the *subj.* only, *hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos*, H; sometimes repeated, neither .... nor, *ut id neve in hoc, neve in alio requiras*, C.

Nēvŏlo, nēvis, nēvult = nolo, nonvis, nonvult, *q.v.*

Nex, nĕcis, *f.* violent death, murder, *necem sibi consciscere*, C, to commit suicide; *vitæ necisque potestatem habere in aliquem*, Ca; (2) rarely, a natural death, *post necem consulis*, St; (3) *met. manus nece Phrygiā imbutæ*, O, stained with Phrygian slaughter.

Nexĭlis -e, tied together, bound together, O.

Nexo, 1. to tie together, bind together, Lc.

Nexum -i, *n.* the relation which ensued between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, when the former was assigned to the latter in a species of slavery; in the same way with regard to property, *nexum* = a right over property, as *e.g.* acquired by mortgage, distinct from the absolute possession of it, C.

Nexus -ūs, *m.* a binding, tying together, entwining, connecting; thus of wrestlers, *brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem*, St; *serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit*, O; (2) = nexum, *q.v.*, the connexion existing between an insolvent debtor and his creditor, slavery for debt, C; *se nexu obligare*, C; *quum propter unius libidinem, omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum*, C.

Ni, originally = not, but only found in this sense in the connexion *quid ni?* P, why not? *ergo tu jubes tollam? quid ni?* P; *quid ego ni fleam!* P; (2) sometimes = *ne* in imperative sentences, *ni mala, ni stulta sis*, P; *ni teneant cursus*, V, = ne teneant cursus; more commonly (3) *ni* = nisi, if not, except, unless, *moriar, ni puto*, C, I wish I may die if I don't think; *plures cecidissent, ni nox prælio intervenisset*, L; *miror ni domi est*, T, it is a wonder if he is not at home; *excidium minitans, ni causam suam dissociarent*, Tc.

Nīcētērĭum -ii, *n.* (νικητήριον), the reward of victory, prize, Jv.

Nīco -ci, 3. to make a sign, beckon, — *manu*, P.

Nīcŏphŏros -i, *m.* (νικόφορος), a species of bindweed, Pl.

*Nictātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a winking of the eye, nictation, Pl.

Nicto, 1. (nictor, 1. *dep.*) to move the eyelid up and down, to wink, Pl; (2) to wink with the eye, as a signal, — *alicui*, P.

Nictus -ūs, *m.* a winking with the eye, O.

Nīdāmentum -i, *n.* the materials of a nest, P.

Nīdĭfĭco, 1. to build a nest, *sic vos non vobis nidificatis, aves*, V.

*Nīdĭfĭcus -a -um, — *ver*, Sc, spring, the season of nest-building.

Nīdor -ōris, *m.* a vapour, odour, steam arising from any thing which is cooked, C; *nidor e culinā*, P, said of a slave who is always hanging about the kitchen.

Nīdŭlor, 1. — *aliquem*, Pl, to make a nest for any one.

Nīdŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little nest, C.

Nīdus -i, *m.* a nest, C; *nidum tignis suspendit hirundo*, V; (2) the young birds in the nest, nestlings, V; (3) a litter or brood of any young animals, Co; (4) a cupboard, receptacle, case for books, etc. M; (5) a habitation, dwelling, H; (6) a nest-shaped vessel or goblet, Vr.

Nĭgellus -a -um, *dim.* blackish, Vr.

Nĭger -gra -grum, black, dark-coloured, C; *quamvis ille —, quamvis tu candidus esses*, V; — *hederæ*, V; — *silvæ*, H; *cœlum pice nigrius*, O: *subst.* nigrum -i, *n.* a black spot; (2) *met.* of or relating to death, — *ignes*, H, the funeral pile; — *dies*, Pl, the day of death; — *Juppiter*, Sc, Pluto; (3) unlucky, unpropitious, H; (4) of character, black, wicked, C.

Nĭgrans -ntis (*prtcp.* nigro), black, dark-coloured, V. Vr.

Nĭgresco -grŭi, 3. to become black, grow dark in colour, V.

Nĭgrĭco, 1. to be blackish, Pl; hence *prtcp.* nigricans -ntis, Pl, blackish.

Nĭgrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* (-es -ĕi, *f.*) blackness, Pl. Co.

*Nĭgrĭtūdo -inis, *f.* Pl, = nigritia, *q.v.*

Nĭgro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to be black, Lc.—(II.) *act.* to make black, blacken, P.Aug.

Nĭgror -ōris, *m.* blackness; *omnia suffundens mortis nigrore*, Lc.

Nĭhil, *n. indecl.* nothing, — *ergo agebat Q. Maximus?* C; *nihil est agriculturā melius*, C; — *agere*, C, to accomplish nothing, produce no effect; applied in reference to persons, *victor, quo nihil erat moderatius*, C; *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, C, everything; *non nihil*, something; *quo in periculo non nihil me consolatur, quum recordor*, C; *nihil unum, nihil quicquam*, nothing, no one thing; *sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo umquam assequetur*, C: followed by *gen.*, *in quo vitio nihil mali non inest*, C; followed by *nisi, aliud nisi, quam, præter, prælerquam*, = nothing but, nothing else than, *nihil tibi deest præter voluntatem*, C; *nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem*, there is no reason why; *nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas*, C; *nihil est*, P, it is of no use, it is in vain; *nihil ad me*, C, it is nothing to me, it is not my business; *nihil minus*, C, nothing less, quite the contrary; *cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus*, C; *nihil mihi cum illo est*, T, I have no business with him, nothing to do with him; *nihil es*, C, thou art nobody, thou hast no power; (2) *adv.* not at all, in nothing, *de fratre nihil ego te accusari*, C; *Thebani nihil moti sunt*, L.

Nĭhĭlōmĭnus, *vid.* nihilum.

Nĭhĭlum -i, *n.* nothing, *docui nil posse creari de nihilo*, Lc; *erit aliquid quod aut ex nihilo oriatur aut in nihilum subito occidat*, C: nihili, the *gen.* of price; — *pendere, facere*, P, to estimate at nothing; *homo nihili factus*, P, castrated: *de nihilo*, without reason, for nothing; *quia alteri de nihilo audacter dicunt contumeliam*, P; with *comp.*, *nihilo* = no, *nihilo pluris quam si*, etc. P, no more than if; *benevolentior tibi quam fui, nihilo sum factus*, C, no kinder than I was; and in this sense especially *nihilominus* = no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding, *nihilominus eloquentiæ studendum est, etsi eā quidam perverse abutuntur*, C; *nihilo aliter*, T, no otherwise.

Nīl = nihil, nothing, Ca. H.

Nīlios -ii. *f.* (νείλιος), a precious stone, the colour of a dark topaz, Pl.

Nīlum -i, *n.* Lc = nihilum, *q.v.*

Nīlus -i, *m.* (Νεῖλος), the river Nile, C; (2) a canal, aqueduct, C; (3) hence *adj.* Nīlĭăcus -a -um; — *fera*, M, a crocodile; — *plebs*, Jv, Egyptian; — *pecus*, P.Aug, Apis; — *juvenca*, M, Io or Isis; Nīlōtĭcus -a -um, M; Nīlōtis -idis, *f.* P.Aug.

*Nimbātus -a -um, shrouded in cloud or mist, P.

Nimbĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, storm-bringing, stormy, O.

Nimbōsus -a -um, rainy, stormy, V; — *ventus*, O.

Nimbus -i, *m.* a storm of rain, violent shower of rain, C. L; (2) a black rain-cloud, *involvere diem nimbi*, V; (3) a cloud, and particularly the light cloud or vapour in which the gods appear on earth, V; also a cloud of smoke, dust, etc. Lc, *fulvæ nimbus arenæ*, V; (4) *met.* of a large number of persons or things, a cloud, *insequitur — peditum*, V; *pilorum in Pœnos — funditur*, P.Aug; (5) — *vitreus*, M, a vessel with very numerous apertures, used for sprinkling perfumes.

Nĭmĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* superfluity, redundance, Co.

Nĭmĭo, *vid.* nimius.

Nĭmĭrum, undoubtedly, doubtless, truly, certainly, *sed si res in contentionem veniet, — Themistocles est auctor adhibendus*, C; *non parva res sed — omnium maxima*, C; (2) ironically = doubtless, forsooth, *uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res*, H.

Nĭmis, too much, too greatly, overmuch, — *graviter*, T; — *valde, sæpe*, C; followed by *gen.*, — *insidiarum*, C; *hæc loca lucis habent nimis*, O; (2) *non nimis*, not particularly, not very much; *Philotimi literæ me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt*, C; *præsidium non nimis firmum*, C.

Nĭmĭum, *vid.* nimius.

Nĭmĭus -a -um, too great, too much, excessive, C; — *pertinacia atque arrogantia*, Ca; — *aliquā re*, Tc. H; excessive, intemperate, immoderate in any thing; so also, — *alicujus rei*, — *imperii*, L; — *sermonis*, Tc; hence *subst.* nimium -ii, *n.* excess, too much, *mediocritas, quæ est inter nimium et parum*, C; (2) too powerful, too great, *esse quidem præclarum virum Cn. Pompeium, sed nimium jam liberæ reipublicæ*, Aug; (3) very great, *homo nimiā pulchritudine*, P.—(II.) *adv.* nimio, by far, very much, exceedingly, *quia te — plus diligo*, Aug; *Albi, ne doleas plus nimio*, H; (2) nimium, too, too much; — *parce*, T, too frugally; — *diu*, C, too long; *non nimium*, C, not particularly; *homo nimium lepidus*, P, exceedingly, very; *o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas!* V; *nimium quantum*, as much as possible, very much, exceedingly; *differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum*, C.

Ningo -xi, 3. (ninguo), to snow; usually *impers.* ningit, V, it snows; (2) met. *ningunt floribus rosarum*, Lc, they snow with roses, *i.e.* strew them like snow.

Ninguis -is, *f.* snow, Lc.

Nĭsi, if not, *quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset*, C; (2) after negatives and questions, except, unless, *hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam non posse*, C; *Labienus juravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum*, C; (3) after *nihil aliud, quid aliud*, etc. *nisi* = than, but, *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio*, C; (4) *nisi si*, except if, except in case that, *nisi vero si quis est qui*, etc. C; (5) *nisi ut*, St, *nisi quod*, C, except that, *prædia me valde delectant, nisi quod illum ære alieno obruerunt*, C.

Nīsus -i, *m.* a sparrow-hawk, V.

Nīsus -ūs, *m.* (nixus), a step, tread, A.Aug; — *pinnarum*, Lc, a flying, flight; (2) *stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem*, V, immoveable, in the same posture; (3) *astra nixu suo conglobata*, C, by their own course; (4) the pains of labour, a giving birth, V; (5) an effort, exertion, Q.

*Nītēdŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, C.

Nītēla -æ, *f.* a species of mouse, perhaps a field-mouse, shrew-mouse, Pl.

*Nītēlīnus -a -um, of or relating to the field-mouse, — *color*, Pl.

Nĭtens -ntis (*prtcp.* niteo), shining, bright, glittering; *lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes*, V; (2) of.

animals, — *taurus*, V, sleek; (3) of men, bright, beautiful, Ct; (4) of plants, blooming, *nitentia culta*, V; (5) *met.* celebrated, renowned, *Lucretius recenti gloriā* —, L; of discourse, brilliant, — *oratio*, C.

Nĭtĕo -ŭi, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright, *luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere*, Lc; *qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā*, C; (2) of animals, to be sleek, fat, smooth, Pl; (3) of men, to shine, look bright, H. M; applied also to well-cultivated lands, *camposque nitentes desuper ostentat*, V; of wealth, to abound, *vectigal in pace nitet*, C; (4) *met.* to shine, be brilliant, *illorum vides quam niteat oratio*, C.

Nĭtesco -tŭi, 3. to begin to shine, to be bright, C; *juventus nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit*, V; (2) of animals, to be sleek, in good condition, Pl; of human beings, to be blooming, beautiful, H; of plants, to be luxuriant, to flourish; (3) met. *quid non cultu nitescit?* Q; *studiis honestis et eloquentiæ gloriā nitescere*, Tc, to shine, be conspicuous.

Nĭtĭde, brilliantly, splendidly, — *cœnare*, P.

Nĭtĭdĭuscŭle, somewhat splendidly; with moderate brilliance, P.

Nĭtĭdĭuscŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat splendid, somewhat brilliant, P.

Nĭtĭdo, 1. to polish, make smooth, make bright, Co.

Nĭtĭdus -a -um, bright, brilliant, shining, glittering, C; — *ædes*, P; — *ebur*, O; (2) of animals, sleek, fat, in good condition, N; of men, sleek, healthy-looking, *me pinguem et nitidum bene curatā cute vises*, H; (3) handsome, spruce, trim, elegant, *quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis*, C; *ex nitido fit rusticus*, H; (4) of fields and plants, flourishing, blooming, luxuriant, — *fruges*, Lc; — *campi*, C; (5) *met.* polished, cultivated, *nitidum quoddam genus verborum et lætum*, C.

Nĭtor, nīsus *or* nixus, 3. *dep.* to rest, lean, support one's self upon any thing, *genibus nixæ*, P; — *stirpibus suis*, C; — *hastili*, C; — *baculo*, O; — *in hastam*, V; (2) to strive, make an effort; to press forward with an effort, climb, mount, *serpentes ortæ extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur*, C; *aves motis nituntur in aera pennis*, O; (3) to strain in giving birth, Pl; (4) to strain for a stool, St; (5) *met.* to strain, strive, exert one's self, endeavour, *tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur*, C; *nil contra se regem nisurum existimabat*, Ca; *pro libertate nonne summā ope nitemini?* S; — *ad immortalitatem gloriæ*, C; (6) *met.* to rest upon, be supported by, *conjectura omnis, in quā nititur divinatio*, C; *sustinebimus nos, et spe, quā jubes, nitemur*, C.

Nĭtor -ōris, *m.* brilliance, brightness, splendour, — *diurnus*, O, daylight; — *argenti et auri*, O; — *gladii*, Pl; (2) corporeal beauty, good looks; *urit me Glyceræ nitor*, H; (3) elegance, splendour of appearance, C; *oppidum præcipui nitoris*, Pl; (4) *met.* splendour, elegance of style, — *orationis*, C; — *et cultus descriptionum*, Tc.

Nĭtrārĭa -æ, *f.* a place where natron is found, Pl.

Nĭtrātus -a -um, — *aqua*, M. Co, mixed with natron.

Nĭtrōsus -a -um, full of natron, Vt.

Nĭtrum -i, *n.* natron, natural soda, Pl; used for washing, Aug.

Nĭvālis -e, of or relating to snow, snowy, — *dies*, L; — *locus*, *ventus*, Pl; (2) cold as snow, icy-cold, — *dies*, Sc; (3) white as snow, V.

Nĭvārĭus -a -um, — *colum*, M, a metal wine-strainer filled with snow in order to cool the wine; — *saccus*, M, a cloth full of snow, used by poor persons for the same purpose.

Nĭvātus -a -um, — *potiones*, Sc, cooled with snow, iced.

Nive = ni, *q.v.*

Nĭvĕus -a -um, of or relating to snow, snowy, — *mons*, Ct, covered with snow; — *aqua*, M, cooled with snow; (2) white as snow, snowy, — *lacerti*, V; — *lac*, V.

Nĭvōsus -a -um, abounding in snow, snowy, *insignis annus hieme gelidā et — fuit*, L.

Nix, nĭvis, *f.* (νιφός), snow, C; (2) *nives capitis*, H, grey hair.

Nixor, 1. *dep.* to lean upon, rest upon; to strive, strain, Lc.

Nixus -ūs, *m.* C. = nisus, *q.v.*

No, nāvi, nāre (νέω), to swim; *quasi pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis*, P; *in liquida nat tibi linter aquā*, Tb, to float; prov. *nare sine cortice*, H, to be able to dispense with external protection; (2) *poet.* to sail, float, flow, fly, Ct. V; *oculi nant*, Lc, the eyes swim (*i.e.* with tears).

Nōbĭlis -e, noticeable, well-known; *neque his umquam — fui*, P; (2) celebrated, renowned, well-known, — *ex doctrinā*, C; — *in philosophiā*, C; *ut accendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset*, L; in a bad sense, infamous, notorious, *qui se scelere nobilunt fieri nobiles*, P; (3) of noble birth, of patrician blood, n o b l e, *nobili genere nati*, C; *homines inter suos nobiles*, C: *subst.* nōbĭlis -is, *m.* Pl, a noble, nobleman; (4) excellent, noble, *tres nobilissimi fundi*, C.

Nōbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* fame, celebrity, C; (2) noble birth, n o b i l i t y, *genere et nobilitate sui municipii facile primus*, C; (3) (concrete) noble persons, the nobility, C; *omnis noster equitatus, — omnis interiit*, Ca; *superbia commune nobilitatis malum*, S; (4) excellence, worth, superiority, — *columbarum*, Pl; — *locorum*, Pl.

Nōbĭlĭter, excellently, admirably, nobly, Pl. Vt.

Nōbĭlĭto, 1. to make famous, renowned, *poetæ post mortem nobilitari volunt*, C; to make infamous, notorious, *Phalaris, cujus est præter ceteros nobilitata crudelitas*, C; (2) to ennoble, Aug.

Nŏcens -ntis (*partcp.* nocĕo), hurtful, injurious, noxious, C; (2) culpable, criminal, guilty, wicked, *in hac libidine hominum nocentissimorum*, C.

Nŏcenter, hurtfully, injuriously, Cl.

Nŏcĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to hurt, injure, harm, — *alicui*, C; — *noxam*, L, to commit a crime.

Nŏcīvus -a -um, hurtful, injurious, Ph.

Noctĭfer -ĕri, *m.* the night-bringer, *i.e.* the Evening Star, Ct.

Noctĭlūca -æ, *f.* the night-shiner; hence (*a*) the moon, H, (*b*) a lantern, Vr.

Noctĭvăgus -a -um, wandering by night, Lc. V.

*Noctĭvĭgĭlus -a -um, watching by night, P.

Noctu, by night, in the night, C. (*opp.* interdiu, by day.)

Noctŭa -æ, *f.* the owl, a bird sacred to Minerva, P. V.

*Noctŭābundus -a -um, — *tabellarius*, C, travelling by night, in the night.

*Noctŭīnus -a -um, of or relating to the owl, P.

Nocturnus -a -um, by night, nightly, n o c t u r n a l, *labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere*, C; — *fur*, C; — *lupus*, V, preying by night; (2) *subst.* nocturnus -i, *m.* the god of night, P.

Nŏcŭus -a -um, hurtful, injurious, O.

*Nōdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a knottiness.

Nodĭa -æ, *f.* a plant also called herba mularis, Pl.

Nōdo, 1. to supply or fill with knots, Pl; (2) to k n o t, tie in a knot, V. O.

Nōdōsus -a -um, full of knots, knotty, — *lina*, O, nets; (2) knotty, full of difficulties, Sc.

Nōdŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little knot, Pl.

Nōdus -i, *m.* a k n o t, C; —*Herculis*, Pl, a species of very tight knot, said to have been invented by Hercules; (2) *meton.* (*a*) a girdle, V, and met. — *anni*, Lc, the equator; (*b*) the knot into which the hair was sometimes collected, M. Tc; (*c*) a knot or bony projection on the body of an animal, *crura sine nodis*, Ca; *nodi articulorum*, Pl, swelling of the joints, Pl; (*d*) a knot or knob in plants, *baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens*, L; hence, the knotty club of Hercules; (*e*) a knot or hard portion of any other substance, as of metals, precious stones, Pl; (*f*) a star in the constellation Pisces, C; (3) *met.* a tie, bond, connexion, — *amicitiæ*, C; a bond, obligation, fetter, *exsolvere animos nodis religionum*, Lc; a difficulty, entanglement,

perplexity, *dum hic — expediatur, non putet senatus nos oportere decedere*, C; *quis juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat*, Jv.

Nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle (*obsolete form*, nevis = nonvis, nevult = nonvult, etc.), to be unwilling, not to wish, not to will, *nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem esse terrarum*, C; *pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat*, Ca; the imperative *noli, nolite, nolito*, is frequently used with the *inf.* of another verb to form a periphrastic imperative, *noli irascier*, P, don't be angry; — *putare*, C, don't think, don't imagine; — *velle*, C; *nollem*, I could wish not, *Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum*, C; *me nolente*, Q, against my will; (2) — *alicui*, C, to wish evil to, be unfavourable to.

Nŏmas -ădis, *f.* (νομάς), *pl.* nomads, nations who lead a migratory pastoral life, Pl; and especially (2) the Numidians, V; (3) Nŏmas -ădis, *f.* M, Numidia.

Nŏmē -ēs, *f.* (νομή), and *pl.* nŏmae -ārum, *f.* a corroding sore.

Nōmen -ĭnis, *n.* a name, appellation, *nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur*, C; *imponere nova rebus nomina*, C; *appellare aliquem nomine*, C; *indere alicui nomen*, P; *cantus cui nomen neniae*, C; — *dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere*, L; to give in one's name as a soldier, enlist, L; (2) especially, the gentile name of a Roman, as *e.g. Cornelius* in *P. Cornelius Scipio*, though sometimes used for the praenomen (Publius) or the cognomen (Scipio), C; (3) in grammar, a noun, Q; (4) — *alicujus deferre*, C, to give information against, accuse judicially; *nomen recipere*, C, to receive an information; (5) a security for a debt, *qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit*, C, on good security; — *solvere, exsolvere, expedire*, C, to pay a debt; *nomina sua exigere*, C, to collect one's debts; — *facere*, C, to set down a debt in the account-book, to lend money; — *locare*, Ph, to borrow money; hence also, a debtor, *meis rebus gestis hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer*, C, a good payer; (6) a family, race, people, C; *Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit*, St; *concitatis sociis et nomine Latino*, C, and all who bore the Latin name; (7) *met.* name, reputation, renown, *hujus magnum — in patronis fuit*, C; *et nos aliquid nomenque decusque gessimus*, V; applied also to inanimate objects, *ne vinum nomen perdat*, A.Aug; (8) *met.* a pretext, pretence, colour, reason, *haec a te pelo amicitiae nostrae nomine*, C, in the name of, on account of our friendship; *nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati*, C, on account of, under colour of; *bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit*, C, in his own name, on his own account; (9) *met.* a name, empty name (*opp.* reality), C; — *amicitia est, — inane fides*, O.

Nōmenclātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a calling by name, naming, C.

Nōmenclātor -ōris, *m.* a slave who told his master the names of his clients at his reception, or of the persons whom he met in the streets, C.

Nōmenclātūra -ae, *f.* a calling of things by their names, nomenclature, Pl.

Nōmĭnālis -e, of or relating to a name, nominal, Vr.

Nōmĭnātim, by name, expressly, particularly, C. Ca.

Nōmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a naming, Vt; (2) a word, Vr; (3) a figure of speech, by which a name is given to any thing before nameless, Aug; (4) a nomination or appointment to a public office, C.

Nōmĭnātīvus -a -um, — *casus*, Vr. Q, the nominative case.

Nōmĭnātus -a -um (*partcp.* nōmĭno), well-known, noted, celebrated, C.

Nōmĭnātus -ūs, *m.* an appellation, name; and grammatically, a noun, Vr.

Nōmĭnĭto, 1. to name, call by name, Lc.

Nōmĭno, 1. to call by name, call, name, *amor ex quo amicitia est nominata*, C. L; *Sulla quem honoris causā nomino*, C, whom I mention to do him honour; (2) to make famous, make renowned, *praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes*, C; (3) to name, appoint, nominate to an office, *me augurem nominaverunt*, C; (4) to accuse judicially, give information against, L; *inter socios Catilinae nominatus*, St.

Nŏmisma -ătis, *n.* (nŭmisma, νόμισμα), a coin, piece of money, H. M.

Nŏmus -i, *m.* (nŏmos, νομός), a district, circle, province, nome; especially, a district of Egypt, Pl; (2) in music, a tune, melody, St.

Non, not, *hoccine agis, an non?* T; *non est ita, judices, non est profecto*, C; before negatives *non* forms a weak affirmative, *e.g.*, *non nihil, non nemo, non nullus*, *vid.* nihil, nemo, nullus; after negatives the affirmative thus formed is emphatic, *nihil non ad rationem dirigebat*, C; with affirmative adjectives the negative formed by *non* is emphatic, *Cethegus homo non probatissimus*, C; *Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocandum*, C; *non quod, non quo*, C, not that, not as if; *non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant*, C; *non nisi*, O, only; *non modum* (*solum*), C, not only; *non ita, non tam*, C, not very, not particularly, *simulacra perampla, sed non ita antiqua*, C; *non* in questions = nonne? C; *poet.* = ne, *non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve*, H; used in answers, no! C.

Nōnăcris -is, *f.* (Νώνακρις), a mountain in Arcadia; hence *adj.* Nōnăcrīnus -a -um, O, Arcadian; — *virgo*, O, Callisto; Nōnăcrius -a -um, O, — *heros*, Evander; Nōnăcria -ae, *f.* O, Atalanta.

Nōnae -ārum, *f.* the nones, a certain day in each of the Roman months so called because the ninth before the ides, C. (*vid.* Roman Calendar.)

Nōnāgēnārius -a -um, containing ninety, Pl.

Nōnāgēni -ae -a, ninety each, Pl.

Nōnāgēsimus -a -um, the ninetieth, C.

Nōnāgies, ninety times, C.

Nōnāginta, ninety, C.

Nōnālis -e, of or relating to the nones, Vr.

Nōnānus -a -um, — *miles*, or *abs.* nōnānus -i, *m.* Tc, a soldier of the ninth legion.

Nōnāria -ae, *f.* a public prostitute (so called because appearing in the streets about the ninth hour of the day), Pr.

Nondum, not yet, P. C.

Nongenti -ae -a (nōningenti, Co.), nine hundred, C.

Nōningenties, nine hundred times, Vt.

Nonnĕ, asks a question to which an affirmative answer is expected, *nonne animadvertis?* C, do you not perceive?

Nonnēmo, nonnĭhil, *vid.* nemo, nihil.

Nonnullus -a -um, some, several; *tuum consilium nonnullā in re emendari possum*, C, in some respect; *nonnulla pars militum domum discedit*, Ca; — *cohortes*, Ca.

Nonnumquam, sometimes, C.

Nonnusquam, in some places, in several places, Pl.

Nōnus -a -um, the ninth, C; *subst.* nōna -ae, *f.* the ninth hour, H.

Nōnusdĕcĭmus, nōnădĕcĭma, nōnumdĕcĭmum, the nineteenth, Tc.

*Nōnussis -is, *m.* a sum of nine asses, Vr.

Norma -ae, *f.* a carpenter's square for measuring right angles, Vt; (2) *met.* a rule, precept, model, pattern, *dirigere vitam ad certam rationis normam*, C; *natura norma legis est*, C.

Normālis -e, formed according to the square; — *angulus*, Q, a right angle.

*Normātus -a -um, measured by the square, Co.

Nos, *vid.* ego.

Noscĭto, 1. to know, recognize, — *ducem*, Tc; — *aliquem vocibus*, Pl; (2) to observe, perceive, L; (3) to investigate, explore, — *aedes, vestigia*, P.

Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. (γνόω, γιγνώσκω), to become acquainted with, get a knowledge of; and hence, in the perfect tenses, to be acquainted with, to know; *praeceptum Apollinis quo monet, ut se quisque noscat*, C; *id esse verum, cuivis facile est* —, T; *plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam*

bonum norunt, nisi quod fructuosum sit, C; *si Cæsarem bene novi*, Aug; (2) sometimes used in the present tense in the sense to know, *haud nosco tuum*, P, I know, recognize you no longer; (3) to allow, admit, acknowledge a reason or excuse, *illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo*, C.

Noster -tra -trum, our, ours, *nostra omnis lis est*, P; *Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit*, Ca; made more emphatic by the affix *pte*, *nostrāpte culpā*, T; (2) ours, our adherent or friend, on our side, one of us, *Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem?* C; *diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt*, Ca, our men, our troops; used thus in addressing a person, *O Syre noster, salve*, T, hail, good friend Syrus!

Nostras, -ātis, of our country, native, *mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus*, C; — *philosophi*, C.

Nŏta -æ, *f.* a mark, token, note, sign, *reliquis epistolis tantum faciam ut notam apponam eam quæ mihi tecum convenit*, C; *sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam*, H; (2) *notæ literarum*, C, written letters; marks representing sounds; and hence *pl. notæ*, H. O, a writing, letter; (3) a cypher, secret alphabet, *aliquid per notas scribere*, St; also, short-hand or stenographic characters, Sc. St; (4) a marginal mark or annotation, C; (5) the mark or brand upon a wine-cask distinguishing the vintage, H; and hence, a sort, kind, species, *secundæ notæ mel*, Co; (6) in philosophy, a characteristic or distinguishing mark, C; (7) a sign, signal, beckoning, O; (8) a natural mark or blemish upon the body, St; and also, the branded mark burnt upon bad slaves, St; (9) the stamp or impression upon a coin, St; (10) *met.* a mark, token, sign, characteristic, C; and especially, the official censure of the censor, C; whence, disgrace, shame, ignominy, *quæ nota domesticæ turpitudinis non inusta vitæ tuæ est?* C.

Nŏtābĭlis -e, notable, remarkable, striking, noteworthy, C. Q.

Nŏtābĭlĭter, notably, remarkably, extraordinarily, St. Pl.

Nŏtārĭus -ii, *m.* a rapid writer, short-hand writer, Pl. Q.

Nŏtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a marking, — *tabellarum*, C, a marking of the voting tickets with different coloured wax; (2) — *censoria*, C, an animadversion of the censor; (3) — *judicum*, C, a choice; (4) an observing, noting, taking notice of, — *naturæ*, C; *licet ex his eligant, quæ notatione et laude dignæ sunt*, C; (5) *notatio est autem, quum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquod elicitur, quam Græci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant*, C, etymology; (6) in rhetoric, description, characterization, Aug.

Nŏtātus -a -um (*prtcp.* nŏto), known, marked, Aug.

Nŏtesco -tŭi, 3. to become known, Ct. Pt.

Nŏthus -a -um (νόθος), of men, illegitimate, bastard, Q; (2) of animals, of mixed breed, hybrid, mongrel, V. Co; (3) *met.* not genuine, spurious, Lc. Ct.

Nŏtĭa -æ, *f.* (νοτία), a precious stone, also called ombria, Pl.

Nŏtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making one's self acquainted with any thing, P; (2) a taking official cognizance of any thing, legal investigation, — *populi Romani*, C; *notiones animadversionesque censoriæ*, C; *dilatā notione de jure flaminis*, C; (3) an idea, notion of any thing, image, mental conception, *in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura*, C; *vivere beate sine notione rerum non licebat*, C.

Nŏtĭtĭa -æ, *f.* a being known, note, celebrity, *hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi*, N; (2) an acquaintance with, knowledge of a person, *quamquam hæc inter nos nupera admodum notitia est*, T; — *feminæ habere*, Ca, to know carnally; (3) a knowledge, idea, notion, conception, — *præbere*, Lc; *nullum est animal, quod habeat — aliquam dei*, C.

Nŏtĭtĭes -ĭi, *f.* Lc. Vt, = notitia, *q.v.*

Nŏto, 1. to mark, *tabellam cerā*, C; — *ora atramento*, Co; (2) to write, note down any thing, O; and especially, to write in cypher or short-hand, Q. St; (3) *met.* to denote, characterize, — *res nominibus novis*, C; (4) met. — *aliquem*, to allude to, hint at, St; (5) *met.* to notice, note, remark, observe, *animadvertere et — sidera*, C; — *cantus avium*, C; especially (6) of the censors, to censure publicly, blame, reprimand, *quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt*, C; hence of others than the censors, *cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comœdiæ notaverunt*, C.

Nōtor -ōris, *m.* one who knows a person or thing, Sc.

Nōtus -a -um (*prtcp.* nosco), known, *res — et manifesta omnibus*, C; *noti atque insignes latrones*, C; — *in fratres animi paterni*, H, known to possess a paternal mind towards his brothers; (2) in a bad sense, notorious, having an ill fame, C; (3) subst. *noti*, C, friends, acquaintances; (4) used act., *notis prædicas*, P, to those that know.

Nŏtus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* Νότος), the south wind, O. V.

Nŏvācŭla -æ, *f.* a sharp knife or razor, M. Cl; (2) a dagger, M.

Nŏvālis -e, — *ager*, Vr, ploughed for the first time.—II. *Subst.* nŏvālis -is, *f.*, nŏvāle -is, *n.* fallow land, Pl. Co; (2) a field ploughed for the first time, Co.

*Nŏvātrix -īcis, *f.* she that renews, *rerumque novatrix natura*, O.

Nŏve, newly, in a new and unusual manner, P; (2) *novissime*, lately, recently, S. Pl; also, lastly, in the last place, Q.

Nŏvello, 1. to plant fresh vineyards, St.

Nŏvellus -a -um, young, — *arbor*, C; — *sues*, Vr; — *gallinæ*, Co; (2) new, O.

Nŏvem, nine, C; *decem novem*, Ca, nineteen.

Nŏvember -bris, *m.* (sometimes used *adj.* with *mensis*), the ninth month of the old Roman year, November, Co. M.

Nŏvēnārĭus -a -um, consisting of nine, containing nine, — *numerus*, Vr; — *sulcus*, Pl, three feet broad and three feet deep.

Nŏvendĕcim (nŏvemdĕcim), nineteen, L.

Nŏvendĭālis -e, that which happens on the ninth day; — *cœna*, Tc, a funeral banquet held on the ninth day after death; — *pulveres*, H, burnt on the ninth day; (2) that which lasts nine days, — *feriæ*, C.

Nŏvensĭles dii, L. (nŏvensĭdes), gods whose worship had been introduced from foreign countries (*opp.* indigetes, native divinities).

Nŏvēnus -a -um, nine each, by nines, L. O.

Nŏverca -æ, *f.* a step-mother, C; — *sæva*, V; prov. *apud novercam queri*, P, *i.e.* in vain; *met.* Q.

Nŏvercālis -e, of or relating to a step-mother, Tc. Jv.

Nŏvĭcĭus -a -um, new, fresh, — *vinum*, Pl; — *quæstus*, P; especially of persons who have not long been enslaved, *recens captus homo, nuperus et* —, P; subst. *Syrum nescio quem de grege noviciorum factum esse consulem*, C.

Nŏvĭes, nine times, V.

Nŏvĭtas -ātis, *f.* newness, novelty, *quam tibi rei novitas attulerit*, C; poet. — *anni*, O, the spring; (2) novelty, unusualness, — *sceleris atque periculi*, S; (3) the condition of a homo novus, newness of nobility, C.

Nŏvo, 1. to make new, renew, *ipsi transtra novant*, V; *hæc reparat vires, fessaque membra novat*, O; *ager novatus*, C, a field reploughed, made ready for sowing; (2) — *verba*, C, to invent new words; *novantur autem verba quæ ab eo, qui dicit, ipso gignuntur et fiunt*, C; (3) to change, alter, — *aliquid in legibus*, C; especially (4) *novare res*, to alter the constitution of a state, make a revolution, L.

Nŏvus -a -um, new, fresh, young (*opp.* vetus), — *miles*, L, a recruit; *novæ res*, C, novelties; and especially, political changes, revolutions, *rebus novis studere*, C, to prepare revolution; — *lac*, V, new milk: *subst.* novum -i, *n.* a new thing, novelty,

num quidnam novi? C; — *homo*, C, a person who attains to curule office, the first in his family, as *e.g.* M. T. Cicero; *novæ tabulæ*, C, new account-books (that is, a total extinction of old debts); hence met. *novæ tabulæ beneficiorum*, Sc, a forgetting of benefits; *novæ tabernæ*, or *novæ*, certain money-changers' shops in the forum which had been burnt down A.U.C. 543, and rebuilt, C. L; (2) fresh, inexperienced, — *equus*, C; *novus delictis*, Tc, inexperienced in crime; (3) new, novel, unusual, extraordinary, — *flagitium*, T; — *genus dicendi*, C; — *Camillus*, L, a second Camillus; (4) of succession, the *superl.* novissimus -a -um = (*a*) the latest, last, — *agmen*, Ca, the rear; (*b*) the extremest, severest, — *exempla*, Tc.

Nox, noctis, *f.* (νύξ), night, *ipsa umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit*, C; *Milo mediâ nocte in campum venit*, C; *nocte*, or *de nocte*, C, by night; *multâ nocte, de multâ nocte*, deep in the night, late at night; *nocte mediâ, de nocte mediâ*, C, at midnight; *noctes et dies urgeri*, C, day and night; personified, *Nox*, the goddess Night, sister of Erebus, C; (2) *meton.* work done by night, Pt; sleep, dream, V; sexual intercourse, P. C; death, H; darkness, C; storm, tempestuous weather, Lc; blindness, O; the lower world, P.Aug; (3) met. *doleo me in hanc reipublicæ noctem incidisse*, C.

Noxa -æ, *f.* harm, injury, damage, *tristes noxas a foribus pellere*, O; *ea res ab noxâ curculionum conditas fruges defendit*, Co; (2) a crime, fault, offence, Ca; *de hominibus, qui in eâ noxâ erant, supplicium sumpsit*, L; (3) punishment, — *merere*, L.

Noxia -æ, *f.* harm, injury, damage, T. Pl; (2) a fault, offence, crime, *noxiâ carere*, P; *in noxiâ esse*, P. C; *alicui noxiæ esse*, L, to be accounted a fault.

Noxiōsus -a -um, noxious, injurious, Sc; (2) deserving of punishment, criminal, Sc.

Noxius -a -um, noxious, hurtful, injurious, C. O; (2) criminal, punishable, S. L.

Nūbĕcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cloud, Pl; (2) a dark or cloudy portion, spot, speck, *mala urina in quâ nubeculæ apparent*, Pl; (3) met. — *frontis*, C, troubled, dark expression.

Nūbes -is, *f.* (-is -is, P.) a cloud, *aër concretus in nubes cogitur*, C; *atra — condidit lunam*, H; (2) a cloudy part, dark speck, spot, *crystalla infestantur maculosâ nube*, Pl; (3) *met.* a cloud, great number, dense mass of any objects, — *locustarum*, L; — *volucrum*, V; (4) a cloud, as emblem of worthlessness, *nubes et inania captare*, H; of concealment, *fraudibus objice nubem*, H; a cloud, or dark expression on the countenance, *deme supercilio nubem*, H.

Nūbĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, cloud-bearing, cloud-bringing, O.

*Nūbĭfŭgus -a -um, cloud-scattering, cloud-driving, Co.

Nūbĭgĕna -æ, *c.* born of a cloud, produced from a cloud, P.Aug.

Nūbĭlārium -ii, *n.* a large barn or shed for storing grain, Vr. Co.

Nūbĭlis -e, marriageable, nubile, ready for a husband, C.

Nūbĭlo, 1. to be cloudy, overcast, Vr; (2) to be cloudy, dull, *fulgorem carbunculi nubilantem*, Pl.

Nūbĭlus -a -um, covered with clouds, cloudy, overcast, — *cælum*, Pl; *subst.* nūbĭlum -i, *n.* -a -ōrum, *n.* clouds, a cloudy sky, cloudy weather, Pl. H. O; (2) cloud-bringing, — *Auster*, O, dark, obscure; — *Styx*, O; cloudy, dark-coloured, — *color margaritæ*, Pl; (3) *met.* troubled, disturbed, sorrowful, melancholy, — *mens*, P.

*Nūbĭvăgus -a -um, wandering through the clouds, P.Aug.

Nūbo -psi -ptum, 3. to cover, veil; and especially, — *alicui* (said of a bride), to be married to, to marry anyone; *virgo nupsit ei, cui Cæcilia nupta fuerat*, C; *nuptam esse cum aliquo*, C; *nubere in familiam*, C, to marry into a family; *aliquam alicui nuptum dare*, N, *locare*, T, *collocare*, C, to give in marriage; (2) of plants, wh[...] others, *vites in Campano agro p*[...]

Nŭcămentum -i, *n.* any nut[...] tree, as *e.g.* a fir-cone, Pl.

Nŭcētum -i, *n.* a thicket of nu[...]

Nŭcĕus -a -um, of nut-tree wo[...]

*Nŭcĭfrangĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a nu[...] tooth), P.

Nŭcĭpersĭcum -i, *n.* a peach gra[...] tree, M.

Nŭcĭprūnum -i, *n.* a plum grafted [...] nut-tree, Pl.

Nuclĕus -i, *m.* the kernel of a nut, or any nut-like fruit, Pl; (2) the stone or uneatable kernel of fruits, — *olivarum*, Pl; — *cerasorum*, Pl; (3) *met.* the kernel or inside of any thing, — *conchæ*, Pl, a pearl; the hardest, most solid part of an object, Pl.

Nŭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little nut, Pl.

Nūdātio -ōnis, *f.* a baring, exposure of the limbs, Pl.

Nūdĭpĕdālia -ium, *n.* a pilgrimage with bare feet, to obtain rain from the gods, P.Aug.

Nūdius (abbreviated from *nunc dies est*), — *tertius*, C, it is now the third day, *i.e.* the day before yesterday; — *tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem*, C; *recordamini qui dies nudius tertius decimus fuerit*, C, thirteen days ago.

Nūdo, 1. to make naked, to make bare, strip, uncover, *hominem in medio foro nudari jubet*, C; — *gladios*, L; *ventus nudaverat vada*, L; especially, (2) in military language, to leave a place uncovered, unprotected, *murus nudatus defensoribus*, Ca; *jubet portas claudi, ne castra nudentur*, Ca; (3) to strip, make bare by robbery, to spoil, plunder, *spoliavit nudavitque omnia*, C; *quem præceps alea nudat*, H; (4) *met.* to strip, lay bare, expose, *nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas*, Ca; (5) *met.* to uncover, expose, make visible, reveal, *jam enim Ætoli defectionem nudabant*, L; *ingenium res adversæ nudare solent*, H.

Nūdus -a -um, naked, unclothed, nude, bare, uncovered, C; *nudo capite*, S, bare-headed; especially, = undressed, having only the under clothing on, — *ara, sera* —, V; also, unarmed, unprotected, *in maximo metu — et cæcum corpus ad hostes vertere*, S; prov. *vestimenta detrahere nudo*, P, to rob those who have nothing; applied to inanimate objects; — *silex*, V, unturfed: *loca nuda gignentium*, S, bare of herbage; *urbs — præsidio*, C, without a garrison; — *ab aliquâ re*, C; (2) *met.* bare, mere, alone, only, *nuda ista, si ponas, judicari qualia sint, non facile possunt*, C; *ut mala nulla feram, nisi nudam Cæsaris iram*, O; especially, simple, unadorned, — *Commentarii*, C; — *verba*, Pl, obscene.

Nūgæ -ārum, *f.* trifles, nonsense, stuff, trumpery, *aufer nugas*, P, don't talk nonsense; — *agere*, P, to play the fool; *hunccine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis?* C; applied also to verses, *nescio quid meditans nugarum*, H; (2) a foolish, trifling fellow, *amicos habet meras nugas*, C.

Nūgātor -ōris, *m.* a trifler, foolish fellow; a braggart, swaggerer, P. C.

*Nūgātōrie, in a trifling, good-for-nothing manner, Aug.

Nūgātōrius -a -um, trifling, good for nothing, frivolous, futile, nugatory, C.

Nūgax -ācis, trifling, frivolous, impertinent, Vr.

*Nūgĭgĕrŭlus -a -um, bearing or bringing trifles, P. (others read *nugivendus*).

Nūgĭpŏlylŏquĭdes -is, *m.* a great talker of nonsense, P.

Nūgor, 1. *dep.* to trifle, be frivolous, talk nonsense, C; — *cum aliquo*, H; (2) — *alicui*, P, to trick, cajole, make game of.

Nullus -a -um, no, none; nobody, no one, *elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior*, C; *nullo modo, nullo pacto*, C, by no means; *nullo certo ordine neque imperio*, Ca; *Alpes inexsuperabiles, nullâdum viâ superatas*, L, by no road as yet; (2) *subst.* = nemo, nobody, no one, C; *beneficia properantius reddere; ipse ab nullo repetere*, S; *nulli duo*, Pl,

..o two; *nullus alter, nullus unus*, no one, no single; *nullā re unā magis oratorem commendari, quam verborum splendore et copiā*, C; *nullus non*, every, *nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes*, L; *nullum*, nothing; *Graii præter laudem, nullius avari*, H; *nullo*, in nothing, no where, *nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur hostium castra esse*, L; *nullus* also used = an emphatic *non*, *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed*, etc. C; (3) of no importance, of no moment, *igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas?* C; (4) *nullus sum*, I am ruined, it is all over with me, P.

Num, asks a question to which a negative answer is expected, *num exspectatis, dum L. Metellus testimonium dicat?* C; *num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit?* C: compounded with *nam, ne; eho numnam hic relictus custos?* T; *deum ipsum numne vidisti?* C; a frequent phrase is *num quid vis?* is there any thing else which you want? P. T. C; in indirect questions, *quæro, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent?* C.

Nŭma Pompilius, in the legendary history, successor of Romulus, and second king of Rome, appears to represent the Sabine element in the original Roman state. He was revered as the legislator, especially in sacred and ceremonial matters, of the commonwealth, and is said to have been instructed and advised by the nymph Egeria. His reign was peaceful, and lasted 39 years.

Nŭmārĭus -a -um (nummārius), of or relating to money, pecuniary, financial, — *difficultas*, C; *lex Cornelia numaria*, C, against coining; (2) bribed, venal, — *judices*, C; — *judicium*, C.

Nŭmātĭo, a false reading, in C, for *nundinatio*, *q.v.*

Nŭmātus -a -um (nummātus), wealthy, rich, C.

Numella -æ, *f.* a frame in which cattle were placed to keep them still during any necessary operation, or slaves while undergoing punishment, Co. P.

Nūmen -ĭnis, *n.* a nodding, beckoning with the head, Lc; and hence, the inclination or balance of an object in any direction, Lc; (2) a nod, as sign of a command, will, *ad — mentis movere*, Lc; (3) the divine will, divine command, almighty will, *quanto id deo est facilius, cujus numini parent omnia*, C; — *interdictumque deorum immortalium*, C; *flectere tenta Cæsareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo*, O; (4) a divinity, deity, divine person, god, goddess, *numina sancta precamur Palladis armisonæ*, V; *per et Dianæ non movenda numina*, H.

Nŭmĕrābĭlis -e, that can be counted, enumerated, O.

Nŭmĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a counting, enumeration, Sc. Co.

Nŭmĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* nŭmĕro), counted, in hard cash, *duo talenta argenti numerata*, P: *subst.* nŭmĕrātum -i, *n.* hard cash, money down, C; *in numerato*, Pl, in money, in cash; met. *in numerato habere*, Aug, to have in readiness.

Nŭmĕro, 1. to count, — *singulos in singulas civitates*, C; — *per digitos*, O, on the fingers; *aureos voce digitisque* —, St; — *senatum*, C, to count the house (with a view to determine whether a sufficient number to transact business were present); especially, to count, *i.e.* to pay money, *stipendium — militibus*, C; (2) *met.* to count, enumerate as belonging to one's self; to possess, *donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos*, O; to enumerate as belonging to a class, count as, reckon as, *Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorem*, C; *sapientes cives, qualem me et esse, et numerari volo*, C.

Nŭmĕro, just, exactly, at the right time, — — *mihi in mentem fuit*, P; (2) quickly, soon, too quickly, too soon, — *huc advenis ad prandium*, P.

Nŭmĕrōse, numerously, manifoldly, Co. Pl; (2) rhythmically, harmoniously, *circumscripte — que dicere*, C.

Nŭmĕrōsus -a -um, numerous, in great number, plentiful, copious, *animalia numeroso fecunda partu*, C; — *civitas*, Tc, populous; *pictor diligentior quam numerosior*, Pl, more accurate than productive; — *tabula*, Pl, containing many figures; (2) rhythmical, harmonious, regulated according to time, — *oratio*, C.

Nŭmĕrus -i, *m.* a number, *septem, qui — rerum omnium fere nodus est*, C; (2) a number of persons or things, considered as a whole, *ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit*, C; *hæc enim sunt tria numero*, C, are three in number; *oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, incendunt*, Ca, to the number of twelve; *reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti*, S, forty in number; applied to grain, *magnum — frumenti*, C, a large quantity of corn; as in English, a number, a considerable number, *est in eādem provinciā — civium Romanorum*, C; (3) *plur.* numeri, the science of numbers, arithmetic, mathematics, C; (4) a division of the army, company, *sparsi per provinciam numeri*, Tc; (5) a cypher, *i.e.* of no consequence, *nos — sumus et fruges consumere nati*, H; (6) a die (as being marked with numbers), *numerosque manu jactabit eburnos*, O; (7) in grammar, number (*i.e.* singular, plural, dual), Vr; (8) *met.* number, place, class, *in numero deorum esse*, C, to be of the number of the gods; *parentis numero alicui esse*, C, to occupy a parent's place; *in hostium numero habere aliquem*, Ca, to account an enemy; (9) *met.* a part or member of a whole, *varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma*, C, in every part; *mundus perfectus omnibus suis — atque partibus*, C; *deesse — suis*, O, to be deficient; (10) *met.* order, *aliquid in numerum digerere*, V; (11) *met.* musical time, rhythm, harmony; and thence applied to oratory, discourse, etc., *histrio si paulum se movet extra* —, C; *sic igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, eosdemque esse oratorios qui sint poëtici*. C; (II.) *met.* a metrical foot, number; and generally, metre, numbers, verse, *arma gravi numero parabam edere*, O, to sing in heroic verse.

Nŭmĭdĭa -æ, *f.* Numidia, a country of Africa: hence Nŭmĭdæ -ārum, L, the Numidians, and adj. *Numidæ jaculatores*, L; also, Nŭmĭdĭcus -a -um, Numidian; — *aves*, Pl, guinea-fowl.

Nŭmisma = nomisma, *q.v.*

Nŭmŏrum-expalpōnĭdes, one who flatters to get money (a name invented by P.)

Nummus; for this word and its derivatives *vid.* numus, etc.

Numquam (nunquam), never, at no time, *quæ Cæsar — fecisset, neque passus esset*, C; changed into an affirmative by a negative following, *probi mores — non plurimum profuerint*, Q.

Numquid, whether? — *duas habetis patrias?* C, have you then two countries? *numquid, Gnaso, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim?* T, have you any doubt that, etc.?

*Nŭmŭlārĭŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a money-changer, Sc.

Nŭmŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a money-changer, Sc.

Nŭmŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little money, some money, *numulis acceptis jus ac fas omne delere*, C, for a paltry sum.

Nūmus -i, *m.* (nummus), a piece of money, coin, money; *adulterini numi*, C, bad money; *habere in numis*, C, to have in cash; (2) especially *numus sestertius*, or *abs.*, the sesterce, a Roman coin (*vid.* Table of Roman Money); *cogit Scandilium quinque illa milia numūm dare atque annumerare Apronio*, C; (3) like the English penny, farthing (to express a very small sum); *assident, subducunt, ad numum convenit*, C, it comes right to a farthing; (4) as a Greek coin, = two drachmas, P.

Nunc, now, at present, at this moment; *ut — est*, C, as things are now, under present circumstances; — *ipsum*, C, at this very moment; *qui — sunt hominum*, C, the present generation; *nunc .... nunc*, now .... now, at one time .... at another, L; (2) but now, now however, C.

Nuncĭne, T, = nunc ne?

Nuncĭa -æ, *f.* (nuntĭa), a female messenger; — *fulva Jovis*, C, the eagle; she that brings word or tidings, *historia — vetustatis*, C.

Nuncĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the announcement, report made by the augur, C.

Nuncio, 1. (nuntio), to announce, bring news, report, inform, — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *salutem alicui*, C, to bring a greeting from a third person to any one; — *horas*, M, to announce the time of day; impers., *ita Romam erat nunciatum, fugisse Antonium*, C.

Nuncius -a -um (nuntius), announcing, reporting, bringing tidings, *cur mihi fama prior quam — litera venit?* O; *habes animi — verba mei*, O.

Nuncius -i, *m.* (nuntius), a messenger, courier, bringer of news, *Mercurius, Jovis qui — perhibetur*, P; *O hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuncios habet!* C; *facere aliquem certiorem per nuncium, quid actum sit*, C; (2) message, news, tidings, *nuncium exoptabilem nunciare*, P; *exoptatum — alicui afferre*, C; (3) *nuncium uxori remittere (mittere)*, to dismiss, divorce a wife, C.

Nuncubi (num alicubi), whether anywhere? — *hic vides aurum?* Vr; do you see gold anywhere?

Nuncupatio -onis, *f.* a naming, P.Aug; and especially, a nomination to be one's heir, St; (2) the dedication of a book, Pl; (3) the public offering or pronouncing of a vow, Tc.

Nuncupo, 1. to name, call by name, *aliquid nomine dei* —, C; *ad decus imperii R. pertinet, Pompeii titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari*, Pl; (2) — *heredem*, Pl, to name one's heir, nominate as heir; *nuncupatum testamentum*, a will drawn up before witnesses; (3) — *vota*, L, to pronounce publicly and solemnly.

Nundinæ -arum, *f.* the ninth (according to Roman reckoning) or market day; (2) traffic, trade, business, C.

*Nundinalis -e, of or relating to the market-day; — *cocus*, P, an indifferent cook.

Nundinarius -a -um, of or relating to the market-day, Pl.

Nundinatio -onis, *f.* the holding of a market, trafficking, trade, business, *fuit — aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret*, C.

Nundinor, 1. *dep.* to transact business, trade, traffic, L; (2) met. — *jus ab aliquo*, C, to buy; — *totum imperium P. R.*, C; to be present in great numbers (as at a market), *ubi ad focum angues — solent*, C.

Nundinum -i, *n.* the market-time; *inter nundinum*, the interval of time between one market-day and another; *trinum nundinum*, the interval between one market-day and the next but one after, *i.e.* seventeen days, L. Q.

Nuntius, nuntio = nuncius, nuncio, *q.v.*

Nuper, lately, not long ago, *qui — Romæ fuit*, C; sometimes employed to denote a more distant period, *nuper, id est, paucis ante seculis*, C.

Nuperus -a -um; — *homo*, P, newly reduced to slavery, or lately brought into a family.

Nupta -æ, *f.* a wife, spouse, bride, O.

Nuptiæ -arum, *f.* marriage, nuptials, — *adornare, facere*, P.

Nuptialis -e, of or relating to a marriage, nuptial, — *ludi, cœna*, P.

Nupturio, 4. to desire to marry, M.

Nuptus -a -um (*ptcp.* nubo), married, — *filia, mulier*, C; (2) — *verba*, P, talk unfit for maidens.

Nuptus -us, *m.* marriage, P.Aug.

Nurus -us, *f.* a daughter-in-law, son's wife, C; (2) a young matron; young married woman, O.

Nusquam, no where, C; — *gentium*, T, no where in the world; — *non*, Pl, everywhere; (2) in nothing, on no occasion, — *equidem quicquam deliqui*, P; (3) used also with verbs of motion, to no place, — *abeo*, T; (4) for no purpose, *plebem — alio natam, quam ad serviendum*, L.

*Nutamen -inis, *n.* a nodding, moving, P.Aug.

Nutatio -onis, *f.* a nodding, — *capitis*, Pl; (2) a tottering, moving, — *reipublicæ*, Pl.

Nuto, 1. to nod, beckon, or make a sign with the head, *neque illa ulli homini nutet*, P; *crebro capitis motu nutans*, St; (2) to move up and down, nod, shake, *percutiens nutanti pectora mento*, O; (3) *met.* to waver, be uncertain in opinion, *etiam Democritus — videtur in natura deorum*, C; to waver in fidelity, Tc; to be in a position of difficulty and peril, *tanto discrimine urbs nutabat*, Tc.

Nutricatio -onis, *f.* a suckling, nursing; applied to plants, a nourishing, Vr.

Nutricatus -us, *m.* a suckling, nursing, P. V; of plants, growth, Vr.

Nutricius -a -um, suckling, nursing, giving suck, Vr; (2) *subst.* nutricius -ii, *m.* a foster-father, guardian, Ca; nutricium -ii, *n.* a nursing, fostering care, Sc.

Nutrico, 1. (nutricor, 1. *dep.*) to suckle, nourish, rear, bring up, — *porcos parvulos*, Vr; *mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur*, C.

Nutricula -æ, *f. dim.* a little nurse, nurse, C.

*Nutrimen -inis, *n.* nourishment, O.

Nutrimentum -i, *n.* nourishment, nutriment, V. St; *met.* C; nutrimenta -orum, *n.* St, rearing, early education.

Nutrio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. (nutrior, 4. *dep.* V.) to give suck, suckle, nourish, *nutritus lacte ferino*, O; applied to plants, *terra salutares herbas eademque nocentes nutrit*, O; and to fire, — *ignes foliis et cortice sicco*, O; to give nourishment to a sick person, *ægrum — per cibos*, Cl; (2) — *vinum*, Co, to mix with spices; (3) to preserve, keep, *nutriuntur optime citreæ, manu sicca fricatæ*, Pl; (4) *met.* to nourish, support, sustain, — *amorem*, O; *impetus ille sacer, qui vatum pectora nutrit*, O.

Nutritor -oris, *m.* one who rears, brings up, P.Aug.

*Nutritus -us, *m.* nourishment, Pl.

Nutrix -icis, *f.* a nurse, foster-mother, *ut pæne cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur*, C; (2) meton. *nutrices*, the female breasts, Ct; (3) met. — *oratoris*, C; *curarum maxima — nox*, O.

Nutus -us, *m.* a nod, a signal, or beckoning of the head, — *tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere*, C; *annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum*, V; (2) downward tendency, weight, gravitation, *terra media est, eaque sua vi nutuque tenetur*, C; (3) *met.* a sign, signal, command, will, *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant*, C; *totum se ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere*, C; *hæc omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari*, C.

Nux, nucis, *f.* a nut; nuts were strewn upon the floor at weddings, whence *sparge, marite, nuces*, V; nut-shells furnished a dye for the hair, *dissimulet viridi cortice tincta nucis*, Tb; *nuces relinquere*, Pr, to give up childish sports and occupations; *nux cassa*, H, expresses something entirely worthless; (2) — *amara*, Cl, the almond; *castaneæ nuces*, V, chestnuts.

Nyctalops -opis (νυκτάλωψ), unable to see in twilight, Pl.

Nyctegreton -i, *n.* (νυκτέγρετον), a plant, said to be luminous in the dark, Pl.

Nyctelius -i, *m.* (Νυκτέλιος), a surname of Bacchus (so called because his mysteries were celebrated by night), O; — *latex*, Sc, wine.

Nympha -æ, *f.* (-e -es, *f.* νύμφη), a bride, woman lately married, O; (2) *Nymphæ*, the Nymphs, beings of half-divine nature, believed to inhabit the sea, streams, woods, &c. V. O; (3) *poet.* water, Pt. M; (4) the chrysalis of an insect, Pl.

Nymphæa -æ, *f.* (νυμφαία), an aquatic plant, the water-lily, Pl.

Nymphæum -i, *n.* (νυμφεῖον), a spring or fountain sacred to a nymph, Pl.

Nysa -æ, *f.* or Nyssa -æ, *f.* (Νῦσα), the name of several cities of Asia: one, a city in India, where Bacchus was said to have been brought up; hence *adj.* Nysæus -a -um, C, Nyseis -idis, *f.* O, Nyseius -a -um, P.Aug, Nysias -adis, *f.* O, of or relating to Bacchus.—Nysigena -æ, *m.* born in Nysa, Ct.

O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the two Greek letters Omicron and Omega (Ο, ο; Ω, ω). *O* is frequently inter-

changed with *u*, especially in MSS., and sometimes stands for *au*, as *Clodius*, *Claudius*. For the use of O. in abbreviations, *vid.* Table of Abbreviations.

Ō, used, as in many languages, as an exclamation of joy, astonishment, derision, sorrow, pain, etc.; generally followed by *voc.* or *acc.*, *o paterni generis oblite!* C; *o me perditum!* C; sometimes with *nom.*, *o vir fortis atque amicus!* T; followed also by *utinam*, O, *si*, V, oh, if only! *poet.* put the second word of the clause, *o lux Dardaniæ, spes o fidissima Teucrûm!* O.

Oărīon -ōnis, *m.* (Ὀαρίων), Ct. = Orion, *q.v.*

Ŏb, *prep.* with *acc.*: with verbs of motion, towards, to, *ob Romam legiones ducere*, A.Aug; *ignis qui est ob os offusus*, C; (2) with verbs not denoting motion, at, before, *lanam ob oculum habere*, P; *ob oculos versari*, C; (3) on account of, *ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere*, C; *unius ob iram prodimur*, V; *ob eam rem*, on that account; *quam ob rem*, on which account; *ob id, ob id ipsum, ob hoc, ob hæc*, L, on this account, therefore; *ob metum*, Tc, out of fear; (4) in consideration of, for, as recompense for, *ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas*, T; *ob asinos ferre argentum*, P; (5) *ob rem*, to the purpose, with advantage, *non pudet vanitatis? minime dum ob rem*, T; *verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vestrâ manu situm est*, S.

Ŏbærātus -a -um, in debt, under pecuniary obligations, Tc; *subst.* obærātus -i, *m.* a debtor, a person deeply in debt, Ca. C.

Ŏbambŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a walking about, Aug.

Ŏbambŭlo, 1. to walk up and down, backwards and forwards, — *muris*, L; — *ante vallum portasque*, L.

*Ŏbardesco -rsi, 3. to blaze out before one, P.Aug.

Ŏbarmo, 1. to arm, take up arms, H.

*Ŏbăro, 1. to plough up, L.

*Ŏbāter -tra -trum, dark-coloured, blackish, Pl.

Obba -æ, *f.* a species of drinking-cup, Pr.

Obbrūtesco -tŭi, 3. to become brutish, stupid, Lc.

Obc . . .; for words beginning thus, *vid.* occ . . .

Obdo -dĭdi -ĭtum, 3. to set, put, place before; put against; — *pessulum ostio*, T, to bolt the door; — *fores*, Pl. P, to shut the door; *nulli que malo latus obdit apertum*, H, offers an unprotected side to no evil.

Obdormĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to go to sleep, C.

Obdormisco, 3. to go to sleep, C.

Obdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead, conduct, to or before, *ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit*, Ca; — *Curium*, C, to bring forward, produce; — *vestem*, Tc, to draw on; (2) to cover, draw over, — *operimento*, C; — *semina cortice*, Pl; (3) to swallow, gulp down, — *venenum*, C; (4) — *frontem*, H, — *vultum*, Sc, to wrinkle the brow, frown; (5) met. *clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere*, C, to make dark, to obscure; hence, to cover, conceal, hide, *obductum verbis vulgare dolorem*, V; (5) met. — *diem*, to pass, spend, C.

Obductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a covering, — *capitis*, C.

*Obducto, 1. to conduct or bring into a place, P.

Obdūresco -rŭi, 3. to become hard, grow hard, Vr; (2) *met.* to become hard-hearted, to lose one's natural feeling, become obdurate, *jam ad ista obdurimus, et humanitatem omnem exuimus*, C; — *ad dolorem novum*, C; — *contra fortunam*, C.

Obdūro, 1. to be hard; and hence *met.* to stand out, hold out, persist, H. P.

Ŏbēdĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* ŏbēdĭo), o b e d i e n t, compliant, *natio* — *huic imperio*, C; *dicto obedientem esse alicui*, P, to be obedient to command: of inanimate objects, manageable, *obedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus*, Pl.

Ŏbēdĭenter, o b e d i e n t l y; — *facere adversus aliquem*, L, to obey.

Ŏbēdĭentĭa -æ, *f.* o b e d i e n c e, compliance, C.

Ŏbēdĭo -īvi (ĭi), -ītum, 4. to give ear to, listen to; and thence, to o b e y, — *præcepto*, C; — *magistratibus*, C; — *voluptatibus*, C.

Ŏbĕliscus -i, *m.* (ὀβελίσκος), a pointed column, o b e l i s k, Pl.

Ŏbĕo -īvi (ĭi) -ĭtum, 4. (I.) *neut.* to go to, come to, go to meet, go against; — *ad omnes hostium conatus*, L, to oppose; (2) of the heavenly bodies, to set, *in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus*, C; (3) to be ruined, fall to decay, *et Agamede obiit et Hiera*, Pl; hence, to die, *tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens*, H; — *gaudio*, Pl, to die of joy. —(II.) *act.* to go to, reach, *quantum urbis flamma* — *non potuisset*, C; especially, to travel through, visit, *tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit*, C; (2) to go through with the eye or in speech, — *omnia visu*, V; *nolite exspectare, dum omnes obeam oratione meâ civitates*, C; (3) to surround, envelop, *clypeum pellis obit*, V; (4) to go to, engage in, apply merely to any business; to perform, execute, accomplish an object, — *negotium*, C; — *hereditatem*, C, to take possession of; — *neque privatam rem neque publicam*, C; — *vadimonium*, C, to discharge one's bail, appear at the fixed time; — *diem suum*, Aug, *diem supremum*, N, *diem*, St, *mortem*, P. C, to die.

Ŏbēquĭto, 1. to ride at, against, to, *obequitando castris provocandoque*, L; *met.* Q.

Ŏberro, 1. to wander about, Tc; *mustela, quæ in domibus nostris oberrat*, Pl; met. *mihi monstrum impium sævumque oberrat*, Sc, hovers before my eyes.

Ŏbēsĭtas -ātis, *f.* fatness, corpulence, o b e s i t y, St.

*Ŏbēso, 1. to make fat, fatten, Co.

Ŏbēsus -a -um, fat, corpulent, o b e s e, Cl; — *turdus*, H; (2) *met.* coarse, not delicate, unrefined, rude, H.

Ŏbex -ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen.* objĭcis), the fastening of a door, bolt, bar, etc. *fultosque emuniit objice postes*, V; (2) *met.* an obstacle, hindrance, *commorandum 'st apud hanc* —, P.

Obf . . .; for words beginning thus, *vid.* off. . .

Obg . . .; for words beginning thus, *vid.* ogg. . .

*Ŏbhærĕo, 2. to stick to, cleave to, St.

Ŏbhæresco -hæsi, 3. to stick fast, adhere to, Lc. St.

Ŏbīrascor -īrātus, 3. *dep.* to be angry on any account, Sc.

*Ŏbīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a being angry, anger, C.

Ŏbīrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* ŏbīrascor), angry, wrathful, — *alicui rei*, L.

Ŏbĭter, on the way, in passing, on the journey, Jv. Pl; (2) by the way, incidentally, Jv; (3) forthwith, immediately, P.Aug.

Ŏbĭtus -ūs, *m.* an approaching, going to, T; (2) a going down (especially of the heavenly bodies), setting, — *motusque siderum*, C; (3) a downfall, ruin, destruction, death, *post* — *vel potius excessum Romuli*, C; — *Tulliæ, filiæ tuæ*, Aug; — *immaturus*, St.

Objăcĕo -ŭi, 2. to lie at, against, in the way, *saxa objacientia pedibus*, L.

*Objectācŭlum -i, *n.* a dam, dyke, Vr.

*Objectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reproach, C.

Objecto, 1. to put in the way, set against; of birds, *nunc caput* — *fretis*, V, to dip, dive into; (2) met. *aliquem* — *periculis*, S, to expose to danger; — *corpora bello*, V; — *moras*, O, to cause, interpose delay; (3) *met.* to reproach with any thing, o b j e c t any thing to a person, — *alicui inopiam*, P; — *veneficia in principem*, Tc; — *spoliatas legiones Trebellio*, Tc.

Objectus -a -um (*prtcp.* objĭcĭo), lying at, near, opposite to, *insula* — *Alexandriæ*, Ca; (2) exposed to, — *fortunæ*, C; — *ad omnes casus*, C; (3) *subst.* objecta -ōrum, *n.* reproaches, charges, accusations, C.

Objectus -ūs, *m.* a placing at, before, opposite;

a lying against, lying opposite, *insula portum efficit objectu laterum*, V; *lunam occultari terræ objectu*, Pl; (2) an object, appearance, N.

Objĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw before, put before, throw to, proffer, present, — *cibum porcis*, Pl; — *offam Cerbero*, V; *huic ego vos objici pro me non sum passus*, C, to be exposed for me; *signo objecto monuit Crassum*, C; especially (2) to put before, hold before as a defence, protection, *Alpium vallum contra transgressionem Gallorum* —, C, to oppose; — *carros pro vallo*, Ca; *quum te legio Cæsaris objecisset Pompeianis copiis*, Ca; (3) *met.* to put before, hold before, place before, oppose, *fraudibus* — *nubem*, H; — *consulem morti*, C, to expose; — *aliquem ad omnes casus*, C; — *aliquem in tot ac tantas dimicationes*, C; — *aliquem adversus tribuniciam potestatem*, L, to oppose; also, to bring to, bring before, occasion, cause, — *multa Thebano populo funera*, P; — *lætitiam alicui*, T; — *alicui eam mentem ut patriam prodat*, L, to inspire the design of betraying his country; — *terrorem hosti*, L; pass. *malum mihi objicitur*, P, happens to me, befals me; (4) *met.* to object to, reproach with, charge with, — *ignobilitatem alicui*, C; *objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse*, C; — *nobis de morte Cæsaris*, Aug.

Objurgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a blaming, scolding, objurgation, chiding, reproving, C.

Objurgātor -ōris, *m.* a scolder, chider, reprover, blamer, C.

Objurgātōrĭus -a -um, scolding, chiding, objurgatory, — *epistola*, C.

Objurgĭto, 1. to scold vehemently, chide exceedingly, — *te multis malis verbis*, P.

Objurgo, 1. (objurgor, 1. *dep.* Aug.) to scold, chide, reprove, reprimand, blame, — *me plurimis verbis malis*, P; — *aliquem in aliquâ re*, C; — *de aliquâ re*, C; — *me, quod nimiâ lætitiâ pæne desiperem*, C; (2) to chide as a warning, — *me a peccatis*, P; (3) — *aliquem aliquâ re*, St. Se, to punish, chastise with.

*Oblanguesco -gŭi, 3. to become languid, C.

Oblăquĕo, 1. — *arborem*, Co, to dig a trench round the root of a tree.

*Oblătrātrix -īcis, *f.* she that barks or rails at any one, P.

Oblātro, 1. to bark at or against; *met.* to rail at, scold, — *alicui*, Se.

Oblectāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a delight, pleasure, O.

Oblectāmentum -i, *n.* C, = oblectamen, *q.v.*

Oblectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a delighting, pleasing, — *animi, vitæ*, C.

Oblecto, 1. to delight, please, amuse (generally used with a reflective pronoun), *quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent*, C; — *legentium animos fictis*, Tc; — *me cum aliquâ re*, C; *in eo me oblecto*, T; or with *acc.* only, *ubi te oblectasti tam diu?* T; (2) to pass time pleasantly, while away time, — *lacrimabile tempus studio*, O.

Oblēnĭo, 4. to soothe, allay, Se.

Oblīdo -si -sum, 3. to squeeze together, C; *oblisis faucibus*, Tc, strangled; (2) to squeeze to pieces, crush, — *fetus*, Co.

Oblĭgātus -a -um (*prtcp.* obligo), bound, under an obligation to any one, — *ei nihil eram*, C.

Oblĭgo, 1. to bind, fasten to; *obligatus corio*, Aug, bound in a leathern sack; to tie up, tie together; *age obliga, obsigna cito*, P, tie up the letter; (2) especially, to bind up, bandage a wound, — *vulnus*, C; *medicum requirens a quo obligetur*, C; — *venas*, Tc; (3) *met.* to bind, fetter; morally, oblige, lay under an obligation, make liable, *voti sponsio, quâ obligamur Deo*, C; — *se nexu*, C; — *aliquem sibi liberalitate*, C; poet. *obligatam redde Jovi dapem*, H, that is due; (4) *met.* to make liable to punishment, make guilty; and pass. *obligari*, to commit an offence, be guilty, C; — *caput suum votis*, H; — *se scelere*, St; (5) in law, to mortgage, pledge, pawn, *obligata prædia*, C, mortgaged; — *fidem suam*, C, to pledge one's word; (6) to hinder, restrain, C.

Oblīmo, 1. to cover with slime or mud, *Nilus* — *agros*, C; (2) met. — *rem patris*, H, to lavish, squander.

Oblĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. (oblino, 4. Co.) to smear, daub, besmear, *obliti unguentis*, C; *oblitus faciem suo cruore*, Tc; especially, to smear with pitch, to pitch, to plaster or pitch over a hole, — *amphoram*, A.Aug; *oblinitur minimæ si qua est suspicio rimæ*, M; (2) *met.* to stain, pollute, defile, *oblitus parricidio*, C; *sunt omnia summo dedecore oblita*, C; — *aliquem versibus atris*, H, to satirize, lampoon; (3) *met.* to cover completely, overload, *actor oblitus divitiis*, H; *oblita oratio*, Aug, overloaded.

Oblīque, sideways, athwart, aslant, obliquely, C; (2) indirectly, covertly, by implication, Tc.

Oblīquĭtas -ātis, *f.* obliquity, sidelong or slanting direction, Pl.

Oblīquo, 1. to make oblique, turn sideways, turn aside, slant, crook, — *oculos*, O; — *pedes*, Se; — — *ensem in latus*, O; *met.* Q.

Oblīquus -a -um, oblique, sideways, aslant, on one side, transverse, *hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis;* C; — *ordines, iter*, Ca; *obliquam facere faciem*, Pl, in profile; *amnis cursibus* — *fluens*, O; *ab obliquo*, O; *ex obliquo*, Pl; *per obliquum*, H; *in obliquum*, Pl, sideways, obliquely; (2) *met.* of relationship, collateral, P.Aug; (3) *met.* of discourse, indirect, covert, *obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem*, St; (4) in grammar, — *casus*, Vr, a dependent or oblique case (*i.e.* any except nominative or vocative); — *oratio*, Q, indirect style.

Oblĭtĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a blotting out, obliteration; and especially, a blotting out from memory, total forgetfulness, Pl.

Oblĭtĕro, 1. to blot out, obliterate, Tc; (2) *met.* to blot out of memory, bring to forgetfulness, C; — *famam rei*, L; — *rem silentio*, St.

Oblĭtesco -tŭi, 3. to hide, conceal one's self, C.

Oblīvĭo -ōnis, *f.* forgetfulness, oblivion, *laudem alicujus ab* — *atque a silentio vindicare*, C; *dare aliquid oblivioni*, L, to bury in oblivion; *in oblivionem negotii venire*, C, to forget; *per oblivionem*, St, through forgetfulness; (2) forgetfulness, want of memory, St.

Oblīvĭōsus -a -um, oblivious, forgetful, C; (2) causing forgetfulness, H.

Oblīviscor, oblītus, 3. *dep.* to forget, *ita prorsum oblitus sum mei*, T; *nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci*, C; *ut nostræ dignitatis simus obliti*, C; — *veteris contumeliæ*, Ca; — *injurias*, C; — *res præclarissimas*, C; *obliviscor Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios*, C.

Oblīvĭum -ii, *n.* (usually *plur.*) forgetfulness, *agere* — *laudis*, O, to forget.

Oblīvĭus -a -um; — *verba*, Vr, forgotten, obsolete.

Oblŏco, 1. to let out for hire, St.

*Oblŏcūtor -ōris, *m.* a gainsayer, contradicter, P.

Oblongus -a -um, rather long, oblong, L.

Oblŏquor -quūtus (-cūtus), 3. *dep.* to speak against, gainsay, contradict, interrupt, *tu vero ut me obloquare velim*, C; (2) *met.* applied to musical sounds, to join in singing, *non avis obloquitur*, O; (3) *poet.* to scold, chide, Ct.

Obluctor, 1. *dep.* to struggle against, strive against, — *alicui rei*, V.

Oblūdo -si -sum, 3. to joke, jest against, banter, — *aliquem*, P.

Obmōlĭor, 4. *dep.* to build or pile against (as a defence); obstruct, block up, L.

Obmŏvĕo, 2. to move to, A.Aug.

Obmurmŭro, 1. to murmur against or at, *precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse*, O.

Obmūtesco -tŭi, 3. to become dumb, lose the faculty of speech, Cl. Pl; (2) to be silent, *de me omnes gentes loquentur, nulla unquam obmutescet vetustas*, C.

*Obnātus -a -um; *obnata ripis salicta*, L, g[rowing] on the bank.

*Obnĭger -gra -grum, blackish, Pl.

Obnītor -sus (nixus), 3. *dep.* to push

press against, *taurus arboris obnixus trunco*, V; *toto corpore obnitendum*, Q; (2) *met.* to strive against, — *adversis*, Tc.

bnixe, with all one's might, with all one's strength, T.

Obnixus -a -um (*partcp.* obnītor), steadfast, firm, unyielding, L.

Obnoxĭe, culpably, P; (2) slavishly, servilely, submissively, L.

Obnoxĭōse, submissively, fearfully, humbly, P.

Obnoxĭōsus -a -um, submissive, compliant, P.

Obnoxĭus -a -um, liable to punishment, *ego tibi me — esse fateor*, P; hence, guilty of any crime, vice, etc. *animus neque delicto neque lubidini* —, S; (2) subject, obedient, compliant, — *atque subjectum esse alicui*, L; (3) bound to, under obligations to, indebted to, — *Crasso ex negotiis privatis*, S; (4) slavish, servile, submissive, O. L; and especially, subject to, exposed to, obnoxious to, — *infidis consiliis*, Tc; — *morbo*, Pl; — *ad tales casus*, Pl, exposed to peril or misfortune, weak; — *corpora*, Pl, sickly; *obnoxium est*, Tc, it is dangerous.

*Obnūbĭlus -a -um, cloudy, overcast, dark, A. Aug.

Obnūbo -psi -ptum, 3. to cover, — *comas amictu*, V; *mare terras obnubit*, Vr.

Obnuncĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* (in the language of augurs) the announcement of an evil omen, C.

Obnuncĭo, 1. (-nuntĭo), (in the language of augurs) to announce, report an unfavourable omen, C; (2) to bring bad news, T.

Ŏbŏlĕo -ŭi, 2. to smell of any thing, emit an odour; *oboluisti allium*, P, you smell of garlic; *jam oboluit Casina procul*, P, I smell her afar off.

Ŏbŏlus -i, *m.* (ὀβολός), a Greek coin, in value one-sixth of a drachma, rather more than 1½d. English, Vt; (2) used also as a weight, Pl.

Ŏbŏrĭor -ortus, 4. to arise, appear, C; — *lætitia*, T; — *bellum*, L.

*Ŏbortus -ūs, *m.* an arising, springing up, Lc.

Obp . . .; for words beginning thus, *vid.* opp . . .

Obrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep to, crawl to, *feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus*, Pl; (2) *met.* to come up silently and unexpectedly, steal on imperceptibly, come on by surprise, *pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit*, C; *nam nisi clamabis, tacitum te obrepet fames*, P; *imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium*, C; (3) especially, to take in, cheat by surprise, *numquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris*, P.

Obrepto, 1. to creep on, come up unexpectedly, P.

Obrētĭo, 4. to catch in a net, Lc.

Obrĭgesco -gŭi, 3. to become stiff or frozen, to freeze, C.

*Obrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw, P.

Obrŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the proposing of a law by which another law is amended or repealed, Aug.

Obrŏgo, 1. to amend or repeal a law by the substitution of another, C.

Obrŭo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3. to cover over, cover with earth, bury, *ranæ marinæ dicuntur — sese arenā solere*, C; — *thesaurum*, C; — *ægros veste*, Pl; especially, to bury a dead body, inter, Tc; (2) to sow seed, *milium circa Cal. Nov. melius obruitur*, Co; (3) *met.* to overwhelm, bury, ruin, consign to oblivion, *ut adversa quasi perpetuā oblivione obruamus*, C; *Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus*, C, obscured the fame of his six consulships; (4) *met.* to overload, oppress, overwhelm, *his criminibus, his testibus sic obrutus atque oppressus est*, C; — *ære alieno*, C; (5) *met.* to surpass, eclipse, obscure, — *famam alicujus*, Tc.

Obrussa -æ, *f.* (ὄβρυζον), the essaying of gold by fire, St. Pl; (2) met. *adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio*, C, as a test.

*Obsătŭro, 1. to satisfy, T.

*Obscævo, 1. to bring a bad omen to, P.

Obscēne, impurely, lewdly, immodestly, obscenely, C.

Obscēnĭtas -ātis, *f.* impurity, foulness, lewdness, obscenity, — *verborum*, C.

Obscēnus -a -um (obscœnus, obscœnus), unlucky, ill-omened, unpropitious, — *volucres*, V; — *canes*, V; — *puppis*, O, the ship in which Paris carried off Helen; (2) offensive, disgusting, repulsive, revolting, — *volucres pelagi*, V, the harpies; — *cruor*, V; (3) especially, morally disgusting, impure, lewd, foul, obscene, — *voluptates*, C; — *adulterium*, O; — *jocandi genus*, C; (4) *subst.* obscēna -ōrum, *n.* (*a*) the private parts, O; (*b*) the hinder parts, Sc; (*c*) the urine, O.

Obscūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an obscuring, darkening; *met.* C.

Obscūre, darkly, C; (2) of discourse, obscurely, unintelligibly, — *dicta*, Q; (3) covertly, secretly, unobservedly, *malum — serpens multas jam provincias occupavit*, C.

Obscūrĭtas -ātis, *f.* darkness, obscurity, — *latebrarum*, Tc; (2) *met.* of discourse, obscurity, unintelligibleness, want of perspicuity, *oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem affert*, C; *in eā obscuritate et dubitatione omnium*, C, uncertainty; (3) of condition, obscurity, low birth and station, C.

Obscūro, 1. to make dark, darken, obscure, *obscuratur luce solis lumen lucernæ*, C; *cælum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum*, S; (2) to conceal, hide, cover, *neque nox tenebris — cœtus nefarios potest*, C; (3) *met.* to obscure or blind the understanding, *scio amorem tibi pectus obscurasse*, P; of discourse, to make dark, indistinct, unintelligible, — *aliquid dicendo*, C, to pronounce indistinctly, Q; to make obscure, keep in obscurity, *fortuna res celebrat obscuratque*, S; to obscure, hide, cause to be forgotten, *magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem*, L.

Obscūrus -a -um, dark, obscure, — *lucus*, V; *antrum*, O; — *nox*, V: *subst.* obscūrum -i, *n.* darkness, *sub — noctis*, V; applied to persons, *ibant obscuri*, V, in the dark; (2) applied to discourse or to a writer, obscure, unintelligible, indistinct, *valde Heraclitus* —, C; — *et ignotum jus*, C; *brevis esse laboro, — fio*, H; (3) unknown, obscure, not celebrated, humble in station, *non est — tua in me benevolentia*, C; *Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus*, C, of humble origin; (4) of character, secret, reserved, close, C.

Obsĕcrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an earnest entreaty, supplication, adjuration, *si obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur*, C; (2) an asseveration, protestation, accompanied by a religious invocation, C; (3) a public prayer or supplication, L.

Obsĕcro, 1. to beseech earnestly, implore, adjure, entreat, — *aliquem multis lacrimis*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, C; — *ab aliquo*, P; *pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas*, T; (2) in conversation, *obsecro*, I beg, I pray, P. T; and also used as an interjection, I pray you, prythee, P. T.

Obsĕcundo, 1. to be subservient to, compliant with, fall in with, — *voluntatibus alicujus*, C.

Obsēpĭo -psi -ptum, 4. to fence round, enclose; to block up, render access impossible, P. T; (2) *met.* C; — *plebi iter ad curules magistratus*, L.

Obsĕquēla -æ, *f.* compliance, yielding; — *facere alicui*, P, to yield.

Obsĕquens -ntis, compliant, yielding, obedient, — *patri*, T; especially, an epithet applied to the gods, favourable, gracious, P.

Obsĕquenter, compliantly, obediently, L.

Obsĕquentĭa -æ, *f.* yieldingness, compliance, complaisance, Ca.

Obsĕquĭōsus -a -um, compliant, yielding, obsequious, P.

Obsĕquĭum -ii, *n.* compliance, complaisance, deference to others, submission, obsequiousness, C; — *ventris*, H, gluttony; — *animo sequi*, P, to live according to one's humour; of inanimate objects, *flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus*, O; (2) a yielding or compliance in love, Co; (3) obedience, — *erga aliquem exuere*, Tc.

Obsĕquor -cūtus (-quūtus), 3. *dep.* to comply with, humour, gratify, obey, — *alicui*, C; — *supplicanis in omnibus rebus*, C; (2) to give one's ful

up to any thing, — *fortunæ*, Ca; — *tempestati*, C; — *animo*, P, to live according to one's humour; (3) of inanimate objects, be tractable, manageable, *æs malleis obsequitur*, Pl.

Obsĕro, 1. to bolt, bar, fasten, *abi atque obsera ostium intus*, T.

Obsĕro -sēvi -sītum, 3. to sow, plant (with *acc.* either of the seed sown or of the ground in which it is sown), — *terram frugibus*, C; (2) to cover with, *proxima Phæacum felicibus obsita pomis rura petunt*, O; *vestis obsita squalore*, L; *legati obsiti squalore et sordibus*, L.

Observābilis -e, that can be remarked, observable, Q.

Observans -ntis (*prtcp.* observo), observant, regardful, Pl; (2) attentive, respectful, *observantissimus mei homo*, C.

Observantia -æ, *f.* an observing, regarding, Aug; (2) respect, esteem, attention, *observantia est, per quam ætate, aut sapientiâ, aut honore, aut aliquâ dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus*, C; *id egit ut amicos —, rem parsimoniâ retineret*, C.

Observātio -ōnis, *f.* an observing, observation, — *siderum*, C; (2) precept, rule, Pl; (3) care, accuracy, exactness, — *summa in bello movendo*, C.

Observātor -ōris, *m.* an observer, watcher, Pl.

Observito, 1. to watch, observe diligently, — *motus stellarum*, C.

Observo, 1. to watch, observe, regard, attend to, — *me quid rerum geram*, P; — *occupationem alicujus*, C; — *tempus epistolæ alicui reddendæ*, C; also, to watch, guard, keep, — *januam, fores*, P; — *greges*, O; (2) to keep, obey, regard, observe a law, rule, precept, — *leges*, C; — *præceptum*, Ca; — *ordines*, S, to keep their ranks; (3) to respect, esteem, prize, honour, — *regem*, V; — *me ut alterum patrem*, C.

Obses -idis, *c.* a hostage, *ut obsides accipere, non dare consuerint*, Ca; (2) a surety, security, pledge, *seque ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est*, N, that he would be surety for that thing; *obsides dare*, C, to give security.

Obsessio -ōnis, *f.* a blockade, siege, — *loci*, C.

Obsessor -ōris, *m.* one who sits or remains a long time in a place, *hoc ego fui hodie solus — fori*, P; (2) one who besieges or blockades, — *urbis*, L.

Obsĭdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to sit down, remain anywhere, T; (II.) *act.* to sit, remain in or on, haunt, frequent a place, *ranæ stagna et rivos obsident*, Pl; (2) to blockade, besiege, — *Uticam*, Ca; — *totam Italiam*, C; (3) to occupy, fill, *corporibus omnis obsidetur locus*, C, every place is filled; (4) to be on the look-out for, watch for an opportunity, *jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum*, C.

Obsidiānus -a -um, — *lapis*, Pl, the mineral called Obsidian (perhaps so called because discovered by one Obsidius); — *vitrum*, Pl, resembling Obsidian.

Obsidio -ōnis, *f.* a blockade, siege, *obsidione urbes capere*, C; *obsidione eximere*, L, to raise the siege of a place; (2) *met.* pressing danger, C.

Obsidiōnālis -e, of or relating to a blockade, siege; — *corona*, L, the honorary crown of grass given to the commander who had raised a siege.

Obsidior, 1. *dep.* to lie in wait for, waylay, Co.

Obsidium -ii, *n.* a blockade, siege, P. Tc; (2) *met.* a lying in wait, waylaying, Co; (3) care, attention, Co.

Obsidium -ii, *n.* the condition of a hostage, Tc.

Obsīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. to blockade, besiege, invest, environ (mostly poet.), — *vias oculōrum*, Lc; — *portas*, V.

Obsignātor -ōris, *m.* one who seals, a sealer, — *literarum*, C; especially, a witness who puts his hand and seal to a will, C.

Obsigno, 1. to seal, — *epistolam*, C; especially, of witnesses who sign and seal any document, C; *prov. agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis*, C, to deal with any one in strict form of law; especially (2) to seal an accusation against any one, — *contra Scævam patrem suum*, C; to mortgage under a sealed deed, P.Aug; (3) *met.* to stamp, impress, — *formam verbis*, Lc.

Obsipo, 1. to sprinkle upon, P.

Obsisto -stiti -stitum, 3. to stand, place one's self before or in the way of, — *alicui obviam*, P; (2) to oppose, withstand, resist, — *omnibus ejus consiliis*, C; (3) *prtcp.* obstitus -a -um (in the language of the augurs), = struck with lightning, A.Aug.

Obsitus -a -um, *prtcp.* obsĕro, *q.v.*

Obsŏlĕfacio -fēci -factum, 3. to wear out, degrade, corrupt, make common, Sc.

Obsŏlesco -lēvi -lētum, 3. to pass away by degrees, decay, wear out, fall into disuse, — *oratio*, C; — *vectigal*, C.

Obsŏlēte, — *vestitus*, C, shabbily dressed, clad in old clothes.

Obsŏlētus -a -um (*prtcp.* obsŏlesco), worn out, decayed, *vestitu obsoletiore*, C; *inde — Thessalonicam venisti*, C, dressed in old clothes; — *verba*, C, obsolete; (2) common, every-day, — *crimina*, C; — *oratio*, C, familiar, common.

*Obsŏlĭdātus -a -um, made firm, made solid, Vt.

Obsōnātor -ōris, *m.* a buyer of food, purveyor, P.

*Obsōnātus -ūs, *m.* a catering, purveying, P.

Obsōnium -ii, *n.* (ὀψώνιον), that which is eaten with bread; vegetables, fruit, etc., but most frequently meaning fish, P.H.

Obsōno, 1. (obsōnor, 1. *dep.* ὀψωνέω), to buy for the kitchen, cater, P; (2) to give a banquet, feast, T; met. — *ambulando famem*, C, to buy the sauce of hunger.

Obsŏno, 1. to interrupt a person speaking, P.

Obsorbĕo -ui, 2. to swallow, gulp down, P. H.

Obstantia -æ, *f.* a resistance, opposition, hindrance, Vt.

Obstĕtrīcia -ōrum, *n.* the assistance of a midwife, Pl.

Obstĕtrix -īcis, *f.* a midwife, P. T.

Obstĭnāte, resolutely, persistently, obstinately, P. T.

Obstĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* resolution, persistence, firmness, obstinacy, C.

Obstĭnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* obstino), firmly resolved, persistent, firm, obstinate, C; — *adversus lacrimas muliebres*, L; — *ad decertandum*, L.

Obstĭno, 1. to persist in, be resolved on any thing, P; — *animis aut vincere aut mori*, L.

Obstĭpesco = obstupesco, *q.v.*

Obstĭpo, 1. to lean to one side, — *verticem*, P.

Obstĭpus -a -um, leaning to either side (*opp.* rectus), Lc; (2) — *cervix*, St, thrown back (said of a haughty person); (3) — *caput*, H, leaning forward, sunk on the breast.

Obsto -stiti -ātum, 1. to stand at, before, against, — *obviam*, P; (2) to stand in opposition to, to oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct, — *alicui*, C; *vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat*, S, stands in opposition to, is inconsistent with; *quid obstat, quominus sit beatus?* C; followed also by *cur*, T; *ne*, N: *prtcp.* obstantia, used *subst.*, hindrances, obstacles, impediments, Tc.

Obstrăgŭlum -i, *n.* the strap which fastens the sandal to the foot, Pl.

Obstrĕpo -ui -itum, 3. to make a noise, clamour, at or against, *nihil sensere Pœni, obstrepente pluviâ*, L; *fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus*, H; (2) *met.* to disturb, interrupt a speaker by clamour, — *alicui*, C; (3) to disturb, molest, — *tibi literis*, C.

Obstrĭgillo, 1. (obstringillo), to oppose, hinder, thwart, Vr. Sc.

Obstringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to bind to, fasten to, tie to; to bind up, tie fast, *follem — ob gulam*, P; *meum laqueo collum —*, P; (2) *met.* to bind, fetter, entangle, put under an obligation, — *aliquem spe hereditatis*, C; — *civitatem jurejurando*, Ca, to bind by an oath; — *aliquem ære alieno*, C, to entangle in debt; *qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit*, C; — *se parricidio*, C, had implicated himself in parricide; — *aliquem conscientiâ*, Tc, to bind by

making him an accomplice; — *fidem suam alicui*, Pl, to pledge one's word.

Obstructio -ōnis, *f.* a hindrance, obstruction, C.

Obstrūdo = obtrudo, *q.v.*

Obstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to build against, build before, — *frontem castrorum auxiliis*, L; — *luminibus alicujus*, Aug, to block up the light, build before the windows; — *portas*, Ca; — *aditus*, C; (2) to obstruct, hinder, C.

Obstŭpĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to bewilder, astound, stupify; to render senseless, benumb; *eum timidum obstupefecit pudor*, T; *ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupefecit hostes*, L; *obstupefactis hominibus*, C.

Obstŭpesco -pŭi, 3. to become senseless, be stupified, C; (2) to be astounded, amazed, C.

Obstŭpĭdus -a -um, astounded, amazed, stupified, P.

*Obsufflo, 1. to blow against, P.Aug.

Obsum -fŭi (offŭi) -esse, to be in the way, hinder, impede, injure, be prejudicial to, — *orationi alicujus*, C; *obsunt auctoribus artes*, O.

Obsŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to sew to, sew together, close up, stop up, O. V.; *obsuta lectica*, St, a litter, of which the curtains are sewn together, and which is thus closed up.

Obsurdesco -dŭi, 3. to become deaf, to be deaf, C.

Oblĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, protect, — *se servorum et libertorum corporibus*, C; — *os*, Cl; (2) to cover, conceal, hide, keep secret, *vitia multis virtutibus obtecta*, C; — *scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis*, Tc.

*Obtempĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* compliance, obedience, C.

Obtempĕro, 1. to obey, comply with, conform to, submit to, — *alicui*, C; — *imperio populi Romani*, Ca; *qui obtemperet ipse sibi*, C, who commands himself; — *ad aliquid*, C; *non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur*, P, in what he says.

Obtendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch before, spread before, *proque viro nebulam* —, V; poet. *obtentā nocte*, V, in the darkness of night; *obtendi* = to lie before, be over-against, *Britannia Germaniæ obtenditur*, Tc; (2) to put forward as an excuse, plead, allege, — *matris preces*, Tc; — *valetudinem corporis*, Tc; (3) to cover, conceal, hide, — *diem nube atrā*, Tc.

Obtentus -ūs, *m.* a stretching or spreading before, V; — *nubium*, Pl; (2) a pretext, pretence, excuse, *tempora reipublicæ obtentui sumpta*, Tc, taken as an excuse.

Obtĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to trample to pieces, crush, pound, — *ranas*, Ph; — *locustarum ova*, Pl; (2) *met.* to crush, annihilate, destroy, *ita calumniam stultitiamque obtrivit et contudit*, C; — *jura populi*, L, trample under foot.

Obtestātio -ōnis, *f.* a solemn calling of God to witness, an adjuring in the name of the gods, — *alicujus*, C; (2) an earnest supplication, vehement entreaty, L.

Obtestor, 1. *dep.* to call to witness, protest before some person or thing, *te, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patriique Dii*, C; — *sacra regni*, Tc; (2) to adjure, implore, entreat, supplicate in the name of the gods, *per omnes deos te obtestor*, C.

Obtexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to weave on, weave over, Pl; (2) to cover, *cœlumque obtexitur umbrā*, V.

*Obticentia -æ, *f.* the figure of speech called Aposiopesis, Q.

Obtĭcĕo -ŭi, 2. to be silent, T.

Obtĭcesco -cŭi, 3. to become quiet, grow silent, T. O.

Obtĭgo = obtego, *q.v.*

Obtĭneo -ŭi -entum, 2. (I.) *act.* to hold with the hands, *obtine aures*, P; (2) to hold, possess, keep possession of, — *suam domum*, C; — *vada custodiis*, C; — *citeriorem ripam armis*, L; to hold, occupy, — *principem locum*, Ca, to hold the chief place; — *secundum dignitatis locum*, Ca; — *numerum deorum*, C, to be among the number of the gods; *caseus medicamenti vim obtinet*, Pl, serves as medicine; (2) to make good, prove, demonstrate, *possumus hoc teste, possumus literis hominum honestissimorum* —, C; — *duas contrarias sententias*, C; (3) to get, acquire, obtain, *eo tu consule, omnia quæ voles obtinebis*, C; *Romani si rem obtinuerint*, Ca, obtained the victory. — (II.) *neut.* to maintain one's self, prevail, obtain, *quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit*, L.

Obtingo -tĭgi, 3. to fall to the lot of any one, to happen, befall, *quod cuique obtigit, is quisque teneat*, C; *si quid mihi obtigerit*, C, if any thing should happen to me, if I should die; *istuc tibi ex sententiā tuā obtigisse, lætor*, T.

Obtorpesco -pŭi, 3. to become stiff, numb, torpid, insensible, — *manus præ metu*, L; *obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi*, L.

Obtorquĕo -rsi -rtum, 2. to turn or twist towards, — *proram in undas*, P.Aug; (2) to turn round, wrench, twist round (usually found *prtcp., perf.*), *obtorto collo ad prætorem trahor*, P; *obtortā gulā in vincula abripi jussit*, C.

Obtrectātio -ōnis, *f.* envious disparagement, detraction, — *est ægritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiverit*, C; — *et invidia adversus crescentem in dies gloriam consulis*, L.

Obtrectātor -ōris, *m.* an envious detractor, disparager, — *et invidi Scipionis*, C.

Obtrecto, 1. to disparage, detract from, enviously decry; to oppose, thwart, injure any one, — *alicui*, C; — *gloriæ alicujus*, L; — *ejus laudes*, L; — *inter se*, N.

Obtrītus -ūs, *m.* a crushing, pounding, Pl.

Obtrūdo -si -sum, 3. (obstrūdo), to gulp down, swallow down, — *aliquid*, P; (2) to thrust, force, obtrude any thing upon one, — *virginem alicui*, T; — *palpum alicui*, P, to cajole, wheedle.

Obtruncātio -ōnis, *f.* a cutting, pruning, Co.

Obtrunco, 1. to cut, cut off, prune, — *vitem*, Co; (2) to cut down, cut in pieces, slay, S. L.

Obtŭĕor, 2. *dep.* to look at, gaze at, see, behold, — *terram*, P.

Obtundo -tŭdi -tūsum, 3. to beat upon, thump, — *os mihi*, P; *nam sum obtusus pugnis pessume*, P, belaboured; — *telum*, Lc, to make dull by striking; (2) *met.* to make blunt, dull, render obtuse, weaken, — *aciem oculorum*, Pl; — *aures*, or abs. *obtundere*, to beat upon the ears, deafen, weary with long speeches, C; — *aliquem longis epistolis*, C, to weary; — *aliquem de aliquā re*, T; — *vocem*, C; — *mentem*, C.

Obtūrāmentum -i, *n.* a stopper, bung, cork, Pl.

Obturbo, 1. to disturb, make turbid, — *aquam*, Pl; (2) *met.* to disturb, put into confusion, perturb, — *hostes*, Tc; — *lectorem*, St; *me scriptio et literæ non leniunt sed obturbant*, C, distract; — *solitudinem*, C; *obturbabant patres*, Tc, made a disturbance, raised a clamour.

Obturgesco -tursi, 3. to swell up, Lc.

Obtūro, 1. to stop up, P. Pl; — *aures*, H, to refuse to listen.

Obtūsus -a -um (*prtcp.* obtundo), blunt; — *vomer*, V; obtuse, — *angulus*, Lc; (2) dull, weak, powerless, — *acies*, C; — *vox*, Q, thick (*opp.* clara); — *stomachus*, Pl, weak, enfeebled; — *pectora*, V, insensible, unfeeling.

Obtūtus -ūs, *m.* a looking at, beholding, look, gaze, — *oculorum*, C; *dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno*, V.

Obumbro, 1. to overshadow, — *humum*, O; to darken, — *æthera telis*, V; (2) *met.* to obscure, overcloud, *senatum et populum, numquam obscura nomina, etsi aliquando obumbrentur*, Tc; (3) to conceal, protect, cover, — *erroris sub imagine crimen*, O.

Obuncus -a -um, bent inwards, hooked inwards, V. O.

Obustus -a -um, burnt, hardened in the fire, — *sudes*, V.

*Obvāgio, 4. to whimper about, P.

Obvallo, 1. to surround with a wall, wall round, C.

Obvĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come in the way of, to meet, C; (2) to fall to, fall to the lot of, — *here-*

ditus ei, C; — *Syria Scipioni*, Ca; (3) to happen, befall, occur, C. St.

Obversor, 1. *dep.* to move up and down before; appear before, be before, L. Pl; *in urbe inter cætus et sermones hominum*, Tc; *sed mihi ante oculos obversatur reipublicæ dignitas*, C, hovers before my eyes.

Obversus -a -um (*prtcp.* obverto), turned towards, *faciemque — in agmen utrumque*, O.

Obverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn towards, twist towards, direct towards, — *mihi cornua*, P; *arcus in aliquem* —, O; — *proras pelago*, V; (2) to oppose; *profligatis obversis*, Tc, the opponents being scattered.

Obvĭam, in the way, on the way; hence, towards, against, to meet; — *obsistere alicui*, P, to put one's self in the way of; *quum in Cumanum mihi — venisti*, C, thou camest to meet me; *fit — Clodio ante fundum ejus*, C, he met Clodius; — *ire alicui*, C, to go to meet; (2) met. *amanti mihi tot — eveniunt moræ*, P, are in the way; — *ire periculis*, S, to meet danger halfway; *cupiditati hominum — ire*, C, to combat, contend with; hence generally, to encounter, remedy an evil, — *infecunditati terrarum*, Tc.

*Obvĭgĭlo, 1. to be watchful, P.

Obvĭus -a -um, in the way, meeting, *si ille — ei futurus omnino non erat*, C, had no expectation of meeting him; *dare se — alicui*, L, to meet; *quo loco inter se — fuissent*, S, in which place they had met; *obvias mihi literas mittas*, C; — *aquilones*, Tc, blowing in a contrary direction; (2) opposite to, meeting with hostile intent, *si ingredienti cum armatâ manu — fueris*, C; (3) affable, courteous, easy of access, Pl; so of inanimate objects, easy to meet with, obvious, ready at hand, Q; (4) exposed to, *rupes — ventorum furiis*, V.

Obvolvo -vi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll up, wrap up, cover all round; *capite obvoluto*, C, with head muffled up; met. *verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium*, H.

Occæco, 1. to make blind, deprive of sight, dazzle, Cl. Pl; (2) to darken, overcloud, *densa caligo occæcaverat diem*, L, to hide from sight; — *semen*, C; (3) *met.* to make obscure, unintelligible, *obscura narratio totam occæcat orationem*, C; to make mentally or morally blind, *occæcatus stultitiâ cupiditate*, C; *poet.* to make numb, stiff, *timor occæcaverat artus*, V.

*Occædes -is, *f.* slaughter, bloodshed, P.

*Occallātus -a -um, thick-skinned, insensible, Sc.

Occallesco -lŭi, 3. to become thick-skinned, P. Cl; (2) to become insensible, unfeeling, C.

Occăno -ŭi, 3. to blow, sound, — *cornua tubasque*, Tc.

Occāsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a favourable moment, opportunity, occasion, — *nancisci*, C; *arripere*, L; — *amittere, omittere*, C; *prætermittere*, Ca; *dimittere*, N; *occasione datâ*, C, when an opportunity is offered; *ut primum — data est*, C, as soon as an opportunity offered; *per occasionem*, L, on a favourable opportunity; *ad — auræ evehi*, St, with a favourable wind; (2) a supply, stock, — *oleæ*, Co; — *lapidum*, Pl.

Occāsĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little opportunity, P.

Occāsus -a -um (*prtcp.* occĭdo), *ante solem occasum*, P, before sunset.

Occāsus -ūs, *m.* the setting of the heavenly bodies, — *solis*, Ca; (2) — *solis*, Ca, or *abs.* V, the west; (3) *met.* fall, destruction, end, death, — *interitusque rei publicæ*, C; — *Troiæ tristesque ruinæ*, V.

Occātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a harrowing, C. Co.

Occātor -ōris, *m.* a harrower, one who harrows, Co.

Occēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go to, go towards, meet, — *in conspectum alicujus*, P.

Occento, 1. to sing to, to sing a serenade to, P; (2) to sing a lampoon or pasquinade against any one, C.

Occentus -ūs, *m.* a singing, P.

Occepto, 1. to begin, commence, P.

Occhi -ōrum, *m.* a kind of tree in Hyrcania, from which exuded honey, Pl.

Occĭdens -ntis (*prtcp.* occĭdo), — *sol*, setting sun, sunset, L; (2) *subst.* occĭdens -ntis, *m.* the setting sun, the west, C.

Occĭdentālis -e, western, occidental, P.

Occĭdĭo -ōnis, *f.* complete slaughter, extermination, utter destruction; frequently used in the phrase *occidione occidere* (*cædere*), C, to destroy utterly, slay to the last man; *occidione occumbere*, Tc, to be slain to the last man.

Occīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. to knock down, beat to the ground, *Ctesipho me pugnis occidit*, T; especially (2) to kill, slay, *L. Virginius filiam suâ manu occidit*, C; *ipse fortissime pugnans occiditur*, Ca; — *aliquem veneno*, St, to poison; (3) to torture, annoy, torment, *occidis me, quum istuc rogitas*, P.

Occĭdo -cĭdi -cāsum, 3. to fall, fall down, *et alia signa de cœlo ad terram occidunt*, P; especially (2) of the heavenly bodies, to set, Ct; *occasura pars cœli*, Pl, the west; (3) to die, perish, — *in bello*, C; — *suâ dextrâ*, V, to die by one's own hand; (4) to perish, be ruined, *sin plane occidimus, ego omnibus meis exitio fuero*, C; hence *occidi* is used as an exclamation of despair, I am ruined! I am undone! P. T; — *spes nostra*, P; — *ornatus mundi*, C, perishes, passes away.

Occĭdŭus -a -um, setting, *oriens — que dies*, O; (2) western, westerly, O; (3) — *senectus*, O, approaching death, near to dissolution.

Occĭno -ŭi, 3. to sing or chirp inauspiciously, L.

Occĭpĭo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. (I.) *act.* to begin, commence, undertake, — *sermonem cum aliquo*, T; — *agere armentum*, L; (II.) *neut.* to begin, T. Tc.

Occĭpĭtium -ii, *n.* the back of the head, occiput, P. Q.

Occĭput -ĭtis, *n.* Pr. = occipitium, *q.v.*

Occīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a slaying, killing, murdering, slaughter, C.

*Occīsor -ōris, *m.* a slayer, murderer, P.

Occīsus -a -um (*prtcp.* occīdo), ruined, unfortunate, *occisissimus sum omnium qui vivunt*, P.

Occlāmĭto, 1. to cry loudly, violently, P.

Occlūdo -si -sum, 3. to shut up, close up, — *ædes*, T; — *tabernas*, C; (2) to restrain, keep in, — *linguam*, P; — *libidinem*, T.

Occo, 1. to harrow, H. Co; also, in a vineyard, to break up and level the ground, Vr.

Occœpi -isse = occipio, *q.v.*

Occŭbo, 1. to lie down, especially to rest in the grave, *ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector*, V.

Occulco, 1. to trample, tread in, Vr.

Occŭlo -cŭlŭi -cultum, 3. to cover (especially for the purpose of hiding), to hide, conceal, — *aliquid*, C; *aliquem*, L.

Occultātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hiding, concealing, concealment, C.

Occultātor -ōris, *m.* a hider, concealer, C.

Occulte, secretly, in secret, privately, C. L.

Occulto, 1. to hide, conceal, — *se latebris*, C; — *et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis*, C.

Occultus -a -um, secret, hidden, concealed, private, occult, *hi saltem in — locis prostant, vos in foro ipso*, P; *occultior atque tectior cupiditas*, C; of persons, secret, close, reserved, *si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere*, C; (2) *subst.* occulta -ōrum, *n.* secret things, secrets, C; adv. *in occulto*, C; *per occultum*, Tc; *ex occulto*, C, secretly.

Occumbo -cŭbŭi -cŭbitum, 3. to fall down, sink down; usually, to fall down in death, to die, *aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus*, C; *qui pugnantes mortem occubuissent*, L; *ambo pro republicâ morte occubuisse*, L; — *certæ morti*, V.

Occŭpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a seizing, taking possession of, occupation, C; (2) a figure of speech so called, Aug; (3) a business, employment, occupation, *maximis — impediri*, C.

Occŭpātus -a -um (*prtcp.* occŭpor), busy, engaged, occupied, C.

Occŭpo, 1. to take possession of, occupy, lay hold of, — *totam Italiam suis præsidiis*, C; — *tyrannidem*, C; poet. — *aliquem amplexu*, O, to embrace; (2) to fill, occupy with any thing, — *Tyrrhenum mare cæmentis*, H; (3) to fall upon, attack, — *aliquem gladio*, V; — *canes ense*, Pt; (4) to anticipate, to do anything first, *volo tu prior ut occupes adire*, P, that thou shouldest present thyself first; — *bellum facere*, L, first begin the war; (5) *met.* to seize upon, *timor exercitum occupat*, Ca; to employ, occupy, — *pecuniam*, C, to put out, invest money.

Occurro -curri (-cŭcurri) -cursum, 3. to run to meet, hasten to meet, — *Cæsari venienti*, Ca; — *obviam alicui*, P; (2) to fall upon, attack, — *duabus legionibus*, Ca; (3) to meet with, fall in with, Ca; to come to a place, meet at a place, — *alicui loco*, L; — *ad id concilium*, L; — *in aliam civitatem*, C; to lie together, (of places) to meet, *apud Elegiam occurrit Euphrati Taurus mons*, Pl; (4) *met.* to work against, oppose, counteract, — *omnibus ejus consiliis*, C; — *venienti morbo*, Pr; to come to the help of, assist, — *vestræ sapientiæ*, C; (5) *met.* to answer, reply, — *alicui*, Q; (6) *met.* to present itself, occur, happen, — *animo, cogitationi*, C; *oculis ejus tot valides occurrerent*, Co.

Occursātio -ōnis, *f.* a going to meet a person, attention, officiousness, C.

Occursio -ōnis, *f.* a meeting, Sc.

Occurso, 1. to go to meet, to meet, — *fugientibus*, Tc; (2) to rush upon, fall upon, attack, *occursat ocius gladio*, C; (3) to anticipate, — *fortunæ*, Pl; (4) — *animo*, or *abs.*, to suggest itself, occur to the mind, *occursat animo mea mortalitas*, Pl.

Occursus -ūs, *m.* a meeting, a falling in with, — *alicujus vitare*, Tc, to avoid meeting with any one.

Ŏcĕănus -i, *m.* (Ὠκεανός), the ocean, the sea which encompasses the earth, C; used adj. *mare Oceanum*, Ca; (2) personified as a god, the husband of Tethys and father of the Nymphs; hence Ŏcĕănītis -ĭdis, *f.* V, a daughter of Oceanus.

Ŏcellātus -a -um, marked with little eyes, having small eyes; *ocellatis* (sc. *lapillis*) *ludere*, St, to play at marbles.

Ŏcellus -i, *m. dim.* a little eye, C; used as a term of endearment, *ocelle mi!* P. apple of my eye! (2) a knot or knob on the root of the reed, Pl.

Ŏchra -æ, *f.* (ὤχρα), yellow ochre, Cl. Pl.

Ŏcimum -i, *n.* (ὤκιμον), the herb basil, Pl.

Ŏcĭnum -i, *n.* (ocimum, ocymum, ὤκινον), a species of clover, Pl. Vr.

Ŏcior, ōcius (*superl.* ōcissĭmus, ὠκίων, ὤκιστος), swifter, quicker, more rapid, *ocior cervis*, H; *ocior Euro*, H; (2) early, *pira ocissima*, Pl, soonest ripe.

Ŏcĭter, P.Aug. (*comp.* ōcius, C; *superl.* ōcissĭme, S.) quickly, swiftly, rapidly, *ut ocius ad tuum pervenias*, C; *omnium versatur urna, serius, ocius, sors exitura*, H, sooner or later.

Ocrĕa -æ, *f.* a metal greave or legging, V. L.

Ocrĕātus -a -um, wearing the ocrea, *q.v.*, Pl. H.

Octăchordos -on (ὀκτάχορδος), having eight strings, octachord, Vt.

Octăgōnos -on (ὀκτάγωνος), having eight angles, octagonal, Vt.

Octans -ntis, an instrument used for measuring, consisting of an arc of a circle, containing 45°, Vt.

Octăphŏron = octophoron, *q.v.*

Octăstȳlos -on (ὀκτάστυλος), having eight pillars in front, octastyle, Vt.

Octăvāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the eighth legion, Pl.

Octavia Gens, a plebeian family well known as having given birth to the emperor Augustus. It makes little figure in republican times, and of the family of Augustus the first who was enrolled in the senate was the father of the emperor.

Octāvĭa, well known as the sister of Augustus and wife of M. Marcellus, and afterwards of the triumvir M. Antonius. Her son by her first husband was the Marcellus whom the emperor adopted and designed to succeed him.

Octāvĭānus = Augustus, *q.v.*

Octāvus -a -um, the eighth, C; hence *subst.* octāva -æ, *f.* M, the eighth hour: adv. *octavum*, L, for the eighth time.

Octāvusdĕcĭmus -a -um, the eighteenth, Vt. Tc.

Octĭes, eight times, Pl.

Octingĕnārĭus -a -um, — *greges*, Vr, containing eight hundred.

Octingentēsĭmus -a -um, the eight hundredth, C.

Octingenti -æ -a, eight hundred, C.

Octĭpes -ĕdis, having eight feet, Pt. O.

Octo (ὀκτώ), eight, C. Ca.

October -bris, *m.* the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; October, Co; — *mensis*, Aug; used adj. — *Idus, Calendæ*, M.

Octōgēnārĭus -a -um, containing eighty, consisting of eighty; — *homo*, Pl, an octogenarian, a man eighty years old.

Octōgēni -æ -a, eighty each, L.

Octōgēsĭmus -a -um, the eightieth, C.

Octōgies, eighty times, C.

Octōginta, eighty, C.

Octojŭgis -e, yoked eight together, L.

Octōnārĭus -a -um, consisting of eight, containing eight, — *numerus*, Vr; — *versus*, Q.

Octōni -æ, a, eight each, P. Ca.

Octōphŏron -i, *n.* (ὀκτώφορον), a litter carried by eight bearers, C.

Octŭăgies, octŭăginta = octogies, octoginta, *q.v.*

*Octŭplĭcātus -a -um, increased eight-fold, L.

Octŭplus -a -um, (ὀκταπλοῦς), eight-fold, C; *subst.*, octŭplum -i, *n.* an eight-fold penalty, C.

*Octussis -is, *m.* eight asses, H.

Ŏcŭlārĭus -a -um, relating to the eyes; — *medicus*, Cl, an oculist.

Ŏcŭlāta -æ, *f.* a fish; perhaps a lamprey, Pl.

Ŏcŭlātus -a -um, having eyes; — *testis*, P, an eye-witness; *Clodius male* —, St, having defective eyesight; (2) catching the eye, visible, C; — *die vendere*, P, for cash (*opp.* cæcā die, on credit).

Ŏcŭlĕus -a -um, having many eyes, sharp-sighted, — *Argus*, P.

Ŏcŭlĭcrĕpĭda -æ, *m.* the name of a slave (coined by P.), one whose eyes sound with many blows.

Ŏcŭlus -i, *m.* the eye; — *amittere*, C. Ca, to lose one's sight; — *restituere*, St, to restore the power of sight; *ex oculis abire*, Sc, to leave the presence of any one; *ante oculos ponere* (*proponere*), *proponere oculis*, C, to set before one's eyes; *res posita est ante oculos*, C, is visible; *in oculis*, C, *sub oculis*, Ca, before one's eyes, in one's presence; *oculos pascere aliquā re*, C; *fructum oculis capere ex aliquā re*, N, to feast the eyes upon; *oculi dolent*, P, of a man who sees any thing disagreeable; *in oculis esse alicujus* (*alicui*), C, to be highly prized by; so also *aliquem in oculis ferre*, C, *gestare*, T; used as a term of endearment, *ocule mi!* P; (2) *meton.* the spot upon a panther's skin or a peacock's tail, Pl; a bud or eye of a plant, V. Co; a knot or knob of certain roots, A.Aug; a portion of an Ionic capital, Vt.

Ocymum = ocinum, *q.v.*

Ōdēum -i, *n.* (ᾠδεῖον), a building for public musical performances, Vt.

Ōdi, ōdisse, to hate, detest, — *aliquem acerbe*, C; *inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier*, P; (2) to dislike, be displeased with, — *Persicos apparatus*, H.

Ŏdĭōse, hatefully, odiously, vexatiously, C.

*Ŏdĭōsĭcus -a, -um, P. = odiosus, *q.v.*

Ŏdĭōsus -a -um, hateful, odious, troublesome, irksome, vexatious, burdensome, *infestum et — esse alicui*, P; of things, — *verbum*, C; *cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere*, it is annoying, unpleasant.

Ŏdĭum -ii, *n.* hatred; *in odium alicujus irruere*, C, to become hated by any one; *omnibus odio venire*, Pl; — *est mihi cum aliquo*, C, I am at enmity with; *esse odio alicui*, C, to be hated by; *magno odio in aliquem ferri*, N, to be greatly embittered against; — *saturare*, C, to satisfy one's hatred; of inanimate objects, *odium raphani cum vite maximum*, Pl, an antipathy; (2) a hateful thing, offence, *odio es*, P, I can't bear you; (3) offensive conduct, importunity, impertinence, *tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex*, T.

Ŏdontītis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὀδοντῖτις), a plant good for tooth-ache, Pl.

Ŏdor, ōris, *m.* a smell, odour, C; especially (2) a sweet smell, pleasant odour, perfume, *incendere odores*, C; *perfusus liquidis odoribus*, H; (3) an unpleasant smell, stench, stink, *camera incultu, tenebris, odore, fœda*, S; (4) *met.* a scent, suspicion, inkling, presentiment, — *dictaturæ*, C; — *urbanitatis*, C.

Ŏdōrāmentum -i, *n.* spices, perfumes, Co.

Ŏdōrārĭus -a -um, of or for perfuming, Pl.

Ŏdōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a smelling, C.

Ŏdōrātus -ūs, *m.* a smell, smelling, C; (2) the sense of smell, C, (3) an odour, Pl.

Ŏdōrātus -a -um, odorous, sweet-smelling, — *cedrus*, V; — *capilli*, H; — *Indi*, P.Aug, whose country produces perfumes.

Ŏdōrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, odoriferous, having a pleasant smell, Pt; (2) producing perfumes, — *gens*, O; *Arabia*, Pl.

Ŏdōro, 1. to make odorous, *et odorant aëra fumis*, O.

Ŏdōror, 1. *dep.* to examine by smell, — *aliquid*, P; to scent out, to track by the sense of smell, *ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus*, P; (2) *met.* to snuff at, nose (as a dog); to aim at, to aspire to, *quos — hunc decemviratum suspicamini*, C; (3) *met.* to search into, track out, investigate, — *quid sentiant*, C; — *philosophiam*, Tc, only to smell at, have the slightest smattering of.

Ŏdōrus -a -um, having a pleasant smell, sweet-smelling, odorous, — *flos*, O; (2) stinking, P.Aug; (3) — *vis canum*, V, tracking by smell.

Ŏdos, ōris, S. L. = odor, *q.v.*

Odrȳsæ -ārum (Ὀδρύσαι), a people of Thrace; hence *adj.* Odrȳsĭus -a -um, Thracian, — *tyrannus*, O, Tereus; — *dux*, O, Rhesus; *subst.* Odrȳsĭus -ii, *m.* P.Aug, Orpheus.

Ŏdȳnŏlȳtes -æ, *m.* (ὀδυνολύτης), a fish, the use of which was said to relieve the pains of labour, Pl.

Ŏdyssēa -æ, *f.* (Ὀδύσσεια), the Odyssey, a poem by Homer, O.

Œăgrus -i, *m.* (Οἴαγρος), a mythical king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, O; hence *adj.* Œăgrĭus a-um, V. O, Thracian.

Œbălus -i, *m.* (Οἴβαλος) a king of Sparta, father of Tyndarus, grandfather of Helen, in whose reign was founded the Spartan colony of Tarentum; hence Œbălides -æ, *m.* a descendant of Œbalus; *plur.* O, Castor and Pollux; Œbălis -ĭdis, *f.* — *nympha*, O, Helen; — *matres*, O, Italian, Roman; Œbălĭus -a -um, M. O, Spartan; — *puer*, M, Hyacinthus. Œbălĭa -æ, *f.* V, Tarentum.

Œcōnŏmĭa -æ, *f.* (οἰκονομία), proper arrangement of an oration, drama, etc. Q.

Œcōnŏmĭcus -a -um (οἰκονομικός), relating to the proper arrangement of a speech, Q.

Œcus -i, *m.* (οἶκος), a room in a house, saloon, Vt. Pl.

Œdĭpus -i, *m.* (-us -ŏdis, *m.* Οἰδίπους), king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, who was fated to kill his father and to espouse his mother; known also as having solved the riddle of the Theban Sphynx: *prov.* *Davus sum, non Œdipus*, T, I am no Œdipus to unriddle riddles; hence Œdĭpŏdes -æ, *m.* Sc. = Œdipus; Œdĭpŏdĭŏnĭdes -æ, *m.* the son of Œdipus, P.Aug; Œdĭpŏdŏnĭus -a -um, O, Œdipodean.

Œnanthe -ēs, *f.* (οἰνάνθη), the grape of the wild vine, Pl; (2) a thorny plant, Pl; *œnanthe pimpenelloides*, Linn.

Œnanthĭnus -a -um (οἰνάνθινος), made of the wild grape, — *vinum*, Pl.

Œneus -ei *or* -ĕos, *m.* (Οἰνεύς), king of Ætolia or Calydon, father of Meleager, Tydeus, and Deianira; hence Œnēis -ĭdis, *f.* Sc, Deianira; Œnēĭus -a -um, — *heros*, P.Aug, Tydeus; Œnēus -a um, — *agri*, O, Ætolia; Œnīdes -æ, *m.* son of Œneus, Meleager, O; also Diomed, son of Tydeus, grandson of Œneus, O.

Œnŏphŏrum -i, *n.* (οἰνοφόρον), a basket or hamper for carrying wine, H.

Œnŏpōlĭum -i, *n.* (οἰνοπωλεῖον), a wine-shop, tavern, P.

Œnŏthēra -æ, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, *f.* οἰνοθήρα), a plant, the juice of which was sometimes mixed with wine, Pl.

Œnōtrĭa -æ, *f.* (Οἰνωτρία), Italy; hence *adj.* Œnōtrĭus -a -um, V, Œnōtrus -a -um, V, Italian, Roman.

Œstrus -i, *m.* (οἶστρος), the gadfly, horsefly, V; (2) poetic or prophetic madness, inspiration, P.Aug.

Œsȳpum -i, *n.* (οἴσυπος), the fat and filth which is washed out of wool, Pl; from which a cosmetic, used by Roman ladies, was prepared, O.

Œta -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* Οἴτη), the mountain-chain between Thessaly and Macedonia, where Hercules burnt himself, C; hence *adj.* Œtæus -a -um, — *deus*, Pl, and *abs.* O, Hercules.

Œtum -i, *n.* (οἶτον), an Egyptian plant, Pl.

Ŏfella -æ, *f.* a bit of meat, morsel, Jv. M.

Offa -æ, *f.* a bit, morsel, C; prov. *inter os et offam*, A.Aug, between cup and lip; (2) a piece, lump, *gummi in offas convolutum*, Pl; (3) an untimely birth, abortion, Pl. Pr.

Offātim, bit by bit, in little bits, P.

Offendĭcŭlum -i, *n.* an obstacle, stumbling-block; hindrance, Pl.

Offendo -di -sum, 3. to strike, knock, dash against, — *caput ad fornicem*, Q; — *latus*, C; *puppis offendit in scopulis*, O; (2) to hit upon a person, fall in with, come upon, *si te in plateā offendero hac post unquam, peristi*, P; — *aliquem imparatum*, C, to come upon unawares, surprise; (3) *met.* to stumble, make a mistake, blunder, offend, commit a fault, *si quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit*, C; — *apud aliquem*, C; (4) *met.* to be displeased with, take offence at; *si in me aliquid offendistis*, C; (5) *met.* to be unfortunate, fail, suffer misfortune, *cum multi viri fortes offenderint*, C; *naves in redeundo offenderunt*, Ca; (6) *met.* to offend, displease, — *aliquem contumeliā*, C; *polypodion offendit stomachum*, Pl, disagrees with; pass. *multis rebus meus offendebatur animus*, C.

Offensa -æ, *f.* a striking against, knocking against, Pl; (2) *met.* dislike, hatred, enmity, *magnā in offensā sum apud Pompeium*, C; — *gravissimam contrahere*, St, to fall into disgrace; (3) an injury, offence, wrong, affront, Co. O; (4) inconvenience, uncomfortable sensation, indisposition, Cl.

Offensātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hitting, striking against, Q; — *memoriæ*, Sc, a slip of memory.

Offensātor -ōris, *m.* a false reading for *offensatus*, Q.

Offensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a striking against, hitting against; — *pedis*, C, a stumbling; (2) that against which one stumbles, a stumbling-block, C; (3) hatred, enmity, disfavour, aversion, *suscipere invidiam atque — apud aliquem*, C; *in odium — que alicujus incurrere*, C; *hoc apud alios — habet*, Pl, displeases others; (4) an affront, offence, injury, C; (5) an indisposition, annoyance, misfortune, *graves excent — esse ex gravibus morbis*, C; — *corporum*, C.

Offensiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a slight offence, displeasure, C.

Offenso, 1. to strike, dash against, L; (2) to stumble or falter in speaking, Q.

Offensus -a -um (*prtcp.* offendo), hateful, offensive, — *et invisum esse alicui*, C; (2) offended, angered, embittered, — *et alienatus animus*, C.

Offensus -ūs, *m.* a dashing against, a shock, Lc; (2) a meeting with, falling in with, P.Aug.

Offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, to carry or bring to, place before, present, produce, offer, *incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum*, T; *ne quem ille florentissimum reliquerat, perditum illi afflictumque offerrem*, C; pass. *offerri*, to present one's self, offer one's self, appear, *multis in difficillimis rebus præsens auxilium ejus numinis oblatum est*, C; (2) to offer, expose, — *nos periculis sine causā*, C; — *se morti*, Ca; — *se ad mortem pro patriā*, C; — *vitam in discrimen*, C; (3) to offer, proffer, — *suam operam*, L; — *alicui optatissimum beneficium*, C; — *lætitiam*, T, to cause, occasion joy; — *alicui injuriam*, T, to inflict an injury on; — *stuprum alicui*, C; — *mortem alicui*, C.

*Offĕrūmenta -æ, *f.* a gift, present; used by P, = a blow, stripe.

Offĭcīna -æ, *f.* a workshop, manufactory, in which any handicraft is carried on; — *armorum*, Ca, a manufactory of arms; — *ærariorum, fullonum, tingentium*, Pl; — *cetariorum*, Co, place where fish were salted; (2) = ornithon; a breeding-house for birds, poultry-yard, Co; (3) met. — *nequitiæ, sapientiæ*, C.

Offĭcīnātor -ōris, *m.* the owner or superintendent of a manufactory, Vt.

Offĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to draw near, approach, be in the way of, impede, hinder; *tum demum juventas officit*, then youth approaches, Lc; — *apricanti*, C, to stand between any one and the sun; *ipsa umbra terræ soli officiens noctem efficit*, C, coming before the sun; (2) *met.* to hinder, obstruct, be in the way of, *cur meis commodis obstas?* C; — *consiliis alicujus*, S; to injure, *officiunt lætis frugibus herbæ*, V; *lactucæ officiunt claritati oculorum*, P..

Offĭcĭōsē, obligingly, courteously, C.

Offĭcĭōsus -a -um, obliging, courteous, attentive, kind, respectful (especially used of the behaviour of inferiors to superiors), — *amicitia*, C; — *homo*, C; (2) dutiful, conformable to duty, — *dolor*, C; — *labores*, C.

Offĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a kind office, spontaneous service, courtesy, attention, *altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus*, C; *summo officio præditus homo*, C, a very obliging man; (2) ceremonial respect, ceremony, *officio togæ virilis interfui*, Pl, I was present at the ceremony of taking the toga virilis; *suprema in aliquem officia*, Tc, the last offices, the ceremony of interment; (3) the office of love, complaisance, favour of a lover, Pt; (4) duty, obligation, office; *meminisse officium suum*, P, to remember one's duty; *omnia — amicitiæ servare*, C; *satisfacere officio*, C, to fulfil one's duty; *deesse officio suo*, C, to be wanting to one's duty; (5) especially, official duty, office, *toti tamen officio maritimo M. Bibulus præpositus*, C, over the whole naval service; *confecto legationis officio*, C; (6) the room or office of an official person, *ipse me Regulus convenit in prætoris officio*, Pl.

Offīgo -xi -ctum, 3. to fix in, fasten, *ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos*, L.

Offirmātē, firmly, obstinately, St.

Offirmātus -a -um (*prtcp.* offirmo), firm, steadfast, obstinate, P. C.

Offirmo, 1. to make firm, to fasten, P.Aug; (2) *met.* to make resolute, steadfast; *ne tam offirma te*, T, don't be so obstinate.

*Offlecto -xi -xum, 3. to turn, direct, — *navem*, P.

Offrēnātus -a -um, bridled, restrained, kept within bounds, P.

Offringo -ēgi -actum, 3. to plough, break up a second time, Vr; — *glebas*, Co.

Offūcĭa -æ, *f.* paint, rouge, P; (2) *met.* deceit, deception, P.

Offŭla -æ, *f. dim.* (offa), a little bit, a morsel, Vr.

Offulgĕo -lsi, 2. to shine upon, appear, *nova lux oculis offulsit*, V.

Offundo -ūdi -ūsum, 3. to pour before, pour around, pour out, — *cibum*, P; pass. *offundi*, to be poured out, to be poured round, spread itself around, *nobis aër crassus offunditur*, C; (2) *met.* to pour out, spread abroad, diffuse, *tamquam si offusa reipublicæ sempiterna nox esset*, C; — *omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus*, L; (3) to spread over, so as to cover, conceal, *ut enim obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernæ*, C; so met. *offusus pavore*, Tc.

Oggannĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to yelp, growl at, P. T.

Oggĕro, 3. to bring or bear to, — *osculum alicui*, P.

Ōgȳges -is, *m.* (Ὠγύγης), a mythical king of Thebes; hence *poet.* Ōgȳgĭdæ -ārum, *m.* P.Aug, the Thebans; Ōgȳgĭus -a -um, Theban; — *deus*, O, Bacchus.

Oh, ŏhē, oh, ah! an interjection, representing, as in English, various states of mind, P. T.

Ŏho, oho! aha! P.

Oi, oh! an interjection of pain and grief, T.

Ŏīleus -ĕi (-ĕos), *m.* (Ὀιλεύς) king of Locris, father of Ajax; hence Ŏīlĭădes -æ, *m.* P.Aug; Ŏīlīdes, -æ, *m.* Pl, Ajax, son of Oileus.

Ŏlĕa -æ, *f.* (ἐλαία), the olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, Vr; (2) the olive-tree, C.

Ŏlĕācĕus -a -um, like olive-oil, oily, Pl.

Ŏlĕāgĭnĕus -a -um (-gĭnĭus -a -um; -gĭnus -a -um), of or relating to the olive-tree, V; (2) like an olive-tree, Co. Pl; (3) olive-green, Pl.

Ŏlĕāris -e, Pl. = olearius, *q.v.*

Ŏlĕārĭus -a -um, of or relating to olive-oil, C; *subst.* ŏlĕārĭus -ii, *m.* an oil-presser, oil-seller, Pl. Co.

Ŏlĕastellus -i, *m. dim.* a species of Calabrian olive-tree, Co.

Ŏlĕaster -tri, *m.* the wild olive-tree, V.

Ŏlĕĭtas -ātis, *f.* the olive-gathering, oil-harvest.

Ŏlens -ntis (*prtcp.* ŏlĕo), smelling, odorous; hence (*a*) fragrant, sweet-smelling, O; (*b*) bad-smelling, stinking, fetid, P. H.

Ŏlĕo, ŏlŭi, 2. (*ŏlo, 3.*) to emit an odour, smell, *mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur*, C; *cur nardo flammæ non olucre meæ!* Pt; (2) *met.* to smell of, give indications or tokens of, — *nihil ex Academiā*, C; (3) to reveal itself or be betrayed by smell, *aurum huic olet*, P, he perceives that I have money.

Ŏlĕōsus -a -um, oily, full of oil, Pl.

Ŏlĕrācĕus -a -um, herblike, resembling herbs, Pl.

Ŏlētum -i, *n.* a place planted with olives; an olive-garden, A.Aug.

Ŏlētum -i, *n.* filth, excrement, Pr.

Ŏlĕum -i, *n.* (ἔλαιον) olive-oil, oil, *instillare oleum lumini*, C; used *met.* for that which is soft, quiet, *oleo tranquillior*, P; prov. *oleum et operam perdere*, P. C, to lose time and trouble; *oleum addere camino*, H, to pour oil on the fire, to aggravate an evil; (2) *meton.* the palæstra (since oil was extensively used by wrestlers), *ego eram decus olei*, Ct; and hence *met.* of wit combats or rhetorical exercises, C.

Olfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to smell, — *ea quæ gustamus*, C; *delphini sagacissime olfaciunt*, Pl, have a very acute sense of smell; (2) *met.* to scent out, trace by smell, — *nummum*, C; (3) * to cause to smell of any thing, — *labra lacte*, Vr.

Olfacto, 1. to smell at, smell, — *vestimentum*, P.

Olfactōrĭum -ii, *n.* something to smell at, a nosegay, smelling-bottle, Pl.

*Olfactrix -īcis, *f.* she who smells, Pl.

Olfactus -ūs, *m.* the act of smelling, Pl; (2) the sense of smell, Pl.

Ŏlĭdus -a -um, smelling, emitting an odour, *bene — amphoræ*, Co, fragrant; *— capra*, H, *— senex*, St, stinking, fetid.

Ōlim, formerly, once upon a time, in times past, *sic enim — loquebantur*, C; *fuit — senex*, P, there was once an old man; (2) now for a long time, long ago, *audio quid veteres — moneatis amici*, Jv; (3) referring to the future, hereafter, at a future time, *non, si male nunc, et — sic erit*, H; *utinam coram tecum — potius quam per epistolas*, C; (4) ever, at times, sometimes, ofttimes, *an quid est — homini salute melius?* P; *ut pueris — dant crustula blandi doctores*, H.

Ŏlĭtor -ōris, *m.* a cultivator of pot-herbs, kitchen-gardener, Pl. Co.

Ŏlĭtōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to culinary herbs; *— forum*, L, vegetable-market.

Ŏlīva -æ, *f.* the olive, P. H; (2) the olive-tree, C; (3) *poet.* an olive-branch, H; a staff of olive-tree wood, O.

Ŏlīvans -ntis, *m.* an olive-gatherer, Pl.

Ŏlīvārĭus -a -um, of or relating to olives, Co.

Ŏlīvētum -i, *n.* a place planted with olives, olive-garden, C.

Ŏlīvĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, olive-wearing, olive-bearing, V. O.

Ŏlīvĭtas -ātis, *f.* the olive-gathering, olive-harvest, Co.

Ŏlīvum -i, *n.* olive-oil, oil, Lc. V; (2) oil for anointing, unguent, Ct.

Olla -æ, *f.* an earthenware jar or pot, C.

Ollāris -e, of or relating to an earthenware pot, M.

Ollārĭus -a -um, Pl, = ollaris, *q.v.*

Ollŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little earthenware pot, Vr.

Ollus -a -um, *obsolete form of* ille -a -ud, *q.v.*

Ŏlo, 3. = oleo, *q.v.*

Ŏlor -ōris, *m.* a swan, O. H. V.

Ŏlor -ōris, *m.* an odour, smell, Vr.

Ŏlōrīnus -a -um, of or relating to a swan, V.

Ŏlus -ĕris, *n.* any kind of culinary vegetable, pot-herb, Pl; (2) *— atrum* (or often written in one word), a plant, *Smyrnium olusatrum*, Linn.

Ŏluscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little herb, vegetable, C.

Ŏlympĭa -æ, *f.* (Ὀλυμπία), a holy city and territory in Elis, where stood the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and where the Olympic games were celebrated, C: hence *adj.* Ŏlympĭăcus -a -um, V; Ŏlympĭcus -a -um, H; Ŏlympĭus -a -um, Pl. L, Olympian: *subst.* Olympĭus -ii, *m.* a surname given by the Greeks to illustrious men, Pl; Ŏlympĭum -ii, *n.* L, the temple of Jupiter Olympius; Ŏlympĭa -ōrum, *n.* C, the Olympic games; Ŏlympĭas -ădis, *f.* an Olympiad, or period of four years, elapsing between each celebration of the Olympic games, C; Ŏlympĭēum -i, *n.* Aug, a temple of the Olympian Jupiter; Ŏlympĭŏnīces -æ, *m.* a victor at Olympia, C.

Ŏlympus -i, *m.* (Ὄλυμπος), a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly, supposed to be the habitation of the gods, V. H; (2) *poet.* = Heaven, V; hence *subst.* Ŏlympĭădes -um, *f.* the Muses, Vr.

Ŏlȳra -æ, *f.* (ὄλυρα), a species of grain very much resembling spelt, Pl.

Ŏmāsum -i, *n.* bullocks' tripe, H.

Ōmen -ĭnis, *n.* an omen, sign, augury, prognostication, *hisce ominibus proficiscere*, C; *hoc detestabile — avertat Juppiter*, C; *ire secundo omine*, H, in God's name; (2) a wish, as a good omen; *optima omina*, C; (3) that which is accompanied by auspices; *— prima*, V, nuptials.

Ōmentum -i, *n.* the caul, omentum, Cl; (2) the entrails, bowels, Pr.

*Ōmĭnātor -ōris, *m.* a soothsayer, P.

Ōmĭnor, 1. *dep.* to augur, presage, prophesy, predict, *— alicui*, C; *— aliquid*, L.

Ōmĭnōse, ominously, P.Aug.

Ōmĭnōsus -a -um, foreboding, ominous, Pl.

Ōmissus -a -um (*prtcp.* ŏmitto), neglectful, remiss, T.

Ŏmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to let go, let alone, let fall, *— mulierem*, T; *— habenas*, Tc; *— animam*, P, to die; (2) *met.* to give up, lay aside, leave off, *— tristitiam, iracundiam*, T; *— pietatem et humanitatem*, C, put on one side; especially (3) of discourse, to leave unmentioned, to omit, *ut alia omittam, hoc satis est*, Q; *— de reditu*, C; (4) with following *inf.*, to leave off, *— lugere*, C; *— mirari*, H.

*Omnĭcarpus -a -um, gnawing everything, Vr.

*Omnĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing everything, all-bearing, O.

Omnĭgĕnus -a -um, of all kinds, of all sorts, V.

Omnĭmŏdis, Lc; omnĭmŏdo, Cl, in every way, wholly, entirely.

Omnīno, altogether, entirely, wholly, totally, *quum senatoriis muneribus aut — aut magnā ex parte essem liberatus*, C; *ut non multum aut nihil — Graiis cederetur*, C; (2) in all, in the total, *quinque — fuerunt, qui Oppianicum absolverent*, C; *sane frequentes fuimus — ad ducentos*, C; (3) in concessive clauses followed by *sed*, = certainly . . . but, *danda opera est — . . . sed*, C; (4) in general, *de hominum genere aut — de animalium loquor*, C.

Omnĭpărens -ntis, all-producing, all-bearing, *— terra*, V. Lc.

Omnĭpŏtens -ntis, almighty, all-powerful, omnipotent, V. Ct.

Omnis -e, all, *omnes omnium ordinum homines*, C; *omnibus precibus petere*, C, with supplications of every kind, most earnestly; *omnia facere*, C, to do whatever is possible; *profiteri omnia se amici causā esse facturos*, C; *omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo*, C, I am quite in agreement with; *sic velim enitare, quasi in eo sint mihi omnia*, C, as if everything depended upon me; *per omnia*, Q, in every respect; *alia omnia*, Pl, the contrary; (2) in the *sing.*, every, all, the whole, *— amans*, O, every lover; *sine — periculo*, T, without any danger; *— cælum*, C, the whole sky; *omnis in hoc sum*, H, I am wholly engaged in this.

Omnĭtŭens -ntis, all-seeing, all-beholding, Lc.

*Omnĭvăgus -a -um, wandering everywhere, C.

*Omnĭvŏlus -a -um, all-willing, all-wishing, Ct.

*Omnĭvŏrus -a -um, all-devouring, omnivorous, Pl.

Omphăcĭum -ii, *n.* (ὀμφάκιον), the oil or juice of unripe olives or grapes, Pl.

Ŏnăger -gri, *m.* (ŏnăgrus -i), the wild ass, V.

Ŏnăgos -i, *m.* (ὄναγος), the ass-driver, P.

Ŏnĕrārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a freight, burden, etc., *— jumenta*, L, beasts of burden; (2) *subst.* ŏnĕrārĭa -æ, *f.* a merchant or transport ship, C.

Ŏnĕro, 1. to load, pack, freight, burden with any thing, *— naves*, Ca; *— jumenta*, S; *tauri cervix oneratur aratro*, O; *vino et epulis onerati*, S, filled, satisfied; *— mensas dapibus*, V, to load the tables with victuals; *manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis*, V, armed; *— aliquem saxis*, Ph, to stone; (2) *met.* to load, burden, oppress, overwhelm, *— aliquem mendaciis*, C; *— judicem argumentis*, C; *— aliquem pugnis*, P; *maledictis*, P; *— spe præmiorum*, L; (3) to make more burdensome, to aggravate, *— pericula alicujus*, Tc; *— curas*, Tc.

Ŏnĕrōsus -a -um, heavy, burdensome, onerous, V; applied to food, heavy in the stomach, difficult of digestion, Pl; *met.* O. Pl.

Ŏniscus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* ὀνίσκος), a wood-louse, Pl.

Ŏnītis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὀνῖτις), a species of the plant origanum, Pl.

Ŏnŏchīles -is, *f.* (-is -is, *f.* ὀνοχειλίς), a plant, a kind of bugloss, Pl.

Ŏnŏcrŏtălus -i, *m.* (ὀνοκρόταλος), the pelican, Pl. M.

Ŏnōnis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὀνωνίς), a plant, the rest-harrow, Pl.

Ŏnŏpordon -i, *n.* (ὀνόπορδον), a plant, St. Mary's thistle, Pl.

Ŏnŏpyxos -i, *m.* a plant resembling a thistle, Pl.

Ŏnosma -ătis, *n.* (ὄνοσμα), a plant, a species of anchusa, Pl.

Ŏnūris -is, *f.* (ὄνυρις), a plant, also called œnothera, Pl.

Ŏnus -ĕris, *n.* a load, burden, *nolo ego te — istuc sustinere*, P; *tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare*, Ca; especially, a load of merchandise, cargo, C; *naves ad onera paullo latiores*, Ca; (2) *poet.* the burden or fruit of the womb, — *gravidi ventris*, O; the excrement, — *duri ventris solvere*, M; (3) *met.* public burden, tax, charge, *his temporibus hoc municipium maximis — pressum*, C; *hæc omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera*, L; and generally, a burden, trouble, weight, charge, — *atque munus magnum*, C; — *allevare*, C.

Ŏnustus -a -um, laden, loaded, freighted, *asellus — auro*, C; *naves — frumento*, C; (2) filled, filled to the brim, — *pharetræ telis*, Tc; (3) full of food or drink, satisfied, P; (4) met. *omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus*, P; — *corpus*, P, laden with years.

Ŏnychĭnus -a -um, resembling the human nail in colour, — *pira*, Pl.

Ŏnychĭpuncta -æ, *f.* a precious stone, Pl.

Ŏnychĭtis -is, *f.* (ὀνυχῖτις), a mineral, a species of cadmia, Pl.

Ŏnyx -ychis, *m.* (ὄνυξ), a kind of yellowish marble, o n y x, from which many articles of use and luxury were made, Pl. M; (2) a box or casket of onyx, H; (3) a precious stone of a yellowish colour, o n y x, Pl; (4) a species of shell-fish, Pl.

Ŏpācĭtas -ātis, *f.* a shade, shadiness, Co. Pl.

Ŏpāco, 1. to shade, overshadow, — *locum*, C.

Ŏpācus -a -um, shaded, shady, *in opacā ripā inambulantes*, C; *subst.* ŏpācum -i, *n.* a shady place, Pl; (2) dark, shadowy, obscure, — *nox*, V; — *domus Cyclopis*, V; (3) casting a shade, shading, shady, — *nemus*, V.

Ŏpālĭa -ĭum, *n.* the festival of the goddess Ops, annually celebrated Dec. 19th, Vr.

Ŏpălus -i, *m.* a precious stone, the o p a l, Pl.

Ŏpella -æ, *f. dim.* a little work, little labour, trouble, service, Lc.

Ŏpĕra -æ, *f.* trouble, pains, effort, exertion, — *perdere*, C; — *præbere amicis*, C; — *curamque in rebus honestis ponere*, C; — *et laborem consumere in aliquā re*, C; — *impendere*, C; — *insumere*, L; — *alicui dicare*, T; (2) a service, doing service, *Cn. Pompeius, qui est in operis ejus societatis*, C, who is in the service of that company; *ferrum istud bonas edet operas*, S, will do good service; *Musis operas reddere*, C, to serve the Muses; (3) care, attention, pains, trouble, bestowed upon any thing; hence the common phrase *dare operam alicui rei*, C, to bestow pains upon, attend to; followed also by *ut*, C, *ne*, Ca; (4) *operā meā* (*tuā*, *nostrā*, etc.), by my means, by my fault; *non meā operā, neque pol culpā evenit*, T; (5) *unā* (*eādem*) *operā*, in like manner, at the same time, P; (6) leisure, time, opportunity for any thing, *operæ ubi mihi erit, ad te venero*, P; (7) a day's work, *quaternis operis singula jugera confodere*, Vr; (8) a day-labourer, workman, H; and especially *plur.* accomplices, abettors, — *mercenariæ*, C; — *theatrales*, Tc, parties formed to applaud in the theatres; (9) a work, writing, C.

Ŏpĕrārĭus -a -um, of or relating to work; — *homo*, C, a working man; — *pecus*, Co; (2) *subst.* ŏpĕrārĭus -ii, *m.* a day-labourer, workman, C; ŏpĕrārĭa -æ, *f.* a prostitute, P.

Ŏpĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a work, labour, operation, Pl.

Ŏpercŭlo, 1. to cover with a lid, — *dolia*, Co.

Ŏpercŭlum -i, *n.* a lid, cover, C; — *ambulatorium*, Pl, a moveable lid.

Ŏpĕrīmentum -i, *n.* a lid, cover, C.

Ŏpĕrĭo -ŭi -rtum, 4. to cover, — *caput*, C. P; — *amphoras auro et argento*, N; (2) to close, shut up, — *ostium*, T; *iste opertā lecticā latus est per urbem*, C; — *oculos*, Pl; (3) *met.* to cover, conceal, *quo pacto hoc operiam?* T; *contumeliis opertus*, C.

Ŏpĕror, 1. *dep.* to work, labour, be busied, occupied with; followed by *dat.* of the occupation, *connubiis arvisque novis* —, V; — *materiis cædendis*, Tc; — *rebus domesticis*, Co; (2) especially, to perform an act of worship, sacrifice, *sacra refer Cereri lætis operatus in herbis*, V.

Ŏpĕrōse, laboriously, carefully, accurately, C.

Ŏpĕrōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* excessive pains, needless labour, Q. (translation of περιεργία.)

Ŏpĕrōsus -a -um, laborious, pains-taking, industrious, — *senectus*, C; — *colonus*, O; applied to medicines, active, operative, O; (2) that which causes much labour or trouble, laborious, toilsome, — *artes*, C; — *moles mundi*, O; — *carmina*, H.

Ŏpertānĕus -a -um, secret, concealed, hidden, Pl.

* Ŏpertĭo -ōnis, *f.* = operimentum, *q.v.*

Ŏpertōrĭum -ii, *n.* a cover, Se.

Ŏpertum -i, *n.* a secret place, — *Bonæ Deæ*, C; (2) a secret, *operta Apollinis*, C, the mysterious oracles of Apollo.

Ŏpes -um, *vid.* ops.

Ŏphĭdĭon -ii, *n.* (ὀφίδιον), a kind of fish resembling the conger-eel, Pl.

Ŏphĭostăphўle -ēs, *f.* (ὀφιοσταφυλή), a plant, a species of caper, Pl.

Ŏphĭostăphўlon -i, *n.* (ὀφιοστάφυλον) = vitis alba, *q.v.*

Ŏphītes -æ, *m.* (ὀφίτης), a serpent-stone, a species of marble with serpentine marks, Pl.

Ŏphītis -ĭdis, *f.* = ophites, *q.v.*

Ŏphĭūsa -æ, *f.* (ὀφιοῦσα), a magical plant found on the island of Elephantine, Pl.

Ŏphrys -yos, *f.* (ὀφρύς), a plant with two leaves, bifoil, Pl.

Ophthalmĭas -æ, *m.* (ὀφθαλμίας), a fish = oculata, *q.v.*, Pl.

Ophthalmĭcus -i, *m.* (ὀφθαλμικός), an oculist, M.

Ŏpĭcillum -i, *n. dim.* a little help or assistance, Vr.

Ŏpĭcus -a -um, stupid, foolish, silly, clownish, Jv. Pl.

Ŏpĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, helpful, rendering help, O.

Ŏpĭfex -ĭcis, *c.* a workman, artificer, artizan, — *ædificatorque mundi Deus*, C; (2) met. *Zeno ignobilis verborum* —, C.

Ŏpĭfĭcīna, P. = officina, *q.v.*

Ŏpĭfĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a work, labour, Vr

Ŏpĭlĭo -ōnis, *m.* a shepherd, P. V.

Ŏpīme, richly, splendidly, P.

Ŏpīmĭtas -ātis, *f.* sumptuousness, splendour, P.

Ŏpīmo, 1. to make fat, fatten, Co.

Ŏpīmus -a -um, fruitful, fertile, — *ager*, *regio*, C; — *vitis*, Pl; (2) well-fed, fat, — *bos*, C; — *habitus corporis*, C; (3) *met.* enriched, wealthy, *ex tantā æde ee non — prædā discedere*, C; (4) *met.*

splendid, sumptuous, abundant, rich, copious, — *et praeclara praeda*, C; — *dapes*, V; especially, *spolia opima*, L. V, the spoils taken from the enemy's general when slain by the commander of the army himself; hence, ŏpīma -ōrum, *n.* honourable booty, Pl; (5) *met.* of discourse, — *quoddam dictionis genus*, C, overloaded.

Ŏpīnābĭlis -e, founded upon conjecture, conjectural, C.

Ŏpīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a supposing, supposition, conjecture, C.

Ŏpīnātor -ōris, *m.* one who supposes or conjectures, C.

Ŏpīnātus -a -um (*partcp.* ŏpīnor), conjectured, supposed, fancied, — *bonum, malum*, C.

*Ŏpīnātus, -ūs, *m.* a conjecture, supposition, Lc.

Ŏpīnĭo -ōnis, *f.* an opinion, conjecture, supposition, belief, imagination, — *alicujus rei praebere, afferre*, C, to inspire others with an opinion; *opinione duci*, C, to have an opinion; *sum hujus opinionis*, C, I am of this opinion; *ut mea — est (fert)*, C, in my opinion; *praeter opinionem*, C, contrary to expectation; *celerius opinione*, C, quicker than was expected; *nemini venicbat in opinionem*, N, nobody believed; especially (2) a good opinion, esteem, *opinione nonnullā, quam de meis moribus habebat*, C.

Ŏpīnĭōsus -a -um, full of conjectures or suppositions, C.

Ŏpīnor, 1. *dep.* (ŏpīno, 1. A.Aug.) to be of opinion, opine, believe, think, suppose, — *me in provinciam exiturum*, C; — *de vobis non secus ac de teterrimis hostibus*, C.

Ŏpĭpăre, splendidly, sumptuously, P.

Ŏpĭpărus -a -um (ŏpĭpăris), splendid, sumptuous, P.

Ŏpisthŏgrăphus -a -um (ὀπισθόγραφος), written on the back, and therefore on both sides of the paper, Pl.

Ŏpisthŏtŏnĭcus -a -um (ὀπισθοτονικός), labouring under the disease opisthotonos, *q.v.*, Pl.

Ŏpisthŏtŏnos -i, *m.* (ὀπισθότονος), a disease which draws the head backwards, Pl.

Ŏpĭtŭlor, 1. *dep.* to help, aid, assist, — *sontibus*, C; — *amanti*, P.

Ŏpĭum -ii, *n.* (ὄπιον), opium, Pl.

Ŏpŏbalsămum -i, *n.* the gum or juice of the balsam-tree, P.Aug.

Ŏpŏcarpăthon -i, *n.* (ὀποκάρπαθον), the juice of the carpathum, Pl.

Ŏpŏpănax -ăcis, *m.* (ὀποπάναξ), the juice of the herb panax, Pl.

Ŏpōrĭce -ēs, *f.* (ὀπωρική), a medicine prepared of fruits, Pl.

Ŏpōrŏthēca -ae, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* ὀπωροθήκη), a place for keeping fruit, Vr.

Ŏportet -uit, 2. *impers.* it behoves, is needful, proper; it must be, ought to be; *hoc fieri et oportet et opus est*, C; *servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum*, P, you must be a good-for-nothing fellow; frequently translated by "ought" followed by *inf.*, *ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio*, C, speech ought to flow, etc.

Oppango -pēgi -pactum, 3. to fix, fasten to; — *savium*, P, to impress a kiss.

Oppecto, 3. to comb off; (applied to eating), to pick, eat, P.

*Oppēdo, 3. to break wind at any one; to mock, insult, H.

Opperior -pertus (peritus), 4. to wait, wait for, expect, *et ibidem opperiar, aut me ad te conferam*, C; *ubi ultro, ibi me opperiare*, T.

Oppĕto -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 3. to go to meet, encounter (especially an evil), — *pestem*, P; — *mortem*, C, to die; — *poenas superbas*, Ph; (2) *abs.*, to die, V; — *non somno sed ferro*, Pl.

Oppĭco, 1. to smear or cover with pitch, A.Aug.

Oppĭdānus -a -um, of or belonging to a town (except Rome, to which the word *urbanus* applies), belonging to a smaller town; — *senex*, C; — *genus dicendi*, C; *subst.* oppĭdāni -ōrum, *m.* Ca, the inhabitants of a provincial town.

Oppĭdātim, in the towns, in all the towns, St.

Oppĭdo, very, very much, — *iratus*, T; — *ridiculus*, C; in affirmative answers, sometimes, certainly, to be sure, P.

Oppĭdŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little town, C.

Oppĭdum -i, *n.* a town (the word *urbs* is usually applied to Rome), *Segesta est — perretus in Siciliā*, C; (2) used by Caesar for a fortified wood in Britain, Ca.

Oppignĕro, 1. to pledge, pawn, give in pledge, — *libellos pro vino*, C.

Oppīlo, 1. to stop up, close up, block up, C.

Opplĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill, fill up, *oppleta tritici granaria*, P; met. *nam vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplerit*, C.

Opplōro, 1. to weep, bewail at or before, — *meis auribus*, Aug.

Oppōno -sŭi -sĭtum, 3. (-sīvi, P, -stum, Lc.) to put or place opposite, before, to oppose, *ut venientibus in itinere se opponeret*, C; — *armatos homines ad omnes introitus*, C; — *oculis manus*, O; (2) to pledge against, mortgage for, *ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas*, T; (3) *met.* to allege as an objection, oppose, *opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem*, C; (4) *met.* to contradict, oppose in argument, C; to place one thing against another in the way of comparison, to compare, Ca.

Opportūne, opportunely, seasonably, fitly, conveniently, C.

Opportūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* convenience, fitness, appropriateness, suitableness, — *loci*, Ca; — *corporis*, C; (2) a fit time, right season, opportunity, *optimā — ambo autem venistis*, P; (3) an advantage, C. Ca.

Opportūnus -a -um, opportune, fit, suitable, appropriate, favourable, — *tempus actionis*, C; — *locus*, C; (2) serviceable, convenient, advantageous, C; (3) exposed to, liable to, — *huic eruptioni*, L; — *injuriae*, Pl.

Oppŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* logical opposition, C.

Oppŏsĭtus -a -um (*partcp.* oppōno), opposed, opposite, standing against, *moles — fluctibus*, C; *luna — soli*, C.

Oppŏsĭtus -ūs, *m.* a placing, setting against or opposite, C; (2) an interposition, intervention, Pl.

Oppressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pressing down, oppression, forcible taking possession of, C.

Oppressiuncŭla -ae, *f. dim.* a light pressure, P.

Oppressus -ūs, *m.* a pressing down, pressure, Lc.

Opprĭmo -essi -essum, 3. to press down, press together, *voluit Deus ora loquentis —*, O; — *oculos*, P.Aug, to close the eyes of a dying man; *opprimi ruinā conclavis*, C, to be crushed; — *senem injectu multae vestis*, Tc, to stifle, smother; (2) *met.* to press together, shut up, *os opprime!* P, hold your tongue! to put down, suppress, *quae jam oratio non a philosopho, sed a censore opprimenda est*, C; to overthrow, subdue, conquer, *qui oppresserit Antonium, is bellum confecerit*, C; — *nationem*, C; — *aliquem iniquo judicio*, C; — *insontem oblato falso crimine*, L; to bear down, oppress, *opprimi aere alieno*, C; — *totius corporis doloribus*, C; to seize upon, fall upon, surprise, — *imprudentem*, T; *Antonium mors oppressit*, C; to hide, conceal, suppress, *quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet*, C.

Opprobrāmentum -i, *n.* a reproach, disgrace, P.

Opprobrium -ii, *n.* a reproach, scandal, disgrace, opprobrium, N; *majoris fugiens opprobria culpae*, H; (2) a verbal reproach, taunt, *morderi opprobriis falsis*, H; applied to persons, shame, disgrace, Ct; — *majorum*, Tc.

Opprobro, 1. to taunt, upbraid, reproach, — *rus alicui*, P.

Oppugnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a storming, taking by storm,

— *oppidorum*, C; — *sustinere*, Ca; *relinquere*, Tc; (2) *met.* an attack, assault, accusation, C.

Oppugnātor -ōris, *m.* one who storms, attacks, assaults; met. — *patriæ*, C.

Oppugnātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a siege, Vt.

Oppugno, 1. to attack, assault, storm, besiege, — *oppidum*, C; — *castra*, Ca; (2) met. — *aliquem pecuniā*, C; — *aliquem clandestinis consiliis*, C.

Oppugno, 1. to buffet with fists, P.

Oppŭto, 1. to cut off, prune, Pl.

Ops, Ŏpis, *f.* the goddess of abundance; wife of Saturn, and protectress of agriculture, C.

Ops, ŏpis, *f.* power, might, strength, *omni ope atque operā enitar*, C; *ut omnem vim, quācumque ope possent, a vitā suā propulsarent*, C; *grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostræ*, V, is not in our power; (2) *plur.* means, property, wealth, resources, power, influence, — *condere*, V, to hide treasure; *magnas inter opes inops*, H; *certe in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes*, C; (3) help, assistance, support, *arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem*, P; *opem petere ab aliquo*, C; *opem afferre*, O, to help.

Opsōnĭum = obsonium, *q.v.*

Optābĭlis -e, desirable, worthy to be wished for, C.

Optābĭlĭter, desirably, P.Aug.

Optātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wish, C.

Optātus -a -um (*prtcp.* opto), wished for, desired, pleasant, dear, — *rumores*, C; — *frater*, C; (2) *subst.* optātum -i, *n.* a wish, C; *dii tibi semper omnia — offerant*, T; *abl.* optato, used *adv.*, according to one's wish.

Optĭce -ēs, *f.* (ὀπτική), the science of optics, Vt.

Optĭmātes -um (-ĭum), C, the party of the best, the aristocratic party, the aristocrats, *in optimatium dominatu*, C; *contra voluntatem omnium optimatium*, C.

Optĭme, *superl.* bene, *q.v.*

Optĭmus -a -um (optŭmus), *superl.* bonus, *q.v.*

Optĭo -ōnis, *f.* choice, free choice, option, *utro frui malis*, — *sit tua*, C.

Optĭo -ōnis, *m.* an assistant, helper, P; (2) in military language, an adjutant, Vr.

Optīvus -a -um, chosen, — *cognomen*, H.

Opto, 1. to choose, elect, select, *utrum vis, opta, dum licet*, P; (2) to wish for, desire, *quum semel ad eum, quem cupimus optamusque, vestitum redierimus*, C; *optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur*, C; — *alicui aliquid*, C; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, T.

Ŏpŭlens -ntis, N. S. = opulentus, *q.v.*

Ŏpŭlenter, richly, splendidly, sumptuously, S.

Ŏpŭlentĭa -æ, *f.* wealth, riches, opulence, P. S; (2) the power, greatness of a state, S. N.

Ŏpŭlentĭtas -ātis, *f.* riches, opulence, P.

Ŏpŭlento, 1. to make opulent, enrich, H. Co.

Ŏpŭlentus -a -um, rich, wealthy, opulent, — *civitas*, C; — *oppidum*, Ca; *Numidia agro virisque* —, S; (2) splendid, sumptuous, P. St; (3) illustrious, of high rank, S.

Ŏpŭlus -i, *f.* a species of maple, Vr. Co.

Ŏpus -ĕris, *n.* a work, labour, — *faciam, ut defatiger usque*, T; *oratio in causarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus*, C; (2) a military work, fortification, entrenchment, *operibus oppugnare urbem*, L; *Mutinam — munitionibusque sepsit*, C; (3) a finished work; hence of buildings, *ædium sacrarum, publicorumque — depopulatio*, C; of a book, *habeo — magnum in manibus*, C; of the work of an artist, *hydria Boëthi manu facta præclaro opere*, C, of admirable workmanship; (4) an action, deed, work, business, C.

Opus, *n. indecl.* found in the phrases (I.) *opus est*, there is need, it is needful, it is necessary; *dux nobis, et auctor opus est*, C; *maritumi milites opus sunt tibi*, P; also with *abl.* of the thing needed, *magistratibus opus est*, C; *opus est auctoritate tuā*, C; *maturato opus est*, L, there is need of haste; with *gen.*, *quanti argenti opus fuit*, L; with *acc.*, *puero opus est cibum*, P; with *inf.*, *quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare?* C, what need is there? with *acc.* and *inf.*, *nunc opus est te animo valere*, C; (2) also found in the milder sense, it is useful, advisable, serviceable, C. H; (II.) *opus habere aliquā re*, Co, to have need of.

Ŏpuscŭlum -i, *n.* a little work, C.

Ōra -æ, *f.* the edge, border, rim, boundary, — *poculi*, Lc; — *regionum*, C; *clipei*, V; especially (2) the coast, sea-coast, — *Italiæ*, C; (3) a region, clime, country, *quācumque in orā ac parte terrarum*, C; *Acheruntis oræ*, Lc, the lower world, infernal regions; *luminis oræ*, Lc. V, the upper world, earth; (4) a zone, belt of the earth, C.

Ōra -æ, *f.* a cable or hawser, by which a ship was made fast to the shore, L. Q.

Ōrācŭlum -i, *n.* (ōraclum), an oracle, divine response, *oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio*, C; — *edere*, C; — *petere a Dodonā*, C; (2) a prophecy, C; (3) a place where oracles were given, *illud — Delphis*, C; (4) a wise speech, oracular declaration from a man, C.

Ōrārĭus -a -um, of or relating to the coast; — *naves*, Pl, coasting-ships.

Ōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a speaking, speech, language, *Epicurus re tollit, oratione reliquit deos*, C; — *hæc me miseram exanimavit metu*, T; (2) a speech, oration (distinguished from *sermo*, conversation), — *facere et polire*, C; — *habere adversus rempublicam*, Ca; — *habere in senatu*, C, to deliver a speech in the senate; (3) the gift of speech, eloquence, C; (4) prose (as *opp.* to poetry), C.

Ōrātĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little speech, short oration, C.

Ōrātor -ōris, *m.* an orator, public speaker, C; (2) the spokesman of an embassy, A.Aug; (3) one who prays or entreats, a suppliant, P.

Ōrātōrĭe, oratorically, like an orator, C.

Ōrātrix -īcis, *f.* a female suppliant, beseecher, P. C; (2) rhetoric, the art of speaking, Q.

Ōrātus -ūs, *m.* a request, entreaty, C.

Orbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a deprivation, privation, Sc.

Orbātor -ōris, *m.* one who deprives another of children or parents, — *alicujus*, O.

Orbĭcŭlātim, in circles, Pl.

Orbĭcŭlātus -a -um, circular, round, Pl.

Orbĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little circle; hence, a small roller, wheel, sheave of a pulley, etc. Vt. Pl.

Orbis -is, *m.* a circle, ring, any thing round (usually of something flat and round, opp. *globus*, a sphere), *currere aliquid in orbem*, O; *equitare in orbem*, O, to ride round in a circle; *digitum justo orbe terit annulus*, O, fits exactly to the finger; a circle of men, soldiers, etc. *ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in — consisterent*, Ca; of the heavens, — *signifer*, C, the zodiac; — *lacteus*, C, the Milky Way; *sidera circulos suos orbesque conficiunt*, C, their orbits; of circular or serpentine folds, windings, *immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago*, V; *orbis mensæ*, O, abs. *orbes*, M, a round table, a round disk or quoit, O; the dish or scale of a balance, Tb; a round mirror, M; a shield, V; a millstone in an oil-press, A.Aug; the tire of a wheel, Pl; a wheel, V; the hollow or orbit of the eye, O; the disc or orb of the sun, V; of the moon, O; the universe, *Juppiter arce suā totum cum spectet in orbem*, O; — *terrarum* (*terræ*), C, the circle of the earth, the world; (2) *met.* that which regularly recurs, a round, rotation, C; *ecce ut idem in singulos annos — volveretur, Hernici nunciant, Volscos et Æquos reficere exercitus*, L; of discourse, the rounding off of a period, a period, *cum circuitum et quasi — verborum conficere non possent*, C.

Orbĭta -æ, *f.* a wheel-rut, mark of a wheel, C; (2) *met.* a track, trace, path, — *veteris culpæ*, Jv, bad example; (3) the mark of a bandage, ligature, Pl.

Orbĭtas -ātis, *f.* a bereaving, bereavement, *quasi in orbitatem liberos produxerim*, P; *maximā — reipublicæ virorum talium*, C; (2) the loss, deprivation of any thing, *— luminis*, Pl.

Orbo, 1. to deprive parents of their children; to bereave; *Theseus filio non esset orbatus*, C; (2) to deprive, especially of any thing valuable, *quum orbabas Italiam juventute*, C.

Orbōna -æ, *f.* a goddess, protectress of bereaved parents, C.

Orbus -a -um, deprived of parents or children, childless, orphan, bereaved, *filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt*, C; *subst.* orba -æ, *f.* an orphan, T; (2) deprived of any valuable object, bereft, destitute, *orba fuit ab optimatibus illa concio*, C; *forum — litibus*, H; *— cubile*, Co, widowed; with *gen*, *— auxilii opumque*, P.

Orca -æ, *f.* a kind of whale, Pl; (2) an earthenware pot or jar with a large belly, H; (3) a dice-box, Pr.

Orchas -ădis, *f.* a species of edible olive, V.

Orchēstra -æ, *f.* (ὀρχήστρα), the part of a Roman and Greek theatre corresponding with the pit in the modern theatre (used by the Greeks as the place of the chorus, by the Romans to accommodate senators and persons of distinction), St; hence *poet.* the senate, Jv.

Orchis -is, *f.* (ὄρχις), a plant, the orchis, having testicle-shaped roots, Pl.

Orchīta -æ, *f.* (-is -is, *f.* ὀρχῖτις), a species of olive, Co.

Orcīniānus -a -um, relating to Orcus or the dead, M.

Orcīnus -a -um, of or relating to Orcus or the dead; *— senatores*, St, who became such in consequence of the will of Cæsar.

Orcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small earthenware pot or jar, A.Aug.

Orcus -i, *m.* Orcus, the infernal regions, Tartarus, V; (2) the god of the lower world, Pluto, C; (3) *poet.* death, Lc. H.

Orcȳnus -i, *m.* (ὄρκυνος), a large fish, resembling a tunny-fish, Pl.

Ordĭa prima, Lc, = primordia, *q.v.*

Ordĭnārĭus -a -um, according to order, regular, ordinary; *— consules*, L, elected in the regular manner; applied to inanimate objects, *— oleum*, Co, extracted from ripe olives in the proper manner; *— vites*, Co, arranged in proper order; *— oratio*, St, regular, connected.

Ordĭnātim, in order, in good order, Aug; regularly, properly, Ca.

Ordĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a setting in order, arrangement, Vt; (2) *met.* a regulating, setting in order, *— comitiorum*, St; *— vitæ*, Pl; (3) regulation of state affairs, government, Pl; (4) an appointment to office, installation, St; (5) an imperial decree, Pl.

Ordĭnātor -ōris, *m.* an arranger, setter in order, Se.

Ordĭnātus -a -um (*prtcp.* ordĭno), set in order, arranged, orderly, C.

Ordĭno, 1. to set in order, arrange, *— agmina*, H; *— partes orationis*, C; *— res publicas*, H, to narrate the history of the state; (2) to govern, administer a state, Pl; (3) to appoint, instal, inaugurate, *— magistratus*, St.

Ordĭor, orsus, 3. *dep.* to begin, commence, undertake, *— reliquas res*, C; *eloquentia, de quā disputare ordimur*, C; *sic Venus; et Veneris contra sic filius orsus*, V, began to speak, replied.

Ordo -ĭnis, *m.* a regular row, series, line; arrangement, order; *ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis*, C; *quæ arbores in ordinem satæ sunt*, Vr; *adhibere modum quendam et ordinem rebus*, C; *res in ordinem adducere*, C, to reduce to order: adv. *ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine*, T. C. V, in order; *ordine*, C, regularly, properly; *ex ordine*, C, in succession, in an unbroken series; *extra ordinem*, in an unusual, irregular manner, C, extraordinarily, very greatly, C; (2) a row of seats in a theatre, C; a row or bank of oars in a vessel, V; (3) a rank, file of soldiers, *auxilia regis nullo ordine et sine timore iter fecerant*, Ca; *conturbare ordines*, S; (4) a troop or company of soldiers, C; *ordines*, Ca, commanders of companies, captains; (5) politically, an order, rank, class; *— senatorius*, C, the senatorial body; *— equester*, C, the body of knights; *— amplissimus* C, the senate; (*b*) a class, body of men, *— publicanorum*, C; *— aratorum*, C.

Ŏrēas -ădis, *f.* (Ὀρειάς), a mountain-nymph, Oread, V.

Ŏrēon -i, *n.* (ὄρειον), a mountain-plant, a species of polygonos, Pl.

Ŏrĕŏsĕlīnum -i, *n.* (ὀρεοσέλινον), mountain-parsley, Pl.

Ŏrestĭon -ii, *n.* a plant, also called helenium, Pl.

Ŏrexis -is, *f.* (ὄρεξις), desire, appetite, Jv.

Orgănĭcus -a -um (ὀργανικός), mechanical, Vt; (2) musical, relating to musical instruments, Lc; (3) *subst.* orgănĭcus -i, *m.* a musician, Lc.

Orgănum -i, *n.* (ὄργανον), an implement, instrument, Vt (differs from *machina* in being less complicated); (2) an organ, hydraulic organ, St; (3) *met.* a tool, instrument, Q.

Orgĭa -ōrum, *n.* (ὄργια), nocturnal riotous festivals in honour of Bacchus, V; and hence any secret, fanatical festival, orgies, Jv; (2) *— naturæ*, Co, secrets, mysteries.

Ŏrĭchalcum -i, *n.* (ὀρείχαλκος), brass, C; used by poets to denote some imaginary metal more precious than gold, P; (2) *meton.* brazen utensils; a brazen trumpet, brazen armour, P.Aug.

*Orĭcilla -æ, *f. dim.* the flap of the ear, Ct.

Ŏrĭcŭla, ŏrĭcŭlārĭus = auricula, auricularius, *q.v.*

Ŏrĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* ŏrĭor), used *subst.*, the east, orient, C; *— æstivus*, Pl, the part of the sky where the sun rises in summer; (2) *poet.* the day, O.

Ŏrĭgănītus -a -um; *— vinum*, A.Aug, flavoured with marjoram.

Ŏrĭgănum -i, *n.* (-on -i, *n.* -us -i, *m.* ὀρείγανον), wild marjoram, Pl.

Ŏrĭgĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the derivation of words, etymology, Q.

Ŏrĭgo -ĭnis, *f.* origin, beginning, source; *— omnium virtutum*, C; *— ducere ex Hispaniā*, Q, to spring from Spain; *— ab aliquo habere, deducere*, Pl, to be descended from; *Origines*, the title of an historical work by the elder Cato; (2) applied to persons, original ancestor, founder of a family, Tc.

Ŏrīon *and* Ŏrīon -ōnis, *m.* (Ὠρίων), the constellation Orion, O. V.

Ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. *dep.* to rise (of the heavenly bodies); *ortā luce*, Ca, in the morning; *ortā sole*, H, at sunrise; (2) to arise, spring from, proceed from, come forth; *Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis*, Ca, takes its rise; *— clamor*, Ca; *— controversia*, C; (of men), to be born, C.

Ŏrĭpĕlargus -i, *m.* (ὀρειπέλαργος), the mountain-stork, Pl.

Ŏrĭundus -a -um, arising from, springing from, born of, *gentiles sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt*, C; *— ex Etruscis*, L; *— liberis parentibus*, Co; *— aqua e montibus —*, Co.

Ornāmentum -i, *n.* equipment, accoutrement, trappings, furniture, C; especially (2) ornamental or costly equipment, ornament, *omnia — ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit*, Ca; *— consularia*, St, the insignia of the consulship; (3) *met.* ornament, distinction, *decus atque — senectutis*, C; *Hortensius lumen atque — reipublicæ*, C; *— dicendi*, C, ornament of style.

Ornāte, ornately, splendidly, elegantly, C.

Ornātĭo -ōnis, *f.* ornament, adorning, Vt.

Ornātrix -īcis, *f.* a female adorner; especially,

a slave who dressed her mistress's hair, a lady's maid, O.

Ornātŭlus -a -um, *dim.* fine, smart, P.

Ornātus -ūs, *m.* *gallinæ in ornatibus publicis solent poni cum psittacis*, Vr, in public feasts, banquets; (2) an adorning, embellishing, Aug; especially (3) splendour of dress, attire, equipment, — *militaris*, C; — *regalis*, C; *equus regio ornatu instructus*, Pl; (4) *met.* of discourse, embellishment, ornament, C; *magnum afferre — orationi*, C; (5) as a translation of the Greek κόσμος, the world, C.

Ornātus -a -um (*prtcp.* orno), furnished, equipped, accoutred, provided. *sapiens plurimis artibus atque virtutibus instructus et —*, C; *scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt*, C; (2) adorned, decorated, embellished, *sepulcrum floribus —*, C; so of persons, adorned with all noble qualities, admirable, — *adolescens*, C.

Ornĕus -a -um, of or relating to the mountain-ash, Co.

Ornīthĭas -æ, *m.* (ὀρνιθίας), the bird-wind, the wind which brings birds of passage, Pl.

Ornīthŏgăle -ēs, *f.* (ὀρνιθογάλη), the herb star of Bethlehem, Pl.

Ornīthon -ōnis, *m.* (ὀρνιθών), an aviary, poultry-yard, Vr. Co.

Orno, 1. to equip, accoutre, provide with necessaries, fit out, — *aliquem armis*, V; — *decemviros apparitoribus*, C; — *classem*, C; *convivium*, C; *consules*, C; (2) to adorn, decorate, embellish, — *Italiam quam domum suam*, C; — *cornua sertis*, V; (3) *met.* to adorn, decorate, praise, honour, distinguish, *non dubitavit seditiones ipsas —*, C; — *civitatem omnibus rebus*, Ca; — *aliquem laudibus*, C; *maximis beneficiis*, C.

Ornus -i, *f.* the mountain-ash, V. H.

Ōro, 1. to speak, say, — *bonum æquumque*, P; *talibus orabat Juno*, V; (2) to treat or handle in speech, to argue, plead, *matronis ipsis, quæ raptæ erant, orantibus*, C, mediating; — *causam capitis*, C; *cum eo de salute suā orat*, Ca; *ars orandi*, Q, the art of speaking, rhetoric; (3) to beg, pray, entreat, beseech (with double *acc.*), *illud te et oro et hortor*, C; *multa deos —*, V; (with *acc.* of the thing only), — *auxilium ad bellum*, L; with *ut*, C, *ne*, C, *subj.* P, *inf.* V; *egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres*, T; *oro te* (used politely in conversation), I beg, C.

Ŏrŏbias -æ, *m.* (ὀροβίας), a species of incense, Pl.

Ŏrŏbĭnus -a -um (ὀρόβινος), like the chick-pea, Pl.

Ŏrŏbītis -is, *f.* (ὀροβῖτις), borax dyed of a yellowish colour by means of the lutum, Pl.

Orpheus -i, *m.* (Ὀρφεύς), a celebrated mythical minstrel of Thrace, husband of Eurydice, C: hence *adj.* Orphēus -a -um, O; Orphicus -a -um, C, Orphic, of or relating to Orpheus.

Orphus -i, *m.* (ὀρφός), a sea-fish, the gilt-head or dorado, Pl.

Orrhŏpўgium -ii, *n.* (ὀρροπύγιον), the tail or rump feathers of a bird, M.

Orsa -ōrum, *n.* a beginning, commencement, undertaking, L; (2) *poet.* speech, words, V.

Orsus -ūs, *m.* a beginning, undertaking, C.

Orthampĕlos -i, *f.* (ὀρθάμπελος), a straight vine-stock which requires no support, Pl.

Orthŏcissus -i, *f.* (ὀρθόκισσος), a species of high-growing ivy, Co.

Orthŏgōnius -a -um (ὀρθογώνιος), right-angled, rectangular, Vt.

Orthŏgrăphia -æ, *f.* (ὀρθογραφία), orthography, St; (2) (in architecture,) an elevation or front view, Vt.

Orthŏmastia poma, Pl. a species of large apple.

Orthopnœa -æ, *f.* (ὀρθόπνοια), difficulty of breathing, asthma, Pl.

Orthostăta -æ, *m.* (ὀρθοστάτης), the facing or casing of a wall, Vt.

Orthrăgŏriscus -i, *m.* (ὀρθραγορίσκος), a species of sea-fish, Pl.

Ortus -ūs, *m.* a rising of the heavenly bodies, *solis et lunæ reliquorumque siderum —*, C; — *solis*, C, the east; (2) an origin, source, — *tribuniciæ potestatis*, C; *ab Elide ducimus ortum*, O, we spring from Elis; *Cato ortu Tusculanus*, C, by birth a Tusculan.

Ortўgŏmētra -æ, *f.* (ὀρτυγομήτρα), literally, the quail-mother (a bird said to guide the quails in their migrations), the land-rail, Pl.

Ŏryx -ўgis, *m.* (ὄρυξ), a species of wild goat, gazelle, Jv. Pl.

Ŏrўza -æ, *f.* (ὄρυζα), rice, H. Cl.

Ōs, ōris, *n.* the mouth, C; *in ore omnium esse*, T, to be matter of common talk; *habere aliquid in ore*, C, to talk continually about; *uno ore*, T. V, unanimously; *in ora vulgi (hominum) abire (pervenire)*, Ct. L, to become common talk; (2) the face, countenance, C; *laudare aliquem coram in os*, T, in his presence, to his very face; — *præbere ad contumeliam*, L, to expose one's self to insult; — *durum!* T, — *durissimum!* C, impudent fellow! hence *os* used for impudence, shamelessness, *nostis — hominis, nostis audaciam*, C; (3) *met.* on speech, voice, V; (4) the mouth, opening of any thing, — *ponti*, C; — *atque aditus portūs*, C; — *ulceris*, V; — *Tiberis*, L; (5) — *navis*, H, the beak or prow of a ship; (6) — *leonis*, Co, a plant.

Ŏs, ossis, *n.* a bone, *quid dicam de ossibus?* C; *ossa legere*, Se, to gather up the bones after the burning of a corpse; *tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens*, V, in his inmost being; — *arborum* Pl, the interior.

Oscen -ĭnis, *m.* a singing-bird, and (in augur language) one of those birds from whose note an augury is derived, H.

Osci -ōrum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, V; hence *adj.* Oscus -a -um, C, Oscan.

Oscillum -i, *n. dim.* the small cavity in leguminous fruit from which the germ springs, Co; (2) a little mask, V.

*Oscitanter, yawningly, carelessly, negligently, C.

Oscĭtātio -ōnis, *f.* the opening of the mouth, Pl; especially (2) a gaping, yawning, Pl.

Oscĭto, 1. to open the mouth, gape, yawn, P; (2) *met.* to be lazy, idle, inactive, C; (3) applied to plants, to open, expand, Pl.

Oscŭlābundus -a -um, kissing, St.

Oscŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a kissing, osculation, C.

Oscŭlor, 1. *dep.* to kiss, C; (2) *met.* to prize, value highly, make much of, C.

Oscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little mouth, O. V; (2) a kiss, C. V. O.

Ōsor -ōris, *m.* a hater, P.

Ossĕus -a -um, made of bone, osseous, bony, Co; (2) like bone, bony, Jv.

Ossĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little bone, Pl.

Ossifrăgus -i, *m.* (-a -æ, *f.*) the sea-eagle, osprey, Pl. Lc.

Ostendo -di -sum, 3. to show, display, exhibit, expose to view, *os suum populo Romano — ardet*, C; *equites sese ostendunt*, Cs, come in sight; especially, to expose, lay open, *ante supinatas Aquiloni — glebas*, V; (2) *met.* to show, display, — *sententiam*, T; — *potestatem*, T; — *spem*, metum, C; (3) especially of discourse, to show, make plain, declare, — *aliquid*, C; *quid sui consilii sit —*, Cs; *ut ostendimus supra*, N, as we have shown above.

Ostentātio -ōnis, *f.* a showing, displaying, revealing, L. Pl; (2) a vain, boasting display, ostentation, — *magnifica et gloriosa*, C; — *ingenii*, C; (3) appearance, show (*opp.* to reality), *consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis*, C.

Ostentātor -ōris, *m.* one who shows boastingly, an ostentatious person, P. Tc.

Ostento, 1. to show publicly, display, exhibit, C; — *passum capillum*, Cs; (2) to show boastingly, C; — *se*, to show one's self ostentatiously, — *et prae se ferre*, C; — *se in sui rebus*, C; (3) to show while offering, to proffer, promise, C; *alteri manus fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera*, P; (4) to hold out with a menace, ...

threaten, C; (5) of discourse, to show, declare, make known, reveal, disclose, C.

Ostentus -a -um (*prtcp.* ostendo), exposed to, *ager, qui soli ostentus erit*, A.Aug; (2) *subst.* ostentum -i, *n.* a prodigy, portent, C.

Ostentus -ūs, *m.* a showing, displaying, *corpora abjecta ostentui*, Tc, for a show; (2) outward show, parade, Tc; (3) a sign, indication, proof, S. Tc.

Ostĭa -æ, *f.* the harbour and port of Rome, situate at the mouth of the Tiber, C; hence *adj.* Ostiensis -e, — *incommodum*, C, the loss which the Roman fleet suffered from pirates; — *provincia*, C, the office of the quæstor, who superintended the aqueducts, and the supply of corn to the city.

Ostĭārium -ii, *n.* a tax upon doors, door-tax, Ca.

Ostĭārĭus -ii, *m.* a door-keeper, porter, Vr. Pl.

Ostĭātim, from door to door, from house to house, C.

Ostīgo -ĭnis, *f.* an eruption or scab to which lambs are subject, Co.

Ostĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little door, postern, Co. Pl.

Ostium -ii, *n.* the door of a house; *exactio ostiorum*, C, the door-tax; (2) an entrance, — *portūs*, C; — *fluminis*, C, the mouth; — *Oceani*, C, the Straits of Gibraltar.

Ostrăcĭas -æ, *m.* (-is, -ĭdis, *f.*) chalcedony, Pl.

Ostrăcium -ii, *n.* (ὀστράκιον), a species of mussel, also called onyx, Pl.

Ostrĕa -æ, *f.* ostrĕum -i, *n.* an oyster, Pl. H.

Ostrĕārĭus -a -um, of or relating to oysters, Pl; (2) *subst.* ostreārium -ii, *n.* oyster-bed, Pl.

Ostreātus -a -um, rough like an oyster-shell, P.

Ostrĕōsus -a -um, abounding in oysters, Ct.

Ostrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing oysters, V.

Ostrīnus -a -um, purple, — *colores*, Pt.

Ostrum -i, *n.* (ὄστρεον), the purple dye prepared from a shell-fish, V; (2) stuffs dyed with purple, purple cloths, V.

Ostrys -yos, *f.* (ὀστρύς), a hard-wooded tree, perhaps the hornbeam, Pl.

Ŏsyris -is, *f.* (ὄσυρις) a plant, Pl; probably *chenopodium scoparia*, Linn.

Ōsus -a -um, *prtcp.* ōdi, *q.v.*

Otho, M. Salvius, who succeeded Galba on the imperial throne A.D. 69, obtained his elevation by a military insurrection on the 15th of January; and was himself dethroned by Vitellius on the subsequent 15th of April. He had been a companion of Nero in his excesses, and though during the last ten years of that emperor's reign he had governed Lusitania with some reputation, it is probable that his death was no great loss to the state. His family was ancient and honourable.

*Ōtĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little leisure, Aug.

Ōtĭor, 1. *dep.* to be idle, to be at leisure, C.

Ōtĭōse, idly, without occupation; (2) leisurely, lazily, gently, quietly, C. L; (3) fearlessly, calmly, T.

Ōtĭōsus -a -um, idle, at leisure, without occupation, *quum essem — domi*, C; especially (2) free from public office or duties, *otioso quidem et nihil agenti, privato quando imperium senatus dedit?* C; (3) calm, indifferent, neutral, C; (4) quiet, calm, unimpassioned, C; (5) applied to inanimate objects, *pecuniæ publicæ vereor ne otiosæ jaceant*, Pl, unemployed; — *senectus*, C; useless, superfluous, Q.

Ōtis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὠτίς), a species of bustard, Pl.

Ōtium -ii, *n.* (*opp.* negotium), idleness, leisure, ease, — *iners issimum et desidiosissimum*, C; *hebescere et languescere in otio*, C; (2) leisure, time for any thing, — *consumere in historiā scribendā*, C; — *habere ad aliquid faciendum*, T; *si modo tibi est otium*, C, if only thou hast time; (3) peace, repose, quietness, *multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii*, Ca; *valde me ad — pacemque converto*, C; *adv.* otio, at ease, leisurely, Ph.

Ōtus -i, *m.* (ὦτος), the horned owl, Pl.

Ŏvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an ovation, a kind of less distinguished triumph in which the victorious general proceeded to the Capitol on horseback or on foot, Pl.

Ōvātus -a -um, egg-shaped, oval, Pl; having oval spots, Pl.

Ŏvātus -ūs, *m.* a rejoicing, P.Aug.

Ovĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to sheep, Co; (2) *subst.* ŏvĭārĭa -æ, *f.* a flock of sheep, Vr.

Ovĭdius. P. Ovidius Naso, one of the most celebrated of the Roman poets, was born at Sulmo on the 20th March, B.C. 43, of a respectable equestrian family. He was intended by his father for the profession of the law, and actually held several judicial appointments; but the whole bent of his life was towards love and poetry. He was thrice married; his two first wives were speedily divorced, but towards the third—one of the Fabian family—and his daughter by her, Perilla, he seems to have felt a cordial affection. His mistress Corinna is also familiar to the readers of his amatory poems; and is identified by an ancient, though not altogether trustworthy authority, with Julia, the daughter of Augustus. In the year 8, A.D., a sudden misfortune befel Ovid, which coloured his whole subsequent life. He was banished by the emperor to a Thracian town called Tomi, on the banks of the Black Sea, and there died, after no less than twenty years' exile. The real offence which he had committed has been in vain sought for by the industry and conjectural sagacity of scholars; and in spite of many ingenious hypotheses must be considered as still unknown. The works of Ovid are very numerous, and include "Amorum Libri III.," a collection of erotic elegies; "Epistolæ Heroidum," in number 21; "Ars Amatoria," or "De Arte Amandi," in three books; "Metamorphoseon Libri XV.;" "Fastorum Libri VI.," originally supposed to have consisted of twelve books; "Tristium Libri V.," elegies dating from his banishment; and several other less important poems. His tragedy, the "Medea," esteemed by some ancient critics the most perfect of his works, has perished. Ardour of passion, liveliness of fancy, and very great ease and facility of versification, are the chief characteristics of Ovid's poetry. But the very rapidity with which his verses were produced was often fatal to their polish; and his pages are often deformed by frigid comparisons and antithesis, which seem to anticipate a later and less tasteful school of poetry.

Ŏvīle -is, *n.* a sheepfold, V; (2) an enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where votes were given at the Comitia, L.

Ŏvillus -a -um, of or relating to sheep, L. Co.

Ŏvis -is, *f.* (ὄϊς), a sheep, C; (2) *meton.* fleece, wool, Tb; (3) as a term of reproach, simple, foolish fellow, P.

Ŏvo, 1. to rejoice, exult, *Romani ovantes Horatium accipiunt*, L; (2) to celebrate an ovation, *quem ego ovantem in Capitolium ascendisse meminissem*, C.

Ōvum -i, *n.* (ᾠόν), an egg; — *gignere*, C, to lay an egg; *pullos ex ovis excludere*, Co, to hatch. A dinner often began with eggs; hence *integram famem ad ovum afferre*, C; as fruit formed the last course, *ab ovo usque ad mala*, H, from beginning to end. In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was thrown down at every heat; hence *ova curriculis numerandis*, L; (2) an egg-shell full of any thing, Pl.

Oxălis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὀξαλίς), sorrel, Pl.

Oxalme -ēs, *f.* (ὀξάλμη), a sauce made of vinegar and salt-water, Pl.

Oxycĕdros -i, *f.* (ὀξύκεδρος), a pointed-leaved cedar, Pl.

Oxygăla -æ, *f.* (ὀξύγαλα), curds, curdled milk, Co.

Oxȳgărum -i, *n.* (ὀξύγαρον), a sauce made of vinegar and garum, *q.v.* M.

Oxylăpăthum -i, *n.* (ὀξυλάπαθον), pointed-leaved sorrel, Pl.

Oxўmĕli -ĭtis, *n.* (ὀξύμελι), vinegar mixed with honey, Pl.

Oxўmyrsĭne -ēs, *f.* (ὀξυμυρσίνη), the wild myrtle, butcher's broom, Pl.

Oxўpŏrus -a -um (ὀξυπόρος), quickly passing (applied to medicine which is quick in operation); easily digestible food, etc. Co.

Oxys -ўos, *m.* common sorrel, Pl.

Oxyschœnos -i, *m.* (ὀξύσχοινος), a species of rush, Pl.

Oxўtrĭphyllon -i, *n.* (ὀξυτρίφυλλοι), a kind of clover with pointed leaves, Pl.

Ŏzæna -æ, *f.* (ὄζαινα), a polypus, Pl; (2) a polypus, or disease of the nose, Pl.

Ozænītis -ĭdis, *f.* (ὀζαινῖτις), a kind of not genuine or adulterated nard, Pl.

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponds with the Greek pi (Π, π). In words of pure Latin origin, the only consonants with which *p* combines itself are *l* and *r*. It is often interchanged with *b*; less frequently with *v* and *f*. For the use of *P.* in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

Pābŭlāris -e, of or relating to fodder, fit for fodder, Co. Pl.

Pābŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* pasture, Vr; (2) a procuring of fodder, foraging, Ca.

Pābŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a forager, Ca.

Pābŭlātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to fodder, Co.

Pābŭlor, 1. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to graze, pasture, Co; (2) to seek food (used by P. in the sense of to fish); (3) to forage, seek fodder, Ca; (II.) *act.* *to feed, nourish, manure, *fimo pabulandæ sunt oleæ*, Co.

Pābŭlum -i, *n.* food, nutriment, Lc; (2) the food of animals, fodder, Ca. V; (3) *met.* food, nourishment, *si vero habet aliquod tamquam — studii atque doctrinæ*, C.

Pācālis -e, belonging or relating to peace, peaceful, — *laurus*, O.

Pācātor -ōris, *m.* one who establishes peace, a pacificator, Sc.

Pācātus -a -um (*prtcp.* pāco), pacified, made peaceful; and hence, peaceful, quiet; — *tranquillæque civitates*, C; — *mare*, H: *subst.* pācātum -i, *n.* a peaceful, friendly country, L.

Pācĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, peace-bringing, establishing or announcing peace, V; frequently used as an epithet of the gods, *e.g.* of Mercury, O.

Pācĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an establishing of peace, pacification, C.

Pācĭfĭcātor -ōris, *m.* one who establishes peace, a pacificator, C.

*Pācĭfĭcātōrĭus -a -um, establishing peace, pacificatory, C.

Pācĭfĭco, 1. to make, conclude, establish peace, S. L; (2) to reconcile, appease, pacify, P. Ct.

Pācĭfĭcus -a -um, peace-making, pacific, C.

Păciscor, pactus, 3. *dep.* to make a bargain, contract agreement with any one; to agree, stipulate about any thing; — *cum illo*, P; *paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut copias inde abducant*, L; *Cilicia, quam sibi pactus erat*, C; (2) especially, to betroth oneself to a maiden, L; (3) *met.* to exchange, barter, — *letum pro laude*, V.

Pāco, 1. to reduce to peace, pacify, make peaceful, C; — *omnem Galliam*, Ca; (2) met. *incultæ pacantur vomere silvæ*, H.

Pacta -æ, *f.* a betrothed maiden, V.

*Pactīlis -e, woven or plaited together, — *corona*, Pl.

Pactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bargain, contract, covenant, agreement, treaty, — *facere de aliquā re*, C; *recipiant arma, quæ per — tradiderunt*, L; (2) an agreement or contract between the farmers general of a province and the inhabitants, C; (3) a fraudulent or collusive bargain or agreement, C; (4) — *verborum*, C, a formula previously settled.

Pactōlus -i, *m.* (Πακτωλός), a river of Lydia, said to run over golden sands, H; *adj.* Pactōlis -ĭdis, *f.* — *Nymphæ*, O.

*Pactor -ōris, *m.* one who makes a contract or treaty; negotiator, C.

Pactum -i, *n.* a bargain, contract, agreement, covenant, treaty, pact, C; (2) used like *modus, ratio* = way, manner, wise; *sumeret aliunde: postremo, si nullo alio pacto, fenore*, C; *non taceo umquam alio pacto, nisi*, etc. P.

Pactus -a -um (*prtcp.* păciscor), agreed upon, bargained, covenanted, stipulated, settled, — *pretium*, C; — *fœdus*, C.

Păcŭvĭus, a Roman tragic poet, whose works, with exception of a few unimportant fragments, are entirely lost to us. He was born at Brundisium about the year 220 B.C., and, after passing the greatest part of his life at Rome, died in his native town at about the age of 90. He was the friend of Lælius, and enjoyed a great and apparently deserved reputation, not only among his contemporaries, but down to the Augustan age.

Pæan -ānis, *m.* (Παιάν), a surname of Apollo, C; (2) a hymn, pæan, originally addressed to Apollo only, but afterwards to other deities, *conclamant socii lætum pæana secuti*, V.

Pædăgōgĭum -ii, *n.* (παιδαγωγεῖον), a place where young slaves were trained to particular occupations, Pl; (2) the children who were being trained in the pædagogium, Sc; (3) children trained for lewd purposes, St.

Pædăgōgus -i, *m.* (παιδαγωγός), a slave, whose business it was to accompany his young master to and from school, perhaps also to give him instruction at home, pedagogue, C; (2) a leader, guide, St. Sc.

Pædĕros -ōtis, *m.* (παιδέρως), a precious stone, the opal, Pl; the amethyst, Pl; (2) a plant, a species of bear's-foot, Pl.

Pædīcātor -ōris, *m.* one who practises pæderasty, St.

Pædīco, 1. to practise pæderasty, Ct. M.

Pædīco -ōnis, *m.* M. = pædicator, *q.v.*

Pædor -ōris, *m.* dirt, filth, C.

Pægnĭārĭi -ōrum, *m.* gladiators who fought only in sport, St.

Pæmīnōsus -a -um, full of cracks, uneven, rough, Vr.

Pæne, nearly, almost, *ibi — valentem videram Pilium*, C; *judiciæ summæ existimationis et — dicam capitis*, C.

Pæninsŭla -æ, *f.* a peninsula, Ct.

Pænŭla -æ, *f.* a species of overcoat, without sleeves, and close to the body, worn on a journey, or in wet, cold weather, C; prov. *pænulam alicui scindere*, C, to beg a guest very earnestly to remain.

Pænŭlātus -a -um, clothed in the pænula, C.

Pæon -ōnis, *m.* (παιών), a metrical foot, consisting of three short and one long syllable, C; - ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ *pæon primus*, ⏑ - ⏑ ⏑ *pæon secundus*, ⏑ ⏑ - ⏑ *pæon tertius*, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ - *pæon quartus*.

Pæōnĭa -æ, *f.* (παιωνία), the peony, Pl.

Pæōnĭus -a -um (Παιώνιος), relating to the god of healing, Apollo; medicinal, — *herbæ*, V.

*Pætŭlus -a -um, somewhat blear-eyed, C.

Pætus -a -um, blear-eyed, blinking with the eyes; and (as an epithet of Venus) having an engaging leer, leering prettily, O.

Pāgānālĭa -ium, *n.* a rural festival, celebrated in January, Vr.

Pāgānĭcus -a -um, of or relating to villages, rural, Vr.

Pāgānus -a -um, belonging or relating to a village, rural, Pl. O; and hence pāgānus -i, *m.* a villager, countryman, Aug; (2) *subst.* a person in civil life, citizen (*opp.* a soldier), Pl. Tc.

Păgăsa -æ, *f.* (-æ -ārum, *f.* Παγασαί), a seaport of Thessaly, where the ship Argo was built; hence *adj.* Păgăsæus -a -um, — *puppis*, — *carina*, O, the Argo; Păgăsēïus -a -um, A.Aug; Păgăsicus -a um, Pl.

Păgātim, in the villages, village by village, L.

Păgella -æ, *f.* a little page, C.

Păgina -æ, *f.* a page of paper or a book, *sed complere — tolui*, C; (2) that which is written, a writing, C; (3) a leaf, slab, tablet, Pl. Jv; (4) four rows of vines arranged in a quadrangle, Pl.

Păgĭnŭla -æ, *f. dim.* C. = pagella, *q.v.*

Păgur -i, *m.* a fish, of what species is unknown, O.

Păgūrus -i, *m.* (πάγουρος), a species of sea-crab, Pl.

Păgus -i, *m.* a village, Tc; and hence collectively, the inhabitants of a village, O; (2) a district, canton, county, *omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa*, Ca.

Păla -æ, *f.* a spade, L. Co; a winnowing-shovel, P.Aug; (2) the socket of a ring in which the jewel is set, C; (3) a tree, *Musa Paradisiaca*, Linn., Pl.

Palacra -æ, *f.* (palacrana), an ingot of gold, Pl.

Pălæstīna -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* Παλαιστίνη), Palestine; hence *adj.* Pălæstīnus -a -um, — *aqua*, O, the Euphrates.

Pălæstra -æ, *f.* (παλαίστρα), the gymnasium or wrestling school, C; (2) wrestling, C; (3) a brothel, P; (4) exercise in the schools of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, C.

Pălæstrĭce, like the palæstra, as if in the palæstra, — *spatiari*, C.

Pălæstrĭcus -a -um (παλαιστρικός), of or relating to the palæstra, — *motus*, C, — *magister*, Q; (2) *subst.* pălæstrĭcus -i, *m.* Q, a teacher of wrestling; pălæstrĭca -æ, *f.* Q, the act of wrestling.

Pălæstrīta -æ, *m.* (παλαιστρίτης), the superintendent of the palæstra, C.

Pălam, openly, publicly, *non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac — elaboratur*, C; *hæc — et alia secreto*, T; (2) — *est*, — *factum est*, it is well known, C; (3) used sometimes as a *prep.* followed by *abl.*, *inde rem creditori — populo solvit*, L.

Pălātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a driving in of stakes, Vt.

Pălātĭum -ii, *n.* the Palatine Hill, one of the seven on which Rome was built; on this hill Augustus had his house; hence pălātĭum -ii, *n.* O, a palace; (2) *adj.* Pălātīnus -a -um, O, (*a*) of or relating to the Palatine Hill, (*b*) relating to the imperial palace, palatial, O. St.

Pălātŭa -æ, *f.* the goddess of the Palatine Hill; hence *adj.* Pălātŭālis -e, Vr, — *flamen*.

Pălātum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*) the palate, *quæ voluptas palato percipiatur, quæ auribus*, C; (2) *met.* as the organ of taste and judgment, *Epicurus dum palato quid sit optimum judicat*, C; (3) an arch, cavity, — *cœli*, A.Aug.

Păle -ēs, *f.* (πάλη), a wrestling, P.Aug.

Pălĕa -æ, *f.* chaff, V. Co; (2) dross, — *æris*, Pl; (3) the red membrane depending from the beak of a cock, Vr. Co.

Pălĕar -āris, *n.* the dewlap of an ox, V. O.

Pălĕārĭum -ii, *n.* a place where chaff is stowed away, Co.

Pălĕātus -a -um, mixed with chaff, Co.

Păles -is, *f.* the tutelary goddess of herds and shepherds, O. V.

Pălīci -ōrum, *m.* twin sons of Jupiter by the nymph Ætna, worshipped as heroes in Sicily, O.

Pălīlĭcius -a -um, — *sidus*, the Hyades, a constellation which sets about the time of the Palilia, *q.v.*, Pl.

Pălīlis -e, of or relating to Pales, O; hence Pălīlia or Părīlia, the festival of Pales, celebrated on the 21st of April, C.

Pălimbacchius -ii, *m.* (παλιμβακχεῖος), a metrical foot (- - ⏑), often called antibacchius, Q.

Pălimpissa -æ, *f.* (παλίμπισσα), twice-boiled pitch, Pl.

Pălimpsestus -i, *m.* (παλίμψηστος), parchment, from which the writing has been erased in order that it might be used again; a palimpsest, C.

*Pălitans -ntis, wandering about, straying, P.

Păliūrus -i, *m.* (παλίουρος), a thorny plant, Co; *Rhamnus Paliurus*, Linn.

Palla, -æ, *f.* a plaid or large outer garment worn by Roman women, P. V; (2) used *poet.* for an article of male attire, *e.g.*, the robe of a tragic actor, H; (3) a curtain, Sc; prov. *pallas inter pecus*, C, used of insufficient precautions.

Pallăca -æ, *f.* (παλλακή), a concubine, Pl. St.

Pallăcāna -æ, *f.* a plant, a species of onion, also called gethyum, Pl.

Pallas -ădis, *f.* (-as -ădos, *f.* Παλλάς), the Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, and discoverer of the olive; *Palladis ales*, O, the owl; (2) olive-oil, O; (3) the celebrated Trojan image of Pallas, the Palladium, O; hence *adj.* Pallădĭus -a -um, of or relating to Pallas; — *rami*, V, the olive; — *latices*, O, oil; — *arx*, Pl, Troy; — *arces*, O, Athens: *subst.* Pallădĭum -ii, *n.* the Trojan image of Pallas, which fell from heaven.

Pallantĭas -ădis, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, O.) Aurora, O.

Pallens -ntis (*prtcp.* palleo), pale, wan, — *umbræ Erebi*, V; — *undæ*, Tb, the waters of Styx; *pallentes terrore puellæ*, O; (2) pale or wan in colour, pale-yellow, pale-green, — *violæ*, V; — *hedera*, V; (3) making pale, causing paleness, — *morbi*, V.

Pallĕo -ŭi, 2. to be pale, *apparet esse commotum, sudat, pallet*, C; (2) to be yellow, tawny, *saxum quoque palluit auro*, O; (3) to lose a natural colour, become colourless, *et numquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur*, Pl; (4) *met.* to be pale or sick with desire, to long for, *argenti — amore*, H; (5) to be pale with fear or anxiety, — *ad omnia fulgura*, Jv.

Pallesco -lŭi, 3. to grow pale, turn pale, lose colour, *nullā — culpā*, H; *pallescunt frondes, quas nova læsit hiems*, O.

Pallĭātus -a -um, clad in a pallium, *i.e.* as a Greek (*opp.* togatus, clad as a Roman), *Græculus judex modo —, modo togatus*, C.

*Pallĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat pale, Ct.

Pallĭdus -a -um, pale, wan, pallid, H. O. Pt; (2) causing paleness, — *mors*, H; — *vina*, Pt; (3) musty, mouldy, — *ficus*, Vr; (4) *met.* pale with love, — *in aliquā*, Pl; passionately in love with, pale with fear, O.

Pallĭŏlātim, with a cloak or mantle, P.

Pallĭŏlātus -a -um, wearing a cloak, cape, or hood, St. M.

Pallĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little Greek cloak or mantle, P; (2) a hood, Q. O.

Pallĭum -i, *n.* a species of plaid or blanket, which, worn in various ways, constituted the chief outer garment of the Greeks, C; prov. *manum intra — continere*, Q, to speak quietly, without energetic gestures; (2) a coverlet, curtain, pall, A.Aug.

Pallor -ōris, *m.* paleness, pallor, *terrorem pallor consequitur*, C; — *amantium*, H; (2) mould, mustiness, Vt. Co; (3) unsightliness, unpleasant shape or colour, Lc. O; (4) fear, terror, fright, P. Pt.

Pallŭla -æ, *f.* a little cloak or mantle, P.

Palma -æ, *f.* (παλάμη), the palm of the hand, C; (2) the whole hand, the hand, C. Ca; (3) the sole of a goose's foot, Pl; (4) the blade of an oar, Ct.

Palma -æ, *f.* the palm-tree, Pl; (2) the fruit of the palm, a date, O. Pr; (3) a palm-branch, A.Aug, and hence a besom or broom made of palm-branches, H; (4) the palm-branch or crown of palm-branches, as a token of victory; hence, conquest, victory, fame, glory, *quum — jam primus acceperit*, C; *docto oratori palma danda est*, C; (5) the twig of any tree, especially a vine-tendril, Pl, = palmes, *q.v.*

Palmāris -e, a handbreadth or palm in length, width, etc. — *spatia*, Co. (II.) deserving the palm; or prize, excellent, admirable, — *statua* C; — *sententia* C

Palmārium -ii, *n.* a masterpiece, T.
Palmātus -a -um, marked with the figure of a hand, — *lapis*, Pl; (II.) adorned with palm-branches, — *tunica*, L, usually worn by triumphing generals.
Palmes -itis, *m.* a vine-tendril, vine-branch, Co. V; (2) a vineyard, P.Aug; (3) in general, a twig, branch, Pl.
Palmētum -i, *n.* a palm-grove, H. Pl.
Palmeus -a -um, a palm or handbreadth in size, Pl; (II.) of or made from the palm, Co.
Palmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing palm-trees, abounding in palm-trees, O.
Palmĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying or wearing a palm-branch, Pl.
Palmĭpĕdālis -e, a foot and a palm in height, Vr. Co.
Palmĭpes -ĕdis, broad-footed, Pl; (2) = palmipedalis, *q.v.*
Palmiprīmus -a -um, — *vinum*, prepared from figs, Pl.
Palmo, 1. to impress the mark of a hand upon any thing, Q; (2) * to tie up a vine, Co.
Palmōsus -a -um, full of palms, V.
Palmŭla -æ, *f.* the palm of the hand, the hand, Vr; (2) the blade of an oar, an oar, V; (3) the fruit of a palm-tree, a date, Vr. Cl.
Palmus -i, *m.* the palm of the hand, Vt; (2) a palm or hand breadth (a measure of length, being ¼ of a Roman foot, and nearly equal to 3 inches English), Vr. Vt.
Pālo, 1. to support with stakes, prop up, Co.
Pālor, 1. *dep.* to wander about, stray about; usually found *in pcp. pres.*, *palantes in agros oppressit*, L; *palantia sidera cœli*, Lc.
*Palpātio -ōnis, *f.* a flattering, coaxing, P.
Palpātor -ōris, *m.* a flatterer, coaxer, wheedler, P.
Palpĕbra -æ, *f.* the eyelid, C; (2) *plur.* the eyelashes, Pl.
Palpĭtātio -ōnis, *f.* rapid movement, palpitation, — *cordis*, Pl.
Palpĭtātus -ūs, *m.* Pl, = palpitatio, *q.v.*
Palpĭto, 1. to move quickly up and down, tremble, palpitate, *quum cor animantis alicujus palpitaret*, C.
Palpo, 1. (palpor, 1. *dep.* P. H.) to stroke or touch gently, O; (2) to coax, wheedle, caress, C; — *mulieri*, P; — *aliquem*, Jv.
Palpo -ōnis, *m.* a coaxer, wheedler, flatterer, Pr.
Palpus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.*) a caressing, coaxing, P.
Pălūdāmentum -i, *n.* the military cloak worn by a general over his armour, L.
Pălūdātus -a -um, clad in the military cloak or paludamentum, C.
Pălūdōsus -a -um, marshy, boggy, O.
Pălumbes -is, *m. f.* (pălumba, A.Aug.) a wood-pigeon, ring-dove, Vr. V.
Pălumbīnus -a -um, of or relating to the wood-pigeon, Pl.
Pālus -i, *m.* a pale or stake driven into the ground, C; on such a stake the Roman recruits exercised their weapons; hence *aut quis non vidit vulnera pali?* Jv; (2) the male organ of generation, H.
Pălus -ūdis, *f.* stagnant water, a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, C. Ca; (2) the reed or rush which grows in marshes, M.
Păluster -tris -tre, marshy, boggy, fenny; *subst. plur.* pălustria -ium, *n.* marshy places, Pl.
Pampĭnārius -a -um, having tendrils, Co.
Pampĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a pruning or trimming of vines, Co.
Pampĭnātor -ōris, *m.* a pruner of vines, Co.
Pampĭnātus -a -um, tendril-shaped, Pl.
Pampĭnĕus -a -um, full of vine tendrils or leaves, — *hastæ*, V, garlanded with vine-leaves; — *odor*, Pl, the smell of wine; — *corona*, Tc, of vine-leaves.
Pampĭno, 1. to prune vines, Vr. Co; and generally, to prune, Co.
Pampĭnōsus -a -um, full of vine tendrils and leaves.
Pampĭnus -i, *m. f.* a vine-tendril, vine-leaf, *vestita pampinis*, C; (2) a tendril or young shoot of any plant, Pl.
Pān, Pānos, *m.* (Πάν), the god of woods and shepherds, O.
Pănăca -æ, *f.* a drinking-cup, M.
Pănăcēa -æ, *f.* (-ces -eis, *n.* pănax -ăcis, *m.* πανάκεια), a plant to which was attributed the power of healing all diseases, panacea, heal-all, Pl. V.
Pănætōlium -ii, *n.* the general council or diet of the Ætolians, L; *adj.* Pănætōlicus -a -um, — *concilium*, L.
Pānārĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little bread-basket, M.
Pānārium -ii, *n.* a bread-basket, Vr. Pl.
Pănăthēnāĭcon -i, *n.* (παναθηναϊκόν), an unguent prepared in Athens, Pl.
Pănăthēnāĭcus -a -um (Παναθηναϊκός), of or relating to the Athenian festival of the Panathenæa; hence *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, an oration of Isocrates delivered upon this occasion.
Pănax = panacea, *q.v.*
Panchāia -æ, *f.* (Παγχαΐα), a district of Arabia Felix famous for its incense; hence *adj.* Panchāius -a -um, O, Panchæus -a -um, V.
Panchrestus -a -um (πάγχρηστος), altogether useful, serviceable throughout, C. Pl.
Panchrus -i, *m.* (πάγχρους), a many-coloured precious stone, Pl.
Pancrătiastes -æ, *m.* (παγκρατιαστής), one who contends in the pancratium, Pl.
Pancrătice, like a combatant in the pancratium, P.
Pancrătium -ii, *n.* (παγκράτιον), a species of gymnastic contest or exhibition which united both boxing and wrestling, Pt. Pl; (2) the herb chicory or succory, Pl.
*Pandātio -ōnis, *f.* the warping or natural curving of wood, Vt.
Pandĭcŭlor, 1. *dep.* to stretch one's self, P.
Pandīon -ŏnis, *m.* (Πανδίων), a king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela, *Pandionis populus*, Lc, the Athenians; *Pandione nata*, O, Progne; hence *adj.* Pandīŏnius -a -um, — *volucres*, Se, the swallow and nightingale.
Pando, 1. (I.) *act.* to bend, bow, curve, — *aliquid*, Q; (II.) *neut.* to bend one's self, be bent, *ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant*, Vt.
Pando -di -sum (passum), 3. to stretch out, extend, expand, — *vela*, C; — *pennas ad solem*, V; — *retia*, Pl; especially (2) to spread out to dry, lay in the sun, — *ficos*, Co; — *uvas in sole*, Co; (3) to throw open; and in *pass.*, to open itself, open, — *januam*, P; — *mœnia urbis*, V; *panduntur inter ordines viæ*, L; (4) *met.* — *se*, to stretch one's self out, extend, *illa divina bona longe lateque se pandunt*, C; to open, throw open, — *viam alicui ad dominationem*, L; (5) *met.* to lay open in speech, tell, announce, explain, *omnem rerum naturam — dictis*, Lc; — *fata*, P.Aug.
Pandus -a -um, bent, curved, bowed, crooked, V; — *rami*, O.
Pănēgyrĭcus -i, *m.* (πανηγυρικός), a laudatory oration, panegyric, Q.
Pango, panxi (pēgi, pĕpĭgi), panctum (pactum), 3. to fasten, fix, drive in; hence to set, plant, *lactuca mense Martio recte pangitur*, Co; to set with, plant with, *ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles*, Pt; (2) met. — *versus*, *carmina*, to compose, write; — *versus de rerum natura*, Lc; — *poemata*, H; — *aliquid Sophocleum*, C; (3) *met.* to fix, agree upon, stipulate, contract; *pacem nobiscum pepigistis*, L; *fines, quos lex cupiditatis tua, non quos lex generi tuo pepigerat*, C; used frequently of a contract of marriage, *hæc mihi se pepigit, pater hanc tibi*, O.
Pānĭceus -a -um, made of bread, P.
Pānĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a tuft or panicle on plants; — *tectoria*, P, tufts of rushes used for thatching.
Pānĭcum -i, *n.* the Italian panic grass, or wild millet, Ca; *panicum Italicum*, Linn.

Pănĭfĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a bread-baking, Vr; (2) any thing that is baked, cake, bread, Cl.

Pānis -is, *m.* bread, C; *binos panes,* P, two loaves; —*secundus,* H, black bread; *mollia panis,* Pl, the crumb of bread; (2) any mass in the shape of a loaf, — *æris,* Pl.

Pāniscus -i, *m.* (Πανίσκος), a sylvan deity, a little Pan, C.

Pannĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little rag, Cl; — *bombycinus,* Jv, a thin and scanty garment.

Pannōsus -a -um, ragged, tattered, C; (2) rag-like, shrivelled, Sc. M.

Pannūcĕus (-ĭus) -a -um, wrinkled, shrivelled, — *mala,* Pl.

Pannus -i, *m.* (πῆνος), a piece of cloth, garment, *te spes et albo rara fides colit velata panno,* H; and especially, shabby clothes, rags, T; (2) a rag, shred, H. O; (3) a bandage on the head, fillet, P.Aug.

Pannuvellĭum -ii, *n.* a spindle with the yarn on it, Vr.

Pănomphæus -i, *m.* (Πανομφαῖος), the founder of oracles, surname of Jupiter, O.

Pansa -æ, splay-footed, having broad feet, P.

Pansus -a -um, (*prtcp.* pando), stretched out, extended, expanded, Vt.

Pantex -ĭcis, *m.* (usually *plur.*) the bowels, intestines, P. M.

Panthĕon -i, *n.* (Πάνθειον), a splendid temple of Jupiter at Rome, built by Agrippa, Pl.

Panther -ēris, *m.* (πάνθηρον), a net for catching game, Vr.

Panthēra -æ, *f.* (πάνθηρα), a panther, O. C.

Panthērīnus -a -um, of or relating to a panther, Pl; (2) spotted like a panther, Pl; (3) * *met.* crafty, subtle, P.

Pantŏmīma -æ, *f.* a ballet-dancer, figurante, Sc.

Pantŏmīmĭcus -a -um, of or relating to a ballet-dancer, Sc.

Pantŏmīmus -i, *m.* (παντόμιμος), a male dancer, mime, St; (2) a ballet, pantomime, Pl.

Pānus -i, *m.* (πῆνος), the thread wound upon a bobbin or spindle, A.Aug; (2) an ulcer, swelling, tumour, Pl; (3) an ear of millet, Pl.

Păpæ (παπαί), an exclamation of astonishment and surprise, P. T.

păpāver -ĕris, *n.* the poppy, — *soporiferum,* V.

Păpāvĕrātus -a -um, made shining or white with the poppy, Pl.

Păpāvĕrĕus -a -um, of or relating to the poppy, O.

Păphos -i, *f.* (Πάφος), a town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, C; hence *adj.* Păphĭus -a -um, O; *subst.* Paphĭe -ēs, *f.* M, Venus; (*b*) a species of lettuce, Co.

Pāpĭlĭo -ōnis, *m.* a butterfly, O. Pl.

Păpilla -æ, *f.* a nipple, pap (used of both men and animals), Pl. Co; (2) *poet.* the breast, Ct.

Pappārĭum -ii, *n.* pap, porridge, Sc.

Pappus -i, *m.* (πάππος), an old man, Vr; (2) the hairy seed of certain plants, Pl; (3) a plant also called erigeron, Pl.

Păpŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a pimple, Cl.

Păpȳrācĕus -a -um, made of the papyrus, Pl.

Păpȳrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing the papyrus, — *Nilus,* O.

Păpȳrus -i, *m. f.,* păpȳrum -i, *n.* (πάπυρος), the plant papyrus, Pl; (2) a garment made of the papyrus fibre, Jv; (3) paper, made of the papyrus fibre, Jv.

Păr, păris, equal, like, *par est quod in omnes æquabile est,* C; *vita beata — et similis deorum,* C; *pares ejusdem generis munitiones,* Ca, similar fortifications of the same kind; *necesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant,* C; followed by *dat.* of the object compared, *Cratippus, quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico,* C; by gen. *illum, cujus paucos pares hæc civitas tulit,* C; — *cum ceteris,* C; — *inter se,* C: followed by *et, atque, ac; quum — habetur honos summis et infimis,* C; *si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam,* P; (2) comparable with, a match for, *qui pares esse nostro exercitui non potuerint,* Ca; *ope Palladis Tydidem superis parem,* H; (3) of like nature, disposition, age, etc. like, similar, *si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari,* O; *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur,* C; (4) *par est,* it is fit, suitable, proper; *sic par est agere cum civibus,* C; *dubitans, quid me facere par sit,* C; (5) *par pari respondere (referre),* P. C, to return like for like; (6) *paria facere,* to settle or balance an account, requite, repay, Co. Sc; (7) *ludere par impar,* H, to play at odd-and-even; (8) *ex pari,* Sc, in like manner, on terms of equality, Sc.—(II.) *subst.* par, păris, *n.* a pair, couple, *gladiatorum — nobilissimum,* C.

Părābĭlis -e, that can be easily procured, procurable, C.

Părăbŏlē -ēs, *f.* (-a -æ, *f.* παραβολή), a comparison, Q.

Părăcentēsis -is, *f.* (παρακέντησις), a perforation, incision (in surgery), Pl.

Părætŏnĭum -ii, *n.* a kind of fine white chalk, so called from a city of North Africa, near which it is found, Pl.

Părălĭos -on (παράλιος), growing by the sea-side, Pl.

Părallēlus -a -um (-os -on, παράλληλος), parallel, Vt; (2) applied to circles, concentric, Pl.

Părălȳsis -is, *f.* (παράλυσις), paralysis, palsy, Pl.

Părălȳtĭcus -a -um (παραλυτικός), struck with palsy, paralytic, Pl.

Părămĕsē -ēs, *f.* (παραμέση), the string next to the middle; hence the note B flat, Vt.

Părănētē -ēs, *f.* (παρανήτη), the last string but one, Vt.

Părăpegma -ătis, *n.* (παράπηγμα), an astronomical tablet or almanac, Vt.

Părăphŏros -on (παράφορος), of poor quality, bad, Pl.

Părăphrăsis -is, *f.* (παράφρασις), a paraphrase, Q.

Părapsis = paropsis, *q.v.*

Părārĭus -ii, *m.* an agent, broker, Sc.

Părăsanga -æ, *m.* (παρασάγγης), a parasang, a Persian measure of distance, Pl.

Părăsīta -æ, *f.* a toady, parasite, H.

Părăsītaster -tri, *m.* a poor, contemptible parasite, T.

Părăsītātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a toadying, sponging upon any one; playing the parasite, P.

Părăsītĭcus -a -um, like a parasite, parasitic, P.

Părăsītor, 1. *dep.* to play the parasite, P.

Părăsītus -i, *m.* (παράσιτος), a guest, A.Aug; (2) a toady, parasite, C.

Părastas -ădis, *f.* (παραστάς), a flat column or pilaster, Vt.

Părastăta -æ, *f.* Vt. = parastas, *q.v.*

Părastătĭca -æ, *f.* Vt. = parastas, *q.v.*

Părastĭchis -ĭdis, *f.* (παραστιχίς), the initial letters of a series of verses, which taken together form a word; an acrostic, St.

Părāte, with preparation, preparedly, C; (2) carefully, accurately, P; (3) cleverly, skilfully, C.

Părātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preparation, preparing for; — *regni,* S, a striving after sovereignty.

Părătrăgœdĭo, 1. (παρατραγῳδέω), to speak tragically or pompously, P.

Părātus -a -um (*prtcp.* păro), prepared, ready, C; *omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata,* Ca; — *animus sceleribus,* Tc; (2) well prepared or provided with any thing, equipped, *ad permovendos animos instructi ac parati,* C; — *ad navigandum,* C; — *ad omnia pericula subeunda,* C; — *ab omni re,* Aug; — *in aliquā re,* C; (3) prepared with a device, ready with a trick, T.

Părātus -ūs, *m.* preparation, fitting out, provision, equipment, L. Tc. O.

Părazōnĭum -ii, *n.* (παραζώνιον), a dagger, M.

Parca -æ, *f.* a fate, goddess of fate; of whom there were three, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, C.

Parce, sparingly, frugally, economically, C. Ca; (2) sparingly, moderately, C.

Parcĭprōmus -a -um, a stingy fellow, miser, niggard, P.

Parcĭtas -ātis, *f.* sparingness, moderation, Sc.

Parco, pĕperci (parsi, P; parcŭi, A.Aug), parcĭtum (parsum), 3. to spare, to be sparing, moderate, frugal with any thing, — *ullā in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit*, C; — *impensæ, nec labori, nec periculo*, L; — *pecuniam*, P; (2) *met.* to spare, refrain from injuring, — *ædificiis omnibus*, C; — *non mulieribus, non infantibus*, Ca; — *oculis*, Pt, to turn away the eyes from an unpleasant object; (3) to abstain, refrain from doing any thing, to forbear, let alone, — *labori*, C; — *auxilio*, C, to make no use of proffered aid; — *metu*, V; — *defundere vinum*, H; — *ab incendiis*, L.

Parcus -a -um, sparing (especially in expenditure), frugal, thrifty, economical, — *colonus*, C; — *veteris aceti*, H; — *suæ pecuniæ*, Tc; generally (2) moderate, sparing, *operā haud fui — meā*, P; — *in largiendā civitate*, C; — *civium sanguinis*, Tc; (3) scanty, small, little, slight, *parco sale contingere*, V; — *lucerna*, Pt; (4) little-minded, small-hearted, Sc.

Pardălĭanches -is, *n.* (παρδαλιαγχές), the name of a poisonous plant, especially fatal to the panther, Pl.

Pardălĭos -ii, *m.* (παρδάλειος), a precious stone spotted like a panther, Pl.

Pardălis -is, *f.* (πάρδαλις), a female panther, P.Aug.

Pardălĭum -ii, *n.* a species of unguent, Pl.

Pardus -i, *m.* (πάρδος), a panther, pard, Pl. Jv.

Părĕas -æ, *m.* (părīas), a kind of serpent, P.Aug.

Părēlĭon -i, *n.* (παρήλιον), a parhelion or mock sun, Sc.

Părens -ntis (*prtcp.* pārĕo), obedient, C; (2) *subst.* a subject, dependent, S. Tc.

Părens -ntis, *c.* (*prtcp.* părĭo), a parent, father, mother; usually *plur.*, the parents, *quæ caritas est inter natos et parentes*, C; *alma parens Idæa deûm*, H; applied to animals, Vr. Pl; (2) ancestors, progenitors, C; (3) relations, kinsfolk, P.Aug; (4) *met.* author, cause, origin, *quorum operum ego — effectorque sum*, C; *Tullius facundiæ Latiarumque literarum —*, Pl.

Părentālis -e, parental, of or relating to parents, O; (2) of or relating to the funeral of parents or other relations, — *dies*, O; (3) *subst.* părentālĭa -ĭum, *n.* C, a festival in honour of deceased parents or other relations, C.

Părento, 1. to celebrate the parentalia in honour of the dead, *Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt*, C; (2) to avenge the death of a person by another death, Ca; *regi sanguine conjuratorum*, L.

Pārĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to appear, become visible, St; *ad portum paruit Hermogenes*, M; (2) to obey, be obedient to, — *voluntati, legibus, religionibus*, C; — *imperio*, Ca; (3) to be subject to, serve, obey, Ca; *oppidum quod Chatracenorum regi paret*, Pl; (4) to be compliant, yield, give way to, — *necessitati*, C; — *et tempori et voluntati*, C; — *promissis*, O, to perform one's promises; (5) *impers.* păret, it is clear, evident, apparent, C.

Părergon -i, *n.* (πάρεργον), in painting, an ornament or decoration not necessary to the main subject, Vt.

Părhўpăte -ēs, *f.* (παρυπάτη), the chord or note next the highest, Vt.

Păries -ĕtis, *m.* the wall of a house, C. (*opp.* murus, the wall of a city); prov. *duos — de eādem fideliā dealbare*, Aug, to kill two birds with one stone.

Părĭĕtīnæ -ārum, *f.* old walls, ruined walls, ruins, C.

Părĭlĭa = palilia, *q.v.*

Părĭlis -e, similar, like, equal, — *ætas*, O; — *vox*, O.

Părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum (partum), 3. to bring forth; (of female animals), to lay eggs, to spawn, C; (2) *poet.* of males, to beget, Q; in general (3) to bring forth, produce, *fruges et reliqua quæ terra pariat*, C; (4) *met.* to produce, occasion, cause, bring forth, invent, devise, obtain, — *dolorem, voluptatem*, C; — *alicui ægritudinem*, P; — *sibi maximam gloriam ex illā accusatione*, C; *præda improbe parta*, C, ill-gotten; *ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere*, Ca, before obtained.

Părĭter, in like manner, alike, *caritate non omnes — egemus*, C; *Siculi mecum — moleste ferent*, C, equally with myself; followed by *ut, atque, ac*, C; by *dat.* L; (2) together with, at the same time as, Ca; *pariter cum vitā sensus amittitur*, C; *inventionem et dispositionem — exercent*, Q.

Părĭto, 1. to be prepared, be ready to do any thing, *quo nunc ire paritas?* P.

Parma -æ, *f.* (πάρμη), the small round shield or buckler worn by the light-armed troops and cavalry, L; (2) in general, a shield, V.

Parmātus -a -um, armed with the parma, *q.v.*, L.

Parmŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small round shield, buckler, H.

Parmŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a backer or supporter of the gladiators called Thraces, who were armed with the parmula, St.

Parnāsus (-os) -i, *m.* Parnassus (-os) -i, *m.* (Παρνασός), a mountain in Phocis, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence *adj.* Parnāsis -ĭdis, *f.* (Parnassis), O, Parnāsĭus -a -um (Parnassius), V, Parnassian; *Parnasia vox*, P.Aug, the Delphic oracle.

Păro, 1. to prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, equip, contrive, design, *turres — ac facere cœperunt*, Ca; — *fugam aut furtum*, T; — *insidias alicui*, S; — *se ad discendum*, C; — *se ad iter*, L; (2) to intend or determine to do any thing, prepare for any act, — *munitiones institutas perficere*, Ca; — *omni Numidiæ imperare*, S; — *uxorem ut arcessat*, T; especially used of the determinations or intentions of the fates, V; *quid fata parent*, P.Aug; (3) to procure, get, obtain, C; — *cum mihi precatorem*, T; — *regnum sibi*, S; and hence, procure with money, buy, *cogito trans Tiberim hortos aliquos —*, C; *argento parata mancipia*, L.

Păro, 1. to prize, esteem equally, *eodem vos pono et paro*, P; (2) to compare with, *se paraturum cum collegā*, C.

Păro -ōnis, *m.* (παρών), a small, light vessel, skiff, C.

Părŏchus -i, *m.* (πάροχος), a person appointed and paid by the state to entertain, and provide with all necessaries, ambassadors and other officials when on a journey, C; (2) one who gives an entertainment, a host, H.

Părōnўchĭa -æ, *f.* (-ĭum -i, παρωνυχία), a whitlow, Pl.

Păropsis -ĭdis, *f.* (παροψίς), a small dish, dessert-dish, Jv.

Părōtis -ĭdis, *f.* (παρωτίς), an ulcer, sore on the ear, Pl; (2) in architecture, a corbel, Vt.

Parra -æ, *f.* an ill-omened bird; according to some, the owl; to others, the woodpecker, H.

Parrhăsĭa -æ, *f.* (Παῤῥασία), a city in Arcadia; hence *adj.* Parrhăsis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Arcadian; and *subst. f.* O, Callisto; Parrhăsĭus -a -um, V, Arcadian; (*b*) relating to the Palatine Hill, imperial (because the Arcadian Evander was said to have settled upon the Palatine), M.

Parrhēsĭastes -æ, *m.* (παῤῥησιαστής), the free speaker, plain speaker, Sc.

Parrĭcīda -æ, *c.* a parricide, one who murders his father or parents, C; (2) a slayer of kindred, — *matris quoque aut fratris interfector*, Q; (3) murderer of the pater patriæ; hence applied to the murderers of Cæsar, C; (4) murderer of a free citizen, C. S; (5) a traitor, betrayer of his country, C. S.

*Parrĭcīdātus -ūs, *m.* = parricidium, a word quoted and reprehended by Q.

Parrĭcīdĭum -ii, *n.* the murder of a father or parents, parricide, C; (2) the murder of any near relation, — *fratris*, L; — *patrui*, C; (3) the murder of a free citizen, C; (4) high treason, the betraying of one's country, C.

Pars -rtis, *f.* a part, portion, piece, *iis tu vostri imperii partem dedisti*, C; *copias in quatuor partes diviserat*, S; (2) particular uses of the word are, .

(a) *pars bona, magna, multa, major, maxima*, C, a large part, the greater part, the greatest part; (b) *pars* repeated is used partitively = partim, q.v., L. V; (c) *parte*, O. Pl, partly, in part; (d) *pro parte*, in a fixed share or quota, C; (e) *ex parte*, C, in part, partly; (f) *multis partibus*, C. Ca, in many respects; *omnibus partibus*, C, in all respects; (g) *in parte*, Q, partly, in part; (h) *pro meâ (tuâ, vestrâ) parte*, C, for my part, for my share, in proportion to my power; (i) *magnam, maximam partem*, C, in great part, for the most part; (j) *in eam partem*, (α) on that side, in that respect, C, (β) on that account, with that intent, C; (λ) *in utramque partem*, on both sides, for and against; *magna vis est fortunæ in utramque partem*, C; *mitiorem in partem*, C, according to the milder alternative; so also *in optimam partem*, C; (l) *nullâ parte*, O. Q, by no means, not at all; *omni parte, omni ex parte*, L, in every respect, wholly; (m) *per partes*, in parts, piecemeal, Co; (n) *in omnes partes*, C, in every respect, wholly; (3) a party, faction; *nullius partis esse*, C, neutral; (4) the part or rôle of an actor, C. T; and hence, a part, office, function, duty, *ego has partes lenitatis et misericordiæ semper egi libenter*, C; (5) a portion of food, ration, Sc; (6) a part, portion, district of the earth, C; (7) the private parts, O.

Parsimōnĭa -æ, *f.* thriftiness, parsimony, C.

Parthĕnĭce -ēs, *f.* (παρθενική), Ct, = parthenium, q.v.

Parthĕnĭum -ii, *n.* (παρθένιον), the name of several plants, as the pellitory, the herb mercury, etc. Pl.

Partīārio, in parts, piecemeal, A.Aug.

Partĭceps -cĭpis, sharing, participating in, *fac participes nos tuæ sapientiæ*, P; *animus rationis compos et* —, C; followed by *dat.*, *Natalis — ad omne secretum Pisoni erat*, Tc; (2) *subst.* a sharer, partaker, comrade, C.

Partĭcĭpālis -e; — *verbum*, Vr, a participle.

Partĭcĭpĭālis -e, of or relating to a participle, participial, Q.

Partĭcĭpĭum -ii, *n.* a participle, Vr. Q.

Partĭcĭpo, 1. to cause to share, share with any one, C; *paternum servum sui participat consilii*, P; — *aliquid cum aliquo*, L; (2) to take part, share, participate in, A.Aug.

Partĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a small part, portion, particle, C; (2) a clause of a sentence, Q.

Partĭcŭlātim, bit by bit, piecemeal, Co.

Partim, partly, in part; frequently repeated, *reliqui sex fuerunt, ex quibus — tecum fuerunt, — medium quendam cursum tenebant*, C.

Partĭo, 4. to divide, share, distribute, *hanc prædiam pariter cum illis partiam*, P; *mea bona inter eos partiam*, P.

Partĭo -ōnis, *f.* the bearing, bringing forth of young, P.

Partĭor, 4. *dep.* to divide, share, distribute, — *genus universum in species certas*, C; *id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur*, Ca; *aliquid cum aliquo*, C.

*Partite, properly divided or distributed, C.

Partĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a division, distribution, partition, — *prædæ*, C; especially (2) a logical or rhetorical division of a subject, C. Q.

Partĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* P. = partio, q.v.

Partītus -a -um (*prtcp.* partior), divided, shared, distributed, — *Cæsar partitis copiis cum legato*, Ca.

Partor, *vid.* postpartor.

Partūra -æ, *f.* Vr. = partio, q.v.

Partŭrĭo, 4. to desire to bring forth, have the pains of labour, O. H; (2) *met.* to be pregnant with any thing, to meditate, intend, *ut aliquando dolor P. R. pariat, quod jamdiu parturit*, C; (3) to bear, bring forth, produce, bring to light, *neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus)*, H; *nunc omnis parturit arbos*, H.

Partus -ūs, *m.* a bearing, bringing forth young, a birth, *et jam appropinquare — putaretur*, C; (2) that which is brought forth, the fruit of the womb, C; *partum ferre, gerere*, Pl, to be big with young; — *eniti, edere, reddere, abigere, ejicere, pellere*, Pl, to bring forth.

Părum, too little, not enough (*opp.* satis, nimium), — *id facio*, S, I make little account of that; *scripsit non — multa*, Q, not very much; *parumne est, quod tantum homines fefellisti?* C, does it not suffice thee to have deceived? etc. *parum habere*, L, to think too little, be dissatisfied with; *templum violare parum habuisse, nisi*, etc. L.—(II.) *comp.* minus, less; *plus minus*, Aug, more or less; *minus ac minus*, Pl; *minus minusque*, T. L, less and less; *nihil* —, C, nothing less, not at all, by no means; — *quam, ac, atque*, less than; the particle of comparison sometimes wanting, — — *triginta diebus*, C, in less than thirty days; *haud — duo millia*, L, not less than two thousand; with *abl.* of number, *uno — teste haberet*, C, one witness the less; *multo minus*, C, much less; with this construction has sometimes the sense of, except, *bis sex ceciderunt, me — uno*, O, except myself alone; after *quo* has the sense not, *prohibuisse, quo minus*, etc. C, that not; *neque recusavit quo — pœnam subiret*, N; also after *si, sin; si assecutus sum, gaudeo; sin minus*, etc. C, but if not, etc; sometimes = *parum*, too little, — *dicere*, C.—(III.) *superl.* minĭme, in the least degree, very little, least of all, *quod — apparet et valet plurimum*, C; with adjectives, = not at all, by no means, *homo — ambitiosus*, C; in answers, by no means, not at all, C. P. T.

Părumper, for a little while, a little space, *manedum* —, P; *abduco animum — a molestiis*, C; (2) in a short time, soon, speedily, A.Aug.

*Păruncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little skiff or vessel, C.

Parve, a little, slightly, Vt.

Parvĭtas -ātis, *f.* littleness, smallness, C.

Parvŭlum, a little, slightly, Cl.

Parvŭlus -a -um, *dim.* very small, very little, minute, — *res, pecunia*, C; (2) of age, young, little; *ab parvulis*, Ca, from childhood.

Parvus -a -um (*comp.* minor, *superl.* minĭmus), little, small, *quam — sit terra*, C; *commoda — ac mediocria*, C; *beneficium non* —, C; abs. *parvus*, a child; *puer in domo a parvo eductus*, L, from childhood; of time, short, *omnia conquassari in parvo tempore cernes*, Lc; of price, mean, cheap, worthless, *pretio parvo vendere*, C; *parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi*, C; of small consequence, *parvi facere, æstimare, ducere, pendere*, P. C, to esteem meanly; *parvo* used adv., *ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur*, L, very few more.—(II.) *comp.* minor -us (*gen.* ōris), less, smaller, *quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore*, C; *Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia*, Ca, less by half; *genibus minor*, H, kneeling; *numero plures, virtute et honore minores*, H, inferior; *ætate minor*, O, younger; *filia minor regis*, Ca, the younger daughter; abs. *minores*, V, posterity.—(III.) *superl.* minĭmus -a -um, the least, smallest, pettiest, least valuable, — *tenuissimaque res*, C; — *pars temporis*, C; — *natu*, C, the youngest; *minimi facere*, P, to think least of, value the least; *præmia apud me minimum valent*, C, have very little influence over me; *quam minimum*, H, as little as possible.

Pascĕŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a leathern purse, P.

*Pascito, 1. to be wont to feed or pasture, Vr.

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. to feed cattle, lead cattle to pasture, *quum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret*, C; hence generally, to feed, *bestias — aut domare*, C; (2) to feed, nourish, support, *olusculis nos soles* —, C; met. — *barbam*, H, to let grow; *numos alienos*, H, to increase by usury; (3) of animals, to pasture, *sed tunc pascebant herbosa palatia vaccæ*, Tb; and hence neut. *pascitur in silvâ juvenca*, V; *si pulli non pascentur*, L; (4) *met.* to nourish, — *aliquem rapinis et incendiis*, C; *his ego rebus pascor, his delector*, C.

Pascŭus -a -um, fit for pasture or grazing; — *ager*, P. C; hence *subst.* pascŭum -i, *n.* a pasture, meadow, C.

Passer -ĕris, *m.* a sparrow, C; used as a term of

endearment, P; (2) — *marinus*, P, an ostrich; (3) a sea-fish, a turbot, O.

Passercŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little sparrow, C.

Passernix -ĭcis, a whetstone, Pl.

Passim, here and there, up and down; scattered, disposed confusedly; *Numidæ nullis ordinibus — consederant*, Ca; *volucres huc et illuc — vagantes*, C; (2) without distinction, indiscriminately, promiscuously, *scribimus indocti doctique poemata* —, H.

Passum -i, *n.* wine made of dried grapes, V. Cl.

Passus -a -um (*prtcp.* pando), stretched out, extended, expanded, *quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat*, C; *mulieres passis crinibus*, Ca, with dishevelled hair; especially (2) spread out to dry, dried in the sun, — *uvæ*, Co, raisins; — *racemi*, V.

Passus -ūs, *m.* a step, stride, pace, *sequiturque patrem non — æquis*, V; (2) a footstep, track, O; (3) the pace (a Roman measure of length), = five feet; *mille passus*, C, a mile.

*Pastillĭcans -antis, globular, spherical, Pl.

Pastillus -i, *m. dim.* a little round loaf, Pl; (2) a pill, Cl; also applied to the odoriferous pills or pastils, chewed to make the breath fragrant, H.

Pastĭnāca -æ, *f.* a parsnip, Pl; (2) the sting-ray, a fish, Pl. Cl.

Pastĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a trenching the soil of a vineyard, Co; (2) the ground so trenched, Co.

Pastĭnātor -ōris, *m.* one who trenches or cultivates a vineyard, Co.

Pastĭnātum -i, *n.* ground trenched and prepared for planting vines, Co. Pl.

Pastĭnātus -ūs, *m.* the trenching or cultivating of a vineyard, Pl.

Pastĭno, 1. to dig up and prepare land for planting vines, Co.

Pastĭnum -i, *n.* a two-pronged dibble for planting vines, Co.

Pastĭo -ōnis, *f.* a feeding, pasturing, grazing, Vr; (2) a pasture, Vr. C.

Pastor -ōris, *m.* a shepherd, Ca; (2) a herd, person in charge of any animals, — *pavonum*, Vr; — *gallinarum*, Co.

Pastōrālis -e, of or relating to a shepherd, pastoral, C.

Pastōrĭcius -a -um, C, = pastoralis, *q.v.*

Pastōrĭus -a -um, O, = pastoralis, *q.v.*

Pastus -ūs, *m.* pasture, fodder, food; *animalia ad — accedunt*, C; — *capessere et conficere*, C; applied *poet.* to the food of men, Lc; (2) met. *populari agros ad præsentem — mendicitatis suæ*, C.

Pătăgĭārĭus -ii, *m.* one who makes or sells patagia, *q.v.*, P.

Pătăgĭātus -a -um, — *tunica*, P, having a patagium or border.

Pătăgĭum -ii, *n.* (παταγεῖον), a border or band on a woman's dress, P.Aug.

Pătălis -e, a false reading in P. for *patulus*, *q.v.*

Pătăra -æ, *f.* (Πάταρα), a city in Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo; hence Pătăreus -ĕi (-ĕos), *m.* a surname of Apollo, H.

Pătăvīnĭtas -ātis, *f.* a Pavian provincialism, said by Q. to have been discovered and blamed in Livy's style by Pollio.

Pătĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to open, make open, lay open, — *aditum ad aliquid*, C; — *aures assentatoribus*, C; (2) *met.* to bring to light, disclose, display, — *odium suum in me*, C; — *et proferre aliquid*, C.

Pătĕfactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a throwing open, disclosing, C.

Pătella -æ, *f. dim.* a dish, platter, plate (used both in the cookery and serving up of food), H. M; (2) a dish in which offerings were presented to the gods, C; (3) the kneepan or patella, Cl; (4) a disease to which olive-trees are subject, Pl.

Pătellārĭus -a -um; — *dii*, P, the Lares, to whom offerings were presented in patellæ, *q.v.*

Pătens -ntis (*prtcp.* patĕo), open, unobstructed, accessible, patent; — *cœlum*, C; — *loci*, Ca; (2) wide, *dolium quam patentissimi oris*, Co; (3) open, exposed to, — *alicui rei*, C.

*Pătenter, openly, evidently, clearly, C.

Pătĕo -tŭi, 2. to be open, stand open, lie open, *nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent*, C; *semitæ patuerant*, Ca; especially, to be open to, be exposed to, L; also to stretch out, extend, *Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem millia passuum CXL. patebant*, C; (2) *met.* to stand open, be accessible, free, attainable, *si nobis is cursus, quem sperarem, patebat*, C; *si mea virginitas Phœbo patuisset amanti*, O; especially, to be exposed, *in philosophorum vitâ minus multa patent quæ fortuna feriat*, C; to spread, extend itself, *in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia*, C; to be plain, visible, clear, well-known, *quum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus*, C.

Păter -tris, *m.* (πατήρ) a father, C; (2) paterfamilias, *vid.* familia; (3) *plur.* patres, the fathers, ancestors, *cujus consuetudinis patres majoresque nostros non pœnitebat*, C; (4) used as a title of honour, *divum — atque hominum rex*, A.Aug, Jupiter; — *Lemnius*, V, Vulcan; — *Lenæus*, V, Bacchus; especially the title by which the senators were addressed, *patres conscripti*, C, *vid.* conscriptus; *pater patriæ*, C, father of his country; a name sometimes given to distinguished statesmen, among others, to Cicero himself. — *cœnæ*, H, the giver of an entertainment; (5) applied to animals, O.

Pătĕra -æ, *f.* a shallow dish or saucer, from which a libation was poured, C.

Pătercŭlus, C. Velleius, a Roman historian, born about the year 20 B.C. of a distinguished Campanian family. He served with some distinction in the wars of Augustus and Tiberius, and held the office of prætor in the reign of the latter emperor. His only work is an epitome of Roman history in two books, dedicated to M. Vinicius, in the year of his consulship, that is, A.D. 30. The work has many merits of style; the narrative is often picturesque, though necessarily meagre; but the most extravagant praises are bestowed upon the monarchs under whom the author lived.

Păternus -a -um, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, C. V; (2) of or relating to one's native country, native, — *flumen*, H.

Pătesco -tŭi, 3. to be opened, lie open, *atria longa patescunt*, V; (2) to extend, stretch out, *deinde paulo latior patescit campus*, L; (3) to appear, become visible, evident, manifest, *quæ res patescit, patres conscripti*, C.

Pătētæ -ārum, *f.* (πατηταί), a kind of dates, Pl.

Păthĭcus -a -um (παθικός), submitting to unnatural lust, lewd, unchaste, Ct.

Pătĭbĭlis -e, endurable, bearable, — *dolores*, C; (2) sensitive, — *natura*, C.

Pătĭbŭlātus -a -um, fastened to the patibulum, *q.v.*, as a punishment, P.

Pătĭbŭlum -i, *n.* an instrument of punishment with two prongs, fastened on the neck of slaves and criminals, who were then flogged, C; (2) a vine-prop, Pl.

Pătĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* pătior), bearing, enduring; *amnis navium* —, L, navigable; *equus — sessoris*, St; (2) patient, *ut ne offendam tuas patientissimas aures*, C; (3) firm, hard, unyielding, — *aratrum*, O.

Pătĭenter, patiently, C.

Pătĭentĭa -æ, *f.* endurance, — *famis et frigoris*, C; (2) patience, long-suffering, C; (3) indolence, faint-heartedness, Pl; (4) subjection, Tc.

Pătĭna -æ, *f.* a bowl, dish, pan, C.

Pătĭnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a dish or pan; — *piscis*, P, stewed in a pan.

Pătĭor, passus, 3. *dep.* to suffer, bear, endure, — *fortiter malum*, P; — *tolerantes dolores*, C; — *gravissimum supplicium*, Ca; and especially, to submit one's self to unnatural lust, P. S; (2) to live a life of suffering and privation, V; (3) to suffer, allow, permit, *non possum pati, quin tibi caput demulceam*, T, I cannot bear not to, etc.;

nullo se implicatus negotio passus est, C; *facile, æquo animo pati*, P, to bear with equanimity; and opp. *ægre, iniquo animo, moleste pati*, C; *consilium meum a te probari facile patior*, C, I am pleased that, etc.; (4) in grammar, *modus patiendi*, Q, the passive voice.

Patrātio -ōnis, *f.* an accomplishing, effecting, achievement, Aug.

Patrātor -ōris, *m.* an accomplisher, achiever, Tc.

Patria -æ, *f.* native country, birthplace, C.

Patrice, in a fatherly manner, paternally, P.

Patriciātus -ūs, *m.* the rank or condition of a patrician, St.

Patricius -a -um, patrician, noble, aristocratic, — *familia*, C; (2) *subst.* patricii -ōrum, *m.* the Roman patricians or nobility, C; *exire e patriciis*, C, to be adopted into a plebeian family.

Pătrĭcus -a -um, fatherly, paternal; in grammar, — *casus*, Vr, the genitive.

Pătrie, in a fatherly manner, paternally, Q.

Pătrimōnium -ii, *n.* property inherited from a father, patrimony, C.

Pătrimus -a -um, having a father still living, L.

Pătrisso, 1. (πατρίζω), to imitate one's father, P. T.

Pătritus -a -um, fatherly, paternal, C.

Pătrium -ii, *n.* a patronymic, Q.

Pătrius -a -um, of or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal, *animus — in liberos*, C; — *amor*, V; — *dolor pedum*, Pl, hereditary gout; and in general, ancestral, ancient, — mos, C; (2) of or relating to one's native country, native, C. V.

Patro, 1. to accomplish, perform, execute, achieve, — *promissa*, C; — *bellum*, S, to bring to an end; — *pacem*, L; — *jusjurandum*, L, to give and take a solemn oath at the conclusion of a treaty; (2) *patrans ocellus*, Pr, a lustful, wanton eye.

Pătrōcinium -ii, *n.* the protection afforded by a patron to a client, patronage, C; (2) defence, protection, *voluptas plurimorum patrociniis defenditur*, C; especially (3) a defence, vindication in a court of law, C; (4) *meton.* the objects of protection, clients, Aug.

Pătrōcinor, 1. *dep.* to protect, defend, — *alicui*, T. Q.

Pătrōna -æ, *f.* a protectress, patroness, T; and especially, the mistress or protectress of a freedman, Pl; (2) *met.* a protectress, *provocatio — illa civitatis et vindex libertatis*, C.

Pătrōnus -i, *m.* the protector, defender, patron of a body of clients; the patron or powerful friend at Rome of whole states or cities; the former master of a freedman, C; a defender, advocate before a court of justice, C; and, in general, a defender, protector, — *justitiæ*, C.

Pătruēlis -e, descended from a father's brother; — *frater*, or *abs.*, cousin on the father's side; once applied by C. to the son of a paternal aunt; (2) of or relating to a cousin, cousinly, O.

Pătruus -i, *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle, C; (2) *met.* a strict guardian, as uncles often were, C.

Pătruus -a -um, of or relating to an uncle, H.

Pătulcius -ii, *m.* a surname of Janus, whose temple was always open in time of war, O.

Pătulus -a -um, open, standing open, C; — *aures*, H; — *fenestræ*, O; (2) wide, spreading, extended, — *rami*, C; — *in latitudinem naves*, Pl; — *loca urbis*, Tc.

Paucies, seldom, A.Aug.

Paucitas -ātis, *f.* fewness, scarcity, paucity, — *oratorum*, C; — *militum*, Ca.

Pauculus -a -um, *dim.* very few, T. C.

Paucus -a -um, few, *paucis diebus post mortem Africani*, C; *causæ modicæ et paucæ*, C; (2) *subst.* pauci, a few persons; *ut metus ad omnes, pœna ad paucos perveniret*, C; *pauca*, C, a few words; *ausculta paucis*, T.

Paulātim (paullātim), gradually, little by little, Ca; (2) singly, one after another, — *ex castris discedere cœperunt*, Ca.

Paulisper (paullisper), a little while, a short time, C. Ca.

Paulo (paullo), a little, by a little, — *prius*, P; *hoc ornamento liberius — utetur*, C; — *longius processerant*, Ca; *quæ — ante præcepta dedimus*, C.

Paulŭlo (paullŭlo), a very little, T.

Paulŭlus -a -um (paullŭlus), very little, very small, P. T; *subst.* paulŭlum -i, *n.* a very little, *huic — ad beatam vitam deesse dicemus*, C.

Paulum (paullum), a little, somewhat, *epistolæ me — recreant*, C.

Paulus -a -um (paullus), little, small, — *sumptus*, T; *subst.* paulum -i, *n.* a little, *an — hoc esse tibi videtur?* T; — *negoti, lucri*, T.

Paulus or Paullus, the name of a well-known family of the Gens Æmilia. We may mention,—(I.) L. Æmilius Paulus, cons. 219, 216 B.C., who in his second consulship commanded, in conjunction with C. Terentius Varro, the Roman army at the fatal rout of Cannæ, and was there slain.—(II.) L. Æmilius Paulus Macedonicus, son of the preceding, cons. 182, 168, censor 164; was born about 230, and is chiefly known for the successful war against Perseus king of Macedonia, from which he derived his surname. His triumph was long remembered for its splendour, and a literary interest attaches to his name from the fact that the "Adelphi" of Terence was brought out at his funeral games, B.C. 160.

Pauper -ĕris, poor, indigent, — *homo*, C; *quod æque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque*, H; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract things, *hic pauperes res sunt inopesque*, P; — *mensa*, Tb; — *pudor*, Ph.

Paupercŭlus -a -um, poor, wretched, — *anus*, T.

Paupĕries -ēi, *f.* poverty, indigence, T. V.

Paupĕro, 1. to make poor, P; (2) — *aliquem aliquā re*, to rob or deprive of any thing; — *dominum pretio*, P.

Paupertas -ātis, *f.* poverty, indigence, C; met. — *sermonis*, Q.

Pausa -æ, *f.* (παῦσις), a pause, cessation, stoppage, end; — *vitæ*, Lc; — *facere*, P, to end, bring to a stand; thus also *dare — conciliis et discidiis*, Lc.

Pausārius -ii, *m.* the officer who gave the time to a crew of rowers, Sc.

Pausĕa -æ, *f.* (posĕa, pausia), a species of olive, which produced very good oil, Vr. Co.

Pausillŭlum, a little, P.

Pauso, 1. to stop, pause, P.

Pauxillātim, gradually, by degrees, P.

*Pauxillisper, a little, P.

Pauxillo, Cl, pauxillum, P, a little, by a little.

Pauxillŭlus -a -um, *dim.* very little, very small, P.

Pauxillus -a -um, small, little, P. Lc.

Păvĕfăcio, 3. to frighten, terrify; found in Aug. writers only in the *prtcp.* păvĕfactus, O.

Păvĕo, pāvi, 2. (I.) *neut.* to fear, be afraid, to quake with fear, *nam et intus paveo et foris formido*, T; *inde admiratione paventibus cunctis*, L, being struck with wonder; (II.) *act.* to fear, be afraid of, *et illud paveo, et hoc formido*, P; *quis Parthum paveat?* H.

Păvesco, 3. to fear, be afraid of, be terrified, — *omni strepitu*, S; — *bellum*, Tc.

Păvicŭla -æ, *f.* a rammer for beating down a pavement or earthen floor, Co.

Păvide, fearfully, in a state of terror, — *fugere*, L.

Păvidus -a -um, trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, *castris se — tenebat*, L; — *miles*, Tc; with *gen.* of object feared, *miles armis gravis et nandi —*, Tc; (2) causing terror, producing fear, — *murmur*, P.Aug; — *religiones*, Lc.

Păvimento, 1. to pave, C.

Păvimentum -i, *n.* a pavement (usually made of tiles, brick, stone, etc., laid in a bed of strong cement), — *facere*, C.

Păvio, 4. to beat, — *terram*, C; (2) to beat firm, ram down, Vr. Co.

Păvĭto, 1. to tremble, quake with fear; be afraid, terrified; *quæ pueri in tenebris pavitant finguntque futura*, Lc; (2) to quake, shiver with ague, T.

Pāvo -ōnis, *m.* a peacock, C.

*Pāvōnācĕus -a -um, of or relating to a peacock, and hence, variegated in colour, Pl.

Pāvōnīnus -a -um, of a peacock, — *ora*, Vr; (2) variegated in colour, M.

Păvor -ōris, *m.* a trembling or trepidation produced by fear, expectation, joy, etc. C; — *ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus*, L; — *aquæ*, Pl, hydrophobia.

Pax, pācis, *f.* peace, — *conciliare, coagmentare, conficere, facere*, C, to make peace; (2) good-will, permission, *pace horum dixerim*, C; *pace tuā dixerim*, C; (3) the Roman power, dominion, *immensā Romanæ pacis majestate*, Pl; (4) as an interjection, peace! enough! P. T; (5) peace or repose of mind, C.

Paxillus -i, *m.* (πάσσαλος), any small sharp-pointed piece of wood, a peg, stake, Vr.

Peccans -ntis, *c.* a sinner, offender, Sc.

Peccātum -i, n. a sin, crime, offence, fault, multitudo vitiorum —que, C.

Peccātus -ūs, *m.* C, = peccatum, *q.v.*

Pecco, 1. to commit a fault or crime, to sin; *Empedocles multa alia peccat*, C; — *in rempublicam*, C; — *erga aliquem*, P; — *in servo necando*, C; (2) of animals or inanimate objects, to fail, H.

Pecten -ĭnis, *m.* a comb, P; (2) *meton.* (*a*) a weaver's comb or reed, V, and hence, weaving, M; (*b*) a carding-comb, hackle, Pl; (*c*) a rake, O; (*d*) the folding of the hands, O; (*e*) the veins or stripes in wood, Pl; (*f*) the hair on the generative organs, Jv; (*g*) an unknown kind of dance, P.Aug; (*h*) an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck, V, and hence, the lyre, P.Aug; poetry, song, O; (*i*) a shell-fish, the scallop, H; (*j*) — *Veneris*, a plant, Venus's comb, *Pl.*

Pectĭnātim, comb-shaped, combwise, Pl.

Pectĭno, 1. to harrow, — *segetem*, Pl.

Pecto, pexi, pexum (pectĭtum), to comb, — *comas*, Tb; — *capillos*, O; (2) to card wool, Pl. Co; (3) — *aliquem fusti* (*pugnis*), to thrash, beat; (4) — *tellurem*, Co, to work, cultivate.

Pectŏrālis -e, of or relating to the breast, pectoral, Cl; *subst.* pectŏrāle -is, *n.* a breast-plate, Vr.

Pectŏrōsus -a -um, broad-breasted, strong-breasted, Co.

Pectuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little scallop-shell, Co. Pl.

Pectus -ŏris, *n.* the breast in men and animals, and especially, the breast-bone, Cl; (2) *met.* the breast as the seat of the affections, heart, soul; *toto pectore amare*, C, to love with the whole heart, C; *forti pectore*, H, courage; *puro pectore*, H, with good conscience; (3) *met.* the breast, as the seat of mind, reason, understanding, *toto pectore cogitare*, C; *excidere pectore alicujus*, O, to be forgotten; (4) the stomach, O.

Pĕcu -ū, *n.* cattle, P; — *squamosum*, P, fish.

Pĕcŭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to cattle, — *greges, quæstio*, Vr; hence *subst.* pĕcŭārĭus -ii, *m.* a breeder of cattle, grazier, C, a tenant of the public meadows, L; pĕcŭārĭa -æ, *f.* a stock of cattle, Vr; pĕcŭārĭa -ōrum, *n.* herds of cattle, V.

Pecŭīnus -a -um, of or relating to cattle, A.Aug.

Pĕcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* one who embezzles the public money, C.

Pĕcŭlātus -ūs, *m.* the embezzlement of the public money, peculation, C.

Pĕcūlĭāris -e, one's own, belonging to one's self, P; *servi*, St; (2) belonging to one's self in particular, peculiar, *venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum testem*, C; (3) particular, peculiar, extraordinary, St.

Pĕcūlĭārĭter, particularly, especially, in particular, Pl. Q.

*Pĕcūlĭo, 1. to give, present with as private property, P; hence *prtcp.* pĕcūlĭātus -a -um, — *bene*, Aug, having considerable property.

Pĕcūlĭŏlum -i, *n.* a little property, Q.

Pĕcūlĭōsus -a -um, having considerable property, wealthy, P.

Pecūlĭum -ii, *n.* property, *originally property in cattle*; *cura peculi*, V; *cupiditas peculii*, C; (2) the private property possessed by a son, daughter, or slave independent of the father or master, Vr. L; (3) in an obscene sense, the male organ of generation, P.

Pĕcūnĭa -æ, *f.* property, *ut pecuniā fortunisque nostris contentus sit*, C; especially (2) money; *præsenti pecuniā mercari aliquid*, P, for ready cash; — *extorquere a civitatibus*, C; *dies pecuniæ*, L, pay-day, reckoning-day.

Pĕcūnĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to money, pecuniary; *præmia rei pecuniariæ magna*, Ca, large presents of money.

Pĕcūnĭōsus -a -um, wealthy, rich, — *homo*, C; (2) making rich, enriching, — *artes*, M.

Pĕcus -ŏris, *n.*, cattle, a herd, flock (collectively, while *pecus -ŭdis applies to every single head of* cattle); — *bubulum*, Vr, horned cattle; — *ovile*, Co, sheep; — *equinum*, V, a stud of horses; — *setigerum*, O, swine; applied also to bees, V, fowls, Co, fish, H; (2) particularly applied to sheep, a flock of sheep, V. Pl; (3) applied contemptuously to human beings, *o imitatores, servum pecus*, H.

Pĕcus -ŭdis, *f.* a single head of cattle, a beast, animal; *squamigerūm pecudes*, Lc, fish; *qua pecude* (*sc.* sue) *nihil genuit natura fecundius*, C; (2) applied particularly to sheep, O. Pl; (3) contemptuously applied to a human being, C.

Pĕdālis -e, a foot long, broad, etc., C; *transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus*, Ca.

Pĕdāmen -ĭnis, *n.* Co, pĕdāmentum -i, *n.* a prop for vines and other trees, Vr. Co.

Pĕdārĭus -a -um; — *senatores*, Tc, senators, who, *though possessing a seat, had yet no vote in* the senate (so called because without voting they passed over to the party with which they agreed); *abs.* pĕdārĭi -ōrum, *m.* C.

*Pĕdātim, foot by foot, Pl.

Pĕdātus -ūs, *m.* an attack, assault, charge, *nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero*, P.

Pĕdes -ĭtis, *m.* one who goes on foot, a walker, V. L; especially (2) a foot-soldier, and *plur.* pĕdĭtes -um, *m.* infantry, C; the *sing.* is also collectively used in the sense of infantry, L. Tc; *equites peditesque*, L, the whole people.

Pĕdester -tris -tre, on foot, pedestrian; *equestres et — copiæ*, C, cavalry and infantry; (2) by land, terrestrial, *pedestres navalesque pugnæ*, C; (3) *met.* of style, written in prose, prosaic, C.

Pĕdĕtentim, step by step, slowly, A.Aug; (2) slowly, gradually, carefully, cautiously, C.

Pĕdĭca -æ, *f.* a trap, snare for catching animals by the leg; and hence, a fetter, P. L.

Pĕdĭcĭnus -i, *m.* the foot of a wine-press, A.Aug.

Pĕdĭcŭlāris -e, of or relating to a louse, lousy, Co.

Pĕdĭcŭlōsus -a -um, full of lice, lousy, M.

Pĕdĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little foot, Pl; (2) the stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf, Co; (3) a louse, Cl. Pl.

Pĕdis -is, *c.* a louse, P.

Pĕdĭsĕquus -i, *m.* pĕdĭsĕqua -æ, *f.* (pĕdissĕquus, -a), a servant whose business it was to attend upon the master or mistress, lackey, footman, and *f.* a waiting-woman, C; (2) a companion, comrade, C.

Pĕdĭtātus -ūs, *m.* infantry, C. Ca.

Pēdĭtum -i, *n.* a fart, Ct.

Pĕdo, 1. to provide with feet; whence pĕdātus -a -um, — *male*, St, awkward on foot; (2) to prop up vines or other *trees, Co.*

Pēdo, pĕpēdi, pēdĭtum, 3. to fart, H.

Pĕdum -i, *n.* a shepherd's crook, V.

Pēgăsus -i. *m.* (Πήγασος), the winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa, and produced the fountain Hippocrene by a blow from his hoof, C; hence *adj.* Pēgăsēius -a -um, Pr, Pēgăsēus -a -um, Ct, Pēgăsis -ĭdis, *f. Pegasides*, O, the Muses.

Pēgē -ēs, *f.* (πηγή), a fountain, spring, Pt.

Pegma -ătis, *n.* (πῆγμα), a bookcase, shelf, C; (2) a theatrical machine, intended to produce sudden changes, as in a modern pantomime, Sc.

Pegmăris -e, — *gladiatores*, St, brought on in a pegma, St.

Pējĕro, 1. to commit perjury, forswear one's self, *qui mentiri solet, — consuevit*, C; *jus pejeratum*, H, perjury; (2) to lie, tell a falsehood, P.

Pējor -us, *comp.* malus, *q.v.*

Pĕlăgĭa -æ, *f.* a kind of pearl-producing mussel, Pl.

Pĕlăgĭum -ii, *n.* purple colour or dye, Pl.

Pĕlăgĭus -a -um, of or relating to the sea, marine, Vr. Pl.

Pĕlăgus -i, *n.* (πέλαγος), the sea, ocean, V.

Pēlămys -ȳdis, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, πηλαμύς), the young tunny-fish, before it is a year old, Pl.

Pĕlasgi -ōrum, *m.* (Πελασγοί), the aboriginal inhabitants of Greece, V, and hence *poet.* the Greeks, V; hence Pĕlasgĭă -æ, *f.* the ancient name of the Peloponnesus, afterwards applied to a district of Thessaly, Pl, and *adj.* Pĕlasgĭas -ădis, *f.* O, Pĕlasgis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Pĕlasgus -a -um, V, Pelasgian, Greek.

Pĕlĕcīnon -i, *n.* (πελεκῖνον), a species of sundial, Vt.

Pĕlĕcīnos -i, *m.* (πελεκῖνος), a weed that grows among lentils, Pl.

Pēleus -ĕi (-ĕos), *m.* (Πηλεύς), a mythical king of Thessaly, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles: hence Pēlīdes -æ, *m.* V, Achilles, and *adj.* Pēlēius -a -um, P.Aug.

Pēlion -ii, *n.* (Πήλιον), a lofty mountain of Thessaly; hence *adj.* Pēliăcus -a -um, Ct; — *trabs*, Pt, the ship Argo; Pēlĭus -a -um, A.Aug, Pēlias -ădis, *f.* O.

Pella -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, Πέλλα), the chief city of Macedonia, birth-place of Alexander the Great; hence Pellæus -a -um, relating to Pella, — *juvenis*, Jv, Alexander, (*b*) Macedonian, P.Aug, (*c*) relating to Alexandria in Egypt, M, and, in a more general sense, (*d*) Egyptian, V.

Pellăcĭa -æ, *f.* an enticing, alluring, Lc.

Pellax -ācis, misleading, deceitful, V.

Pellĕcĕbræ = perlecebræ, *q.v.*

*Pellectio -ōnis, *f.* a reading through, perusing, C.

Pellĕgo = perlego, *q.v.*

Pellēsuīna -æ, *f.* a leather-dresser's or currier's shop, Vr.

Pellex -ĭcis, *f.* (παλλακίς), the mistress or concubine of a married man, C; (2) in general, a concubine, paramour, P.Aug.

Pellĭcātus -ūs, *m.* living with a mistress, concubinage, C.

Pellĭcĭo -lexi -lectum, 3. (perlĭcĭo), to entice, decoy, seduce, — *mulierem ad se*, C; — *animum adolescentis*, C; — *Chaucos ad deditionem*, Tc; (2) — *alienam segetem* (*alienas fruges*), to charm away fertility from others' lands to one's own, Pl.

Pellĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little skin or hide, — *hædina*, C; — *curare*, H, to take care of one's self; *tene te in tuā pelliculā, cerdo*, M, let the cobbler stick to his last; — *veterem retinere*, Pr, to keep to one's old ways.

Pellĭcŭlo, 1. to cover with skin or hide, Co.

Pellio -ōnis, *m.* a furrier, currier, P.

Pellis -is, *f.* a hide, skin, pelt; *rana rugosam inflavit pellem*, Ph; — *caprina*, C; *pelles pro velis*, Ca; met. *detrahere pellem*, H, to disclose a person's faults; (2) clothing, garments, Co; (3) a soldier's tent; chiefly in the phrase *sub pellibus*, in camp, C; *Cæsar sub pellibus hiemare constituit*, Ca; (4) a skin of parchment, M.

Pellītus -a -um, clothed in hides or skins, C.

Pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3. to strike, knock, beat against, — *terram pede*, H; — *humum pedibus*, Ct; *unda quum est pulsa remis*, C; (2) to drive out, drive away, forcibly expel: *quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur*, C; *uti omnes ex Galliæ finibus pellerentur*, Ca; — *aliquem possessionibus*, C; — *aliquem civitate*, C; in military language, to repel, drive back an enemy, C; *hostes pelluntur atque in fugam conjiciuntur*, Ca; (3) *met.* to strike, move, impress the mind, *visa enim ista quum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, accipio*, C; especially, to drive out, drive away, expel, *sapientia est enim una, quæ mœstitiam pellat ex animis*, C; — *frigoris vim tectis*, C; also, to conquer, overcome, P.

Pellos -on (πελλός), dark-coloured, Pl.

Pellūcens -ntis (*prtcp.* pellūcĕo), transparent; met. — *oratio*, C, clear.

Pellūcĕo -xi, 2. (perlūcĕo), to shine through, gleam through, to be transparent; *perlucens æther*, C, transparent, pellucid; *ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica*, P; (2) met. *perlucet ex iis virtutibus*, C; *mores pellucent ex voce*, Q.

*Pellūcĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* transparency, Vt.

*Pellūcĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat transparent, Ct.

Pellūcĭdus -a -um, transparent, pellucid, C; (2) very bright, — *stella*, C.

Pĕlŏponnēsus -i, *f.* (Πελοπόννησος), the Peloponnesus, C; hence *adj.* Pĕlŏponnēsĭus -a -um, C; Pĕlŏponnēsĭăcus -a -um, C.

Pĕlops -ŏpis, *m.* (Πέλοψ), a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Tantalus, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; hence *adj.* Pĕlŏpēĭas -ădis, *f.* O; Pĕlŏpēis -ĭdis, *f.* O; Pĕlŏpēĭus -a -um, — *virgo*, O, Iphigeneia; — *arva*, O, Phrygia; Pĕlŏpēus -a -um, O, Pĕlŏpĭus -a -um, Sc; and *subst.* Pĕlŏpĭdæ -ārum, *m.* C, descendants of Pelops.

Pĕlōris -ĭdis, *f.* (πελωρίς), a large species of mussel, H. M.

Pelta -æ, *f.* (πέλτη), a small, light, crescent-shaped shield (originally used by the Thracians and other barbarous nations), L. V.

Peltastæ -ārum, *m.* (πελτασταί), soldiers armed with the pelta, L.

Peltātus -a -um, armed with the pelta, M.

Peltĭger -ĕra -ĕrum; — *puellæ*, P.Aug, armed with the pelta, the Amazons.

Pelvis -is, *f.* (πέλις, πέλυς), a basin, Jv. Pl.

Pemma -ătis, *n.* (πέμμα), pastry, cakes, Vr.

Pēnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to provisions; — *cella*, C, store-room.

Pĕnātes -ium, *m.* the household or family deities among the Romans, C; (2) *meton.* the house, dwelling, C; *poet.* the cells of bees, V.

*Pĕnātĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying the Penates, O.

Pendens -ntis (*prtcp.* pendĕo), hanging (applied to fruit not yet plucked), A.Aug.

Pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2. to hang, hang down, — *a loco, in loco, ex loco*, C, *de loco*, O, *loco*, Pl, to hang from any place; (of slaves) to hang, be hung, *immo hercle vero qui pendet multo est miserior*, P; of votive offerings suspended in the temples, *omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota*, Pt; prov. *pendere filo* (*tenui filo*), to hang by a thread, be insecure, O; (2) to hang or be suspended in the air, to hover, *dum nubila pendent*, V; *pendentes rupe capellæ*, O; *olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis*, O; (3) to hang about a place, be continually there, *nostroque in limine pendes*, V; (4) to hang down (from weakness), *fluidos — lacertos*, O; (5) *met.* to depend upon a person or thing, *tuorum, qui ex te pendent*, C; *ex quo verbo, tota illa causa pendebat*, C; (6) *met.* to hang upon the lips of any one, listen or gaze attentively, *narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri*, O; (7) *met.* to be suspended, discontinued, *pendent opera interrupta*, V; (8) *met.* to be in danger of falling, C; (9) *met.* to be in suspense, be uncertain, undecided, *ne diutius pendeas*, C; frequently with *gen.* animi, *pendeo animi exspectatione*, C; also with *abl.*, *quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis*, C.

Pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3. (I.) *act.* to weigh, A.Aug. Pl; (2) to pay (since money was originally paid by weight), *Achai ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis*, C; — *vectigal*, L; — *pœnas, supplicia*, to pay a penalty, suffer punishment; *maximas pœnas pendo temeritatis meæ*, C;

— *capitis pœnas*, O; (3) *met.* to weigh, consider, reflect upon, ponder; — *causam ex veritate*, C, to prize, estimate, esteem; *nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam*, T, estimate meanly; *unice unum plurimum pendit*, P; (II.) *neut.* to weigh, Lc. Pl.

Pendŭlus -a -um, hanging, hanging down, pendulous, H. O; (2) of localities, overhanging, precipitous, M. Co; (3) *met.* uncertain, undecided, H.

Pēne = pæne, *q.v.*

Pēnĕlops -lŏpis, *m.* (πηνέλοψ), a species of duck, Pl.

Pĕnes, *prep.* with *acc.*, with, in possession of, in the power of, *penes quem est potestas*, C; *eloquentia eos ornat, penes quos est*, C; *penes se esse*, H, to be in one's senses; does not always imply possession, *hi servi centum dies — accusatorem quum fuissent*, C.

Pĕnetrābĭlis -e, that can be passed through, penetrable, *corpus nullo — telo*, O; (2) *act.* easily penetrating, — *frigus*, V; — *fulmen*, O.

Pĕnetrālis -e, passing through, penetrating, — *frigus, ignis*, Lc; (2) inward, inside, internal, interior, C. V; hence *subst.* pĕnetrālĭa -ĭum, *n.* the inner chambers, interior of a house, *apparent Priami et veterum — regum*, V; (*b*) the inmost part or shrine of a temple, M; (*c*) *met.* a secret place, secrecy, Q.

Pĕnetro, 1. (I.) *act.* to set, place, put in; *intra ædes penetravi pedem*, P; — *se*, P, to press in; — *se in fugam*, P, to take to flight; (2) — *aliquid*, to pass through or into, to penetrate, *vox aures penetrat*, Lc; *Illyricos — sinus*, V; met. *id Tiberii animum altius penetravit*, Tc, sank deep into; (II.) *neut.* to enter, penetrate into, — *sub terras*, C; — *intra vallum*, L; — *in urbem*, L.

Pēnĭcillum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*), a painter's brush or pencil, C; (2) lint for wounds, Cl; (3) a sponge, Co. Pl.

Pēnĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a dusting brush, made of a cow's tail, P; (2) a sponge, T.

Pēnis -is, *m.* a tail, C; (2) the male organ of generation, C.

Pĕnĭte, inwardly, inside, Ct.

Pĕnĭtus -a -um, inside, interior, internal, P.

Pĕnĭtus, internally, on the inside; especially, in the inmost part, far within, *periculum inclusum — in venis reipublicæ*, C; *Suevos omnes — ad extremos fines se recepisse*, Ca; met. *evellere ex animis hominum opinionem tam — insitam*, C; (2) through and through, thoroughly, entirely, wholly, — *pernoscere omnes animorum motus*, C; — *diffidere reipublicæ*, C; — *perdere se ipsos*, C.

Penna -æ, *f.* a feather, C; *plur.* plumage, C; (2) *plur.* the wings, *pennas explicare*, O; prov. *pennas incidere alicui*, C, to cut the wings of; (3) the feathers on an arrow, O, and hence *poet.* arrow, O.

Pennātus -a -um, feathered, winged, C; — *ferrum*, Pl, an arrow.

Pennĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, feathered, winged, C.

*Pennĭpes -ĕdis, wing-footed, Ct.

Pennĭpŏtens -entis, able to fly, winged, Lc.

Pennŭla -æ, *f.* a little wing, C.

Pensĭlis -e, hanging, hanging down, pensile, P; — *uva*, H, hung up to dry; *abs.* pensĭlĭa -ĭum, *n.* fruit hung up to dry, Vr; (2) in architecture, supported on arches, — *horreum*, Co; — *ambulatio*, Pl; — *horti*, Pl.

Pensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a weight, burden, Vt; (2) a paying, payment, day of payment, C; (3) rent, St.

Pensĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* compensation, Pl.

Pensĭto, 1. to weigh, Pl; (2) to pay, — *vectigalia*, C; (3) *met.* to weigh, ponder, consider, — *aliquid*, L. St.

*Pensiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small payment, Co.

Penso, 1. to weigh, — *aurum*, L; (2) to compensate, recompense, make good, requite, — *beneficia beneficiis*, Sc; *omnis cædes et vulnera, et sanguis aviditate prædæ pensabantur*, Tc; (3) *met.* to pay for, purchase with, — *nece pudorem*, O; — *omnia uno ictu*, Sc; (4) to weigh, ponder, consider, L.

Pensum -i, *n.* a portion of wool weighed out to a spinner as a day's work; hence, a day's work, task, *nocturna carpentes pensa puellæ*, V; (2) a duty, engagement, office, — *meum confeci*, P; *me ad meum — revocabo*, C.

*Pensūra -æ, *f.* a weighing, Vr.

Pensus -a -um (*prtcp.* pendo), weighty, esteemed, valued, prized; a very frequent phrase is, *nihil pensi habere aliquid*, S, to put no value on, be indifferent about.

Pentădactўlos -on (πενταδάκτυλος), having five fingers, Pl.

Pentămĕter -tri, *m.* (πεντάμετρος), a pentameter verse, Q.

Pentăpĕtes -is, *n.* (πενταπετές), the herb cinquefoil, Pl.

Pentăphyllon, Pl. = pentapetes, *q.v.*

Pentaspaston -i, *n.* (πεντάσπαστον), a system of blocks or tackle, consisting of five pulleys, Vt.

Pentathlos -i, *m.* (-us -i, πένταθλος), one who practises or wins a victory in the pentathlum, *q.v.*, Pl.

Pentathlum -i, *n.* (πένταθλον), a Greek athletic contest, consisting of five parts, namely, leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the quoit, and boxing, P. Aug.

Pentĕlĭcus -a -um (Πεντελικός), of or relating to a mountain near Athens, celebrated for its marble-quarries; *Hermæ Pentelici*, C, made of Pentelic marble.

Pentēris -is, *f.* (πεντήρης), a ship with five banks of oars, Aug.

Pentŏrŏbon -i, *n.* (πεντόροβον), = pæonia, *q.v.*

Pēnūrĭa -æ, *f.* want of any thing, need; especially, want of the necessaries of life, penury, — *cibi*, Lc; — *victus*, H; also applied to other objects, *magna sapientium civium bonorumque* —, C; — *liberorum*, S.

Pĕnus -ūs, -us -i, *m.* and *f.*, pĕnus -ŏris, -um -i, *n.* provisions, store of food, victuals, *est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus*, C.

Peplis -is, *f.* (πέπλις), the name of two plants; one otherwise called porcilaca, the other syce or meconion, Pl.

Peplum -i, *n.*, peplus -i, *m.* (πέπλον, -ος), the robe with which the statue of Athene at Athens was clad every five years at the Panathenæa, V. C.

Pĕpo -ōnis, *m.* (πέπων), a kind of large melon, pumpkin, Pl.

Peptĭcus -a -um (πεπτικός), — *medicinæ*, Pl, promoting digestion.

Per, *prep.* with *acc.* (I.) of space, through, *coronam auream per forum ferre*, C; *per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes*, H; *per impetrandi tui provincias*, C, throughout; *per illas gentes celebratur*, Tc, in or among those nations; (2) of time, through, during, *nulla abs te per hos dies epistola venerat*, C; *per noctem cernuntur sidera*, Pl, in the night-time, during the night; (3) indicates the means or instrument by which any thing is done, through, by, by means of, *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci et persequi*, C; *quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur*, C; *per se* (*te*, etc.), by one's self, for one's self; *ipsum, per se, suâ vi, suâ naturâ, suâ sponte laudabile*, C; *per summum dedecus vitam amittere*, C, in the most shameful manner; *per ludum et jocum*, C, in sport, in jest; (4) indicates the reason, ground, occasion of any thing, *quum antea per ætatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem*, C, on account of age; *et quum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti*, C, as far as health is concerned; *per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades*, C, as far as I am concerned; (5) denotes the object of invocation (in an oath, entreaty, etc.), by, *quid est enim, per deos, optabilius sapientiâ?* C, by the gods; *per tuam fidem perque hujus solitudinem te obtestor*, T; in this sense *per* is often separated from the noun which it governs, *per ego te deos oro*, T; (6) denotes a pretext or pretence, *qui per tutelam fraudarit quempiam*, C, under pretext of, under cloak of; (7) in composition, *per* often emphasises the signification of the word with which it is compounded, and in this sense is sometimes

found in tmesis, *nobis ista sunt pergrata, perque jucunda*, C.

Pēra -æ, *f.* (πήρα), a scrip or wallet, Ph. M.

Pĕrabsurdus -a -um, excessively absurd, C.

*Pĕraccommŏdātus -a -um, very convenient, C.

Pĕrācer -cris -cre, very sharp, — *acetum*, P; met. — *judicium*, C.

Pĕrăcerbus -a -um, very bitter, C.

Pĕrăcesco -cŭi, 3. to become thoroughly sour; and *met.* be exceedingly vexed, P.

*Pĕractĭo -ōnis, *f.* a finishing, completion, C.

Pĕrăcūte, very sharply, very acutely, C.

Pĕrăcūtus -a -um, very sharp, — *falx*, M; applied to sound, very shrill, piercing, — *vox*, C; (2) *met.* very acute in mind, — *ad excogitandum*, C.

*Pĕrădŏlescens -ntis, very young, — *homo*, C.

*Pĕrădŏlescentŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a very young man, N.

Perædĭfĭcātus -a -um, completely erected, Co.

Pĕræque, quite alike, quite equally, C.

Pĕræquo, 1. to make quite equal or alike, Co. Vt.

Pĕrăgĭto, 1. to drive about violently, harass, *vehementiusque peragitati ab equitatu*, Ca; (2) to stir up a liquid, — *mustum ne quid subsederit*, Co; *met.* Sc.

Pĕrăgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to pierce through, thrust through, transfix, *Theseus latus ense peregit*, O; (2) to drive about, harass, disquiet, Sc; (3) to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish, — *fabulam*, C; — *concilium*, Ca; — *iter inceptum*, O; — *reum*, L, to prosecute to a conviction; (3) — *humum*, O, to work, cultivate; — *cibum*, Pl, to digest; (4) *met.* to go through verbally, relate, bring forward, — *verbis auspicia, quæ mitti vellet*, L.

*Pĕrăgrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wandering through, C.

Pĕrăgro, 1. to wander through, pass through, travel through, — *omnes provincias*, C; — *litora liburnicis*, St; (2) met. *atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque*, Lc; *omnes latebras suspicionum — dicendo*, C.

Pĕrămans -ntis, very loving, C.

Pĕrămanter, very lovingly, C.

Pĕrambŭlo, 1. to walk through, pass through, travel through, p e r a m b u l a t e, — *multas terras*, Vr; *frigus — artus*, O; (of a physician) to visit professionally, Sc.

Pĕrămœnus -a -um, very pleasant, Tc.

Pĕramplus -a -um, very large, very ample, C.

Pĕranguste, very narrowly, very straitly, C.

Pĕrangustus -a -um, very narrow, strait, confined, — *fretum*, C; — *aditus*, C.

Pĕranno, 1. to live through a year, St.

Pĕrantīquus -a -um, very old, C.

Pĕrappŏsĭtus -a -um, very fit, suitable, C.

Perardŭus -a -um, very difficult, C.

Pĕrāresco -rŭi, 3. to become quite dry, Co.

Pĕrargūtus -a -um, very acute, clever, witty, C.

Pĕrārĭdus -a -um, very dry, Co.

Pĕrarmo, 1. to arm, equip thoroughly, P.Aug.

Pĕrăro, 1. to plough through; met. — *pontum*, Sc; (2) to cover with wrinkles, — *ora*, O; (3) to write on waxen tablets, *blandis peraretur litera verbis*, O.

Pĕrasper -ĕra -ĕrum, very rough, Cl.

Pĕrātĭcum -i, *n.* (περατικόν), a species of the tree also called bdellium, Pl.

*Pĕrātim, — *aliquem ductare*, P, to cheat out of the contents of his wallet.

Pĕrattente, very attentively, C.

Pĕrattentus -a -um, very attentive, C.

*Pĕraudiendus -a -um, that must be heard throughout, P.

Perbacchor, 1. to revel through, — *multos dies*, C.

Perbĕātus -a -um, very happy, C.

Perbelle, very prettily, C.

Perbĕne, very well, — *loqui Latine*, C.

Perbĕnĕvŏlus -a -um, very well wishing, very well disposed to, — *alicui*, C.

Perbĕnigne, very kindly, C.

Perbĭbēsĭa -æ, *f.* the land of drink, P.

Perbĭbo -bĭbi, 3. to drink in, drink up, P; — — *medicamina*, Co; (2) *met.* to imbibe, take in mentally, — *liberalia studia*, Sc.

Perbīto, 3. to go to a place, — *in Siciliam*, P; (2) to perish, P.

Perblandus -a -um, very charming, very engaging, C.

Perbŏnus -a -um, very good, C.

Perbrĕvis -e, very short, C; *abl.* used *adv.*, *perbrevi*, C, in a very short time.

Perbrĕvĭter, very shortly, very briefly, C.

Perca -æ, *f.* (πέρκη), a p e r c h, a species of fish, Pl.

Percædo -cĕcīdi -cæsum, 3. to slaughter completely, — *exercitum*, P.Aug.

Percălĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make very warm, Lc. Vr; *pass.*, percălĕfīo -factus, 3. to become very warm, Vt.

Percălesco -lŭi, 3. to become very warm, Lc. O.

Percallesco -llŭi, 3. (I.) *neut.* to lose all sensibility, become quite callous; (II.) *act.* in the perf. tenses, to know thoroughly, be well versed in, — *usum rerum*, C.

Percandĕfăcĭo, 3. to heat thoroughly, make very hot, Vt.

Percandĭdus -a -um, very white, Cl.

Percārus -a -um, very dear, very costly, T; (2) very dear, much beloved, C.

Percautus -a -um, very cautious, C.

Percĕlĕber -bris -bre, very well known, very celebrated, Pl.

Percĕlĕbro, 1. to speak of very frequently, often talk of, C.

Percĕler -is, very swift, very rapid, C.

Percĕlĕrĭter, very swiftly, very rapidly, C.

Percello -cŭli -culsum, 3. to beat down, strike down, overturn, shatter, P. C; prov. *plaustrum percellere*, P, to upset one's cart, ruin one's self; (2) to strike, hit, beat, *quem cuspide perculit heros*, O; (3) *met.* to cast down, ruin, — *aliquem*, C; — *rempublicam*, Tc; (4) *met.* to cast down the courage, dispirit, daunt, C.

Percensĕo -ŭi, 2. to count through, count, reckon, C; — *numerum legionum*, Tc; (2) to survey, review, examine, — *manipulos*, Vr; — *orationes hesterno die dictas*, L; (3) to travel through, — *Thessaliam*, L.

Percepta -ōrum, *n.* principles, rules, — *artis*, C.

Perceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a collecting, gathering together, — *frugum fructuumque*, C; (2) *met.* p e r c e p t i o n, apprehension, comprehension, C.

Percīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. to beat to pieces, cut to pieces, — *os alicui*, P; (2) = pædicare, *q.v.*, M.

Percĭĕo -īvi (-ĭi) -ĭtum, 2. percĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ĭtum, 4. to stir up, set in motion, *ubi me divina voluptas percĭit atque horror*, Lc; (2) — *aliquem impudicum*, P, to call, name.

Percĭpĭo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to lay hold of, take possession of, seize, *mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis*, P; (2) to assume, take to one's self, *quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se*, Lc; (3) to get, receive, — *præmia*, Ca; — *hereditatem*, St; — *fructus*, C, to collect, gather; (4) *met.* to p e r c e i v e, be sensible of, feel, *quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest*, C; (5) *met.* to learn, comprehend, understand, — *aliquid et comprehendere*, C; — *aliquid animo*, C.

Percis -ĭdis, *f.* a species of mussel, Pl.

Percĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* percĭĕo), stirred up, moved, excited, roused, C; — *amoris causā*, P; — *irā*, P; (2) excitable, irritable, — *ingenium ac ferox*, L.

Percīvīlis -e, very condescending, very gracious, — *sermo*, St.

Perclāmo, 1. to shout loud or frequently, P.

Percnoptĕrus -i, *m.* (περκνόπτερος), the mountain-stork, Pl.

Percnos -i, *m.* (πέρκνος), a kind of eagle, Pl.

Percognĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* percognosco), thoroughly known, Pl.

Percognosco -ōvi -ĭtum, 3. to become thoroughly acquainted with, P.

Percōlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a straining through a sieve, percolation, Vt.

Percōlo, 1. to strain through a sieve, Cl; — *vinum*, A. Aug; (2) to allow to drain or pass through; *humor per terras percolatur*, Lc, percolates through.

Percŏlo -cŏlŭi -cultum, 3. to complete, finish, Pl; (2) to adorn, decorate, Tc; (3) to honour, reverence exceedingly, — *patrem*, P.

Percōmis -e, very friendly, complaisant, C.

Percommŏde, very conveniently, very appropriately, C.

Percommŏdus -a -um, very convenient, fit, appropriate, opportune, C.

Percontātĭo -ōnis, *f.* (percunctātĭo), an inquiry, interrogation, question, C. Ca.

Percontātor -ōris, *m.* (percunctātor), an inquirer, asker of questions, P.

Percontor, 1. *dep.* (percunctor), to ask, inquire, interrogate, question, investigate, *coquum percontabatur, possentne seriæ fervescere*, P; *cum totum iter consumpsisset partim in percontando a peritis, partim*, etc. C; — *aliquem de aliquā re*, C; — *aliquem aliquid*, P.

*Percontŭmax -ācis, very obstinate, T.

Percōpĭōsus -a -um, very fluent or abundant in speech, Pl.

Percŏquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil thoroughly, Pl; (2) to heat, make hot, — *humorem*, Lc; (3) to ripen, make ripe, — *uvas*, O; (4) to burn, blacken, Lc.

Percrassus -a -um, very thick, Cl.

Percrebresco -brŭi, 3. (-besco -bŭi, 3.) to become very frequent, be spread abroad, become prevalent; *res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium cœpit esse*, C.

Percrĕpo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to resound, ring with, — *mulierum vocibus*, C.

Percrŭcĭo, 1. to torment exceedingly, P.

Percrūdus -a -um, quite raw, Vt; (2) quite unripe, Co.

Percunctor, percunctātĭo, etc. = percontor, percontatio, etc., *q.v.*

Percŭpĭdus -a -um; — *alicujus*, C, very fond of.

Percŭpĭo, 3. to wish, desire exceedingly, P. T.

Percūrĭōsus -a -um, very inquisitive, C.

Percūro, 1. to cure, heal thoroughly, L. Co.

Percurro, -cŭcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run through, hasten through, travel through, — *omnem agrum Picenum*, Ca; (2) met. — *amplissimos honores*, St, to occupy in succession; (3) of discourse, to run through, discuss cursorily, mention in passing, — *multas res oratione*, C; — *omnia pœnarum nomina*, V; hence also, — *oculo*, H, to cast a glance over; (4) sometimes used in a *neut.* sense with a preposition, — *ad forum*, T; — *per temonem*, Ca.

Percursātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running through, travelling through, C.

Percursĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rapid consideration or reflection upon any thing, C; (2) in discourse, the rapid or cursory mention of any subject, C.

Percurso, 1. (I.) *act.* to ramble over or about, — *ripas*, Pl; (II.) neut. *jam latronum modo percursant totis finibus nostris*, L.

Percussĭo -ōnis, *f.* a striking against, knocking against, percussion; — *digitorum*, C, a snapping of the fingers; (2) in music, a beating time; hence, time, rhythm, C.

Percussor -ōris, *m.* a striker, Pl; (2) a murderer, assassin, C.

Percussus -ūs, *m.* a beating, knocking against, O. Pl.

Percŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike through, pierce, transfix, *dein postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis*, C; (2) to kill, slay, — *aliquem securi*, C; — *fœdus*, Aug, to conclude a treaty (a ceremony at which a victim was slain); (3) to beat, strike, hit, shoot, *turres de cœlo percussæ*, C, struck with lightning; — *januam manu*, Tb; especially, to coin money, St; to play upon a musical instrument, O; — *palpo aliquem*, P, to caress, flatter; — *se meraclo flore*, P, to become intoxicated; (4) met. *fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere*, C; especially used of impressions made upon the mind or feelings, to strike with astonishment, terror, etc., C; (5) *met.* to cheat, cozen, — *aliquem*, C.

Perdĕcōrus -a -um, very pretty, very decorous, Pl.

Perdēlīrus -a -um, very silly, senseless, L.

Perdensus -a -um, very thick, close, dense, Co.

Perdĕo, P. = perdo, *q.v.*

*Perdepso -ŭi, 3. to knead thoroughly, Ct.

Perdīcium -ii, *n.* (περδίκιον), a plant, perhaps pellitory, Pl.

Perdiffĭcĭlis -e, very difficult, C.

Perdiffĭcĭlĭter, with very great difficulty, C.

Perdignus -a -um, — *tuā amicitiā*, C.

Perdīlĭgens -ntis, very careful, very diligent, C.

Perdīlĭgenter, very carefully, very diligently, C.

Perdisco -dĭdĭci, 3. to learn thoroughly, C.

Perdĭserte, very eloquently, C.

Perdĭte, in an abandoned manner, very badly, C; (2) exceedingly, immoderately, *filiam amare* —, T.

Perdĭtor -ōris, *m.* a destroyer, — *reipublicæ*, C.

Perdĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* perdo), hopeless, wretched, miserable, ruined, *tu omnium mortalium profligatissime et perditissime*, C; — *ære alieno*, C; (2) lost in love, immoderately in love, P. Pt; (3) morally lost, abandoned, incorrigible, *adolescens — ac dissolutus*, C; *homo contaminatus*, —, *flagitiosus*, C.

Perdĭu, a very long time, for a very long time, C.

Perdĭŭturnus -a -um, lasting a very long time, very tedious, C.

Perdīves -ĭtis, very rich, C.

Perdix -īcis, *c.* (πέρδιξ), a partridge, Pl.

Perdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. (perdŭim -is -it, etc. = perdam -as -at, etc. P. C.) to destroy, ruin, — *funditus civitatem*, C; — *et affligere cives*, C; *di te perduint!* C, a common form of imprecation; (2) to lose, — *liberos*, C; — *omnes fructus industriæ et fortunæ*, C; — *litem*, C, to lose a law-suit; — *spem*, P; — *vitam*, M; to lose money in gambling, O.

Perdŏcĕo -cŭi -ctum, 2. to teach, instruct thoroughly, C.

Perdocte, very learnedly, very skilfully, P.

Perdoctus -a -um (*prtcp.* perdŏcĕo), very learned, very clever, P. C.

Perdŏlĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to suffer great pain or grief, T.

Perdŏlesco -lŭi, 3. to suffer violent pain, Ca.

Perdŏlo, 1. to hew or cut into shape, Vt.

Perdŏmo -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to tame thoroughly, completely subdue, — *Latium*, L; (2) to knead thoroughly, Sc.

Perdormisco, 3. to sleep the night through, — *usque ad lucem*, P.

Perdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead or bring to any place, C; *comprehensos eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt*, Ca; — *bovem errantem ad stabula*, V; (2) to seduce or carry off a woman for lewd purposes, C; (3) to carry buildings, aqueducts, etc., from one point to another, — *murum a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram*, C; (4) to smear or cover over with any substance, V; (5) *met.* to prolong, continue any thing up to a certain time or goal, *res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur*, Ca; *Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse*, C, to have lived to his hundredth year; — *aliquem ad amplissimos honores*, C, to raise to the highest honours; (6) to bring over to one's opinion, induce to do any thing, — *aliquem ad suam sententiam*, C; — *aliquem ad H.S. LXXX*, to pay the sum of, etc., C.

Perductĭo -ōnis, *f.*, — *aquarum*, Vt, a conveying from one place to another.

Perducto, 1. to lead, conduct, P.

Perductor -ōris, *m.* a pimp, pander, O; (2) a guide, P.

*Perdūdum, a long time ago, P.

Perdŭellĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hostile attempt against the

state, treason, C; (2) in a concrete sense = hostis, Aug.

Perduellis -is, *m.* an enemy actually carrying on hostilities, C; usually, A.Aug, = hostis; and in P. sometimes = inimicus, a private or personal enemy.

Perduim -is -it, etc., *vid.* perdo.

Perduro, 1. to last a long time, endure, *probitas longum perdurat in ævum*, O.

Pĕrĕdia -æ, *f.* the land of eating, Glutton-land, P.

Pĕrĕdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat up, devour entirely, C.

Pĕrĕgre (pĕrĕgri, P.), in a foreign country, abroad, *utpote qui — depugnavit*, C; (2) from abroad, *epistola — allata*, P; (3) to a foreign country, abroad, *— proficisci*, St.

Pĕrĕgrīnābundus -a -um, travelling in foreign countries, L.

Pĕrĕgrīnātio -ōnis, *f.* a travelling or sojourning in foreign countries, C; applied also to the wanderings and migrations of animals, C. Pl.

*Pĕrĕgrīnātor -ōris, *m.* a traveller, wanderer, C.

Pĕrĕgrīnitas -ātis, *f.* the condition of a foreigner or alien (*opp.* to the condition of a Roman citizen), St; (2) foreign manners, customs, *quum in urbem nostram infusa est —*, C; (3) foreign pronunciation, dialect, Q.

Pĕrĕgrīnor, 1. *dep.* to sojourn or to travel in foreign countries, C; (2) *met.* to travel, stray, wander, ramble, *— in infinitatem omnem*, C; to be strange, foreign, C.

Pĕrĕgrīnus -a -um, foreign, strange, *— navis*, P; *— mulier*, H; *— cœlum*, O; *— amores*, O, of foreign women; *— terror*, L, caused by foreign enemies; (II.) *subst.* pĕrĕgrīnus -i, *m.*, -a -æ, *f.* a foreigner, stranger, *nos non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenæ nominabamur*, C; (2) especially, a foreigner resident in Rome, an alien, C.

Pĕrēlĕgans -ntis, very pretty, neat, elegant, C.

Pĕrēlĕganter, very prettily, elegantly, C.

Pĕrēlŏquens -ntis, very eloquent, C.

Pĕremnis -e, *— auspicium*, or *abs.* pĕremne -is, *n.*, the auspices taken by a magistrate on crossing a river or any running water, C.

Pĕremptālis -e, *— fulmina*, Sc, flashes of lightning contradicting the portent afforded by former flashes.

Pĕremptor -ōris, *m.* a destroyer, slayer, murderer, *— regis*, Sc.

Pĕrendie, the day after to-morrow, C.

Pĕrendinus -a -um, *— dies*, C, the day after to-morrow; abs. *in perendinum*, P.

Pĕrennis -e, lasting or remaining throughout the year, Pl; (2) lasting, durable, p e r e n n i a l, *— aquæ*, C; *— atque perpetui cursus stellarum*, C; *exegi monumentum ære perennius*, H.

Pĕrennīservus -i, *m.* a slave for life; always a slave, P.

Pĕrennitas -ātis, *f.* duration, durableness, perpetuity, *— fontium*, C.

Pĕrenno, 1. (I.) *act.* to preserve a long time, Co; (II.) *neut.* to last many years, be durable, *arte perennat amor*, O.

*Pĕrenticīda -æ, *m.* a cutpurse, P.

Pĕrĕo -ii (-īvi) -itum, 4. to go through, pass through, H; (2) to pass away, be lost, destroyed; to p e r i s h, *urbes pereunt funditus*, H; *tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore — potuisse*, C; (3) to perish, die, *— summo cruciatu supplicioque*, C; *— eodem leto*, C; (4) to be excessively in love, waste away with love, *indigno cum Gallus amore periret*, V; (5) of labour and effort, to be spent in vain, *ne et oleum et opera philologiæ nostræ perierit*, C; (6) to be ruined by misfortune, to be undone, especially in perf. *perii!* P. T, I am undone! *peream si (nisi)*, etc., a common form of imprecation, may I die if (if not), O.

Pĕrĕquito, 1. to ride through, ride round, *— per omnes partes*, Ca; *— aciem*, L.

Pĕrerro, 1. to wander, ramble, stray through, *— saltus et fontes*, V.

Pĕrērŭdītus -a -um, very learned, C.

Pĕrexĭgŭe, very scantily, very sparingly, C.

Pĕrexĭgŭus -a -um, very small, very little, very scanty, *— dies*, C, very short; *— loci spatium*, Ca.

Pĕrexīlis -e, very thin, slender, Co.

Pĕrexpĕdītus -a -um, very easy, C.

Perfabrico, 1. to overreach, cheat, deceive, P.

Perfăcēte, very wittily, C.

Perfăcētus -a -um, very witty, facetious, C.

Perfăcĭle, very easily, C.

Perfăcĭlis -e, very easy, C; (2) very complaisant, affable, C.

Perfămĭliāris -e, very intimate, familiar, *subst.* -is -is, *m.* a very intimate friend, C.

Perfătŭus -a -um, very foolish, silly, M.

Perfecte, p e r f e c t l y, completely, C.

Perfectio -ōnis, *f.* p e r f e c t i o n, completeness, C.

Perfector -ōris, *m.* a perfecter, completer, finisher, T. C.

Perfectus -a um (*prtcp.* perficio), p e r f e c t, complete, finished, *— et absoluti philosophi*, C; *— Græcis literis*, C; *in geometriâ*, C; *— cumulataque virtus*, C.

Perfectus -ūs, *m.* Vt. = perfectio, *q.v.*

Perfēcundus -a -um, very fruitful, very fertile, P.Aug.

Perfĕrens -ntis (*prtcp.* perfĕro), *— injuriarum*, C, patient.

Perfĕro -tŭli -lātum -ferre, to carry through, bear, bring to a certain place or end; *totum nec pertulit ictum*, V, did not reach the mark; (2) to carry, bring, bear, convey, *— literas ad aliquem*, C; *— alicui nuncium alicujus rei*, C; and pass. *quum ad eum fama perlata esset*, L; especially, to bring news, C; *— se*, to betake one's self; *hinc te reginæ ad limina perfer*, V; (3) *met.* to bear, to suffer to the end, *— pœnam*, N; (4) *met.* to bring to an end, carry through, complete, L; *— — laborem*, P.Aug; in general, (5) *met.* to bear, suffer, endure, *perfero et perpetior omnes*, C; *— omnes indignitates contumeliasque*, Ca.

Perfĕrus -a -um, very wild, *— boves*, Vr.

*Perfervĕfio -fiĕri, to become very hot, Vr.

Perfervĕo, 2. to be very hot, P.Aug.

*Perfervĭdus -a -um, very hot, Co.

Perficio -fēci -fectum, 3. to bring to an end, complete, finish, accomplish, *— cogitata*, C; *— conata*, Ca; *nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum*, C; (2) to work, finish, polish, *candelabrum, opere mirabili perfectum*, C; *— coria*, Pl, to tan; *— cibos ambulatione*, Pl, to digest; (3) to make complete, p e r f e c t, C; *Phillyrides puerum citharâ perfecit Achillem*, O; (4) followed by *ut*, to bring about, effect, C.

Perfĭcus -a -um, completing, accomplishing, Lc.

Perfĭde, perfidiously, faithlessly, Sc.

Perfĭdēlis -e, very faithful, C.

Perfĭdia -æ, *f.* faithlessness, p e r f i d y, treachery, falsehood, *fraude et perfidiâ aliquem fallere*, C; *admittere — in aliquem*, St.

Perfĭdiōse, p e r f i d i o u s l y, faithlessly, treacherously, C.

Perfĭdiōsus -a -um, p e r f i d i o u s, faithless, treacherous, C.

Perfĭdus -a -um, perfidious, faithless, treacherous, false, C; applied to inanimate objects, *— arma, verba*, O; *— freta*, Sc; *— et lubrica via*, Pt.

Perfixus -a -um, pierced through, transfixed, Lc.

Perflābĭlis -e, that the wind can blow through, C.

Perflāgĭtiōsus -a -um, very shameful, very flagitious, C.

Perflātus -ūs, *m.*, a draught of wind, breeze, Cl. Pl.

Perflo, 1. (I.) *act.* to blow through, *venti ruunt, et terras turbine perflant*, V; (II.) *neut.* to blow or breathe through, Co. Pl.

*Perfluctŭo, 1. to swarm all over, Lc.

Perflŭo -xi, 3. to flow, stream through, Lc; and in general, to flow, *amnis in mare perfluens*, Pl.

Perfŏdio -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig through, pierce through, *— parietes*, C; *— montem*, Vr.

Perfŏro, 1. to pierce through, p e r f o r a t e; *— navem*, C; *— latus ense*, O.

Perfortĭter, very bravely, T.
Perfossor -ōris, *m.* a digger through; — *parietum*, P, a burglar.
Perfrĕmo -ŭi, 3. to roar, — *delphini*, A.Aug.
Perfrĕquens -ntis, much visited, much thronged, L.
Perfrĭco -cŭi -cātum (ctum), 1. to rub over, — *caput atque os suum unguento*, C; (2) — *frontem, faciem, os*, to rub away a blush; hence, to lay aside shame or modesty, C; *aut quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem*, M.
Perfrictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a catching cold, Pl.
Perfrictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a scratching, rubbing, Pl.
Perfrīgĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make very cold, — *cor mihi*, P.
Perfrīgĕro, 1. to let cool, allow to become cold, Pl.
Perfrīgesco -frixi, 3. to become very cold, catch cold, Cl. Jv.
Perfrīgĭdus -a -um, very cold, Cl.
Perfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break through, break in pieces, shatter, C; *naves perfregerant proras*, L; (2) to break through, break down an obstacle, — *hostium phalangem*, Ca; (3) *met.* to break, set at nought, disregard, — *decreta senatūs*, C; to burst through, — *omnia repagula juris, pudoris, et officii*, C.
Perfrio, 1. to crumble to pieces, rub, pound, Co.
Perfrŭor -ctus, 3. *dep.* to enjoy thoroughly, — *rerum gestarum gloriā*, C; (2) *poet.* to execute completely, — *mandatis patris*, O.
Perfŭga -æ, *m.* a deserter, C.
Perfŭgĭo -fūgi -fŭgĭtum, 3. to flee away, fly to any place, take refuge in any place, *Tarquinii ad Lartem Porsenam perfugerant*, L; (2) to desert to the enemy, *quum pæne quotidie a Pompejo ad Cæsarem perfugerent*, Ca.
Perfŭgĭum -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, refuge, asylum, C.
Perfunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a performing the duties of an office, — *honorum*, C.
Perfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour over, moisten, wet, C; *perfusus liquidis odoribus*, H; — *aliquem lacrimis*, O; (2) to pour into, — *in id vas*, Co; (3) to stream with perspiration, etc. V; (4) to dye, stain, *ostro perfusæ vestes*, V; (5) to sprinkle, bestrew, *Lethæo perfusa papavera somno*, V; (6) to cover over, — *auro tecta*, Sc; (7) *met.* to imbue or fill with any thing, *qui me horror perfudit!* C; *voluptas quam sensus accipiens movetur et jucunditate quādam perfunditur*, C; (8) *met.* to moisten slightly, to touch superficially, *studia, non illa quibus perfundi satis est, sed hæc quibus tingendus est animus*, Sc.
Perfungor -nctus, 3. *dep.* to accomplish, perform, execute thoroughly, — *reipublicæ muneribus*, C; — *rebus amplissimis*, C; (2) to go through, endure, withstand, *eadem pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, ingrediuntur*, C; — *vitā*, Lc, to die; (3) to enjoy, — *omnibus bonis*, Aug.
Perfŭro, 3. (I.) *act.* to rage through, *Eoasque domos perfuris*, P.Aug; (II.) *neut.* to continue to rage, go on raging, V.
Perfūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pouring upon, wetting, Cl.
Perfūsōrĭus -a -um, superficial, — *voluptas*, Sc.
Pergămum -i, *n.* Pergămus (-os) -i, *f.* Pergăma -ōrum, *n.* (Πέργαμος, -ον, -α), the mountain over against Troy, and *poet.* = Troy, V; hence *adj.* Pergămĕus -a -um, V, Trojan; — *vates*, Pt, Cassandra; also P.Aug. = Roman; (II.) Pergămum -i, *n.* a city of Mysia, on the river Cayster; *adj.* Pergămēnus -a -um, C, Pergamēus -a -um, — *deus*, M, Æsculapius.
Pergaudĕo, 2. to rejoice exceedingly.
Perglisco, 3. to increase in size, Co.
Pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. (I.) *act.* to continue, proceed with, prosecute any thing, C; *pergam, quo cœpi, hoc iter*, T; *perge igitur ordine quatuor mihi istas partes explicare*, C; (II.) *neut.* to go, come, — *in Macedoniam ad Planciumque*, C; — *ad castra*, Ca; — *domum*, S; (2) *met.* to go on, proceed, continue, *pergamus ergo ad reliqua*, C; *pergam atque insequar longius*, C.
Pergrăcĭlis -e, very slim, Pl.
Pergræcor, 1. *dep.* to live dissolutely like a Greek, P.
Pergrandis -e, very large, very great, C; — *natu*, L, very old.
Pergrăphĭcus -a -um, very sly, cunning, P.
Pergrātus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, C.
Pergrăvis -e, very weighty, very important, C.
Pergrăvĭter, very seriously, C.
Pergŭla -æ, *f.* a shed or outhouse used for various purposes, as shop, workshop, Pl; a school, St. Jv; a brothel, P; (2) a walk crowned with a trellis, over which vines are trained; an alley in a vineyard, Co.
Pergŭlānus -a -um, — *vitis*, Co, trained on the pergula, *q.v.*
Pĕrhĭbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to hold out, extend, grant, give, bestow, *oravit ut apud me perhiberem sibi locum*, P; *magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius*, Pl, ascribes, imputes to; (2) to speak, say, C; *ut Graii perhibent*, V, as the Greeks say; *ut perhibent viri*, P.
Pĕrhĭĕmo, 1. to winter, pass the winter, Co.
* Pĕrhĭlum, very little, Lc.
Pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭce, very respectfully, C.
Pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcus -a -um, very honourable, C; (2) very respectful, C.
Pĕrhorresco -rŭi, 3. to shudder exceedingly, C; *clamore perhorruit Ætne*, O; (II.) *act.* to be exceedingly in dread of, shudder at, — *fugam virginum*, C.
Pĕrhorrĭdus -a -um, very frightful, very horrid, L.
Pĕrhūmānĭter, very civilly, very kindly, C.
Pĕrhūmānus -a -um, very friendly, kind, civil, C.
Pĕrĭambus -i, *m.* = pyrrhichius, *q.v.*, Q.
Pĕrĭbŏētos -on (περιβόητος), celebrated, renowned, Pl.
Pĕrĭcarpum -i, *n.* (περίκαρπον), a species of onion, Pl.
* Pĕrĭclĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a trial, experiment, C.
Pĕrĭclĭtor, 1. *dep.* (I.) *act.* to try, test, prove, put to the proof, *homines in prœliis belli fortunam — solent*, C; — *vires ingenii*, C; especially, to bring into peril, risk, C; (II.) *neut.* to try, make a trial, *volui, si possem Lepidum tueri*, Aug; (2) to be in danger, to be imperilled, *ut potius in silvis Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur*, Ca; — *capite*, M, to be accused of a capital crime.
Pĕrĭcŭlōse, dangerously, C.
Pĕrĭcŭlōsus -a -um, full of danger, threatening danger, dangerous, perilous, C.
Pĕrĭcŭlum -i, *n.* (*often contracted* periclum), a trial, proof, test, *Siculos velle meæ fidei diligentiæque — facere*, C; (2) an attempt in authorship, C; much more frequently, (3) danger, peril, — *discrimenque patriæ*, C; — *capitis*, C, danger of life; — *subire pro amico*, C; — *facessere innocenti*, C; *res in periculo vertitur*, P, is in peril; — *est, ne*, etc., C, there is danger, lest, etc.; *periculo tuo* (*meo, suo*), at thy peril, C; (4) a legal accusation, N; (5) a sentence, condemnation, N; (6) sickness, illness, Pl.
Pĕrĭdŏneus -a -um, very fit, suitable, appropriate, — *alicui rei*, Ca.
Pĕrillustris -e, very plain, very evident, N; (2) very distinguished, C.
Pĕrimbĕcillus -a -um, very weak, C.
Pĕrimĕtros -i, *f.* (περίμετρος), a circumference, perimeter, Vt.
Pĕrĭmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to destroy, utterly ruin, annihilate, *nec enim potest esse miser quisquam sensu perempto*, C; *Troja perempta*, V; *si causam publicam mea mors peremisset*, C; (2) to slay, *crudeli morte peremptus*, V.
Pĕrimpĕdītus -a -um, — *locus*, Aug, greatly obstructed, difficult of passage.
Pĕrincertus -a -um, very uncertain, S.
Pĕrincommŏde, very inconveniently, very inopportunely, C.
Pĕrincommŏdus -a -um, very inconvenient, very inopportune, L.
Pĕrinde, as, like as, just as, in like manner,

cicendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinqueret! C; — *laudaret castigaretque*, L; (2) followed by various conjunctions, *atque*, C, *ac*, Ca, as though, as if; *ut*, *utcumque*, C, *ac si*, C, *quasi*, C, *prout*, Pl, *tanquam*, L, *quam*, St, *quam si*, Tc.

Pĕrindigne, very indignantly, St.

Pĕrindulgens -ntis, very indulgent, very mild, C.

Pĕrinfāmis -e, very infamous, St.

Pĕrinfirmus -a -um, very weak, Cl. C.

Pĕringĕnĭōsus -a -um, very clever, very ingenious, C.

Pĕringrātus -a -um, very ungrateful, Sc.

Pĕrinīquus -a -um, very unfair, C; (2) very discontented, — *animus*, C.

Pĕrinjūrĭus -a -um, very unjust, unfair, A.Aug.

Pĕrinsignis -e, very conspicuous, very remarkable, C.

Pĕrīnungo, 3. to anoint all over, Vr.

Pĕrinvīsus -a -um, very much hated, C.

Pĕrinvītus -a -um, very unwilling, C.

Pĕrĭŏdĭcus -a -um (περιοδικός), returning at stated times, periodical, Pl.

Pĕrĭŏdus -i, *f.* (περίοδος), a period, sentence, C. Q.

Pĕrĭpătētĭcus -a -um (περιπατητικός), Peripatetic, belonging to the Peripatetic or Aristotelian school of philosophy, Co; *subst.* Pĕrĭpătētĭci -ōrum, *m.* C, Peripatetic philosophers.

Pĕrĭpĕtasma -ătis, *n.* (περιπέτασμα), a curtain, hanging, etc. C.

Pĕrĭphŏrētus -i, *m.* (περιφόρητος), carried about in a litter, Pl.

Pĕrĭphrăsis -is, *f.* (περίφρασις), circumlocution, periphrasis, Q.

Pĕrĭplus -i, *m.* (περίπλους), circumnavigation, sailing round, Pl.

Pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus -a -um (περιπνευμονικός), having diseased lungs, consumptive, Pl.

Pĕrĭptĕros -on (περίπτερος), surrounded by pillars, Vt.

Pĕrīrātus -a -um, very angry, P. C.

Pĕriscĕlis -ĭdis, *f.* (περισκελίς), an anklet, H.

Pĕrisson -i, *n.* (περισσόν), a plant also called strychnion, Pl.

Pĕristĕrĕon -ōnis, *m.* (-os -i, *f.* περιστερεών), the plant vervain, Pl.

Pĕristrōma -ătis, *n.* (περίστρωμα), a curtain, carpet, hanging, C.

Pĕristȳlĭum -ĭi, *n.* (περιστύλιον), a peristyle, or court surrounded by a colonnade, Vt.

Pĕristȳlum -i, *n.* Vr. = peristylium, *q.v.*

Pĕrīte, skilfully, cleverly, C.

Pĕrītĭa -æ, *f.* knowledge derived from experience, skill, — *locorum et militiæ*, S.

Pĕrīto, 1. to perish utterly, P. Lc.

Pĕrītus -a -um, experienced, skilful, practised, expert, *doctos homines, vel etiam usu peritos*, C; *homo multarum rerum* —, C; — *jure*, C; — *ad usum et disciplinam*, C; — *in amore*, Pt; — *de agricultura*, Vr; — *cantare*, V.

Perjĕro = pejero, *q.v.*

Perjūcunde, very pleasantly, very delightfully, C.

Perjūcundus -a -um, very pleasant, very delightful, C.

*Perjūrātĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little perjury, P.

*Perjūrĭōsus -a -um, full of perjury, perjured, P.

Perjūrĭum -ĭi, *n.* a false swearing, perjury, C.

Perjūro, C. = pejero, *q.v.*

Perl....; for words not found in this place, *vid.* pell....

Perlābor, lapsus, 3. to glide through, penetrate, C; *isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes*, Lc; to glide over, *atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas*, V.

Perlætus -a -um, very joyful, L.

Perlāte, very widely, C.

Perlĕcĕbra -æ, *f.* (pellĕcĕbra), an enticing, alluring, P.

Perlĕgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to survey thoroughly, scan all over, *quin protinus omnia perlegerent oculis*, V; (2) to read through, C; — *senatum*, L, call over the roll of senators.

*Perlĕpĭde, very pleasantly, P.

Perlĕvis -e, very light, very slight, C.

Perlĕvĭter, very slightly, C.

Perlĭbens -ntis (perlŭbens, *prtcp.* perlĭbet), very willing, P. C.

Perlĭbenter, very willingly, C.

Perlībĕrālis -e, very well brought up, T.

Perlībĕrālĭter, very liberally, very bountifully, C.

Perlĭbet, 2. *impers.* (perlŭbet), it is pleasing, very pleasant; — *scire*, P, I should very much like to know.

Perlĭbrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a levelling, Vt.

Perlĭbro, 1. to level, make level, Co; (2) to poise a weapon before throwing it, — *hastam*, P.Aug.

Perlīmo, 1. to file; hence, to make clear, sharpen, — *speciem oculorum*, Vt.

Perlĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. (perlĭnĭo, 4.) to besmear, Co.

Perlĭquĭdus -a -um, very liquid, Cl.

Perlĭtĕrātus -a -um, very learned, C.

Perlĭto, 1. to offer an auspicious sacrifice, L.

Perlonge, very far, T.

Perlonginquus -a -um, lasting a long time, P.

Perlongus -a -um, very long, — *via*, C; (2) lasting a long time, tedious, P.

Perlŭbet, etc. = perlibet, etc., *q.v.*

Perluctŭōsus -a -um, very mournful, C.

Perlŭo -lŭi -lūtum, 3. to wash, bathe, — *manus undā*, O; — *aliquid aquā marinā*, Co; *promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur*, Ca, bathe themselves; *gelidā cum perluor undā*, H, I wash myself.

Perlustro, 1. to pass, wander, range through, — *agros*, L; (2) *met.* to regard, consider thoroughly, C; — *omnia oculis*, L; (3) to purify thoroughly, cleanse in a religious point of view, Co.

Permăcer -cra -crum, very lean, very thin, Cl.

Permăcĕro, 1. to soften or macerate thoroughly, Vt.

Permădĕfăcĭo -fēci, 3. to make thoroughly wet, moisten thoroughly, P.

Permădesco -dŭi, 3. to become thoroughly wet, Co; (2) *met.* to become effeminate, enervated, Sc.

Permagnus -a -um, very great, very large, C; *subst.* permagnum -i, *n.* C, a very great thing; *quod permagni interest*, C.

Permāle, very badly, C.

Permānanter, by flowing through, Lc.

*Permānasco, 3. to flow through to, penetrate to, *unde ad eum id posset* —, P.

Permănĕo -nsi -nsum, 2. to remain, stay, abide, sojourn a long time; *iræ inter eas intercessit, quæ tam permansit diu*, T; — *in meā pristinā sententiā*, C.

Permāno, 1. to flow through, penetrate; *in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor*, Lc; (2) to flow, penetrate to any place, *succus permanat ad jecur*, C; (3) met. *amor usque in pectus permanavit*, P; *conclusiunculæ ad sensus permanantes*, C; — *palam*, P, to become public, be generally known.

Permansĭo -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, abiding, — *in unā sententiā*, C.

Permărīnus -a -um, — *Lares*, L, protecting deities at sea.

Permātūresco -rŭi, 3. to become thoroughly ripe, O.

Permātūrus -a -um, quite ripe, Cl. Co.

Permĕdĭŏcris -e, very mediocre, C.

Permĕdĭtātus -a -um, well weighed, thoroughly considered, P.

Permĕo, 1. to go through, pass through, traverse, permeate; *Euphrates mediam Babyloniam permeans*, Pl; *met.* C.

*Permĕrĕo -ŭi, 2. to deserve well in war, P.Aug.

Permētĭor -mensus, 4. *dep.* to measure through, measure thoroughly, — *solis magnitudinem*, C; (2) to traverse, — *viam*, P; — *æquor*, V.

Permĕtŭens -ntis, greatly fearing, V.

*Permingo -nxi, 3. to make water upon, defile, H.

*Permĭnūtus -a -um, very small, very minute, C.
Permīrus -a -um, very wonderful, C.

Permiscĕo -scŭi -stum (-xtum), 2. to mix, mingle thoroughly, — *naturam cum materiā*, C; *permixti cum suis fugientibus*, Ca; (2) met. — *tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore*, C; (3) *met.* to confound, confuse, bring into disorder, — *omnia divina humanaque jura*, Ca.

Permissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a yielding, giving way, surrender, L; (2) a rhetorical figure, in which an orator abandons the matter to his opponent's decision, Q; (3) permission, C.

Permissus -ūs, *m.* leave, permission, C.

Permītis -e, very mild, Co.

Permitto -īsi -issum, 3. to let go, let loose; *concitant equos permittuntque in hostem*, L; (2) to send away, transport, export, Co; (3) to throw, hurl at a mark, *saxum — in hostem*, O; (4) *met.* to give up, yield, cede, surrender, — *aliquem judicum potestati*, C; — *fortunas suas fidei alicujus*, Ca; — *alicui licentiam agendarum rerum*, S; — *se*, Ca, to give one's self up; (5) *met.* to allow, permit, give leave to, *tibi — respondere*, C; — *ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere*, C; — *sibi*, Q, to allow one's self, venture to do any thing; — *aliquid iracundiæ tuæ*, C, to yield somewhat, make some allowance for.

Permixte, in a mixed manner, confusedly, C.

Permixtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a mixing, mixture, C.

Permŏdestus -a -um, very modest, C.

Permŏdĭce, very slightly, very moderately, Co.

Permŏdĭcus -a -um, very moderate, very small, very slight, St.

Permŏleste, very hardly, with much difficulty; — *ferre aliquid*, C, to be much vexed at.

Permŏlestus -a -um, very troublesome, very burdensome, C.

Permollis -e, very soft, very delicate, Q.

Permŏlo, 3. — *alienas uxores*, H, = concumbere.

Permōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a movement, motion, agitation, — *mentis*, C; and *abs.* an emotion, C.

Permŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move thoroughly, completely put in motion, Lc; (2) *met.* to move, excite, agitate mentally; to persuade, induce; *in commovendis judicibus, iis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere volo, permoveor*, C; *sive iracundiā, sive dolore, sive metu permotus*, C; *mente permotus*, C, violently excited; (3) *met.* to excite any particular passion or emotion, — *invidiam, misericordiam, metum, et iras*, Tc.

Permulcĕo -si -sum (-ctum), 2. to stroke, touch gently, — *aliquem manu*, O; — *alicui malas*, St; *aram quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri*, C; (2) *met.* to caress, charm, delight, — *sensum voluptate*, C; (3) *met.* to soothe, tranquillize, soften, — *senectutem*, C; *eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis*, C.

Permultus -a -um, very much, very many, *permulti imitatores principum exsistunt*, C; *erant circum castra permulti colles*, Ca: *adv.* permulto, by far, by much, C; *permultum*, C, very much.

Permundus -a -um, very clean, very cleanly, Vr.

Permūnĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to fortify thoroughly, completely, L.

Permūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* change, alteration, permutation, C; (2) an exchange, C; (3) in rhetoric, an exchange of one expression for another, Aug.

Permūto, 1. to change completely, — *sententiam*, C; (2) to exchange, — *nomina inter vos*, P; (3) to change money, *placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari*, P; (4) to buy, *insula adeo dives, ut equos incolæ talentis auri permutarent*, Pl.

Perna -æ, *f.* (πέρνα), the hip or haunch together with the leg, A.Aug; (2) applied to animals, and especially to swine; a leg or ham, P. H. M; (3) a species of mussel, Pl; (4) the upper part of a twig when pulled or cut from a tree, Pl.

Pernāvĭgātus -a -um, sailed through, navigated, Pl.

Pernĕcessārĭus -a -um, very necessary, C; (2) very intimate, C.

Pernĕcesse, *adj. indecl.* very necessary, C.

Pernĕgo, 1. to deny obstinately; persist in denying, C; (2) to persist in refusing, Sc. M.

Pernĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to spin to an end, M.

Pernĭcĭābĭlis -e, deadly, destructive, fatal, Tc.

Pernĭcĭālis -e, Lc. L. = perniciabilis, *q.v.*

Pernĭcĭes -ēi, *f.* destruction, disaster, calamity, ruin; *cum de — P. R. tam crudeliter cogitarit*, C; *incumbere ad — alicujus*, C; — *invenire sibi et aliis*, Tc; (2) a dangerous, deadly, calamitous person, *prædonem juris urbani, labem atque — provinciæ Siciliæ*, C.

Pernĭcĭōse, destructively, ruinously, calamitously, perniciously, C.

Pernĭcĭōsus -a -um, calamitous, pernicious, — *leges*, Ca; — *morbi*, C.

Pernĭcĭtas -ātis, *f.* swiftness, fleetness, agility, C.

Pernĭcĭter, swiftly, actively, nimbly, P. L.

Pernĭger -gra -grum, very black, P.

Pernĭmĭum, far too much, T.

Pernĭo -ōnis, *m.* a chilblain on the foot, Pl.

Pernĭuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little chilblain, Pl.

Pernix -īcis, swift, nimble, agile, active, P. L. V.

Pernōbĭlis -e, very celebrated, C.

Pernocto, 1. to pass the night, spend the night, — *noctem*, P; met. *hæc studia pernoctant nobiscum*, C.

Pernōnĭdes -æ, *m.* offspring of a ham, P.

Pernosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to investigate thoroughly, T; (2) to know thoroughly, be well acquainted with, C.

Pernōtesco -tŭi, 3. to be generally well known, Tc.

Pernox -noctis, lasting all night, L.

Pernŭmĕro, 1. to count out, reckon completely, P. L.

Pēro -ōnis, *m.* a boot of rough leather or untanned hide, V.

Pĕrobscūrus -a -um, very obscure, — *quæstio*, C.

Pĕrōdi -ōsus sum -ōdisse, to hate exceedingly, — *aliquem*, V. O.

Pĕrōdĭōsus -a -um, very much hated, very odious, C.

Pĕroffĭcĭōse, very complaisantly, very obligingly, C.

Pĕrŏlĕo, 2. to emit a bad smell, to stink, Lc.

Pĕrōnātus -a -um, booted, Pr.

Pĕropportūne, very opportunely, very seasonably, C.

Pĕropportūnus -a -um, very opportune, very seasonable, C.

Peroptāto, according to one's ardent desire, C.

Pĕrŏpus est, it is very necessary, T.

Pĕrōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the conclusion of a speech, peroration, C.

Perornātus -a -um, very ornate, C.

Perorno, 1. to adorn greatly, Tc.

Pĕrōro, 1. to speak from beginning to end, to plead a cause throughout, explain or state thoroughly, — *tantam causam*, C; (2) to conclude a speech, perorate, *alii jubent antequam peroretur dignedi*, C; (3) to bring to an end, finish, *res peroratur*, C.

Pĕrōscŭlor, 1. to kiss heartily, M.

Perpāco, 1. to pacify thoroughly, tranquillize, L.

Perpallĭdus -a -um, very pale, Cl.

Perparce, very sparingly, very frugally, T.

Perparvŭlus -a -um, very little, C.

Perparvus -a -um, very little, very small, C.

Perpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. to eat off, graze thoroughly, Vr.

Perpastus -a -um (*prtcp.* perpasco), — *canis*, Ph, well fed, fat.

Perpaucŭlus -a -um, very few, very little, C.

Perpaucus -a -um, very few, very little, C.

Perpaulŭlum -i, *n.* (perpaullŭlum), *dim.* a very, very little, C.

Perpaulum (perpaullum), a very little, C.

Perpauper -ĕris, very poor, C.

Perpauxillum -i, *n.* a very small trifle, P.
*Perpăvĕfăcĭo, 3. to terrify exceedingly, P.
Perpello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to push violently, A.Aug; (2) *met.* to urge, compel, prevail upon, constrain, *callidum senem callidis dolis perpuli*, P; *perpellit ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat*, L; *collegam suam pactione provinciæ perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret*, S.
Perpendĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a plumb-line, plummet; *ad — columnas exigere*, C.
Perpendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh accurately, P.Aug; (2) *met.* to weigh, consider thoroughly, — *aliquid acri judicio*, Lc; *hoc non arte aliquā perpenditur*, C.
Perpĕram, wrongly, falsely, untruly, — *loqui*, P; *recte an — judicare*, C; (2) by mistake, erroneously, Vr. St.
Perpes -ĕtis, continuous, unbroken, perpetual; *ibi quieri in navi noctem —*, P, throughout the night.
Perpessĭcius -a -um, much-enduring, long-suffering, Sc.
Perpessĭo -ōnis, *f.* suffering, endurance, — *laborum*, C; — *dolorum*, C.
Perpĕtior -pessus, 3. *dep.* to bear, endure, suffer steadfastly; *animus æger neque pati neque — potest*, C; *facile omnes — ac perfero*, C; *interfici quum me — possum*, T.
Perpĕtro, 1. to complete, accomplish, perform, commit, perpetrate, — *cædem, sacrificium, pacem*, L.
Perpĕtŭālis -e, general, universal (used by Q. as translation of καθολικός).
Perpĕtŭārius -a -um, continually busied with any thing, Sc.
Perpĕtŭitas -ātis, *f.* uninterrupted continuance, perpetuity, continuity, C.
Perpĕtŭo, perpetually, for ever, C.
Perpĕtŭo, 1. to make continual or perpetual, continue, perpetuate, C.
Perpĕtŭum, perpetually, for ever, P.Aug.
Perpĕtŭus -a -um, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, universal, entire, perpetual; *perpetuæ munitiones perductæ ex castellis in proxima castella*, Ca; *longior et — disputatio*, C; *ignis Vestæ — ac sempiternus*, C; *in perpetuum*, C, for ever; (2) universal, general, C; (3) in the language of the augurs, — *fulmina*, Sc, such as have a meaning for the whole life.
Perplăcĕo, 2. to please exceedingly, C.
Perplexābĭlis -e, perplexing, confusing, P.
Perplexābĭlĭter, in a perplexing manner, P.
Perplexe, confusedly, obscurely, T. L.
Perplexim, P. = perplexe, *q.v.*
Perplexor, 1. *dep.* to cause confusion, perplexed, P.
Perplexus -a -um, confused, intricate, entangled, — *iter*, V; — *figuræ*, Lc; (2) *met.* confused, intricate, obscure, perplexed, — *sermones*, L; — *responsum*, L.
*Perplĭcātus -a -um, entangled, involved, Lc.
Perplŭo, 3. (I.) *neut.* to rain through; used *impers.*, A.Aug; (2) to let the rain through, *perpluunt tigna*, P; (II.) *act.* to rain into; *hæc est illa tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum*, P.
Perpŏlĭo, 4. to smooth, polish thoroughly, Pl; (2) *met.* to polish, perfect, complete, — *et absolvere aliquid*, C.
Perpŏlīte, in a very polished manner, Aug.
Perpŏlītĭo -ōnis, *f.* polish, finish, — *sermonis*, Aug.
Perpŏlītus -a -um (*partcp.* perpolio), polished, accomplished; *perfecti in dicendo et — homines*, C; *vita — humanitate*, C.
Perpŏpŭlor, 1. *dep.* to lay waste, devastate completely, L. Tc.
Perporto, 1. to carry, transport to any place, L.
Perpōtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a continued drinking, drunken debauch, C.
Perpōto, 1. to continue drinking, to keep up a drunken debauch, C; (2) to drink up, Lc.

Perprĕmo = perprimo, *q.v.*
Perpressa -æ, *f.* a plant also called baccar, *q.v.*, Pl.
Perprĭmo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press very much, continue to press, H. Sc.
*Perprŏpĕre, very hastily, very quickly, P.
Perprŏpinquus -a -um, very near, C.
Perprosper -ĕra -ĕrum, very prosperous; — *valetudo*, St, very good.
Perprūrisco, 3. to be very lustful, P.
Perpugnax -ācis, very pugnacious, very quarrelsome, C.
Perpulcher -chra -chrum, very beautiful, T.
Perpurgo, 1. to make thoroughly clean, C; (2) to explain thoroughly, C.
*Perpūrus -a -um, very pure, Vr.
Perpŭsillus -a -um, very small; very little, C.
Perpŭto, 1. to state or explain fully, — *argumentum alicui*, P.
Perquam, very much, extremely, C.
Perquīro -sīvi -sītum, 3. to inquire earnestly, make accurate inquiries, search for eagerly, C; — *aditus viasque in Suevos*, Ca.
Perquīsīte, accurately, C.
Perquīsītor -ōris, *m.* a seeker or inquirer after any thing, P.
Perrāro, very rarely, very seldom, C.
Perrārus -a -um, very seldom, very rare, L.
Perrĕconditus -a -um, very secret, very much hidden, C.
Perrĕpo -psi -ptum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to creep to, crawl to, Co; (II.) act., — *tellurem*, Tb, to crawl through, creep over.
Perrepto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to crawl about, — *in omnibus latebris*, P; (II.) *act.* to crawl through, — *omnes plateas*, P.
Perrīdĭcŭle, very laughably, C.
Perrīdĭcŭlus -a -um, very laughable, very ridiculous, C.
Perrīmōsus -a -um, very full of cracks and chinks, Vr.
Perrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw through, bite through, Cl. Pl.
Perrŏgo, 1. to ask a number of persons in succession, to ask all through, L; *cum perrogarent sententias consules*, Tc; (2) to pass a law, P.Aug.
Perrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to break through, burst a way through, — *per medios hostes*, Ca; (II.) *act.* to break through, burst through, C; — *rates*, Ca; and especially, to make a way through, — *eam paludem*, Ca; (2) *met.* to break through, subdue, overpower, annihilate, — *periculum*, C; *quæstiones omnium*, C.
Persæ -ārum, *m.* (Πέρσαι), the Persians (*sing.* variously Persa -æ, *m.*, Perses -æ, *m.* C.); hence, Persĭa -æ, *f.* P, Persia; Persis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Persia; *adj.* Persĭcus -a -um, Pl, Persian; — *arbor*, Pl, and *abs.* -us -i, *f.* Co, the cherry-tree; -um -i, *n.* Pl, the cherry; -a -ōrum, *n.* C, the history of Persia; *adv.* Persĭce, — *loqui*, Q, to speak the Persian language; *fem. adj.*, Persis -ĭdis, O.
Persæpe, very often, C.
Persævus -a -um, — *flumina*, P.Aug, very rough, very raging.
Persalse, very wittily, C.
Persalsus -a -um, very witty, C.
*Persălūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a greeting, salutation, C.
Persălūto, 1. to greet a number in succession, greet all round, C.
Persancte, very sacredly, T.
Persāno, 1. to heal completely, Sc. Pl.
Persānus -a -um, quite healthy, A.Aug.
Persăpiens -ntis, very wise, C.
Persăpienter, very wisely, C.
Perscienter, very knowingly, very cleverly, C.
Perscindo -ĭdi -issum, 3. to cleave through, tear to pieces, Lc. L.
Perscītus -a -um, very fine, very clever, very pretty, C; — *puer*, T.
Perscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write through, completely, in full, St; (2) to write accurately,

explicitly, *nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas*, C; (3) to note down, enter in a memorandum-book or register, C; (4) to notify, announce, relate in writing, Ca; (5) to make over or assign to in writing, C.

Perscriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a writing or entering in a book, C; (2) a making over or assigning by a written document, C.

Perscriptor -ōris, *m.* one who writes down or makes an entry, C.

Perscrūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an investigation, inquiry into, Sc.

Perscrūtor, 1. *dep.* (perscrūto, P.) to search through, look through, seek through, — *arculas muliebres*, C; (2) met. — *naturam rationemque criminum*, C.

Persea -æ, *f.* (περσέα), a sacred tree of Egypt and Persia, Pl.

Persĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut off entirely, cut through, cut out, C.

Persector, 1. *dep.* to follow, pursue earnestly, Lc.

Persĕcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a prosecution, accusation, C.

Persĕdĕo -ēdi -essum, 2. to remain sitting in any place, to be settled, abide; *quo pacto persederit humor aquas*, Lc; *in equo dies noctesque persedendo*, L.

Persegnis -e, very slothful, very languid, L.

Persĕnex -is, very old, St.

Persentĭo -nsi -sum, 4. to perceive distinctly, V; (2) to feel deeply, V.

Persentisco, 3. to perceive distinctly, T; (2) to feel deeply, Lc.

Persĕphŏne -ēs, *f.* (Περσεφόνη), the Greek name of Proserpina, *q.v.*, O; (2) Death, Tb.

Persĕquens -ntis (*prtcp.* persĕquor), eagerly desiring, greedy after, P; (2) — *inimicitiarum*, avenging, revengeful, Aug.

Persĕquor -cūtus (quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow constantly, pursue earnestly, — *vestigia alicujus*, C; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *fugientes usque ad flumen*, Ca; (3) to search through a place, — *omnes solitudines*, C; (4) to come up to in pursuit, reach, C; *mors et fugacem persequitur virum*, H; (5) met. — *omnes vias, quibus putabo ad id, quod volumus, pervenire posse*, C; (6) *met.* to strive after, seek to attain; *quis, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur?* C; *clamitent me sycophantem, hereditates* —, T; — *meum jus*, C; (7) *met.* to follow as a pattern, example, master, — *sectam et instituta alicujus*, C; — *Academiam veterem*, C; (8) *met.* to pursue hostilely, avenge one's self, punish, p e r s e c u t e, — *civitatem bello*, Ca; *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci ac* —, C; — *mortem alicujus*, C, to avenge; (9) *met.* to follow up in act, bring about, accomplish, perform, execute; *hoc factis persequar*, P; — *mea mandata*, C; (10) *met.* to treat of verbally or in writing; set forth, expound, describe; *quæ versibus persecutus est Ennius*, C; *Brutus philosophiam Latinis literis persequitur*, C; — *obscenas voluptates omnes nominatim*, C.

Persĕro, 3. to stick into, insert, Vr.

Perseus -ĕi (-ĕos), *m.* (Περσεύς), son of Jupiter and Danaë, slayer of the Medusa and of the monster to whom Andromeda was exposed; hence *adj.* Persēus -a -um, Pt; Persēĭus -a -um, O.

Persĕvĕrans -ntis (*prtcp.* persĕvĕro), holding out, enduring, persevering, L.

Persĕvĕranter, perseveringly, persistently, L.

Persĕvĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* p e r s e v e r a n c e, endurance, persistence, C.

Persĕvēre, very strictly, Pl.

Persĕvēro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to persist, remain constant, p e r s e v e r e in any thing, — *in suā sententiā*, C; used also impers., *non est ab isto perseveratum*, C; (2) act. — *injuriam facere fortissime*, C; — *id quod turpissime suscepisset*, C.

Persiccus -a -um, very dry, Cl.

Persĭce, Persĭcus, Persĭcum, *vid.* Persæ.

Persĭdĕo -ēdi -essum, 2. Pl. = persedeo, *q.v.*

Persīdo -ēdi -essum, 3. to settle down, Lc. V.

Persigno, 1. to note down, record, L.

Persĭmĭlis -e. very like, very similar, C.

Persimplex -ĭcis, very simple, Tc.

Persisto -stiti, 3. to remain constant, persist in any thing, L.

Persĭus. A. Persius Flaccus, a Roman satiric poet, whose works we still possess, was of equestrian rank, and born at Volaterræ, Dec. 4th, A.D. 34. The events of his brief life are few and unimportant. He was educated in his native place up to the age of twelve, and afterwards at Rome, one of his teachers being the Stoic Cornutus. He died at the early age of twenty-eight, Nov. 24, A.D. 62. His works consist of six short satires, which have always enjoyed a very wide popularity. Though dramatic in spirit and expression, the style is deformed by many obsolete and unusual words; and the transitions are rapid and perplexing. The translations of Persius into the modern languages are very numerous.

Persolāta -æ, *f.* the brown mullen, Pl.

Persŏlĭdo, 1. to make quite dense, solidify, P.Aug.

Persolla -æ, *f. dim.* a little mask; (used as a term of reproach) ugly face! P.

* Persōlus -a -um, quite alone, P.

Persŏlūta -æ, *f.* an Egyptian plant much used for garlands, Pl.

Persolvo -solvi -sŏlūtum, 3. to pay, pay off, — *stipendium militibus*, C; — *alienis nominibus*, S, to discharge others' debts; (2) to pay, give, render to any one his due, discharge an obligation, — *grates*, V; *meritam dis immortalibus gratiam* —, C; — *vota*, Tc, to perform, fulfil; — *justa alicui*, Sc, to pay funeral honours to a corpse; — *pœnas*, C, to suffer punishment; — *epistolæ*, C, to answer a letter; (3) * to explain, expound, C.

Persōna -æ, *f.* the mask worn by the actors in the Greek and Roman drama, C; (2) the part, character, p e r s o n represented by the actor, T; (3) the part which any one plays; the character which he sustains in the world; *petitoris — capere, accusatoris deponere*, C; *qui philosophiam profitetur, gravissimam mihi sustinere videtur personam*, C; (4) a p e r s o n, man, individual; *at in ejus personam multa fecit asperius*, C; (5) in grammar, a person, Vr.

Persōnāta -æ, *f.* a kind of large burdock, Co.

Persōnātus -a -um, clad in a mask, masked, C; (2) *met.* apparent, fictitious, not genuine, C.

Persŏno -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. (I.) *neut.* to sound through, resound thoroughly, *domus — cantu*, C; (2) to perform upon a musical instrument, V; (II.) *act.* to fill with sound, cause to resound, V. H; (2) to cry loudly, C.

Persŏnus -a -um, resounding, sounding loudly, P.Aug.

Persorbĕo -bŭi, 2. to imbibe, absorb, Pl.

Perspecte, intelligently, P.

Perspecto, 1. to look at to the end, St; (2) to inspect thoroughly, P.

Perspectus -a -um (*prtcp.* perspĭcĭo), well-known, fully known, — *virtus*, C.

Perspĕcŭlor, 1. *dep.* to investigate, explore thoroughly, St.

Perspergo, 3. to sprinkle, moisten, C.

Perspĭcācĭtas -ātis, *f.* sharp-sightedness, p e r s p i c a c i t y, C.

Perspĭcax -ācis, sharp-sighted, acute, p e r s p i c a c i o u s, C.

Perspĭcĭbĭlis -e, visible, bright, clear, Vt.

Perspĭcĭentĭa -æ, *f.* a perfect acquaintance with or knowledge of any thing, C.

Perspĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. to look through, look into, look at, behold, — *epistolas*, C; — *cælum*, L; (2) to look at attentively, survey, examine, — *domum tuam*, C; (3) *met.* to regard mentally, note, observe, investigate, — *res gestas funditus omnes*, Lc; — *aliquid conjecturā*, C.

Perspĭcŭe, clearly, plainly, evidently, *quæ — falsa sunt*, C.

Perspĭcŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* clearness, brightness, transparency, Pl; (2) *met.* clearness, p e r s p i c u i t y, C.

Perspĭcŭus -a -um, transparent, bright, clear, O. Pl; (2) *met.* clear, evident, perspicuous, C.

Perspīro, 1. to breathe all over, A.Aug; (2) to blow continually, Pl.

Persterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to make quite level, pave thoroughly, L.

Perstĭmŭlo, 1. to goad on violently, Tc.

Persto -stĭti -stātum, 1. to stand firm, remain standing, L; (2) to remain unchanged, to last, endure, O; (3) *met.* to stand firm, persist, persevere, — *in istā pravitate*, C; — *in incepto*, L; *nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi*, V.

Perstrĕpo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to make a great noise, resound, T.

Perstringo -nxi -ctum, 3. to bind together firmly, tie together, A.Aug. Pl; (2) to graze, touch, or stroke lightly; — *solum aratro*, C, to plough; (3) to make dull or blunt, — *aciem gladii*, Pl; — *aures minaci murmure*, H, to deafen; (4) *met.* to touch, seize, lay hold of, *horror ingens spectantes perstringit*, L; (5) *met.* to scold, blame, reproach, — *aliquem asperioribus facetiis*, C; — *me tenuissimā suspicione*, C; (6) to touch upon in discourse, relate briefly, — *unamquamque rem*, C.

Perstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to erect wholly, Vt.

Perstŭdĭōse, very eagerly, very willingly, C.

Perstŭdĭōsus -a -um, very eager, very desirous, very fond, C.

Persuādĕo -si -sum, 2. to convince, induce, persuade; *oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodate*, C; *imprimis hoc volunt* — *non interire animas*, Ca; especially (2) — *alicui ut (ne)* . . . , to persuade, prevail upon a person to adopt any course of action; — *huic, uti ad hostes transeat*, Ca.

Persuāsĭbĭlis -e, persuasive, Q.

Persuāsĭbĭlĭter, persuasively, Cl.

Persuāsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a convincing, persuasion, C; (2) a conviction, belief, opinion; *arrogans de se* —, Q.

Persuastrix -īcis, *f.* a female persuader, P.

Persuāsus -ūs, *m.* persuasion, P.

Persubtīlis -e, very fine, very subtle, Lc; (2) met. — *oratio*, C, very subtle, very refined.

Persulto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to leap, skip about a place, — *in agro*, L; — *ante vallum*, Tc; (II.) *act.* to range through, — *captam Italiam*, Tc.

Pertædesco -dŭi, 3. to grow weary or disgusted with any thing, A.Aug.

Pertædet -tæsum est, 2. *impers.* to be weary of, disgusted with any thing; *pertæsum est enim levitatis*, C; — *suscepti negotii*, N.

Pertĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover completely, P.

Pertendo -di -sum, 3. (I.) *act.* to continue, carry through, — *aliquid*, T; (II.) *neut.* to direct one's steps anywhere, to go; *pars maxima Romam pertenderunt*, L; (2) to strive persistently after any thing, persevere, T.

Pertento, 1. to prove, test, examine; *perspice rem et pertenta*, C; *placuit pertentari animum cohortis*, Tc; (2) to seize, lay hold of, affect; *ut tota tremor pertentet equorum corpora*, V.

Pertĕnŭis -e, very fine, very small, — *sabulum*, Pl; (2) *met.* very small, very slight, — *spes salutis*, C; — *suspicio*, C.

Pertĕrĕbro, 1. to bore through, C.

Pertergĕo -si -sum, 2. to wipe off, wipe up, — *mensam*, H; (2) to touch gently, Lc.

Pertĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to pound, crush, grind, Co.

Perterrĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to frighten, terrify exceedingly, T.

Perterrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to frighten, terrify exceedingly, C.

Perterrĭcrĕpus -a -um, sounding, rattling terribly, Lc.

Pertexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to interweave with any fabric, decorate, adorn, Vt; (2) to complete, accomplish, C.

Pertĭca -æ, *f.* a long pole or rod; *perticis oleas decutere*, Pl; (2) an osier-rod or young plant, Pl; (3) a land-surveyor's measuring-rod, Pt; (4) *met.* a measure, Pl.

Pertĭcālis -e, capable of being made into rods, Co.

Pertĭcātus -a -um, furnished with a long pole or rod, M.

Pertĭmesco -mŭi, 3. to fear exceedingly, be very much afraid of; — *id vero non mediocriter*, C; — *de aliquā re*, C.

Pertĭnācĭa -æ, *f.* firmness, obstinacy, pertinacity, C. Ca.

Pertĭnācĭter, firmly, fast, — *hærere*, Q; (2) firmly, obstinately, pertinaciously, Aug.

Pertĭnax -ācis, having a firm hold, tenacious; *pignus dereptum digito male pertinaci*, H; (2) durable, lasting, Pl; (3) firm, persistent, persevering, pertinacious, obstinate, C.

Pertĭnĕo -ŭi, 2. to reach to, extend to; *venæ in omnes partes corporis pertinentes*, C; *Belgæ pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni*, Ca; (2) *met.* to reach, extend; *eadem bonitas ad multitudinem pertinet*, C; (3) *met.* to relate, pertain, belong to; *interpretando quorsum quidque pertineat*, C; (4) *met.* to apply to, belong to; *magis pol hæc malitia pertinet ad viros quam ad mulieres*, P; (5) *met.* to have an influence upon, affect, P. C.

Pertingo, 3. to stretch out, extend to; *extraria lux oculos pertingit*, Lc.

*Pertŏlĕro, 1. to endure to the end, bear completely, Lc.

Pertorquĕo, 2. to twist, distort, Lc.

*Pertractāte, in a well-considered manner, deliberately, P.

Pertractātĭo -ōnis, *f.* (pertrectātĭo), an occupation with, application to any thing, C.

Pertracto, 1. (pertrecto), to touch with the hands, lay hold of, handle, feel, C; — *papillam*, P; (2) *met.* to busy one's self with, treat, study, — *totam philosophiam*, C.

Pertrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to drag to a place, forcibly conduct, — *aliquem in castra*, L; *pertractus ad Vitellium*, Tc.

Pertransĕo, 4. to pass quite through, Pl; (2) to pass by, Sc.

Pertranslūcĭdus -a -um, very transparent, Pl.

Pertrecto, 1. = pertracto, *q.v.*

Pertrīcōsus -a -um, very confused, very entangled, M.

Pertristis -e, very sorrowful, C; (2) very austere, C.

Pertrītus -a -um, very trite, very hackneyed, Sc.

Pertŭmultŭōse, very tumultuously, C.

Pertundo -tŭdi -tūsum, 3. to bore through, thrust through, push through, P.

Perturbāte, confusedly, in a disorderly manner, C.

Perturbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* confusion, disorder, disquiet, C; (2) *met.* mental agitation, perturbation, — *animorum atque rerum*, C; — *vitæ et magna confusio*, C; (3) passion, emotion; *perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, ægritudo, formido, libido, lætitia*, C.

Perturbātrix -īcis, *f.* a female disturber, disquieter, C.

Perturbātus -a -um (*prtcp.* perturbo), confused, disquieted, disturbed, C. Sc.

Perturbo, 1. to disturb greatly, bring into complete confusion, perturb, — *provinciam*, C; — *aciem*, S; (2) *met.* to disturb mentally, disquiet; *cum Milo de reipublicæ salute perturbetur*, C; *magno animi motu perturbatus*, C.

Perturpis -e, very base, very disgraceful, C.

Pertūsus -a -um (*prtcp.* pertundo), bored through, perforated; *prov.* of labour in vain, *ingerere aliquid in pertusum dolium*, P.

Pērŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little knapsack or wallet, Sc.

Pĕrunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* an anointing, Pl.

Pĕrungo -nxi -ctum, 3. to anoint thoroughly, smear with salve, — *corpora oleo*, C.

Pĕrurbānus -a -um, very polite, refined, witty, C; and hence, too civil, too polite, C.

Pĕrurgĕo -si, 2. to urge greatly, earnestly press upon, St.

Pĕrūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn thoroughly, burn up, Lc. L; applied to burning by the sun's heat, *Libyco sole perusta coma*, Pt; (2) to burn, inflame, *febri peruri*, Pl; (3) to gall, chafe, inflame; *subducant oneri colla perusta boves*, O; (4) to pinch, nip with cold; *astricto terra perusta gelu*, O; (5) *met.* to inflame, burn; *hominem perusturi gloriâ volunt incendere*, C; *valido perurimur æstu*, O, inflamed with love.

Pĕrūtĭlis -e, very useful, C.

Pervādo -si -sum, 3. to go through, come through, pass through, p e r v a d e; *incendium per agros pervasit*, C; — *usque ad vallum*, L; *ut non legatus P. R. sed ut quædam calamitas — videretur*, C; (2) *met.* to penetrate, p e r v a d e; *opinio quæ per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat*, C; *locus nullus est quo non hominum libido pervaserit*, C.

Pervăgātus -a -um (*prtcp.* pervăgor), spread abroad, well-known, C; (2) common, general, C.

Pervăgus -a -um, wandering everywhere, O.

*Pervălĕo -ŭi, 2. to be very strong, Lc.

Pervărĭe, very variously, C.

Pervasto, 1. to devastate, lay waste completely, L. Tc.

Pervĕho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry through, conduct through, L; *pervehi*, Tc, to travel, sail, pass through; (2) to carry, lead, conduct, bring to a place, L. St; *pervehi*, to travel, sail to, *alium portum videbamus, in quem mallem* —, C.

Pervello -elli, 3. to pull, pluck, twitch violently, — *aurem*, Ph. Sc; — *stomachum*, H, to sharpen the appetite; (2) *met.* to pinch, hurt, pain; *si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit*, C; to excite, inspirit, Sc.

Pervĕnĭo -vēni -ventum, 4. to arrive at, come to, reach; *Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt*, Ca; — *ad portum*, C; *si ad herum hæc res pervenerit*, P; *ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret*, C; (2) *met.* to attain to, arrive at, reach, — *in maximam invidiam*, C; — *in senatum*, C, to become a senator; — *in scripta alicujus*, C, to be mentioned by any author; — *in odium alicujus*, N; — *in amicitiam alicujus intimam*, N; — *ad desperationem*, Ca.

*Pervĕnor, 1. to hunt through, run through, — *urbem totam*, P.

Perverse, crookedly, St; (2) *met.* wrongly, p e r v e r s e l y, C.

Perversĭo -ōnis, *f.* inversion, p e r v e r s i o n, — *verborum*, Aug.

Perversĭtas -ātis, *f.* p e r v e r s i t y, C.

Perversus -a -um (*prtcp.* perverto), crooked, inverted, Pl; *perversissimi oculi*, C, very squinting; (2) *met.* p e r v e r s e, froward, wrong, C.

Perverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn upside down, overturn, overthrow, C; *ballistâ pervortam turrim et propugnacula*, P; (2) *met.* to overthrow, destroy, p e r v e r t, *labefactare atque — amicitiam aut justitiam*, C; — *omnia jura divina atque humana*, C.

Pervespĕri, very late in the evening, C.

Pervestīgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a tracking out, investigation, C.

Pervestīgo, 1. to track out thoroughly, investigate, search into, C.

Pervĕtus -ĕris, very old, C.

Pervĕtustus -a -um, very old, C.

Pervĭam, accessible, passable, P.

Pervĭcācĭa -æ, *f.* persistency; usually in a bad sense, obstinacy, stubbornness, C; sometimes = firmness, Tc.

Pervĭcācĭter, firmly, obstinately, stubbornly, L. Tc.

Pervĭcax -ācis, firm, unyielding; usually in a bad sense, stubborn, obstinate, T. Tc.

Pervĭcens -a -um, A.Aug. = pervicax, *q.v.*

Pervĭdeo -vīdi -vīsum, 2. to overlook, look at, regard, behold; *sol qui pervidet omnia*, O; (2) *met.* to consider, examine, *videbo te et pervidebo*, C; (3) to discern, know, C.

*Pervĭgĕo -gŭi, 2. to flourish, bloom continually; met. — *honoribus*, Tc.

Pervĭgil -is, very watchful, always watching, O.

Pervĭgĭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a vigil, a religious watching, C.

Pervĭgĭlĭum -ii, *n.* a watching throughout the night, Pl; (2) a religious watching, vigil, — *celebrare*, Tc; *indicere*, St.

Pervĭgĭlo, 1. to watch, remain awake throughout the night, — *noctem*, C.

Pervīlis -e, very cheap, L.

Pervinco -vīci -victum, 3. to conquer completely, subdue utterly, P. Tc; (2) to conquer in argument, carry one's point, C; (3) to surpass, outdo, H; (4) to induce, prevail upon, succeed in prevailing; *multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut Romanam societatem retinerent*, L; (5) to prove, demonstrate, — *aliquid dictis*, Lc.

Pervĭrĭdis -e, very green, Pl.

Pervĭum -ii, *n.* a passage, Tc.

Pervĭus -a -um, passable, accessible, having a road through, p e r v i o u s, C; *fratri ædes fient perviæ*, T; *loca equo pervia*, O; (2) *act.* making a way through, — *ensis*, P.Aug; (3) met. *nihil in penatibus suis ambitioni pervium*, Tc.

Pervīvo -xi -ctum, 3. to live up to a certain time, — *usque ad summam ætatem*, P.

Pervŏlĭtantĭa -æ, *f.* a flying round, Vt.

Pervŏlo, 1. to fly through, fly round, V. O; (2) to fly to a place; — *in hanc sedem ac domum suam*, C; (3) applied to any rapid motion, C.

Pervŏlo -vŏlŭi -velle, to wish exceedingly, be very willing, L. C.

Pervŏlūto, 1. to roll round; especially, to unroll, read a book, — *meos libros*, C.

Pervolvo -volvi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll about, — *aliquem in luto*, T; (2) to unroll, open a book, Ct; (3) *met.* to be very busy, *ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus*, C.

Pervulgātus -a -um (*prtcp.* pervulgo), very usual, very common, C; (2) very well known, C.

Pervulgo, 1. to publish, make publicly known; *res in vulgus pervulgata*, C; *illas tabulas populo Romano pervulgari imperari*, C; especially (2) of a woman, to prostitute one's self, C; (3) to visit or sojourn often in a place, Lc.

Pēs, pĕdis, *m.* (πούς), the foot (used both of men and animals); *calcei habiles et apti ad pedem*, C; *pede terram pulsare*, H, to dance; *pedem ferre*, V, to go, walk; *pedem efferre*, C, to go out; *pedem referre*, O, *revocare*, V, to go back, return; *pedibus*, C, on foot, also by land, C; *servus a pedibus*, C, an attendant, lackey; *sub pedibus*, V, in the power of; *sub pedibus esse*, *jacere*, O, to be disregarded, considered of little worth; *pedem opponere*, O, to resist; — *trahere*, O, to limp; *ante pedes esse*, C, to be near; *omni pede stare*, O, to make every exertion; *pedibus merere*, L, to serve in the infantry; *descendere ad pedes*, L, (of cavalry) to dismount; *pedem conferre*, C, to fight hand to hand; *pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus*, L, to agree with, support any one's opinion (from the custom in the Roman senate of taking votes by division); (2) the foot of a chair, table, or other article of furniture, O. Pl; (3) *pes veli*, the rope or sheet attached to the lower edge of a sail, by which it was tightened or relaxed; hence *pede æquo*, O, with fair wind; *facere pedem*, V, to veer out the sail to meet the wind; (4) the stalks and shins of pressed grapes, olives, etc. Pl. Co; (5) the pole on which a litter is carried, Ct; (6) a metrical foot, C; and hence, a metre, species of verse, O; (7) musical time, rhythm, Pl; (8) a foot, as a measure of length (*vid.* Table of Measures), C; (9) pl. *pedes*, lice, Vr.

Pessĭmus, pessĭme, *vid.* malus.

Pessŭlus -i, *m.* (πάσσαλος), a bolt; *pessulum ostio obdo*, T.

Pessum, to the ground, to the bottom, downwards; — *ire*, C, to sink to the ground; — *dare*, P.Aug, to strike to the ground; (2) *met.* *pessum ire*, to be ruined, to perish, P; — *ituros* [illegible] *proximos Italiæ campos*, Tc; (3) *pessum dare* (oft. as one word, *pessumdare*, *pessundare*), C, — *premere*, to ruin, destroy, put an end to; — *dedit* [illegible]

blandimentis tuis, P; *multos etiam bonos — dedit*, Tc

Pestĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum (pestĭfĕrus), pestiferous, pestilential, L; (2) *met.* deadly, fatal, destructive, *res — et nocentes*, C; — *bellum*, C.

Pestĭfĕre, pestiferously, C.

Pestĭlens -ntis, pestilential, unhealthy, — *ædes*, C; (2) deadly, fatal, C.

Pestĭlentĭa -æ, *f.* pestilence, plague, infectious disease, Ca, (2) unhealthy air, weather, place, C; (3) met. *oratio plena pestilentia*, Ct.

Pestĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* Lc. = pestilentia, *q v*

Pestis -is, *f* a pest, pestilence, plague, infectious disease, malaria, C, (2) destruction, ruin, death, — *ac perniciei civitatis*, C, — *machinari alicui*, C, (3) (concrete), destruction, deadly persons and things, C.

Pĕtăsātus -a -um, wearing the petasus, *q v.*, equipped for a journey, C.

Pĕtăso -ōnis, *m.* (pĕtăsĭo, πετασών), a fore leg, shoulder of any animal, (to be distinguished from *perna*, the hind leg, ham,) Vr. M.

Pĕtăsuncŭlus -i, *m dim.* a little shoulder, Jv.

Pĕtăsus -i, *m.* (πέτασος), a broad-brimmed felt hat, used by travellers, P; (2) a cupola, of similar shape, placed over a building, Pl.

Pĕtaurista -æ, *m* (-es -æ, *m.* πεταυριστής), a rope-dancer, Vr.

Pĕtaurum -i, *n.* (πέταυρον), the apparatus used by balancers and rope-dancers, Jv.

Pĕtesso, 3. (pĕtisso), to desire, long for, strive after eagerly, — *aliquid*, C

Pĕtĭlus -a -um, thin, slender, P.

Pĕtĭŏlus -i, *m dim* a little foot, little leg, Cl; (2) a stalk, fruit-stalk, Co

Petisia mala, a kind of small apples, Pl.

Pĕtĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an attack, thrust, blow; — *tuas effugi*, C, and hence, a verbal attack in a court of justice, C, (2) a request, entreaty, petition, Pl, (3) an application for office, candidateship, C, — *consulatus*, Ca, — *pontificatus*, S, (4) a suit, legal claim, Q

Pĕtītor -ōris, *m.* one who strives after any thing, P Aug; (2) a candidate, H, (3) the plaintiff in a civil or private suit, C

Pĕtītrix -īcis, *f.* a female candidate for office, P Aug.

Pĕtītŭrĭo, 4 to desire to become a candidate, C.

Pĕtītus -ūs, *m.* an inclination towards, tendency to, Lc.

Pĕto -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 3. to fall upon, attack, assail, aim at, thrust at; *gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer*, C; — *caput et collum*, C; — *aliquem saxis*, O, (2) to fall upon (in a friendly sense), — *collum alicujus*, Aug; (3) to strive to go to a place, direct one's steps towards, go to, repair to, *per Macedoniam Cyzicum petebamus*, C; — *cælum pennis*, O, to fly, of inanimate objects, *mons petit astra*, O; — *aliquem*, V, to go to a person; (4) *met.* to attack, assail, *qui me epistolā petivit*, C; — *aliquem fraude*, L, (5) *met.* to require, need, *ex iis tantum, quantum res petit, hauriemus*, C, (6) *met.* to ask, beg, beseech, request, entreat; *peto igitur a te, ut*, etc C, — *pacem a Romanis*, Ca; — *vitam nocenti*, Tc, *M. Curtio tribunatum a Cæsare petivi*, C, from Cæsar for Curtius, and especially, to become a candidate for office, C, (7) *met.* to bring an action at law, to sue, C; (8) *met.* to seek, strive after, endeavour to obtain, — *prædam pedibus*, O; — *eloquentiæ principatum*, C, (9) *met.* to fetch, — *cibum e flammā*, L, — *a literis oblivionem*, C; (10) *met.* to take, adopt, lay hold of, — *alium cursum*, C, — *fugam*, Ca, to take to flight.

Pĕtorrītum -i, *n.* (pĕtorrĭtum), an open four-wheeled carriage, probably introduced from Gaul, H

Pĕtra -æ, *f.* (πέτρα), a stone, rock, Pl

Pĕtræus -a -um (πετραῖος), rocky, growing among rocks, — *brassicæ*, Pl

Petreius, M., a Roman general of some eminence, was legate of C. Antonius at the battle in which Catiline was killed, and afterwards joint lieutenant of Pompey with Afranius. In conjunction with the latter, he was defeated by Cæsar at the battle of Ilerda, and afterwards shared in the rout of Thapsus, and, after the complete dissolution of the Pompeian party, perished by his own hand.

Petrītes -æ, *m.* an unknown kind of wine, Pl.

Petro -ōnis, *m* an old wether, having very tough flesh, P.

Petrōnĭus, C, is the name of a noble Roman, depicted in Tacitus as a favourite of Nero, and his chief companion and adviser in debauchery. He was consul in A D. 61, and afterwards governor of Bithynia, but in 66, having lost the favour of the emperor, he avoided an almost certain fate by committing suicide. By many critics he is identified with the author of a work which has come down to us in a very corrupt and mutilated state, entitled "Petronii Arbitri Satyricon," which is a very lively exposure of the follies, extravagances, and vices of the early empire From the nature of the subject, it contains many unusual expressions now difficult of interpretation, and the corruptness of the MSS has rendered some passages altogether unintelligible. Nor does the great humour of the piece compensate for its grossness and obscenity.

Petrŏsĕlīnum -i, *n.* (πετροσέλινον), parsley, Pl.

Pĕtrōsus -a -um, rocky, stony, Pl; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* stony, rocky places, Pl.

Pĕtŭlans -ntis, freakish, capricious, pert, wanton, froward, petulant, C, and especially, wanton, lustful, C.

Pĕtŭlanter, freakishly, capriciously, petulantly, frowardly, wantonly, C.

Pĕtŭlantĭa -æ, *f* capriciousness, freakishness, wantonness, petulance, C, applied to animals, Co, and to inanimate objects, — *ramorum*, Pl, exuberant growth

Pĕtulcus -a -um, butting with the head; — *agni*, Lc, — *hædi*, V.

Peuce -ēs, *f.* (πεύκη), a pine-tree, Pl, (2) a kind of grape, Pl.

Peucĕdănum -i, *n* (-os -i, *m.* πευκέδανον), sow-fennel, sulphur-wort, Pl.

Peumĕne -ēs, *f.* (πευμένη), a kind of scum or dross of silver, Pl.

Pexātus -a -um, clothed in a woolly or hairy garment, M Sc.

Pexĭtas -ātis, *f.* denseness, closeness (applied to a spider's web), Pl.

Pexus -a -um (*pricp* pecto), hairy, woolly, having a nap, and hence (of a garment) new, H

Pezīcæ -ārum, *f* (πεζικες), mushrooms which have no stalk, Pl

Phæcăsĭātus -a -um (phæcăsĭānus), wearing the phæcasium, *q v*, Sc.

Phæcăsĭum -ii, *n.* (φαικάσιον), a kind of white shoe worn by certain Athenian priests, Sc.

Phædrus, the reputed author of ninety-seven fables in iambic verse, divided into five books, which are still extant. They profess to be a translation or adaptation of Æsop's Fables, which they follow with more or less accuracy. The author is reported to have been a Thracian slave, who became the property of Augustus, and was manumitted by him. The Latinity is for the most part pure.

Phăĕthon -ontis, *m.* (Φαέθων), the son of Helios and Clymene, who, attempting to drive the chariot of his father, set the world on fire, C; used by V. as a name of the sun; hence *adj.* Phăĕthontēus -a -um, O, Phăĕthontĭus -a -um, P.Aug, *subst.* Phăĕthontĭas -ădis, *f.* V; Phăĕthontis -ĭdis, *f.* M, the sister of Phaethon

Phăgĕdæna -æ, *f.* (φαγέδαινα), a corroding sore, Pl

Phăgĕdænĭcus -a -um (φαγεδαινικός), of or relating to a corroding sore, Pl

Phăgo -ōnis, *m.* (φάγων), a glutton, Vr.

Phălacrŏcŏrax -ăcis, *m.* (φαλακροκόραξ), a cormorant, Pl.

Phălangæ -ārum, *f.* (pălangæ, φάλαγγες), strong poles on which burdens were carried, Vt. Pl; (2) rollers on which heavy bodies were moved, Ca.

Phălangārĭus -ii, *m.* (pălangārĭus), a porter, Vt.

Phălangītæ -ārum, *m.* (φαλαγγῖται), soldiers belonging to a phalanx, L.

Phălangītes -æ, *m.* (φαλαγγίτης), the plant ray-wort or spider-wort, Pl.

Phălangĭum -ii, *n.* (-on -ii, *n.* φαλάγγιον), a kind of venomous spider, Cl; (2) = phalangites, *q.v.*, Pl.

Phălanx -angis, *f.* (φάλαγξ), a closely-serried array of soldiers, V; (2) the p h a l a n x, a mode of drawing up soldiers practised by different nations, and especially by the Macedonians, Ca.

Phălăris -ĭdis, *f.* (φαλαρίς), the plant Phalaris Canariensis, Linn; (2) a coot, water-hen, Co.

Phălĕræ -ārum, *f.* (-a -ōrum, *n.* Pl. φάλαρα), a metal ornament, or string of such, worn on the breast, especially as a military decoration, C; also a part of the trappings on a horse's head and breast, L. V; (2) *met.* external ornament, decoration, Pr.

Phălĕrātus -a -um, wearing the phaleræ, — *equi*, L; met. — *dicta*, T, fine-sounding, ornate, artful.

Phălĕris -ĭdis, *f.* Co. = phalaris, *q.v.*

Phantăsĭa -æ, *f.* (φαντασία), an idea, fancy, Sc.

Phantasma -ătis, *n.* (φάντασμα), an appearance, spectre, ghost, Pl.

Phărănītis -ĭdis, *f.* a species of amethyst, Pl.

Phărĕtra -æ, *f.* (φαρετρα), a quiver, H; (2) a sundial of similar shape, Vt.

Phărĕtrātus -a -um, furnished with a quiver, wearing a quiver, V. H.

Phărĕtrĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, wearing a quiver, P. Aug.

Phărĭcon -i, *n.* (φαρικόν), a species of compound poison, Pl.

Pharmăceutrĭa -æ, *f.* (φαρμακεύτρια), the sorceress (title of Virgil's eighth Eclogue).

Pharmăcŏpōla -æ, *m.* (φαρμακοπώλης), a seller of drugs, itinerant apothecary, C. H.

Phărus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* Φάρος), an island off the port of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built the celebrated light-house; and hence generally, a light-house, Ca; *adj.* Phărĭus -a -um, (*a*) relating to the Pharos, (*b*) Egyptian; —*juvenca*, O, Io; — *turba*, Tb, the priests of Isis; — *conjux*, M, Cleopatra.

Phăsēlus -i, *m. f.* (φάσηλος), an edible bean, the kidney-bean, V; (2) a kind of light skiff formed of osiers or papyrus, C.

Phăsĕŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a kidney-bean, Co.

Phasgănĭon -ii, *n.* (φασγάνιον), the sword-lily, Pl.

Phăsis -ĭdis, *m.* (-is -ĭdos, *m.* Φᾶσις), a river in Colchis, falling into the Black Sea; hence Phăsis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* — *volucres*, M, p h e a s a n t s; *subst.* Medea, O; Phăsĭăcus -a -um, O, Phăsĭānus -a -um, — *avis*, Pl, a pheasant; and *abs.* phăsĭāna -æ, *f.* Pl, phăsĭānus -i, *m.* St. Phăsĭas -ădis, *f. adj.* — *puella*, O, and *abs.*, O, Medea.

Phasma -ătis, *n.* (φάσμα), a ghost, spectre, Jv.

Phatnæ -ārum, *f.* (φάτναι), the Cribs (a space between two stars of the constellation Cancer), C.

Phaulĭus -a -um (φαύλιος), — *olivæ*, Pl, a kind of inferior olive of large size.

Phellandrĭon -ii, *n.* (φελλάνδριον), a plant having leaves like ivy, Pl.

Phellos -i, *m.* (φέλλος), the cork-tree, cork, Vt.

Phengītes -æ, *m.* (φεγγίτης), a species of almost transparent stone, Pl. St.

Phĕos -i, *n.* (phlĕos), a kind of prickly plant, Pl.

Phĕræ -ārum, *f.* (Φεραί), a city in Thessaly, the residence of Admetus, C; hence *adj.* Phĕræus -a -um, — *vaccæ*, O, of Admetus; — *campi, duces*, P. Aug, Thessalian.

Phĭăla -æ, *f.* (φιάλη), a drinking-vessel (broad at the bottom), bowl, saucer, Jv.

Phĭlanthrōpos -i, *m.* (φιλάνθρωπος), Pl, a plant, Galium aparine, Linn.

Phĭlĕtærĭa -æ, *f.* (φιλεταίριον), Pl. = polemonia, *q.v.*

Phĭlippi -ōrum, *m.* (Φίλιπποι), a city in Macedonia, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius; hence *adj.* Philippensis -e, St. Phĭlippēus -a -um, Aug. Phĭlippĭcus -a -um, Pl.

Phĭlippus -i, *m.* (Φίλιππος), the name of several kings of Macedon, and especially of the celebrated father of Alexander the Great; (2) a gold coin coined by Philip, P. H; hence *adj.* Phĭlippēus -a -um, Pl; — *nummi*, P. L, the gold coins above mentioned; *abs.* Phĭlippēum -i, *n.* Vr, Phĭlippĭcus -a -um, *abs.* Phĭlippĭcæ -ārum, *f.* the speeches directed against Philip by Demosthenes; and hence Cicero's invectives against M. Antonius.

Phĭlippus, a cognomen in the Gens Marcia.—(I.) Q. Marcius Philippus, cons. 186, 169, cens. 164 B.C., is known to us as one of the magistrates appointed to inquire into the immoralities connected with the worship of Bacchus, and as a diplomatist and general in the war against Perseus.—(II.) L. Marcius Philippus, cons. 91, cens. 86 B.C., a distinguished orator, and in the stormy year of his consulship an opponent of the hypocritical demagogue Livius Drusus. His eloquence is frequently mentioned by C, and once alluded to by H.

Phĭlĭtĭa -ōrum, *n.* (φιλίτια), the public meals of the Lacedæmonians, C.

Phĭlŏchăres -is, *n.* (φιλοχαρές), the plant horehound, Pl.

Phĭlŏgræcus -a -um (φίλος-γραικός), loving the Greeks, Vr.

Phĭlŏlŏgĭa -æ, *f.* (φιλολογία), love of learning, study of letters, C; (2) the interpretation or exposition of the writings of others, Sc.

Phĭlŏlŏgus -a -um (φιλόλογος), of or relating to learning, learned, Vt; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* (*a*) a learned man, a literary man, student of letters, C; (*b*) an interpreter, expounder of the writings of others, Sc.

Phĭlŏmēla -æ, *f.* (Φιλομήλη), the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, turned into a nightingale, M; (2) a nightingale, V.

Phĭlŏpæs -ædis, *m.* (φιλόπαις), Pl. = philochares, *q.v.*

Phĭlŏsŏphĭa -æ, *f.* (φιλοσοφία), p h i l o s o p h y, C; *plur.* -æ -ārum, *f.* philosophical sects or systems, C.

Phĭlŏsŏphor, 1. *dep.* to philosophize, C.

Phĭlŏsŏphus -i, *m.* a p h i l o s o p h e r, C; -a -æ, *f.* C, a female philosopher.

Phĭlŏtechnus -a -um, art-loving, Vt.

Philtrum -i, *n.* (φίλτρον), a love-potion, p h i l t r e, O.

Phĭlÿra -æ, *f.* (φιλύρα), the inner bark of the linden-tree, of which fillets for chaplets were made, H. O; (2) the bark of the papyrus, Pl.

Phĭlÿra -æ, *f.* (Φιλύρα), a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, and mother of Chiron; hence *adj.* Phĭlÿrēĭus -a -um, — *heros*, O, Chiron; *subst.* Phĭlÿrĭdes -æ, *m.* Chiron, O.

Phīmus -i, *m.* (φιμός), a dice-box, H.

Phīneus -ĕi, *m.* -eus -ĕos, *m.* (Φινεύς), a king of Thrace, who was deprived of sight and tormented by the Harpies for having put his sons to death on a false accusation; hence *meton.* a blind man, M; hence *adj.* Phīnēĭus -a -um, Phīnēus -a -um, of or relating to Phineus, V. O; — *aves*, Sc, the Harpies; *subst.* Phīnīdes -æ, *m.* O, a male descendant of Phineus.

Phlĕgĕthon -ontis, *m.* (Φλεγέθων), a river in the infernal regions, in which fire flowed instead of water, V; Phlĕgĕthontis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* O.

Phlegmŏne -ēs, *f.* (φλεγμονή), an inflammation beneath the skin, Pl.

Phlegra -æ, *f.* (Φλέγρα), a district in Macedonia, where the gods were said to have killed the Giants with lightning, Pl; hence *adj.* Phlegræus -a -um, O. Pt; — *campus*, Pl, the field of Pharsalia.

Phlŏmis -ĭdis, *f.* phlŏmos -i, *m.* (φλομίς, φλόμος), the plant mullen, Pl.

Phlox -ŏgis, *f.* (φλόξ), an unknown flower, Pl.
Phōca -æ, *f.* (-ē -ēs, *f.* φώκη), a seal, V.
Phœbe -ēs, *f.* (Φοίβη), the sister of Phœbus, the Moon-goddess, Diana, V; (2) *meton.* Night, O.
Phœbigĕna -æ, *m.* the son of Phœbus, Æsculapius, V.
Phœbus -i, *m.* (Φοῖβος), Apollo, the Sun-god, V; hence *adj.* Phœbēius -a -um, — *juvenis*, P.Aug, Æsculapius, — *ales*, P.Aug, the raven; Phœbēus -a -um, — *virgo*, O, Daphne, *subst.* Phœbas -ădis, *f.* a priestess of Apollo, O.
Phœnīce -ēs, *f.* (Φοινίκη), Phœnīcia -æ, *f.* Phœnicia, a country on the coast of Syria, C, hence Phœnīces -um, *m.* (*a*) the Phœnicians, C, (*b*) the Carthaginians, P.Aug; Phœnīcias -æ, *m.* a south south-east wind, Pl, *adj.* Phœnīcius -a -um, Pl, Phœnician, Phœnīcĕus -a -um, purple, Pl, Phœnissa -æ, *f. adj.* (*a*) Phœnician, V, (*b*) Theban, P.Aug, (*c*) Carthaginian, P.Aug
Phœnīcobălănus -i, *m.* (φοινικοβάλανος), the Egyptian date, Pl
Phœnīcoptĕros -i, *m.* (φοινικόπτερος), the flamingo, Pl
Phœnīcūrus -i, *m.* (φοινίκουρος), the red-tail, Pl.
Phœnix -īcis, *m.* (φοῖνιξ), the phœnix, a fabulous bird of Arabia, Pl.
Phōnascus -i, *m.* (φωνασκός), a teacher of singing and declamation, St.
Phŏnos -i, *m.* (φόνος), a name of the plant atractylis (thus called from the blood-red colour of its juice), Pl
Phorcus -i, *m.* Phorcys -ўos, *m.* (Φόρκος), a sea-god, son of Neptune, father of Medusa, C, hence Phorcys -ўdos, *f.* O, Phorcynis -ĭdis, *f.* O, the female offspring of Phorcus, Medusa
Phŏrōneus -i, *m.* (Φορωνεύς), king of Argos, son of Inachus, brother of Io; hence *adj.* Phŏrōnēus -a -um, P.Aug, Argive; Phŏrōnis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* P.Aug Argive, *subst.* Phŏrōnis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Io
Phosphŏrus -i, *m.* (φωσφόρος), the light-bringer, the morning-star, M
Phragmītes -is, *m.* (φραγμίτης), a kind of thin reed, Pl.
Phrăsis -is, *f.* (φράσις), diction, power of expression, Sc
Phrĕnēsis -is, *f.* (φρένησις), madness, frenzy, Cl
Phrĕnētĭcus -a -um (φρενητικός), mad, frantic, C.
Phrixus -i, *m.* (Φρίξος), brother of Helle, with whom he fled, on the golden ram, into Colchis, *Phrixi litora*, P.Aug, the shores of the Hellespont, *Phrixi portitor*, Co, the constellation of the Ram; hence *adj.*, Phrixēus -a -um, — *vellera*, O, the golden fleece, *stagna — sororis*, O, the Hellespont, — *maritus*, M, a ram
Phrўgia -æ, *f.* (Φρυγία), Phrygia, a country of lesser Asia, Pl, hence Phryx -ygis, *m.* C, a Phrygian, *plur.* Phrўges -um, *m.*; hence *adj.* Phrygĭānus -a -um, Pl, embroidered, for which art the Phrygians were famous; Phrygĭōnius -a -um, embroidered, Pl, and *subst.* Phrygio -ōnis, *m.* an embroiderer, particularly of gold, Phrygius -a -um, Phrygian, Trojan; — *maritus*, Pt, Pelops, — *senex*, O, Antenor; — *pastor*, V, Paris, — *tyrannus*, V, Æneas; — *mater*, V, Cybele, — *vestes*, V, embroidered; — *buxum*, O, the Phrygian flute, Phryx -ygis, Phrygian, Jv.
Phrўnion -ii, *n.* (φρύνιον), a plant also called poterion, Pl.
Phryxiānus -a -um, curly, like Phrygian wool, Pl.
Phthīrĭăsis -is, *f.* (φθειρίασις), the lousy disease, Pl.
Phthīrŏphŏros -i, *f.* (φθειροφόρος), a kind of pine, bearing small cones, Pl.
Phthĭsĭcus -a -um (φθισικός), consumptive, Pl.
Phthĭsis -is, *f.* (φθίσις), consumption, phthisis, Cl.
Phthongus -i, *m.* (φθόγγος), a tone, sound, Pl.
Phthŏrius -a -um (φθόριος), destructive, Pl.
Phu, *n. indecl.* (φοῦ), a kind of valerian, Pl.
Phui! fye! foh! P.

Phўcis -ĭdis, *f.* (φυκίς), a fish which changes colour at different periods of the year, Pl.
Phўcos -i, *n.* (φῦκος), sea-weed, Pl.
Phўlăce -æ, *f.* (φυλακή), a prison, P.
Phўlăce -ēs, *f.* (Φυλακή), a city in Thessaly, whereof Protesilaus was king, hence *adj.* Phўlăcēis -ĭdis, *f.* O, and *subst.* P.Aug, Laodamia, wife of Protesilaus; Phўlăcēius -a -um, — *conjux*, O, *subst.* Phўlăcĭdes -æ, *m.* O, Protesilaus.
Phўlăcista -æ, *m.* (φυλακιστής), a jailor; especially a creditor, dun, who watches the house of the debtor, P.
Phўlarchus -i, *m.* (φύλαρχος), the head of a tribe, C.
Phyllanthes -is, *n.* (φυλλανθές), a plant with prickly leaves, Pl.
Phyllon -i, *n.* (φύλλον), the plant also called leucacantha, Pl.
Phўma -ătis, *n.* (φῦμα), a kind of boil or sore, Cl.
Phўrāma -ătis, *n.* (φύραμα), the gum of the tree metops, Pl.
Phўsēma -ătis, *n.* (φύσημα), a hollow pearl, Pl.
Phўsēter -ēris, *m.* (φυσητήρ), the spermaceti whale, Pl. Sc
Phўsĭca -æ, *f.*, phўsĭce -ēs, *f.* (φυσική), physics, natural science, C
Phўsĭce, — *dicere*, C, physically, as the natural philosophers
Phўsĭcus -a -um, relating to physics or natural philosophy, physical, C; *subst.* phўsĭcus -i, *m.* a physical philosopher, inquirer into nature, phўsĭca -ōrum, *n.* natural philosophy, physics, C
Phўsĭognōmon -ōnis, *m.* (φυσιογνώμων), a physiognomist, C.
Phўsĭŏlŏgia -æ, *f.* (φυσιολογία), natural science, natural philosophy, C
Phўsis -is, *f.* (φύσις), Nature, P.Aug, (2) *plur.* varicoloured precious stones, not distinguished by names, Pl.
Phўteuma -ătis, *n.* (φύτευμα), groundsel, Pl.
*Pĭābĭlis -e, expiable, that can be atoned for, O.
Pĭācŭlāris -e, atoning, expiating, — *sacrificia*, L.
Pĭācŭlo, 1. to expiate by a sacrifice, A.Aug.
Pĭācŭlum -i, *n.* an expiatory sacrifice, C, (2) an animal offered as an expiation, V, (3) punishment, *gravia — exigere*, L, (4) that which renders an offering necessary, a sin, crime, evil deed, P. L; (5) a misfortune of ill omen, Pl.
*Pĭāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a means of atonement or expiation, O
Pĭāmentum -i, *n.* a means of expiation, sacrifice, Pl; *met.* Sc.
Pĭātio -ōnis, *f.* an appeasing or reconciling of the gods, Pl.
Pĭātrix -īcis, *f.* she that propitiates the gods by an offering, P.
Pīca -æ, *f.* a pie, magpie, Pl.
Pĭcāria -æ, *f.* a place where pitch is made, C.
Pĭcĕa -æ, *f.* the pitch-pine, Pinus silvestris, *Linn.*
Pĭcātus -a -um, smeared with pitch, — *manus*, M, thievish
Pĭcĕus -a -um, pitchy, pitch-black, V.
Pĭcīnus -a -um, pitch-black, Pl.
Pĭco, 1. to pitch, smear, cover with pitch, St; (2) to flavour with pitch, *vinum picatum*, Pl. Co.
Pĭcris -ĭdis, *f.* (πικρίς), a bitter herb used in salads, Pl
Pictor -ōris, *m.* a painter, C
Pictor, Q. Fabius, one of the illustrious Fabian house, who flourished at the time of the Second Punic War, is known to us as the earliest of Roman historians. No portion of his work is extant, nor do we know its precise contents, but it is referred to by Livy, Polybius, and Dionysius, as an authority of great value.
Pictūra -æ, *f.* painting, the art of painting, C; especially (2) the rouging or painting of the face, P, (3) a painting, picture, C, (4) a painting in words, verbal picture, description, C.
Pictūrātus -a -um, painted (*i.e.* many-coloured,

varicoloured), — *agger floribus*, P.Aug; (2) — *vestes*, V, embroidered.

Pictus -a -um (*prtcp.* pingo), painted, C; (2) embroidered, C; (3) of discourse, ornate, — *genus orationis*, C; (4) only painted (*i.e.* unreal, apparent), Pt.

Pīcus -i, *m.* a woodpecker, P. Pl; (2) the fabulous bird, the griffin, P.

Pie, piously, dutifully, C.

Pīĕris -ĭdis, *f.* a Muse, H; *pl.* Pīĕrĭdes -um, C, the Muses; hence *adj.* Pīĕrĭus -a -um, Pierian, Thessalian, sacred to the Muses, poetical, H. O.

Pĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* dutifulness towards the gods, piety; *est enim — justitia adversus deos*, C; (2) dutifulness towards parents, one's native country, benefactors; filial piety, gratitude, patriotism; *quid est — nisi voluntas grata in parentes?* C; —, *quæ erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet*, C; (3) justice, equity, V; (4) mercy, piety, mildness, St. Pl; (5) personified as a goddess, C.

Pĭgĕo -ŭi (pĭgĭtum est), 2. to be vexed, annoyed at; *factum id esse non negat, neque se id pigere*, T; most commonly (2) *impers.* C; *fratris me quidem piget pudetque*, T; *dum me civitatis morum piget tædetque*, S; (3) = pœnitet, to repent of, T; (*b*) to be ashamed of, L.

Pĭger -gra -grum, disinclined, averse, unwilling; *gens pigerrima ad militaria opera*, L; (2) sluggish, lazy, inactive, slothful, — *in re militari*, Ca; *mare — ac prope immotum*, Tc; — *campus*, H, unproductive; *poet.* followed by *gen.*, — *militiæ*, H; (3) *act.* causing sloth, — *sopor*, Ct; — *frigora*, Tb; (4) dull, dejected, sad, — *vultus*, M.

Pigmentārĭus -ii, *m.* a seller of paints and unguents, C.

Pigmentum -i, *n.* a paint, colour, pigment, C; (2) rouge, paint for the face, Pl; (3) *met.* of discourse, ornament, decoration, C.

Pignĕro, 1. to give as a pledge, put in pledge, mortgage, St. L; (2) *met.* L.

Pignĕror, 1. *dep.* to take in pledge, appropriate as one's own, C; (2) to accept as certain, O.

Pignus -ŏris, *n.* (-us -ĕris, *n.*) a pledge, pawn, security (applied both to persons and things); *se pignori opponere*, P; *rem alicujus pignori accipere*, Tc; especially, of the security which the consul took of a senator who refused to appear in the senate, *senatores pignoribus cogere*, C; (2) a wager, bet, stake; — *dare*, P, to make a bet; *pignore certare cum aliquo*, V; (3) *met.* a pledge, surety, security, proof, token; *magnum — ab eo reipublicæ datum*, C; *habet a M. Cœlio respublica duas accusationes, pignora voluntatis*, C; (4) *met.* a pledge of love, child; also applied to parents, near relations, etc.; *pignora conjugum ac liberorum*, L; *nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos*, Pt.

Pĭgre, lazily, slothfully, slowly, Sc. Co.

Pĭgresco, 3. to become sluggish; — *Nilus*, Pl.

Pĭgrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* sluggishness, sloth, indolence; — *definiunt, metum consequentis laboris*, C; (2) — *stomachi*, Sc, weakness of digestion.

Pĭgro, 1. to be sluggish, slothful, lazy, Lc.

*Pĭgror, 1. *dep.* C. = pigro, *q.v.*

Pīla -æ, *f.* a deep mortar, A.Aug. Pl; (2) a pillar, pier, column, L. H. Vt; (3) a dam, breakwater, V.

Pĭla -æ, *f.* a ball, used for various games, C; *dii nos quasi pilas homines habent*, P; prov. *mea — est*, P, it's my ball, I've won; (2) any ball or sphere shaped substance, Pl; the globe of the earth, A.Aug; a ball of glass used as a magnifying or burning glass, Pl; the ball of earth round an uprooted tree, Co; a balloting-ball, Pt; a guy or scare-crow, with which bulls were sometimes baited, M.

Pīlānus -i, *m.* the name by which the Triarii, or soldiers of the third line, were originally distinguished, O.

Pĭlāris -e, — *lusio*, P.Aug, a game at ball.

Pĭlārius -ii, *m.* a juggler who plays tricks with balls, Q.

Pīlātim, pillar-wise, with pillars, Vt.

Pīlātus -a -um, armed with the pilum or javelin, V.

Pĭlĕātus -a -um, wearing the pileus or felt cap (frequently worn at festivals, and especially at the Saturnalia); — *turba*, Sc, the Roman populace at the Saturnalia. Slaves received a pileus as a sign of manumission.

Pīlentum -i, *n.* a state-carriage, especially used by ladies, V. L.

Pĭlĕŏlus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.*) *dim.* a little cap, skull-cap, H. Co.

Pĭlĕus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.* πῖλος), a felt cap, fitting close to the head, worn at feasts, especially the Saturnalia, and by slaves in token of manumission, P. L; *servos ad — vocare*, L, to set free.

Pĭlĭcrĕpus -i, *m.* a ball-player, Sc.

Pĭlo, 1. to deprive of hair, make bald, M.

Pĭlōsus -a -um, covered with hair, hairy, C.

Pĭlŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little ball, Pl; (2) a pill, Pl.

Pīlum -i, *n.* a large pestle, A.Aug; (2) the short pike or javelin of the Roman infantry, used as a missile, C. Ca.

Pĭlus -i, *m.* a single hair; *munitæ sunt palpebræ vallo pilorum*, C; (2) the hair, head of hair, Pl; (3) used to denote a trifle, usually with a negative; *ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo*, C, not a hair less; *non facit pili cohortem*, Ct.

Pīlus -i, *m.* — *primus* (sometimes in one word), the battalion of the Roman army called the Triarii; *Pupius primipili centurio*, Ca; *aliquem ad primum pilum transducere*, Ca, to promote to the Triarii; (2) *primipilus*, used *subst.*, the centurion of the Triarii, Ca.

Pimplēis -ĭdis, *f.* (-ĭdos, Πιμπληίς), of or relating to Pimpla, a place in Pieria, sacred to the Muses; and *subst.* (*a*) the country round Pimpla, (*b*) a Muse, M; Pimplēus -a -um, — *mons*, Ct; *subst.* Pimplēa -æ, *f.* a Muse, H.

Pĭnăcŏthēca -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* πινακοθήκη), a picture-gallery, Vt.

Pīnaster -tri, *m.* the wild-pine, Pl.

Pīnĕa -æ, *f.* a fir-cone, Co.

Pīnētum -i, *n.* a pine-wood, O. Pl.

Pīnĕus -a -um, made of pine-wood or deal, V. Lc; — *claustra*, V, the wooden horse of Troy; — *moles*, Pt, a ship; — *plaga*, V, places where pines grow.

Pingo -nxi -ctum, 3. to paint, — *tabulas*, C; — *hominis speciem*, C; also, to embroider, C; *picti reges*, M, clad in embroidered garments; (2) to stain, dye, colour, *mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha*, V; (3) to adorn, decorate, C; (4) *met.* of discourse, to adorn, embellish, C.

Pinguēdo -ĭnis, *f.* fatness, fat, Pl.

Pinguĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to fatten, make fat, Pl.

Pinguesco, 3. to become fat, grow fat, Pl; (2) to become fatty, oily, Pl.

Pinguĭārĭus -ii, *m.* a lover of fat, M.

Pinguis -e, fat, C; *pinguiorem agnum isti habent*, P; *subst.* pingue, is, *n.* V, fatness, fat; (2) fertile, productive, rich, — *ager*, Co; — *campus*, H; — *stabula*, V (applied to bee-hives), rich in honey; — *coma*, M, anointed; — *virga*, M. a limed twig, (3) fat, corpulent, big, C; *pinguissima coma*, St, very thick, very abundant; (4) *met.* mentally heavy, dull, stupid, C; — *ingenium*, O; (5) *met.* strong, gross, — *verba*, Q; (6) *met.* easy, comfortable, O. Pl; (7) = nitidus, sleek, Q.

Pinguĭter, fatly, Co.

Pinguĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* fatness, Vr. Co; (2) broadness of pronunciation, Q.

Pīnĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing pines, V.

Pīnĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, O, = pinifer, *q.v.*

Pinna -æ, *f.* a feather; especially, the pen-feathers in the wings and tail, Vr. Co; (2) *met.* a wing, [illegible] (3) *meton.* (*a*) the fin of a fish, Pl; (*b*) the battlement along the top of a wall, L. Ca; (*c*) the paddle or bucket of a water-wheel, Vt; (*d*) a stop in a water-organ, Vt.

Pinna -æ, *f.* (πίννα), a species of mussel, C.

Pinnātus -a -um, feathered, winged, C; (2) like feathers, Pl.
Pinnĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, having feathers, feathered, winged, Lc; (2) having fins, O.
Pinnĭrăpus -i, *m.* a gladiator who fought against a Samnite. The latter wore a plume or feather in his helmet, whence (penna-rapio) the name of his opponent, Jv.
Pinnŏphy̆lax -ăcis, *m.* (πιννοφύλαξ), Pl, pinnŏtēres -æ, *m.* (πιννοτήρης), C, a species of crab.
Pinnŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little feather, a little wing, P; (2) a little fin, P.
Pinsātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stamping down, pounding, Vt.
Pinso, pinsi (pinsŭi), pinsum (pinsĭtum, pistum), 3. to stamp, pound, crush, Co; — *aliquem flagro*, P.
Pīnus -ūs, *f.* (-us -i, *f.*) the pine, fir, *pinus silvestris*, Linn. V. Pl; (2) the Siberian stone-pine, Pl; (3) *meton.* articles made of pine-wood; a ship, V. H; a torch, V; a lance, P.Aug; an oar, P.Aug.
Pĭo, 1. to seek to appease by an offering, to placate, propitiate, — *Silvanum lacte*, H; (2) to pay religious honours to, venerate, Pt; (3) to restore, make good, recompense, — *damna*, O; — *fulmen*, O, to avert the evil, denoted by lightning; — *culpam morte*, V; (4) to free from frenzy, P.
Pīpātus -ūs, *m.* a piping, chirping, Vr.
Pĭper, pĭpĕris, *n.* (πέπερι), pepper, H.
Pĭpĕrātus -a -um, peppered, peppery, Co; *subst.* -um -i, *n.* pepper-sauce, Cl.
Pĭpĕrītis -is, *f.* (-is -ĭdis, *f.* πεπερῖτις), the pepper-plant, Pl.
Pīpĭlo, 1. to twitter, chirp, Ct.
Pīpĭo, 4. Co. = pipilo, *q.v.*
Pīpŭlum -i, *n.* pīpŭlus -i, *m.* a chirping; and especially, a noise, upbraiding, P.
Pīrāta -æ, *m.* (πειρατής), a pirate, corsair, C.
Pīrātĭcus -a -um (πειρατικός), piratical, C; *subst.* pīrātĭca -æ, *f.* Q, piracy.
Pĭrum -i, *n.* a pear, P. H.
Pĭrus -i, *f.* a pear-tree, V. Pl.
Piscārĭus -a -um, of or belonging to fish; — *forum*, P, the fish-market.
Piscātor -ōris, *m.* a fisherman, angler, C.
Piscātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to fishermen and fishing, piscatory, Ca.
Piscātrix -īcis, *f.* a female fisher, Pl.
Piscātus -ūs, *m.* a fishing, catching of fish, P; (2) concrete, fish, P.
Piscĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little fish, C.
Piscīna -æ, *f.* a tank for keeping fish, fish-pond, C; (2) a tank for bathing, swimming-bath, Pl; (3) a reservoir, Pl.
Piscīnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a fish-pond, Vr; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a lover of fish-ponds, C.
Piscis -is, *m.* a fish, Ca; (2) *Pisces*, the sign of the zodiac so called, O. Co.
Piscor, 1. *dep.* to fish, Ca; prov. — *in aere*, P, to labour in vain.
Piscōsus -a -um, abounding in fish, O.
Piscŭlentus -a -um, P. = piscosus, *q.v.*
Pīso, a distinguished surname in the plebeian Gens Calpurnia. Of this family we shall mention only L. Calpurnius Piso Cæsoninus, cons. 58, cens. 50 B.C., father-in-law of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, and in his consulship the mere creature of the triumvirs. As he joined with Clodius in the proceedings against Cicero, he is usually mentioned by the orator in terms of dislike and censure; nor does he in any way show himself superior to the vices and crimes of his age. The time and manner of his death are uncertain.
Pissasphaltus -i, *m.* (πισσάσφαλτος), a species of natural pitch, bitumen, Pl.
Pissĕlæon -i, *n.* (πισσέλαιον), oil made from the resin of the cedar, Pl.
Pissĭnus -a -um, made of pitch, Pl.
Pissŏcēros -i, *m.* (πισσόκηρος), a mixture of pitch and wax found in a honeycomb, Pl.

Pistācĭum -ii, *n.* pistăcĕum -ĕi, *n.* (πιστάκιον), the pistachio nut, Pl.
Pistillum -i, *n.* -us -i, *m.* a pestle, P. Co.
Pistor -ōris, *m.* a grinder, miller, Vr. Pl; (2) a baker, C.
Pistōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a baker, Cl.
Pistrilla -æ, *f.* a small mortar or mill, T.
Pistrīna -æ, *f.* a bakehouse, Pl.
Pistrīnālis -e, of or relating to a bakehouse, Co.
Pistrīnensis -e, St. = pistrinalis, *q.v.*
Pistrīnum -i, *n.* a mill (usually set in motion by horses and asses, though sometimes by slaves), C; *dare aliquem in pistrinum*, T, to condemn a slave to the mill; *pistrinorum civitas*, P, a pack of worthless slaves; — *exercere*, St, to be a miller and baker.
Pistris -is, *f.* (pristis -is, pistrix -īcis, pristix -īcis, *f.* πίστρις), any sea-monster, a whale, V; (2) the constellation of the Whale, C.
Pistūra -æ, *f.* the grinding of corn, Pl.
Pīsum -i, *n.* (πίσον), the pea, pease, Co.
Pĭthēcĭum -ii, *n.* (πιθήκιον), a little ape, P.
Pĭtheus -ĕi, *m.* (-eus -ĕos, -us -i, -ĭas -æ, *m.* πιθεύς), a comet in the shape of a barrel, Pl.
Pĭtisso; = pytisso, *q.v.*
Pittăcĭum -ii, *n.* (πιττάκιον), a strip of linen or leather covered with ointment, a plaster, Cl.
Pītŭīta -æ, *f.* the phlegm, C; and (applied to birds) the disease called the pip, Co; (2) a gummy substance exuding from trees, Pl.
Pītŭītārĭa -æ, *f.* a plant useful in removing phlegm, Pl.
Pītŭītōsus -a -um, full of phlegm, C.
Pĭty̆is -ĭdos, *f.* (πιτυΐς), a fir-cone, Pl.
Pĭty̆ŏcampa -æ, *f.* (-e, -ēs, *f.* πιτυοκάμπη), the pine-caterpillar, Pl.
Pitysma, = pytisma, *q.v.*
Pĭus -a -um, pious, godly, religious; conscientious, virtuous; — *homo, pax*, C; (2) dutiful towards parents, benefactors, relations, one's native country, &c., grateful, patriotic, obedient, — *in aliquem*, C; (3) lawful, right, — *quæstus*, A.Aug.
Pix, pĭcis, *f.* (πίσσα), pitch, P. H.
Plācābĭlis -e, easy to be appeased, easy of propitiation, placable, — *homines*, C; (2) *act.* conciliating, soothing, placating, T.
*Plācābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* placability, C.
Plācāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a means of appeasing, propitiating, placating, L.
Plācāmentum -i, *n.* Pl. Tc. = placamen, *q.v.*
Plācāte, calmly, composedly, C.
Plācātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a soothing, appeasing, propitiating, placating, — *deorum*, C.
Plācātus -a -um (*partcp.* placo), soothed, appeased, calm, gentle, — *animi status*, C.
Plăcenta -æ, *f.* (πλακοῦς), a thin flat cake, H. Jv.
Plăcĕo -cŭi (-ĭtus -sum) -ĭtum, 2. to please, be agreeable, acceptable to, — *alicui*, C; *dis, quibus septem placuere colles*, H; *mihi vacuum Tibur placet*, H; (2) said of an actor or the piece in which he plays, to please, to succeed, win applause, T; (3) — *sibi*, C, to please, be satisfied with, one's self; (4) *alicui placet*, or *abs.*, it pleases, it seems good, it is the opinion of; *ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinæ placet*, C; *duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum*, C; without dat. *venio ad comitia, sive magistratuum placet, sive legum*, C; (5) of a public body, to please, seem good, resolve, order, command; *senatui placere, C. Cassium procos. provinciam Syriam obtinere*, C.
Plăcĭde, quietly, gently, composedly, placidly, C.
Plăcĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* mildness, gentleness, placidity, Vr.
Plăcĭdus -a -um, quiet, still, placid, gentle; *ita eum — mollemque reddidi*, C; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract things, — *et serenus dies*, Pl; — *ac lenis senectus*, C; — *somnus*, O; (3) of plants, cultivated (*opp.* wild), Pl.

Plăcītis -ĭdis, *f.* (πλακῖτις), a species of calamine, Pl.

Plăcĭto, 1. to please exceedingly, P.

Plăcĭtum -i, *n.* that which pleases any one, will and pleasure, opinion, command; *nunc dicentur Catonis placita de olivis*, Pl.

Plăcĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* plăcĕo), pleasing, pleasant, agreeable, V. O.

Plāco, 1. to soothe, appease, propitiate, calm, reconcile, — *numen deorum immortalium*, Ca; — *iram deorum donis*, L; — *aliquem beneficiis*, L.

Plāga -æ, *f.* (πληγή), a blow, stroke, C; (2) a blow or stroke which wounds, a wound, — *perferre*, C; — *alicui imponere*, C; *plagis confectus*, C; (3) *met.* a blow, stroke, misfortune; *levior est — ab amico, quam a debitore*, C.

Plăga -æ, *f.* (πλάγος), a tract, zone, region, district, V; (2) a district, province, canton, L.

Plăga -æ, *f.* a net for hunting; *plagas tendere*, C; *canes compellunt in plagas lupum*, P; applied by Pl. to the spider's web; (2) *met.* a net, snare, toil, *quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt*, C; *Antonium conjeci in Octaviani plagas*, C.

Plăgĭārĭus -ii, *m.* a man-stealer, kidnapper, C; (2) a literary thief, plagiarist, M.

Plāgĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing stripes, well-beaten, P.

Plāgĭgĕrŭlus -a -um, P. = plagiger, *q.v.*

Plāgĭpătĭda -æ, *m.* one who endures stripes, P.

Plāgōsus -a -um, full of stripes, inflicting many stripes, H.

Plăgŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a curtain, bed-curtain, L. St; (2) a breadth of cloth or any other texture of which a dress is made, Vr; (3) a sheet of paper, Pl.

Plăgūsĭa -æ, *f.* a species of fish, P.

Planctus -ūs, *m.* a loud noise as of beating, roaring; and especially, the noise of mourning, of beating the breast, wailing, lamentation, Se.

Plancus, L. Munatius, cons. 42, cens. 22 B.C., is known to us as a correspondent of Cicero, and as one of the most profligate characters, both in private and public life, of the later republic. He served in Gaul under Cæsar, and after his death adopted the party of Antony, though subsequently deserting in good time to the side of Augustus. He died peaceably in the reign of the latter, but in what year is uncertain.

Plāne, plainly, simply, intelligibly, C; (2) wholly, entirely, quite, C; (3) in affirmative answers, certainly, by all means, P. T.

Plango -nxi -nctum, 3. to beat, strike with a loud noise, — *tympana palmis*, Ct; (2) to strike the breast, head, etc., as a sign of grief, O; (3) to lament, bewail loudly, — *aliquem, aliquid*, O. V.

Plangor -ōris, *m.* a striking or beating, accompanied by noise, Ct. O; especially (2) the beating of the head and breast in token of grief; loud lamentation, C.

Plangunculа -æ, *f. dim.* (πλαγγών), a wax doll, C.

Plānĭlŏquus -a -um, plain-spoken, speaking distinctly, P.

Plānĭpes -ĕdis, *m.* a farcical actor who played his part without either the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus, Jv.

* Plānĭtas -ātis, *f.* plainness, distinctness, Tc.

Plānĭtĭes -ēi, *f.* (-a -æ, *f.*) a level place, plain, *æquata agri* —, C.

Planta -æ, *f.* a green twig, cutting, scion, slip, graft, C; (2) a young tree or plant, O. Jv; (3) the sole of the foot, V; — *pedum*, V.

Plantāgo -ĭnis, *f.* the plantain, Pl.

Plantārĭa -ĭum, *n.* young trees, sets, nurslings, V. Pl; (2) *met.* the hair, Pr.

Plantāris -e, of or relating to the sole of the foot, P.Aug.

Plantārĭum -ii, *n.* a plantation, Pl.

Plantātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a planting, transplanting, Pl.

Plantĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing young twigs, Pl.

Planto, 1. to plant, set, transplant, Pl.

Plānum -i, *n.* a level place, plain; *aciem in planum deducit*, S; *e plano*, St, on level ground, not on the bench, extra-judicially; *hæc magnanimitas melius in tribunali quam in plano conspicitur*, St, more among illustrious than common people; *de plano*, Lc, easily, without trouble.

Plānus -a -um, level, flat, — *et æquus locus*, C; — *pisces*, Pl, flat-fish; *ædificia quæ plano pede instituuntur*, Vt, upon level ground, (2) plain, clear, intelligible, *ut narrationes planæ sint*, C; *planum facere*, C, to explain.

Plănus -i, *m.* (πλάνος), a vagrant, itinerant juggler, charlatan, C.

Plasma -ătis, *n.* (πλάσμα), an affected modulation of the voice, Pr.

Plastes -æ, *m.* (πλάστης), a modeller, moulder in clay, wax, etc., Aug.

Plastĭce -ēs, *f.* (πλαστική), plastic art, the art of modelling, Pl.

Plastĭcus -a -um (πλαστικός), relating to moulding or modelling, plastic, Vt.

Plătălĕa -æ, *f.* the spoonbill, C.

Plătănĭnus -a -um (πλατάνινος), of or relating to the plane-tree, Co.

Plătănon -ōnis, *m.* (πλατανών), a clump of plane-trees, Vt.

Plătănus -i, *f.* (πλάτανος), the plane tree, C.

Plătēa -æ, *f.* (πλατεῖα), a street, T. Ca.

Platea -æ, *f.* Pl. = platalea, *q.v.*

Plătycĕros -ōtis (πλατύκερως), having broad horns, Pl.

Plătyophthalmus -i, *m.* (πλατυόφθαλμος), literally, eye-widener (a name of antimony, from the effect it was supposed to have upon the eyes), Pl.

Plătyphyllon -i, *n.* (πλατύφυλλον), a broad-leaved species of the plant tithymalus, Pl.

Plătys -ȳos (πλατύς), broad.

Plaudo -si -sum, 3. (I.) *act.* to beat, strike, clap, V. O; (II.) *neut.* to clap together, strike together (said of two bodies which meet); *alis plaudentem figit sub nube columbam*, V; especially (2) to clap the hands in token of applause; *populum Romanum manus suas non in defendendâ republicâ sed in plaudendo consumere*, C; and, in general, (3) to give signs of approval, applaud, C. H.

Plausĭbĭlis -e, worthy of applause, C.

Plausor -ōris, *m.* an applauder at the theatre, claqueur, H.

Plaustrārĭus -a -um (plostrārĭus), of or relating to a plaustrum or wagon, A.Aug.

Plaustrum -i, *n.* (plostrum), a roughly-made species of wagon, P; (2) Charles's Wain, the constellation of the Great Bear, O.

Plausus -ūs, *m.* the noise made by the clapping together of two bodies, V. Pl; especially (2) the clapping of the hands in sign of approval, applause, C.

Plautus, T. Maccius, the most celebrated and most national of the Roman comic poets, was born about 254 B.C. at Sarsina, in Umbria. He came at an early age to Rome, and was there employed in various menial occupations, till his comic talent was so far developed as to enable him to rely upon literature alone for a support. His career was triumphant: he is said to have written 130 plays, and died in 184 B.C. at an advanced age. Even in the Augustan age, the authenticity of many plays ascribed to Plautus was doubtful, and Varro made a list of 21, with respect to which he considered no question could be raised. Of these, 20 have come down to us, and have not only been always popular with scholars, and frequently imitated on the modern stage, but have also kept a high place in the comic literature of the world. The foundation of the plot is often Greek, but the characters, with their action, language, and witticisms, are thoroughly natural and Roman. The versification, though often rough, is always vigorous, and the Latinity singularly pure. The occasional coarseness with which the lines of Plautus are disfigured, may not unfairly be attributed to the taste of the audience for whom they were composed.

Plēbēcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the common people, mob, rabble, C.

Plēbējus -a -um, relating or belonging to the plebs or people (*opp.* patricius), plebeian, C; (2) used in a contemptuous sense, common, vulgar, low, mean, inferior, C.

Plēbes -ĕi, *f.* = plebs, *q.v.*

Plēbĭcŏla -æ, *f.* the friend of the common people, C

Plēbiscītum -i, *n.* a decree, command of the people, C.

Plebs, plēbis, *f.* the common people, plebeians (as distinguished from the senate and the knights), C; (2) the multitude, mass of the people, C; (3) the lower orders, rabble, mob, H. O.

Plectĭlis -e, twined, twisted, woven, — *corona*, P.

Plecto -xi (-xŭi) -xum, 3. to twine, plait, braid, Lc.

Plecto, 3. (πλήττω), to punish; usually found *pass*, to be punished, *ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur*, C.

Plectrum -i, *n.* (πλῆκτρον), a short stick or quill with which the strings of a musical instrument were struck, C; hence (2) *meton.* the lyre, H. Tb; (3) the handle of a rudder, P.Aug.

Plēĭŏne -ēs, *f.* (Πληιόνη), the wife of Atlas, mother of the Pleiads; — *nepos*, O, Mercury, son of Maia.

Plejas -ădis, *f.* (Pleias, Plias, Πληιάς), usually found *pl*, the constellation Pleiades, according to the myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, O; (2) stormy weather, P.Aug.

Plēne, fully, full, — *infundere*, Pl; (2) fully, completely, wholly, abundantly, explicitly, C. Ca.

Plēnĭlūnium -ii, *n.* the full moon, Co. Pl.

Plēnĭtas -ātis, *f.* fulness, abundance, plenity, Vt

Plēnĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* fulness, completeness, plenitude, Aug, (2) thickness, size, Co. Pl

Plēnus -a -um, full, filled, *Gallia — civium Romanorum*, C, *vita — voluptatibus*, C, *ad plenum*, V, to the full, fully; (2) of a full habit of body, stout, fleshy, C, (3) applied to women, pregnant, P. O; (4) full, satisfied, satiated, O H; (5) full of, laden with any thing, *exercitus plenissimus prædā*, L; (6) full in number, complete, whole, entire, — *numerus*, C, *in plenum*, Pl, in general, in the whole; (7) of the voice, full, loud, sonorous, — *vox*, C; (8) of words, syllables, etc., full, uncontracted, C, (9) of meats and drink, strong, nourishing, Cl; (10) full, abundantly provided with every thing, wealthy, rich, *Verres, qui — decesserat*, C; — *atque nobiles urbes*, C; (11) full of years, of ripe age, — *annis*, Pl; (12) *met.* full, filled, — *titulo probrique*, P; — *negotii*, C, followed by abl., — *exspectatione*, C; (13) *met.* full, complete, accomplished, *orator — atque perfectus*, C, (14) *met* amply provided with, *quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario?* C.

Plērumque, *fnd* plerusque.

Plērus -a -um, A.Aug. = plerusque, *q.v.*

Plērusque -răque -rumque, very many, a large part, the most, the greatest part, the majority (usually *pl.*), *multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur*, C; *plerique Belgæ*, Ca; *plerique e Græcis*, Pl; *pleræque gentium*, Pl; *dixi pleraque omnia*, T; *juventus pleraque Catilinæ favebat*, S; *plerumque*, used *adv*, for the most part, mostly, generally, commonly, — *casu, sæpe naturā*, C

Pleurĭtĭcus -a -um (πλευριτικός), suffering from pleurisy, Pl.

Pleurītis -ĭdis, *f.* (πλευρῖτις), the pleurisy, Vt.

Plĭcātĭlis -e, that can be folded, pliable, Pl

Plĭcātūra -æ, *f.* a folding, doubling up, fold, Pl

Plĭco -āvi (-ŭi) (-ātum) (-ĭtum), 1. (πλέκω), to fold, double up, fold together, Lc. V.

Plinius.—(i.) C. Plinius Secundus, was born A.D. 23, probably at Como. Of the events of his life we know but little. He came to Rome at an early age, there studied under the best teachers of the day, and afterwards served a campaign in Germany. About the end of Nero's reign, he was sent as procurator into Spain, and on his return to Rome lived on terms of great intimacy with the emperors of the Flavian family. He perished, as is well known, in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A.D. 79, which destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii, and which his scientific ardour had prompted him to observe too closely. Pliny was one of the most industrious of literary men, and the most indefatigable of compilers. This is very manifest in the only work which is now extant, the "Historia Naturalis" in thirty-seven books, dedicated to the emperor Titus. It is a very valuable repertory of the physical science of the ancients, compiled with great industry, and expressed in a pure and masculine style. But the author has shown but little discrimination in the selection of his facts, with but few of which he was personally acquainted; nor did he accomplish any thing for science by the lucidity of his arrangement or the felicity of his generalizations.—(ii.) C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, sister's son and adopted child of the preceding, was also born at Como, A.D. 61. He was rich, learned, and went through the course of public magistracies then open to noble Romans. To us he is chiefly known by his Letters in ten books, which contain much information both as to himself and his contemporaries. His only other extant performance is the "Panegyricon," which is only a eulogy of the emperor Trajan. In this work the writings of both the Elder and the Younger Pliny are designated by the common abbreviation Pl.

Plinthis -ĭdis, *f.* (πλινθίς), a square slab = plinthus, *q.v.*, Vt.

Plinthĭum -ii, *n.* (πλινθίον), a quadrangular hollow, forming a kind of sun-dial, Vt.

Plinthus -i, *m. f.* (πλίνθος), a square slab which forms the base of a column, a plinth, Vt.

Plōdo = plaudo, *q.v.*

Plōrābĭlis -e, deplorable, lamentable, Pr.

Plōrātor -ōris, *m.* a wailer, howler, lamenter, M.

Plōrātus -ūs, *m.* a crying, weeping, lamenting, C Pl.

Plōro, 1 (i.) *neut* to lament, wail, cry aloud for grief, *quid faciam? plorando fessus sum*, C; (ii.) *act* — *turpe commissum*, H, to lament, deplore.

Plostellum -i, *n. dim* a little wagon, Vr. H.

Plostrum = plaustrum, *q.v.*

Ploxĕmum (ploximum, ploxĕnum), -i, *n.* the body of a gig or carriage, Ct.

Pluit, pluit *or* pluvit, 3. *impers.* it rains, C; followed by acc, *sanguinem pluisse senatui nunciatum est*, C; by abl, — *lacte, lapidibus*, L, (2) *met.* *nec de concussā tantum pluit ilice glandis*, V.

Plūma -æ, *f* a downy feather, pl. *plumæ*, C, down, *animantes alias plumā, alias squamā videmus obductas*, C, *plumā haud interest*, P, it does not matter a hair; (2) the first down on the chin, H, (3) the scales on a cuirass, V.

Plūmārius -ii, *m.* an embroiderer with feathers, Vt.

Plūmātĭle -is, *n.* an embroidered garment, P.

Plumbāgo -ĭnis, *f.* black-lead, plumbago, Pl; (2) a leaden colour of certain precious stones, Pl; (3) a plant, lead-wort, Pl.

Plumbārius -a -um, of or relating to lead, — *metallum*, Pl.

Plumbĕus -a -um, leaden, made of lead, Lc. Pl; *subst.* plumbĕum -i, *n.* a leaden vessel, A Aug, (2) *met.* leaden, heavy, dull, stupid, oppressive, C, — *nummus*, P, bad, — *vina*, M, — *Auster*, H; — *iræ*, P; *nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus*, C, dolts, stupid

Plumbo, 1. to solder with lead, A.Aug; (2) to [illegible] of lead, whence *partcp.* plumbātus -a -um, [illegible], — *sagittæ*, Pl.

Plumbōsus -a -um, full of lead, Pl.

Plumbum -i, *n.* lead, Cu; — *album*, Lc, *candidum*, Pl, tin; (2) *meton* of articles made of lead, a bullet, V O, a pipe, H, (3) a defect of vision, Pl.

Plūmesco, 3, to become feathered, be fledged, Pl.

Plūmĕus -a -um, downy, consisting of, covered with fine feathers, C, (2) like down, light, delicate, — *pondera*, M.

Plūmĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, feathered, Pl.

Plūmĭpes -ĕdis, feather-footed, Ct.

Plūmo, 1. to cover with feathers, C. Pl; (2) to embroider, P.Aug.

Plūmōsus -a -um, feathered, covered with down, downy, Pt.

Plūmŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little downy feather, Co.

Plŭo, 3. *vid.* pluit.

Plūrālis -e (in grammar), plural, Q.

Plūrālĭter, in the plural, Q.

Plūrĭes, often, frequently, Ca.

Plūrĭfārĭam, on many sides, in many places, St.

Plūrĭmus, plūrĭmum, *vid.* multus.

Plus, plūris, *vid.* multus.

Plusculus -a -um, somewhat more, rather many, T. C: plusculum -i, *n.* used subst., *causæ in quibus — negotii est*, C; also *adv.* somewhat more, P.

Plŭtĕus -i, *m.* plŭtĕum -i, *n.* a rampart or moveable roof made of hurdles or boards, P. Ca. L; (2) a breastwork, battlement on a tower, Ca; (3) the back board of a bed or sofa, Pt; (4) the board on which a corpse is laid out, M; (5) a book-shelf, book-case, Pr. Jv; (6) a wall or screen connecting two towers, Vt.

Plūto -ōnis, *m.* (-on -ōnis, *m.* Πλούτων), the monarch of the lower world, C; hence *adj.* Plūtōnĭus -a -um, — *domus*, H, the lower world, the grave.

Plŭvĭa -æ, *f.* rain, C; (2) rain-water, Pl.

Plŭvĭālis -e, of or relating to rain, rainy, V. Co.

Plŭvĭātĭlis -e, Cl. = pluvialis.

Plŭvĭōsus -a -um, full of rain, rainy, Pl.

Plŭvĭus -a -um, of or relating to rain, rainy, rain-bringing, *ut aquæ — arceantur*, C; — *Hyades*, V; — *venti*, H; — *arcus*, H, a rainbow.

Pneumătĭcus -a -um (πνευματικός), of or relating to the air or wind, pneumatic, Vt. Pl.

Pnīgeus -ei, *m.* (πνιγεύς), a damper, or conical covering, which formed a part of the water-organ, Vt.

Pnīgītis -ĭdis, *f.* (πνιγῖτις), a kind of earth used by potters, Pl.

Pōcillum -i, *n. dim.* a little drinking-cup, goblet, A.Aug.

Pōcŭlum -i, *n.* a drinking-cup, goblet, C; prov. *eodem poculo bibere*, P, to suffer the same misfortunes; (2) a drink, draught, V; — *desiderii*, H, a love-philtre; *in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis*, C, in thy cups, in the midst of thy revels; especially, a poisonous draught, C.

Pŏdăgra -æ, *f.* (ποδάγρα), the gout in the feet, C.

Pŏdăgrĭcus -i, *m.* (ποδαγρικός), one who suffers from gout, Cl.

Pŏdăgrōsus -a -um, afflicted with the gout, P.

Pōdex -ĭcis, *m.* the fundament, H.

Pŏdĭum -ii, *n.* (πόδιον), a low projection or basement which sometimes encircled the outside of a building, Pl. Vt; (2) a basement or balcony immediately above the arena in the amphitheatre, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, St. Jv.

Pœas -antis, *m.* (Ποίας), the father of Philoctetes, O. Sc; hence *adj.* Pœantius -a -um, — *proles*, O, Philoctetes; *subst.* Pœantĭădes -æ, *m.* O, Philoctetes.

Pŏēma -ătis, *n.* (ποίημα), a poem, C.

Pŏēmătĭum -ii, *n.* (ποιημάτιον), a little poem, Pl.

Pœna -æ, *f.* (ποινή), punishment, penalty, expiation, compensation, — *justas et debitas solvere*, C; *maximas — pendo temeritatis meæ*, C; — *dignam suo scelere suscipere*, C; *afficere aliquem pœnā*, C; *repetere pœnas ab aliquo*, C; (2) personified, Pœna, Pœnæ, C; sometimes identified by poets with the Furies; (3) pain, headache, suffering; *frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non pœnam*, Sc.

Pœnālis -e, of or relating to punishment, penal, Pl.

Pœnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to punishment, Q.

Pœnĭcĕus = Phœniceus, *q.v.*

Pœnĭo, pœnĭor = punio, *q.v.*

Pœnĭtens -ntis (*prtcp.* pœnĭtĕo), penitent, repentant, C.

Pœnĭtendus -a -um (*prtcp.* pœnĭtĕo), that of which one ought to repent, blameable, Co.

Pœnĭtentĭa -æ, *f.* repentance, penitence, L. Q.

Pœnĭtĕo -ŭi, 2. (I.) *act.* to displease, *et me quidem hæc conditio nunc non pœnitet*, P; usually (II.) impers., *pœnitet aliquem alicujus rei*; to repent, regret, be sorry for, *sapientis est, nihil quod pœnitere possit, facere*, C; (2) to be displeased, discontented, dissatisfied with, *num hujusce te gloriæ pœnitebat?* C; *an pœnitet vos, quod salvum et incolumem exercitum transduxerim!* Ca.

Pœnus -i, *m.* a Carthaginian, C; hence *adj.* Pœnus -a -um, V, Carthaginian; Pūnĭcus -a -um, (*a*) Punic, Carthaginian, C; — *fides*, S, Punic faith (*i.e.* faithlessness); — *malum*, Pl, or *abs.* Pūnĭcum -i, *n.* the pomegranate; — *arbos*, Co, the pomegranate-tree, Co; (*b*) purple, Tyrian red, O. H; *adv.* Pūnĭce, — *loqui*, P, to speak the Carthaginian tongue.

Pŏēsis -is, *f.* (ποίησις), the art of poetry, poesy, Q; (2) a poem, H.

Pŏēta -æ, *m.* (ποιητής), a poet, C.

Pŏētĭca -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* ποιητική), poetics, the art of poetry, C.

Pŏētĭce, poetically, C.

Pŏētĭcus -a -um, poetical, C.

Pŏētrĭa -æ, *f.* (ποιήτρια), a poetess, C.

Pōgōnĭas -æ, *m.* (πωγωνίας), a kind of comet, Sc.

Pol! by Pollux! truly! really!

Pŏlĕa -æ, *f.* (πωλίον), the dung of a young ass, Pl.

Pŏlĕmōnĭa -æ, *f.* (πολεμώνιον), the Greek valerian, Pl.

Pŏlenta -æ, *f.* pearl-barley, barley-groats, Co. Pl.

Pŏlentārius -a -um, of or relating to pearl-barley or barley-groats, P.

Pŏlĭmenta -ōrum, *n.* the testicles, P.

Pŏlĭo, 4. to polish, file, make smooth, — *gemmas cotibus*, Pl; (2) to adorn, embellish, decorate, — *vestes*, Pl; *regie polita ædificia*, Vr; (3) *met.* to polish, refine, finish, make complete, *ignarus facundiæ ac poliendæ orationis*, C; *cur ego sollicitā poliam mea carmina curā*, O.

Pŏlĭon -ii, *n.* (πόλιον), a plant having a strong scent, perhaps Teucrium polium, Linn., Pl.

Pŏlīte, in a polished manner, elegantly, *ornate que dicere*, C.

Pŏlītīa -æ, *f.* (πολιτεία), the state; the Republic (title of a work by Plato), C.

Pŏlītĭcus -a -um (πολιτικός), of or relating to the state, political, C.

Pŏlītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a polishing, smoothing, Vt; (2) — *agrorum*, A.Aug, cultivation.

Pŏlītor -ōris, *m.* — *agri*, A.Aug, cultivator, improver.

Pŏlītūra -æ, *f.* a polishing, smoothing, finishing, — *marmoris*, Pl.

Pŏlītus -a -um (*prtcp.* pŏlĭo), polished, refined, accomplished, *homo — e scholā*, C; *accurata et — oratio*, C; *vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus*, C.

Pollen -ĭnis, *n.* pollis -ĭnis, C. (πάλη), fine flour, T. Pl; (2) fine dust of any substance, — *piperis, turis*, Co.

Pollens -ntis (*prtcp.* pollĕo), strong, powerful, mighty, *cur Sicinium potentem — que video*, L, *classis plurimum — mari*, Aug; *hostis equo — longeque volante sagittā*, O; *soror cuncta pollentis viri*, Sc.

Pollentĭa -æ, *f.* power, strength, might, P.

Pollĕo, 2. to be strong, mighty, powerful, able, *videtin' viginti minæ quid pollent quidve possunt!* P; *qui in republicā judiciisque tum plurimum pollebant*, Ca; *perorandi locus, ubi plurimum pollet oratio*, C; followed by abl., — *formā*, Pl; —

pecuniā, St, — *malis artibus*, Tc, especially used of medicines, to be strong, operative, — *adversus scorpiones*, Pl, (2) to be in repute, be valued, *cum eadē à vilis aliud alus in locis polleat*, Pl.

Pollex -ĭcis, *m.* the thumb, C; sometimes connected with digitus, *clari digiti pollicis crassitudine*, C, applied also to the great toe, Pl. St; (2) a short twig on a vine, Co; (3) a knot or knob on the trunk of a tree, Pl.

Pollĭcāris -e, of or relating to the thumb; — *crassitudo*, Pl, the thickness of a thumb

Pollĭcĕor -ĭtus, 2 *dep* to offer, hold out, promise, *nihil tibi ego tum de meis opibus pollicebar*, C, *ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor meum studium in omni genere officii*, C, *plus pollicere quam ego a te postulo*, P, prov. — *montes auri*, T, — *maria montesque auri*, S, to make boundless promises

Pollĭcĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an offer, proffer, promise, T. Co

Pollĭcĭtor, 1 *dep* to promise, proffer, P. T.

Pollĭcĭtum -i, *n* that which is promised, a promise, O Co

Pollĭnārius -a -um, of or relating to fine meal, P. Pl

Pollinctor -ōris, *m.* one who washes and anoints a corpse, P

Pollingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to wash and anoint a corpse as a preparation for burning, P.

Pollio, C Asinius, cons 40 B C, the patron to whom Virgil addressed his fourth and eighth Eclogues, was born at Rome 76 B C He appears through life to have adhered to the party first of C. J Cæsar, and afterwards of Octavianus, and served with some distinction in the wars of those troubled times. But he is chiefly known to us as the magistrate and friend who restored his little patrimony to Virgil and protected Horace. His own works were numerous, comprising many orations and tragedies, as well as a History of the Civil War, in seventeen books But now nothing is extant from his pen except three letters preserved in the correspondence of Cicero; and it is not impossible that the friendly partiality of the great poets whom he protected has exaggerated his literary merits.

Pollis -is = pollen -inis, *q v.*

Pollūcĕo -xi -ctum, 2 to place something upon the altar as a sacrifice, to offer, *ut decumam partem Herculi polluceam*, P; (2) to put on the table as a dish, hence prov. *non ego sum pollucta pago*, P, I am not meat for every body.

Pollūcĭbĭlĭter, splendidly, richly, sumptuously, P.

Pollucte, abundantly, sumptuously, in a costly manner, P.

Polluctum -i, *n* a sacrificial feast, solemn banquet, P.

* Polluctūra -æ, *f.* P. = polluctum, *q v.*

Pollŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3 to befoul, defile, pollute, — *ora cruore*, O, (2) *met.* to defile morally, pollute, dishonour, *omnia deorum hominumque jura inexpiabili scelere polluerit*, C, — *famam domūs stupro turpi*, Ph; especially, to defile a maiden, Tc.

Pollūtus -a -um, (*prtcp* pollŭo), morally defiled, polluted; hence (of women) unchaste, L

Pollux -ūcis, *m.* (Πολυδεύκης), the twin-brother of Castor, son of Tyndarus and Leda, renowned for his skill in boxing, *facere aliquem de Polluce Castora*, M, to change a pugilist into a horseman, abbreviated, *pol!* and *edepol!* by Pollux! really! indeed! P. T.

Pŏlus -i, *m.* (πόλος), the pole of the earth, Pl O, (2) the pole-star, Vt; (3) the sky, heaven, V H.

Pŏlўăcanthus -i, *m.* (πολυάκανθος), a species of thistle, Pl.

Pŏlўanthĕmum -i, *n.* (πολυάνθεμον), the plant called ranunculus, Pl.

Pŏlўgăla -æ, *f.* (πολύγαλον), the plant milkwort, Pl

Pŏlўgŏnăton -i, *n.* (πολυγόνατον), the plant Solomon's seal, Pl.

Pŏlўgōnius -a -um (πολυγώνιος), having many angles, polygonal, Vt.

Pŏlўgŏnŏīdes -is, *f.* (πολυγονοειδής), a species of the plant clematis, Pl.

Pŏlўgŏnos -i, *f.* (-on -i, *n.* πολύγονος), the plant also called herba sanguinalis, Pl.

Pŏlўgrammos -i, *f.* (πολύγραμμος), a kind of jasper striped with white, Pl.

Pŏlўmĭta -ōrum, *n* stuffs into the texture of which a pattern is woven, damask, Pl.

Pŏlўmyxos -i, *f.* (πολύμυξος), — *lucerna*, M, having many wicks

Pŏlўphăgus -i, *m.* (πολυφάγος), a great eater, glutton, St

Pŏlўpŏdium -ii, *n* (πολυπόδιον), polypody, a kind of fern, Pl.

Pŏlўpōsus -a -um, having a polypus in the nose, M.

Pŏlўpus -i, *m.* (πολύπους), the polypus, a marine animal, Pl, applied to rapacious men, P, (2) a polypus in the nose, Cl

Pŏlyrrhĭzos -on (πολύρριζος), many-rooted, an epithet of several plants, Pl.

Pŏlўspaston -i, *n* (πολύσπαστον), a machine for raising weights, consisting of a complicated system of pulleys, Vt.

Pŏlўtrĭchon -i, *n.* (πολύτριχον), the plant Venus's hair, Pl.

Pŏlўthrix -trĭchos, *f.* (πολύθριξ), Pl. = polytrichon, *q v.*

Pōmārium -ii, *n.* an orchard, C, (2) a fruit-chamber, Vr.

Pōmārius -a -um, of or relating to fruit, A Aug.

Pōmārius -ii, *m* a fruiterer, H.

Pōmĕrīdĭānus -a -um, in the afternoon, afternoon, post-meridian, C

Pōmĕrium -ii, *n* pōmœrium -ii, *n* a space left free from buildings for a certain breadth on each side the walls of a town, C, (2) a limit, boundary, Vr.

Pomĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing, H. Pl.

Pōmōna -æ, *f* the goddess of fruit, Vr. O, (2) *meton* fruit-trees, fruit, Pl, hence *adj* Pōmōnālis -e, — *flamen*, Vr.

Pōmōsus -a -um, full of fruit, abounding in fruit, Tb Pt

Pompa -æ, *f.* (πομπή), a solemn procession, pageant, C, *jam nunc sollemnes ducere pompas ad delubra juvat*, V, — *Indica*, M, the triumphal march of Bacchus, (2) especially the procession at the Circensian Games, L St; (3) a suite, retinue, *accedit etiam molesta hæc pompa lictorum meorum*, C, (4) splendour, magnificence, pomp, *adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque* —, C.

Pompēius (1) Cn. Pompeius Magnus, cons. 70, 55, 52, one of the most celebrated of Roman generals, was born Sept. 30, B C. 106. He made his first campaign under his father, who was cons. 89, in the Social War, and when only seventeen years of age, gave decided indications of his subsequent military ability He at once adopted the party of Sulla, and rendered important services to that leader before his arrival from the East His merits and talents were at once acknowledged by him together they prosecuted the war against the Marians with great success, and Pompey, having reduced Sicily, passed over to Africa, and there crushed Domitius Ahenobarbus, and changed the occupier of the Numidian throne. For these achievements he was saluted with the appellation Magnus, which he ever afterwards bore and transmitted to his children, and triumphed, though only a simple knight, in his 25th year. If Sulla had been a younger man, the result might have been a struggle for supremacy. But though the cordiality between the two was less marked than before, the latter, who was about to retire into private life, offered hardly any opposition to the schemes of Pompey, and died very shortly after. The next step in Pompey's rise was the command

in Spain against Sertorius, which he obtained at the end of the year 75. Here, for the first time, he met his match. The first campaign was decidedly to his disadvantage, and it was only after many alternations of success, that the assassination of the Spanish general, and the inefficiency of his lieutenant *Perperna*, assured the victory to Pompey. In 71, therefore, he again triumphed, though he had held as yet no curule office. The next year, 70, was that of his consulship, which he held in conjunction with Crassus. It was signalized by the repeal of two very important laws enacted by Sulla, involving the restoration of the tribunician power, and a change in the mode in which the judices were elected. After two years of repose, in which he took very little part in public business, Pompey prepared for his next great exploit, the war against the pirates, who at this time infested the Mediterranean Sea, with astonishing hardihood and success. To aid him in the accomplishing this object, very extraordinary powers were placed in his hands, by a law proposed by the tribune A. Gabinius, and carried only after the most strenuous opposition on the part of the aristocracy. The result was very striking. A very few months utterly extirpated an evil, against which all previous efforts had been fruitless. But the war with Mithridates still remained unfinished in the hands of Lucullus, and Pompey was anxious to earn fresh glory. The Manilian law, supported by Cæsar and Cicero, increased even the powers which Gabinius had been the means of conferring upon him. Lucullus was obliged to cede his army and his credit to his fortunate successor, and Pompey was again attended by his wonted good fortune. He completely defeated Mithridates and his allies, deposed the last Antiochus, made Syria a Roman province, and established the dominion of Rome in Phœnicia and Palestine. He once more triumphed with extraordinary splendour, in the year 61. We have now narrated the brightest portion of Pompey's life. He was naturally not fitted for civil contests, and had passed so much of his time in camp as to be inexperienced in the politics of the city. Cæsar, too, was at this time rising to the supremacy which he afterwards attained, and the realization of many of Pompey's wishes depended in great part upon his alliance. Accordingly, in the year 59 was formed the private compact between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, known as the First Triumvirate, and which for a time rendered them all-powerful. But the apparent concord did not prevent the master mind of the three from imperceptibly, though surely, gaining the preeminence. Though Pompey and Crassus were again consuls in 55, and though the former used every means to sustain his popularity, it became every day more apparent that Cæsar was not only the favourite of the people, but practically the chief man in the state. At length, on his victorious return from Gaul, the struggle broke out, and Pompey was recognized as the chief of the senatorial party. It was then seen how insecure was the foundation of Pompey's popularity, and how completely the recollection of his services had been obliterated by the more recent exploits of his rival. The one could raise no troops even to defend the city; the other's progress through the cities of Italy was a triumphal procession. Pompey fled to Greece, and there soon succeeded in collecting a powerful army, in numbers superior, in discipline inferior, to that of Cæsar. The campaign, which took place in 48, was but brief. Pompey was unwillingly compelled by his followers to risk a pitched battle, and on the 9th of August was completely routed on the field of Pharsalia. He made no attempt to renew the war, but fled to Egypt, where he was assassinated on the 29th of September, though without the knowledge or complicity of Cæsar. He was 58 years of age.—(II.) Cn. Pompeius Magnus—Sex. Pompeius Magnus, the sons of the preceding, continued the war against Cæsar for some time after their father's death. Cnæus perished soon after the battle of Munda (*vid. Cæsar*), but Sextus prolonged the struggle for some years, with some success, especially at sea. In the year 36 he was, however, finally defeated by Octavianus, and was not long after taken prisoner, and put to death.

Pomphŏlyx -ўgis, *f.* (πομφόλυξ), soot deposited by the smoke of a furnace, Pl.

Pompĭlus -i, *m.* (πομπίλος), the pilot-fish; according to some, the nautilus, O. Pl.

Pŏmum -i, *n.* any kind of fruit, Pl. V; (2) = pomus, a fruit-tree, V.

Pōmus -i, *f.* a fruit-tree of any kind, Tb.

Pondĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a weighing, Vt.

Pondĕro, 1. to weigh, *si quis granum ipsum ponderet*, Pl; (2) *met.* to weigh mentally, consider, deliberate upon, **ponder**, — *verborum delectum*, C.

Pondĕrōsus -a -um, heavy, weighty, **ponderous**, P. Vr; (2) met. — *epistola*, C.

Pondo, in weight, heavy, *neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi*, P, an ounce in weight; *coronam auream libram pondo*, L, a pound in weight; (2) used as a *nom. indel.*, a pound, pounds, C; *argenti pondo viginti milia*, Ca.

Pondus -ĕris, *n.* a weight, and literally, a weight used in a pair of scales, Ca. L; (2) a pound weight, a **pound**, Vr. M; (3) the weight, heaviness of any body, *quum per inane moveatur gravitate et pondere*, C; *emere aliquid pondere*, Pl, by weight; (4) balance, equilibrium, C; (5) a heavy body, weight, load, burden, *in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera*, C; *innumerabile — auri*, C; (6) *met.* weight, gravity, authority, influence, — *testimonii*, C; — *conscientiæ*, C; *ut is intelligat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse*, C; (7) *met.* an oppressive weight, burden, — *amara senectæ*, O.

Pondusculum -i, *n. dim.* a little weight, light burden, Co.

Pōne, (I.) *adv.* behind, at the back, *moveri et ante et pone*, C, before and behind; *Cymodocea pone sequens*, V; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.*, behind, C; — *ædem Castoris*, P.

Pōno, pŏsŭi (pŏsīvi, P.), pŏsĭtum, 3. to put, place, lay, *Cæsar in proximo colle castra ponit*, Ca; — *tabulas obsignatas in publico*, C; — *oleas in solem*, A.Aug; — *genu*, O, to kneel down; especially (2) to place soldiers in position, to draw up, post, — *ibi præsidium*, Ca; met. — *insidias contra aliquem*, C; (3) to set up, erect, build, — *marmorea templa*, V; — *tropæum*, N; (4) to set, plant, — *ordine vites*, V; (5) to give as a pledge, deposit as a stake, bet, *pono pallium, ille suum anulum opposuit*, P; (6) to put out to interest, — *pecuniam in prædio*, C; (7) to put a person in any place or office, appoint, *custos frumento publico est positus*, C; (8) to place on the table, serve up, H; (9) to lay aside clothing, arms, etc. *quum pila ludere vellet, tunicamque poneret*, C; — *libros de manibus*, C; (10) to lay in the grave, inter, bury, L. V; (11) — *calculos*, Pl, to consider carefully; (12) in a neuter sense (of the winds), to drop, *ut Zephyri posuere*, V; (13) *met.* to put, place, *ut te apud eum, quanta in gratia posui*, C; *quorum omnium virtutum fundamenta esse in voluptate ponitis*, C; *ponendus est ille ambitus*, C, to be utterly laid aside; — *aliquid in aliqua re*, C, to cause to depend upon; and *pass.* to depend upon, *in Pompeio te spem omnem otii ponere non miror*, C; *omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate*, C; to lay out, spend, employ, especially time, in anything, *unum tecum diem libentius posuerim quam*, etc. C; *operam diligentiamque suam in petitione non potest ponere*, C; to reckon, class with, count among, *qui mortem in malis ponit*, C; to establish, ordain, appoint, — *leges*, C; — *festos li...que ratus*, Tc; — *nomen*, C, to give a name, call by a name; to lay down as true, assert, maintain, prove, *ut paulo ante posui*, C; to suppose,

assume, *positum sit igitur in primis*, C; to propose as a subject for discussion, *ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, si tibi non est molestum, volo*, C; to put away from one's self, give up, leave off, *hodie vitia ponemus*, C; — *inimicitias*, Aug.

Pons -ntis, *m.* a bridge, C; *facere pontem in flumen*, Cs, to bridge over a river; — *navibus efficere*, Tc, to build a bridge of boats; (2) the bridge at the comitia, by which the voters passed singly, to throw their balloting-tickets into the urn, C; (3) a wooden drawbridge, Tc; (4) a plank between a vessel and the shore, V; (5) the deck of a ship, Tc.

Ponticulus -i, *m. dim.* a little bridge, C.

Pontifex -ficis, *m.* the high-priest, pontiff, C.

Pontificalis -e, of or relating to the high-priest, pontifical, — *auctoritas*, C.

Pontificatus -ūs, *m.* the office of high-priest, pontificate, Tc. St.

Pontificius -a -um, C. = pontificalis, *q.v.*

Ponto -ōnis, *m.* a flat-bottomed boat, punt, Cs.

Pontus -i, *m.* (πόντος), the sea, Lc. V; (2)* — *maris*, V, the depth of the sea; (3)* a wave of the sea, V.

Pontus -i, *m.* (Πόντος), the Black Sea or Pontus Euxinus, C; and hence, the country of Pontus on the shores of the Black Sea, C; hence *adj.* Ponticus -a -um, L.

Pŏpa -æ, *m.* the inferior priest or temple-servant who slew the victims, C.

Pŏpănum -i, *n.* (πόπανον), a sacrificial cake, Jv.

Pŏpellus -i, *m. dim.* the common people, rabble, H.

Pŏpīna -æ, *f.* a cook's shop, eating-house, C; (2) the food sold at an eating-house, C.

Pŏpīnalis -e, of or relating to a cook's shop, — *deliciæ*, Co.

Pŏpīno -ōnis, *m.* the frequenter of eating-houses, glutton, H.

Poples -ĭtis, *m.* the inner part of the knee, the ham, hough, Co. L; (2) *meton.* the knee, V. H.

Poplĭcŏla -æ, *m.* the people's friend, C; as a surname in the Gens Valeria, *vid.* Publicola.

Poppysma -ătis, *n.* (-us -i, *m.* πόππυσμα), a clicking of the tongue as a sign of approbation, Jv.

Poppȳzon -ontis, *m.* (ποππύζων), one who clicks with the tongue, Pl.

Pŏpŭlābĭlis -e, that can be laid waste, devastated, O.

Pŏpŭlābundus -a -um, laying waste, devastating, L.

Pŏpŭlārĭa -ĭum, *n.* the seats of the people in the theatre, St.

Pŏpŭlāris -e, of or relating to the people, popular, — *cœtus*, C; — *munus*, C, a gift to the people; — *aura*, H, the favour of the people; — *civitas*, Pl, a democracy; (2) belonging to the same people or country, native, — *flumina*, O; (3) of or relating to the people (as opposed to the aristocracy), popular, democratic, *consul veritate non ostentatione* —, C; used subst. *populares*, C, the popular party, the democracy, C; (4) of or relating to the lower classes, common, vulgar, coarse, Co.

Pŏpŭlāris -is, *m.* a fellow-countryman, P. T. C; (2) applied also to plants and animals of the same country, O. Pl; (3) a companion, comrade, associate, accomplice, T. S.

Pŏpŭlārĭtas -ātis, *f.* * the belonging to the same country, P; (2) the desire to please the people, popular behaviour, St. Tc.

Pŏpŭlārĭter, commonly, usually, vulgarly, C; (2) popularly, democratically, C.

Pŏpŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a laying waste, devastating, plundering, *hostem populationibus prohibere*, Cs; (2) plunder, booty, L; (3) devastation caused by animals, *ea res a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendit*, Co; (4) *met.* ruin, Pl

Pŏpŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a devastator, plunderer, L. O; *f.* -trix -īcis, M.

Pŏpŭlātus -ūs, *m.* a laying waste, plundering, P.Aug.

Pŏpŭlētum -i, *n.* a grove of poplars, Pl.

Pŏpŭlĕus -a -um, of or relating to the poplar, — *frondes*, V.

Pŏpŭlĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing poplars, O.

Pŏpŭliscītum -i, *n.* a decree of the people, N.

Pŏpulnĕus -a -um, made of the poplar, A.Aug.

*Pŏpulnus -a -um, P. = populneus, *q.v.*

Pŏpŭlor, 1. *dep.* (pŏpŭlo, 1.) to lay waste, devastate, plunder, C; *pronunciat se Remorum agros populaturum*, Cs; *arva ferro populatur et igni*, P.Aug; (2) to destroy, plunder, V; *polypus populatum exspuit hamum*, O, robbed of the bait.

Pŏpŭlus -i, *m.* (poplus), the people (differs from *plebs* in including all classes of citizens), *populus Romanus victor dominusque omnium gentium*, C; frequently distinguished from the senate in the phrase *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (*S.P.Q.R.*); (2) a people, nation, *deficere ad Pœnos hi populi; Atellani, Calatini, Hirpini*, L; (3) a crowd, multitude, host, throng, — *fratrum*, O; — *apum*, Co.

Pōpŭlus -i, *f.* the poplar-tree, O. V.

Porca -æ, *f.* a sow, A.Aug; sometimes *poet.* a pig, hog, V; (2) in agriculture, the ridge between two furrows, Co.

Porcārius -a -um, of or relating to swine, Pl.

Porceo, 2. to hold back, keep back, Vi.

Porcia Gens, a plebeian family of Rome, which rose into distinction only in the later ages of the republic. An account of the celebrated members of this gens will be found under the article Cato, *q.v.*

Porcillāca -æ, *f.* purslain, Pl.

Porcīna -æ, *f.* pork, P.

*Porcīnārius -ii, *m.* a pork-butcher, P.

Porcīnus -a -um, of or relating to swine, P. Sc.

*Porcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little sow, P.

*Porcŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* swine-breeding, Vr.

Porcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a breeder of pigs, Vr. Co.

Porcŭlētum -i, *n.* a field divided into furrows and ridges, Pl.

Porcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a young pig, porker, P; (2) an unknown portion of a wine-press, A.Aug.

Porcus -i, *m.* a pig, hog, C; — *femina*, A.Aug, a sow; used as a term of reproach against a glutton, H. Ct.

Porgo = porrigo, *q.v.*

Porphȳrĭtĭcus -a -um, purple-red, like porphyry, St.

Porphȳrĭo -ōnis, *m.* (πορφυρίων), a species of water-fowl, Pl, *Fulica porphyrio*, Linn.

Porphȳrītis -ĭdis, *f.* (πορφυρῖτις), purple, Pl.

Porrācĕus -a -um, of or like leeks, — *folia*, Pl; leek-coloured, Pl.

Porrectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stretching out, extension, C.

Porrectus -a -um (*prtcp.* porrigo), stretched out, extended, long; — *ac aperta loca*, C; — *syllaba*, Q, long; — *senex*, Ct, dead; *porrectior frons*, P, cheerful (*i.e.* not contracted); (2) *subst.* porrectum -i, *n.* (*a*) extent, *Thessaliæ in porrectum longitudo*, Pl; (*b*) a straight line, Vt.

Porrĭcĭo -ēci -ectum, 3. to offer, sacrifice to the gods, P. L. V; prov. *inter cæsa et porrecta*, C, between the slaying and the offering of the victim (*i.e.* at an unseasonable time).

Porrĭgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to stretch out, reach out, extend; *animal membra quocunque vult porrigit*, C; — *manum ad tradendam pyxidem*, C; *pass.* form with middle signification, to be stretched out, to lie stretched out, *Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur*, Pl; (2) to stretch upon the ground, O. L; (3) to hold out to, reach to, offer to, — *dexteram regi Deiotaro*, C; — *gladium nobis*, C; (4) *met.* to put off, — *in id tempus*, Cl; (5) to afford, supply, — *præsidium clientibus*, C.

Porrīna -æ, *f.* a bed of leeks, A.Aug.

Porro (πόρρω), forward, further, at a distance, afar off, — *agere armentum*, L; (2) applied to time, aforetime, formerly, O; henceforward, in future, hereafter, T. V; (3) in succession, again, in turn, *sæpe audivi a senioribus natu, qui se — pueros a senibus audisse dicebant*, C; (4) in the

next place, then, moreover, *sequitur — nihil deos ignorare*, C; *videte jam — cetera*, C.

Porrum -i, *n.* porrus -i, *m.* a leek, scallion, Pl.

Porta -æ, *f.* a gate, city-gate; *septimas esse ædes a porta ubi ille habitat leno*, P; *si Hannibal ad portas venisset*, C; *qui urbis portas occuparent*, C; (2) any place of ingress or egress, door, C. Ca.

Portātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying, conveying, S.

Portendo -di -tum, 3. to indicate, predict, presage, forebode, portend; *magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium*, L; *ex triplici appellatione solis XXX. annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi*, C.

Portentĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bringing prodigies, O.

Portentōsus -a -um, extraordinary, prodigious, portentous, monstrous, unnatural, C.

Portentum -i, *n.* a prodigy, portent, monster, monstrosity, marvel, C. S; applied also to moral deformity, *P. Clodius fatale — rei publicæ*, C; (2) a wonderful story, extravagant tale, C.

Porthmeus -ĕi, *m.* (-eus -ĕos, *m.* πορθμεύς), a ferryman (applied to Charon), Jv.

Portĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little gallery or portico, C.

Portĭcus -ūs, *f.* a portico, colonnade, arcade, gallery; *quum paullulum inambulavisset in porticu*, C; (2) a shed for protection against the weather, Co; for protecting the besiegers of a town, Ca; (3) *meton.* the Stoic school of philosophy, the Stoics, *clamat Zeno et tota illa — tumultuatur*, C.

Portĭo -ōnis, *f.* a part, portion, section, division, *luna æquā portione divisa*, Pl; *nil natura portionibus parit*, Pl, piecemeal; (2) proportion, ratio; *pro portione*, C. L; *portione*, Pl; *ad portionem*, Pl, in proportion, proportionally.

Portiscŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the hammer with which the captain of a boat's crew gives the time to the oars, A.Aug; hence (2) * *met.* lead, direction, P.

Portĭtor -ōris, *m.* a custom-house officer, collector of customs, C.

Portĭtor -ōris, *m.* a carrier; and usually, a boatman, ferryman, sailor, Sc; and especially, *poet.* a designation of Charon, V.

Portĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small portion, Pl.

Porto, 1. to bear, carry a burden, convey, — *viaticum in hostem*, C; *quorum corpora erant insueta ad onera portanda*, Ca; — *panem humeris*, H; (2) *met.* to bear, carry; *ita onustum pectus porto*, P; — *timores insolitos alicui*, Pt.

Portōrĭum -ii, *n.* customs, tax on imported and exported goods, C.

Portŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little gate, postern, L.

Portŭlāca -æ, *f.* purslain, Vr.

Portūnus -i, *m.* the god of ports and harbours, C; hence Portūnālĭa -ium, *n.* the festival of Portunus, celebrated yearly on the 17th of August, Vr.

Portŭōsus -a -um, having many harbours, abounding in ports, — *superum mare*, C.

Portus -ūs, *m.* a harbour, port, haven, — *Caietæ celeberrimus et plenissimus navium*, C; *in portu operam dare*, C, to be a custom-house officer; prov. *in portu navigare*, T, to be safe, out of danger; *poet.* applied by O. to the estuary of a river; (2) *met.* a place of refuge, harbour, haven; *regum, populorum, nationum — erat et refugium senatus*, C.

Pŏrus -i, *m.* (πόρος), a passage (of the urine), Pl.

Pōrus -i, *m.* (πῶρος), tufa, Pl.

Posca -æ, *f.* a beverage of vinegar and water, P.

Posco, pŏposci, 3. to ask earnestly, request strongly, demand, — *crimen*, C; — *pugnam*, L; — *abs te has literas*, C; *in Achaiā magistratum Sicyonium numos poposcit*, C, demanded money of the magistrate; hence in the *pass.* with one acc., *poscor aliquid*, O. H, it is demanded of me; *poscimus ut cœnes civiliter*, Jv; *esse sacerdotes poscimus*, O; (2) applied to inanimate and abstract things, *quod res — videbatur*, Ca; (3) to demand to be given up for punishment, C; (4) to call, *clamore hominem posco*, P; (5) in buying and selling, (*a*) to offer at a price, P, (*b*) to bid a price for, P.

Pŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a placing, putting, Co; (2) place, situation, position, Co. Q; (3) the use of a word, *nominis pro nomine —*, Q; (4) affirmation, Sc; (5) in rhetoric, a proposition, position, argument, Q; (6) in grammar, a termination, Q; (7) in metre, a downward beat (in marking time), Q (*opp.* sublatio, arsis); — *syllabæ*, Q, the position of a short vowel before two consonants, by which it becomes long; (8) — *mentis*, Sc, a state or condition of mind; (9) *positiones*, Q, circumstances.

Pŏsĭtor -ōris, *m.* a founder, builder, O.

Pŏsĭtūra -æ, *f.* position, situation, place, posture, Lc.

Pŏsĭtus -ūs, *m.* position, place, O. Tc.

Possessĭo -ōnis, *f.* possession, — *alicujus rei*, C; *in possessionem proficisci*, C, to come into possession; (2) a possession, that which is possessed, C; *qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant*, Ca; (3) met. — *prudentiæ doctrinæque*, C.

*Possessiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little possession, small property, C.

Possessīvus -a -um, — *pronomina*, Q, possessive pronouns.

Possessor -ōris, *m.* a possessor, C.

Possĭbĭlis -e, possible, Q.

Possĭdĕo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to possess, have, own, C; *partem finitimi agri per vim occupatam possidebant*, Ca; (2) (= possido) to occupy, hold possession of, Aug; (3) met. — *nomen*, P; *plus veritatis quam disciplinæ — in se*, C.

Possīdo -ēdi -essum, 3. to take possession of, occupy, — *bona sine testamento*, C; (2) met. — *totam ejus præturam*, C.

Possum, pŏtŭi, posse, to be able, I can; *præsentem statum rei publicæ rescribas ad me, quantum potes et vales*, C; with superl., *ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui*, C, as diligently as I could, as possible; *potest fieri ut fallar*, C, it is possible that I may be mistaken; *non possum quin*, P, I cannot help; so also, *ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum*, C, I cannot help writing to you; *potest*, P. T, it may be, it is possible; *quantum potest*, P. T, as much as possible; (2) to avail, be efficacious, have influence, *qui apud me et amicitiā, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt*, C.

Post, (I.) *adv.* of place, behind, in the rear, back; *cædere incipiunt ejus servos, qui post erant*, C; (2) of time, after, afterwards, subsequently, *pecunia recuperata est multis post annis*, C, many years afterwards; *aliquanto post*, C, shortly afterwards; *multo post quam tu a me discessisti*, C, long after.—(II.) *prep.* with *acc.* of place, behind, *flumen quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est*, Ca; met. *neque erat Lydia post Chloen*, H, inferior to Chloe; (2) of time, after, — *M. Brutum proconsulem*, C; *maxima post hominum memoriam classis*, N, within the memory of man.

Postauctumnālis -e, postautumnal, Pl.

Postĕā, after that, afterwards, *Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullæ, et — in M. Crassi fuerat*, Ca; — *aliquanto*, C, shortly after; *posteaquam*, after that, after, *posteaquam honoribus inservire cœpi*, C; (2) besides, in the next place, P; *quid postea?* C. T, what then? what next?

Postĕri -ōrum, *m.* posterity, C.

Postĕrĭus, at a later period, afterwards, C; — *istuc dicis quam credo tibi*, P, I believe you before you speak.

Postĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* future generations, after-ages, posterity; — *omnium seculorum*, C; *cum optimus quisque maxime posteritati serviat*, C, posthumous fame.

Postĕrus (poster) -a -um (*comp.* postĕrĭor -us, *superl.* postrēmus, postŭmus -a -um), (I.) *positive*, postĕrus, subsequent, ensuing, following, next, future, *in — diem distulit*, C; *et præsens et — ætas*,

H; *postero*, Te, = postero die, on the following day; *in posterum*, Ca, = in posterum diem; more frequently *in posterum*, in future, for the future; *multum in posterum providerunt*, C.—(II.) *comp.* posterior -us, following after, next in order, place, time; later, hinder, **posterior**; *posteriores cogitationes, ut aiunt, sapientiores esse solent*, C, second thoughts are best; *Thucydides paulo aetate posterior*, C; *met.* inferior, worse, C.—(III.) *superl.* (*a*) postrēmus -a -um, the hindmost, last, *data plausum postremā in comoediā*, P, at the end of the play; — *munus*, Ct, the last offices (*i.e.* funeral rites); *ad postremum*, P. L, at last, lastly; *met.* the last, least valuable, worst, C; (*b*) postŭmus -a -um, the last, last-born (especially of children born after the father's death), **posthumous**, — *proles*, V.

Postfĕro -ferre, to esteem less, consider of less account, *qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent*, L.

Postgĕniti -ōrum, *m.* posterity, descendants, H.

Posthăbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to esteem less, make of less account, C. Ca.

Posthac, hereafter, after this, in future, C.

*Postibi, afterward, hereafter, P.

Postīcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a small back building, outhouse, P.

Postīcum -i, *n.* the back door, P; (2) the back part of a house, Vt.

Postīcus -a -um, hinder, back, behind; — *ostium*, P, the back door.

Postĭdĕā, P. = postea, *q.v.*

Postĭlēna -ae, *f.* a crupper, P.

Postilla, after, afterwards, P. T.

Postis -is, *m.* a **post**, door-post, C. H; (2) *poet.*, usually *pl.*, a door, gate, V.

Postlīmĭnĭum -ii, *n.* literally, a return home; the resumption by a prisoner of war of his civil rights, which were supposed to be in abeyance during his captivity, C; abl. *postliminio*, used by C. *adv.*

Postmĕrīdĭānus = pomeridianus, *q.v.*

Postmŏdo, O. H, postmŏdum, T. L, after, afterwards.

Postpartor -ōris, *m.* an heir, successor, P.

Postpōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsĭtum, 3. to esteem less, consider of less account, put after, **postpone**, C. Ca.

Postprincĭpĭa -ōrum, *n.* the progress, course of any thing, P. Vr.

Postpŭto, 1. to esteem less, put after, T.

Postquam, after, after that, as soon as; *undecimo die, postquam a te discesseram*, C; in tmesis, *quantum post annum, quam redierat*, N; (2) since, because, P.

Postrēmo, at last, lastly, T. Ca.

Postrēmum, for the last time, C.

Postrēmus -a -um, *superl.* of posterus, *q.v.*

Postrīdĭe, the day after, the following day, on the next day, C; *primā luce — constituunt proficisci*, Ca, — *ejus diei*, Ca; — *ludos Apollinaris*, C, the day after the games; — *quam a vobis discessi*, C.

Postrīdŭo, P. = postridie, *q.v.*

*Postscēnĭum -ii, *n.* the theatre behind the scenes, *met.* secret, mystery, Lc.

Postscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write after, Tc.

Postsum -fŭi -esse, to be after, come after, Pl.

Postŭlātīcĭus -a -um, demanded, requested, Sc.

Postŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a request, entreaty, demand; — *ignoscendi*, C, for pardon; (2) the claim of a divinity upon men for a sacrifice, Vr (in this sense the forms *postilio, postulio* are found); (3) a complaint, P; (4) legally, an application for redress, St. Pl.

Postŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a complainant, St.

Postŭlātum -i, *n.* a demand, request, C.

*Postŭlātus -ūs, *m.* a legal complaint, L.

Postŭlĭo = postulatio, *q.v.*

Postŭlo, 1. to demand, beg, entreat, ask, request, — *ut signum detur*, L; — *quidvis ab amico*, C; *orationes mediocres postulas*, C; *sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt*, C; (2) to summon before a court of justice, impeach, accuse, — *de majestate*, C; — *aliquem repetundis*, Tc; — *aliquem injuriarum*, St; (3) to ask leave to prosecute, C; (4) *— *cum aliquo*, P. = expostulo, *q.v.*

Postŭmus -a -um, *superl.* posterus, *q.v.*

Postvĕnĭens -ntis, coming after, following, Pl.

Postverta -ae, *f.* (postvorta), the goddess of childbirth, invoked in case of an irregular presentation, Vr.

Pŏtămantis -ĭdis, *f.* an Indian plant, also called thalassegle, Pl.

Pŏtămŏgĕton -ŏnis, *f.* (-iton, -ŏnis, *f.* ποταμογείτων), water-milfoil, Pl.

Pōtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a drinking-bout, **potation**, P.

Pōtātor -ōris, *m.* a drinker, boozer, P.

Pŏte, *vid.* potis.

Pŏtens -ntis (*partcp.* possum), powerful, strong, mighty; *ampliae atque — civitates*, C; — *efficiendi quae velit*, Q; *Roma — opibus*, O, (2) followed by *gen.*, master of, lord of, *dum mei potens sum*, L, as long as I am my own master; *sanus mentisque —*, O, of sound mind; *Diva — Cypri*, H, ruling over Cyprus, (3) capable of, — *regni*, L; (4) — *pacis*, P, a partaker of; — *jussi*, O, having fulfilled the command; (5) efficacious, strong, **potent**, *fortuna maxime in res bellicas —*, L, *herba — adversus ranas*, Pl.

Pŏtentātus -ūs, *m.* political power, supremacy, C.

Pŏtenter, powerfully, strongly, efficaciously, Q. H; (2) according to one's power, H.

Pŏtentĭa -ae, *f.* power, might, ability, — *armorum tenendorum*, L; (2) efficacy, **potency**, — *herbarum*, O; (3) political power, influence, authority, *erant in magnā potentiā qui consulebantur*, C.

Pŏtērĭum -ii, *n.* (ποτήριον), a drinking-cup, goblet, P; (2) a plant, perhaps tragacanth, Pl.

Pŏtestas -ātis, *f.* power, ability; legal right to do any thing or over any person, *jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid*, C, *esse in potestate alicujus*, C, to be in the power of, obey any one; especially (2) political power, supremacy, dominion, C; *quum Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum cuperet redigere*, N. (3) the power, authority of a magistrate, official authority, office; *quicquid hac potestate praetoriā possum*, C; *cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci*, C; *a magistratu aut ab aliquā potestate legitimā evocatus*, C; (4) of inanimate things, power, effect, efficacy; *potestates vimque herbarum demonstrare*, Pl; (5) *met.* opportunity, possibility, occasion, power; *ut primum — data est augendae dignitatis tuae*, C; *facere potestatem*, C, to afford an opportunity; *potestatem sui facere*, C, to allow access to one's self, grant an interview.

Pōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a drinking, draught, **potion**, C; (2) a draught of poison, C; (3) a draught of medicine, P; (4) a love-draught, philtre, H.

Pŏtĭo, 4. to make any one a partaker of any thing, — *aliquem servitutis*, P, to reduce to slavery.

Pōtĭōnātus -a -um, having received a love-philtre, St.

Pŏtĭor, 4. *dep.* to get, get possession, become partaker of, obtain, — *illius regni*, C, — *urbem*, C; — *imperio totius Galliae*, Ca; (2) to be partaker of, possess, have, be master of; *Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat*, C; — *gaudia*, T; — *voluptatibus*, C.

Pŏtis -e (*comp.* pŏtior -us; *superl.* potissĭmus -a -um), (I.) *positive*, able, capable, usually in the phrase *potis est*, he can, is able; *at non Ecandrum potis est vis ulla tenere*, V; *nec potis est cerni*, Lc, nor is it possible to distinguish; sometimes neut., *quod si non aliud pote est*, Ct, *hoc facito sive id non pote sive pote*, Ct, whether possible or not.—(II.) *comp.* pŏtior -us, preferable, better; *itaque cives potiores quam peregrini, et propinqui quam alieni*, C; applied to things, *nostine locum potiorem rure beato?* H; *mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior*, C.—(III.) *superl.* potissimus -a -um, best of all, chief, principal, C. Tc.

Pŏtissĭme, pŏtissĭmum, *vid.* potius.

Pōtĭto, 1. to drink frequently, drink hard, P.

Pŏtĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who gets possession, possessor, occupier, P.Aug.

Pŏtĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little draught, St.

Pŏtĭus (*comp. adv.*; *superl.* pŏtissĭme, pŏtissĭmum).—(I.) *comp.* pŏtĭus, rather, preferably; *sed scin' quid volo —, sodes, facias!* T; *Cato magnus hercule homo, vel — summus et singularis vir*, C. —(II.) *superl.* pŏtissĭme, pŏtissĭmum, most of all, especially, chiefly, C; *responde, quo leto censes me ut peream —?* P.

Pŏto -āvi -ātum (pōtum), 1. (I.) *act.* to drink, P; — *aquam*, St; (2) poet., — *flumen aliquod*, Se, to live on the banks of any river; (of inanimate objects) to imbibe, absorb, suck in; *potantia vellera fucum*, H.—(II.) *neut.* to drink, C; (2) to drink, revel, boose; *frui cum aliis voluptate potandi*, C.

Pōtor -ōris, *m.* a drinker, — *Rhodani*, H, a dweller by the Rhone; (2) a tippler, drunkard, H. M.

Pōtōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to drinking; — *vasa*, Pl, goblets; hence *subst.* pōtōrĭum -ii, *n.* a drinking-cup, goblet, Pl.

Pōtrix -īcis, *f.* a female tippler, Ph.

Pōtŭlentus -a -um, drinkable, potable; hence *subst.* pōtŭlenta -ōrum, *n.* things that can be drunk; (2) drunk, intoxicated, St.

Pōtus -a -um (*prtcp.* pōto), drunk, intoxicated, C; (2) drunk up, that has been drunk; *sanguine tauri poto*, C.

Pōtus -ūs, *m.* a drinking, draught, C. Pl; (2) a drinking to intoxication, boosing, Pl; (3) the urine, Pl.

Præ, (I.) *adv.* (of place) before, in front, *i præ, sequar*, T; (2) *met.* used in combination with *ut* and *quam* (*præut, præquam*), as a particle of comparison, in comparison with, compared with; *modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, præut dudum fuit*, P; *jam minoris omnia facio præquam quibus modis me ludificatus est*, P.—(II.) *prep.* with *abl.* before; *ille qui stillantem præ se pugionem tulit*, C; *præ se armentum agens*, L; *præ manu* (*manibus*), P, at hand; (2) met. *præ se ferre, gerere, declarare*, to show, exhibit, betray, discover, manifest; *cruentis manibus scelus et facinus præ se ferens et confitens*, C; *præ se declarant gaudia vultu*, Ct; (3) in comparison with, compared with; *veros illos Atticos præ se pæne agrestes putat*, C; *non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed præ nobis beatus*, C; (4) on account of, because of, in consequence of; *mihi quoque præ lassitudine opus est ut lavem*, P; *nec loqui præ mærore potuit*, C.

Præăcŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to sharpen to a point, A.Aug; hence *prtcp.* præăcūtus -a -um, sharpened to a point; — *cacumina*, Ca; — *sudes*, S.

Præaltus -a -um, very high, — *rupes*, L; (2) very deep, — *mare*, Pl.

Præbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to offer, hold out, — *cibum de manu*, Co; — *collum cultris*, Jv; — *os ad contumeliam*, L; (2) to furnish, supply, afford, — — *spectaculum*, S; — *sponsalia*, C; (3) *met.* to give, afford, furnish, offer, supply, — *suo sumptu operam reipublicæ*, L; — *fidem alicui in periculis*, N; — *se*, to show one's self, prove one's self, behave one's self; *in re misericordem se præbuit, et in testimonio religiosum*, C; — *se dignum suis majoribus*, C; — *ludos*, T, to afford matter for ridicule.

Præbĭa -ōrum, *n.* an amulet, Vr.

Præbĭbo -bi, 3. to drink before, *ei cui venenum præbiberat*, C.

Præbĭta -ōrum, *n.* allowance, maintenance-money, Co. St.

Præbĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a giving, furnishing, supplying, Vr.

Præbĭtor -ōris, *m.* a giver, furnisher, C.

Præcălĭdus -a -um, very hot, Tc.

Præcalvus -a -um, very bald, St.

Præcantătrix -īcis, *f.* an enchantress, P.

Præcantrix -īcis, *f.* an enchantress, Vr.

*Præcānus -a -um, prematurely grey, H.

Præcăvĕo -cāvi -cautum, 2. (I.) *act.* to beware of, guard against beforehand, seek to avert; *quod a me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est*, C.—(II.) *neut.* to take precaution, use foresight, be cautious, C, — *ab insidiis*, L; *quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Cæsar existimabat*, Ca.

Præcēdo -essi -essum, 3. (I.) *act.* to go before, precede, V. O. St; (2) *met.* to surpass, excel, *Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt*, Ca.—(II.) *neut.* to go before, go forward, go on; *vetus esse et ipsos — ad confirmandam civitatem*, Cu; (2) *met.* to precede, have the preference over, P.

Præcĕler -eris -e, very swift, P.Aug.

Præcĕlĕro, 1. to hasten forward, hasten before, P.Aug.

Præcellens -ntis (*prtcp.* præcello), excellent, admirable, distinguished, surpassing; *vir et animo et virtute præcellens*, C; *uniones magnitudine præcellentes*, Pl.

Præcello, 3. (præcellĕo, 2. P.) (I.) *act.* to surpass, exceed, — *aliquam fecunditate*, Tc.—(II.) *neut.* to distinguish one's self, to excel, — *nobilitate*, Lc; — *per eloquentiam*, Tc.

Præcelsus -a -um, very high, very lofty, — *locus*, C.

Præcentĭo -ōnis, *f.* a musical prelude, Aug.

Præceps -ĭpĭtis, headlong, headforemost; *spectrum de porticu præcipitem in forum dejecerunt*, C; — *curru fremebundus ab alto desilit*, O; hence, in great haste, precipitate, *præcipites se fugæ mandabant*, Ca; (2) applied to localities, steep, precipitous, — *locus*, Ca; — *via*, C; — *mons*, Pl; hence *subst.*, præceps -ĭpis, *n.* a steep place, precipice, *turrim in præcipiti stantem*, V; (3) bending downwards, declining, *sol præcipitem lavit æquore currum*, V; (4) headlong, rapid, — *amnis*, H; — *ventus*, H; (5) *met.* hasty, headlong, precipitate, *agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum*, C; *homo quidam præcipiti celeritate dicendi*, C; (6) hasty, rash, inconsiderate, — *et effrenata mens*, C; (7) inclined towards, — *in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus*, L; (8) dangerous, critical, — *tempus*, O; hence *subst.*, extreme danger, great peril, L.

Præceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* the right of receiving in advance, Pl; (2) a preconception, C; (3) a precept, — *Stoicorum*, C.

Præceptīvus -a -um, instructive, didactic, Sc.

Præceptor -ōris, *m.* a teacher, instructor, preceptor, C.

Præceptrix, -īcis, *f.* a female teacher, C.

Præceptum -i, *n.* a precept, command, rule, ordinance, injunction, C.

Præcerpo -psi -ptum, 3. to pluck prematurely, gather before the time; *quis tibi permisit nostras præcerpere messes?* O; (2) *met.* to lessen, *non præcerpo fructum officii tui*, C; *præcerpta [illegible]*, L, partly enjoyed before.

Præcīdānĕus -a -um, slaughtered before; — *porca*, A.Aug, applied to victims slain the day before a solemn sacrifice.

Præcīdo -īdi -īsum, 3. to cut off in front, cut off, — *linguam alicui*, P; — *capillos*, O; — *ancoras*, C, to cut the cables; (2) to cut to pieces; — *navem*, C, to break up, make unfit for sea; — *[illegible]*, P, to beat very much; — *sinum maris*, Sc, to cut off a bay, sail across; (3) *met.* to cut off, break off, abbreviate, abridge; *fere tibi maximam partem defensionis præciderit*, C; — *sibi reditum [illegible]*, C; *brevi præcidam*, C, I will express myself briefly.

Præcinctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lobby which ran round the interior of a theatre and separated horizontally the tiers of seats, Vt.

Præcinctūra -æ, *f.* a girdle, Vt.

Præcinctus -ūs, *m.* = præcinctura, *q.v.*, Vt.

Præcinctus -a -um (*prtcp.* præcingo), girded, H; (2) *met.* surrounded by, encircled by, *tellus præcincta circumfluo mari*, Pl.

Præcingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to gird, surround with a girdle; frequently in a passive form, *præcingi*, C, to gird one's self; (2) *met.* to surround, en-

circle; *hunc Tatius fontem vallo præcingit acerno*, Pt.

Præcino -cinui -centum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to sing or play before, make a musical prelude, C; (2) to sing an incantation, Tb.—(II.) *act.*, to prophesy, predict, Tb. Pl.

Præcipes -is, P. = præceps, *q.v.*

Præcipio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take before, get before, anticipate, Ca; *aliquantum viæ præceperat rex*, L, had got a start; *ipse tribus quinqueremis expeditis Piræeum præcepit*, L; (2) to receive an inheritance in advance, Pl; (3) *met.* to take beforehand, anticipate, *præcipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum*, Aug, I enjoy in anticipation; *jam animo victoriam præcipiebant*, Ca; (4) *met.* to teach, instruct, advise, warn, prescribe, admonish, — *de eloquentiā*, C: — *artem nandi*, O; *justitia præcipit parcere omnibus*, C; *hic præcipit, omnes mortales pecuniā aggrediantur*, S.

Præcipitanter, headlong, headforemost, precipitately, Lc.

Præcipitātio -ōnis, *f.* a falling headlong, Vt. Sc.

Præcipitium -ii, *n.* a steep place, precipice, St; (2) a falling headlong, deep fall, Pl.

Præcipito, 1. (I.) *act.* to cast down headlong; usually found in a passive form with middle signification, or — *se*, to cast one's self down, precipitate one's self; *qui se e Leucade præcipitaverit*, C; *sese in fossas præcipitabant*, Ca; *lux præcipitatur aquis*, O, sinks beneath the waves; (2) to bend down, — *vitem*, A.Aug; — *palmitem*, Co; (3) met. — *se in exitium*, Cl; *furor iraque mentem præcipitant*, V; *nox præcipitata*, O, drawing to a close; (4) *met.* to hasten too much, precipitate, — *vindemiam*, Co.—(II.) *neut.* to fall down, to sink violently; *ubi Nilus ad illa, quæ Catadupa nominantur, præcipitat ex altissimis montibus*, C; *plurimi in fossam præcipitavere*, L; *hiems jam præcipitaverat*, Ca, was drawing to a close; (2) met. — *in amorem*, P, to fall in love; *reipublicæ præcipitanti subvenī*, C, sinking, in danger of falling; (3) to hasten too much, C.

Præcipue, especially, chiefly, particularly, principally, C.

Præcipuus -a -um, peculiar, especial; *quod mihi consuli præcipuum fuit præter alios*, C; *præcipuum illum et proprium sensum doloris mei*, C; (2) *subst.* -um -i, *n.* a legacy paid before any other, St; (3) excellent, distinguished, extraordinary, especial; *quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit*, Ca; *Cicero — in eloquentiā vir*, Q; *philosophorum Platonem esse —*, Q.

Præcise, briefly, in few words, C; (2) absolutely, decidedly, — *negare alicui*, C.

Præcisio -ōnis, *f.* a part cut off, — *lignorum*, Vt; (2) in rhetoric, the breaking off of a thought, Aug.

Præcisus -a -um (*prtcp.* præcido), steep, abrupt, precipitous, — *saxa*, V; — *rupes*, Q; (2) *met.* short, brief, Q.

Præclāre, very plainly, very clearly, — *memini*, C; — *intelligere*, C; — *explicare*, C; (2) admirably, excellently, *simulacrum — factum e marmore*, C; *radix caliacis — facit*, Pl, produces an excellent effect.

Præclārus -a -um, very bright, very brilliant, — *lux*, Lc; (2) very noble, illustrious, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, admirable, famous; *minime miramur, te tuis, ut egregium artificem, præclaris operibus lætari*, C; *multi — in philosophiā et nobiles*, C; *gens bello —*, V; — *res*, H, wealth; occasionally followed by gen., *T. Licius, eloquentiæ ac fidei — inprimis*, Tc.

Præclūdo -si -sum, 3. to close in front, to shut up, close, — *portas consuli*, Ca; *præclusit omnes negotiatores*, St, he shut up their shops; (2) met. — *omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis*, C; — *effugium alicui*, Lc.

Præclūsio -ōnis, *f.* a closing up, damming up; — *aquarum*, Vt, a reservoir.

Præco -ōnis, *m.* a public crier, herald, C. H; *met.* C.

Præcōgito, 1. to think, meditate, consider carefully beforehand, L.

Præcognosco -nōvi -nitum, 3. to learn beforehand, foreknow, Aug.

Præcŏlo -cŏlui -cultum, 3. to cultivate before, C; (2) to prize exceedingly, Tc.

*Præcommŏveo, 2. to move very much, Sc.

*Præcompŏsitus -a -um, composed beforehand, C.

Præcōnium -ii, *n.* the office or business of a public crier, — *facere*, C; (2) a public crying, publishing, making known, C; *præconio contendere*, St, in strength of voice; (3) a public laudation, condemnation, C.

Præcōnius -a -um, of or relating to a public crier, C.

Præconsūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to consume, exhaust beforehand, O.

*Præcontrecto, 1. to handle beforehand, *met.* O.

Præcŏquis -e; præcŏquus -a -um = præcox, *q.v.*

Præcŏquo -xi -ctum, 3. to boil before, Pl; (2) to ripen fully, Pl.

Præcordia -ōrum, *n.* the diaphragm, C. Pl; (2) the bowels, stomach; *ipse anulus in præcordiis piscis inventus est*, C; *quid veneni sævit in præcordiis*, H; (3) *poet.* the breast, heart (as the seat of feelings and passions), *redit in — virtus*, V; *meis inæstuat præcordiis libera bilis*, H.

Præcorrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to corrupt with gifts, bribe beforehand, — *me donis*, O.

Præcox -cŏcis (præcŏquis -e; præcŏquus -a -um), ripe before the time, premature, *uvas — quam maturissimas legere*, Co; (2) — *loca*, or *abs.* præcŏcia -ium, *n.* places where fruit ripens early, Pl; (3) *met.* premature, precocious, Q. Pl.

Præcrassus -a -um, very thick, Pl.

Præcultus -a -um (*prtcp.* præcŏlo); — *genus eloquentiæ*, Q, very ornate.

*Præcŭpidus -a -um, very greedy, very desirous, St.

Præcurro -cŭcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to run before, hasten before; *ille præcurrit ante omnes*, Ca; met., *eo fama jam præcucurrerat de prœlio Dyrrhachino*, Ca; *ut certis rebus certa signa præcurrerent*, C, precede.—(II.) *act.* to precede, go before, *præcurrit amicitia judicium*, C; (2) *met.*, to surpass, excel, C.

Præcursio -ōnis, *f.* a going before, C; (2) a preliminary skirmish, Pl; (3) in rhetoric, the previous preparation of the hearer, C.

Præcursor -ōris, *m.* a goer before, precursor, Pl; (2) the vanguard, advanced guard, L.

Præcursōrius -a -um, going before, preceding, Pl.

Præcursus -ūs, *m.* a forerunning, Pl.

Præcŭtio -cussi -cussum, 3. to shake before, brandish before, O. Pt.

Præda -æ, *f.* spoils of war, plunder, booty, C; — *militibus donare*, Ca; (2) the object of chase, quarry, prey, *cervi luporum præda rapacium*, H; (3) in general, plunder, gain, *maximos quæstus prædasque facere*, C.

Prædăbundus -a -um, plundering, S.

Prædamno, 1. to condemn before, L; met. — *spem*, L, to give up all hope.

Prædātio -ōnis, *f.* a plundering, pillaging, Tc.

Prædātor -ōris, *m.* a plunderer, pillager, robber, C. S; (2) *poet.*, a hunter, O; (3) * a gain-loving, greedy person, Tb.

Prædātōrius -a -um, plundering, pillaging, predatory, S; — *naves*, P, privateers.

Prædātrix -icis, *f.* a female plunderer, robber, P.Aug.

*Prædēlasso, 1. to weary, weaken beforehand, O.

Prædensus -a -um, very dense, very thick, Pl.

Prædestino, 1. to appoint, ordain beforehand, L.

Prædiātor -ōris, *m.* a buyer of landed estates sold by auction; dealer in estates, C.

Prædiātōrius -a -um, of or relating to the buying of land at an auction, C.

*Prædĭcābĭlis -e, praiseworthy, C.

Prædĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a publishing, a making publicly known, C; (2) a praising, commending, praise, C. P.

Prædĭcātor -ōris, *m.* a praiser, commender, public eulogist, C.

Prædĭco, 1. to make publicly known, publish (said of the common crier), C; *in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi præco prædicat*, P; (2) to declare, speak out, relate, proclaim, say; *ipsum Crassum ego postea prædicantem audivi*, S; *si mihi, inimico, ut prædicas, tuo, conflare vis invidiam*, C, as thou sayest; (3) to mention with praise, to commend, eulogise, boast; *mihi ista licet de me verâ cum gloriâ prædicare*, C; *qui de meis in vos meritis prædicaturus non sum*, Ca; *Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos prædicant*, Ca.

Prædīco -xi -ctum, 3. to say beforehand, speak before; *hoc primum in hac re prædico tibi*, T; *nihil præter tria, quæ prædiximus, quæri*, Q, which we have before mentioned; (2) to predict, foretel, prophesy, — *defectiones solis et lunæ*, C; (3) to fix, appoint beforehand, *ubi prætor reo atque accusatoribus diem prædixisset*, Tc; (4) to warn, admonish, instruct, charge, command; *Pompeius suis prædixerat, ut Cæsaris impetum exciperent*, Ca; *ei visam esse Junonem prædicere, ne id faceret*, C.

Prædictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a saying before, Q; (2) a prophesying, predicting, C.

Prædictum -i, *n.* a prophecy, prediction, — *astrologorum*, C; (2) an order, command, L; (3) a concert, agreement, L.

Prædĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a small landed estate, little farm, C.

Prædisco -dĭdĭci, 3. to learn before, C.

*Prædispŏsĭtus -a -um, arranged, set in order beforehand, L.

Prædĭtus -a -um, endowed, furnished, provided with, — *nimis pulchris armis*, P; *homo parvis opibus ac facultatibus* —, C; — *singulari cupiditate, audaciâ, scelere*, C.

Prædĭum -ii, *n.* a plot of land, landed estate, *tot prædia filio suo colenda ac tuenda tradiderat*, C.

Prædīves -ĭtis, very rich, Tc. Jv.

*Prædīvīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a presentiment, Pl.

Prædīvīno, 1. to divine beforehand, forebode, Vr. P.

Prædīvīnus -a -um, divining beforehand, prophetical, Pl.

Prædo, 1. = prædor, *q.v.*

Prædo -ōnis, *m.* a robber, pillager, plunderer; *urbes piratis prædonibusque patefactæ*, C; *at neque Persephone digna est prædone marito*, O, the husband who carried her off; (2) *met.* a drone, Co; a hawk, M.

Prædŏcĕo -cŭi -ctum, 2. to teach before, instruct before, S. Pl.

*Prædŏmo -ŭi, 1. to tame before, Sc.

Prædor, 1. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to plunder, pillage, spoil; *spes rapiendi atque prædandi occæcat animos eorum*, C; *vix se ex manibus prædantium militum eripuit*, C; hence prtcp. *prædatus*, P, loaded with booty.—(II.) *act.* to rob, plunder, — *socios magis quam hostes*, Tc; (2) of animals, to prey, seize their prey, *alia dentibus prædantur, alia unguibus*, Pl; (3) met. *quæ me nuper prædata puella est*, O.

Prædūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead forward, carry forward, — *fossas transversas viis*, Ca.

Prædūctōrĭus -a -um, serviceable for drawing forward, A.Aug.

Prædulcis -e, very sweet, Pl; (2) *met.* very pleasant, very delightful, V.

Prædūro, 1. to harden exceedingly, Pl.

Prædūrus -a -um, very hard, Q. Pl; (2) very strong, V; (3) met. — *labor*, P.Aug, very difficult; — *os*, Q, very impudent.

Præēmĭnĕo, 2. to surpass, excel, — *ceteros peritiâ legum*, Tc.

Præĕo -ĭvi (-ii) -ĭtum, 4. to go before, precede; *ut singulis consulibus alternis mensibus lictores præirent*, C; *in re militari prætor dictus, qui præiret exercitu*, Vr; met. *ad quorum cognitionem et usum, naturâ ipsâ præeunte, deducimur*, C; (2) to dictate the words of an oath, or any solemn form of words, *ædem Concordiæ dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba præire*, L; — *sacramentum*, Tc; *præi verbis quid vis*, P, dictate what you will; (3) to order, command, L.

Præfandus -a -um (*prtcp.* præfor), that ought to be mentioned with respect; hence — *humor e corpore*, Pl, the excrements; subst., *præfanda*, Q, obscenities.

Præfātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a religious or legal form of words, formula, C; (2) a preface, introduction, Pl. St.

*Præfectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a setting over, Vr.

Præfectūra -æ, *f.* the office of president, superintendent; command, superintendence; — *morum*, St; — *equitum Gallorum*, Aug, the command of the cavalry; — *urbis*, St; (2) the office of governor in a province, filled by proconsuls and proprætors, C; (3) a prefecture, the territory administered by a prefect, Pl. Tc.

Præfectus -i, *m.* an overseer, superintendent, chief, president, prefect; *tu (censor) es — moribus*, C; — *gymnasii*, P; (2) as a title of particular offices; — *ærarii*, Pl, treasurer; — *annonæ*, Tc, market superintendent; — *classis*, C, admiral; — *equitum*, Aug, general of cavalry; — *legionis*, Tc, colonel; — *prætorio, prætorii*, Tc, commander of the imperial guard; — *urbi, urbis*, Tc, governor of Rome.

Præfēcundus -a -um, very fertile, very fruitful, Pl.

Præfĕro -tŭli -lātum -ferre, to bear, carry before or in front; *dextrâ manu ardentem facem præferebat*, C; *fasces prætoribus præferuntur*, C; *prtcp.* prælātus -a -um, riding by, hastening by, Tc. L; (2) to carry before, bear in front in a religious or triumphal procession, L. St; (3) *met.* to set before, put before, offer; — *clarissimum lumen menti meæ*, C; — *opem*, P.Aug, afford assistance; (4) *met.* to prefer; — *aliquem alicui*, C; — *vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis atque rationibus*, C; (5) — *diem triumphi*, L, to anticipate, triumph at an earlier period; (6) *met.* to show, manifest, display, C; *fons Calirrhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine præferens*, Pl.

Præfĕrox -ōcis, very fierce, violent, — *legati*, L.

Præferrātus -a -um, tipped with iron, Pl.

Præfervĭdus -a -um, burning hot, very hot, Co; met., — *ira*, L.

Præfestīno, 1. to hasten exceedingly, hasten too much, P. L.

Præfĭca -æ, *f.* a hired mourner at a funeral, P.

Præfĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to set over; appoint as president, superintendent, overseer; *aliquem curatorem — qui statuis faciundis præsit*, C; — *imperatorem bello*, C; — *aliquem provinciæ Lusitaniæ*, Tc.

Præfīdens -ntis, very confident, too confident, C.

Præfīgo -xi -ctum, 3. to fix in front, fasten before; *ripa erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita*, Ca; — *arma puppibus*, V; (2) — *aliquid aliquâ re*, to tip, point with any thing; *asseres cuspidibus præfixi*, Ca; (3) to close up, block up; — *prospectus omnes*, Pl, to wall up; (4) *to pierce through, transfix, Tb.

Præfīnĭo, 4. to fix, prescribe, appoint beforehand; *ego cetera non tam restricte præfinio*, C; *ad certum præfinitumque tempus*, St.

*Præfīnīto, in a prescribed manner, T.

Præfiscĭne (præfiscĭni), without vanity, without offence, P.

Præflōrĕo, 2. to blossom prematurely, Pl.

Præflōro, 1. to pluck the blossom prematurely; *met.* to diminish, lessen; *gloriam ejus victoriæ præfloratam apud Thermopylas esse*, L.

Præflŭo, 3. to flow past, L. H.

Præflŭus -a -um, flowing past, Pl.

Præfōco, 1. to choke, suffocate, O.

Præfŏdĭo -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig in front of, — *portas*, V; (2) to dig previously, V.
Præfor, 1 *dep.* to say, speak before; especially, to pronounce a prayer previous to any important act; *majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, præfabantur*, C; *quæ de deorum naturâ præfati sumus*, C, what we have premised; (2) to prophesy, foretel, L. Ct.
Præformīdo, 1. to fear beforehand, Q.
Præformo, 1. to form beforehand, Q.
Præfracte, severely, sternly, C.
Præfractus -a -um (*prtcp.* præfringo), of written style, abrupt, harsh, disconnected, C, (2) of character, stern, severe, harsh, C.
Præfrīgĭdus -a -um, very cold, O. Cl.
Præfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. to break off in front, break in pieces, — *hastas*, L.
Præfulcĭo -si -tum, 4. to support, prop up, *met.* C; (2) to put under as a prop, *quin me suis negotiis præfulciat*, P.
Præfulgĕo -si, 2. to gleam forth, shine forth, *equus præfulgens dentibus aureis*, V, glittering, met *Poppæus Sabinus consulari et triumphali decore præfulgens*, Tc, conspicuous, distinguished.
Præfulgŭro, 1. to flash forth, P Aug.
Præfurnĭum -ii, *n.* the mouth of a kiln or furnace where the fuel is introduced, A Aug.
Præfūro, 3. to rage exceedingly, P.Aug.
Prægĕlĭdus -a -um, very cold, L.
*Prægermĭno, 1. to put forth buds prematurely, Pl.
Prægestĭo, 4. to desire exceedingly, C. H.
*Prægigno, 3. to bring forth, P
Prægnans -ntis, **pregnant**, applied both to human beings, C, and to animals, V Pl; (2) *met.* of plants, — *oculi arborum*, Pl, (3) *met.* full of, abounding in, — *succo herba*, Pl.
Prægnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an impregnation, pregnancy, Vr.
*Prægnāvĭter, very industriously, P.
Prægrăcĭlis -e, very slim, slender, Tc.
Prægrandis -e, very great, very large, very tall, Pl; *met.* Pr.
Prægrăvĭdus -a -um, very heavy, P.Aug.
Prægrăvis -e, very heavy, Pl, (2) *met.* very oppressive, very burdensome, — *servitium*, Pl.
Prægrăvo, 1 to press heavily upon, weigh upon, oppress, C. Co; (2) to weigh more than, overweigh, Pl; (3) *met.* to press down, overwhelm, H; (4) *met.* to overweigh, preponderate, *cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto prægravet*, Sc.
Prægrĕdĭor -gressus, 3 *dep.* to go before, precede, C, — *signa*, Vr; — *aliquem pedibus*, St; (2) to pass by, L, (3) to surpass, excel, — *aliquem*, S.
*Prægressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going before, precedence, C.
Prægustātor -ōris, *m.* a slave who tasted the dishes presented to his master, to remove the suspicion of poison, St.
Prægusto, 1. to taste before, O. Jv.
Præhĭbĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to offer, hold out, afford, supply, furnish, — *alicui cibum*, P; — *verba*, P, to say, speak.
Præjăcĕo -ui, 2. to lie before, *vastum mare præjacens Asiæ*, Pl, *campus, qui castra præjacet*, Tc.
Præjăcĭo -jēci -jactum, 3. to throw, cast in front, Co.
Præjūdĭcātus -a -um (*prtcp.* præjūdĭco), decided beforehand, prejudged; — *res*, C; — *opinio*, C, a preconceived opinion; hence *subst.*, præjūdĭcatum -i, *n.* (*a*) that which is decided beforehand, L, (*b*) a preconceived opinion, prejudice, C.
Præjūdĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a previous judgment, precedent, C; (2) an example, precedent, *Pompeius nullo prœlio pulsus, vestri facti præjudicio demotus, Italiâ excessit*, Ca, by your example, (3) disadvantage, **prejudice**, Sc; (4) a premature judgment, L.
Præjūdĭco, 1. to **prejudge**, decide beforehand, C.
Præjŭvo -jūvi -jūtum, 1. to assist before, Tc.
Prælābor -psus, 3. *dep.* to glide before, flow, fly, swim before or along, C, *insula in quam Germani nando prælabebantur*, Tc, met., *prælabentis vero temporis fuga quam sit irreparabilis, quis dubitet?* Co.
Prælambo, 3. to lick before, taste before, H.
Prælargus -a -um, very abundant, Jv.
Prælātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preference, P.Aug.
Prælautus -a -um, very splendid, very magnificent, St.
Prælectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reading before, lecture, **prelection**, Q
Prælēgo, 1. to bequeath beforehand, leave a preferential legacy, Q.
Prælĕgo -ēgi -ectum, 3 to read and expound an author, lecture upon, — *Virgilium*, St, (2) to sail past, coast along, — *Campaniam*, Tc.
Prælībo, 1. to taste before, P Aug.
Prælĭgnĕum vinum, a kind of inferior wine made from grapes prematurely gathered, A Aug.
Prælĭgo, 1. to bind in front, *arida sarmenta præligantur cornibus boum*, L, (2) to bind round, tie round, St. Pl; (3) to bind up, C; — *vulnus*, Pl; (4) *met.* to bind, fetter by magical arts, — *pectus*, P.
Prælŏcūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a speaking before, Sc.
Prælongo, 1 to make very long, Pl.
Prælongus -a -um, very long, Q. L.
Prælŏquor -cūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak before, anticipate in speaking, P; (2) to premise, say by way of introduction, Pl
Prælūcĕo -xi, 2. to carry a light before, *servus prælucens*, St, *prœluxere faces*, M, shone before; (2) *met*, to shine forth, C, to outshine, surpass, *nullus in orbe sinus Baiis prœlucet amœnis*, H, (3) to be very bright, Pl.
Prælūcĭdus -a -um, very bright, Pl.
Prælūdo -si -sum, 3 to play before, **prelude**, rehearse, Pl.
Prælum = prelum, *q v.*
Prælūsĭo -ōnis *f.* a prelude, Pl
Prælustris -e, very illustrious, O.
Præmando, 1. to order beforehand, P
Præmātūre, too early, **prematurely**, P.
Præmātūrus -a -um, early, — *fructus cucumeris*, Co; (2) too early, **premature**; — *mors*, Pl; — *hiems*, Tc; — *canities*, Tc
Præmĕdĭcātus -a -um, protected by medicine or charms, O
Præmĕdĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f* a considering beforehand, **premeditation**, C.
Præmĕdĭtor, 1. *dep.* to meditate upon, consider beforehand, **premeditate**, C, *prtcp* præmĕdĭtātus -a -um, considered before, foreseen, *nec fera mala — labora*, C.
Præmercor, 1. *dep.* to buy beforehand, P.
Præmĕtŭens -ntis (*prtcp.* præmĕtŭo), fearing beforehand, Ph
*Præmĕtŭenter, apprehensively, anxiously, Lc.
Præmĕtŭo -ŭi, 3. to fear beforehand, be apprehensive, Lc. Ca.
Præmĭgro, 1. to move away before, Pl.
Præmĭor, 1. *dep.* to bargain for a reward, St.
Præmissa -ōrum, *n.* first-fruits, Pl.
Præmitto -isi -issum, 3. to send before, send on, despatch before, — *legiones in Hispaniam*, Ca, — *odiosas literas*, C; (2) to set before, place before, Pl, (3) *met.* to send before, — *cogitationes in longinqua*, Sc
Præmĭum -ii, *n* advantage, gain, profit, booty, *spectat sua præmia raptor*, O; (2) a reward, recompense, *legibus et præmia proposita sunt virtutibus, et supplicia vitiis*, C, *persuadere alicui magnis præmiis et pollicitationibus*, Ca; — *persolvere alicui*, C; — *reddere alicui pro re aliquâ*, Ct.
Præmŏdŭlātus -a -um, measured, modulated beforehand, Q.
*Præmŏlestĭa -æ, *f.* apprehension, previous anxiety, C.
Præmōlĭor, 4. *dep.* to prepare beforehand, L
Præmollĭo, 4. to soften beforehand, Q; (2) *met.* to make mild, soothe beforehand, Q.

Præmollis -e, very soft, Pl.

Præmŏnĕo -ui -ĭtum, 2. to warn, advise, admonish beforehand; *me, ut magnopere caverem, præmonebat*, C; *ut te præmonerem, plurimum tibi credas*, Pl; (2) to foretel, presage, Pl.

Præmŏnĭtus -ūs, *m.* a prediction, premonition, O.

Præmonstrātor -ōris, *m.* one who shows beforehand, a guide, T.

Præmonstro, 1. to show, point out before, P. Lc; (2) to prophesy, presage, predict, C.

Præmordĕo -orsi (-ordi) -sum, 2. to bite in front, P. Sc; (2) to bite off, pinch off, Jv.

Præmŏrĭor -tŭus, 3. *dep.* to die prematurely, O; (2) *met.* to die, lose vitality, — *visus*, Pl.

Præmūnĭo, 4. to fortify in front, — *aditus duos magnis operibus*, Ca; (2) *met.* to fortify, secure, make safe, C; *præmuniendæ regalis potentiæ gratiā*, Aug; (3) *met.* to put before by way of defence; *illa quæ ex accusatorum oratione præmuniri intelligebam non pertimesco*, C.

Præmūnītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fortifying beforehand (said of an orator when he endeavours to preoccupy the minds of his hearers), C.

° Prænarro, 1. to relate beforehand, T.

Prænăto, 1. to swim before, swim past, flow by, V. Pl.

Prænāvĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sailing by, Pl.

Prænāvĭgo, 1. to sail past, Pl; (2) *met.* to hasten by, Sc.

Prænĭtĕo -ŭi, 2. to shine forth, glitter before; *cur tibi junior Læsa præniteat*, H, outshines thee.

Prænōmen -ĭnis, *n.* the first or personal name (*e.g.* Caius, in C. J. Cæsar; Marcus, in M. T. Cicero); (2) a title, appellation of honour, St.

Prænōmĭno, 1. to name, give a prænomen, *q.v.*, Vr.

Prænosco -nōvi -nōtum, 3. to become acquainted with beforehand, foreknow, *neque dii non possunt futura* —, C.

*Prænōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* preconception, innate idea, C. (translation of Greek πρόληψις).

Prænūbĭlus -a -um, very cloudy, very dark, O.

Prænuncĭa -æ, *f. vid.* prænuncius.

Prænuncĭātūrus -a -um, announcing beforehand, Pl.

Prænuncĭo, 1. to announce, report, tell beforehand, foretel, predict; *aliquo instinctu inflatuque divino futura* —, C; of inanimate things, *juglans, frangi se, prænunciat strepitu*, Pl.

Prænuncĭus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* one who announces beforehand, a predicter, harbinger; and (applied to things) a sign, token, omen; *stellæ magnarum calamitatum prænunciæ*, C; *Veneris prænuncius ante pennatus graditur Zephyrus*, Lc.

°Præobtūrans -ntis, stopping up in front, Vt.

Præoccĭdo, 3. to set before (said of the heavenly bodies), Pl.

Præoccŭpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking possession of before, preoccupation, — *loci*, N.

Præoccŭpo, 1. to take possession of before, seize before, preoccupy, — *iter*, Ca; — *loca opportuna*, N; *met.*, C; *timor* — *animos omnium*, Ca; (2) to anticipate, *alter* — *alterum*, N; followed by *inf.*, to hasten, make haste, L.

Præopto, 1. to prefer, wish rather, desire more; *præoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam*, L; followed by inf., — *scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare*, Ca.

Præpando, 3. to open wide in front, stretch open in front, extend before, Pl; *met.* C.

Præpărātĭo -ōnis, *f.* preparation, *nullam potest provisio* [illegible] *et* — *ad* [illegible], C; (2) *met.* a rhetorical preparation of the hearer's mind, Q.

Præpărātus -a -um (*part.* [illegible]), prepared, provided, furnished, C; [illegible] *ex* [illegible], Sn, with previous preparation.

Præpărātūr -ūs, *m.* a preparing, preparation, Aug.

Præparvus -a -um, very small, very little, Pl.

Præpăro, 1. to make ready, provide, prepare;

— *ea, quæ videntur instare*, C; — *se pugnæ*, Pl; — *necem fratri*, Tc; — *res necessarias ad vitam degendam*, C; met. — *gratiam adversus publicum odium*, Tc.

Præpĕdīmentum -i, *n.* a hindrance, impediment, obstacle, P.

Præpĕdĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. to entangle by the feet, shackle, fetter, P. Tc; (2) *met.* to hinder, impede, obstruct; *timor præpedit dicta linguæ*, P; *singultu medios præpediente sonos*, O; *præpediri valetudine*, Tc, to be hindered by ill health.

Præpendĕo, 2. *neut.* to hang before, hang in front, Ca.

Præpes -ĕtis, quick in flight, rapidly flying, swift; *præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cælo*, V; — *deus*, O, the winged god (*i.e.* Cupid); (2) *subst.* a bird, — *Jovis*, O, the eagle; and especially, a bird of good omen, V.

Præpĭlātus -a -um, having a ball or button in front (applied to foils or blunt weapons), L; *met. declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem, velut præpilatis, exerceri solebamus*, Q.

Præpinguis -e, very fat, V. Pl.

Præpollens -ntis (*prtcp.* præpollĕo), very strong, very distinguished, *gens* — *divitiis*, L.

Præpollĕo, 2. to be very powerful, more powerful, more distinguished than others, *Phœnices qui mari præpollebant*, Tc.

Præpondĕro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to be of greater weight, to sink down, Sc; (2) *met.* to preponderate, have the preference, P.Aug; to turn the scale, Q. —(II.) *act.* to outweigh, C.

Præpōno -sŭi (-sīvi) -sĭtum (-stum), 3. to put before, place before; *de quā priusquam respondeo, pauca præponam*, C, I will premise a few things; (2) to put over, set over as overseer, commander, etc., — *aliquem bello prædonum*, C; — *aliquem provinciæ*, C; — *navibus*, C; — *vectigalibus*, Tc; (3) *met.* to prefer, — *lucrum sopori et quieti*, P; — *salutem reipublicæ vitæ suæ*, C.

Præporto, 1. to carry before, Lc. Ct.

Præpŏsĭta -ōrum, *n.* (translation of the Greek προηγμένα), preferable things (such things as in the Stoic philosophy stood next to the absolutely good), C.

Præpŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preferring, preference, C; (2) in grammar, a preposition, C.

Præpŏsĭtus -i, *m.* one who is set over, a president, commander, — *legatorum tuorum*, C.

Præpo-sum -pŏtŭi -posse, to be very powerful, have the chief power, Tc.

Præpostĕre, perversely, absurdly, preposterously, C.

Præpostĕro, 1., — *ordinem*, P.Aug, to invert, turn upside down.

Præpostĕrus -a -um, applied to persons, absurd, preposterous, — *imperator*, C; (2) to things, inverted, perverse, distorted, absurd, — *few*, P; untimely; — *gratulatio*, C.

Præpŏtens -ntis (*prtcp.* præpossum), very powerful, very mighty; *clari ac* — [illegible], C; [illegible] *arii* — *opibus*, Pl; *Jupiter* — *omnium rerum*, C; *subst.* præpŏtentes -ium, *m.* C, the strong, the mighty; applied to things, *Carthago* — [illegible] *marique*, C.

* Præprŏpĕranter, very quickly, very hastily, [illegible]

Præprŏpĕre, very quickly, very hastily, too quickly, L.

Præprŏpĕrus -a -um, exceedingly quick, too quick, overhasty, precipitate, — [illegible] *celeritas*, L.

Præpūtium -ii, *n.* the fore-skin, Jv.

Præquam, *vid.* præ.

Præ[illegible]

Præ[illegible], 1. [illegible], O.

Præ[illegible] A.Aug.

Præ[illegible]

Præ[illegible]

Præ[illegible]

Præ[illegible]

pluck from one's lips, tear away, carry off, — *aliquid alicui*, C. T; (2) to carry off before the time, *deorum beneficium festinatione* —, C; (3) to anticipate, forestal, C.

Prærōdo -di -sum, 3. to gnaw in front, — *teneros pampinos*, Co; (2) to gnaw off, bite through, H.

Prærŏgātīvus -a -um, voting first, voting before others, — *centuria*, C; *subst.* prærŏgātīva -æ, *f.* C. the tribe or century to which the lot fell of voting first in the comitia; — *omen*, C, the vote first given, regarded as a presage or omen; (2) *subst.* -a -æ, *f.* (*a*) a previous choice, L, (*b*) a sure sign, indication, presage, C, (*c*) a preference, Pl.

Prærŏgo, 1. to ask beforehand, St.

Prærumpo -ūpi -uptum, 3. to break off, tear off in front, Ca. Co.

Prærupte, abruptly, precipitately, ruggedly, *mons — altus*, Pl.

Præruptus -a -um, broken off, and hence, of localities, steep, precipitous, overhanging, — *saxa*, C; — *mons*, V; *subst.* prærupta -ōrum, *n.* rugged, precipitous places, Pl; (2) met. *juvenis animo* —, Tc, violent; — *et urgens dominatio*, Tc, stern, severe.

Præs -dis, *m.* literally, a possessor; hence, a surety, security; *prædem esse pro aliquo*, C; *prædes dare*, C.

Præs, at hand, ready, P.

Præsāgĭo, 4. (*dep.* P.) to presage, forebode, have a premonition of; *præsagibat mihi animus frustra me ire, cum exibam domo*, P; — *aliquid in futurum*, Cl; (2) to predict, foretel, Aug.

Præsāgītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a premonition, foreboding, presentiment, C.

Præsāgĭum -ii, *n.* a presage, presentiment, foreboding, prediction, O. Co.

Præsāgus -a -um, presaging, foreboding, predicting, — *mali mens*, V.

Præsāno, 1. (I.) *act.* to heal before the time, Pl; (II.) *neut.* to be healed before the time, Pl.

*Præscindo, 3. to tear off, destroy in front, Vt.

Præscĭo, 4. to know beforehand, T.

Præscisco -īvi -ītum, 3. to learn, find out beforehand, L. V.

Præscītum -i, *n.* a knowing beforehand, presentiment, Pl.

Præscĭus -a -um, knowing beforehand, prescient; *facere aliquem — rei alicujus*, Tc, to give previous information to.

Præscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write before, set before in writing, *nec Phœbo gratior ulla est, quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen*, V; (2) *met.* to prescribe, ordain, define, direct beforehand; *cum ei præscriptum esset, ne quid sine Sexti sententiā ageret*, C; *ut majorum jura moresque præscribunt*, C; — *senatui quæ sunt agenda*, C; (3) in law, to except, demur against, Q; (4) to dictate, Tb; (5) to put forward as a pretext, Tc.

Præscriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a writing before, prefixed writing; hence, a title, inscription, preamble, introduction; — *legis*, C; (2) *met.* a pretence, *ut honestā — rem turpissimam tegerent*, Ca; (3) a precept, prescribed rule, order, — *rationis*, C; (4) a legal exception, objection, demurrer, Q; (5) philosophical subtlety, Sc.

Præscriptum -i, *n.* that which is written down in order to be copied or committed to memory, *pueri discunt ad præscriptum*, Sc; (2) a precept, rule, *omnia legum præscripto fieri videbitis*, C; *ad — consulis*, L.

Præsĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut off in front, O. H.

Præsegmen -ĭnis, *n.* that which is cut off, a cutting, paring, P.

Præsēmĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* an embryo, fœtus, Vt.

Præsensio -ōnis, *f.* a presentiment, foreboding, premonition, *prædictiones et — rerum futurarum*, C.

Præsens -ntis (*prtcp.* præsum), present, in person, *ipsum præsens, præsenti tibi*, P; *non quia ades —, dico hoc*, T; *corpore nihil nisi — et quod adest, sentire possumus*, C; *cetera præsenti sermoni reservrentur*, C, for a personal interview: *præsente* is sometimes A. Aug. used = præsentibus, — *nobis*, T; *in præsens tempus*, H. C, or abs., *in præsens*, Tc, at present, for the present; so also *ad præsens*, Tc; *præsenti tempore*, O; *in præsenti*, C; *in re præsenti*, P. L, at the moment, on the spot: *subst.* præsentĭa -ium, *n.* present circumstances, St; (2) immediate, momentary, not delayed, — *pœna*, C, immediately following the offence; — *pecunia*, P, cash, ready money; (3) immediately efficacious, effective, powerful, — *auxilium*, C; — *remedium*, Cl; (4) of character, resolute, determined, — *animus*, C; *animo virili præsentique ut sis, para*, T; *præsentissimo animo pugnare*, Aug; (5) present, aiding, propitious, *Hercules tantus et tam — habetur deus*, C.

Præsentānĕus -a -um, immediately operating, — *remedium*, Pl; — *venenum*, Pl.

Præsentārĭus -a -um, happening immediately; — *malum*, P; — *argentum*, P, cash, ready money.

Præsentĭa -æ, *f.* presence; *alicujus aspectum —que vitare*, C; — *animi*, Ca. C, presence of mind, determination, courage; *in præsentiā*, Ca. C, for the present, now, at present; *hoc video in præsentiā opus esse*, C.

Præsentĭo -si -sum, 4. to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment or premonition; *animo providere et præsentire*, Ca; *esse in mentibus hominum tanquam oraculum aliquod, et quo futura præsentiant*, C.

*Præsentisco, 3. to begin to forebode, T.

Præsento, 1. to cause to be present, represent, show forth, resemble, Pl.

Præsēpe -is, *n.* (præsēpes -is; -is -is; *f.* præsēpia -æ, *f.* præsēpĭum -ii, *n.*) an inclosure; and hence, a stall, fold, pen; *stabant ter centum* (*equi*) *nitei in præsepibus altis*, V; also, a crib, manger, Pl. Co; (2) *met.* a house, abode, tavern; *ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent*, V; *verum audis in præsepibus*, C, in taverns.

Præsēpĭo -psi -ptum, 4. to put a hedge before, fence up in front, barricade, — *aditus atque itinera maximis defixis trabibus*, Ca.

Præsĕpultus -a -um, buried beforehand, P. Aug.

Præsertim, especially, chiefly, C.

Præservĭo, 4. to serve as a slave, — *alicui*, P.

Præses -ĭdis, literally, sitting before (*i.e.* to protect, take care of); hence, protecting, — *locus*, P; usually *subst.* præses -ĭdis, C, a protector, protectress, *senatus reipublicæ custos, —, propugnator*, C; (2) a president, chief, ruler, *armipotens — belli Tritonia virgo*, V.

Præsĭdens -ntis, *m.* a president, Tc.

Præsĭdĕo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit before, protect, guard, — *alicui*, P; — *huic imperio*, C; — *proximum Galliæ litus*, Tc; (2) to preside over, superintend, direct, — *rebus*, Ca; — *Pannoniam*, Tc.

Præsĭdĭārĭus -a -um, serving as a guard or protection, — *milites*, L; (2) met. — *malleoli*, Co, kept in reserve in case of a failure.

Præsĭdĭum -ii, *n.* a protection, guard; and especially, a military guard, patrol, escort; *legiones quæ præsidio impedimentis erant*, Ca; *tectus præsidio firmo amicorum*, C; *nonne millies perire est melius, quam in suā civitate sine armatorum præsidio non posse vivere?* C; (2) in military language, a garrison, guard, escort, *occupatoque oppido, ibi — collocat*, Ca; *locum aliquem præsidiis firmare*, S; —, *quæ magna et firma paraveram, dimisi*, C; (3) a place occupied by a garrison or guard, post, camp, fortification; *qui propter metum — relinquit*, C; *milites in præsidiis rei frumentarii causā disponere*, C; (4) help, assistance, support; — *magnum sibi ad beatam vitam comparare*, C; *fortissimum — pudoris*, C; and especially, medical assistance, remedial help, Pl.

*Præsignĭfĭco, 1. to signify, announce beforehand, C.

Præsignis -e, distinguished, remarkable before others, O.

Præsigno, 1. to mark beforehand, Pl.

Præsĭlĭo, 4, to leap forth, spring forth, P.

Præsŏno -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to sound forth, resound, O.

Præspergo, 3. (præspargo), to scatter, strew before, Lc.

Præstăbĭlis -e, distinguished, preeminent, remarkable; *res magnitudine* —, C; *nullam dignitatem præstabiliorem eā, quam per vos esset adeptus, putavit*, C.

Præstans -ntis (*prtcp.* præsto), excellent, distinguished, preeminent; *Aristoteles longe omnibus — et ingenio et diligentiā*, C; *virginibus præstantior omnibus*, O; (2) applied to things, *præstanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem*, C; *bis septem præstanti corpore Nymphæ*, V.

Præstanter, excellently, preeminently, Pl.

Præstantĭa -æ, *f.* superiority, excellence; *si quam — virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ consecuti sunt*, C; *dii omnium rerum præstantiā excellentes*, C.

Præstātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a giving security, guaranteeing, warranting, Sc.

*Præstergus -a -um, wiped off before, P.

Præsterno, 3. to strew, spread before; prepare; — *folia farferi*, P; — *altaria*, P.Aug.

Præstes -ĭtis, — *Lares*, O, tutelary, protecting.

Præstĭgĭa -æ, *f.* (usually *pl.* -æ -ārum, *f.*) deception, illusion, juggling, — *verborum*, C; *ne ab iis, quæ clara sint ipsa per se, quasi præstigiis quibusdam et captionibus depellamur*, C.

Præstĭgĭātor -ōris, *m.* a juggler, deceiver, P; -trix -īcis, *f.* P.

Præstĭno, 1. to buy, — *pisces*, P.

Præstĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to prescribe, appoint beforehand, — *diem, tempus*, C.

Præsto, present, at hand, here, ready; *sed ubi est frater?* — *adest*, T; *ibi mihi — fuit L. Lucilius cum literis mandatisque tuis*, C; — *esse*, Aug, to appear, arrive; (2) — *esse*, (*a*) to be at hand, assist, help, serve; — *alicui*, C; so also *præsto adire*, Tb; (*b*) to be opposed to, to be present as an enemy, *si quis mihi præsto fuerit cum armatis hominibus*, C.

Præsto -ĭti -ĭtum (-ātum), 1. to stand before, excel, be distinguished, surpass; *quantum præstiterint nostri majores ceteris gentibus*, C; *Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis* —, C; *præstat* used *impers.* it is better, it is preferable; *mori millies præstitit, quam hæc pati*, C; with acc. *quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute præstarent*, L; (2) to become surety or guarantee for, answer for, be responsible for; *quem tamen ego — non poteram*, C; *impetus populi — nemo potest*, C; *prædones nullos fore, quis — poterat?* C; (3) to perform, do, execute, fulfil; — *ea, quæ ratio et doctrina præscripserit*, C; *omnes artes aliæ sine eloquentiā suum munus — possunt*, C; *quamcunque ei fidem dederis, ego præstabo*, C, I will perform the promise; (4) to show, manifest, exhibit; — *tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet*, C; — *se*, C, to show one's self, behave one's self as; — *se invictum*, O; — *honorem debitum patri*, C, to show proper respect; (5) to give; — *alicui quotannis certam summam pecuniæ*, St; — *caput fulminibus*, P.Aug, to expose; — *sententiam*, C, to give one's opinion.

Præstōlor, 1. *dep.* to wait for, expect; — *tibi ad forum Aurelium*, C; — *aliquem*, P. T.

Præstrangŭlo, 1. to stifle, strangle, P.Aug.

Præstringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to bind up, tie up, O. Pl; (2) to make dull, — *aciem ferri*, Pl; — *nitorem eboris*, Pl, to make dim.

Præstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to build in front, construct before, Co; hence (2) to block up, render impassable, — *aditum montis*, O; (3) to prepare, make ready for any thing, *fraus fidem sibi in parvis præstruit*, L.

Præsŭdo, 1. to sweat beforehand; hence, to exert one's self, make an effort beforehand, P.Aug.

Præsul -ŭlis, *c.* one who jumps or dances before others, C.

Præsalsus -a -um, very salt, Co.

Præsultātor -ōris, *m.* L. = præsul, *q.v.*

Præsulto, 1. to leap, spring before, L.

Præsum -fŭi -esse, to be before, be over, be placed over, preside over; [illegible] -

est unus, Ca; *quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant*, Ca; — *alicui negotio*, C; (2) to be preeminent, take the lead in any thing, C; (3) *poet.* to protect, — *mœnibus urbis*, O.

Præsūmo -mpsi (-msi) -mptum (-mtum), 3. to take beforehand, *præsumendo remedia munierat corpus*, Tc; (2) met. *inviti judices audiunt præsumentem partes suas*, Q, one who usurps their function; (3) to do beforehand, perform before, — *omnia heredum officia*, Pl; — *fortunam principatūs*, Tc, to anticipate; (4) to imagine, represent to one's self beforehand; *spe præsumite bellum*, V; *præsumptum habere*, Tc, to suppose, take for granted; (5) to assume, presume, suppose, conjecture, believe, Tc.

Præsumptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a using or enjoying beforehand, Pl; (2) the answering beforehand of the probable objections of an adversary, Q; (3) a supposition, presumption, Sc.

Præsumptus -a -um (*prtcp.* præsūmo), taken for granted, presumed; — *opinio*, Q, a prejudice; — *suspicio*, Tc, a preconceived suspicion.

Præsŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to sew up, to cover, conceal, O. Pl.

Prætĕgo -exi -ectum, 3. to cover in front, to cover, Pt. Pl.

Prætendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch out before, extend forwards, O. Pl; (2) to spread out in front, *membrana quæ cordi prætenditur*, Pl; (3) to place before, hold, spread before; *segeti — sepem*, V; *fumosque manu prætende sequaces*, V; (4) of places, *prætendi*, to lie before or in front; *prætentaque Syrtibus arva*, V; *Bæticæ latere septentrionali prætenditur Lusitania*, Pl; (5) to hold before as a pretext, pretend; *hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus* —, C; *prætendens culpæ splendida verba tuæ*, O.

Prætĕner -a -um, very tender, Pl.

Prætentātus -ūs, *m.* a feeling the way, groping, Pl.

Prætento, 1. to feel, try, test beforehand; *Calliope querulas prætentat pollice chordas*, O; *et pedibus prætentat iter suspensa timore*, Tb; — *vires*, O.

Prætĕnŭis -e, very thin, very slender, Pl; — *sonus*, Q, very shrill.

Prætĕpĕo -ŭi, 2. to glow beforehand, *si tu [illegible] quāris prætepuisset amor*, O.

Prætor, (I.) *adv.* of comparison, more than, *virgo, quæ — sapiet quam placet parentibus*, P; (2) except, with exception of, C; [illegible] *quaque contemplor — unius deo Syrus*, St; [illegible] *salices cæsaque canna fuit*, O.—(II.) *prep.* with acc. past, by, beyond, — *castra Cæsaris* [illegible] *copias transduxit*, Ca; *servi ejus — oculos Lollii hæc omnia ferebant*, C, before the eyes of; (2) [illegible] beyond, beside, contrary to, — *æquum* [illegible], P; *multa — spem scio multis bona evenisse*, P; [illegible] *quum lacus Albanus — modum crevisset*, C; [illegible] beyond, more than, — *ceteros laborare*, C; [illegible] besides, with, in addition to, — *se decem* [illegible] *loquium adducere*, Ca; (5) except, with exception of, *hoc uno — me cuetur*, C; [illegible] Cl, = prætĕrea, *q.v.*

Prætĕrăgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive past, drive by, H.

Prætĕrbīto, 3. to go by, pass by, — *orbe*, P.

Prætĕrdūco, 3. to lead by, lead past, P.

Prætĕrĕā, besides, beyond this, [illegible] *summus et hujus civitatis et* [illegible], C; (2) besides, further, C; [illegible] *cibum cupio abducere*; [illegible] — [illegible], T; (3), henceforth, [illegible] *et quisquam numen Junonis adoret* —? V.

Prætĕrĕo -ĭi (-īvi) -ĭtum, 4. to go by, pass by; *si nemo hac præteriit*, [illegible] T; [illegible] *erectus, et* [illegible] C; [illegible] *hortos, quos* [illegible] C; [illegible] *præterierit*, T; [illegible] (2) *res prætereā* [illegible] C; [illegible] unknown to; (3) [illegible]

linquo, C; *quod præterii dicere*, P, which I omitted to say; (4) to omit, leave out, take no notice of, *cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis præteritur*, C; *Philippus et Marcellus prætereuntur*, Ca, are passed by, get nothing; (5) to surpass, excel, *hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis præteriit*, Vr.

Prætĕrĕquito, 1. to ride past, ride by, L.

Præterfĕro -tŭli -lātum -ferre, to carry past, L. Lc.

Præterflŭo, 3. to flow past, flow by, Vr. L; *met.* to pass by, go by, C.

Prætergrĕdior -gressus, 3. *dep.* to pass by, go beyond, C; (2) *met.* to excel, surpass, S.

Præterhac, beyond this, besides this, P.

Prætĕrĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* prætĕrĕo), past, gone; *nec — tempus unquam revertitur*, C; *— ætas*, C; *— nox*, Pt; *— tempus*, Q, the past tense; *subst.* prætĕrĭta -ōrum, *n.* C, the past, things that have already happened.

Præterlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide by, flow by, V; *præterlabentia flumina*, Q; *met.* C.

Prætermĕo, 1. to pass by, go by, Lc.

Prætermissio -ōnis, *f.* a leaving out, omission, neglecting, C.

Prætermitto -īsi -issum, 3. to let pass, *— nullum diem*, C; (2) to neglect, omit, *— nullum officium hominis amantissimi*, C; *— voluptates*, C; (3) in writing or speaking, to pass over, omit, *quod dignum memoriâ visum, prætermittendum non existimavimus*, Ca; (4) to overlook, pass by as unimportant, T.

Præternāvĭgātio -ōnis, *f.* a sailing past, Pl.

Præternāvĭgo, 1. to sail past, St.

Prætĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to rub off before, Pl.

Præterquam, except, *nullum a vobis præmium postulo — hujus diei memoriam*, C; followed by *quod*, except that, *ego me in Cumano, — quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam*, C.

*Præterrādo, 3. to grate, scrape along, *— vox, — fauces*, Lc.

*Prætervectio -ōnis, *f.* a passing by, travelling past, C.

Prætervĕhor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride by, sail by, be carried past, C; *— Apolloniam*, Ca; applied by Tc. to infantry, to march past; (2) met. *emersisse e vadis, et scopulos prætervecta videtur oratio mea*, C.

Prætervŏlo, 1. to fly past, St; (2) *met.* to glide past, slip by, *sententiæ non acutorum hominum sensus —*, C.

Prætexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to weave before, to form an edge, border, fringe; *purpura sæpe tuos fulgens prætexit amictus*, O; *litora curvæ prætexunt puppes*, V; *utræque nationes Rheno prætexuntur*, Tc, are bordered by, lie behind the Rhine; (2) to place before, put in front, *— in his voluminibus auctorum nomina*, Pl; (3) to provide with a border, adorn; to provide, furnish with; *quæque aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura prætexuit*, C; *Augusto prætextum nomine templum*, O; (4) to use, put forward as a pretext, C; to cover, conceal with any thing, *hoc — nomine culpam*, V.

Prætexta -æ, *f.* a toga with a broad purple border, worn by the chief magistrates of Rome and by freeborn children of both sexes, C; (2) (sc. fabula) a tragic drama, H.

Prætextātus -a -um, clad in the prætexta, *q.v.*, C; *— amicitia*, M, dating from childhood; (2) *— verba*, St, lewd, obscene expressions.

Prætextum -i, *n.* ornament, Sc; (2) a pretence, pretext, St. Tc.

Prætextus -a -um, clad in the prætexta, *q.v.*, Pt.

Prætextus -ūs, *m.* outward appearance, consideration, consequence, Tc; (2) a pretext, St.

Prætĭmĕo -ŭi, 2. to be in fear beforehand, *— sibi*, P, on one's own account.

Prætinctus -a -um, moistened, wetted beforehand, O.

Prætor -ōris, *m.* the prætor, a Roman magistrate, intrusted with the administration of justice; of whom there were two, *— urbanus*, having jurisdiction over Roman citizens, *— peregrinus*, over foreigners, C; (2) = proprætor, *q.v.* C; (3) a chief, leader, C; the chief magistrate of Capua, C; *— maximus*, L, dictator; *— ærarii*, Tc, high treasurer; also applied to the suffetes of Carthage, N; to foreign military leaders, C.

Prætōriānus -a -um, belonging to the imperial body-guard, prætorian, Tc.

Prætōricius -a -um, of or relating to the prætor, M.

Prætōrium -ii, *n.* the tent of the general-in-chief, Ca. L; and hence, a council of war, as usually held in the general's tent, L; (2) the official residence of the governor of a province, C; (3) a palace, Jv; and generally, any splendid residence or villa, St; (4) the imperial body-guard, Tc. Pl.

Prætōrius -a -um, of or relating to the prætor, *— potestas*, C; (2) of or relating to a military commander, *— cohors*, Ca, the general's body-guard; *— navis*, L, the admiral's ship; *— porta*, Ca, the gate of a camp which led in the direction of the enemy.

Prætōrius -ii, *m.* one who had been a prætor, C.

Prætorquĕo -rsi -tum, 2. to twist or turn forwards, Co; *— collum injuriæ*, P.

Prætrĕpĭdans -ntis, trembling exceedingly, trembling with desire, *— mens*, Ct.

Prætrĕpĭdus -a -um, trembling exceedingly, very anxious, Pr. St.

Prætrunco, 1. to lop off in front, cut off, P.

Prætūra -æ, *f.* the office, dignity of a prætor, C.

Præumbrans -ntis, overshadowing; *met.* obscuring, Tc.

Præūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn in front; *hasta præusta*, L, burnt at the point; *stipites ab summo præacuti, et præusti*, Ca.

Præut, in comparison with, compared with, P. T.

Prævălens -ntis (*prtcp.* prævălĕo), strong, powerful, L.

Prævălĕo -ŭi, 2. to be very strong or powerful, to have great influence, to be stronger, to have more influence than others, to prevail; *virtute semper prævalet sapientia*, Ph; *sed prævalebant jam fata consiliis*, Aug; *in Africâ et in Ægypto hic mos prævalet*, Pl; *— auctoritate et præsentiâ*, St; of medicines, to be very efficacious, Pl.

Prævălesco, 3. to become very strong, Co.

Prævălĭde, very strongly, Pl.

Prævălĭdus -a -um, very strong, very powerful, *— juvenis*, L; *— cohortes*, Tc; met. *urbes*, L; *— terra*, V, too fertile, too productive.

Prævallo, 1. to fortify in front, Aug.

Prævārĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* a violation of duty; especially of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, double dealing, collusion, prevarication, C.

Prævārĭcātor -ōris, *m.* a violator of duty, one who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, a double dealer, *— significat eum qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur*, C.

Prævārĭcor, 1. *dep.* to go crooked, walk crookedly, Pl; (2) to prevaricate, play a false or double part, Pl; *— accusationi*, C, to favour secretly.

Prævārus -a -um, very perverse, C.

Prævĕhor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride or be carried in front, L; *prævectus equo*, V; (2) to flow past, *Rhenus servat nomen, quâ Germaniam prævehitur*, Tc.

Prævēlox -ōcis, very swift, Q.

Prævĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come before, anticipate, prevent; *quia hostis breviore viâ præventurus erat*, L; *talia agentem mors prævenit*, St; hence abs. *præveniri*, Tc, to be anticipated by death, be killed at first; (2) to surpass, excel, Co.

Præverbium -ii, *n.* (in grammar) a preposition, Vr.

Prævernat, *impers.* it is an early spring; it is a too early spring, Pl.

Præverro, 3. to sweep or brush before, O.

Pressus -ūs, m. a pressing, pressure, C.

Prēster -ēris, m. (πρηστήρ), a fiery whirlwind, Lc; (2) a species of poisonous snake, the bite of which produces burning thirst, Pl.

Prĕtiōse, in a costly manner, splendidly, magnificently, *vasa — cœlata*, C.

Prĕtiōsus -a -um, costly, precious, of great value, C; (2) costly, high-priced, dear; *pretioso pretio emere aliquid*, P, at a high price; (3) — *emptor*, H, one who buys at a high price.

Prĕtium -ii, n. worth, value, price; — *statuere merci*, P, to set a price upon; — *pacisci pro re aliquā*, C, to agree upon a price; *jacent pretia prædiorum*, C, are down, are low; *magni pretii esse*, P, to be of great value; so also *parvi pretii esse*, C, — *habere*, C, to have a price, be worth any thing; *in pretio esse*, Pl, to be esteemed, be considered valuable; — *facere*, P. M, to set a price, fix a value; (2) money expended upon any thing; *omnia vectigalia parvo — redempta habere*, Ca; *pretio mercari ordinem senatorium*, C, to buy for money; (3) a reward, recompense, wages, P; — *reddere alicui pro benefactis*, P; (4) *met.* worth, value, pay, hire, wages; — *curæ*, — *operæ*, the reward of trouble; hence *operæ pretium est*, C, it is worth the trouble, worth while; also, retribution, punishment, *ego pretium ob stultitiam fero*, T; *pretio judicem corrumpere*, C, by a bribe.

Prex, prĕcis, f. (usually *pl.* prĕces -um, f.) a request, entreaty, C. Ca; (2) a prayer, C; (3) a curse, execration, Ca. H.

Prĭămus -i, m. (Πρίαμος), the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, father of Paris, Hector, Cassandra, etc.; hence Prĭămēis -ĭdis, f. a daughter of Priam, Cassandra, O; Prĭămĭdes -æ, m. a son of Priam, V; *adj.* Prĭămēius -a -um, V.

Prĭāpus -i, m. (Πρίαπος), the god of procreation, Co. V; (2) the male organ of generation; — *vitreus*, Jv, a drinking-vessel of such a shape; (3) a lustful, lewd man, Ct.

Prīdem, long ago, long since; *jam* —, C, long ago; *non* —, T, not long ago; *non ita* —, C, not very long before.

Prīdiānus -a -um, of or relating to yesterday, yesterday's, St.

Prīdie, on the day before, yesterday; *quotidie — caveat, ne faciat, quod pigeat postridie*, P; *qui, pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Mitylenas profectus erat*, C; followed by acc., — *Compitalia*, C.

Prīmævus -a -um, young, youthful, V. Ct.

Prīmānus -a -um, belonging to the first legion; *subst.* prīmāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the first legion, Tc.

Prīmārius -a -um, in the first rank, excellent, distinguished, — *vir populi*, C.

Prīmātus -ūs, m. the first place, the preference over all others, Vr. Pl.

Prīmigĕnius -a -um, original, primitive, Vr; — *verba*, Vr, primitives; *subst.* prīmigĕnia -æ, f. a surname of the goddess Fortune, C.

Prīmigĕnus -a -um, original, primitive, Lc.

Prīmĭpăra -æ, f. that has brought forth young for the first time, Pl.

Prīmĭpīlāris -is, m. a centurion of the triarii, Q.

Prīmĭpīlārius -ii, m. Sc. = primipilaris, *q.v.*

Prīmĭpīlus -i, m. *vid.* pilus.

Prīmitiæ -ārum, f. first-fruits, — *Cereri dabant*, O; met. — *metallorum*, Tc, the minerals first taken out; — *armorum*, P.Aug, the commencement of war.

Prīmitīvus -a -um, the first of its kind; *apes — floribus illectæ*, Co, the flowers which blossom earliest.

Prīmitus, first, for the first time, V. Ct.

Prīmo, firstly, at first, in the beginning, C; — *pecuniæ, dein imperii cupido crevit*, S.

Prīmōgĕnĭtus -a -um, first-born, Pl.

Prīmordium -ii, n. (frequently *pl.* -a -ōrum, n.) the first beginning, commencement, origin; *a Jove Musarum primordia*, C; — *mundi*, O; *a primordio urbis*, L.

*Prīmordius -a -um, original, Co.

Prīmōris -e, the first, — *dentes*, Pl; (2) the foremost part, tip, end; *sumere aliquid digitulis duobus primoribus*, P, with the tips of the fingers; *quæ isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent*, C; *dimicare in primores*, P.Aug, in the foremost ranks; (3) the first in rank, most distinguished, L; — *Argivorum viri*, Ct; hence *subst.* prīmōres -um, m. the most illustrious; — *populi*, H; *civitatum — atque optimates*, Co.

Prīmŭlum, first, at first, firstly, P.

Prīmŭlus -a -um, first, P.

Prīmum, first, firstly, at first; *Cæsar primum suo, deinde omnium è conspectu remotis equis, prœlium commisit*, C; *primum docent esse deos, deinde quales sint*, C; — *omnium*, C, first of all; *ut* —, C; *ubi* —, C; *simulac* —, C, as soon as.

Prīmus -a -um, the first; *verum —; verum igitur et extremum*, C, the first and the last; *primi ex omnibus philosophis docuerunt*, C; *in primis*, N, among the first; especially, first in point of space or time, foremost; — *digitus*, Ct, the tip of the finger; — *dentes*, Pl; — *luna*, Pl, the new moon; — *quisque*, C; *primo quoque die*, C, on the first opportunity; *subst.* prīma -ōrum, n. the commencement, beginning, *quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, haud dubie ad Romanos pervenisset*, L; *a primo*, at first, from the beginning; *multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi*, P; *in primo*, S, in front, before; (2) first in rank, chief, most distinguished, best, noblest; *evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos*, Ca; *Sex. Roscius fuit genere, nobilitate, et pecuniā sui municipii facile primus*, C; *quia sum apud te* —, T, most beloved by thee; *primas dare*, C, to esteem of most importance; *primas concedere*, C, to yield the first place; *primas tenere*, C, to occupy the first place, be the first; *cum primis*, C, *in primis*, C, among the first, especially, particularly.

Princeps -ĭpis, c. (used both *adj.* and *subst.*) the first; *ut quisque in fugā postremus, ita periculo — erat*, C; — *ex omnibus ausus est poscere*, C; *Firmani — pecuniæ pollicendæ fuerunt*, C, were the first to promise money; (2) the first, most distinguished, most illustrious, noblest, best; *principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est*, H; — *senatūs*, L, the senator who stood first on the censor's list; — *juventutis*, C, one of the noblest of the knights; (3) the chief, head, leader, founder; *Zeno inventor et — Stoicorum fuit*, C; *qui hujus consilii — fuissent*, Ca, the authors of this design; (4) a ruler, prince, H; (5) *principes*, one of the three ranks or classes of soldiers into which a Roman legion was originally divided, and which was drawn up between the hastati and the triarii, L.

Principālis -e, first, original, C; (2) first in rank, most distinguished, chief, principal, *causarum aliæ sunt perfectæ et —, aliæ adjuvantes et proximæ*, C; (3) of or relating to a prince, princely, royal, — *beneficia*, Pl; — *matrimonium*, Tc; — *via*, — *porta*, L, the broad alley which passed through the centre of a Roman camp, and the gate at either end, *vid.* principia.

Principāliter, in a princely manner, royally, Sc. Pl.

Principātus -ūs, m. the first place, principal share; *Gallia hujus belli propulsandi, administrandi, sustinendi — tenet*, Ca; *Sol astrorum obtinet* —, C; (2) the first rank in the state or army, C, Ca; and generally, rule, dominion, government, Pl; (3) a beginning, origin, C.

Principiālis -e, original, Lc.

Principium -ii, n. a beginning, origin; *origo principii nulla est, nam ex principio oriuntur omnia*, C; *hic fons, hoc — est movendi*, C; — *capessere*, Tc, to begin; *adv.* principio, a principio, in principio, in the beginning, at the beginning, at first, *dixeram a principio, de republicā ut sileremus*, C; *principio atque*, P, as soon as; (2) *poet.* a founder, originator, ancestor, *Græcia — moris fuit*, O; (3) the first place, preeminence, Pl; (4) *pl.* principia -ōrum, n. (*a*) the elements, first principles of a science, *nunc juris — videamus*,

C; — *rerum ex quibus omnia constant*, C, the elements of the universe, (*b*) the front rank of an army, the van, L. S, (*c*) an open space in a Roman camp, in which stood the tents of the general, military tribunes, etc. L.

Prĭor -us (*adj. comp.* for superl. *vid.* primus), former, prior, *qui — has angustias occupaverit*, Ca; *priore æstate*, C, in the previous summer; — *vinum*, Pl, of the year before; of a quadruped, — *pedes*, N, the fore feet; *subst.* priōres -um, *n.* ancestors, men of a former generation, *abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt*, Ph; (2) better, preferable, more excellent, *ut nemo totā juventute haberetur prior*, L; — *ætate et sapientiā*, S.

Prisce, after the manner of the ancients, sternly, severely, C.

Priscĭānus, a well-known grammarian of the fifth century after Christ. We are ignorant of his life, except that he taught grammar at Constantinople, and appears to have been a Christian. Several of his works are still extant; the most important being "Commentariorum Grammaticorum Libri XVIII."

Priscus -a -um, ancient, antique, *Joves plures in priscis Græcorum literis invenimus*, C; (2) former, previous, *quid si — redit Venus?* H; (3) severe, stern, Ct.

Prista -æ, *m.* (πρίστης), a sawyer, Pl.

Pristĭnus -a -um, former, previous, early, pristine, *ut tuam — dignitatem et gloriam consequare*, C; — *consuetudo*, Ca; (2) of or relating to yesterday, *milites nostri diei pristini perfidiā incitati*, Ca; (3) = priscus, old, old-fashioned, P. Co.

Pristīnus -a -um (pistrīnus), of or relating to the constellation called the Whale, Co.

Pristis = pistrix, *q.v.*

Prĭus, before, previously, *quem fuit æquius, ut — introieram in vitam, sic — exire de vitā*, C; frequently followed by *quam*, before that, before, *nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut tibi gratularer*, C; also, sooner than, rather than, *Ægyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin violent*, C; (2) formerly, Ct.

Prīvātim (*opp.* publice), privately, as a private person, in private life, *eloquentiā et — et publice homines perverse abutuntur*, C; (2) especially, particularly, Pl. Q.

Prīvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a depriving of, freeing from, — *doloris*, C.

Prīvātus -a -um (*pticp.* prīvo), private, of or relating to a private individual, *privati et separati agri apud eos nihil est*, Ca; *vir privatus*, C, one who holds no magistracy; *in privatum*, L, for private use; *ex privato*, L, from private property; (2) in imperial times, not belonging to the royal family, Tc. St.

Prīvignus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f.* a step-son, step-daughter, C.

Prīvĭlēgium -ii, *n.* a law or project of law directed against an individual, *in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim —*, C; (2) P.Aug, a decree in favour of an individual, a privilege, Pl.

Prīvo, 1. to deprive of, — *aliquem vitā*, C; (2) to free from, — *aliquem dolore*, C.

Prīvus -a -um, single, *in dies privos*, Lc; (2) each, every, *non — quamque solemus particulam venti sentire*, Lc; (3) one's own property, private, *milites singulis bobus binisque privis tunicis donati*, L.

Pro, (I.) *adv.* only found in the phrases *proquam*, Lc, *prout*, C, like as, just as, according as, in proportion as, as; *tuas literas, prout res postulat, exspecto*, C; *id, prout cujusque ingenium erat, interpretabantur*, L.—(II.) *prep.* with *abl.* of place, before, *sedens pro æde Castoris*, C; with verbs of motion, *Cæsar pro castris suas copias produxit*, Ca; implies place on the front part of any thing, and may be translated, before, on, in, *idque, — tribunali cum aliquid ageretur, intelligi potuisse*, C; *stabat — ripā diversa acies*, Tc; *mulieres puerique pro tectis ædificiorum*, S, standing on the front part of the roofs; (2) implies protection, assistance, for, in behalf of, in favour of, *quare hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius*, C; *hæc quasi contra legem proque lege dicta essent*, L, for and against the law; *dulce et decorum est — patriā mori*, H; (3) in place of, instead of, for, *quum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem*, C; *quum Alexandriæ pro quæstore essem*, C; in this sense may be often translated by as, *hunc eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo*, T, I have loved as my own; *quum pro damnato mortuoque esset*, C, as good as condemned and executed; *pro certo habere aliquid*, C, to consider as certain; *pro eo*, C, just as, as the same; *pro eo ac debui*, Aug, as was my duty; *pro eo ac si concessum sit*, C, just as if: in buying and selling *pro* denotes the price, and is translated by for, *misimus, qui pro vectura solveret*, C, to pay for; (4) in proportion to, according to, conformably with, *reliqua tu — tuā prudentiā considerabis*, C; *quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur*, C.

Pro! or proh! oh! ah! especially used in invocations of the deities, — *supreme Juppiter!* C; — *dī immortales!* followed by acc. *pro deūm atque hominum fidem!* C.

Prŏāgŏrus -i, *m.* (προήγορος), the chief magistrate in certain Sicilian cities, C.

Prŏauctor -ōris, *m.* the founder, originator of a family, St.

Prŏăvĭa -æ, *f.* a great-grandmother, St.

Prŏăvītus -a -um, of or relating to a great-grandfather, ancestral, O.

Prŏăvus -i, *m.* a great-grandfather, C; (2) an ancestor, forefather, C.

Prŏbābĭlis -e, probable, credible, not impossible, *nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat —*, C; (2) pleasing, acceptable, worthy of approval, good, *jucundior et probabilior populo orator*, L; *aqua maxime —*, Pl; *uvæ quæ habent — gustum*, Co; *vir ingenio sane probabili*, C.

Prŏbābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* probability, credibility, C.

Prŏbābĭlĭter, probably, credibly, C; (2) with approval, *consulatus — gestus est*, Aug.

Prŏbăta -ōrum, *n.* (πρόβατα), sheep, Pl.

Prŏbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a proving, testing, test, trial, examination, — *athletarum*, C; *gemmæ recusant limæ probationem*, Pl; (2) an approving, approval, C; (3) a proving, proof, demonstration, Q; — *oculorum*, Pl, ocular demonstration.

Prŏbātīvus -a -um, of or relating to proof, P.Aug.

Prŏbātor -ōris, *m.* one who approves, an approver, C.

Prŏbātus -a -um (*pticp.* prŏbo), approved, excellent, *ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati*, C; *probatissima in Ægypto palma*, Pl; (2) pleasant, agreeable, C; *ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset*, L.

Prŏbe, well, rightly, fitly, properly, excellently, C; (2) used only to strengthen the meaning of a verb, very, capitally, — *percutere aliquem*, Pl; — *errare*, P.

Prŏbitas -ātis, *f.* honesty, uprightness, probity, worth, modesty, C.

Problēma -ătis, *n.* (πρόβλημα), a problem, St.

Prŏbo, 1. to try, test, prove, examine, *lin probatur candore, amplitudine*, Pl; met. [illegible] *utilitate probat*, O; (2) to approve, [illegible] *in ipsis quidem philosophis magnopere* [illegible] *probari*, C; *laudant fabrum atque ædes* [illegible], P; (3) to recommend as good, *literas in* [illegible] *habeo, quos, ut spero, tibi valde probabis*, C; [illegible] times — *aliquid alicui*, to convince of, [illegible] *ne hoc officium meum P. Servilio non probarem*, C; — *se alicui*, C, to please, gain the approbation of; *Epicurus multis se probavit*, C; (4) to prove, show, demonstrate, *his ego iudiciis* [illegible] *rem contra leges pecunias expilare?* C.

Prŏboscis -ĭdis, *f.* (προβοσκίς), a snout, Vr; (2) especially, an elephant's trunk, proboscis, Pl.

Prŏbrōse, shamefully, disgracefully, Tc.

Prŏbrōsus -a -um, shameful, disgraceful, in-

famous, ignominious, C, *vitā — et opertus infamiā*, Tc; *O magna Carthago probrosis altior Italiæ ruinis!* H.

Prŏbrum -i, *n.* a shameful, infamous deed, *emergere ex paternis — ac vitiis*, C; (2) especially, lewdness, unchastity, adultery, *probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam*, C; (3) the shame, disgrace, infamy arising from such a deed, *Q. Curius, quem censores senatu probri gratiā moverant*, S; — *castis inferre*, C; (4) a reviling, abusing, libelling, C.

Prŏbus -a -um, good, worthy, honourable, honest, upright, virtuous, modest, chaste, P. T. C.

Prŏcācĭtas -ātis, *f.* shamelessness, impudence, C.

Prŏcācĭter, shamelessly, impudently, L.

Prŏcax -ācis, shameless, bold, impudent, importunate, insolent, *scio te non esse — in lacessendo*, C; *ut quisque animo ignavus, — ore*, Tc; applied to things, — *sermo*, S; — *scripta*, Tc.

Prōcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go forth, go before, proceed, C; — *ad forum*, P; in military language, to advance, *lente atque paulatim* —, Ca; of a procession, to set forth, put itself in motion, *funus interim procedit, sequamur*, T; (2) to go, come forth or out of, — *extra munitiones*, Ca; — *e tabernaculo in solem*, C; of plants, *antequam radices longius — possint*, Vr; (3) of places, to project, jut out, *promontorium quod contra Peloponnesum* —, Pl; (4) of time, to advance, pass on, elapse, *dies procedens mitigat ægritudinem*, C; (5) *met.* to advance, go on, make progress, — *in philosophiā*, C; *eo vecordiæ processit*, S, he went to such a pitch of folly; (6) *met.* to turn out, result, succeed, — *alicui bene*, C; *Syre, processisti hodie pulchre*, T; to be of use to, do good to, *benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt*, S; (7) *met.* to happen, *numquid processit ad forum hodie novi?* P.

Prŏcella -æ, *f.* a storm, tempest, gale of wind, C; (2) met. *vita remota a procellis invidiarum*, C; *plebs agitari cœpit tribuniciis procellis*, L; — *equestris*, L, a furious charge of cavalry.

Prŏcello, 3. to throw down, cast down, P.

Prŏcellōsus -a -um, stormy, tempestuous, L.

Prŏcer -ĕris, *m.* the chief, most illustrious person; usually *pl.* prŏcĕres -um, *m.* the chiefs, nobles, princes; *audiebam enim nostros proceres clamitantes*, C; met. *proceres artis ejus*, Pl, masters of the art.

*Prōcēre, *brachium procerius projectum*, C, far outstretched.

Prōcērĭtas -ātis, *f.* high growth, slimness, slenderness, tall stature, *cameli adjuvantur proceritate collorum*, C, by the length of their necks; — *arborum*, C; — *herbarum*, Pl; — *aurium et cervicis*, Pl.

Prōcērus -a -um, tall, slender, — *et tenue collum*, C; *homo proceræ staturæ*, St; of trees, — *populi*, C; *aves corneo proceroque rostro*, C, long; *procerior cauda*, Pl.

Prōcessĭo -ōnis, *f.* a military advance, C.

Prōcessus -ūs, *m.* a going forth, advance, course, progress, C; (2) a projection, process, Cl.

Prōcĭdentĭa -æ, *f.* a diseased falling down or forward of any part of the body, — *ani*, Cl; — *vulvarum*, Pl.

Prōcĭdo -ĭdi, 3. to fall down forward, fall forward, *præceps cum armis procidit ante proram*, L; (2) of the diseased falling down of certain parts of the body, *si procidant vulvæ*, Pl; *prtcp.* prōcĭdentia -ium, the parts of the body so affected, Pl.

Prōcĭdŭus -a -um, fallen down, — *salix*, Pl; (2) applied to parts of the body, Pl.

Prōcinctus -ūs, *m.* a being girded; hence, a being equipped for battle, readiness for battle, C; *oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem*, Q; prov. *aliquid in procinctu habere*, Sc, to have in readiness.

Proclāmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a calling out, crying aloud, Q.

*Proclāmātor -ōris, *m.* a bawler, C.

Proclāmo, 1. to call out, cry out, C. L.

Proclīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bending forwards, slope, inclination, Vt.

Proclīno, 1. *act.* to bend, incline forwards, *curvatura montis proclinata ad mare*, Vt; *prtcp.* met. proclīnātus -a -um, tottering to its fall, Ca.

Proclīve, downwards, C; met. *labi verba proclivius*, C, more quickly.

Proclīvis -e, inclined forwards, sloping downwards, steep; *agmen per — viam duci vidit*, L; *subst.* proclīve -is, *n.* a declivity, L; (2) *met.* going downwards, — *cursus et facilis*, C; (3) *met.* inclined to, ready for, prone to, willing, *ingenium hominum — ad lubidinem*, T; — *sceleri*, P.Aug; (4) *met.* easy, easy of execution, *proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis*, C; *in proclivi*, T. P, easily.

Proclīvĭtas -ātis, *f.* a slope, descent, Aug; (2) *met.* inclination, tendency, proneness, *aliorum ad alios morbos* —, C.

Proclīvus -a -um, Lc. P. = proclivis, *q.v.*

Prŏco, 1. (prŏcor, 1. *dep.*) to ask, intreat, C.

Prŏcœton -ōnis, *m.* (προκοιτών), an ante-chamber, Pl.

Prōconsul -ŭlis, *m.* a proconsul; a man of consular rank who administered with the command of an army the affairs of a province, C.

Prōconsŭlāris -e, of or relating to a proconsul, proconsular, L. Tc.

Prōconsŭlātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a proconsul, Pl.

Prōcrastĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting off from day to day, procrastination, C.

Prōcrastĭno, 1. to put off till to-morrow, procrastinate, C.

Prōcreātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing forth, begetting, procreation, C.

Prōcreātor -ōris, *m.* a begetter, — *mundi*, C, Creator.

Prōcreātrix -īcis, *f.* one that brings forth, mother, C.

Prōcrĕo, 1. to bring forth, beget, procreate, — *multiplices fetus*, C; *cum ex tribus uxoribus liberos procreasset*, N; (2) *met.* to bring forth, produce, cause, make, C.

Prōcresco, 3. to grow forth, arise, Lc; (2) *met.* to increase, Lc.

Prōcŭbo, 1. to lie stretched out, to lie, V.

Prōcūdo -di -sum, 3. to push, press, thrust forward, Lc; (2) to forge, form by forging, — *enses*, H; (3) to produce, bring forth, — *ignem*, Lc; (4) *met.* to form, forge, C. P.

Prŏcul, afar off, at a distance, far away, *non jam — sed hic præsentes sua templa dii defendunt*, C; — *O — este profani!* V; followed by *a*, *ab*, far from, *procul a terrā abripi*, C, or by abl. — *urbe*, O; (2) met. *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse* —, T; — *ab omni metu*, C; — *negotiis*, H.

Prōculcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a trampling underfoot, Pl.

Prōculco, 1. to tread, trample upon, — *aliquem*, Tc; (2) *met.* to despise, Sc. Tc.

Prōcumbo -cŭbŭi -cŭbĭtum, 3. to fall down, sink down; *procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges*, Ca; *ut etiam qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent scutis innixi prœlium redintegrarent*, Ca; *poet.* to fall upon, attack, M; of inanimate objects, *frumenta imbribus procubuerant*, Ca; (2) met. — *in voluptates*, Sc, to fall into sensuality.

Prōcūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking care of, management, administration, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *mearum rerum*, C; — *annonæ*, Q; *ad amplissimas — promotus*, Pl, the most honourable offices; (2) a religious act for the propitiation of an offended deity, C.

Prōcūrātĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small charge, administration, Sc.

Prōcūrātor -ōris, *m.* a manager, administrator, substitute, agent, factor, procurator, *agere aliquid per* —, C; — *regni*, Ca, a viceroy; (2) the steward, bailiff on an estate, C; (3) in imperial times, a functionary who collected the imperial revenue in the provinces, Tc.

Prŏcūrātrix -Icis, *f.* a female governor, administrator, C.

Prŏcūro, 1. to take care of, look after, tend, — *pueros*, V; — *sacrificia*, Ca; — *alicui*, P; (2) to manage, administer any one's affairs, *is procurat rationes negotiaque Dionysii nostri*, C; in religious affairs, to offer sacrifice in order to avert an evil omen, — *atque expiare signa, quæ a diis hominibus portenduntur*, C; neut. *cum procuraret in Hispaniā*, Pl, when he was procurator.

Prōcurro -cŭcurri (-curri) -cursum, 3. to run forward, charge, Ca; *si Romani ferocius procucurrissent*, L; (2) of places, to project, jut out, run forward, *infelix saxis in procurrentibus hæsit*, V; (3) of money, to increase, Sc; (4) *met.* to advance, make progress, Aug.

Prōcursātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running forward, charge, L.

Prōcursĭo -ōnis, *f.* a running forward; *met.* of discourse, a digression, Q.

Prōcurso, 1. to run forward, spring forward, L.

Prōcursus -ūs, *m.* a running forward; and especially, in military language, an advance, charge, L; (2) of places, a projecting, jutting out, Pl; (3) *met.* a progress, course, P.Aug.

Prōcurvo, 1. to bend forward, P.Aug.

Prōcurvus -a -um, bent forward, curved forward, V.

Prŏcus -i, *m.* a wooer, suitor, C.

Prŏcyon -ōnis, *m.* (Προκύων), a constellation which rises before the Dog-star, C.

*Prōdĕambŭlo, 1. to take a walk, T.

Prōdĕo -ĭi -ĭtum, 4. to go, come forth, — *in prœlium*, Ca; — *ex portu*, Ca; — *obviam alicui*, C; — *utero matris*, O; (2) of plants, to come forth, appear, *nascentis anni clementia excipit prodeuntia semina*, Co; (3) of elevations, to stand up, project, O. Pl; (4) *met.* to come out; appear, *nunc novæ quæ prodeunt comœdiæ, multo sunt nequiores*, P; *si hæc consuetudo serpere ac prodire cœperit*, C; (5) *met.* to go forward, advance, — *sumptu extra modum*, C.

Prōdīco -xi -ctum, 3. to say before, foretel, C; (2) — *diem*, L, to put off.

Prōdictātor -ōris, *m.* one who acts as deputy for the dictator, L.

Prōdĭge, prodigally, extravagantly, C.

Prōdĭgentĭa -æ, *f.* profusion, prodigality, Tc.

Prōdĭgiālis -e, — *Jupiter*, P, averting bad omens.

Prōdĭgĭālĭter, strangely, wonderfully, H.

Prōdĭgĭōse, wonderfully, unnaturally, Pl.

Prōdĭgĭōsus -a -um, unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious, O. Q.

Prōdĭgĭum -ii, *n.* a prodigy, portent, omen, ominous sign, *non mihi jam furtum sed monstrum et — videbatur*, C; (2) a prodigy, monster, O.

Prōdĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive forth, — *in pabulum*, Vr; (2) to spend, waste, P; — *opes*, St.

Prōdĭgus -a -um, prodigal, profuse, extravagant, — *alicujus rei*, Aug; — *animæ*, H, not sparing his own life; (2) rich, abounding in, *locus nullæ — herbæ*, H; abundant, strong, — *odor*, Pl; (3) costly, expensive, *margaritæ — res*, Pl.

Prōdĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a betraying, betrayal, treachery, treason, *amicitiarum — et rerum publicarum*, C; — *arcanorum*, Pl.

Prōdĭtor -ōris, *m.* a betrayer, traitor, C.

Prōdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to give forth, bring forth, — *fumoso condita vina cado*, O; — *suspiria pectore*, O; — *exemplum perniciosum*, C, show a bad example; (2) to publish a law or other writing; make known, relate, tell, *ea quæ scriptores Græciæ prodiderunt*, C; *hujus belli gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt*, N; *ut quod proditum memoriā est*, C; to proclaim, elect publicly to an office, — *flaminem*, C; (3) to betray, discover, P. C; to betray treacherously, *quem ego sum secutus, is me deseruit ac prodidit*, C; — *causam populi Romani*, C; (4) to expose to danger, give up, — *tuam vitam*, T; (5) to give over, transmit, — *ad memoriam posteritatemque*, C; (6) *poet.* to propagate, V.

*Prōdŏcĕo, 2. to teach, inculcate, H.

Prōdrŏmus -i, *m.* (πρόδρομος), a north north-east wind, said to blow for eight days before the rising of the Dog-star, C; (2) a species of early fig, Pl.

Prōdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead forth, bring forth, produce, — *copias pro castris*, Ca; — *aliquem in conspectum populi Romani*, C; — *harum rerum omnium auctores testesque*, C; to produce, cause to be acted a new drama, C; to bring forward for sale, — *servos omnes*, T; *poet.* to place before, draw before, — *malo aliquam moram*, T; — *scamnum lecto*, O; to draw out, stretch out, extend, — *ferrum incude*, Jv; (2) to beget, bring forth, produce, *ego is sum, qui te produxi, pater*, P; (3) in pronunciation, to lengthen out, C; — *syllabam*, O; (4) *met.* to bring forward, advance, promote, — *aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem*, C; to induce a person to do any thing, Aug; (5) *met.* to lengthen out, — *convivium ad multam noctem*, C; — *sermonem longius*, C; — *rem in hiemem*, Ca.

Prōducto, — *dicere*, C, to pronounce long.

Prōductĭo -ōnis, *f.* an extending, lengthening, C; applied to pronunciation, C.

Prōductus -a -um (*prtcp.* prōdūco), extended, lengthened, long, lasting, — *dolores*, C; — *syllaba*, C, long; *subst.* prōducta -ōrum, *n.* (translation of the Greek τὰ προηγμένα), preferable things, C.

Prœlĭāris -e, of or relating to battle, — *pugnæ*, P, pitched battles.

Prœlĭātor -ōris, *m.* a warrior, combatant, Tc.

Prœlĭor, 1. *dep.* to give battle, fight, Ca. C.

Prœlĭum -ii, *n.* a battle, fight, *semper incerti exitus prœliorum sunt*, C; *prœlio dimicare cum hoste*, C; — *ventorum*, V; (2) *met.* C. P.

Prŏfāno, 1. to offer, sacrifice to a god in front of the temple, — *dapem*, A.Aug.

Prŏfāno, 1. to profane, desecrate, L; *sacrum*, O; (2) to dishonour, pollute, — *pudorem*, P.Aug.

Prŏfānus -a -um, not sacred, not consecrated, common, profane; *loci consecrati an —*, C; *res — et usu pollutæ*, Tc; (2) profane, godless, impious, O; *subst.* prŏfānum -i, *n.* profanity, impiety, Pl; (3) ill-omened, O.

Prŏfātus -ūs, *m.* a speaking, saying, uttering, Sc.

Prŏfectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a departure, C. Ca; (2) *met.* source, origin, C.

Prŏfecto, truly, really, indeed, *non est ita, judices, non est —*, C.

Prŏfectus -ūs, *m.* progress, increase, growth, advantage, Q. Sc.

Prŏfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, to carry forth, bring forth, *Massilienses arma tormentaque ex oppido proferunt*, Ca; — *numos ex arcā*, C; *Draco e pulvino se proferens*, St, raising himself up; — *gradum*, P; — *pedem*, Q, to step forward; (2) of places, to bring forth, produce, — *laurum*, Pl; also, to pronounce, speak out, Q; to extend, enlarge, — *castra*, Ca; to put off, *auctionis diem —*, C; of a painter, to bring out, represent distinctly, — *venas*, Pl; (3) met. — *se*, Sc, to raise, elevate one's self; also, to bring forward, reveal, make known, *ars, quæ tum primum proferebatur*, C; — *rem in medium*, to bring forward, produce, cite, mention; — *libros, testes*, C; — *nominatim multos*, C; — *exempla omnium nota*, C; to stretch out, extend, — *fines officiorum*, C; to drive forward, impel, C; to lengthen out, — *beatam vitam*, C.

Prŏfessĭo -ōnis, *f.* acknowledgment, declaration, profession, — *bonæ voluntatis*, Aug; (2) the public declaration of one's name, property, occupation, etc. *hæc pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat*, C; (3) the register of persons and their property, C; (4) an occupation, art, profession, — *bene dicendi*, C, rhetoric; — *ista salutaris*, Cl, medicine.

Prŏfessor -ōris, *m.* a public teacher, professor, — *Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae*, St.

Prŏfessōrius -a -um, of or relating to a professor, professorial, Tc.

Prŏfessus -a -um (*partcp.* prŏfitĕor), known, acknowledged, confessed, O; *ex professo*, Sc, openly, avowedly, professedly.

Prŏfestus -a -um, not festive, — *dies*, L, work-days, ordinary days.

Prŏfĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to go forward, make progress, Pl; (2) *met.* to make progress, advance, gain ground, to get an advantage, to effect any thing, *statuisse imperatorem, si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, triduo exercitum deducere*, Ca; *adeo loci opportunitate profecit*, Ca; to profit by, *si modo philosophiā aliquid profecimus*, C, if we have made any progress; of things, *vitis genus quod humore proficit*, Co, which thrives on moisture; (3) *met.* to be of use or advantage to; to assist, help, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio*, C; so of medical remedies, *haematites proficit oculorum lacrimis*, Pl, does good to.

Prŏfĭciscor -fectus, 3. *dep.* to set out, depart, go, travel, march, take a journey, — *ad dormiendum*, C, to go to sleep; — *Puteolos*, C; — *in Illyricum*, Ca; — *ab urbe*, Ca; — *de Formiano*, C; (2) to wish to go anywhere, P. T; (3) *met.* to set out, begin, *ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur*, C; (4) *met.* to arise from, spring from, originate from, *ut ex medicinā nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet*, C; *qui a Zenone profecti sunt*, Zeno's disciples.

Prŏfĭtĕor, fessus, 2. *dep.* to acknowledge openly, confess, avow, *quamobrem fateor atque etiam — et profiteor me feio*, C; *profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare*, Ca, professa; — *se aliquem*, C, to profess or declare one's self any thing; — *se grammaticum*, C; — *omnium provinciarum defensorem esse*, C; (2) — *aliquid*, C, to profess any science, art, etc. — *philosophiam*, C; — *medicinam*, Cl; and abs. *profiteri*, Pl, to be a teacher or professor; (3) — *indicium*, S. Tc, to turn king's evidence; (4) to offer, promise spontaneously, C. Ca; (5) to make a public statement or return of property, etc. *ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur*, C; — *greges ovium ad publicanum*, Vr.

Prŏflātus -ūs, *m.* a blowing, breeze, Co; (2) a snoring, P.Aug.

Prŏflīgātor -ōris, *m.* a spendthrift, profligate fellow, Tc.

Prŏflīgātus -a -um (*partcp.* prōflīgo), struck down, ruined, wretched, C; (2) dissolute, profligate, *tu omnium mortalium profligatissime*, C.

Prōflīgo, 1. to strike to the ground, overthrow, overcome, — *inimicos*, P; — *copias hostium*, C; — *classem hostium*, Ca; met. *quum suis consiliis rempublicam profligasset*, C, when he had ruined; (2) to bring almost to an end, nearly finish, *profligatum bellum et paene sublatum*, C; *profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est*, C.

Prōflo, 1. to blow forth, breathe forth, — *flammas*, O; (2) to melt, smelt, Pl; (3) met. *toto proflabat pectore somnum*, V.

Prŏflŭens -ntis (*partcp.* prōflŭo), flowing, — *aqua*, C; and *abs.* -ens -ntis, *f.* C, running water; (2) of discourse, flowing, fluent, — *genus sermonis*, C.

Prŏflŭenter, fluently, C.

Prōflŭo -xi -xum, 3. to flow, flow forth, C; *Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso*, Ca; *lacrimae ab oculis* —, Co; (2) *met.* to flow forth, C; *cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat*, Aug.

Prōflŭus -a -um, flowing forth, streaming forth, Co.

Prōflŭvium -ii, *n.* a flowing forth, efflux, — *sanguinis per nares*, Co; — *alvi*, Co, or *abs.* diarrhoea; also, menstruation, Pl; — *genitale*, — *geniturae*, Pl, gonorrhoea.

Prōfor -fātus, 1. *dep.* to say, speak, V; (2) to foretell, predict, Lc.

*Prōfringo, 3. — *inarata*, P.Aug, to break up fallow ground.

Prŏfŭgĭo -fūgi -ĭtum, 3. (I.) *act.* to fly away from, avoid, shun, — *conspectum conversationemque civium suorum*, Sc; (II.) *neut.* to fly away, flee, escape, — *ex oppido*, Ca; — *in Britanniam*, Ca; — *domo*, C; especially, to fly to, take refuge with any one, — *ad Brutum*, C.

Prŏfŭgus -a -um, flying, fleeing, fugitive, — *urbe*, Tc; — *ex Peloponneso*, L; — *ad rebelles*, Tc; (2) — *Scythae*, H, wandering, migratory; (3) flying from one's native country, banished, *Hannibal patriā* —, L; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* O, a fugitive, exile.

Prŏfunde, deeply, Pl.

Prŏfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour forth, shed abundantly, — *sanguinem suum omnem*, C; — *vim lacrimarum*, C; — *aquam*, P; hence poet. *cum somnus membra profudit*, Lc, has stretched out; (2) to bring forth, produce, *ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit*, Lc; — *pectore voces*, Ct; (3) — *se*, to pour out, rush forth, (of bees) *cum se nova profundent examina*, Co; (4) *met.* to cast away, pour away fruitlessly, — *ventis verba*, Lc; (5) *met.* to spend, lavish, squander, — *pecunias*, C; in a good sense, — *vitam pro patriā*, C; (6) *met.* to pour, vent, expend upon, — *omne odium in me*, C; (7) met. — *se*, to pour forth, rush forth; — *voluptates*, C.

Prŏfundum -i, *n.* a deep place, depth, — *aquae*, C; especially (2) the depth of the sea, the abyss, the sea, V. O.

Prŏfundus -a -um, deep, profound, — *mare*, C; (2) deep, dense, — *silvae*, Lc; (3) high, — *caelum*, V; (4) *met.* deep, profound, bottomless, immeasurable, — *libidines*, C; — *avaritia*, S.

Prŏfūse, lavishly, extravagantly, St; (2) immoderately, excessively, L.

Prŏfūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a pouring forth, — *sanguinis*, Cl, hemorrhage; — *alvi*, Cl, diarrhoea; (2) *met.* profusion, extravagance, Vt. St.

Prŏfūsus -a -um (*partcp.* prŏfundo), long, hanging down, — *cauda*, Vr; (2) profuse, extravagant, *perditus ac — nepos*, C; — *sui*, S; (3) in a good sense, liberal, generous, M; (4) costly, — *epulae*, C; (5) immoderate, extravagant, — *hilaritas*, C.

Prōgemmans -ntis, putting forth buds, Co.

Prōgĕner -i, *m.* a grand-daughter's husband, St.

Prōgĕnĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a begetting, procreation, Pl.

Prōgĕnĕro, 1. to engender, procreate, produce, H. Pl.

Prōgĕnĭes -ēi, *f.* descent, race, lineage, C; — *vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens*, T; (2) progeny, offspring, descendants, *veteres, qui se deorum — esse dicebant*, C; applied to animals, V, to plants, Co.

Prōgĕnĭtor -ōris, *m.* the founder of a family, ancestor, progenitor, N.

Prōgermĭno, 1. to sprout forth, Co.

Prōgĕro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry forth, carry out, bear out, Pl. Co.

Prōgigno -gĕnŭi -gĕnĭtum, 3. to engender, procreate, bring forth, bear, C. O.

Prōgnārĭter, accurately, precisely, P.

Prōgnātus -a -um, born, sprung from, C; *Romulus ipso — deus ipse*, L; *Herculei* —, P, descendants of Hercules; *Galli se omnes ab Dite patre — praedicant*, Ca.

Prŏgne -ēs, *f.* (Procne, Πρόκνη), the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, changed into a swallow, O. V; (2) *poet.* a swallow, V. O.

Prŏgnōstĭcum -i, *n.* (προγνωστικόν), a sign, prognostic; hence prŏgnōstĭca -ōrum, *n.* the signs of the weather; a poem by Aratus, translated by Cicero.

Prōgrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go forward, advance, go on, proceed, *ut regredi quam — mallent*, C; — *in locum iniquum*, Ca; — *obviam alieni*, L; (2) met. *procedere et progredi in virtute*, C; *videa-*

mus, quatenus amor in amicitiā — debeat, C; *divinatio conjecturā nititur, ultra quam — non potest*, C; *paulum ætate progressus*, C, advanced in years.

Prōgressĭo -ōnis, *f.* an advancing, progress, increase, — *admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam*, C; — *facere ad virtutem*, C; (2) in rhetoric, a gradual strengthening of the expression, C.

Prōgressus -ūs, *m.* a going forwards, advance, C; (2) concrete, a projecting pier, mole, Vt; (3) *met.* progress, advance, increase, — *ætatis*, C; *Balbus, qui tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis*, C, such progress in the Stoical philosophy.

Prōgymnastes -æ, *m.* (προγυμναστής), a slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master, Sc.

Proh! = pro! *q.v.*

Prŏhĭbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to hold back, hold in, check, restrain, hinder, — *prædones procul a Siciliā*, C; — *aliquem a familiaritate*, C; — *vim hostium ab oppidis*, Ca; — *se suosque ab injuriā*, Ca; — *exercitum itinere*, Ca, to obstruct on the march; *parentesne meos mihi prohibeas?* P; — *ut existimetur*, C; — *ne fieret*, C; — *quominus de te certum haberemus*, C; — *peregrinos uti urbibus*, C; *dii prohibeant!* T, the gods forbid! (2) to forbid, prohibit, *lex recta imperans, prohibensque contraria*, C; (3) to preserve, defend, protect, *a quo periculo prohibete rempublicam*, C; — *me uxore*, P.

Prŏhĭbĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hindering, prohibition, C.

Prŏhĭbĭtōrĭus -a -um, hindering, prohibitory, Pl.

Prōin = proinde, *q.v.*

Prōinde, just as, in the same manner, in like manner; followed by *ac*, C, *ac si*, C, *quasi*, C, *ut*, P. T; (2) therefore, then, hence, accordingly; especially used in phrases of exhortation, encouragement, etc. — *fac animum tantum habeas, quanto*, etc. C.

Prōjectĭcĭus -a -um, exposed, abandoned; — *puella*, P, a foundling.

Prōjectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a throwing forward, stretching out, — *brachii*, C.

Prōjecto, 1. to reproach, — *me tuis probris*, P.

Prōjectūra -æ, *f.* the projecting part of a building, Vt.

Prōjectus -ūs, *m.* a projecting, jutting out, Lc.

Prōjectus -a -um (*prtcp.* prōjĭcĭo), stretched out, jutting forward, projecting, — *urbs*, C; —*que saxa Pachyni radimus*, V; (2) *met.* prominent, — *atque eminens audacia*, C; (3) *met.* addicted to, immoderate in, *homo ad audendum* —, C; (4) *met.* abject, base, contemptible, — *consulare imperium*, L; (5) *met.* cast down, — *vultus*, Tc.

Prōjĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, cast before, throw down, throw out, thrust out, stretch out, *putescebant ibi projecta corpora*, Vr; — *aliquid in ignem*, Ca; — *hastam*, N; to extend, stretch out, — *se super exanimem amicum*, V; (2) to cast out, eject, banish, *urbs tantam pestem foras projecit*, C; (3) in architecture, to build so as to project, C; (4) *met.* to reject, give up, abandon, *non pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate hæc* —, C; (5) met. *se* —, to rush into; — *in hoc judicium*, C; and especially, to rush into danger, C; (6) *met.* to put off, defer, Tc.

Prōlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide forward, slide forward, slip along, *equus prolapsum per caput regem effudit*, L; *quem prolapsus in cloacæ foramen crus fregisset*, St; (2) *met.* to go forward, advance, slip, fall into any thing, *me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit*, C; *in misericordiam prolapsus est animus victoris*, L; (3) *met.* to slip out, escape, *prolapsum verbum*, C; (4) *met.* to fail, make a mistake, *cogitabam fore, uti permultis in rebus timore prolaberer*, C; (5) *met.* to fall, sink, go to ruin, *huc unius mulieris libido est prolapsa*, C; *eo prolapsi sunt mores*, Sc.

Prōlapsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a slipping, sliding, C; (2) a falling down, St.

Prōlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing forward in discourse, mentioning, — *exemplorum*, C; (2) an extension, — *finium*, L; (3) a putting off, deferring, — *judicii*, C.

Prōlāto, 1. to extend, enlarge, lengthen, — *agros*, Tc; (2) to put off, delay, defer, C.

Prōlecto, 1. to entice, allure, — *egentes spe legationis*, C.

Prōles -is, *f.* offspring, descendants, posterity, C. H. O; — *illa futurorum hominum*, C, future generations; *Bacchi rustica* —, Tb, Priapus; applied to animals, V. Co; to plants, *et prolem tarde nascentis olivæ*, V, the berries.

Prōlētārĭus -ii, *m.* a citizen of the lowest class, C.

* Prōlētārĭus -a -um, common, vulgar, P.

Prōlĭbo, 1. to pour out a libation; — *vina diis*, Pl.

* Prōlĭcĭo, 3. to lure forth, entice, P.

Prōlixe, abundantly, copiously, C.

* Prōlixo, 1. to lengthen out, extend, Co.

Prōlixus -a -um, widely extended, wide, broad, long, — *capillus*, T; — *cervix*, Co; (2) met. — *ictus*, Lc, distant; of discourse, prolix, P. Aug; (3) *met.* fortunate, prosperous, — *res*, C; (4) obliging, complaisant, C.

Prŏlŏgus -i, *m.* (πρόλογος), a prologue, T; (2) the actor who speaks the prologue, T.

Prōlŏquor -cūtus (-quūtus), 3. *dep.* to speak out, say out, — *cogitata*, T; — *verbum*, T; (2) to prophesy, predict, Pt.

Prōlŭbĭum -ii, *n.* a desire, inclination, T.

Prōlūdo -si -sum, 3. to prelude, V; met. *sententia, quibus proluserunt*, C.

Prōlŭo -lŭi -lūtum, 3. to wash out, *genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit*, V, casts up; — *ventrem*, Co, to open the bowels; (2) to wash off, *tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit*, Ca; (3) to wash, *in vivo prolue rore manus*, O; *leni præcordia mulso* —, H, to drink; — *cloacam*, P, to drink one's self full.

Prōlūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a preluding, practising, rehearsal, C.

Prōlŭvĭes -ēi, *f.* an inundation, Lc; (2) — *alvi*, Co; — *ventris*, V, excrement.

Prōmercālis -e, that is bought and sold, saleable, Co. St.

Prōmĕrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to deserve, *reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus*, C; (2) to act so as to deserve well or ill of any one, *parationes erunt ad bene de multis promerendum*, C.

Prōmĕrĭtum -i, *n.* desert, merit, demerit, Lc. O.

Prōmētheus -ĕi, *m.* (-eus -ĕos, *m.* Προμηθεύς), the mythical hero, who made man of clay, and stole fire, wherewith to animate him, from heaven; for which he was bound to a rock in the Caucasus, where a vulture perpetually devoured his liver; hence *adj.* Prōmēthēus -a -um, — *juga*, Pl; — *rupes*, M. the Caucasus; *subst.* Prōmēthīdes -æ, *m.* O, son of Prometheus, Deucalion.

Prōmĭnens -ntis (*prtcp.* prōmĭnĕo), jutting out, projecting, prominent, Pl.

* Prōmĭnentĭa -æ, *f.* a projection, prominence, Vt.

Prōmĭnĕo -ŭi, 2. to stand out, jut out, project, — *in altum*, L; *ursis ungues prominent*, Pl; (2) *met.* to extend itself, *gloria in posteritatem* —, L.

Prōmiscam, P, = promiscue, *q.v.*

Prōmiscŭe, promiscuously, without distinction, C. Ca.

Prōmiscŭus -a -um, mixed, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous, *consulatum — patribus et plebi facere*, L; — *connubia*, L, between patricians and plebeians; — *spectaculum*, Tc, to which all have access; (2) in grammar, — *nomen*, Q, of common gender; (3) common, usual, general, Tc.

Prōmissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a promise, C.

Prōmissor -ōris, *m.* a promiser, H. Q.

Prōmissum -i, *n.* a promise, — *facere*, *servare*, C, to keep a promise.

Prōmissus -a -um (*prtcp.* prōmitto), long, hanging down, — *capillus*, Ca. N.

Prōmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to let go forward,

send forth, let down, let go, *ramos longius* —, Co, allow to grow longer; *nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit*, Pl, shoots up with more rapidity; — *capillum et barbam*, L, to let grow; (2) to predict, foretel, C; (3) to promise, give reason to expect, *si Neptunus, quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset*, C; *quem ego inimicissimum huic conjurationi futurum esse promitto et spondeo*, C; (4) to accept an invitation, promise to come to a meal, P. C; (5) to vow, promise to a god, C; (6) to bid at a sale, Pl.

Prōmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to bring forth, bring out, produce, — *vinum*, P. H; — *pecuniam ex aerario*, C; — *medicamenta de narthecio*, C; *vites promunt se*, Co, shoot out; (2) met. *loci e quibus argumenta promuntur*, C; (3) *met.* to bring to light, publish, relate, explain, P; *quae concepimus mente — etiam loquendo*, Q.

Prōmontōrĭum -ii, *n.* a mountain-peak, L; (2) a promontory, C.

Prōmōta -ōrum, *n.* (translation of the Greek προηγμένα), preferable things, C.

Prōmŏvĕo -ōvi -ōtum, 2. to move forwards, push onwards, — *saxa vectibus*, Ca; — *assa in alterum angulum*, C; — *castra ad Carthaginem*, L; (2) to extend, enlarge, — *moenia*, St; — *imperium*, O; (3) *met.* to promote, assist, *doctrina vim promovet insitam*, H; — *aliquem*, St, to promote to a situation of honour; (4) to bring to light, reveal, H; (5) to put off, delay, defer, — *nuptias alicui*, T.

Prompte, promptly, quickly, readily, Tc; (2) easily, Jv.

Prompto, 1. to give out, bring out, produce abundantly, P.

Promptūārĭus -a -um, — *armarium*, A.Aug, a store-room.

Promptus -a -um (promtus, *prtcp.* prōmo), visible, apparent, manifest, C; *aliud clausum in pectore, aliud — in linguā habere*, S; (2) ready, prepared, prompt, *promptissimus homo et experiens*, C; — *et profluens eloquentia*, Tc; *ad bella suscipienda Gallorum — est animus*, Ca; — *ad pericula*, C; — *in pavorem*, Tc; — *in rebus gerendis*, N; — *adversus insontes*, Tc; — *linguā, ingenio*, L; — *seditioni*, Tc; (3) easy, *utriusque rei facilis est et — defensio*, C; *promptum est* followed by *inf.*, O, it is easy.

Promptus -ūs, *m.* found only in the phrases *in promptu* (*esse, habere, ponere*, etc.), plain, visible, manifest, C. S; *insipientia est, sic iram in promptu gerere*, P; (2) ready, at hand, *ea dicam quae mihi sunt in promptu*, C; *omnia quae in promptu erant, diripuere*, L; (3) easy, *occulta pericula neque facere, neque vitare, bonis in promptu est*, S, is easy to the good.

Prōmulgātio -ōnis, *f.* a making publicly known, proclamation, promulgation, C.

Prōmulgo, 1. to publish, promulgate, — *legem*, C; — *rogationem*, C.

Prōmulsis -ĭdis, *f.* any dish which was taken as a relish or stimulant to the appetite before a meal (eggs, salt-fish, radishes, etc.), C.

Prōmus -i, *m.* the slave who had charge of the store-room and served out the daily supplies, steward, P. Co.

Prōmūtŭus -a -um, advanced, lent by anticipation, Ca.

Prŏnāus -i, *m.* (-os -i, *m.* πρόναος), the porch of a temple, Vt.

Prōnecto, 3. to weave longer, to lengthen, P.Aug.

Prŏnĕpos -ōtis, *m.* a great-grandson, C.

Prŏneptis -is, *f.* a great-granddaughter, Pr.

Prōnis -e, = pronus, a -um, *q.v.*

Prŏnœa -æ, *f.* (πρόνοια), providence, C.

Prŏnōmen -ĭnis, *n.* a pronoun, Vr. Q.

Prōnōmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a figure of speech, consisting in calling an object by an unfamiliar name, Aug.

Prōnŭba -æ, *f.* a matron who performed for a bride the same offices as a bridesmaid among us, Ct; hence applied to Juno, V.

Prōnuncĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making known publicly, publication, C; the decision of a judge, C; the proclamation of a crier, P.Aug; (2) in rhetoric, delivery, action, C; (3) in logic, a proposition, C.

Prōnuncĭātor -ōris, *m.* a relater, *Thucydides rerum gestarum* —, C.

Prōnuncĭātum -i, *n.* in logic, a proposition, C.

Prōnuncĭo, 1. to make publicly known, publish, proclaim, announce, — *sententiam*, C, to pronounce an opinion; *is igitur judex ita pronunciavit*, C, decided; *praecones victorum nomina magnā voce pronunciant*, C; (2) to nominate publicly to an office, — *eos praetores*, L; (3) to pronounce, deliver, recite publicly, C; (4) to relate, tell, *dolore prohibeor, quae gesta sunt* —, Ca.

Prōnŭper, lately, P.

Prōnŭrus -ūs, *f.* a grandson's wife; granddaughter-in-law, O.

Prōnus -a -um, inclined forward, stooping forward, hanging down, prone, C; *pendens in verbera telo admonuit bijugos*, V, leaning forward to the blow; so of persons, swiftly running, O; applied to things, — *ac fastigiata tigna*, Ca; *Anxur urbs — in paludes*, L, sinking in the marshes; (2) of the heavenly bodies, inclining to the west, setting, — *Orion*, H; (3) of places, turned towards, looking towards, *campestria loca Aquiloni* —, Co; (4) *met.* inclined to, prone to, disposed to, — *ad luctum*, C; *boves ad domandum* —, Vr, easy to be tamed; — *in obsequium plus aequo*, H; — *deterioribus*, Tc; (5) *met.* inclined to, favourable to, well disposed to, *alicui*, St; — *in aliquem*, Tc; (6) *met.* easy, *omnia — victoribus*, Tc.

Prŏœmĭor, 1. *dep.* to make an introduction, preface, Pl.

Prŏœmĭum -ii, *n.* (προοίμιον), a preface, introduction, C; (2) *met.* a beginning, Jv.

Prŏpāgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a propagating, propagation, C; (2) an extension, enlargement, C.

Prŏpāgātor -ōris, *m.* an extender, enlarger, — *provinciae*, C.

Prŏpāgo, 1. to propagate, C. Co. Pl; (2) to extend, enlarge, — *fines provinciae*, C; (3) to extend in point of time, prolong, preserve, *meus consulatus multa secula propagavit reipublicae*, C; — *imperium consuli in annum*, L, for a year.

Prŏpāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a sucker, layer, shoot, which can be used for propagating a plant, C; (2) of men and animals, offspring, progeny, race, posterity, — *Romana*, V; — *blanda catulorum*, Lc.

Prŏpălam, publicly, in public, C; — *aliquid dicere*, L.

Prŏpătŭlus -a -um, open, free, uncovered; *locus apertus et* —, C; hence *subst.* prŏpătŭlum -i, *n.* an open place, unroofed space, C; *in propatulo aedium*, L, in the open courts; *in propatulo*, S, publicly.

Prŏpe, (I.) *adv.* near, nigh, hard by, *quis homo est, qui nostras aedes accepit* — ? P; — *ab*, C, near to; *bellum tam prope a Siciliā, tamen in Siciliā non fuit*, C; (2) near in point of time, *prope est quando* (*quum, ut*, etc.), the time approaches when; *prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet*, P; (3) nearly, almost, *ut me — de vitae meae statu deducerent*, C; *eques Romanorum — annos nonaginta natus*, C.—(II.) *prep.* with *acc.* near, — *oppidum*, Ca; (2) near in point of time, — *lucem*, St, near daybreak; (3) in other senses, *res — secessionem venerat*, L; — *seditionem ventus est*, Tc.—(III.) *comp.* prŏpius, nearer, closer, more nearly, — *spectare aliquid*, H; — *urbem*, C; *ad partem insulae quae est — solis occasum*, Ca; met. — *ad ea quae a te dicta sunt, agamus*, C.—(IV.) *superl.* proxime (proxume), nearest, very near, close by, *exercitum habere quam — hostem*, C; most recently, very recently, *civitates quae — bellum fecerant*, Ca; in succession, next, next after, C.

Prŏpĕdĭem, at an early day, very soon, C.

Prŏpello -pŭli -pulsum, 3. to drive before one, drive forward, drive forth, drive away, propel,

— *ores potum*, Vr; — *navem remis*, C; — *hostem a castris*, L; (2) *met.* to impel, Lc. T; — *agmina voce*, P.Aug; (3) to drive away, ward off, *periculum vitæ a me* —, L.

Prŏpĕmŏdum, C, prŏpĕmŏdo, P, almost, nearly.

Prōpendĕo -di -sum, 2. to hang down, C; (2) *met.* to hang down like the heavier scale of a balance, to preponderate, *bona propendent*, C; to be inclined to, favourable towards, — *in nos*, C.

Prōpendo, 3. P. = propendeo, *q.v.*

Prōpense, readily, willingly, Aug.

Prōpensĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inclination, propension towards, C.

Prōpensus -a -um (*prtcp.* prōpendĕo), inclined to, approaching to, *disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior*, C; (2) weighty, important, C; (3) inclined to, disposed to, — *ad misericordiam*, C; — *in alteram partem*, C; *propenso animo aliquid facere*, C, readily, willingly.

Prŏpĕrans -ntis (*prtcp.* prŏpĕro), hasty, rapid, C.

Prŏpĕranter, hastily, quickly, S. O.

Prŏpĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* haste, rapidity, S.

Prŏpĕrāto, Tc. = properanter, *q.v.*

Prŏpĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* prŏpĕro), accelerated, rapid, speedy, — *iter*, S; — *mors*, O.

Prŏpĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* C. = properantia, *q.v.*

Prŏpĕro, 1. (I.) *act.* to hasten, accelerate; to do any thing hastily, V. H. Tb; (II.) *neut.* to be quick, to hasten, — *ad prædam*, Ca; — *Romam*, C; — *in patriam*, C; followed by inf. — *redire in patriam*, C.

Prŏpertĭus, Sex. Aurelius, a Roman elegiac poet, of the particulars of whose life we know very little. He was born at some place in Umbria, probably about the year 50 B.C., received the usual instruction of a young Roman of respectable property, was educated for the legal profession, which he never followed, was patronized by Mæcenas, and appears to have led a dissipated life among the pleasures of the capital. The date of his death is unknown. His extant works consist of amatory elegies, which are probably not so popular among modern readers as those of Tibullus, owing to the obscurity of the style, which is in part intentional, and in part arises from the corrupt state of the text. From the number of his allusions to Greek mythology, Propertius is often called the most learned of the Roman poets.

Prŏpĕrus -a -um, quick, rapid, hasty, O. V; *Agrippina, oblatæ occasionis* —, Tc, quickly seizing upon.

Prōpexus -a -um, combed forwards, hanging down, — *in pectore barba*, V; *manu mulcens propexam ad pectora barbam*, O.

Prŏpīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a drinking to one's health, Sc.

Prŏpīno, 1. (προπίνω), to drink to any one, — *alicui*, C; (2) to give to drink to any one, M; also, to administer a dose of medicine, Pl; (3) *met.* *hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino*, T.

Prŏpinque, near, close by, P.

Prŏpinquitas -ātis, *f.* nearness, proximity, propinquity, C. Ca; (2) *met.* relationship, C; intimate friendship, P.

Prŏpinquo, 1. (I.) *act.* to bring near, cause to approach, accelerate, V; (II.) *neut.* to come near, draw near, approach, — *scopulo*, V; of inanimate and abstract things, *Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat*, V.

Prŏpinquus -a -um, near, hard by, — *finitimæque provinciæ*, C; *subst.* prŏpinquum -i, *n.* neighbourhood, vicinity, L; (2) near in point of time, — *reditus*, C; (3) near in point of resemblance, like, C; (4) near in point of relationship, related, akin, S; hence *subst.* prŏpinquus -i, [illegible] *f.* C, a relation, kinsman, kinswoman.

Prŏpior -us (*comp.* [illegible], of which *superl.* is proximus), nearer, (of place) [illegible] — V; with reg. [illegible] S; *neut. pl.* propiora, Tc, nearer [illegible] nearer in point of time, more recent, [illegible] C; (3) nearer in point of relationship, more nearly akin, [illegible] — *f.* [illegible] C; (5) nearer in point of [illegible], more similar, *omnia quæ sceleri propiora sunt*, C; *quod tamen vitium — virtutem erat*, S; (5) more closely concerning, of more importance to, *sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea*, C. — (II.) *superl.* proxĭmus -a -um, the nearest, *se in — oppida recipiebant*, Ca; *qua — iter in Galliam erat*, Ca; *Belgæ — sunt Germanis*, Ca; *P. Crassus — mare Oceanum hiemarat*, Ca; *proximus a postremo*, C, next to the last, last but one; (2) nearest in time, most recent, *quid proximâ nocte egeris*, C; *ex tuis — literis, nihil habeo quod rescribam*, C; (3) next in succession, in rank, in worth, *summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis, huic — incolumitatis*, C; *proximum est*, C, it follows next; (4) most nearly approaching, most nearly resembling, *id habendum est antiquissimum et deo —*, C; (5) nearest akin, most nearly related, C; *subst.* proxĭmi -ōrum, *m.* near relations, C.

Prŏpĭtĭo, 1. to soothe, propitiate, appease, reconcile, — *Venerem*, P.

Prŏpĭtĭus -a -um, favourably inclined, favourable, gracious, propitious, *huic homini deos propitios*, C; applied to things, — *aures*, Sc.

Prŏpĭus, *comp.* prope, *q.v.*

Prŏplasma -ătis, *n.* (πρόπλασμα), a model, Pl.

Prŏpnīgēum -i, *n.* (προπνιγεῖον), the mouth of a furnace, Vt.

Prŏpōla -æ, *m.* (προπώλης), a forestaller, retailer, C.

Prŏpŏlis -is, *f.* (πρόπολις), a substance with which bees stop up any access to their combs, propolis, Vr. Pl.

Prōpōno -sŭi -sĭtum, 3. to put forth, place out, set in view, expose, display, — *pallentesque manus, sanguineumque caput*, O; — *aliquid venale*, C, expose to sale; *in publico proposuit epistolam illam*, C; (2) *met.* to set before one's self mentally, propose to one's self, — *aliquid sibi exemplar*, C; — *spem libertatis*, C; (3) *met.* to expose, *omnibus telis fortunæ proposita est vita nostra*, C; (4) *met.* to report, relate, make known, tell, say, *ut proponat quid dicturus sit*, C; *concione habitâ, rem gestam proposuit*, Ca; (5) *met.* to propose, promise, offer as a reward, — *magna præmia [illegible]*, C; hence, to threaten, menace, *injuriæ, quæ propositæ sunt a Catone*, C; (6) *met.* to propose a question for answer, — *quæstionem*, N; (7) *met.* to propose to one's self, purpose, intend, *consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat*, Ca; *propositum est mihi hoc facere*, C, I am resolved.

Prōporro, further, moreover, Lc; (2) [illegible], wholly, Lc.

Prōportĭo -ōnis, *f.* proportion, relation, analogy, similarity, C.

Prŏpŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* an intention, purpose, C; (2) in logic, a proposition, C; (3) the [illegible] theme of discourse, C.

Prŏpŏsĭtum -i, *n.* a design, plan, purpose, intention, Ca; — *consequi*, C, to accomplish a design; (2) the subject or theme of a discourse, C; (3) plan, purpose, rule of life, Ph.

Prōprætor -ōris, *m.* a proprætor, one who acts as a prætor's deputy, C.

Prŏprĭe, especially, peculiarly, individually, for one's self, C; (2) accurately, properly, — *dicere*, C.

Prŏprĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* a property, [illegible] — [illegible], C; (2) property, [illegible] S; (3) — [illegible], C [illegible]

*Prŏprĭtim, properly, [illegible]

Prŏprĭus -a -um, [illegible] peculiar, proper, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] C, [illegible]

[illegible]

tonis statuam consedimus, C; *insulæ — Siciliam*, C; (2) on account of, by reason of, because of, for, from, *parere legibus — metum*, C; *— frigora, frumenta in agris matura non erant*, Ca; *— hoc, — quod*, Co. Vr, on this account, on which account; *— quos vivit*, C, by whose means he is alive, whom he has to thank for his life.

Proptĕrĕā, on that account, therefore, C.

Prōpūdĭōsus -a -um, covered with infamy, full of shame, infamous, P.

Prōpūdĭum -ii, *n.* a shameful action, P; (2) used as a term of reproach, villain, P. C.

Prōpugnācŭlum -i, *n.* a fortification, rampart, fortress, defence, *navis ita magna, ut propugnaculo ceteris posset esse*, C; *pontesque et — jungunt*, V; (2) *met.* a defence, protection, rampart, C.

Prōpugnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the defence, defending of any place, P.Aug; (2) met. *nostra — ac defensio dignitatis tuæ*, C.

Prōpugnātor -ōris, *m.* a defender, combatant, soldier, *classis infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum*; (2) met. *— patrimonii sui*, C.

Prōpugno, 1. to skirmish to the front, Ca; (2) to fight for, defend, *— pro suo partu*, C; (2) met. *fortitudo est virtus propugnans pro æquitate*, C.

Prōpulsātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a driving back, repelling, warding off, *— hujus periculi*, C.

Prōpulsātor -ōris, *m.* one who drives back, repels, wards off, P.Aug.

Prōpulso, 1. to drive back, repel, ward off, *— hostem*, Ca; *— populum ab ingressione fori*, C; (2) met. *— frigus, famem*, C; *— omnem suspicionem a se*, C.

Prōpulsus -ūs, *m.* a driving back, thrusting back, Sc.

Prŏpȳlæum -i, *n.* (προπύλαιον), a gateway (especially used of the celebrated entrances to the temple of Pallas at Athens), C.

Prōquæstor -ōris, *m.* a proquæstor, one who acts for a quæstor, C.

Prōquam, *vid.* pro.

Prōra -æ, *f.* (πρῷρα), the p r o w, bow of a ship, C; (2) *meton.* a ship, V.

Prōrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep forward, advance imperceptibly, *cum prorepserint primis animalia terris*, H; to creep to any place, St; (2) of inanimate objects, come slowly forth, *ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant*, Co.

Prōrēta -æ, *m.* (πρωράτης), a person who stood on the prow to keep a look-out, P.

Prōreus -ĕi, *m.* (πρωρεύς), O, = proreta, *q.v.*

Prōrĭpĭo -rĭpŭi -reptum, 3. to snatch, tear, drag forward, *hominem proripi jubet*, C; *— se*, S, to rush forward; (2) *— se*, to rush, hurry to any place, *— se in publicum*, L; *— se in silvam*, St.

Prōrīto, 1. to teaze, irritate into coming forth, Pl; (2) to entice, allure, Co. Sc.

Prōrŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a prolongation of a term of office, L; (2) a deferring of a fixed time, p r o r o g a t i o n, C.

Prōrŏgātīvus -a -um, allowing of delay, Sc.

Prōrŏgo, 1. to prolong, *— imperium*, C; *— provinciam*, C, the period of administration in the province; *— vitam hominibus*, Pt; (2) to keep, preserve, H. Pl; (3) to put off, *— dies ad solvendum*, C; (4) to propagate, *— familiam*, P.Aug.

Prorsum, forwards, *rursum —*, T, to and fro, backwards and forwards; (3) straightforwards, straight on, P; (4) at all, *prædones — parcunt nemini*, P, no one at all; *— nihil intelligo*, T, nothing at all.

Prorsus, forwards, straightforwards, P; (2) straightway, directly, P; (3) utterly, absolutely, wholly, entirely, *— perii*, P; *nullo modo — assentior*, C, by no means; *venies exspectatus non solum nobis, sed — omnibus*, C; in a word, to sum up all, *— multæ facetiæ, multusque lepos inerat*, S

Prōrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. (I.) *act.* to cause to break forth, hurl out, cast out, *Ætna . . . atram prorumpit ad æthera nubem*, V; met. *prorupta audacia*, C, unbridled impudence; (II.) *neut.* to burst forth, break forth, *— per medios*, C; *prædis Tigellina incendium proruperat*, Tc, a fire had broken out; (2) met. *eo — hominum cupiditatem*, C.

Prōrŭo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3. to tear down, throw down, cast to the ground, overthrow, destroy, Ca; *— Albam a fundamentis*, L; *— ac profligare hostem*, Tc; *— se*, T, to rush out, hasten forth; (II.) *neut.* to rush forward, fall upon an enemy, Ca; to fall to the ground, *motu terræ oppidum proruit*, Tc.

Prōsa -æ, *f.* (Prorsa), a goddess, who helped women in childbed, Vr; (2) *prosa oratio*, or *abs* prōsa -æ, *f.* p r o s e (opp. to poetry), Q.

Prōsāpĭa -æ, *f.* a family, race, stock, C.

Proscēnĭum -ii, *n.* (προσκήνιον), the part of a theatre before the scenes, the stage, Vt. V. P.

Proscindo -scĭdi -scissum, 3. to tear off in front, to split, tear open, cut open, P.Aug; (2) especially in agriculture, to break up fallow land, plough up, *— terram*, C; hence = arare, *validis terram proscinde juvencis*, V; poet. *— æquor*, Ct, to plough the waters; (3) to reproach bitterly, satirize, *— equestrem ordinem*, St.

Proscissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a ploughing for the first time, Co.

Proscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to make publicly known in writing, publish in writing, *— legem*, C; (2) to offer publicly for sale or hire, advertise, *Claudius proscripsit insulam; vendidit, emit P. Calpurnius*, C; (3) *— aliquem*, C, to confiscate the property of any one, punish by confiscation; (4) *aliquem*, C, to outlaw, p r o s c r i b e.

Proscriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* an advertisement of sale, C; (2) a p r o s c r i p t i o n, outlawry, C.

Proscriptor -ōris, *m.* one who outlaws another, C.

Proscriptŭrĭo, 4. to desire to declare any one an outlaw, C.

Prōsĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut off in front, cut off, P.Aug; (2) *— solum*, Pl, to plough up; (3) to cut off the portions of a victim which are offered to the god, to offer sacrifice, *— exta*, L.

Prōsectum -i, *n.* the part of a victim cut off in order to be offered to the god, the entrails, Vr. O.

Prōsĕda -æ, *f.* a common prostitute, P.

Prōsēmĭno, 1. to sow, and *met.* to disseminate, propagate, C.

*Prōsentĭo -si -sum, 4. to see, notice beforehand, P.

Prōsĕquor -cūtus (quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow, accompany out of friendship or civility, *is me nec proficiscentem Apameam prosecutus est*, C; *neque exsequias prosequerere meas*, O; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, *— fugientes*, Ca; *— hostes*, Ca; (3) of inanimate objects, to follow, go after, go with, accompany, *amicos honos, memoria, desiderium prosequitur amicorum*, C; *prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus*, V; (4) *met.* to imitate, C; (5) *met.* to honour with, bestow upon, show towards, *— aliquem honorificis verbis*, C; *— virtutem alicujus gratâ memoriâ*, C; *— aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate*, C; (6) *met.* of discourse, to p r o s e c u t e, continue any thing, to go on, *non prosequar longius quam mea fides postulabit*, C; *— pascua versu*, V.

Prōsĕro -sēvi -sātum, 3. to produce by sowing, *— segetem*, P.Aug.

Prōserpĭna -æ, *f.* (Περσεφόνη), the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and forcibly carried off by Pluto to be his queen in the lower world; hence *meton.* the lower world, world of spirits, H.

Prōserpĭnāca -æ, *f.* a plant also called polygonon, *q.v.*, Pl.

Prōserpo, 3. to creep forwards, crawl forth, P.

Prŏseucha -æ, *f.* (προσευχή), a place of prayer, held sacred by the Jews, Jv.

*Prosĭcĭes -ēi, *f.* Vr, = prosectum, *q.v.*

Prōsĭlĭo -ŭi (-īvi -ii), 4. to spring forward, leap forth, C; *— ex tabernaculo*, L; *— ab sede*, L; *— in concionem*, L; *— ad flumen*, St: (2) of inanimate things, *— lacrimæ*, M; *— scintilla*, O; *frutices in altitudinem —*, Co, shoot up; (3) *met.* to break loose, *vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis*, H.

Proslambănŏmĕnos -i, *m.* (προσλαμβανόμενος), the note A in music, Vt.

Prŏsŏcer -ĕri, *m.* a wife's grandfather, O.

Prŏsōdĭa -æ, *f.* (προσῳδία), the accent of a word or syllable, Vr.

Prŏsōpŏpœĭa -æ, *f.* (προσωποποιία), personification, Q; (2) a dramatizing, Q.

Prospecto, 1. to look forward, look forth, behold, look out, *qui mœnia defensabant intenti prœlium equestre prospectabant*, S; — *pontum*, O, gaze at; (2) to look about one, P; (3) of places, to look towards, be situate towards, *villa quæ subjectos sinus editissima —*, Tc; *locus late prospectus*, Tc, from which there is a wide prospect; (4) *met.* to look for, hope, expect, — *exsilium*, C; *te quoque fata prospectant paria*, V, a like fate awaits.

Prospectus -ūs, *m.* an outlook, view, prospect, *cum sepibus densissimis interjectis — impediretur*, Ca; (2) view, sight, *in prospectum P. R.*, C; *cum jam extremi essent in prospectu*, Ca, were within sight.

Prŏspĕcŭlor, 1. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to look out to a distance, Aug; to explore, reconnoitre, L; (II.) *act.* to look for, wait for, — *adventum imperatoris*, L.

Prosper -ĕra -ĕrum (prospĕrus -a -um), according to one's wish, fortunate, favourable, lucky, prosperous, — *adversaque fortuna*, C; — *exitus consequi*, C; — *nomina*, Pl, well-omened; *subst.* prospĕra -ōrum, *n.* prosperity, good fortune, Tc.

Prospĕre, prosperously, fortunately, favourably, C.

Prospergo -si -sum, 3. to sprinkle, — *aliquid aquā*, Tc.

Prospĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* prosperity, good fortune, C.

Prospĕro, 1. to make fortunate or prosperous, to prosper, *veneratus deos, ut consilia sua rei publicæ prosperarent*, Tc.

Prospĕrus -a -um, = prosper, *q.v.*

Prōspĭcĭentĭa -æ, *f.* foresight, precaution, C.

Prospĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to look forward, look to a distance, *facile erat ex castris — in urbem*, Ca; — *multum*, C, to have a wide prospect; (2) to look out, be upon the watch, N. Ph; (3) to exercise foresight and precaution, to take forethought, *consulite vobis, prospicite patriæ*, C; *quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite*, C. — (II.) *act.* to see, behold, gaze upon from afar, — *Italiam*, V; (of places) to look towards, be situate towards, *domus, longos quæ prospicit agros*, H; to to look at attentively, N; (2) to foresee, — *tempestatem futuram*, C, to provide beforehand; — *sedem senectuti vestræ*, L.

Prōspĭcŭus -a -um, visible at a distance, P.Aug.

Prostas -ădis, *f.* (προστάς), a vestibule, Vt.

Prosterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew before, throw down in front, cast down, T; — *se*, to prostrate one's self; *filius se ad pedes meos prosternens*, C; *hostem prostravit*, C, to prostrate, completely overthrow; (2) *met.* to throw to the ground, overthrow, destroy, ruin, — *omnia cupiditate ac furore*, C; *afflicta et prostrata virtus*, C; (3) to defile lustfully, ravish, St.

Prostĭbŭla -æ, *f.* prostĭbŭlum -i, *n.* P, a common prostitute.

Prostĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to expose publicly to lewdness, prostitute, P. Ct; met. — *vocem ingrato foro*, O.

Prostĭtūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* prostĭtŭo), prostituted, M; *subst.* -a -æ, *f.* a prostitute, Pl.

Prosto -ĭti -ātum, 1. * to stand forward, project, Lc; (2) of the seller of goods, to expose one's wares, trade, P; (of the goods) to be exposed for sale, H; (3) especially, to sell one's person, prostitute one's self, Sc. Jv; *met.* O.

Prostȳlos -on (προστυλος), having a porch or colonnade in front, Vt.

Prōsŭbĭgo, 3. to dig up, throw up, — *terram*, V; (2) to prepare, form beforehand, P.Aug.

Prōsum -fŭi, prōdesse, to be useful, advantageous to, *contemnuntur ii, qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt*, C; *quid mihi fingere prodest?* O, what advantage is it to me? especially, of medicines, to be effectual, do good, Pl.

Prōtăgĭon -ii, *n.* an esteemed kind of wine, Pl.

Prōtectum -i, *n.* the eaves of a roof, Pl.

Prōtĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover in front, cover, *tabernacula protecta hederā*, Ca; — *aliquem scuto*, Ca, to cover, protect; (2) *met.* to cover, protect, — *jacentem et spoliatum*, C; — *viros optimos*, Pl; (3) *met.* to cover over so as to conceal, hide, Aug.

Prōtēlo, 1. to drive off, put to flight, rout, A.Aug; — *aliquem sævidicis dictis*, T.

Prōtēlum -i, *n.* a yoke of oxen, team, — *boum*, Pl; (2) *met.* a series, succession, Lc.

Prōtendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch forward, stretch out, — *brachia in mare*, O; — *cervicem fortiter*, Tc; and in a middle sense, *inter digitos medius longissime protenditur*, Pl, projects, is the longest.

Prōtĕnus (prōtĭnus), forward, further, further on, *ut pergeret —*, C; *ipse capellas — æger ago*, V; (2) without interruption, continuously, uninterruptedly, P. Pl; (3) immediately, directly, on the spot, *hostes — ex eo loco ad flumen contenderunt*, Ca; *id — ab ipsā curatione faciendum est*, Cl, immediately after; also followed by *ut*, *quam*, etc.

Prōtĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to trample under foot, tread down, *equitatus hostium aversos — incipit*, Ca; (2) hence, to overthrow in battle, rout, defeat, H; *protrita hostium acies*, Tc; — *aliquem*, C, to trample down, destroy utterly; (3) to push forwards, drive forwards, *ver proterit æstas interitura*, H.

Prōterrĕo -rŭi -ĭtum, 2. to frighten away, scare away, — *filium hinc*, T; *Themistoclem patriā pulsum atque proterritum*, C.

Prŏterve, boldly, impudently, shamelessly, C; (2) in a good sense, courageously, P.

Prŏtervĭtas -ātis, *f.* boldness, impudence, wantonness, pertness, T. C. H.

Prŏtervus -a -um, violent, vehement, — *venti*, H; — *stella canis*, O; (2) *met.* bold, impudent, shameless, wanton, pert, — *homines*, C; — *juvenes*, H.

* Prŏthȳme (προθύμως), willingly, with pleasure, P.

Prŏthȳmĭa -æ, *f.* (προθυμία), willingness, readiness, P.

Prŏthȳra -ōrum, *n.* (πρόθυρα), the passage or lobby between the outer door of a house, which was usually open, and the inner door which gave access to the rooms, Vt.

Prōtĭnam (prōtĕnam), immediately, directly, at once, P.

Prōtĭnus = protenus, *q.v.*

Prōtollo, 3. to put forth, stretch forth, — *manum*, P; (2) *met.* to extend, lengthen, prolong, — *vitam in crastinum*, P; — *mortem sibi*, P, to put off.

* Prōtŏnat, *impers.* it thunders forth, P.Aug.

Prōtopraxĭa -æ, *f.* (πρωτο-πραξία), a precedence over other creditors, right of prior payment, Pl.

Prōtŏtŏmus -a -um (πρωτοτομος), first cut off, — *caules*, Co; — *coliculi*, M, and *abs.* coliculi -ōrum, *m.* M, the earliest cabbage-sprouts.

Prōtrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw, drag forth; to drag to a place, *hinc in convivium Sex. Oppianicum protrahi jussit*, C; (2) *met.* to draw forth, bring forth, — *aliquid in lucem*, Lc; hence, to reveal, make known, betray, *metus, ne damnatus auctorem se nefandi facinoris protraheret*, L; (3) *met.* to extend in point of time, protract, defer, — *ne differre stipendia militum*, St.

Prōtrŏpum -i, *n.* (πρότροπον), the juice which runs from the grapes before they are pressed, Pl.

Prōtrūdo -di -sum, 3. to push forward, thrust forth, C; (2) to put off, defer, — *comitia*, C.

Prōturbo, 1. to drive forward, drive away, repel, Ca; — *hostes telis missilibusque saxis*, L; (2) *met.* *militum conviciis proturbatus*, Tc, assailed.

Prōtȳpum -i, *n.* (πρότυπον), a pattern, model, Pl.

Prout, *vid.* pro.

Prōvectus -a -um (*prtcp.* prōveho), advanced,

— *senectus*, Tc; — *ætate*, C, or *abs.* advanced in life.

Prōvĕho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, conduct forward, to convey, transport; and in pass. form with middle signification, prōvĕhor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to go forward, ride forward, ride, drive, sail to a place; *in Hispaniā alvos apum mulis provehunt*, Pl; *Nasidius cum classe freto Siciliæ provehitur*, Ca; *serius a terrā provectæ naves*, Ca; (2) met. — *quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores*, St; *vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus*, H; *sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet*, C, that I have gone further than, etc.

Prōvĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come forth, — *in scenam*, P, to appear upon the stage; (2) to arise, exist, be produced, *nec aliud ibi animal provenit*, Pl; *insula, in quā candidum plumbum provenit*, Pl; (3) to come up, shoot forth, grow, thrive, *frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat*, Ca; (4) *met.* to come forth, arise, occur, happen, *ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt*, Pl; *tranquille cuncta et ut provenirent sine malo*, P; (5) *met.* to result, turn out; and especially, to turn out well, succeed, prosper, P. T. Tc.

Prōventus -ūs, *m.* a coming forth, growing, growth, thriving, product, crop, V; — *rosarum*, Pl; — *olei*, Pl; — *lactis*, Pl; (2) a supply, large number, — *poëtarum*, Pl; (3) fortunate result, success, Ca. L.

Prōverbium -ii, *n.* a proverb, *quod jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit*, C; *quod est Græcis hominibus in proverbio*, C.

Prōversus -a -um, with face forward, straightforward, P.

Prōvīde, with forethought, providently, P.

Prōvĭdens -ntis (*prtcp.* prōvĭdĕo), provident, exercising forethought, C.

Prōvĭdenter, providently, with forethought, C. S.

Prōvĭdentia -æ, *f.* foresight, foreknowledge, — *est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit*, C; (2) for thought, providence, *esse deos, et eorum providentiā mundum administrari*, C.

Prōvĭdĕo -vīdi -vīsum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to look forward, see at a distance, L; (2) to act cautiously, take care, *actum est de te, nisi provides*, C; (3) to provide for, make preparation for, care for, — *rei frumentariæ*, Ca; — *conditioni omnium civium*, C; — *de Brundusio*, C; followed also by *ne*, T. L. —(II.) *act.* to foresee, *medicus morbum* —, C; *est boni consulis etiam — quod futurum sit*, C; (2) to provide, make ready beforehand, — *rem frumentariam*, Ca; — *quod opus erit*, C.

Prōvĭdus -a -um, foreseeing, *mens — rerum futurarum*, C; (2) circumspect, cautious, provident, — *orator*, C; (3) providing, preparing beforehand, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Prōvincia -æ, *f.* a province; a portion of territory beyond the limits of Italy, ruled by proconsuls or proprætors annually sent from Rome, *quum Asiam provinciam consulari imperio obtineres*, C; *provinciæ Galliæ M. Fonteius præfuit*, C; *administrare — æquitate et continentiā*, C; (2) an official sphere of duty, charge, office, C; *Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici (nam hi quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit*, L.

Prōvinciālis -e, of or relating to a province, provincial, — *administratio*, C; — *molestia*, C, arising out of the government of a province; *subst.* prōvinciāles -ium, *c.* inhabitants of the provinces, provincials, C.

Prōvinciātim, according to provinces, St.

Prōvindēmiātor -ōris, *m.* a star near the constellation Virgo, which rises just before the vintage, Vt.

Prōvīsio -ōnis, *f.* a foreseeing, foreknowledge, C; (2) foresight, circumspection, C; (3) a providing, provision for an emergency, C.

Prōvīso, 3. to look out, go to see, — *quid agat Pamphilus*, T.

Prōvīso, with forethought, circumspectly, Tc.

Prōvīsor -ōris, *m.* one who foresees, Tc; (2) a provider, H.

Prōvīsus -ūs, *m.* a seeing beforehand, foreseeing, — *periculi*, Tc; (2) a providing, provision, — *rei frumentariæ*, Tc.

*Prōvīvo -ixi -ictum, 3. to live on, continue to live, Tc.

*Prōvŏcābŭlum -i, *n.* a word which stands in place of another, Vr.

Prōvŏcātio -ōnis, *f.* a calling forth, provocation, challenge to fight, Aug. Pl; (2) an appeal to a higher court of law, C; *magistratus sine* —, L, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Prōvŏcātor -ōris, *m.* one who challenges or summons to fight, P.Aug; (2) a class of gladiators, with the characteristic of which we are not acquainted, C.

Prōvŏco, 1. to call forth, call out, — *aliquem*, P; (2) to challenge to a game, combat, drinking, etc. — *aliquem in aleam*, P; — *ad pugnam*, C; — *Pamphilam cantatum*, T; (3) to appeal to a higher tribunal, *ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent*, C; *itemque ab omni judicio pœnāque provocari licere*, C; (4) *met.* to contend with, vie with, *elegiā Græcos quoque provocamus*, Q; (5) *met.* to challenge, incite, — *ad hilaritatem et jocum*, St; (6) *met.* to excite, rouse, stimulate, provoke, stir up, — *aliquem beneficio*, C; — *minis et verbis*, Tc; (7) *met.* to appeal to, — *ad Catonem*, C.

Prōvŏlo, 1. to fly forth, Pl; (2) to rush forth, hasten forth, *subito omnibus copiis* —, Ca; *ipse ad primores Romulus provolat*, L.

Prōvolvo -volvi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll forward, roll along, roll over and over, — *hunc in viam mediam*, T; — *congestas lapidum moles*, Tc; (2) — *se*, or *provolvi*, to throw one's self at the feet of, fall down at the feet of, *flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur*, L; (3) met. *multi fortunis provolvebantur*, Tc, were ruined; (4) **met.* to abase one's self, Tc.

Prōvŏmo, 2. to vomit forth, Lc.

Prōvulgo, 1. to make publicly known, divulge, St.

Proxenēta -æ, *m.* (προξενητής), a factor, broker, agent, Sc.

Proxime, *superl.* prŏpe, *q.v.*

Proximitas -ātis, *f.* nearness, vicinity, proximity, O; (2) *met.* near relationship, O; (3) *met.* similarity, O.

Proximo, 1. to come near, approach to, P.Aug.

Proximus -a -um, *superl.* prŏpior, *q.v.*

Prūdens -ntis, foreseeing, foreknowing, C; (2) versed, skilled, experienced, practised in any thing, — *rei militaris*, N; *Achæi locorum* —, L; — *in jure civili*, C; (3) prudent, discreet, wise, sagacious, judicious, *vir naturā peracutus et* —, C; *elegans in dicendo, in existimando* —, C; — *animi sententia*, O; knowing, with knowledge, advisedly, purposely, frequently connected with *sciens*, *sic ego — et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus*, C.

Prūdenter, prudently, discreetly, sagaciously, wisely, C.

Prūdentia -æ, *f.* a foreseeing, — *futurorum*, C; (2) knowledge of any subject, — *juris publici*, C; — *physicorum*, C; (3) prudence, sagacity, practical wisdom, knowledge of life, — *est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia*, C; *cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum*, C.

Prŭīna -æ, *f.* hoar-frost, rime, C; (2) snow, Lc. V; (3) winter, V.

Prŭīnōsus -a -um, full of hoar-frost, covered with hoar-frost, O.

Prūna -æ, *f.* a live coal, V.

Prūnitius -a -um, of plum-tree wood, O.

Prūnum -i, *n.* a plum, Co. Pl.

Prūnus -i, *f.* (προύνη), a plum-tree, Co.

Prūrigo -inis, *f.* the itch, Cl. Pl; (2) a lascivious itch, lewdness, M.

Prūrio, 4. to itch, Cl; (2) *met.* to itch for, desire any thing eagerly, P; (3) *met.* to be wanton, lewd, M.

Prūritivus -a -um, itching, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Prūrītus -ūs, *m.* the itch, Pl.

Prytănes (-is) -is, *m.* (πρύτανις), a chief magistrate in certain of the Greek states, L. Sc.

Prytănēum -i, *n.* (πρυτανεῖον), the town-hall in certain Greek cities, C.

Psallo, 3. (ψάλλω), to play on, sing to a stringed instrument, especially the cithara, C; *docta — Cuia*, H.

Psaltērium -ii, *n.* (ψαλτήριον), a stringed instrument, the psaltery, Aug.

Psaltes -æ, *m.* (ψαλτής), a player on, singer to a stringed instrument, Q.

Psaltria -æ, *f.* (ψάλτρια), a female player on, singer to the cithara, T. C.

Psĕcas -ădis, *f.* (ψεκάς), the female slave whose business it was to anoint her mistress's hair, Jv.

Psēgma -ătis, *n.* (ψῆγμα), the dross or refuse of metals, slag, Pl.

Psēphisma -ătis, *n.* (ψήφισμα), among the Greeks, a decree of the people, C.

Psetta -æ, *f.* (psitta, ψῆττα), a species of plaice or sole, Pl.

Pseudanchūsa -æ, *f.* (ψευδάγχουσα), a kind of ox-tongue or bugloss, Pl.

Pseudĭsŏdŏmos -i, *m.* (ψευδισόδομος), masonry in which the courses were of the same height though the stones were irregular in length, Vt.

Pseudŏcăto -ōnis, *m.* a false Cato, C.

Pseudŏdămăsippus -i, *m.* a false Damasippus, C.

Pseudŏdiptĕros -on (ψευδοδίπτερος), having apparently a double colonnade, Vt.

Pseudŏlus -i, *m.* "The Liar" (title of a comedy by Plautus).

Pseudŏmĕnos -i, *m.* (ψευδόμενος), a sophistical syllogism, C.

Pseudŏnardus -i, *f.* (ψευδόναρδος), false or adulterated nard, Pl.

Pseudŏpĕriptĕros -on (ψευδοπερίπτερος), apparently surrounded by a colonnade, Vt.

Pseudophilippus -i, *m.* a false Philip, C. L.

Pseudŏsmăragdus -i, *m.* (ψευδοσμάραγδος), a false emerald, Pl.

Pseudŏsphex -ēcis, *f.* (ψευδόσφηξ), a false wasp, Pl.

Pseudŏthўrum -i, *n.* (ψευδόθυρον), a secret door; and hence met., a secret way, C.

Pseudourbānus -a -um, in appearance like a city, — *ædificia*, Vt.

Psilocĭthărista -æ, *m.* (ψιλοκιθαριστής), a player on the cithara who did not sing, St.

Psilōthrum -i, *n.* (ψίλωθρον), an unguent which causes the hair to fall off, Pl. M.

Psimmythium -ii, *n.* (ψιμμύθιον), white-lead, Pl.

Psittăcus -i, *m.* (ψίττακος), a parrot, Pl.

Psōra -æ, *f.* (ψῶρα), the mange, itch, Pl.

Psōrĭcus -a -um (ψωρικός), of or relating to the mange, Pl.

Psȳchŏmantīum (-ēum) -i, *n.* (ψυχομαντεῖον), the place where the souls of the dead were invoked, C.

Psȳchŏtrŏphon -i, *n.* (ψυχότροφον), the plant called betony, Pl.

Psȳchrŏlūta -æ, *m.* (ψυχρολούτης), a bather in cold water, Sc.

Psyllĭon -ii, *n.* (ψύλλιον), the plant fleabane, Pl.

Psythius -a -um (ψύθιος), — *vitis*, V, or *abs.* psythia -æ, *f.*, V, a species of vine; *subst.* -ium -ii, *n.* a kind of wine, perhaps made of raisins, Pl.

Ptĕris -ĭdis, *f.* (πτερίς), a species of fern, Pl.

Pternix -īcis, *f.* (πτέρνιξ), the straight stem of a plant, Pl.

Ptĕrōma -ătis, *n.* (πτέρωμα), a colonnade running out like wings on each side of a temple, Vt.

Ptĕron -i, *n.* (πτερόν), the side wall of a building, Vt.

Ptĕrōtos -on (πτερωτός), winged (*i.e.* having handles), — *calix*, Pl.

Ptĕrygium -ii, *n.* (πτερύγιον), a film growing over the eye, Cl; (2) the growing of the flesh over the nail, Pl; (3) a spot or cloud in a beryl, Pl.

Ptĕrygōma -ătis, *n.* (πτερύγωμα), any thing in the shape of a wing, Vt.

Ptĭsăna -æ, *f.* (πτισάνη), barley crushed and cleansed from the husks, Co; (2) a drink made from such barley, barley-water, Pl.

Ptĭsănārium -ii, *n.* a decoction of crushed barley or rice, H.

Ptyas -ădis, *f.* (πτυάς), a species of snake, Pl.

Pūbens -ntis, arrived at puberty, P.Aug; (2) of plants, in full growth, luxuriant, V.

Pūbertas -ātis, *f.* puberty, marriageable age, St; (2) the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, C; and hence, the white down on certain plants, Pl; (3) virility, power of procreation, Tc.

Pūbes -is, *f.* the signs of puberty, the hair on the chin, Cl. Pl; (2) the region of the groin, the private parts, V. O; (3) collectively, the youth, adult population, *cui senatus omnem Italiæ pubem commiserat*, C; (4) people, folk, P. Ct.

Pūbes -ĕris, arrived at the age of puberty, marriageable, adult, N. L; hence *subst.* pūbĕres -um, *m.* the men, the adult population, Ca; (2) of plants, covered with a white down, — *folia*, V.

Pūbesco -bŭi, 3. to become pubescent, arrive at the age of puberty, *Hercules, quum primum pubesceret*, C; (2) *poet.* to be covered or clothed with any thing, *prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum*, O; (3) to grow up, arrive at maturity, *pubescunt maturitatemque assequuntur, quæ oriuntur e terrā*, C.

Publĭcāna -æ, *f.* the wife of a farmer of the taxes, C.

Publĭcānus -i, *m.* a farmer of the taxes, publican (in the sense in which the word is used in the New Testament), C.

Publĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* a confiscation, C.

Publĭce, publicly (*opp.* privatim), in the name or by order of the state, for the benefit of the state or public, at the public expense, C. L.

Publĭcĭus -a -um, *Clivus* —, L, or *Publicianus locus*, C, a hill in Rome.

Publĭcĭtus, at the public expense, in the public service, P. T; (2) publicly, before all the world, P.

Publĭco, 1. to appropriate to the public use, confiscate, C. Ca; (2) to make public, publish, St; — *bibliothecas*, St, open to the public; (3) — *corpus*, P, to prostitute.

Publĭcŏla, literally "the people's friend," a surname occurring in one or two Roman families. We shall mention only P. Valerius Publicola, in conjunction with Brutus, the first consul of the Roman republic. He held that office for three years in succession, and again in 504 B.C.; shortly after which he is supposed to have died. His surname was derived from the popular character of his enactments.

Publĭcum -i, *n.* the public property, territory, C; (2) public purse, income, revenue, state treasury, *de publico convivari*, C, at the public expense; *bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere*, L, to confiscate; (3) the public weal, common weal, Pl; (4) a public place, publicity, C.

Publĭcus -a -um, public, of or belonging to the people or the commonwealth, at the public expense; *odit P. R. privatam luxuriam, — magnificentiam diligit*, C; *sacrificia — et privata procurant*, Ca; — *pecunia*, C; *res* —, C, the state, republic, *vid.* res; (2) common, general, public, *juvenumque prodis publica cura*, H; (3) common, bad, ordinary, O.

Publĭcus -i, *m.* a public functionary, official person, Ca.

Publĭus -ii, *m.* a common Roman prænomen, abbreviated P.; *adj.* Publĭānus -a -um, — *sententia*, Sc, of Publius Syrus.

Pŭdendus -a -um (*prtcp.* pŭdĕo), of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, — *vita*, O; — *vulnera*, V; — *negotiationes*, St.

Pŭdens -ntis (*prtcp.* pŭdĕo), ashamed, modest, shamefaced, C.

Pŭdenter, modestly, bashfully, C.

Pŭdĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to be ashamed, *ita nunc pudeo atque ita nunc paveo*, P; *pudet quod prius non puditum umquam est*, P; usually *impers.*

pŭdet, pŭdŭit, pŭdĭtum est, — *aliquem; sunt homines, quos infamiæ suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat*, C, who are neither ashamed nor wearied of their infamy; *pudet dicere hac præsente verbum turpe*, T, I am ashamed to say.

Pŭdĭbundus -a -um, ashamed, shamefaced, modest, bashful, — *matrona*, H; (2) shameful, disgraceful, P.Aug.

Pŭdīce, modestly, virtuously, chastely, P. T.

Pŭdīcĭtĭa -æ, *f.* bashfulness, modesty, chastity, virtue, — *alienam spoliare*, C; — *eripere alicui*, C; — *alicujus expugnare*, C, to debauch, seduce; — *in propatulo habere*, St, to prostitute one's self.

Pŭdīcus -a -um, modest, bashful, chaste, virtuous, C. H.

Pŭdor -ōris, *m.* the feeling of shame, shyness, bashfulness, modesty, decency, propriety, *moderator cupiditatis* —, C; *quem paupertatis* — *et fuga tenet*, H, shame of poverty; (2) that which causes shame, a disgrace, *amicitia quæ impetrata gloriæ sibi, non pudori sit*, C; *proh pudor!* O shame! M.

Pŭella -æ, *f.* a girl, maiden, T; (2) a beloved maiden, girl, *vixi puellis nuper idoneus*, H; and *poet.* a daughter, *Danaï puellæ*, H; (3) a young woman, whether married or not, *puellæ jam virûm expertes*, H; *puellæ utero laborantes*, H.

Pŭellāris -e, of or belonging to a maiden or young woman, girlish, maidenly, Tc. O.

Pŭellārĭter, like a girl, girlishly, Pl.

Pŭellŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little girl, T.

Pŭellus -i, *m. dim.* a little boy, A.Aug.

Pŭer -i, *m.* in A.Aug. writers applied to either sex; whence pŭĕri -ōrum, P. C. H, = children; (2) a male child, boy, lad (a term properly applicable only up to the 17th year, but frequently used of older persons), *a puero, a pueris*, C, from childhood, from boyhood; (3) a little son, son, V. H; (4) a waiting boy, attendant, servant, slave, C; *Persicos odi, puer, apparatus*, H.

Pŭĕra -æ, *f.* a girl, maiden, A.Aug.

Pŭĕrasco, 3. to become a boy, enter upon boyhood, St.

Pŭĕrīlis -e, youthful, boyish, p u e r i l e, C; (2) relating to pæderasty, P; (3) puerile, childish, silly, C. T.

Pŭĕrīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* boyhood, childhood, Vr; (2) childish behaviour, Sc.

Pŭĕrīlĭter, childishly, foolishly, sillily, C.

Pŭĕrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* boyhood, childhood, youth, *a pueritiâ*, C, from boyhood; (2) childish innocence, Vr.

Pŭerpĕra -æ, *f.* a woman in child-bed, a lying-in woman, P. Ct; used adj. — *uxor*, Sc; — *verba*, O, a form of words supposed to assist a labour.

Pŭerpĕrĭum -ii, *n.* a lying-in, labour, confinement, St. Tc. P; (2) a child, infant, Vr. Tc.

Pŭertia, H, = pueritia, *q.v.*

Pŭĕrŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a young attendant, youthful slave, C.

Puga = pyga, *q.v.*

Pŭgil -ĭlis, *m.* a boxer, fighter with the cestus, p u g i l i s t, C; *os pugilis*, St, a hardened, shameless forehead.

*Pŭgĭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fight with the fist or cestus, C.

Pŭgĭlātus -ūs, *m.* a fighting with the fist, pugilism, P.

*Pŭgĭlĭce, like a pugilist, strongly, athletically, P.

Pŭgillāres -ĭum, *m.* (-ĭa -ĭum, *n.* Ct.) writing tablets, waxen tablets, Pl. Sc.

*Pŭgillātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to the fist, — *follis*, P, struck with the fist.

Pŭgillus -i, *m. dim.* a handful, A.Aug.

Pŭgio -ōnis, *m.* a dagger, dirk, poniard, C; met. *plumbeus* —, C, a weak argument.

Pŭgiuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little dagger, C.

Pugna -æ, *f.* a fight (literally a fight with fists), a combat, battle; *res ad pugnam veniebat*, C, came to blows; *diuturnitate pugnæ defessi prœlio excedebant*, Ca; — *equestris*, C, cavalry engagement; — *navalis*, N; — *gladiatorum*, St; (2) the line or array of battle, L; (3) met. — *doctissimorum hominum*, C; — *inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam*, C.

Pugnācĭtas -ātis, *f.* desire of fighting, p u g n a c i t y, Q. Pl.

Pugnācĭter, pugnaciously, obstinately, C.

Pugnācŭlum -i, *n.* a fortified place, fortress, P.

Pugnātor -ōris, *m.* a fighter, combatant, soldier, L. St.

Pugnātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a fighter, — *arma*, St, sharp, fit for service.

Pugnax -ācis, fond of fighting, combative, contentious, p u g n a c i o u s, C; (2) of discourse or of a speaker, contentious, quarrelsome, — *oratio, exordium*, C; (3) obstinate, refractory, C.

*Pugnĕus -a -um, of or relating to the fist, P.

Pugno, 1. to fight, combat, give battle; *qui cum hoste nostro cominus in acie sæpe pugnavit*, C; — *ex equo*, C; — *pro commodis patriæ*, C; *pugna summâ contentione pugnata*, C; impers. *pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis*, Ca; (2) *met.* to contend, fight, *pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis*, C; *ne cupias* — *puellæ*, Pt; *ut totâ in oratione tuâ tecum ipse pugnares*, C, thou contradictedst thyself; (3) *met.* to strive, struggle, exert one's self for, *illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur*, C.

Pugnus -i, *m.* the fist, *manum comprimere*, — *que facere*, C; *pugnis contundere aliquem*, P.

Pulchellus -a -um, *dim.* pretty, C.

Pulcher -chra -chrum (pulcer), beautiful, fair, lovely, — *puer*, C; — *virgo*, T; — *tunicæ*, H, — *horti*, O; — *fluvius*, V; — *aevum*, A.Aug; (2) morally lovely, excellent, admirable, C; — *exemplum*, Ca; — *facinus*, S; — *poëmata*, H; — *dies*, H, lucky.

Pulchre, beautifully, admirably, excellently, fairly, nobly, *oppidum* — *munitum*, P; — *dicere*, C; *hostia litatur pulcherrime*, C, very favourably; *peristi* —, P, you have done for yourself nicely; — *est mihi*, C, all's well with me. *Pulchre* used as an exclamation of approval, bravo! well done!

Pulchrĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* beauty, excellence, — *corporis*, C; — *oratoris*, C; — *virtutis*, C.

Pūlējum (pūlēgĭum) -ii, *n.* fleabane, pennyroyal, C. Co.

Pūlex -ĭcis, *m.* a flea, P. Pl.

Pūlĭcōsus -a -um, full of fleas, flea-bitten, Co.

Pullārĭus -ii, *m.* the feeder or attendant of the sacred chickens, C.

*Pullastra -æ, *f.* a young hen, Vr.

*Pullātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hatching, Co.

Pullātus -a -um, clad in dirty or black garments, — *proceres*, Jv; applied to the dress of the lower orders, — *turba*, Q.

*Pullĭjăcĕus -a -um, Aug, = pullus, *q.v.*

*Pullīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a blackish colour, Pl.

Pullīnus -a -um, of or relating to young animals, — *dentes*, Pl, a colt's first teeth.

Pullĭtĭes -ēi, *f.* a young brood, Vr. Co.

Pullŭlasco, 3. to shoot forth, sprout out, Co.

Pullŭlo, 1. to shoot up, sprout out, V; met. — *incipiebat luxuria*, N.

Pullŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the young of any animal, P.Aug; (2) a young sprout, twig, Pl.

Pullus -i, *m.* a young animal, — *equinus*, Co, a colt; — *ranæ*, H; — *gallinacei*, L; especially (2) a chicken, H, and the sacred chickens, C; (3) used as a term of endearment, chicken, dove, etc. P; — *milvinus*, C, kiteling (said of an avaricious man); (4) of plants, a young shoot, twig, A.Aug.

Pullus -a -um, dark-coloured, blackish, greyish black, Co. H. O; — *myrtus*, H, dark-green; — *vestis*, C, a garment of undyed wool, worn as mourning, and generally by the lower classes; prov. *non possum togam prætextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam*, Q, I cannot expect a good end from a bad beginning; *subst.* pullum -i, *n.* O, a dark-coloured garment; (2) *met.* unhappy, mournful, O.

Pulmentāris -e, of or relating to a relish, Pl.

Pulmentārĭum -ii, *n.* a relish, any thing eaten

with bread, Vr. Sc; *tu — quære sudando*, H, get an appetite by hard work.

Pulmentum -i, *n.* a relish, P.Aug; (2) in general, food, victuals, P. H.

Pulmo -ōnis, *m.* usually *pl.* pulmōnes, the lungs, C; (2) a marine animal, Pl.

Pulmōnārĭus -a -um, suffering from pulmonary disease, consumptive, Co.

Pulmōnĕus -a -um, of or relating to the lungs, pulmonary, P; (2) spongy, like the lungs, P. Pl.

Pulpa -æ, *f.* flesh, A.Aug; (2) applied to human beings (like the Hebrew idiom), — *scelerata*, Pr, wicked men; (3) the pith of wood, Pl.

Pulpāmen -ĭnis, *n.* P.Aug, = pulmentarium.

Pulpāmentum -i, *n.* flesh, especially of fish, Pl; (2) a dainty dish, relish, C.

Pulpĭtum -i, *n.* a platform, tribune, pulpit; the part of the stage nearest the orchestra, St. H. Jv.

Puls, pultis, *f.* (πόλτος), a porridge or pottage of flour, pulse, etc. (said to have been the original food of the Romans, and in later ages still used in sacrifices), C.

Pulsātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a knocking, striking, beating, — *ostii*, P; — *scutorum*, L.

Pulsātor -ōris, *m.* a striker, — *citharæ*, P.Aug.

Pulso, 1. to strike, beat, knock, beat off; *lictores ad pulsandos homines exercitatissimi*, C; *si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum*, Jv; — *tellurem pede libero*, H; — *muros ariete*, H; (2) *met.* to strike against, put into violent motion, disquiet, *multa quæ meum pectus pulsant*, P; (3) *met.* to accuse, P.Aug.

Pulsus -ūs, *m.* a pushing, beating, striking; blow, push, stroke; — *remorum*, C; — *pedum*, V, a footstep; — *lyræ*, O, a playing on the lyre; — *venarum*, Pl, a pulse.

Pultārĭus -ii, *m.* a vessel in which pottage (*puls*) was served, with a broad bottom and narrow mouth; hence applied to similarly shaped vessels used for other purposes, Pl. Co; a cupping-glass, Cl.

Pultātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a knocking at a door, P.

Pultĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* pottage, porridge, Cl. Co.

Pultĭphăgōnĭdes -æ, *m.* pultĭphăgus -i, *m.* a pottage-eater (words invented by P. as equivalent to Roman), *vid.* puls.

Pulto, 1. to knock, beat, strike, — *pectus digitis*, Q; — *ostium, fores*, T; — *januam*, P.

Pulvĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the pulverizing of the soil round the roots of vines, Co.

Pulvĕrĕus -a -um, full of dust, dusty, — *nubes*, V, dust-clouds; — *solum*, O; (2) *act.* raising dust, O; — *equi*, P.Aug.

Pulvĕro, 1. to strew with dust, cover with dust, P; especially, to cover vines with dust as a protection against the sun and rain, Co. Pl.

Pulvĕrŭlentus -a -um, full of dust, dusty, C; met. — *præmia militiæ*, O, earned by hard work.

Pulvillus -i, *m. dim.* a little pillow, H.

Pulvīnar -āris, *n.* a couch covered with splendid cushions placed for the images of the gods at the Lectisternium, *q.v.*; *nunc Saliaribus ornare — deorum tempus erat dapibus*, H; *ad omnia — supplicatio decreta est*, C, at all the temples; hence, a state couch for any distinguished person (*e.g.* decreed to Cæsar), C; the emperor's seat at the circus, St; — *geniale*, Ct, the marriage-bed.

Pulvīnārĭum -ii, *n.* L, = pulvinar, *q.v.*; (2) *an anchorage, P.

Pulvīnātus -a -um, swelling in form like the splendid cushions of the pulvinar, *q.v.*; curved; — *calyx*, Pl; — *capitula columnarum*, Vt.

Pulvīnŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a slight elevation of the soil, Co.

Pulvīnus -i, *m.* a pillow, cushion, P. C; (2) in agriculture, a ridge of earth; raised bed in a garden, Vr. Co; (3) an elevation of brick-work in a barn, Co; (4) a foundation of stone in the midst of water, on which a pillar is to be erected, Vt; (5) part of a catapult, Vt.

Pulvis -ĕris, *m.* (*f.* Pt.) dust, *multus erat in calceis* —, C; — *eruditus*, C, the sand or dust in which the old mathematicians drew their diagrams; applied to the ashes or dust of the dead, H; *sulcos in pulvere ducere*, Jv, to labour in vain; (2) place of exercise, scene of action, arena, C; *exerceantur equis domitantque in pulvere currus*, V; *met.* labour, effort, H.

Pulviscŭlus -i, *m. dim.* fine dust, P.Aug; *cum pulvisculo*, P, wholly, entirely, down to the least trifle.

Pūmex -ĭcis, *m.* (*f.* Ct.) pumice-stone, O. H; and, as it was used for polishing, *poet.* of carefully polished verses, Pt; *aquam a pumice postulare*, P, to ask money from one who has none; (2) any kind of soft stone, O.

Pūmĭcĕus -a -um, made of pumice-stone, O; met. — *oculi*, P, dry, not inclined to weep.

Pūmĭco, 1. to polish with pumice-stone; hence *prtcp.* pūmĭcātus -a -um, polished, effeminate, Pl.

Pūmĭcōsus -a -um, like pumice-stone, porous, Pl.

Pūmĭlĭo -ōnis, *c.* (pūmĭlo, pūmĭlus), a dwarf, Sc. M; applied to chickens, Co. Pl; to plants, Pl.

Pūmŭla -æ, *f.* a species of vine, Pl.

Punctim, by stabbing, by thrusting, L. (*opp.* cæsim).

Punctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sharp pain, pricking pain, Pl. Cl.

Punctĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a slight pricking pain, Sc.

Punctum -i, *n.* a little hole, small puncture, M; (2) a small spot, point, Pl; (3) a mathematical point, C; (4) a spot upon dice, St; (5) a vote; hence *poet.* applause, *omne tulit — qui miscuit utile dulci*, H; (6) a very small portion of any thing; hence, a small weight, Pr; — *temporis*, C, a moment, instant; of discourse, a small section, short clause, C.

Punctus -a -um (*prtcp.* pungo), *puncto tempore*, Lc, = puncto temporis, in an instant.

Punctus -ūs, *m.* a pricking, puncture, Pl; (2) *a point, Pl.

Pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3. to prick, puncture, stab, C; — *corpus*, Lc, *to pierce; (2) to sting, bite, Pl. Lc; (3) *met.* to sting, vex, annoy, mortify, *epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit*, C; *si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit*, C.

Pūnĭcĕus -a -um, reddish, reddish-purple, V. O.

Punĭcus, Punĭce, *vid.* Pœni.

Pūnĭo -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 4. pūnĭor, 4. *dep.* (pœnĭo, pœnĭor), to punish, — *aliquem*, C; — *peccata*, C; (2) to avenge, *ira est cupiditas puniendi doloris*, C.

Pūnītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a punishing, punishment, P.Aug.

Pūnītor -ōris, *m.* a punisher, avenger, C.

Pūpa -æ, *f.* a little girl, M; (2) a doll, Vr. Pr.

Pūpilla -æ, *f. dim.* an orphan girl, female ward, C; (2) the pupil of the eye, C.

Pūpillāris -e, of or relating to a ward, — *pecuniæ*, L; — *ætas*, St, minority.

Pūpillus -i, *m. dim.* an orphan boy, ward, C.

Puppis -is, *f.* the poop or stern of a vessel, C; met. *sedebamus in puppi*, C, I sat at the helm of the state, C; (2) a ship, V. O; the constellation of the Ship, C; (3) **met.* the back, P.

Pūpŭla -æ, *f. dim.* the pupil of the eye, C.

Pūpŭlus -i, *m.* a little boy, Ct.

Pūpus -i, *m.* a boy, child, Vr; used as a term of endearment, St.

Pūre, purely, unspotted, unmixed, cleanly, — *eluere vasa*, P; *quam purissime fiat*, A.Aug, as cleanly as possible; (2) *met.* purely, chastely, — *deos venerari*, C; — *apparere*, H, clearly, plainly.

Purgābĭlis -e, easy to be cleansed, Pl.

Purgāmen -ĭnis, *n.* that which was annually swept from the temple of Vesta, sweepings, filth, O; (2) a means of purgation or expiation, O.

Purgāmentum -i, *n.* that which is cleaned out, swept away; sweepings, rubbish, filth; *Cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis*, L.

Purgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cleaning out, cleansing, Pl;

— *menstrua*, Pl, the monthly courses; — *alvi*, C, purging; (2) a religious expiation, Pl; (3) an excusing, justification, T. C.

Purgātus -a -um (*prtcp.* purgo), cleansed, clean, H; (2) excused, justified, S.

Purgĭto, 1. to cleanse, purify, P; (2) *met.* to justify one's self, P.

Purgo, 1. to clean, cleanse, — *locum*, C; — *arva longis ligonibus*, O; (2) to purge the body, either by emetics or opening medicines, Cl. H; (3) to clear out of the way, — *rudera*, St, and especially, in medicine, to remove by purging, — *pituitas*, Pl; (4) *met.* to purge, cleanse, purify, *educ tecum omnes tuos, purga urbem*, C; (5) *met.* to excuse, defend, justify one's self, *quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem*, C; *Brutus per literas purgat Cæsarem de interitu Marcelli*, C; — *crimina*, C, to contravene, contradict; (6) *met.* to purge, purify religiously, — *agros*, Tb.

Pūrĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a religious purification, Pl.

Pūrĭfĭco, 1. to clean, cleanse, Pl; (2) to purify religiously, St. P.

Pūrĭter, purely, clearly, Ct.

Purpŭra -æ, *f.* (πορφύρα), the purple fish, Pl; (2) the purple dye, purple, Pl. V; and *meton.* to denote any thing costly, P. H; (3) any stuff or texture dyed purple, purple cloth, C; (4) *met.* any lofty dignity, P. Aug.

Purpŭrārĭus -a -um, — *officina*, Pl, a purple dye house.

* Purpŭrasco, 3. to become purple, C.

Purpŭrātus -a -um, clad in purple, — *mulier*, P; and *subst.* a high dignitary, C. L.

Purpŭrĕus -a -um, purple, violet, reddish, C; (2) clad in purple, — *tyrannus*, H; (3) bright, glittering, beautiful, — *colores*, H; — *lumen*, V.

Purpŭrissātus -a -um, rouged, P.

Purpŭrissum -i, *n.* a dark-red pigment used also for rouge, P.

Pūrŭlente, purulently, Pl.

Pūrŭlentus -a -um, exuding matter, full of matter, purulent, Cl. Pl; *subst.* pūrŭlenta -ōrum, *n.* pus, matter, Pl.

Pūrus -a -um, clean, pure, — *fons*, Pt; *aëre purior ignis*, O; — *sol*, H, bright; — *terra*, C, cleared of stones, stubble, etc.; *subst.* pūrum -i, *n.* the clear sky, V; (2) unmixed, unadulterated, in its natural state, unwrought, unadorned, — *argentum*, C, not embossed; — *hasta*, Pt, without a head; — *toga*, Ph, without a purple stripe; (3) *met.* pure, spotless, unstained, *castus animus* — *que*, C, pure from sensual lust, undefiled; *animum — conservare*, C; of style, pure, *oratio Catuli sic — est, ut Latine loqui pæne solus videatur*, C; — *familia*, C, that has completed the funeral ceremonies, C; (4) in law, without conditions, absolute, unconditional, C.

Pūs, pūris, *n.* (πύος), pus, white matter, Cl.

Pŭsillus -a -um, *dim.* very small, tiny, puny, unimportant, — *villula*, C; — *epistola*, C; — *vox*, Q, weak; *subst.* pŭsillum -i, *n.* a trifle, a little, Aug; (2) met. — *animus*, C. M, a small, mean mind; — *causa*, Q.

Pŭsĭo -ōnis, *m.* a little boy, C.

Pustŭla -æ, *f.* a pimple, blister, pustule upon the skin, Cl. Tb; (2) a bubble on boiling water, a blister upon earthenware, etc. Vt. Pl.

Pustŭlātus -a -um, — *argentum*, St, purified from dross and foreign substances.

Pustŭlōsus -a -um, full of pimples, Cl.

Pŭsŭla -æ, *f.* a pimple, pustule, Pl; (2) the erysipelas, Co.

Pŭsŭlōsus -a -um, Co. = pustulosus, *q.v.*

Pŭsus -i, *m.* a boy, Vr.

Pŭta (*imper.* pŭto), for example, suppose, Pr; *ut puta*, Sc, as for instance.

Pŭtāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a cutting, paring, shred, C; — *fabæ, ovi*, Pl, shell.

Pŭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting, pruning, Vr. Co.

Pŭtĕal -ālis, *n.* a stone wall round the mouth of a well, C; (2) places deemed holy were sometimes surrounded with a wall of this kind, as *e.g.* the Puteal Libonis at Rome, where the usurers carried on business, C.

Pŭtĕālis -e, of or relating to a well, — *undæ*, O; — *lymphæ*, Lc, spring water.

Pŭtĕānus -a -um, Co. = putealis, *q.v.*

Pŭtĕārĭus -ii, *m.* a well-sinker, Pl.

Pūtĕo, 2. to stink, C.

Pūter -tris -tre, rotten, putrid, stinking, — *poma*, O; *fervent examina putri de bove*, O; (2) loose, flabby, crumbling, — *gleba*, V; — *campus*, V; — *tellus*, Pt; — *lapis*, Pl; — *mammæ*, H; — *oculi*, H, languishing.

Pūtesco -tŭi, 3. (pūtisco), to decay, become rotten, grow putrid, C. H.

Pŭtĕus -i, *m.* a well; *ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi*, C; (2) an excavation, pit, V, for storing grain, Vr; a shaft in a mine, Pl; a subterranean dungeon, P.

Pŭtĭcŭli -ōrum, *m.* (-æ -ārum, *f.*) pits, originally on the Esquiline Hill, in which the bodies of slaves and poor people were interred, Vr.

Pūtĭde (*met.* of discourse), affectedly, C.

* Pūtĭdiuscŭlus -a -um, somewhat tedious, troublesome, C.

Pūtĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat affected in behaviour and discourse, M.

Pūtĭdus -a -um, rotten, stinking, putrid, — *caro*, C; — *fungus*, P; — *vinum*, P; (2) applied contemptuously to human beings, *homo putide!* P, disgusting fellow! (3) of discourse, affected, unnatural, C.

Pŭtillus -i, *m. dim.* a little lad, P.

Pūtisco = putesco, *q.v.*

Pŭto, 1. to clean, cleanse, *vellus lavare ac* —, Vr; (2) to lop, prune trees, — *vineas arboresque*, A. Aug; — *vitem*, V; (3) met. — *rationem, rationes*, to balance, settle accounts; *ut rationes cum publicanis putarent*, C; (4) *met.* to estimate, value at, *magni — honores*, C; *quum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem*, C; (5) *met.* to consider, reflect upon, deliberate upon, C; *dum hæc puto, præterii imprudens villam*, T; (6) *met.* to think, be of opinion, suppose, believe, decide, judge, *noli — me quicquam maluisse quam*, etc. C; *aliquis forsan me putet non putare hoc verum*, T.

Pūtor -ōris, *m.* a bad smell, stink, Vr. Lc.

Pŭtrĕfăcĭo -fēci, -factum, 3. (*pass.* pŭtrĕfīo -factus -fĭĕri), to make rotten; and *pass.* to become rotten, decay, putrefy; *humor putrefacit deposita semina*, Co; (2) to cause to crumble, make soft, — *ardentia saxa infuso aceto*, L.

Pŭtresco, 3. to grow putrid or mouldy, decay; to rot, putrefy, Vr; (2) to crumble, Co.

Pŭtrĭdus -a -um, rotten, decayed, putrid, mouldy, crumbling, C. Pl.

Pūtror -ōris, *m.* rottenness, putridity, Lc.

Pŭtus -a -um, pure, unmixed, unadulterated; usually found in connexion with *purus*: *purus putus est ipsus*, P, it is the very man himself; *purus putus est sycophanta*, P, he is an unmixed sycophant.

Pycnŏcŏmon -i, *n.* (πυκνόκομον), a plant, perhaps scabiosa succisa, Linn. Pl.

Pycnostўlos -on, a technical term applied to a colonnade in which the pillars were separated from one another only by one diameter and a half, Vt.

Pycta -æ, *m.* (-es -æ, *m.* πύκτης), a boxer, pugilist, Pl. Ph.

Pўga -æ, *f.* (pūga, πυγή), the posteriors, rump, H.

Pўgargus -i, *m.* (πύγαργος), the fish-eagle, Pl; (2) a species of antelope, Pl.

Pygmæi -ōrum, *m.* (Πυγμαῖοι), the Pygmies, a dwarf people supposed to inhabit Africa, Pl; *adj.* Pygmæus -a -um, O.

Pўlæ -ārum, *f.* (Πύλαι), a mountain-pass, defile, — *Tauri*, C, that which separates Cappadocia from Cilicia; especially (2) the pass of Thermopylæ, L; hence *adj.* Pўlăĭcus a -um, — *concilium*, L, the Grecian congress at Thermopylæ.

Pȳlos -i, *f.* (Πύλος), a very ancient Greek city, the residence of Nestor; hence *adj.* Pȳlius -a -um, O, relating to Pylus or to Nestor; — *senecta*, M, extreme old age; *subst.* Pȳlius -ii, *m.* the Pylian, Nestor, O.

Pȳra -æ, *f.* (πυραί), a funeral pyre, V.

Pȳrălis -ĭdis, *f.* (πυραλίς), an insect said to live among flames, Pl.

Pȳrămĭdātus -a -um, pyramidal, C.

Pȳrămis -ĭdis, *f.* (πυραμίς), a pyramid, C.

Pȳrĕthrum -i, *n.* (πύρεθρον), a plant, pellitory, Pl. O.

Pȳrītes -æ, *m.* (πυρίτης), flint, Pl; (2) a millstone, Pl; (3) iron pyrites, Pl.

Pȳrŏis -entos (Pȳrŏeis, Πυρόεις), the planet Mars, Co; (2) one of the horses of the Sun, O.

Pȳrŏpœcĭlos lapis, a species of porphyry, Pl.

Pȳrōpus -i, *m.* (πυρωπός), a kind of mixed metal, bronze, Pl. Co.

Pyrrhĭcha -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* πυῤῥίχη), a dance in armour, Pl. St.

Pyrrhĭchĭus -a -um (πυῤῥίχιος), — *pes*, Q, or *abs.*, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables (⏑⏑).

Pyrrhŏcŏrax -ăcis, *m.* (πυῤῥοκόραξ), a species of crow or raven, Pl.

Pȳthaules -æ, *m.* (πυθαύλης), a musician who accompanied on the flageolet or pipe the singing of another person, Pl. Sc.

Pȳthĭon -ii, *n.* (πύθιον), an unknown species of bulb, Pl.

Pȳthon -ōnis, *m.* (Πύθων), the dragon killed by Apollo at Delphi, O; hence *adj.* Pȳthĭus -a -um, Pythian, Delphic, relating to Apollo, C; *subst.* Pȳthĭa -æ, *f.* the prophesying priestess of the Delphian Apollo, C; Pȳthĭa -ōrum, *n.* the Pythian games celebrated at Delphi every four years, O. H; Pȳthĭcus -a -um, L, Pythian.

Pȳtisma -ătis, *n.* (πύτισμα), the wine which a taster passes slowly between his lips, Vt.

Pȳtisso, 1. (πυτίζω), to spit out wine in tasting, T.

Pyxăcanthus (-os) -i, *c.* (πυξάκανθα), a plant resembling the box, Pl.

Pyxagăthus -i, *m.* (πυξαγαθός), an excellent boxer, M.

Pyxĭdātus -a -um, made like a box, Cl.

Pyxĭdĭcŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little box, casket, Cl.

Pyxĭnum -i, *n.* (πύξινον), an ointment kept in a casket of boxwood, Cl.

Pyxis -ĭdis, *f.* (πυξίς), a little box, casket, used for drugs, etc. C; (2) — *ferrea*, an iron pestle, Pl.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Roman alphabet, appears from MSS. and inscriptions to have been often interchanged with C. It not unfrequently represents the Greek π: e g. *quinque* πέντε, *equus* ἵππος, *sequor* ἕπω. For abbreviations in which Q. is used, see Table.

Quā, where, *ad omnes introitus — adiri poterat in eum fundum*, C; *plurima — silva est*, O; *vagari — velit*, C, whither he will; (2) *qua . . . qua*, partly . . . partly; both . . . as well as, — *dominus — advocatus*, C; (3) in so far as, in as much as, L Sc; (4) in what manner, how, C.

Quăcumque, wherever, wheresoever, — *iter fecit*, C; whencesoever, Pl; whithersoever, C.

Quādamtĕnus (found in H. in tmesis), to a certain point, so far, H; (2) in some respect, in some measure, Pl.

Quadra -æ, *f.* the square plinth in the base of a column, Vt; any small fillet or moulding in such a base, Vt; (2) a square dining-table, Vr. V; (3) a small square piece of any thing, H.

Quadrāgēnārĭus -a -um, containing the number forty, forty years old, Sc.

Quadrāgēni -æ -a, forty each, C.

Quadrāgēsĭmus -a -um, the fortieth, Vr, subst. -a -æ, *f.* the fortieth part, St; especially when demanded as a tax, Tc.

Quadrāgĭes, forty times, C.

Quadrāginta, forty, C.

Quadrangŭlus -a -um, four-cornered, four-sided, quadrangular, Pl.

Quadrans -ntis, *m.* a fourth part, quarter, Co; *heres ex quadrante*, St, to the fourth part of the property; (2) the fourth part of an As, used as a coin = three unciæ, Pl. M; and as it was the price of a bath, *dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis*, H; (3) a quarter of an acre, Co; (4) a quarter of a pound, M. Co; (5) the quarter of a sextarius, = three cyathi, Cl.

Quadrantal -ālis, *n.* a liquid measure containing 8 congii, C.

Quadrantālis -e, — *crassitudo*, Pl, a quarter of a foot thick.

Quadrantārĭus -a -um, costing a quarter of an As, C.

Quadrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a quadrangle, Vt.

Quadrātum -i, *n.* a four sided figure, C; (in astronomy), quadrature, C.

Quadrātus -a -um (*partcp.* quadro), quadrangular, square, — *pes*, Pl, a square foot; — *statura*, St, stout, lusty; — *boves*, Co, strong, powerful; — *agmen*, C, a square of soldiers; *quadrato agmine*, C. S, in order of battle; (2) fitting, appropriate, Q.

Quadrĭdens -ntis, A.Aug, having four teeth, A.Aug.

Quadrĭennĭum -ii, *n.* a period of four years, C.

Quadrĭfārĭam, fourfold, in four parts, L.

Quadrĭfĭdus -a -um, split into four portions, V.

Quadrĭflŭvĭum -ii, *n.* a flowing in four different directions, Vt.

Quadrĭfŏris -e, having four doors or openings, Pl.

Quadrīgæ -ārum, *f.* a team of four horses abreast, V. L; applied to other animals, — *camelorum*, St; especially of the racing chariots, which were usually drawn by four horses, *curru quadrigarum vehi*, C; *quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ*, V; sometimes in poetry found in the *sing.* M. Pl; (2) met. — *poeticæ*, C.

Quadrīgārĭus -ii, *m.* the driver of four horses; a racing charioteer, C; used adj. — *habitus*, St, the dress of a charioteer.

Quadrīgātus -a -um, stamped with a quadriga, L.

Quadrĭgĕmĭnus -a -um, fourfold, Pl.

Quadrīgŭla -æ, *f.* Pl, -æ -ārum, *f.* C, dim. a little team of four horses.

Quadrĭjŭgis -e, — *equi*, V, yoked four together.

Quadrĭjŭgus -a -um, V, = quadrijugis, q. v.

Quadrĭlībris -e, of four pounds' weight, P.

Quadrīmātus -ūs, *m.* the age of four years, Pl. Co.

Quadrĭmestris -e, of four months, Vr. St.

Quadrīmus -a -um, C, quadrīmŭlus -a -um, P, four years old.

Quadringēnārĭus -a -um, of four hundred each, C.

Quadringēni -æ -a, four hundred each, L St.

Quadringentēni -æ -a, four hundred each, Vt. Pl.

Quadringentēsĭmus -a -um, the four hundredth, L. Pl.

Quadringenti -æ -a, four hundred, C.

Quadringentĭes, four hundred times, C.

Quadrīni -æ -a, four each, Pl.

Quadrĭpartītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a division into four parts, fourfold division, Vr.

Quadrĭpartīto, in four parts, Co.

Quadrĭpartītus -a -um (quadripertitus), divided into four parts, fourfold, C.

Quadrĭrēmis -is, *f.* a ship with four banks of oars, C.

Quadrĭvĭum -ii, *n.* a place where four roads meet, Ct.

Quadro, 1. (*v.*) *act.* to make square, to square, Co; (2) to put into proper order, to arrange, com-

plete, C; (n.) *neut.* to be square, to fit exactly, to suit, *omnia in istam quadrant*, C, correspond with; especially of accounts, to agree, come right, C.

Quadrum -i, *n.* a square figure, quadrangle, Co; *omnia in quadrum redigere*, C, to reduce to order.

Quadrŭpĕdans -ntis, going on four feet, galloping, V; *subst.* a galloping horse, V.

Quadrŭpes -ĕdis, four-footed; usually *subst.* quadrŭpes -ĕdis, *m. f. n.* a four-footed animal, q u a d r u p e d, C.

Quadrŭplātor -ōris, *m.* one who multiplies by four; hence met. — *beneficiorum suorum*, Sc, a magnifier; (2) an informer, who received a fourth part of the penalty, C.

Quadrŭplex -ĭcis, fourfold, q u a d r u p l e, Ph.

Quadrŭplĭcāto, four times as much, Pl.

Quadrŭplĭco, 1. to multiply by four, q u a d r u p l e, P.

Quadrŭplor, 1. *dep.* to be an informer, cheat, P.

Quadrŭplus -a -um, fourfold, St; *subst.* quadrŭplum -i, *n.* four times the amount, four times as much, C.

Quærito, 1. to seek eagerly, — *aliquem mari terrāque*, P; (2) to inquire eagerly, P. T.

Quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, 3. to seek, search for, — *aliquem*, T; (2) to seek to obtain, strive to get, *qui honeste rem quærunt mercaturis faciendis*, C; (3) to seek or search for that which is lost, to seek for in vain, miss, C; (4) *met.* to search for, think upon, devise, contrive, — *remedium sibi ad aliquam rem*, C; — *pudentem exilum suæ impudentiæ*, C; (5) *met.* to require, demand, C, *bellum dictatoriam majestatem quæsivisset*, L; (6) *met.* to inquire, ask, — *ab aliquo*, C; *de aliquo*, C; *ex aliquo*, C; (7) *met.* to inquire into, investigate; especially of a judicial inquiry, — *de pecuniis repetundis*, C; — *de servo in dominum*, C, to interrogate under torture; (8) met. *si quæris, si quærimus*, used in the sense of, to speak the truth, to speak honestly, *at sunt morosi et anxii et difficiles senes, si quærimus, etiam avari*, C.

Quæsītio -ōnis, *f.* an interrogation by torture, Tc.

Quæsītor -ōris, *m.* an investigator, inquirer, especially a judicial investigator, C.

Quæsītum -i, *n.* a question, O.

Quæsītus -a -um (*partcp.* quæro), sought out, uncommon, select, extraordinary, *leges quæsitiores*, Tc. (*opp.* simplices); (2) unnatural, affected, *vitabit etiam quæsita, nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quæ plerumque sunt frigida*, C.

Quæsītus -ūs, *m.* a seeking, searching, investigating, Pl.

Quæso -īvi, 3. to seek for, strive to obtain, — *medicum tibi*, P; (2) to beg, beseech, intreat, followed by *ut*, C, by *subj.* P. *Decium quæso mecum consulem faciatis*, L; *quæso* is often inserted in a sentence as an interjection, I beg, I intreat, *tu — crebro ad me scribe*, C.

Quæstĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small gain, slight profit, C.

Quæstio -ōnis, *f.* a seeking, searching, P; (2) an asking, inquiring, investigating; inquiry, q u e s t i o n, — *est appetitio cognitionis*, C; *res in quæstione versatur*, C, is in process of investigation; (3) a public, judicial inquiry; investigation with torture; *cum prætor — inter sicarios exercuisset*, C; — *de furto constituere*, C; — *ferre in aliquem*, C; (4) the court of inquiry, P.Aug; (5) the subject of investigation, the q u e s t i o n, C.

Quæstiuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little question, C.

Quæstor -ōris, *m.* the q u æ s t o r, a Roman magistrate, part of whose duty consisted in managing the state finances, part in acting as judge in certain criminal trials, C.

Quæstōrium -ii, *n.* the quæstor's tent in the camp, L; (2) the quæstor's residence in the province, C.

Quæstōrius -a -um, belonging or relating to a quæstor, — *officium*, C; — *porta*, L, a gate in the camp near the quæstor's tent; *subst.* -ius -ii, *m.* C, one who has served the office of quæstor.

Quæstŭāria -æ, *f.* a common prostitute, Sc.

Quæstŭōse, gainfully, profitably, Pl.

Quæstŭōsus -a -um, gainful, profitable, — *mercatura*, C; (2) fond of gain, eager after profit, — *homo*, C; (3) having gained much, rich, Pl. Tc.

Quæstūra -æ, *f.* the office or dignity of the quæstor, quæstorship, C; (2) the quæstor's money-chest, C.

Quæstus -ūs, *m.* a gaining, getting; profit, gain, advantage; — *ac lucrum unius agri et unius anni*, C; *quæstui deditum esse*, S, to be devoted to money-getting; *quæstui habere rempublicam*, C, to make the administration of the state an occasion of profit; *pecuniam in quæstu relinquere*, C, to put out money at interest; (2) an occupation, trade, business, P; *corpore quæstum facere*, P, to prostitute one's self; (3) *met.* gain, profit, C.

Quālĭbet, wherever you like, everywhere, P; (2) in any way you please, Ct.

Quālis -e, of what sort, what kind of; (1) interrogative, — *est istorum oratio?* C; (2) relative, frequently followed or preceded by *talis*, of such a sort or kind, such as, *ut qualem te jam antea P. R. præbuisti, talem te et nobis impertias*, C; *ut res non tales, quales ante habitæ sint, habendæ videantur*, C; *in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit*, Ca, such a war as; (3) indefinite, *quale*, have some quality or other, C.

Quāliscumque, quālĕcumque, of whatever kind, of whatever sort, — *summi civitatis viri fuerunt*, C; (2) any whatever, C.

Quālislĭbet, quālĕlĭbet, of what sort you will, P.Aug.

Quālĭtas -ātis, *f.* a q u a l i t y, property, C.

Quālĭter, in what manner, how, Co; (2) as, just as, like as, O. Pl.

Quālĭtercumque, in whatever way, in any case, Co.

Quālus -i, *m.* (quālum -i, *n.* A.Aug.), a wicker-basket, V.

Quam, how, how very, as much as, — *nihil prætermittitis in consilio dando!* C; *quam sint morosi intelligi potest*, C; *quam quisque potest*, O, according to each man's ability; so with superl. *concede huc ab isto, quam potest, longissime*, P, as far as possible; and without *possum*, *ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret*, Ca, as straitly as possible; (2) as, than, *tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest*, C; *tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus*, P, as free as thy son; *claris majoribus quam vetustis*, Tc, more celebrated than old; when accompanied by *tam*, and the superl. *quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt*, Vr, the fewer the better; *magis quam . . . tam magis*, P, the more . . . the more; also *tam magis . . . quam magis*, V; *libentius quam verius*, C, with more freedom than truth; *non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum*, L, not more vehement than obstinate; *æque quam*, L, as much as; follows *alius* and a negative; *ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne*, L, for no other reason than; *ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium*, C; following numerals when they serve as comparatives, *dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant*, L; *die vigesimā quam creatus erat*, L, the twentieth day after; *post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant*, C; *magis* or *potius* is sometimes to be supplied, e.g. *tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens*, P; (3) exceedingly, very, *admodum quam sævus est*, P; *nam suos valde — paucos habet*, Aug.

Quamde, Lc, = quam, *q.v.*

Quamdĭu, so long as, as long as, until, — *potuit, tacuit*, Ca; *disces — voles*, C.

Quamlĭbet, as you please, as you will, Lc; (2) howsoever, ever so much, O; — *parvum sit*, Q, however little a thing it may be.

Quamobrem, on which account, for which reason, wherefore, why (used both interrogatively, C, and relatively, C.)

Quamplūres, a, very many, P.
Quamprīmum, as soon as possible, very soon, C; *ut — possis redeas*, P.
Quamquam, although, though, — *id est minime probandum*, C; (2) used sometimes as a particle of transition, nevertheless, notwithstanding, C.
Quamvis, (I.) *adv.* as you will, as much as you please, ever so much, — *multos nominatim proferre*, C, very many; *et præter eos — enumeres multos licet*, many more; used also to express a superlative, *quamvis pernix hic est homo*, P, very, exceedingly; (II.) *conj.* however much, although, — *prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es; tamen nisi*, etc., C; *erat inter eos dignitate regiā, — carebat nomine*, N.
Quānam, where indeed, where, L; (2) how ever, how, Pl.
Quando, when, (I.) interrogative, — *enim me ista curasse arbitramini?* C; (2) relative, when, at what time, *non intelligitur, — obrepat senectus*, C; (3) indefinite, at any time, ever, *quæstio num — amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi*, C; (4) since, because, P. Tc. Q.
Quandōcumque, whenever, as often as, C; (2) at some time or other, O.
Quandōque, whenever, as often as, C; *indignor — bonus dormitat Homerus*, C; (2) at some time or other; in due season, C; *et tu, Galba, — degustabis imperium*, Tc; (3) sometimes, Cl.
Quandŏquidem, since, because, C.
Quantillus -a -um, *dim.* how little! how small! how insignificant! P.
Quantĭtas -ātis, *f.* greatness, size, number, quantity, Pl. Q.
Quanto, by how much; *quanto .... tanto*, the more .... the more; — *gravior oppugnatio tanto crebriores*, Ca; sometimes with a positive adj. *tanto acceptius in vulgum, — modicus privatis ædificationibus*, Tc; — *ante*, C, how long previously.
Quantŏpĕre, how greatly, how much, C.
Quantŭlus -a -um, *dim.* how little, how small, how unimportant; — *sol nobis videtur!* C; neut. *quantŭlum*, C, used *adv.*
Quantŭluscumque -ăcumque -umcumque, how little soever, however small, *de hac meā, — est, facultate, quæritis*, C.
Quantum, as much as; — *possum (potest)*, C, as soon as possible; — *audio*, T, as far as I hear; — *in (ad) me*, C, as far as I am concerned; used by L. = quanto, *q.v.*
Quantumvis, as much as you please, ever so much, very much, C; (2) = quamvis, although, H; *ista — exigua sint*, Sc, however little they may be, if ever so little.
Quantus -a -um, how great, so great, as great; — *calamitates*, C, what great calamities! *tanta dimicatio — numquam fuit*, C, as never has been before; *tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest distantia*, C, as great as possible; *quantus quantus* = quantuscumque, T, how great, how much soever; *in quantum*, inasmuch as, as far as, Pl; = quot, how many, as many, as much; *quantum est frumenti, exoraverunt*, C; *quanti?* at what price? for how much? and without the interrogation, *vide, — apud me sis*, C, how highly I prize thee; *quanto opere* (or sometimes in one word *quantopere*), how greatly, how much, C.
Quantuscumque -ăcumque -umcumque, however great, however much, C; *quanticumque*, Sc, at whatever price; neut. *quantumcumque* used *adv.* by C.
Quantumlĭbet -tălĭbet -tumlĭbet, as great as you will, however great, however much, O.
Quantusvis -ăvis -umvis, as great as you please, how great, or how much soever, *quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse*, Ca; *portum satis amplum quantævis classi*, L.
Quāpropter, on which account, wherefore, P.T.C.
Quāquā, wherever, whithersoever, P.
*Quāquam, anywhere, Lc.
Quāre, by which means, whereby, *permulta sunt quæ dici possunt, — intelligatur*. etc. C; (2) why? wherefore? C; and in transitions and conclusions, wherefore, on which account, C.
Quarta -æ, *f.* a fourth part, quarter, Q.
Quartădĕcĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the fourteenth legion, Tc.
Quartāna -æ, *f.* a quartan fever, C.
Quartāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the fourth legion, Tc.
Quartārius -ii, *m.* the fourth part of a sextarius, *q.v.*, L. Pl.
Quarto, the fourth time, for the fourth time, O.
Quartum -i, *n.* the fourth grain, *frumenta cum quarto responderint*, Co, yielded fourfold; (2) adv. *quartum*, for the fourth time, L.
Quartus -a -um, the fourth, C.
Quartusdĕcĭmus -a -um, the fourteenth, Tc.
Quăsī, as if; — *vero venire debuerint*, C, as if they ought to have come; *philosophia laudatarum artium omnium procreatrix quædam et quasi parens*, C, and, as it were, parent; after *assimulare, assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam*, T, I will pretend to be just going out; (2) almost, all but, — *in extremā paginā*, C.
Quăsillum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.*) *dim.* a little wicker-basket, especially for holding wool, C.
Quassābĭlis -e, that may be shaken, P.Aug.
Quassātio -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, L.
Quasso, 1. (I.) *act.* to shake violently, — *caput*, P; — *hastam*, V; (2) to shatter, break in pieces, dash to pieces, *classis ventis quassata*, V; (3) *met.* to shake, shatter, — *rempublicam*, C; (II.) *neut.* to shake one's self, shake, P. V.
Quassus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, A.Aug.
Quātĕnus, how far, — *progredi debeat*, C; — *sint ridicula tractanda oratori*, C, to what extent; (2) of time, how long, C; (3) since, seeing that, — *heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus*, H.
Quăter, four times, V; *ter et quater*, H. V, again and again, often.
Quăterdĕcies, fourteen times, C.
Quăternārius -a -um, containing four, consisting of four, Co. Pl.
Quăterni -æ -a, four each; — *centesimæ*, C, interest at four per cent. monthly; (2) four together, Co.
Quătio (quassi) quassum, 3. to shake, — *caput*, L; — *alas*, V; — *scuta*, Tc; — *risu populum*, H, make their sides shake with laughing; — *aliquem foras*, T, to drive out of doors; — *mœnia ariete*, L, to cause to totter, shatter; (2) *met.* to shake, agitate greatly, C; — *mentem*, H; — *oppida bello*, V, to harass, annoy.
Quătrĭdŭum, a period of four days, C.
Quăttŭor (quattŭor), four, C.
Quăttŭordĕcies, fourteen times, Pl.
Quăttŭordĕcim, fourteen; *sedere in quatuordecim* (sc. ordinibus), to sit on the knights' benches in the theatre, be a knight, St.
Quăttŭorvĭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of the quatuorviri, Aug.
Quăttŭorvĭri -ōrum, *m.* a college of four magistrates; the aldermen or civic dignitaries in the colonies and municipal towns, C.
Quĕ (an enclitic conj. always affixed to a word), and, *Senatus populusque Romanus*, C; *que .... que*, both .... and, and .... and, *terrāque marique*, A.Aug, both by sea and by land; sometimes affixed to the second word of a clause when the first is only a monosyllable, *ad plurimosque*, C.
Queis, quīs = quibus.
Quĕmadmŏdum, in what manner, how; interrogative, C, *providi — salvi esse possemus*, C; (2) as, just as, C; as, as for instance, Q.
Quĕo, quīvi (quĭi), quitum, 4. to be able, I can; *non queo reliqua scribere*, C; *non quit sentire dolorem*, Lc.
Querc̄tum -i, *n.* an oak-wood, H.
Quercĕus -a -um, oaken; — *coronæ*, Tc, of oak-leaves.
Quercus -ūs, *f.* the oak, C; (2) *met.* of articles made of oak; a ship, P.Aug; a javelin, P.Aug; a drinking-cup, P.Aug; (3) acorns, Jv.

Quĕrēla -æ, *f.* a complaint; *vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam*, C, gives some occasion of complaint; *epistola pleni stomachi et querelarum*, C; (2) a plaintive lullaby, P.Aug; (3) a plaintive note or noise of animals, plaintive music, *et veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam*, V; (4) indisposition, disease, complaint, Sc.

Quĕrĭbundus -a -um, complaining, plaintive, — *vox*, C.

Quĕrĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* a complaining, complaint, — *de tuis injuriis*, C.

Quĕrĭtor, 1. *dep.* to complain excessively, Tc. Pl.

Quernĕus -a -um, of or relating to the oak, oaken, Co. St.

Quernus -a -um, V. O, = querneus, *q.v.*

Quĕror, questus, 3. *dep.* to complain, bewail, lament, — *injuriam*, C; — *de Milone*, C; — *cum patribus conscriptis*, C; — *apud novercam*, P; — *patri*, Jv; — *se relictas esse*, C; (2) applied to the plaintive notes of any animal or of a musical instrument, V. O.

Querquedŭla -æ, *f.* a species of duck, Vr.

Querquētŭlānus -a -um, of or belonging to an oak-wood, Tc. Pl.

Quĕrŭlus -a -um, complaining, plaintive, querulous, — *senex*, H; (2) applied to the soft and plaintive notes of animals or musical instruments, V. O.

Questus -ūs, *m.* a complaining, complaint, C; applied to the nightingale's song, V.

Qui, quæ, quod, (I.) *interrogative*, who? which? what? what manner of? what kind of? (distinguished from *quis* by being used as an adj.) *qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest?* C; *qui color, nitor, vestitus!* T; in indirect questions, *scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicæ status*, C; *tu te collige, et qui sis considera*, C.—(II.) *relative*, who, which, that, *coloniam, quam Fregellas appellant*, L; sometimes agrees in gender with the following word, *exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur*, C; asks a question with the enclitic *ne*, *quemne ego vidi?* T, whom have I seen?—(III.) *indefinite*, any, *quæritur num quod officium aliud alio majus sit*, C.

Qui, wherewith, wherefrom, *in tantā paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit*, N; (2) in wishes = utinam, O that! *qui istum dii perdant!* P; (3) how? in what manner? C; (4) why? — *non?* P, why not? (5) in stating a price, = quanti, for how much, P; (6) whence, *nec, qui hoc mihi eveniat, scio*, T.

Quĭa, because, C; — *nam?* P. T, why? wherefore?

Quĭcumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, whoever, whichever, whatever, — *is est, ei me profiteor inimicum*, C; *quoscumque de te queri audivi, quacumque potui ratione placavi*, C, in every possible way; *ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere*, N, every thing that he chose; (2) = qualiscumque, of whatever kind, C; (3) all, every possible, *quæ sanari potuerunt, quacumque ratione sanabo*, C.

Quĭdam, quædam, quoddam (quiddam), certain persons or things, some, *quidam de collegis nostris*, C; *quodam tempore*, C, at a certain time, once upon a time; *quiddam* followed by *gen.* used *subst.* something, somewhat, — *mali*, C.

Quĭdem, indeed, even, *tantum doleo, et mirifice* —, C; *in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur et — aliquot diebus*, C; *ne .... quidem*, Ca, not even; *neque .... quidem*, and that not .... *id quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure locutus est*, C, and he not obscurely; (2) at least, for certain, *non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc — tempore*, C; (3) for example, N.

Quĭdni? why not? C.

Quĭes -ētis, *f.* rest, repose, quiet, *mors laborum ac miseriarum — est*, C; (2) a quiet or private life, N; (3) peace, S; met. — *ventorum*, V; (4) rest in sleep, sleep, *ire in quietem*, C, to go to sleep; (5) the rest of death, death, V. Pt; (6) a dream, P.Aug; (7) a place of repose, Lc.

Quĭesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to rest, repose, remain quiet, *renovat pristina bella, nec potest* —, C; (2) to be politically quiet, remain neutral, C; (3) to sleep, C; (4) of inanimate things, to be still, quiet, motionless, — *æquora*, V; — *venti*, Pl; (5) *met.* to suffer any thing to be done, quietly allow, C; to leave off, desist, — *hanc rem petere*, P.

Quĭēte, quietly, peaceably, C.

Quĭētus -a -um (*prtcp.* quiesco), quiet, reposeful, peaceful, — *animus*, C; — *homo*, C; (2) politically quiet, neutral, N; (3) quiet in disposition, unambitious, Pl; (4) tame, quiet, — *equi*, Vr; (5) sleeping, asleep, Tc; (6) of inanimate objects, — *amnes*, H, gently flowing; — *respublica*, C, tranquil, peaceful.

Quĭlĭbet, quælĭbet, quodlĭbet (quidlĭbet), any you will, any one, any thing; — *minima res*, C, any the least thing; *quibuslibet temporibus*, L, at all times; subst. *quidlibet*, any thing and every thing, H; (2) often with a contemptuous shade of meaning, *neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit*, not an insignificant enemy, Pl.

Quĭmātus -ūs, *m.* the age of five years, Pl.

Quin, that not, but that, *ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent*, T; *facere non possum, quin ad te mittam*, C, I cannot do otherwise than send to you; *nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus*, C, nothing is wanting to make me most wretched; especially following verbs which express doubt, hesitation, ignorance, *non esse dubium quin*, etc., Ca, not doubtful that; *quis ignorat, quin tria Græcorum genera sint?* C, who does not know that . . . ? *non quin . . . . sed quod*, C, not as if . . . . but that; (2) to add emphasis, yea, truly, certainly, *hercle quin tu recte dicis*, P; (3) interrogative, why not? C. L.

Quĭnam, quænam, quodnam, who, which, what then? *quinam homo!* what man, pray? P.

Quĭnārĭus -a -um, containing five, Pl; — *numus*, or *abs.*, Vr, half a denarius.

Quincuncĭālis -e, containing five-twelfths of any whole, Pl; (2) planted in the form of a quincunx, Pl.

Quincunx -cis, *m.* five-twelfths of any whole; as of an As, H, an acre, Co, a pound, Co, a sextarius, M, an inheritance, Pl; (2) the form of the five spots on dice ⁙; and hence applied to a plantation in which rows of trees were so planted, C. Q.

*Quincŭpĕdal -ālis, *n.* a measure-rod five feet long, M.

Quincŭplex -Ĭcis, fivefold, M.

Quindĕcĭes, fifteen times, C.

Quindĕcim, fifteen, Ca.

Quindĕcimprĭmi -ōrum, *m.* the fifteen first men in a municipal town, Ca.

Quindĕcimvir -i, *m.* one of a college of fifteen magistrates, especially — *Sibyllini*, H, who had charge of the Sibylline books; — *agris dandis*, Pl, an agrarian commission.

Quindĕcimvĭrālis -e, of or relating to the quindecimviri, Tc.

Quindēni = quinideni, *q.v.*

Quingēnārĭus -a -um, — *cohortes*, P.Aug, of 500 men; — *thorax*, Pl, 500 pounds in weight.

Quingēni -æ, a, five hundred each, C; (2) five hundred, Co.

Quingentēsĭmus -a -um, the five hundredth, C.

Quingenti -æ -a, five hundred, P. H.

Quingentĭes, five hundred times, C.

Quīni -æ -a, five each, C; five, P. V.

Quīnīdēni -æ -a, fifteen each, L. Q; fifteen, P.

*Quīnīvīcēni -æ -a, twenty-five each, L.

Quinquāgēnārĭus -a -um, containing fifty, Pl; — *homo*, Q, fifty years old.

Quinquāgēni -æ -a, fifty each, C.

Quinquāgēsĭmus -a -um, the fiftieth, C; *subst.* -a -æ, *f.* the fiftieth part, C.

Quinquāgĭes, fifty times, Pl. Cl.

Quinquāginta, fifty, C.

Quinquātrus -ŭum, *f.* quinquātrĭa -ĭum, *n.* a festival of Minerva, celebrated annually from the 19th to the 23rd of May, C.

Quinque, five, C.

Quinquĕfŏlium -ii, *n.* the plant cinquefoil, Pl.

Quinquĕfŏlius -a -um, having five leaves, Pl.

Quinquĕlibrālis -e, five pounds in weight, Co.

Quinquĕmestris -e, five months old, Vr. Pl.

Quinquennālis -e, happening every five years, quinquennial, C; (2) lasting for five years, L.

Quinquennis -e, every five years, quinquennial, O; *filia*, P, five years old.

Quinquennium -ii, *n.* a period of five years, C.

Quinquĕpartīto, in five parts, fivefold, Pl.

Quinquĕpartītus -a -um, divided into five portions, fivefold, C.

Quinquĕprimi -ōrum, *m.* the five first citizens of a municipality, C.

Quinquĕrēmis -is, *f.* a ship having five banks of oars, C.

Quinquĕvirātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of the quinqueviri, L.

Quinquĕviri -ōrum, *m.* a commission of five persons, appointed at different times, for various special purposes, C.

Quinquies, five times, C.

*Quinquĭplico, 1. to make fivefold, Tc.

Quintădecĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* the soldiers of the fifteenth legion, Tc.

Quintānus -a -um, of or relating to the fifth, — *nonæ*, Vr, which fall on the fifth of the month; *subst.* quintāna -æ, *f.* a road or alley in a Roman camp which intersected the tents of the legionary soldiers, L; quintāni -ōrum, *m.* Tc, soldiers of the fifth legion.

Quintārius -a -um, containing or consisting of five, Vt.

Quintia (Quinctia) Gens, an old and distinguished patrician family, originally derived from Alba. For notices of some of its members vid. the cognomens Cincinnatus, Flamininus.

Quintiliānus, M. Fabius, the famous rhetorician, was born at Calagurris in Spain about 40 B.C., but soon came to Rome, where he gained a great reputation as a teacher of rhetoric. Pliny the Younger was his pupil, and the emperor Domitian entrusted two grand-nephews to his charge. He is supposed to have continued his instructions for about twenty years, and to have died after a period of retirement about 118. His principal work is the deservedly famous system of rhetoric "De Institutione Oratoriâ Libri XII.," which was written after he had ceased to deliver lectures. The subject is admirably treated, in a pure and brilliant style. There are besides extant, under the name of Quintilian, 164 declamations, which however are not believed to be genuine.

Quintīlis -is, *m.* the fifth month (reckoning from March), afterwards called July, St. L.

Quintus -a -um, the fifth, C; *adv.* quintum, quinto, L, for the fifth time.

Quintus -i, *m.* a common Roman prænomen, usually abbreviated Q.

Quintusdĕcĭmus -a -um, the fifteenth, L.

Quippe, certainly, indeed, by all means, to be sure, C; often ironical, *quippe! vetor fatis*, V, I am, forsooth, forbidden by the fates; frequently — *enim*, C, — *etenim*, Lc, — *quia*, T, — *quod*, C, for indeed, since indeed, in as much as; so also, *quippe qui*, who indeed; *quippe qui intellexerat*, who, as he has understood, T.

Quippīni, why not? P.

Quīqui, whoever. P.

Quĭrīnus -i, *m.* the name of Romulus after his apotheosis, V; *gemini Quirini*, Jv, Romulus and Remus; applied also to (*a*) Janus, St, (*b*) Augustus, H, (*c*) Antonius, Pl; hence *adj.* Quirīnus -a -um, of or relating to Romulus, Pl; *Quirīnālis* -e, — *flamen*, Vr, priest of Romulus; — *collis*, Vr, the Quirinal Hill; *subst.* Quirīnālia -ium, *n.* a festival in honour of Romulus, annually celebrated on the 17th of February. C.

*Quirītātio -ōnis, *f.* a shriek, scream. cry of distress, L.

Quirītātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = quiritatio, *q.v.*

Quirītes -um, *m.* the inhabitants of the Sabine town Cures, V. Co; much more frequently (2) the citizens of Rome considered in their civic character; while *Romani* was used with a political and military reference. Hence it was an insult to address soldiers by the term Quirites, C. L.

Quirīto, 1. to scream, shriek, Q.

Quis, quid, who? which? what? *quis homo est?* P, who is there? *quis clarior in Græciâ Themistocle? quis potentior?* C; *quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est?* C, what is it to corrupt, etc.? *quid* followed by gen. *quid mulieris uxorem habes?* T, what sort of a woman have you for a wife? (2) *quid!* what! how! why! *quid? eundem nonne destituisti?* C; *sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo?* C; *quid ita?* C, why so? how so? *quidni?* why not? (3) used in indirect questions, *rogitat, quis vir esset*, L; *exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit*, C, what sort of a man he is; (4) used in the sense of *aliquis*, any one, any thing, some one, some thing, *si te in judicium quis adducat*, C, if any one; *si quid in te peccavi, ignosce*, C, pardon any offence I have committed against thee.

Quisnam, quidnam, who then? what then? frequently joined with num, *num quidnam amplius tibi cum illâ fuit?* T; poet. *namquis*, V. T, = quisnam.

Quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam (quidpiam, quippiam), any one, any thing, some one, some thing; *quidpiam, quippiam*, used *adv.*, somewhat, a little.

Quisquam, quæquam, quicquam (quidquam), any person, any body, any one, any thing; used only in negative sentences, and in questions to which a negative answer is expected, *nihil quidquam*, C, nothing; *quisquam unus*, L, no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque (quidque, quicque), every, every one, every body, every thing (often used with *sui, sibi, se, suus*), *suo cuique judicio est utendum*, C, every one must use his own judgment; *suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes*, Tc; with *comp.* and *superl.*, *quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius*, C, the more . . . . the more; *quo majus quodque animal, eo robustior ex eo cibus est*, Cl, the larger . . . . the stronger; *optimum quidque rarissimum est*, C, a good thing is rare in proportion to its goodness; with numerals, *quinto quoque tempore anno*, C, every five years; *primo quoque tempore*, C, on the very first occasion; (2) = quicunque, whoever, whatever, P.

Quisquiliæ -ārum, *f.* rubbish, sweepings, refuse; *met.* applied to persons, C.

Quisquis, quæque, quodquod (quidquid quicquid), whoever, whichever, whatever, every one, any one; — *ille est*, P, whoever he may be; *quoquo modo res se habeat*, however the affair may stand; frequently with gen., *at o deorum quisquis in cœlo regit*, H, whoever of the gods; *quidquid* used adv. — *progredior*, L, the further I advance.

Quīvis, quævis, quodvis (quidvis), who [illegible] whatever you will, any one, any thing whatever, C; *quidvis*, used subst., P, any thing whatever, every thing.

Quīvīscumque, quævīscumque, quodvīscumque, who or whatsoever you will, Lc.

Quō, where, — *loci*, C; (2) therefore, wherefore, on which account, C. Vr; (3) because, as if, as though, C. T; (4) whither, *locus, quo exercitus aditus non erat*, Cs; *quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis?* H; of persons, *homo apud eos, quo se contulit*, [illegible] *sus*, C; in this sense used indefinitely, *si quo erat longius prodeundum*, Cs, if to any place; to what end, for what purpose, *nescis, quo valeat nummus?* H; (5) in order that, *id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius*, Tc.

Quŏad, how long? T; (2) as long, as long, until, [illegible] *quærere, inquies?* — *erit integrum*, C; (3) how far, as far as, *videte nunc* — *fieri* [illegible] *quam antea*, C; [illegible] P, [illegible] up to which [illegible] [illegible] *finibus*, C, as far as men can know [illegible]

by gen. in the phrase, — *ejus facere possum*, C, as well as I can.

Quōādusque, until, St.

Quōcirca, therefore, on that account, C.

Quōcumque, whithersoever, C.

Quod, that, in that, because, *cum tibi agam gratias — me vivere coegisti*, C; (2) wherefore, why, that, *ne causæ quid sit, quod quisquam te quæritet*, P; (3) as respects that, as to that, — *scribis*, C, as to that which you write; (4) although, — *non Tænarius domus est mihi fulta columnis*, Pt; (5) since, *diu est quod*, P; (6) used with other conjunctions, merely to connect clauses, — *si*, C, but if; *quod nisi*, N; *quod utinam!* C, how I wish; *quod ubi*, C, but when; (7) after verbs of perceiving and declaring, used instead of the inf. *scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem*, P.

Quōdammŏdo, in a certain way, in a certain measure, C.

Quōlĭbet, whithersoever you please, Lc. O.

Quōmĭnus, that not (used after verbs of hindering), *hiemem credo prohibuisse — de te certum haberemus, quid ageres*, C.

Quōmŏdo, in what manner, how, *hæc negotia — se habeant, ne epistolā quidem narrare audeo*, C.

Quōmŏdŏcumque, in what way soever, howsoever, C; (2) however it may be, be it as it may, P.

Quōmŏdŏnam, in what manner then? C.

Quōnam, whither then, whither pray, P. Ca.

Quondam, once on a time, heretofore, finally, C; (2) at certain times, sometimes, C; (3) at some future time, one day, H.

Quōnĭam, since, seeing that, whereas, because, C; *de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere cœperunt, — civitati consulere non possent*, Ca.

Quōpĭam, any whither, to any place, P. T.

Quōquam, to any place, any whither, C. P.

Quŏque, also (stands after the word to which it immediately refers), *me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum — fefellissem*, C.

Quōquō, wherever, whithersoever, to whatever place, C; — *ibo, mecum erit*, C.

Quōquōmŏdo, in whatever manner, howsoever, — *se res habeat*, C.

Quōquōversus, in every direction, C. Ca.

Quorsum (quorsus), whither, to what place, usually met *sed — hæc pertinent*, C; (2) to what purpose? with what view? to what end? — *tandem, aut cur ista quæris?* C.

Quŏt, how many! — *calamitates!* C; in combination with *tot*, as many, so many, *quot homines, tot causæ*, C; (2) all, every, *quot diebus*, daily, every day; *quot annis*, C, yearly.

Quŏtannis, *vid.* quot.

Quotcumque, as many as, as many soever, Ct.

Quŏtēni -æ -a, how many each, C.

Quŏtīdĭānus -a -um, every day, daily, C; (2) customary, usual, common, T. C; *adv.* quŏtīdĭāno, Pl, daily.

Quŏtīdĭe, daily, every day, C.

Quŏtĭes, how often, V; in combination with *toties*, as often, so often, C.

Quŏtĭescumque, how often soever, C.

Quŏtĭesque, Co, = quotiescumque.

Quotquot, however many, as many soever as, C. Ct.

Quŏtŭmus -a -um, of what number, *quotumas ædes dixerit, ego incerto scio*, P.

Quŏtus -a -um, what in number? of what number? how many? C; *hora quota est?* what o'clock is it? *tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe*, H, how many guests you would like to be invited with you; *quotusquisque*, how many, asks an ironical question, and may therefore often be translated, how few! C.

Quŏtuscumque -ăcumque -umcumque, whatever in number, how great or how small soever, Tb. O.

Quŏtusquisque, *vid.* quotus.

Quōvis, anywhither, anywhere, — *gentium*, T, anywhere in the world.

Quōusque, until when, how long, how far, C.

Quum (cum), when, whenever, after, since, as soon as, *qui non injuriam propulsat a suis, — potest, injuste facit*, C; *præclare facis quum eorum tenes memoriam*, C; *Zenonem, quum Athenas essem, audiebam frequenter*, C; *multi anni sunt, quum ille in ære meo est*, C, since; *quum primum sapere cœpit, acerbissimos dolores percepit*, C, as soon as; (2) *quummaxime*, especially, particularly, C; (3) *quum . . . tum*, when . . . so also, both . . . and, not only . . . but also, *volvendi sunt libri, quum aliorum tum inprimis Catonis*, C; *Fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum præcipue in bello plurimum potest*, Ca; (3) since, because, *quæ cum ita sint*, C, since these things are so.

R, r, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Rho (Ῥ, ῥ). On account of the aspirate which always accompanies the Greek letter, we find it represented by *rh* in some words derived from that language. Originally the letters *r* and *s* seem to have been interchangeable to a great extent, as may be seen in the various terminations, *arbor, arbos; honor, honos; quæso* for *quæro; hesternus*, from *heri; ustum* from *uro*, etc. It is also assimilated with *l*, as in the diminutive *libellus* from *liber*, in *intelligo* from *inter-lego*, etc. For abbreviations in which R is used *vid.* Table of Abbreviations.

Răbĭde, madly, savagely, fiercely, r a b i d l y, C.

Răbĭdus -a -um, raging, raving, r a b i d, mad, savage, fierce, C; — *tigres*, V; — *canes*, Lc.

Răbies -ēi, *f.* madness; especially canine madness, Co. Pl; applied to other animals, Co; and also to men, P; (2) *met.* wild passion, rage, fury, — *animi*, C; *Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo*, H.

Răbĭōse, madly, furiously, C.

*Răbĭōsŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat raging, furious, C.

Răbĭōsus -a -um, raging, furious, savage, mad; — *canis*, H.; — *fortitudo*, C.

*Răbo, 3. to rage, A.Aug.

Răbo -ōnis, = arrhabo, *q.v.*

Răbŭla -æ, *m.* a bawling advocate, pettifogger, C.

Răcēmārĭus -a -um, — *pampini*, Co, unfruitful vine-tendrils.

*Răcēmātus -a -um, bearing berries, Pl.

Răcēmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing berries; — *uva*, O; — *Bacchus*, O, grape-crowned.

*Răcēmor, 1. *dep.* to glean after the vintage; *met.* Vr.

Răcēmōsus -a -um, full of berries, full of clusters, Pl.

Răcēmus -i, *m.* the fruit-stalk of grapes and other fruit growing in bunches, Pl; more frequently a bunch or cluster of berries, especially of grapes, V. O. Pt.

Rădĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a gleaming, glittering, r a d i a t i o n of light, Pl.

*Rādīcesco, 3. to put forth roots, strike root, Sc.

Rādīcĭtus, roots and all, utterly, — *effodere herbas malas*, A.Aug; met. — *tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem*, C; — *extrahere religionem ex animis hominum*, C.

Rādīcor, 1. *dep.* to strike root, take root, Co.

*Rādīcōsus -a -um, having many roots, Pl.

Rādīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little root, C; (2) the plant soap-wort, Pl; (3) a radish, Co.

Rădĭo, 1. (I.) *act.* to provide with spokes, *rota radiata*, Vr; (2) found only *pass.* rădĭor, to gleam, glitter, emit rays or beams, r a d i a t e; and very frequently *prtcp.* rădĭātus -a -um, gleaming, beaming, shining, — *sol*, C; (II.) *neut.* to shine, gleam, beam, *felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque*

oculi, Pl; hence *prtcp.* rădĭans -ntis, gleaming, beaming, radiant, C; — *lumina solis*, O.

Rădĭŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a species of olive, Co.

Rădĭus -ii, *m.* a stake, rod, Pl. L; (2) *meton.* (*a*) the spoke of a wheel, Pl. V, (*b*) a mathematical measuring-rod, C, (*c*) the radius of a circle, C, (*d*) a weaver's shuttle, O. Lc, (*e*) the spur or sting in birds and fish, Pl, (*f*) a species of olive, V. Co, (*g*) the radius, a bone of the fore-arm, Cl, (*h*) a ray, beam of light, C. V; a flash of lightning, V.

Rādix -īcis, *f.* a root, *arbores ab radicibus subruere*, Ca; especially (2) any edible root, a radish, H; (3) *met.* the root or lowest part of any thing, the foot of a mountain, *in radicibus Caucasi natus*, C; — *linguæ*, O, the root of the tongue; — *plumæ*, O; (4) met. *virtus altissimis defixa radicibus*, C; *ex usdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum*, C, a native of the same place; *ab radicibus*, Ca. Ph, = radicitus, *q.v.*

Rādo -si -sum, 3. to scrape, scratch, shave, — *caput et supercilia*, C, to shave the head and eyebrows; — *caput*, as a sign of slavery, L; of grief, St; in pursuance of a vow, Jv; — *tigna*, Lc, to plane; (2) *poet.* to graze, brush along, *ripas radentia flumina rodunt*, Lc; *ista tonstrix radit*, M, cheats, cozens; to grate upon, offend, — *teneras auriculas mordaci vero*, Pr.

*Rādŭla -æ, *f.* a scraper, Co.

Raja -æ, *f.* a fish, the ray, Pl.

Rallum -i, *n.* a scraper for cleaning a ploughshare, Pl.

*Rallus -a -um, — *tunica*, P, thin, of fine texture.

Rāmāle -is, *n.* usually *pl.* twigs, branches, brushwood, O.

Rāmentum -i, *n.* usually *pl.* shavings, splinters, chips, Co. Pl; met. *omne aurum cum ramento*, P, every fraction, every halfpenny.

*Rāmĕus -a -um, of or relating to branches, — *fragmenta*, V, = ramalia, *q.v.*

Rāmex -īcis, *m.*, in *pl.* the vessels of the lungs, P; (2) a rupture, Cl. Pl.

*Rāmĭcōsus -a -um, suffering from a rupture, Pl.

Ramnes (Rhamnenses) -ium, *m.* one of the three tribes or centuries of cavalry instituted by Romulus, supposed to represent the Latin element in the old Roman state, L. O. H.

Rāmōsus -a -um, full of boughs, branching, branchy, — *arbor*, Lc; met. — *cornua cervi*, V.

*Rāmŭlōsus -a -um, full of little boughs, Pl.

Rāmŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little branch, twig, C.

Rāmus -i, *m.* a bough, branch, twig, C; (2) *meton.* (*a*) a branch of a stag's antlers, Ca, (*b*) a branch of a mountain-range, Pl, (*c*) a club, Pt, (*d*) the arms of the Greek letter Υ, regarded by the Pythagoreans as symbolical of the two paths of life; — *Samii*, Pr; (3) *met.* C.

Rāna -æ, *f.* a frog, V. H; also, the tree-frog, Pl; (2) a sea-fish, Lophius piscatorius, Linn. — *marina*, C; (3) a disease on the tongue of animals, Co.

Rancens -ntis, stinking, putrid, Lc.

Rancĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat stinking, putrid, Jv; met. — *quiddam locutus*, Pr.

Rancĭdus -a -um, stinking, rancid, Lc. H; (2) *met.* disgusting, offensive, Pl. Jv.

Rānuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little frog, C; (2) a plant, perhaps crowfoot, Pl.

Rāpa -æ, *f.* Co. = rapum, *q.v.*

*Rāpăcĭa -ōrum, *n.* turnip-tops, Pl.

*Răpăcĭda -æ, *m.* a robber, P.

Răpăcĭtas -ātis, *f.* love of robbery, rapacity, C.

Răpax -ācis, greedy of plunder, violently seizing upon any thing, rapacious, C. P; — *Cinara*, H, greedy after gifts, — *ignis*, O; — *mors*, Tb; (2) *met.* seizing upon, appropriating to one's self, *nihil est appetentius similium sui nec rapacius quam natura*, C.

Răphănīnus -a -um (ῥαφάνινος), — *oleum*, Pl, made from radishes.

Răphănītis -ĭdis, *f.* (ῥαφανῖτις), a sword-lily, Pl.

Răphănus -i, *m.* (ῥάφανος), a radish, Pl. Co.

Rāpĭcĭus -a -um, of or relating to turnips, A.Aug.

Răpĭde, hurriedly, quickly, rapidly, C.

Răpĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* rapid flow, rapidity, — *fluminis*, Ca.

Răpĭdus -a -um, tearing, violently seizing, — *leones*, Lc; applied to dogs of the chase, — *agmen*, O; to fierce heat, V; to the sea as all-devouring, Tb; especially (2) of motion, hurried, hasty, quick, rapid, — *fluvius*, P; — *equi*, O; — *torrens*, V; (3) met. — *oratio*, C.

Răpīna -æ, *f.* robbery, plunder, rapine, C; (2) booty, plunder, V.

Rāpīna -æ, *f.* a turnip-field, Co; (2) *meton.* a turnip, A.Aug.

Răpīnātor -ōris, *m.* a robber, plunderer, Vr.

Răpĭo -pŭi -ptum, 3. to tear, snatch, drag away hastily or violently; take away by force, *quo rapitis me? quo fertis me?* P; — *torrem ab aris*, O; — *hastam de vulnere*, V; — *te domum*, P; — *in jus*, P. H; — *ad consulem*, L; — *virgines ad stuprum*, L, to commit a rape; — *arma*, V, to fly to arms; (2) to carry off as a robber, seize, ravish, *ut tantum haberet quantum rapere potuisset*, C; *virgines rapi jussit*, C; *rapto vivere*, L, to live by plunder; (3) of death, to carry off, especially prematurely, *improvisa leti vis rapuit rapietque gentes*, H; (4) met. *cum de rebus grandioribus dicas, ipsæ res verba rapiunt*, C; *tribunus, qui nos Sullanos in invidiam rapit*, C; *opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errore*, C; — *victoriæ gloriam in se*, L; (5) *met.* to carry away, transport with passion; to attract violently to any thing, *quum Cæsar amentiā quādam raperetur*, C; *qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem rapiantur*, C; (6) to seize violently, snatch, — *illicitas voluptates*, Tc; *rapiamus amici occasionem de die*, H; — *viam*, O, to hasten.

Rāpistrum -i, *n.* a wild-turnip, Co.

Raptim, rapaciously, violently, Pl; (2) hastily, quickly, hurriedly, *hæc scripsi* —, C.

Raptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying off, abduction, T.

Rapto, 1. to drag off violently, C; — *Hectora circa muros*, V; — *nubila cœli turbine*, O; (2) to rob, plunder, Tc; (3) met. — *divos in crimina*, Pl, to accuse; *amor me raptat*, P, transports me.

Raptor -ōris, *m.* a robber, ravisher, plunderer, P. H. V. Tc.

Raptus -ūs, *m.* a tearing off, rending away, O; (2) a carrying off, abduction, rape, C.

Rāpŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little turnip, H.

Rāpum -i, *n.* a turnip, Vr. Co.

Rāre, thinly, far apart, Co; (2) rarely, seldom, P.

Rārēfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make thin, loose; to rarefy, Lc.

Rārenter, rarely, seldom, A.Aug.

Rāresco, 3. to become rare, thin, loose; to lose in density; — *humor aquai ab æstu*, Lc; *ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori*, V, open themselves, expand.

*Rārĭpĭlus -a -um, having thin hair, Co.

Rārĭtas -ātis, *f.* want of density, rarity, looseness of texture, distance apart, C; (2) fewness, rarity, C; — *capillorum*, St; — *stellarum*, Pl.

Rārĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* Vr. Co. = raritas, *q.v.*

Rāro, seldom, rarely, C.

Rārus -a -um, loose in texture, loose, wide apart, rare (*opp.* densus), — *retia*, V; — *cribrum*, O; — *manus*, Q, with outspread fingers; (2) scattered, scanty, far apart, *vides habitari in terrā raris et angustis in locis*, C; (3) in military phrase, scattered, wide apart, dispersed (*opp.* confertus), *ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant*, Ca; (4) few in number, happening seldom, rare, *raris ac prope nullis portibus*, Ca; *in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum*, C; *Oceanus raris navibus aditur*, Tc; (5) rare, extraordinary, distinguished in its kind, Pl. O.

Rāsĭlis -e, having a smooth surface, polished, scraped, V. O.

Rāsis -is, *f.* a kind of pitch, Co.

Rāsĭto, 1. to shave, — *faciem quotidie*, St.

Rastellus -i, *m. dim.* a wooden rake, Vr. Co.

Rastrum -i, *n.*, *pl.* frequently rastri -ōrum, *m.* an agricultural instrument with teeth; most resembling in form and use a toothed hoe, V.

Răsūra -æ, *f.* a scraping, shaving, Co.

Răsus -ūs, *m.* a scraping, shaving, Vr.

Rătĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reckoning, account, computation, calculation, *postquam comedit rem, post — putat*, P; *direptio ejus pecuniæ, cujus — in æde Opis confecta est*, C; *auri — constat*, C, comes right, is correct; *— ducere*, C, to compute, calculate; *ut quæstor sine prætore possit rationem referre*, C, give in an account; so frequently *pl.* C; (2) a list, catalogue, account, C; (3) a sum, number, *quid quod ego defraudavi? hem ista ratio maxuma est*, Pl; (4) a business transaction, matter, affair, *de totā illā ratione atque re Gallicanā*, C; *hæc res non solum ex domesticā est ratione, attingit etiam bellicam*, C; *ad eam — existimabam satis aptam et naturam et personam meam*, C; *meæ (tuæ) rationes*, C, my (thy) interest, advantage; (5) *met.* an account, reckoning, calculation, *quod posteaquam iste cognovit, hanc rationem habere cœpit*, C, to make this calculation; *semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur*, C; (6) *met.* a relation with, reference to, *agricolæ — habent cum terrā*, C, have to do with the soil; *quæ — tibi cum eo intercesserat?* C; *— habere (ducere) alicujus rei*, C, to have respect, consideration, regard for any thing; to have a care for, C; *obtestatur ut suæ salutis — habeant*, Ca; (7) *met.* a plan, mode of procedure, method, manner, fashion, nature, kind, way, *ita fiet ut tua ista — existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium*, C; *sæpe jam scribendi totum consilium —que mutavi*, C; *ut rei militaris — atque ordo postulabat*, Ca; (8) *met.* the faculty of mind which calculates and plans, the **reason**, *homo autem rationis est particeps*, C; *mens et — et consilium in senibus est*, C; *Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse*, Ca; (9) *met.* the reason, motive of any thing; *nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus*, C; *si mei consilii causam —que cognoverit*, C; *ad eam sententiam hæc quoque — eos deduxit*, Ca; (10) *met.* reasonableness, propriety, *modo et ratione omnia facere*, C, moderately and reasonably; (11) *met.* philosophical theory, doctrine, system; knowledge; *erat enim tunc hæc nova et ignota —, solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere*, C; (12) *met.* a view, opinion, T. C; (13) *met.* an adduction of proof, reasoning, C.

Rătĭōcĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a careful and deliberate consideration and conclusion, C; (2) a reasoning, **ratiocination**, argument, syllogism, C; (3) in rhetoric, an interrogative argument or reasoning, Aug; (4) in architecture, theory (*opp.* fabrica, practice of architecture), Vt.

Rătĭōcĭnātīvus -a -um, argumentative, syllogistic, C.

Rătĭōcĭnātor -ōris, *m.* a calculator, accountant, C.

Rătĭōcĭnĭum -ii, *n.* a calculation, Co.

Rătĭōcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to compute, calculate, C; (2) to argue, infer, conclude, C.

Rătĭōnābĭlis -e, reasonable, Sc.

Rătĭōnālis -e, reasonable, **rational**, *homo est animal —*, Q; *— philosophia*, Sc; *— pars philosophiæ*, Q, logic; *— disciplina*, Cl, scientific theory.

*Rătĭōnālĭter, by means of reason, reasonably, Sc.

Rătĭōnārĭum -ii, *n.* a statistical account, *— imperii*, St.

Rătis -is, *f.* a raft, C. Ca; (2) used *poet.* = ship, boat, vessel, V; *flumen ratibus jungere*, L, to make a bridge of boats.

Rătiuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little reckoning, account, P; (2) a poor, insufficient reason, C; (3) a little argument, syllogism, conclusion, C.

Rătus -a -um (*prtcp.* reor), fixed, prescribed, settled, determined, certain, unalterable, valid, *astrorum in omni æternitate rati immutabilesque cursus*, C; (2) *pro ratā portione (parte), secundum ratam partem (portionem)*, or abs. *pro ratā*, according to a fixed proportion, in proportion, proportionally, Ca. C; (3) *ratum aliquid facere (efficere)*, to **ratify**, confirm, make valid, C; *— habere, ducere*, to consider valid, C; *ista quæ te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata*, C.

Rauca -æ, *f.* a species of worm, Pl.

Raucĭsŏnus -a -um, hoarse, hoarsely sounding, Lc.

Raucĭtas -ātis, *f.* hoarseness, Cl. Pl.

Raucus -a -um, hoarse, C; applied both to men and animals, V. H; (2) of inanimate things, hoarse, hollow-sounding, deep or dull sounding, *— cornu*, Pt; *— murmur undæ*, V.

Raudus -ĕris, *n.* (rōdus, rūdus), a rough mass or lump; especially a lump of metal used as a coin, Vr.

Rauduscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a small sum of money, C.

*Rāvĭdus -a -um, darkish, greyish, *— oculi*, Co.

*Rāvĭo, 4. to talk one's self hoarse, P.

Rāvis -is, *f.* hoarseness; *— ad ravim*, P, till one is hoarse.

Rāvus -a -um, grey, greyish, C.

Rĕa -æ, *f. vid.* reus.

Rĕapse, indeed, in truth, really, C.

Rĕātus -ūs, *m.* the state or condition of an accused person, M.

Rebellātĭo -ōnis, *f.* Tc. = rebellio, *q.v.*

Rĕbellātrix -īcis, *f.* rebelling, raising insurrection again; *— Germania*, O.

Rĕbellĭo -ōnis, *f.* a renewing of war, **rebellion**, revolt, C.

Rĕbellis -e, renewing the war, **rebel**, V. O. Tc; met. *— amor*, O.

*Rĕbellĭum -ii, *n.* L. = rebellio, *q.v.*

Rĕbello, 1. to renew the war, revolt, **rebel**, L; met. *— vitia*, Pl.

Rĕbīto, 3. to go back, return, P.

Rĕbŏo, 1. to echo, resound, V.

*Rĕcalcitro, 1. (of a horse) to kick backwards, lash out, **recalcitrate**, H.

Rĕcalco, 1. to tread, trample again, Co.

Rĕcălĕo, 2. to be warm again, V.

Rĕcălesco -lŭi, 3. to become warm again, C; *met.* O.

Rĕcalfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make warm again, O.

*Rĕcalvus -a -um, P, rĕcalvaster -tri, Sc, having a high bald forehead.

Rĕcandesco -dŭi, 3. to become white again, O; (2) to become hot again, begin to glow, O.

Rĕcăno, 3. *to sing back, call back by singing, Pl; (2) *to disenchant, Pl.

Rĕcanto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to resound, echo, M; (2) to recal, **recant**, *recantata opprobria*, H; (3) to charm away, O.

Rĕcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go back, draw back, **recede**, retreat, retire, *centuriones ex eo loco recesserunt*, Ca; *illum ne a Mutinā quidem recessisse*, C; (2) of places, to retire, stand back, *secreta parentis Anchisæ domus recessit*, V; *provehimur portu, terræque urbesque recedunt*, V, recede in the distance; (3) to go away, depart, go to a distance, V; of inanimate things, to separate from, *— carnes ab ossibus*, Pl; (4) met. *— ab officio*, C; *— a verbo*, C; *— res ab usitatā consuetudine*, L.

Rĕcello, 3. to spring back, fly back, Lc. L.

Rĕcens -ntis, new, fresh, young, **recent**, *— e provinciā*, C, fresh from the province; *— injuriarum memoria*, Ca; *— flores*, H; *— prata*, V, fresh, green; followed by *ab*, fresh from, soon after, a little subsequent to, *Homerus, qui — ab illorum ætate fuit*, C; sometimes without the prep. *— præturā*, Tc; *recenti re*, P, forthwith; *subst.* rĕcentĭōres, *m.* modern authors, C; (2) rĕcens, *adv.* lately, but now, recently, Lc. P.

Rĕcensĕo -sŭi -sum (-sītum), 2. to count from the beginning, to review, muster, examine, Ca; *— captivos, quot cujusque populi essent*, L; *— legiones*, L; (2) *met.* to renew in thought or word, go through, recount, *— fortia facta*, O; *— fata fortunasque virūm*, V.

Rĕcensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reviewing, mustering, enumeration, C.

Rĕcensus -ūs, *m.* Sc, = recensio, *q.v.*

Rĕceptācŭlum -i, *n.* a place of reception, reservoir, receptacle, C; (2) a place of refuge, shelter, C; *castella diruit, ne receptaculo hostibus essent*, L.

Rĕceptātor -ōris, *m.* one who receives or harbours a fugitive or criminal, C.

*Rĕceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a receiving, reception, P.

Rĕcepto, 1. to receive eagerly or frequently, — *aliquem ad se*, T, to receive frequent visits; (2) to draw back, *hastam — ossibus hærentem*, V.

Rĕceptor -ōris, *m.* one who receives or harbours, *latronum — locus*, C; — *prædarum*, Tc.

Rĕceptus -ūs, *m.* a drawing back, taking back, Q. L; (2) in military phrase, a retreat, falling back, *ut expeditum ad suos — habeant*, Ca; *Cæsar receptui cani jussit*, Ca, ordered the signal of retreat; met. *habere se quoque ad Cæsaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum*, Ca.

Rĕcessim, backwards, P.

*Rĕcessĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going back, recession, Vt.

Rĕcessus -ūs, *m.* a going back, receding, retreating; applied to the ebbing of the tide, C; (2) *meton.* a distant, retired, secret place, a recess, C; (3) *met.* C. Q.

*Rechamus -i, *m.* a system of blocks or pulleys for raising weights, Vt.

Rĕcĭdīvus -a -um, returning, repeated, — *febris*, Cl; poet. — *Pergama*, V, rebuilt.

Rĕcĭdo -cĭdi -cāsum, 3. to fall back, *quia et recidant omnia in terras*, C; (2) met. — *in graviorem morbum*, L, to relapse; — *in eandem fortunam*, C; *omnes in te istæc recident contumeliæ*, P, will fall back upon thyself; *amentiæ pœna in ipsum —*, C; (3) to fall, happen, occur, light upon, *illa omnia ex lætitiā ad lacrimas —*, C; — *ad nihilum*, C, to come to nought; — *in nostrum annum*, C.

Rĕcīdo -īdi -īsum, 3. to cut off, cut away, V; — *malleolos*, Pl; — *barbam*, O; — *columnas*, H, to hew out; (2) *met.* to cut off, abbreviate, retrench, C; — *multa ex orationibus Ciceronis*, Q; *mercedes scenicorum*, St.

Rĕcingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to ungird, — *tunicas*, O; *pass.* form rĕcingor, O, I strip myself.

Rĕcĭno -ĭnŭi -centum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to resound, echo, C; (II.) *act.* to cause to resound, utter, sing, *parræ recinentis omen*, H.

Rĕcĭpĭo -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take back, get back, recover, receive, *si velit suos —*, *obsides sibi remittat*, Ca; — *suas res amissas*, L; — *ensem*, V, to draw back, draw out; — *milites defessos*, Ca, to draw back, cause to retreat; — *se*, to withdraw, retire, retreat, betake one's self to any body or place, — *se e fano*, P; — *se ex hisce locis*, C; — *se ad nos*, C; — *se ad oppidum Ilerdam*, Ca; — *se in Galliam*, Ca; used by P. in this sense without the pronoun, *rursum in portum recipimus*, P; (2) in business, to keep back, retain, reserve a portion, *posticulum recepit, quum ædes vendidit*, P; (3) *met.* to get back, regain, recover, *et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit*, O; — *animos ex pavore*, L, to regain courage; — *anhelitum*, P, to recover breath; — *se ad frugem bonam*, C; — *se ad reliquam cogitationem belli*, Ca; and abs. *se —*, C, to recover one's self; (4) to receive, accept, take to one's self, *ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque reciperent*, C; *hos tutissimus portus recipiebat*, Ca; — *aliquem ad epulas*, C; — *Tarquinium in civitatem*, C; — *exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis*, C; (5) to receive money, — *pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus*, C; (6) *met.* to receive, accept, admit, allow, — *tua dicta in aures*, P; — *fabulas*, C, to receive, believe; *nec inconstantiam virtus recipit*, C, admits, allows of; (7) *met.* to receive, accept a task, undertake, take upon one's self, — *causam Siciliæ*, C; — *officium*, C; hence, to accept an obligation, guarantee, promise, be responsible for, *pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam*, C; *ea quæ tibi promitto ac recipio*, C; (8) of the prætor, — *nomen*, C, to entertain, receive an accusation against any one.

Rĕcĭprŏcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a returning or retrogression by the same path, Pl.

Rĕcĭprŏco, 1. (I.) *act.* to move backwards and forwards, L; pass. *reciprocari*, L, to turn back, move backwards; *met.* C; (II.) *neut.* to move backwards and forwards, L; applied to the ebb and flow of the tide, Pl.

Rĕcĭprŏcus -a -um, returning, going back in the same path; applied to the tides, Pl; (2) met. — *voces*, Pl, reverberating, echoes.

Rĕcīsāmentum -i, *n.* a chip, shaving, Pl.

Rĕcīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, Pl.

Rĕcīsus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕcīdo), short, abridged, Aug.

Rĕcĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reading aloud, recitation, C. Pl.

Rĕcĭtātor -ōris, *m.* a reader aloud, reciter, C.

Rĕcĭto, 1. to read a document in a public court of law, read aloud, read publicly, C; (2) to read aloud, recite any literary work, H. Pl.

Reclāmātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a crying against, loud disapprobation, C.

Reclāmĭto, 1. to cry against loudly, violently contradict, C.

Reclāmo, 1. to cry out against, shout in disapprobation, contradict loudly, *quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent*, C; (2) *poet.* to echo, resound, V; (3) to call loudly, P.Aug.

Reclīnis -e, leaning backwards, bent backwards, reclining, O. M.

Reclīno, 1. to bend back, cause to lean back, — *caput atque humeros*, C; — *se*, Ca, or *reclinari*, Q. H, to lean back, recline; (2) met. *nullum ab labore me reclinat otium*, H, releases me from labour.

Reclūdo -si -sum, 3. to reopen, open, — *ostium*, Lc; — *portam*, V, — *humum*, Tc, to excavate; — *tellurem unco dente*, V, turn over, cultivate; — *ensem*, V, to draw from the scabbard; (2) met. *ebrietas operta recludit*, H, reveals.

Rĕcōgĭto, 1. to think over again, consider, deliberate upon, — *de re*, C.

Rĕcognĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* recollection, — *scelerum suorum*, C; (2) investigation, inspection, L.

Rĕcognosco -nōvi -nĭtum, 3. to know again, remember, recollect, C; (2) to inspect, examine, investigate, C; (3) to examine a writing critically in respect to its genuineness, to revise, C.

Rĕcollĭgo -ēgi -ectum, 3. to collect again, gather together again, Sc. Co; (2) *met.* C; — *se a longā valetudine*, Pl, to recover; — *se*, O, to collect one's self, gain courage.

Rĕcŏlo -cŏlŭi -cultum, 3. to cultivate again; — *desertam terram*, L; (2) * to inhabit a place again, Ph; (3) *met.* to practise again, again be wont, resume, — *antiqua*, P, to take to the old way of living; — *artes*, C; — *studia*, C; — *Galbæ imagines*, Tc, to set up again; (4) to call back to mind, recollect, reflect upon, *quæ si tecum ipse recolis*, C.

*Rĕcomminiscor, 3. *dep.* to recollect, P.

Rĕcompōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsĭtum, 3. to compose again, — *comas*, O.

Rĕconcĭlĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, re-establishment, — *concordiæ*, C; — *gratiæ*, C; *abs.* reconciliation, C.

*Rĕconcĭlĭātor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, re-establisher, — *pacis*, L.

Rĕconcĭlĭo, 1. to bring together again, reunite, reconcile, — *aliquem alicui*, C; — *militum animos imperatori*, L; to restore, re-establish, — *aliquem in gratiam*, L; — *gratiam*, C; — *amicitiam de integro*, L; (2) to bring back, — *aliquem domum*, P.

Rĕconcinno, 1, to restore, renovate, repair, C.

Rĕcondĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕcondo), far removed, secret, concealed, — *venæ auri argentique*, C; *subst.* rĕcondĭta, *n.* secret, sequestered places, Ca; (2) *met.* secret, recondite, abstruse, profound; — *exquisitæque sententiæ*, C.

Rĕcondo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to lay back, put back, lay up in store, hide, conceal, — *gladium in vaginam*, C; — *uvas in amphoras*, Co; — *gladium lateri*, O, to bury the sword in his side; (2) met. *mens alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur*, C, lays up.

Rĕcondūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bargain, contract for again, — *agrum H.S. ducentis*, Pl, to undertake to cure.

*Rĕconflo, 1. to rekindle, Lc.

Rĕcŏquo -coxi -coctum, 3. to boil again, C; (2) to melt, smelt, forge again, — *patrios fornacibus enses*, V.

Rĕcordātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a recollection, remembrance, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Rĕcordor, 1. *dep.* to remember, recollect, — *aliquid*, C; — *alicujus rei*, C; *de aliquā re*, C.

Rĕcorrĭgo -rexi -rectum, 3. to correct, amend again, Sc.

Rĕcrastĭno, 1. to put off from day to day, Co.

*Rĕcrĕātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, — *ab ægritudine*, Pl, a recovery.

Rĕcrēmentum -i, *n.* dross, slag, refuse, — *plumbi*, Co.

Rĕcrĕo, 1. to create again, Lc. Pl; (2) to restore to a sound condition of mind or body; and pass. *recreari*, to be restored, refreshed, C; — *ex vulnere*, L, to get well, recover; met. — *afflictos animos bonorum*, C; — *se ex magno timore*, C.

Rĕcrĕpo, 1. to echo, resound, Ct.

Rĕcresco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to grow again, L.

Rĕcrūdesco -dŭi, 3. to become raw again; (of wounds) to break out again, C; met. *recrudescente Manlianā seditione*, L.

Recta, straightway, directly, C.

Recte, in a straight line (whether horizontal or perpendicular), C; (2) rightly, properly, well, duly, suitably, C; — *esse apud aliquem*, C, it goes well with, it is all right with; — *vendere*, C, advantageously, at a high price; (3) prefixed to *adj.* right, very, *locus* — *ferax*, A.Aug; (4) in answers, right! excellent! admirable! P. T; (5) used also as a polite refusal of an offer or as a courteous evasion, P. T.

Rectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a ruling, governing, C.

Rector -ōris, *m.* a ruler, governor, director, guide, leader, C; a steersman, V; a driver, L; — *cœlestum deûm*, Ct, Jupiter; — *pelagi, maris*, O, Neptune; the leader of an army, Tc; a schoolmaster, teacher, Pl. St; (2) met. *animus ille — dominusque nostri*, Sc.

Rectrix -īcis, *f.* a female ruler, governess, directress, Co. Pl.

Rectus -a -um, straight (whether horizontally or vertically), upright, — *via*, P; — *cursus hinc in Africam*, L; — *linea*, C, perpendicular; — *homines*, Ct, erect; (2) *met.* right, correct, proper, suitable, *sermo — et secundum naturam enunciatus*, C; *nominibus — expendere numos*, H, on good security; (3) morally right, lawful, good, virtuous, honest, *nec quicquam nisi honestum et — ab altero postulare*, C.

Rĕcŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* a falling down, Pl.

Rĕcŭbo, 1. to lie back, to lie on the back, recline, C.

Rĕcumbo -cŭbŭi, 3. to lie backwards, recline, — *in cubiculo*, C; especially, to recline at table, H. Ph; (2) of inanimate things, to sink down, fall down, V. H.

Rĕcŭpĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a recovery, C.

Rĕcŭpĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a recoverer, — *urbis*, Tc; (2) *recuperatores*, a college of three or five magistrates appointed by the prætor to decide causes which required speedy settlement, C.

Rĕcŭpĕrātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to the recuperatores, *q.v.*, C.

Rĕcŭpĕro, 1. to get again, regain, recover, — *aliquid*, C; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C; — *se*, Vr, to recover, restore one's self.

Rĕcūro, 1. to restore by care, — *me*, Ct; — *chartam*, Pl, prepare carefully.

Rĕcurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run back, hasten back, — *ad aliquem*, C; — *in aliquid*, C; (2) *met.* to come back, return, recur, C.

Rĕcurso, 1. to run back, hasten back, return, P; met. *cura recursat*, V.

Rĕcursus -ūs, *m.* a return, coming back, retreat, L. O.

Rĕcurvo, 1. to bend or curve backwards, O.

Rĕcurvus -a -um, bent or curved backwards, V. O.

Rĕcūsātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, C; (2) in legal phrase, a protest, C.

Rĕcūso, 1. to refuse, decline, — *uxorem*, T; — *disceptatorem*, C; — *periculum*, Ca; — *mori*, Ca; — *præceptis parere*, V; — *de aliquā re*, C; — *quin alii a nobis dissentiant*, C; — *quominus omnes mea legant*, C; (2) to make a legal objection, protest against, C.

Rĕcussus -ūs, *m.* a striking back, rebound, Pl.

Rĕcŭtĭo -ussi -ussum, 3. to strike back, beat back, V.

Rĕcŭtītus -a -um, circumcised, — *Judæi*, M; — *colla*, M, smooth-shorn.

*Rĕdambŭlo, 1. to walk back, return, P.

*Rĕdămo, 1. to love again, return love for love, C.

Rĕdargŭo, -ŭi, 3. to confute, refute, disprove, contradict, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C.

*Rĕdauspĭco, 1. to take fresh auspices; jestingly used by P. = to return.

Reddĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* the consequent clause of a sentence, apodosis, Q.

Reddo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to give back, restore; *reddere est quod debeas ei cujus est volenti dare*, Sc; — *aliquid*, C; — *obsides, captivos*, Ca; — *suum cuique*, C; *se ipse convivio reddidit*, L, he returned to the banquet; (2) to give up, deliver, yield, resign, impart, render, pay, — *mihi abs te epistolam*, C; — *gratiam alicui*, S, to thank; — *debitum naturæ morbo*, N, to die a natural death; — *animas*, V, to die; — *tura Lari*, Tb, offer incense; — *rationem*, C, to give an account; — *sonum*, Q, *vocem*, V, to utter; — *alvum*, Ct, — *urinam*, Pl, to void; — *alicui jus*, Q, to give his rights to; — *peccatis veniam*, H; — *judicium*, T. Ca, to institute a judicial inquiry; (3) *ea quæ legeram Græce, Latine* —, C, to translate; also, to repeat, report, tell, Q; *poet.* to answer, V; (4) to imitate, represent, — *in loquendo paternam elegantiam*, Q; (5) to render, make, *et patronum et dominum reddam mortales miserrimos*, P; *studemus tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam* —, C, to render life more safe, etc.

Rĕdemptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a buying off, ransoming, redemption, L; (2) — *judicii*, C, a corrupting by bribery, buying by bribes; (3) a farming of taxes, C.

*Rĕdempto, 1. to ransom, redeem, Tc.

Rĕdemptor -ōris, *m.* a contractor, C.

Rĕdemptūra -æ, *f.* a contracting, L.

Rĕdĕo -ĭi -ĭtum, 4. to go back, come back, return, — *e provinciā*, C; — *a Cæsare*, C; — *exsilio*, P; — *viam in viam*, P; — *ad parentes denuo*, P; — *Romam*, C; of inanimate things, *cum ad idem, unde profecta sunt, astra redierint*, C; (2) met. *ut in pristinum statum redissent*, Ca; — *cum aliquo in gratiam*, C; *in memoriam*, P, to recollect; — *ad se atque ad mores suos*, C; — *ad sanitatem*, C; (3) *met.* of discourse, to return to the previous subject, *sed de hoc alias, nunc redeo ad augurem*, C; (4) of revenue, income, to come in, *pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat*, N; (5) to come to, be brought to, *pilis omissis, ad gladios redierunt*, Ca, they betook themselves to their swords; *ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona*, T, have come, descended to me; *in eum jam res rediit locum*, T, the affair was already brought into that position.

Rĕdhālo, 1. to breathe out again, Lc.

Rĕdhĭbĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to give back, return, P; (2) in business, to give back, return a damaged article, C.

Rĕdĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, bring back, lead back, — *tauros in gregem*, Vr; — *hostium*

equitatum in castra, L; (2) met.—*rem in pristinam belli rationem*, Ca; — *in memoriam*, C, to recal to memory; (3) to raise or collect a sum of money; —*pecuniam ex bonis patriis*, C; *quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit consul, ac redegit in publicum*, L, paid into the public treasury; (4) to bring or reduce to a state or condition; to make, render such and such; —*Æduos in servitutem*, Ca; — *civitatem in ditionem potestatemque P. R.*, C; — *illa quæ invenimus, in ordinem*, C; — *victoriam ad vanum et irritum*, L, make fruitless; — *Galliam sub imperium P. R.*, Ca; *eo redigit me, ut quid agerem, egomet nesciam*, T; (5) with numerals, to reduce, lessen, bring within a certain number, *ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse dixerunt*, Ca.

Rĕdĭmīcŭlum -i, *n.* a long lappet or fillet attached to a head-dress, C.

Rĕdĭmĭo -ĭi -ītum, 4. to bind round, tie round, wreath round, crown; — *sertis redimiri jubebis et rosâ?* C.

Rĕdĭmo -ēmi -emptum, 3. to buy back, C; (2) to buy off, ransom, redeem a captive or slave, — *captos e servitute*, C; hence *pecuniâ se a judicibus* —, C; — *se ab inquisitoribus pecuniâ*, St; (3) in general, to buy, St, and especially, to farm, contract, hire, — *vectigalia*, Ca; — *picarias de censoribus*, C; (4) to buy, obtain, get any thing desirable, — *vitam omnium civium*, C; — *pacem Ariovisti*, Ca; (5) to buy off, avert, remove an evil, — *acerbitatem a republicâ*, C; (6) to pay for, make good, atone for, — *multa desidiæ crimina morte*, Aug.

Rĕdintĕgrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* restoration, renewal, Aug.

Rĕdintĕgro, 1. to restore, renew, repair, —*deminutas copias*, Ca; — *prœlium*, Ca; — *memoriam*, C; —*spem*, Ca; — *pacem*, L.

*Rĕdĭpiscor, 3. *dep.* to get, obtain again, P.

Rĕdĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going back, coming back, returning, return, P. Ca. C.

Rĕdĭtus -ūs, *m.* a coming back, going back, return, — *in locum*, C; — *ad aliquem*, C; (2) returns, income, revenue, N. Pl.

Rĕdĭvĭa = reduvia, *q.v.*

Rĕdĭvīvus -a -um, renewed, renovated; applied to old building materials used a second time, Vt. C.

Rĕdŏlĕo -ŭi, 2. (I.) *act.* to emit an odour, smell of, — *vinum*, C, to smell of wine; met. — *antiquitatem*, C, to be redolent of antiquity; (II.) neut. *redolent thymo fragrantia mella*, V; met. *mihi quidem ex illius orationibus — ipsæ Athenæ videntur*, C.

*Rĕdŏmĭtus -a -um, tamed again, subdued again, C.

Rĕdōno, 1. to give back, H; (2) to leave unpunished for the sake of any one, — *aliquem alicui*, H.

Rĕdordĭor, 4. *dep.* to unravel, unweave, Pl.

Rĕdormĭo, 4. to sleep again, Cl. Pl.

Rĕdormītātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going to sleep again, Pl.

Rĕdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to bring back, lead back, — *aliquem ex errore in viam*, P; — *de exsilio*, C; — *ab exsilio*, Q; — *ad aliquem*, C; — *uxorem*, T, to take a wife back again; *in jaculando brachia reducimus*, Q, draw back; (2) — *aliquem domum*, C, to escort, accompany home, as a compliment; in military language, to draw back troops, cause to retreat, Ca; (3) met. — *aliquem in gratiam*, C; — *propinquum ad officium*, N; *tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis viresque*, H; (4) = redigere, to reduce to a certain state or condition, — *cicatrices in colorem*, Pl; — *corpus sensim ad maciem*, Pl.

Rĕductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bringing back, — *regis Alexandrini*, C, restoration.

Rĕductor -ōris, *m.* one who brings back, L.

Rĕductus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕdūco), of places, retired, sequestered, — *vallis*, V; applied to a painting, *reductiora*, Q, the background; *subst.* rĕducta -ōrum, *n.* (*opp.* producta, translation of ἀποπροηγμένα), things not to be preferred, C.

Rĕdulcĕro, 1. to make sore again, Co.

Rĕduncus -a -um, bent backwards, bowed, curved, Pl. O.

Rĕdundans -ntis (*prtcp.* rĕdundo), overflowing, redundant; *adv.* rĕdundanter, Pl.

Rĕdundantĭa -æ, *f.* an overflowing, Vt; of discourse, redundance, superfluity, C.

Rĕdundātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an overflowing, — *stomachi*, Pl. a rising in the stomach.

Rĕdundo, 1. to overflow, stream over, *si lacus Albanus redundasset*, C; *quum pituita redundat aut bilis*, C; and hence — *aliquâ re*, to overflow with, — *sanguine hostium Africa*, C; (2) met. *Asiatici oratores nimis redundantes*, C, copious, diffuse; — *vitia Atheniensium in nostram civitatem*, C, inundate our state; *cujus gloriæ ad me pars aliqua pro necessitudine nostrâ redundat*, Pl, redounds to me; — *aliquâ re*, to abound in; and *abs.* to be very abundant, abound, *ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret*, C.

*Rĕdūresco, 3. to become hard again, Vt.

Rĕdŭvĭa -æ, *f.* (rĕdĭvĭa), a loosening of the skin round the nails; prov. *intelligo me errare, qui quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curem*, C, attend to a trifle in presence of great danger.

Rĕdux -ŭcis, bringing back, restoring; epithet of Jupiter and Fortuna, O, M; (2) *pass.* brought back, returned (from slavery, captivity, etc.), C.

Rĕfectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a repairing, restoration, St. Co; (2) recovery from illness, Cl. Q.

Rĕfector -ōris, a repairer, restorer, St.

Rĕfello -felli, 3. to refute, confute, disprove, — *aliquem, aliquid*, C.

Rĕfercĭo -si -tum, 4. to stuff quite full, fill full, — *cloacas corporibus civium*, C; *quæ Crassus peranguste refersit in oratione suâ*, C; — *libros puerilibus fabulis*, C.

Rĕfĕrĭo, 1. to strike back, strike again, P. O.

Rĕfĕro -tŭli -lātum -ferre, to carry back, bring back, bear back, give back; carry, bear to a place; *me referunt pedes in Tusculanum*, C; *lecticæ impositum tres servi domum retulerunt*, St; — *pecunias in templum*, Ca; —*signa militaria ad Cæsarem*, Ca; — *se*, to betake one's self back again, return; *Romam se retulit*, C; (2) to pay back, repay, pay a debt, — *argentum*, P; — *æra octonis idibus*, H, pay school-fees; (3) in military language, — *pedem*, to draw back, yield, retreat; *his imperat, ut simulatione timoris paulatim cedant, ac pedem referant*, Ca; so also — *gradum*, L; (4) met. — *vocem, sonum*, C, to emit, utter; *O mihi præteritos referat si Juppiter annos*, V, restore; — *oculos animumque ad aliquem*, C, to direct towards; — *animum ad veritatem*, C; especially, to repay; and the common phrase, — *gratiam*, C, to thank; (5) *met.* to repeat, renew, restore, *institutum, consuetudinem*, C; — *quasdam cærimonias ex longo intervallo*, L; (6) *met.* to report, relate, tell (either verbally or in writing), C; *quale refert Cicero de homine prælongo*, Q; and especially, to rejoin, reply, C; (7) *met.* to make an official report, announce officially; *cujus orationem legati domum referunt*, Ca; — *responsa ad aliquem*, Ca; and especially, — *ad senatum de aliquâ re*, C. S, to make a motion in the senate respecting any thing, call the attention of the senate to any matter; (8) *met.* to note down, register, record, — *in tabulas quodcumque commodum est*, C; — *quid in libellum*, C; — *pecuniam operi publico*, C, to enter as spent in, put down to; so met. *Cæsar in deorum numerum relatus est*, St, was placed among the gods; *Heraclides terram et cœlum refert in deos*, C; (9) met. — *aliquid ad aliquid*, to refer to, ascribe to; — *omnia ad igneam vim*, C; — *omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam*, C.

Rĕfert, rĕtŭlit, rĕferre, *impers.* it matters, it concerns, is of use, is advantageous, is one's interest, *hoc meâ refert*, C. P. T, this concerns me; *non ascripsi id, quod tuâ nihil referebat?* C; without the personal pronoun, *illud permagni referre arbitror*, T, to be of great consequence; *ne illud*

quidem refert, consul an dictator an prætor spo-sponderit, L; *quid meminisse id refert?* P; *quid enim refert, quâ me ratione cogitis?* C; sometimes with both subject and object, *quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert?* P; *dic, quid referat intra naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret*, H.

Rĕfertus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕfercĭo), quite full, replete, abundantly furnished, — *aliquâ re*, C; with gen. of persons, *referta Gallia negotiatorum est*, C; — *de aliquâ re*, C.

Rĕfervĕo, 2. to boil over, Pl; *met.* C.

*Rĕfervesco, 3. to boil up, bubble up, C.

Rĕfībŭlo, 1. to unbuckle, unclasp, M.

Rĕfĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. to renew, repair, restore, renovate, refit, C; — *muros, classem, naves, pontem*, Ca; (2) in business, to get back, get again a sum of money, — *aliquid ex tuis possessionibus*, C; *cetera vendenda quæstori data; quod inde refectum est, militi divisum*, L, and the produce divided among the soldiers; (3) — *consulem, prætorem, tribunos*, C. L, to re-appoint, re-elect; (4) to restore to bodily strength, refresh, — *exercitum ex labore atque inopiâ*, Ca; — *saucios cum curâ*, S; *reficit aciem oculorum smaragdus*, Pl; so of mental restoration, *nunc vester aspectus reficit et recreat mentem meam*, C; *refecti sunt militum animi*, L.

Rĕfīgo -xi -xum, 3. to tear loose, pluck off, pluck apart, unfasten, C; especially, to tear down the tables of the law; hence, to repeal, abrogate, — *leges*, C.

Rĕfingo, 3. to form anew, V.

Rĕflāgĭto, 1. to ask back, demand again, Ct.

Rĕflātus -ūs, *m.* a blowing against, Pl; a contrary wind, C.

Rĕflecto -xi -xum, 3. to bend backwards, turn back, Pl. V; (2) *met.* to turn back, divert from a purpose, *quem neque fides neque jusjurandum reflexit*, T; — *animum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam*, C, turn my mind to.

Rĕflo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to blow back, blow against, blow contrary, C; (II.) *act.* to blow out again, exhale again, Lc.

Rĕflōresco -rŭi, 3. to begin to bloom again, Pl.

Rĕflŭo -xi -xum, 3. to flow back, to overflow, V. O.

Rĕflŭus -a -um, flowing back, O. Pl.

Rĕfŏcillo, 1. to warm up again, revivify, Sc.

Rĕfŏdĭo -fōdi -fossum, 3. to dig out again, excavate, Co.

Rĕformātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reformation, — *morum*, Sc.

*Rĕformātor -ōris, *m.* a reformer, Pl.

*Rĕformīdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* excessive dread, fear, terror, C.

Rĕformīdo, 1. to dread, fear, be afraid of, — *aliquam rem*, C; — *ea dicere*, C; (2) of plants, met. *tum brachia (vitium) tonde; ante reformidant ferrum*, V, are injured by the knife; so of wounds, — *mollem quoque tactum saucia membra*, O, shun the touch.

Rĕformo, 1. to form again, mould anew, alter in form, O; (2) *met.* to reform, amend, Pl.

Rĕfŏvĕo -fōvi -fōtum, 2. to warm again, cherish again; revivify; — *corpus*, O; — *vires*, Tc; (2) met. — *provincias internis certaminibus fessas*, Tc.

*Rĕfractārĭŏlus -a -um, somewhat contentious, stubborn, C.

*Rĕfractārĭus -a -um, stubborn, refractory, contentious, Sc.

Rĕfrāgor, 1. *dep.* in politics, to oppose, withstand, — *petitioni*, C; — *homini amicissimo*, C; and generally, to oppose, Q. Pl.

Rĕfrēnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a bridling, restraining, — *doloris*, Sc.

Rĕfrēno, 1. to hold back, rein in, — *equos*, P.Aug; and generally, to hold back, restrain, curb, *illa refrenat aquas obliquaque flumina sistit*, O; met. — *libidines*, C; — *indomitam licentiam*, H.

Rĕfrĭco -ŭi -ātum, 1. to rub again, scratch again, gall, — *Appii vulnera*, C; (2) *met.* to rake up again, excite again, renew; *pulcherrimi facti memoriam* —, C; *sic tuis sceleribus reipublicæ præterita fata refricabis?* C; — *dolorem oratione*, C; (3) *neut.* to break out again, C.

Rĕfrīgĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cooling, coolness, C.

Rĕfrīgĕrātōrĭus -a -um, cooling, Pl.

Rĕfrīgĕrātrix -īcis, *f.* she that cools, — *natura*, Pl.

Rĕfrīgĕro, 1. to make cold again, to cool, C; pass. *refrigerari*, C, to cool, grow cool; (2) *met.* to deprive of warmth or zeal; and hence *pass.* to be cold, exhausted, languid, *defessa ac refrigerata accusatio*, C; — *testem*, Q, to cool down, reduce to silence.

Rĕfrīgesco -frixi, 3. to grow cold, cool down, become cool, O. Co; (2) *met.* to lose warmth, zeal, vigour, grow cool; *belli apparatus refrigescent*, C; — *oratio*, Q.

Rĕfringo -frēgi -fractum, 3, to break again, break open, — *claustra*, C; — *carcerem*, L; (2) to break in pieces, V. Ct; (3) *met.* to break, break in pieces, destroy, — *vim fluminis*, Ca; — *Teutonicas opes*, Pt; — *Achivos*, H; — *verba*, P.Aug, to speak inarticulately.

Refriva faba, a bean which at the seed-time was taken home to be offered to some god, for a good omen, Pl.

Rĕfŭgĭo -fūgi, 3. (I.) *neut.* to flee away, take to flight, escape; *hostes velocissime refugiebant*, Ca; — *ad suos*, Ca; — *in portum*, Ca; — *Syracusas*, C; (2) of places, to retire from, be at some distance from, *refugit ab litore templum*, V; (3) met. — *a genere hoc toto sermonis*, C; — *ab iis quæ lædunt ad ea quæ prosunt*, Q; (II.) *act.* to fly from, avoid, run away from, — *impetum*, C; — *judicem*, C; met. — *vicina jurgia*, H; — *hæc vitia*, Q.

Rĕfŭgĭum -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, a refuge, L; *met.* C.

Rĕfŭgus -a -um, flying, fugitive, receding, *nec Tantalus undam captavit refugam*, O; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* Tc, a fugitive.

Rĕfulgĕo -ulsi, 2. to gleam or glitter back, to shine brightly, to glitter, L. V; (2) met. *splendidaque a docto fama refulget avo*, Pl; *Jovis tutela refulgens*, H.

Rĕfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour back, cause to flow back, C; *æquorque refundit in æquor*, O; — *sanguinem*, O; *luna glaciem refundit*, Pl, melts; (2) of things not fluid, *saxa fremunt laterique illisa refunditur alga*, V, is beaten back.

Rĕfūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a refutation, confutation, C.

*Rĕfūtātus -ūs, *m.* Lc. = refutatio, *q.v.*

Rĕfūto, 1. to drive back, press back, — *illas nationes*, C; (2) *met.* to resist, oppose, repel, repress, — *clamorem*, C; — *cupidinem*, C; — *libidinem*, C; (3) *met.* to confute, refute, disprove, — *aliquid*, C; — *sceleratorum perjuria testimoniis*, C; — *aliquos domesticis testibus*, C.

*Rēgālĭŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a small bird, perhaps the wren, St.

Rēgālis -e, royal, regal, kingly; — *genus civitatis*, C, monarchical; — *ornatus*, C, becoming a king.

Rēgālĭter, royally, regally, L. O.

Rĕgĕlo, 1. to thaw, warm, — *solum ædificii*, Co.

Rĕgĕmo, 3. to resound with sighs and groans, P.Aug.

Rĕgĕnĕro, 1. to bring forth again, to generate again, reproduce, Pl; (2) *met.* to produce again, represent, resemble, — *avum Æthiopem*, Pl.

Rĕgermĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a budding again, putting forth of buds again, Pl.

Rĕgermĭno, 1. to put forth buds again, germinate again, Pl.

Rĕgĕro -gessi -gestum, 3. to carry back, bear back, bring back, — *terram a fossâ*, L; — *terram*, Co, to throw up; and *subst.* rĕgestum -i, *n.* earth thrown up; (2) of written records, to enter, register, Q; (3) *met.* to throw back, oppose, return, retort, — *convicia*, H; — *invidiam*, Q.

Rēgĭa -æ, *f.* a palace, royal residence, court, C; and especially, the royal residence of Numa, near the temple of Vesta, on the Via Sacra, subsequently used for sacerdotal purposes, C. L; the royal tent, L; (2) sc. *urbs*, the metropolis, city which was the royal residence, H; (3) = basilica, *q.v.* a hall, room supported by pillars, St.

Rēgĭe, royally, P; arbitrarily, C.

Rēgĭfĭcus -a -um, royal, princely, splendid, V; *adv.* rēgĭfĭce, A.Aug.

*Rĕgigno, 3. to bring forth again, beget again, Lc.

*Rēgillus -a -um, *dim.* royal, — *inducula*, P.

Rĕgĭmen -ĭnis, *n.* a guiding, leading, — *equarum exercere*, Tc; (2) *poet.* a rudder, O; (3) *met.* guidance, rule, government, direction, — *totius magistratûs penes Appium erat*, L; especially the government of a state, Tc; and concrete, a leader, ruler, governor, L.

Rēgīna -æ, *f.* a queen, P. C; (2) applied to goddesses, V. H. O; (3) a king's daughter, princess, V. O; (4) an illustrious, noble lady, mistress, P. P.Aug; (5) met. *justitia — virtutum*, C.

Rĕgĭo -ōnis, *f.* a direction, line, *si qui tantulum de rectâ regione deflexerit*, C; *rectâ regione*, C. L, in a straight line, as the crow flies; *e regione*, C, (*a*) in a straight line, (*b*) in the opposite direction, over against; *luna quum est e regione solis*, C; *quum fere e regione castris castra poneret*, Ca; (2) a boundary line, boundary; usually *pl.* C; (3) a region, quarter, district, either of the sky or earth, C. H; a region, country, territory, district, frequently pl. *quæ — est maritima omnis*, Ca; *in quatuor — dividi Macedoniam*, C; (4) one of the quarters or districts into which Rome and the adjacent country was divided, Tc; (5) *met.* sphere, department, C. P.

Rĕgĭōnātim, according to districts, provinces, L.

Rēgĭus -a -um, royal, regal, kingly, — *anni*, C, the period of monarchy at Rome; — *ales*, C, the eagle; (2) *met.* royal, splendid, magnificent, P. H.

Rĕglūtĭno, 1. to unglue, separate, Co.

Regnātor -ōris, *m.* a ruler, governor, king, V. Tc; *-trix -īcis, *f.* Tc.

Regno, 1. (I.) *neut.* to exercise royal authority, be a king, reign, C; — *tacitis Amyclis*, V; — *Grajas per urbes*, V; — *in nos*, Tc; — *agrestium populorum*, H; (2) to be master, rule, command, and especially to rule arbitrarily, tyrannically, *equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas*, C; so of inanimate objects, — *ignis*, V; (3) met. — *eloquentia*, Q; (II.) *act.* to rule over, reign over, *terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo*, V.

Regnum -ī, *n.* royal power or authority, royalty, C; (2) authority, mastery, supremacy, government, *sibi a Cæsare regnum civitatis deferri*, Ca; and, as the idea of monarchy was odious to the Romans, generally used in an invidious sense, *Ahala Sp. Mælium regnum appetentem interemit*, C; (3) *meton.* a kingdom, C. Ca; (4) any territorial possession, estate, C.

Rĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to guide, direct, *Deus est qui regit et moderatur et movet corpus*, C; — *ratem arte*, O; *equum*, L; *errabunda regens tenui vestigia filo*, Ct; (2) — *fines*, to mark out boundaries, C; (3) *met.* to guide, direct, rule, govern, administer, C; — *mundum*, C; — *rempublicam*, C; — *populos imperio*, V.

Rĕgrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. to go back, retreat, step back, *ut regredi quam progredi mallent*, C; especially in military language, to retreat, Ca; (2) *met.* C. S.

Rĕgressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going back; *met.* repetition, as a rhetorical figure, Q.

Rĕgressus -ūs, *m.* a going back, return, C; in military language, a retreat, L. Tc; (2) met. — *ab irâ*, L; — *ad pœnitendum*, N.

Rēgŭla -æ, *f.* a carpenter's straight rule, C; (2) a straight bar of wood or metal, used for whatever purpose, Ca. Co; as *e.g.* the side bar of a triglyph, Vt; (3) *met.* a rule, pattern, model, C.

*Rēgŭlāris -e, — *æs*, Pl, that may be formed into bars.

Rēgŭlus -ī, *m. dim.* a petty king, prince, L; (2) the queen bee, Vr; (3) a king's son, prince, L.

Rēgŭlus, M. Atilius Regulus, *vid.* Atilius.

Rĕgusto, 1. to taste again, taste repeatedly, Pr; met. — *laudationem Lollii*, C.

*Rĕgȳro, 1. to return in a cycle, P.Aug.

*Rējectānĕus -a -um, that is to be rejected (transl. of ἀποπροηγμένος), C.

Rējectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a throwing out, throwing back, throwing up, — *sanguinis*, Pl, a spitting of blood; (2) *met.* a casting out, rejection, C; (3) in law, the refusal to accept a particular judge, challenging a judge, — *judicium*, C; and hence *velut rejectione factâ ad optimum pervenire*, Q, by making a selection.

Rējecto, 1. to cast back, throw back, reject, Lc.

Rējĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to cast back, throw back, — *telum in hostes*, Ca; — *vestem ex humeris*, V; — *togam ab humero*, L, to throw back, throw over the shoulders; — *capillum circa caput negligenter*, T; — *sanguinem ore*, Pl, to spit blood; — *vinum*, St, to vomit; — *aliquem*, P, to drive back; — *se in illum*, T, threw himself into his arms; (2) to drive back, repel an enemy, — *eos in urbem*, Ca; of ships, *rejici*, Ca, to be driven back by adverse weather; (3) *met.* to cast off, drive away, reject, C; to reject with scorn and contempt, C; especially — *judices*, C, to challenge, set aside as judges; — *aliquid (aliquem) ad senatum (consules, populum, etc.)*, to refer a person or thing to another magistracy or jurisdiction, C; very rarely, — *se aliquo*, C, to throw one's self into a thing, apply to it earnestly.

Rējĭcŭlus -a -um (rēicŭlus), that is to be rejected, useless, — *oves*, A.Aug; — *vaccæ*, Vr.

Rĕlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to slide, glide, flow, fall back, O. V; met. *nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor*, H.

Rĕlanguesco -gŭi, 3. to become faint, languid, O; of the wind, to become calm; of a star, to grow pale, be obscured, Pl; *met.* C. Ca.

Rĕlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying back, bringing back, Q; (2) met. — *criminis*, C, a retorting of the accusation upon the accuser; — *gratiæ*, Sc, a repaying; (3) *met.* a report, proposition made to the senate, C; and hence generally, a report, narrative, Q; (4) *met.* a reference, relation of one thing to another, Q.

Rĕlātor -ōris, *m.* a reporter (said of the consul, in bringing a matter under the consideration of the senate), Aug.

Rĕlātus -ūs, *m.* an official report, proposition, Tc; (2) a recital, delivery, Tc.

Rĕlaxātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a relaxation, — *animi*, C.

Rĕlaxo, 1. to loosen, widen, enlarge, relax, *alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur*, C; *dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant*, Lc; (2) *met.* to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage, entwine, relax, — *animos*, C; *animus somno relaxatus*, C; *animi cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint*, C, shall have freed themselves; *insani quum relaxentur*, C, when they have a lucid interval.

Rĕlēgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a banishing, banishment, C.

Rĕlēgo, 1. to send away, put out of the way, remove, — *filium in prædia rustica*, C; (2) especially, to banish (yet expressing a milder form of punishment than *deportatio* and *exsilium*), C; hence met. *ambitione relegatâ te dicere possum*, Pollio, H; *apud quem ille dona Samnitium relegaverat*, C; (3) to refer, ascribe, — *orationem rectæ honestæque vitæ ad philosophos*, Q; — *culpam in hominem*, Q.

Rĕlĕgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to gather up, collect again, O; (2) to travel, sail through, traverse again, — *Hellespontiacas aquas*, O; (3) to read through again, — *Trojani belli scriptorem*, H; — *scripta*, O.

*Rĕlentesco, 3. to become languid, feeble again, — *amor*, O.

Rĕlĕvo, 1. to lift, raise up again, — *e terrâ cor-*

pus, O; (2) *met.* to make light, — *epistolam graviorem pellectione*, C; (3) to relieve, free from an evil; to lessen, diminish, relieve an evil, *si — potes communem casum misericordiā hominum*, C; — *laborem requie*, O.

Rĕlictĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leaving, deserting, — *reipublicæ*, C.

Rĕlĭcuus = reliquus, *q.v.*

* Rĕlĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *vitium*, C, the tying up, training.

Rĕlĭgĭo -ōnis, *f.* religion, worship of the gods, religious awe, piety, C; (2) religious scruples, moral scrupulosity, conscientiousness, C; — *jurisjurandi*, or *abs.*, regard paid to an oath, the obligation of an oath, C; (3) the sacredness of any religious place or object, C; and hence concrete, a holy place, sanctuary, C.

Rĕlĭgĭōse, religiously, piously, conscientiously, scrupulously, C.

Rĕlĭgĭōsus -a -um, religious, god-fearing, pious, C; (2) conscientious, religiously strict, scrupulous, L. Co; and hence, scrupulous, conscientious, exact, in other than religious matters, C; (3) applied to religious places and objects, holy, sacred, C.

Rĕlĭgo, 1. to tie, fasten behind, *trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis*, C; — *manus post terga*, St; (2) to moor a ship to the shore, — *naves ad terram*, Ca; (3) *poet.* to unbind, untie, Ct.

Rĕlĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. to take off the pitch, unseal, open, — *dolia omnia*, T.

Rĕlinquo -līqui -lictum, 3. to leave behind, leave, — *aliquem castris pro præsidio*, Ca; — *me servum in servitute pro te*, P; *quod neque post tergum hostem — volebat*, Ca; (2) of a deceased person, to leave, leave behind, *ea mortua est; reliquit filiam adolescentulam*, T; *moritur Quintius, heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium*, C; — *mihi hæc quæ habeo omnia*, T; so of posthumous works, — *scriptum in Originibus*, C; (3) to leave remaining, to let remain, *relinquebatur una per Sequanos via*, Ca; *vita turpis ne morti quidem honestæ locum relinquit*, C; with two acc., to leave behind in a certain state, *cum Plautus locum reliquit integrum*, T, has left untouched; (4) to leave, desert, forsake, abandon, Ca; and thus met. — *animam*, T; — *vitam*, V; and especially, to leave in the lurch, abandon in a difficulty, P. T.

Rĕlĭquĭæ -ārum, *f.* remains, relics, remainder, remnant, C. Ca; especially (2) the fragments of food, remains of a feast, C; (3) the remains, ashes of a corpse burnt on the funeral pyre, C; (4) those parts of an offering which were not burnt, St; (5) the excrements, Sc; (6) *met.* C.

Rĕlĭquus -a -um, that which is left behind, remaining, left, *spes*, C; *subst.* rĕlĭquum -i, *n.* -a -ōrum, *n.* the rest, the remainder, C; hence the phrases, *reliquum est ut*, or followed by *subj.* only, it remains that . . . . C; *nihil est reliqui*, C, nothing remains; *reliquum facere*, C, to leave remaining; *nullum munus cuique reliquum fecisti*, C, thou hast left no duty unperformed; especially applied to an outstanding debt, *pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere*, C; (2) in respect of time, yet remaining, future, — *gloria*, C; *in reliquum tempus*, C; (3) the remainder, the rest, — *pars exercitūs*, Ca; — *multitudo*, C; *reliqui omnes*, C, all the rest.

Rĕlŏquor -cūtus, 3. *dep.* to speak back, answer, Vr.

Rĕlūcĕo -xi, 2. to gleam back, to glitter, shine, — *stella*, C.

Rĕlūcesco -luxi, 3. to become bright again, begin to shine again, C. L.

Rĕluctor, 1. *dep.* to strive against, struggle against, O; *met.* to be reluctant, Pl.

Rĕmacresco -crŭi, 3. to grow thin again, St.

*Rĕmălĕdīco, 3. to revile again, St.

Rĕmando, 3. to chew the cud, ruminate, Pl.

Rĕmănĕo -mansi, 2. to remain behind, remain; — *Romæ*, C; — *in exercitu*, C; — *ad urbem*, Ca; — *domi*, Ca; *apud aliquem*, C; (2) to remain, abide, continue, *expone igitur* [illegible] — *post mortem*, C; *equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt*, Ca.

Rĕmāno, 1. to flow back, Lc.

Rĕmansĭo -ōnis, *f.* a remaining, continuing in one place, C.

Rĕmĕābĭlis -e, returning, — *saxum*, P.Aug, the rock of Sisyphus.

Rĕmĕdĭum -ii, *n.* a medicine, drug, remedy, Ca; (2) met. — *sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem*, C; — *miseriarum*, T; — *infirmæ memoriæ*, Q.

Rĕmĕo, 1. to get back, come back, return, — *in patriam*, O; — *ad Argos*, V; — *domum*, O; met. — *ævum peractum*, H, to live over again.

Rĕmētĭor -mensus, 4. to measure over again, measure back, — *astra rite*, V, to observe carefully, — *iter*, P.Aug; — *stadia*, Pl, to traverse again; (2) to give back, throw up a fluid, — *vinum omne vomitu*, Sc; (3) met. — *facta ac dicta*, Sc, to repeat; (4) to measure against, — *frumentum pecuniā*, Q, corn against money.

Rĕmex -ĭgis, *m.* a rower, C; *remex* sometimes collectively = remiges, the crew of rowers, V. Pt.

*Rĕmĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rowing, C.

Rĕmĭgĭum -ii, *n.* a rowing, P; (2) *meton.* the oars, oarage of a vessel, P; prov. *meo remigio rem gero*, P, I do just as I like; *poet.* applied to the wings of birds, Lc; also, the crew of rowers, the oarsmen, C.

Rĕmĭgo, 1. to row, C. Ca.

Rĕmĭgro, 1. to wander back, come back, return, — *domum*, P; — *in domum suam*, C; — *Romam*, C.

Rĕmĭniscor, 3. *dep.* to call to mind, recollect, remember, — *aliquid*, C; — *alicujus rei*, N. Ca.

Rĕmiscĕo -scŭi -xtum (-stum), 2. to mix again, mix up, mingle, Sc. H.

Rĕmissārĭus -a -um, that can be easily pushed back; — *vectis*, A.Aug, a sliding bolt.

Rĕmisse, gently, mildly, negligently, C.

Rĕmissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a letting down, relaxing, — *superciliorum*, C; (2) *met.* a relaxing, remission, slackening, flagging, laxness, mildness, C; — *vocis*, Q; — *laboris*, V; — *febris*, St; especially, the remission of punishment, — *pœnæ*, C; a letting off, excusing, — *tributi*, Tc.

Rĕmissus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕmitto), relaxed, languid, — *corpus*, M; (2) *met.* mild, gentle, impassive, C; negligent, remiss, inactive, C. N; cheerful, merry, lively, C; and applied to inanimate things, gentle, — *ventus*, Ca.

Rĕmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send back, send, — *mulieres Romam*, C; *obsides alicui*, Ca; — *pila*, Ca, to throw back; (2) to give back, yield, produce, *vocem nemora remittunt*, V, echo; *lactis plurimum ficus remittit*, Co; *vasa ăēnea æruginem remittunt*, Co. give out rust; hence met. — *opinionem animo*, C, to give up, put away; — *manum*, Sc; — *brachia*, V, to draw back; — *causam ad senatum*, Tc, to remit, refer; (3) to let go back, relax, — *habenas*, C; — *frena equo*, O; — *arcum*, H; — *brachia*, V, to allow to sink down; so also *tunica remissa*, O; — *vincula*, O, to loosen; (4) to cause to relax, to relieve, release, abate, *spes animos a certamine remisit*, L; *se remittere*, N; *remitti*, Pl; to leave off work; refresh one's self, *cantus remittunt animum*, C, relieve, enliven the mind; *se remittere*, or neut. *remittere*, to abate, become milder, cease; *quum remiserant dolores*, C; *dolores se remittent*, T; *ventus remisit*, Ca; to give up, yield, concede, resign, — *alicui ædes*, P; — *alicui legionem*, Aug; — *provinciam*, C; to allow, permit, *remittentibus tribunis, comitia sunt habita*, L; to remit a penalty, forgive a fault, — *multam*, C; — *pœnam*, L.

Rĕmōlĭor, 4. *dep.* to press back, push back, move back, O.

Rĕmollesco, 3. to become soft again, O; *met.* to become effeminate, Ca.

Rĕmollĭo, 4. to make soft again, Co.

Rĕmŏra -æ, *f.* a delay, hindrance, P.

*Rĕmŏrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a delay, O.

Rĕmordĕo -di -sum, 2. to bite again; *met.* to annoy, disquiet, Lc. H.

Rĕmŏror, 1. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to remain behind, delay, dally, linger, loiter, — *ibi corpora*, Lc; *perge, ne remorare*, Ct; (II.) *act.* to delay, obstruct, hinder, C; *nox atque præda castrorum hostes, quominus victoriā uterentur, remorata sunt*, S; *me complexæ remorantur verba puellæ*, Pt.

Rĕmōte, afar off, at a distance, remotely, C.

Rĕmōtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a putting away, removing, — *criminis*, C.

Rĕmŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move back, remove, take away, put away, *pecora propter bellum finitimæ civitates longius removerant*, Ca; — *castra sex millia ab oppido*, L; — *quæ natura occultavit ab oculis*, C; — *se ex urbe in montes*, H; (2) met. — *moram*, P, to do away with delay; — *sumptum*, C; *remoto joco*, C, joking apart; *remove isthæc*, C, say no more of that; — *suspicionem a se*, C; — *se ex negotiis publicis*, C, to withdraw from politics; — *se ab amicitiā alicujus*, C.

Rĕmōtus -a -um (*part. p.* rĕmŏvĕo), distant, afar off, remote, C; (2) met. — *a memoriā*, C; *scientia, quæ est remota ab justitiā*, C, severed from, distinct from; *fabula a veritate remota*, Q; *homo — a dialecticis*, C, not versed in; — *a culpā*, C, free from.

Rĕmūgĭo, 4. to bellow again, bellow back, roar back, resound, echo, V. O.

Rĕmulcĕo -si -sum, 2. to stroke back, — *caudam*, V; (2) *met.* to soothe, P.Aug.

Rĕmulcum -i, *n.* a tow-rope, towing cable, Ca.

Rĕmūnĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a recompense, remuneration, C.

Rĕmūnĕror, 1. *dep.* to recompense, repay, remunerate, — *aliquem aliquā re*, C. Ca; — *aliquid*, L.

Rĕmurmŭro, 1. to murmur against, murmur back, V.

Rēmus -i, *m.* an oar, C. Ca.

Rĕmus -i, *m.* the twin brother of Romulus, first king of Rome, and slain by him in a dispute respecting the foundation of the city, C.

Rĕnarro, 1. to relate again, V.

Rĕnascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to be born again, arise, grow again, C.

Rĕnāvĭgo, 1. to sail back, C.

Rĕnĕo, 2. to unspin, unravel that which has been spun, O.

Rēnes -um, *m.* the reins, kidneys, C.

Rĕnīdĕo, 2. to shine, gleam back; to glitter, be bright, *nec domus argento fulget, auroque renidet*, Lc; (2) *met.* to beam with joy, be joyful, cheerful, *adjecisse prædam torquibus exiguis renidet*, H; (3) to smile, laugh, *Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu*, Tc.

Rĕnīdesco, 3. to glitter, Lc.

Rĕnīsus -ūs, *m.* opposition, resistance, Cl.

Rĕnītor, 3. *dep.* to oppose, withstand, resist, L.

Rĕno, 1. to swim back, H.

Rēno (rhēno) -ōnis, *m.* an animal of Northern Europe, perhaps the rein-deer, Ca.

Rĕnōdo, 1. to unbind, untie, — *comam*, H.

*Rĕnŏvāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a renewal, new condition, O.

Rĕnŏvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a renewing, renewal, renovation, — *mundi*, C; (2) compound interest, C.

Rĕnŏvello, 1. to renew, Co.

Rĕnŏvo, 1. to renew, renovate, restore, C; (2) to reckon compound interest, C; (3) *met.* to renew, recommence, — *scelus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *dolorem*, V, to renew by speaking; (4) *met.* to renew in strength, refresh, renovate, — *animum auditoris* C.

Rĕnŭmĕro, 1. to count over, *renumeraverunt sagittas Cæsari*, Ca, counted before Cæsar; (2) to pay, pay back, repay, P. T.

Rĕnuncĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a proclamation, declaration, public announcement, C.

Rĕnuncĭo, 1. (rĕnuntĭo), to bring back word, report, — *abs te responsum*, T; used impers. *posteaquam mihi renunciatum est de obitu Tulliæ filiæ tuæ*, Aug, after I was informed; (2) to make an official announcement or declaration; to report, — *postulata Cæsaris*, Ca; — *legationem*, C. L, to report the result of an embassy; *cœpti sunt a præcone renunciari, quem quæque tribus fecerat ædilem*, Vr; (3) to disclaim, protest against, refuse, renounce, C; — *amicitiam alicui*, L; — *civilibus officiis*, Q.

Rĕnuncĭus -ii, *m.* one that brings back word, reporter, P.

Rĕnŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to shake the head as a sign of disapproval; to refuse, deny, disapprove, reject; *renuente deo*, O, against the will of the god, used by C. act. — *convivium*, to decline a banquet.

Rĕnūto, 1. to refuse, deny, decline, Lc.

*Rĕnūtus -ūs, *m.* a denial, refusal, Pl.

Rĕor, ratus, 2. *dep.* to think, be of opinion, suppose, judge, C.

Rĕpāgŭla -ōrum, *n.* the bolts or fastenings of a door, C; *met.* restraints, limits, C.

*Rĕpandĭrostrus -a -um, having turned-up snouts or beaks, A.Aug.

Rĕpandus -a -um, bent backwards, C. Pl.

Rĕpango, 3. to set, plant, Co.

Rĕpărābĭlis -e, that can be repaired or restored, — *damnum*, O.

Rĕpărātor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, renewer, P. Aug.

Rĕparco, 3. to spare, refrain from, abstain from, — *id facere*, Lc.

Rĕpăro, 1. to prepare anew, repair, restore, renew, C; — *bibliothecas incendio absumptas*, St; (2) to barter for, purchase with, *vina Syra reparata merce*, H; (3) met. — *tribuniciam potestatem*, L; — *animos*, L, to encourage, reinvigorate.

Rĕpastĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a digging up again, trenching or delving again, C.

Rĕpastĭno, 1. to dig, trench, delve again, Vr. Co.

Rĕpecto -xi -xum, 3. to comb again, P.Aug.

Rĕpĕdo, 1. to go back, retreat, Lc.

Rĕpello -pŭli (reppŭli) -pulsum, 3. to drive back, press back, push back, repel, repulse, — *hostes a ponte*, Ca; — *aliquem inde*, C; — *hostes in silvas*, Ca; *juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsā*, O, spurning the ground with his feet, (2) *met.* to drive away, repel, — *aliquem a consulatu*, C; — *a cognitione legum*, C; — *ab hac spe*, Ca; — *periculum, vim*, C; *fraudem*, O.

Rĕpendo -di -sum, 3. to weigh against, weigh back, — *pensa*, O; (2) to weigh an equal sum (i.e. to pay for), *cui pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum*, C, to whom money was paid for the head of Gracchus; (3) *met.* to repay, recompense, requite, *hac vitam servatæ dote rependis?* O, — *pretium vitæ*, Pt; — *damna formæ ingenio*, O, make up for.

Rĕpens -ntis, sudden, unexpected, C.

Rĕpenso, 1. to repay, requite, recompense, make up for, Co.

Rĕpente, suddenly, unexpectedly, C.

Rĕpentīno, C. = repente, *q.v.*

Rĕpentīnus -a -um, sudden, unlooked for, unexpected, C; — *homines*, C, suddenly become known.

*Rĕpercussio -ōnis, *f.* a rebounding; — *vicinorum siderum*, Lc, reflection.

Rĕpercussus -ūs, *m.* a rebounding, reverberation of light, air, sound, etc.; hence, echo, reflection, Pl. Tc.

Rĕpercŭtĭo -cussi -cussum, 3. to strike back, beat back, drive back, cause to rebound (used of light, sound, etc.), — *lumen*, V; *montis anfractu repercussæ voces*, Tc, resounding from; (2) *met.* Q; — *orationes dicto*, Pl.

Rĕpĕrĭo -pĕri (reppĕri) -pertum, 4. to find, meet with, C; — *parentes*, T; met. *veræ amicitiæ difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui*, etc. C; *Aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit*, C, derived its name; (2) with double acc., to find, discover, experience a person or thing to be such and such, Ca; *quem paucos reperias meretricibus fideles evenire ama-*

tores, T; (3) to find out, invent, discover, — *sibi aliquam astutiam*, P; *Zeno nihil novi reperiens*, C.

Rĕpertor -ōris, *m.* a discoverer, inventor, Vr. O. V.

Rĕpertum -i, *n* a discovery, Lc.

Rĕpĕtentia -æ, *f.* a recollection, remembrance, Lc

Rĕpĕtītio -ōnis, *f.* repetition, Q; and especially in rhetoric, the repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences, C. (translation of the Greek ἀναφορά).

*Rĕpĕtītor -ōris, *m.* one who reclaims or demands back again, O.

Rĕpĕto -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 3. to strive after again, attack again, fall upon again, — *mulam calcibus*, Sc; (2) to bring an action against again, prosecute again, St; (3) to seek again, return to, revisit, — *fratresque virumque*, O, — *castra*, L; — *in Africam*, L; (4) to bring back, fetch back, — *impedimenta*, Ca; (5) *met.* to begin again, repeat, recommence, resume, renew, — *prætermissa*, C; — *vetera consilia*, C; *de mutatione literarum nihil — hic necesse est*, Q; *prtcp.* rĕpĕtītus -a -um, used *adv.* repeatedly, again and again, O; in discourse, to deduce, derive from, begin, C. Q; — *aliquid memoriâ*, — *memoriam alicujus rei*, C, to recollect, remember; *obsecro, Cæsar, repete temporis illius memoriam*, C; (6) to ask again, ask back, demand payment of a debt, — *bona sua*, C, — *obsides*, Ca, met. — *pœnas ab aliquo*, C, to exact penalties from, (7) — *res* (said of the Fetiales), to ask of an enemy compensation for booty, to demand satisfaction, C. L; — *res*, C, to demand one's own property from a legal tribunal; *pecuniæ repetundæ*, or abs. *repetundæ*, C, money extorted from the provinces by their governors, *lex repetundarum pecuniarum*, C, the law against extortion, *cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cujuspiam deferatur*, C, when any one is accused of extortion.

Rĕplĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill again, fill full, make full, make complete, — *exhaustas domos*, C, — *exhaustum ærarium innocentium bonis*, Pl, — *exercitum*, L, *quod voci deerat, plangore replebam*, O, made up with, (2) met. *nemora ac montes gemitu silvasque replebat*, Lc; *repleri scientiâ*, C, to be filled with knowledge.

Rĕplētus -a -um, filled, full, replete, *referto foro repletisque omnibus templis*, C; — *aliqua re*, C; — *alicujus rei*, L

*Rĕplexus -a -um, bent back, turned back, Pl.

Rĕplĭcātio -ōnis, *f.* an unrolling again, reopening of a book, C.

Rĕplĭco, 1. to fold back, unrol, — *surculos ad vitis caput*, A Aug, bend back, (2) *met.* from the unrolling of a book, — *memoriam temporum*, C; — *Epicurum*, Sc, to open the works of.

*Replum -i, *n.* the frame or case of a door, Vt.

Rĕplumbo, 1. to free from lead, Sc.

*Rĕplŭo, 3 to rain again, Sc

Rēpo -psi -ptum, 3 (ἕρπω), to creep, crawl, — *cochleæ inter saxa*, S, applied to men, N; to slow travellers, H; to gentle streams, Co; to clouds, Lc, to fire, Lc, to the roots of plants, Co, met. *sermones repentes per humum*, H, a vulgar, prosaic style.

*Rĕpōlio, 4 to cleanse again, — *frumentum*, Co

Rĕpono -pŏsui -pŏsitum (rĕpostum), 3. to put, place, lay, set a thing back in its former place, to replace, — *suo quemque loco lapidem*, C; — *pecuniam in thesauris*, L; — *femur*, Cl, to set; — *nos in sceptra*, V, to restore; — *raptos vetustate pontes*, Tc, to rebuild, (2) *met* to bring back, — *aliquid in memoriam*, Q; *semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam?* Jv, repay, requite; (3) to bend back, — *mollia crura*, V, — *cervicem*, Q, (4) to lay up in store, lay by, preserve, C, — *Cæcubum ad festas dapes*, H, met *manet altâ mente repostum judicium Paridis*, V, (5) to put in the place of, *non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas*, C, (6) to lay aside, put aside, *quum arma omnia reposita essent*, Ca; — *cestus artemque*, V; (7) to lay down, put, place, repose, *grues in tergo prævolantium colla et capita reponunt*, C, *ligna super foco large reponens*, H; met. to place, rest upon, repose, — *spem omnem in virtute*, Ca; *in vestrâ mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono*, C; — *sidera in deorum numero*, C, to reckon among.

Rĕporto, 1. to bear back, bring back, carry back, — *candelabrum secum in Syriam*, C, *naves quibus milites reportari possent*, Ca; — *exercitum Britanniâ*, C; — *pedem*, V, to return; (2) to bring back as a victor, get, obtain, — *nihil præter laudem*, C; — *triumphum*, Pl; (3) met. — *spem bonam certamque*, H; especially, to bring back word, bring news, report, V. Pt

Rĕposco, 3 to ask back again, demand back, reclaim, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C, (2) *met.* to ask, demand, claim, — *attentas aures animumque*, Lc; — *responsa cuncta ordine suo*, V; — *ab altero rationem vitæ*, C.

Rĕpŏsĭtōrium -ii, *n.* a kind of covered box in which the Romans brought many dishes to table at once, Pl.

Rĕpŏsĭtus -a -um (rĕpostus, *prtcp* rĕpōno), remote, distant, V.

Rĕpōtia -ōrum, *n* a drinking, revelling the day after an entertainment, H.

Rĕpræsentātio -ōnis, *f.* a representation, a lively description, Q; (2) payment in cash, C

Rĕpræsento, 1 to represent, make present to the imagination, bring before the mind, make manifest, *ædes Concordiæ, quod ipsum templum repræsentabit memoriam consulatûs mei*, C, — *iram deûm*, L; (2) to pay cash, pay ready money, C; (3) *met.* to perform any action without delay, do any thing on the spot, — *improbitatem suam*, C; *si repræsentari morte meâ libertas civitatis potest*, C, could be brought back.

Rĕprĕhendo -di -sum, 3 to catch in order to hold back, to seize, hold fast; — *hunc priorem pallio*, P; — *quosdam manu*, L; (2) met *revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu*, C; *quam possit vestros quisquam — cursus*, Pt, (3) *met.* to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend, — *aliquem in aliquâ re*, C; *aliquem de aliquâ re*, C; *aliquid in aliquo*, C, (4) *met.* to refute, C.

Rĕprĕhensio -ōnis, *f.* a holding back, check in speaking, C; more frequently (2) blame, censure, reprehension, — *alicujus rei*, C, (3) a fault, Q, (4) a refuting, refutation, C.

*Rĕprĕhenso, 1. to hold back eagerly, to hold fast, L

Rĕprĕhensor -ōris, *m.* a censurer, reprover, C; (2) an improver, reformer, — *comitiorum*, C

Rĕpressor -ōris, *m.* a repressor, — *cædis quotidianæ*, C

Rĕprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. to hold back, restrain, hinder, repress, — *aliquid, aliquem*, C; (2) *met.* to keep under, check, curb, restrain, repress, — *ejus furorem exsultantem*, C; — *animi incitationem atque alacritatem*, Ca; — *objurgationem*, C.

Rĕprŏbo, 1. to disapprove, C.

Rĕprōmissio -ōnis, *f* a counter-promise, C.

Rĕprōmitto -misi -missum, 3. to make a counter-promise, to promise in return, P. C, (2) to promise again, make a fresh promise, St.

Reptābundus -a -um, creeping, crawling, St.

Reptātio -ōnis, *f* a creeping, crawling, Q.

Reptātus -ūs, *m.* a creeping, applied to the growth of plants, — *vitium*, Pl.

Repto, 1 to creep, crawl, Pl; applied to slow walkers or travellers, Lc H.

*Rĕpūbesco, 3. to grow young and vigorous again, Co.

Rĕpŭdiātio -ōnis, *f.* a refusal, rejection, repudiation, C

Rĕpŭdio, 1 (of married or betrothed persons) to repudiate, divorce, — *uxorem*, St, (2) *met.* to refuse, reject disdain, repudiate, C

*Rĕpŭdiōsus a- -um, — *nuptia*, P, scandalous, blameworthy.

Rĕpŭdium -ii, *n.* a separation between married

or betrothed persons, repudiation, divorce, — *renunciare, remittere*, P. T.

Rĕpŭĕrasco, 3. to become a boy again, C; *met.* to sport, frolic like a child, C.

*Rĕpugnanter, unwillingly, repugnantly, C.

Rĕpugnantĭa -æ, *f. natura hanc dedit — apibus*, Pl, means of resistance, *i.e.* sting; (2) a contrariety, discordance (*opp.* concordia), — *rerum*, C.

*Rĕpugnātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to resistance, Vt.

Rĕpugno, 1. to oppose, resist, withstand, especially of military resistance, C. Ca; hence in general, *consules neque concedebant, neque valde repugnabant*, C; *adversante et repugnante naturâ*, C; — *alicui*, C; — *contra veritatem*, C; — *aliquem*, O; (2) to be naturally opposed or r e p u g n a n t to, *simulatio amicitiæ repugnat maxime*, C.

Rĕpullesco, 3. to sprout out again, Co.

Rĕpullŭlo, 1. to sprout out again, Pl.

Rĕpulsa -æ, *f.* a r e p u l s e in soliciting an office, a rejection, Ca. C; (2) a denial, refusal, *amor crescit dolore repulsæ*, O.

Rĕpulsans -ntis, beating back; echoing, — *colles verba*, Lc.

Rĕpulsus -ūs, *m.* a striking back; hence the reflection of light; echoing of sound, C.

*Rĕpūmĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rubbing smooth again, repolishing, Pl.

*Rĕpungo, 3. to prick again, goad again, — *leviter illorum animos*, C.

Rĕpurgo, 1. to cleanse again, — *iter*, L; — *alveum Tiberis*, St; (2) to clear away, purge out, O.

Rĕpŭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a consideration, reflecting upon, pondering, Tc. Pl.

Rĕpŭto, 1. to reckon, count, compute, C; (2) to think over, consider, ponder, *hæc ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans*, C; — *secum aliquid*, T; *cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis*, C; — *quid ille vellet*, C.

Rĕquĭes -ētis, *f.* rest, repose (applied both to mind and body), C.

Rĕquĭesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to rest, repose, — *in sellâ*, C; — *sub umbrâ*, V; — *aures a strepitu hostili*, L; — *vitis in ulmo*, O, rests upon, is supported by; especially of the dead, to rest in the grave, C; met. *ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit*, S; — *in Cæsaris sermone*, C; (II.) *act.* to allow to repose, leave at rest, Pt.

Rĕquĭētus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕquĭesco), rested, refreshed, L; (2) not fresh, that has stood some time, — *lac*, Co.

*Rĕquīrĭto, 1. to inquire after, P.

Rĕquīro -quīsīvi (-sĭi), quīsītum, 3. to seek, search for again, — *aliquem, aliquid*, P. T. Ca. C; *columbæ evolitant ad requirendos cibos*, Co; (2) to miss, need, feel the want of, r e q u i r e; — *majorum prudentiam in aliquâ re*, C, to desire, consider necessary; *virtus nullam voluptatem requirit*, C; (3) to ask for, inquire after, — *aliquid ab (ex) aliquo*, C; to investigate, — *rationes*, C; to find out by inquiry, *quum requisisset ubinam esset*, N.

Rĕquīsītum -i, *n.* an inquiry, Q; (2) need, necessity, S.

Rēs, rei, a thing, object, matter, affair, circumstance, *divinæ humanaque res*, C; *pulcherrima rerum eloquentia*, Q; *si res postulabit*, C, if the position of affairs shall require; *homines nullâ re bonâ digni*, C, good for nothing; *e re natâ*, T, *pro re natâ*, C, *pro re*, L, according to circumstances; *res populi Romani perscribere*, L, to narrate the affairs of the Roman people, write the history of Rome; (2) emphatic, the thing itself, the real thing, the reality, *aut consilio aut re juvare*, T; *rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba*, C; *hos deos non re, sed opinione esse*, C; *quantum distet argumentatio ab re ipsâ atque a veritate*, C; (3) possessions, property, wealth, — *facere*, H; — *augere*, C; (4) interest, advantage, benefit, *consulere suis rebus*, N; *in rem suam convertere*, C; *ex re publicâ*, C; for the public benefit, C. L; (5) ground, reason; only in the phrases, *eâ (hac) re, ob eam (hanc) rem*, C, on this account, on that account, therefore; (6) business, affairs, *rem cum aliquo transigere*, C; (7) a law-suit, cause, action, *utrum rem an litem dici oporteret*, C; (8) *res publica* (usually written in one word), the r e p u b l i c, the state, commonwealth, government, C.

*Rĕsævĭo, 4. to rage again, O.

*Rĕsălūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a greeting in return, St.

Rĕsălūto, 1. to salute again, return a greeting, C. M.

Rĕsānesco, 3. to become sound again, to heal, O.

Rĕsarcio -sarsi -sartum, 4. to patch again, mend again, repair, T. Co.

*Rĕsarrĭo, 4. to hoe again, Pl.

Rĕscindo -scĭdi -scissum, 3. to tear off again, tear away again, cut off, cut away, — *vallum ac loricam falcibus*, Ca; — *vestem a membris*, Tb; hence, to open; — *locum præsidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum*, C; (2) *met.* to r e s c i n d, repeal, abrogate, make invalid a law, decree, etc. — *acta M. Antonii*, C; — *totam triennii præturam*, C; — *et irritas facere omnes istius injurias*, C.

Rescisco -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 3. to find out, ascertain, *aliquid*, C.

Rescrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write again, write back, answer in writing, — *ad literas*, C; — *ad aliquem*, C; — *alicui*, C; — *epistolam ad aliquem*, C; (2) of the emperor, to answer a petition in writing, St; hence rescriptum -i, *n.* Tc, an imperial r e s c r i p t; (3) in book-keeping, to put to a person's credit, C; (4)* to transfer from one class of soldiers to another, — *decimam legionem ad equum*, Ca, make cavalry of the tenth legion; (5) to write over again, copy, St; (6)* to enrol soldiers a second time, L.

Rĕsĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut off, cut away, again, — *palpebras*, C; — *longos capillos ferro*, O; (2) *met.* to cut off, put away, remove, — *libidinem*, C; — *crimina quædam cum primâ barbâ*, Jv; *spatio brevi spem longam reseces*, H.

Rĕsĕcro, 1. to adjure repeatedly, implore again and again, P; (2) to free from a curse, N.

Rĕsectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting off, Co.

Rĕsĕda -æ, *f.* a plant, *reseda alba*, Linn. Pl.

*Rĕsēdo, 1. to heal, assuage, Pl.

Rĕsegmĭna -um, *n.* cuttings, parings, Pl.

*Rĕsēmĭno, 1. to sow again; *poet.* beget, produce again, O.

Rĕsĕquor -cūtus (-quūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow, pursue, — *aliquem*, O, to follow in discourse, answer.

Rĕsĕro -sēvi, 3. to sow again, set again, plant again, Vr. Co.

Rĕsĕro, 1. to unclose, open, — *fores*, Tb O; — *limina*, V; — *januam*, O; met. — *rem familiarem, ut pateat omnibus*, C; *ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum*, O, begun, opened; (2) to reveal that which is unknown, O.

Rĕservo, 1. to lay up, keep back, reserve, keep, — *aliquid ad aliquid*, C; — *hoc consilium ad extremum*, Ca; — *vos ad eam rem*, C; — *aliquem in aliud tempus*, Ca; — *cetera præsenti sermoni*, C; *retinete et reservate hominem tam expediti consilii*, Tc.

Rĕses -ĭdis, that which remains motionless, inactive, inert; — *aqua*, Vi, stagnant water; — *plebs in casens in corpore*, V, undigested; — *plebs in urbe*, L.

Rĕsex -ĭcis, *m.* a vine-branch that has been pruned, Co.

Rĕsĭdĕo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to remain sitting, to abide, r e s i d e, rest; *resideamus*, C, let us sit down; *in oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quam domum* [illegible], C, to have settled; (2) to sit idle, be inactive, P. C; and hence, to celebrate a festival or holiday, P. C; (3) *met.* to remain behind, be left, *in eo*, [illegible] *spiritum est, vel exstincto animo vel elapso*, [illegible] — *residuum*, C; — *illa pars iracundiæ* [illegible], C.

Rĕsīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. to sit down, settle, alight, of birds, Pl; (2) of inanimate things, to sink down, settle, *si montes resedissent*, C; *residunt* [illegible] *rivi*, Tc; (3) *met.* to sink down, fall, abate,

omnisque repente resedit flatus, V; *cum tumor animi resedisset*, C; — *impetus animorum ardorque*, L.

Rĕsĭdŭum -i, *n.* the remains, rest, residuum, C.

Rĕsĭdŭus -a -um, remaining, left behind, over and above, C.

Rĕsigno, 1. to unseal, open, — *literas*, P. C; (2) *met.* to cancel, annul, destroy, — *omnem tabularum fidem*, C; (3) *met.* to reveal, — *venientia fata*, O; (4) *met.* to give up, resign, H.

Rĕsĭlĭo -ŭi -ultum, 4. to leap back, spring back, — *in gelidos lacus*, O; — *velites ad manipulos*, L; (2) of inanimate things, to spring back, rebound, draw back, shrink back, Lc. O. Pl; (3) *met.* C; *resiliendum ab iis quæ non recipientur*, Q.

Rĕsīmus -a -um, bent backwards, turned up, — *nares*, O. Lc.

Rē-sīna -æ, *f.* resin, Pl.

Rēsīnācĕus -a -um, resinous, Pl.

Rēsīnātus -a -um, — *vinum*, M, flavoured with resin; — *juventus*, Jv, smeared with resin to take hairs off the skin.

Rēsīnōsus -a -um, full of resin, resinous, Co. Pl.

Rĕsĭpĭo, 3. to have a smack, taste, flavour of any thing, Pl. Co; *mustum resipit ferrum*, Vr; met. *Epicurus minime resipiens patriam*, C.

Rĕsĭpisco -īvi (-ĭi), 3. to recover one's senses, come to one's self again, P. T. C.

Rĕsisto -stĭti, 3. to remain standing, remain behind, remain, stand still, halt, Ca; *negabat se umquam cum Curione restitisse*, C, had stopped to talk; of discourse, *sed ego in hoc resisto*, C, stop here; *an inopiā navium ibi restitisset*, Ca, he had remained behind; (2) to resist, oppose, withstand, — *hostibus*, Ca; — *dolori*, C; — *contra veritatem*, C; *restitit ne statua poneretur*, N.

Rĕsŏlūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a relaxing, making weak; hence a weakness, looseness, — *ventris, stomachi, oculorum*, Cl.

Rĕsŏlūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕsolvo), relaxed, effeminate, Co. M.

Rĕsolvo -solvi -sŏlūtum, 3. to unbind, untie, loose, loosen, open; — *cinctas vestes*, O; — *equos*, O, to unyoke; — *vulnera*, Q, to unbandage; — *oras*, L, to cast off from the shore; *ignis aurum resolvit*, Lc, melts; so, — *margaritas in tabem*, Pl, to dissolve; — *glebam in pulvere*, Co, to reduce to powder; — *nebulas*, O, to dissipate; (2) to relax physically, weaken, make languid, V. O; (3) to pay a debt, P; (4) *met.* to loosen, annul, cancel, destroy, *teque piacula nulla resolvent*, H, set thee free; — *tristitiam animi*, Pl; (5) *met.* to relax, soften, — *disciplinam militarem*, Tc; also *met.* to pay, C.

Rĕsŏnābĭlis -e, resounding, resonant, O.

*Rĕsŏnantĭa -æ, *f.* a resounding, echo, Vt.

Rĕsŏno, 1. (I.) *neut.* to sound back, resound, echo, *terenum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret*, C; — *ædes late plangoribus*, V; *met.* C; (II.) *act.* to resound, echo, C, *formosam* — *doces Amaryllida sylvas*, H.

Rĕsŏnus -a -um, resounding, echoing, O.

Rĕsorbĕo, 2. to swallow, suck in, absorb again, *quæque vomit fluctus totidem, totidemque resorbet*, O.

Respecto, 1. to look eagerly back, look anxiously about one, *quid respectas? nihil pericli est*, T, to gaze upon eagerly; — *sine fine Cæsarem*, Aug; (2) *met.* to have a care or respect towards, — *aliquem*, V, to wait for, expect; — *aliquid ab aliquo*, C.

Respectus -ūs, *m.* a looking back, C; *sine respiratione ac* — *pugnabant*, L; (2) *meton.* a refuge, place of refuge, C; (3) *met.* care, regard, respect, consideration towards, *Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit*, L.

Respergo -si, -sum, 3. to besprinkle, sprinkle over, — *simulacrum sanguine*, C; (2) met. *servili probro respersus est*, Tc.

Respersĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sprinkling over, C.

Respersus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = respersio, *q.v.*

Respĭcĭo -exi -ectum, 3. to look back, look behind, *Eurydicen suam respicit Orpheus*, O; met. *quoad longissime potest mens mea* — *spatium præteriti temporis*, C; (2) to have respect to, to consider, regard, provide for, *ut respiciam generum meum*, C; — *commoda populi*, C; (3) to belong to, *ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat*, Ca, he was commander-in-chief; (4) to look towards with desire, hope, expect, — *spem ab Romanis*, L; (5) to see, perceive, *respicio, vos nihili meam gratiam facere*, P.

Respīrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* the wind-pipe, O.

Respīrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a taking breath, respiration, C; (2) a pause in a speech, where the speaker takes breath, C; (3) an exhalation, — *aquarum*, C.

Respīrātus -ūs, *m.* a taking breath, C.

Respīro, 1. to breathe back, blow back, blow in a contrary direction, *quod nisi respirent venti*, Lc; (2) to take breath, breathe, respire, C; (3) to take breath, recover one's self after any violent exertion, C; — *a metu cœpit*, C; applied by C. to the effort, emotion itself, *oppugnatio respiravit*, C, took breath, declined in violence.

Resplendĕo, 2. to glitter back, be bright, resplendent, V.

Respondĕo -di -sum, 2. to promise in return; only found in the phrase *par pari* —, P. T. C; much more frequently, (2) to answer, reply, respond, — *orationi Cæpionis*, C; — *ad ea quæ quæsita erant*, C; — *adversus utrosque*, L; — *contra illa, quæ supra diximus*, Q; met. *saxa et solitudines voci respondent*, C; (3) especially applied to the answers of oracles, legal advisers, etc. C; (4) to answer to one's name, *i.e.* to appear, be present, *quum ad nomen nemo responderet*, L; hence, in general, to appear, be at hand, *ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus*, C; (5) to answer to, correspond with, *ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant*, C; — *fortuna meis optatis*, C; *ubi haudquaquam ad spem eventus respondit*, L.

Responsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reply, answer, C; (2) in rhetoric, *sibi ipsi* —, C, self-confutation.

Responsĭto, 1. (of legal advisers) to give an answer, opinion, C.

Responso, 1. to answer, reply, respond, P; (2) *met.* to resound, V; (3) to correspond to, accord with, H; (4) — *cupidinibus*, H, to withstand.

*Responsor -ōris, *m.* an answer, respondent, P.

Responsum -i, *n.* an answer, reply, response, C; (2) the response of an oracle, the opinion of a lawyer, C. Q.

Responsus -ūs, *m.* correspondence, symmetry, Vt.

Respublĭca, *vid.* res.

Respŭo -ŭi, 3. to spit back, vomit forth, reject, *quas (reliquias cibi) natura respuit*, C; — *liquorem ab se*, Vt; (2) to reject, refuse, repel, *quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant*, C; — *omnem et defensionem et deprecationem legatorum*, L; *quos (poetas) et præsens et postera respuat ætas*, H; *non respuit Cæsar conditionem*, Ca.

Restagnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an overflowing, — *Euphratis*, Pl.

Restagno, 1. to overflow, L; applied to the place, *late is locus restagnat*, Ca.

Restauro, 1. to restore, replace, repair, rebuild, — *ædem Veneris*, Tc.

Restĭbĭlis -e, that is cultivated every year, — *ager*, Vr; — *vinetum*, Co.

Restĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a thin rope or cord, Vr.

Restillo, 1. — *mihi quiddam quasi animulæ*, C, to instil.

*Restinctĭo -ōnis, *f.* — *sitis*, C, a slaking, quenching.

Restinguo -nxi -nctum, 3. to extinguish, quench, — *ignem*, C; — *sitim*, C; (2) *met.* to extinguish, destroy, annihilate, — *morbum, nauseam*, Pl; — *oriens incendium belli sanguine suo*, C; — *cupiditates iracundiasque eloquentiā*, C.

Restĭo -ōnis, *m.* a rope-maker, St; used by P. = one who is scourged with ropes.

Restĭpŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a reciprocal engagement, C.

Restĭpŭlor, 1. to promise, engage in return, C.

Restis -is, *f.* a rope, cord, P. T; (2) *restes allii, cæpis*, Pl, the leaves of garlic or onions, Pl. M.

Restĭto, 1. to remain behind, loiter, linger, P. T.

*Restĭtrix -īcis, *f.* she that remains behind, loiters, P.

Restĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to put in its former place, replace, restore, *senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turba dejecerat, restitueretur*, C; — *oppida vicosque*, Ca; — *aliquem a limine mortis*, Ct; (2) met. — *rem prolapsam*, L; — *tribuniciam intercessionem armis*, Ca; — *pugnam omnibus locis*, Ca; — *veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam*, C; (3) to give back, restore to any person his property, — *amissa cuique*, Ca; — *agrum Vejentibus*, L; (4) to restore, reinstate a person who has been punished in his previous offices and dignities, *ut omnes qui lege Pompeiâ condemnati essent, restituerentur*, Ca; — *tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem*, Ca; (5) — *judicia*, C, to reverse, annul a decision.

Restĭtūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a restoration, — *Capitolii*, St; especially, the reinstatement of a banished person in his previous property and offices, — *damnatorum*, C.

Restĭtūtor -ōris, *m.* a restorer, C.

Resto -stĭti, 1. to remain behind, remain standing, stand still, Pl; (2) to resist, oppose, withstand, L. T; (3) to remain, remain over, C; frequently *restat ut*, Lc. C, it remains to .... *restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere*, T; (4) with especial reference to the future, to remain for, await a person, C.

Restricte, sparingly, C; (2) accurately, strictly, C.

Restrictus -a -um (*prtcp.* restringo), close, tight, — *toga*, St; (2) close, stingy, C; (3) modest, moderate, Pl; (4) morally strict, severe, Tc.

Restringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to bind back, bind fast, bind tight, *restrictis ad terga manibus*, Pl; (2) *met.* to draw back, confine, restrict, restrain, Pl. Tc; (3) to unloose, open, untie, P.

Rĕsulto, 1. to spring back, rebound, — *tela irrita galeâ clipeoque*, V; and especially of sound, to echo, resound, V; (2) applied to the objects which reverberate the sound, *pulsati colles clamore resultant*, V.

Rĕsūmo -mpsi -mptum, 3. to take again, take back, resume, — *librum in manus*, Q; (2) met. — *vires*, O; — *interruptum somnum*, St; — *pugnam*, Tc.

Rĕsŭpīno, 1. to bend, turn backwards, T; — *nares planâ manu*, Q; — *valvas*, Pt, to break open; *resupinati cessantia tympana Galli*, Jv, prostrate from intoxication.

Rĕsŭpīnus -a -um, bent backwards, lying on one's back, lying face upwards, O. Sc; (2) met. slothful, effeminate, Q.

Rĕsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up again, appear again, O. Tc; — *obruta cymba de mediis aquis*, O; (2) met. *quum res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret*, L; *ingeminant curæ, rursusque resurgens sævit amor*, V.

Rĕsuscĭto, 1. to resuscitate, — *veterem iram*, O.

*Rĕsūtus -a -um, ripped open, St.

Rĕtardātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a retarding, protracting, C.

Rĕtardo, 1. to delay, protract, retard, impede, detain, — *aliquem in viâ*, C; — *aliquem a scribendo*, C, to hinder, prevent; in middle signification, *motus stellarum retardantur*, C.

*Rĕtaxo, 1. to censure in return, St.

Rēte -is, *n.* a net, C.

Rĕtĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to uncover, reveal, lay bare, — *thecam numariam*, C; (2) *met.* to reveal, discover, — *arcanum consilium*, H.

Rĕtendo -di -tum (-sum), 3. to slacken, unbend, — *arcum*, O.

Rĕtentĭo -ōnis, *f.* a holding in, — *auriga*, C; met. — *assensionis*, C, a withholding.

Rĕtento, 1. to hold firmly back, hold fast, P. L, — *admissos equos*; (2) to preserve, maintain, *mens divina quæ penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat*, C.

Rĕtento, 1. to try, attempt again, O. Sc.

Rĕtexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to unweave, unravel, — *telam*, C; (2) *met.* to dissolve, cancel, annul, do away with, — *istius præturam*, C; — *orationem meam*, C; — *scriptorum quæque*, H, to revise, correct; (3) to weave again, renew, repeat, *properata retexite fata*, O.

Rētĭārĭus -ii, *m.* a gladiator furnished with a net, in which he strove to entangle his adversary, Q.

Rĕtĭcentĭa -æ, *f.* silence, reticence, C; (2) the rhetorical figure called Aposiopesis, C.

Rĕtĭcĕo -cŭi, 2. (I.) *neut.* to be silent, keep silence, — *de utriusque vestrûm errore*, C; — *alicui*, to be silent, give no answer to a question, L. Tc; (II.) act. — *aliquid*, to be silent respecting, keep back anything, C.

Rētĭcŭlātus -a -um, like a net, reticulated, Vr. Pt.

Rētĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little net, a bag of network used for carrying certain articles, a reticule, C. H. Jv; (2) a cap of network to confine the hair, Vr.

Rĕtĭnācŭlum -i, *n.* a rope, cable, cord, V. H; and *met.* a bond, tie, — *vitæ abrumpere*, Pl.

Rĕtĭnens -ntis (*prtcp.* rĕtĭnĕo), tenacious of any thing, — *sui juris dignitatisque*, C.

*Rĕtĭnentĭa -æ, *f.* a retaining in the memory, recollection, Lc.

Rĕtĭnĕo -ŭi -tentum, 2. to hold back, hold fast, retain, — *aliquem*, C; *biduum tempestate retentus*, Ca, detained by the weather; *ægre sunt retenti quin oppidum irrumperent*, Ca; (2) met. *pudore et liberalitate liberos retinere*, T, to keep within bounds; — *aliquem in officio*, C; — *animos sociorum in fide*, L; (3) to hold fast, keep, preserve, — *oppidum*, Ca; — *amicos observantiâ*, C; — *jus suum*, C; — *pristinam virtutem*, Ca.

*Rĕtinnĭo, 4. to resound, Vr.

Rētis, -is, *f.* = rete, *q.v.*

Rĕtondĕo -di -sum, 2. to reap, mow again, — *segetes*, Pl.

Rĕtorquĕo -rsi -rtum, 2. to twist back, bend back, turn back, — *oculos sæpe ad hanc urbem*, C; — *caput in sua terga*, O; — *brachia tergo*, H; (2) met. — *animum ad præterita*, Sc.

Rĕtorresco, 3. to become dry again, Co.

*Rĕtorrĭde, dryly, Pl.

Rĕtorrĭdus -a -um, parched up, dried up, — *et muscosa prata*, Vr.

*Rĕtostus -a -um, roasted, Pl.

Rĕtractātĭo -ōnis, *f.* refusal, denial, *sine ullâ* —, C.

Rĕtractĭo -ōnis, *f.* a drawing back, — *graduum*, Vt, the breadth of a flight of steps.

Rĕtracto, 1. to lay hold of, handle again, undertake anew; — *ferrum*, V; — *arma*, L; (2) *met.* to treat of again, *hæc omittamus, augemus enim dolorem retractando*, C; (3) to draw back, refuse, be reluctant, Cl; — *dicta*, V, to retract; *prtcp.* rĕtractātus -a -um, revised, corrected, amended, C.

Rĕtractus -a -um (*prtcp.* rĕtrăho), afar off, distant, remote, L.

Rĕtrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw back, withdraw, — *aliquem*, C; — *aliquem in urbem*, Ca; — *manum*, C; — *se*, C; especially to bring back a deserter, Ca. C; (2) met. — *aliquem a republicâ*, C; — *aliquem ex magnis detrimentis*, St; (3) to draw again, to drag again, — *aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus*, Tc; — *Treviros in arma*, Tc.

Rĕtrĭbŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to give again, afford again, give in return, restore, repay, C. L.

Rĕtrīmentum -i, *n.* the refuse of pressed olives, Vr; dross of metals, Cl.

Rĕtrō, backwards, back, behind (chiefly with

verbs of motion), redire, regredi, etc. but also with other verbs, quid — atque a tergo fieret, C; (2) of time, in times past, formerly, C; (3) in other significations, honestatem sic complectitur, ut omnia, quæ sine eâ sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, C.

Rĕtrŏăgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive back, lead back, turn back, — capillos, Q; met. — ordinem, Q, to reverse.

Rĕtrŏĕo, 4. to go back, return, Sc.

Rĕtrŏgrădior, 3. dep. to go backwards, move backwards, Pl.

Rĕtrŏgrădus -a -um, retrograde, going backwards, Sc.

Rĕtrorsum, backwards, behind, H; (2) on the contrary, in reversed order, C.

Rĕtrorsus, P.Aug. = retrorsum, q.v.

*Rĕtrŏspĭcĭo -spexi -spectum, 3. to look back upon, Vt.

Rĕtrŏversus -a -um (rĕtrorsus), turned backwards, reversed, O. Pl.

Rĕtrūdo -si -sum, 3. to push back, thrust back, P; hence prtcp. rĕtrūsus -a -um, C, remote, distant, sequestered.

Rĕtundo -tŭdi -tūsum, 3. to beat back, especially any thing sharp; hence, to make blunt, dull, — ferrum, C; — gladios in rempublicam destrictos, C; (2) met. to deaden, weaken, check, repress, C; — mucronem ingenii quotidianâ pugnâ, Q; — impetum erumpentium, L; — superbiam, Ph.

Rĕtūsus -a -um (prtcp. rĕtundo), dull, blunt, — securis, Pl; (2) met. aliæ terræ acuta ingenia gignant, aliæ retusa, C.

*Rĕunctor -ōris, m. a rubber in of ointment, a physician's assistant, Pl.

Rĕus -i, m. rĕa -æ, f. an accused person, prisoner, culprit, defendant, — facere aliquem, C, to accuse; reum fieri, C, to be accused; referre in reos, C (said of the prætor), to enter a name on the list of accused persons; aliquem ex reis eximere, C, to strike out the name; (2) one who is bound, answerable for any thing; — voti, V, bound to fulfil any vow (i.e. having obtained the object of my wishes).

Rĕvălesco -lŭi, 3. to become well again, be restored to health, O; met. Tc.

Rĕvĕho -xi -ctum, 3. to carry, bear, bring back, C; — tela ad Grajos, O; in the passive form, to ride, sail, be carried back, equo citato ad urbem revectus, L; met. ad paullo superiorem ætatem revecti sumus, C.

Rĕvello -vulsi -vulsum, 3. to tear, pull, pluck away, — tela de corpore, C; — caput a cervice, V; — saxum e monte, O; — axem temone, O; (2) met. honorificis verbis omnes injurias revellimus superiores, C.

Rĕvēlo, 1. to unveil, uncover, lay bare, — caput, St; — frontem, Tc.

Rĕvĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come back, return, — domum, C; — in urbem, T; cum eo reveni ex inimicitiâ in gratiam, P.

Rēvērā, indeed, in truth, truly, C.

Rĕverbĕro, 1. to beat back, cause to rebound, reverberate, Co.

Rĕvĕrendus -a -um (prtcp. rĕvĕrĕor), that is to be revered, reverend, O. Jv.

Rĕvĕrens -ntis (prtcp. rĕvĕrĕor), respectful, reverent, — erga aliquem, Tc. St.

Rĕvĕrenter, reverently, respectfully, Pl. Tc.

Rĕvĕrentia -æ, f. reverence, respect, fear, awe, — adversus aliquem, C; — judicum, Q; — legum, Jv.

Rĕvĕrĕor -ĭtus, 2. dep. to feel awe or respect before; to revere, reverence; — aliquid, C; — aliquem, P. Tc; — cœtum virorum, L.

*Rĕverro, 3. to sweep out again, P.

Rĕversĭo -ōnis, f. a turning back on the way, C; (2) a returning, recurrence, — febrium, C; (3) in grammar, the technical term (= ἀναστροφή) for the inversion of words, Q.

Rĕvertor -sus, 3. dep. to turn back, return, — ex itinere, C; — a Fabricio ponte, H; — ad aliquem, P; — domum, C; of inanimate things, — luna ad signum quodque, Lc; (2) met. to return, come back, revert, — ad superiorem consuetudinem, C; — ad sanitatem, Ca; and especially in discourse, to return, revert to a subject, C.

*Rĕvĭdĕo, 2. to see again, P.

*Rĕvīlesco, 3. to lose value again, decline in value, Sc.

Rĕvincĭo -vinxi -vinctum, 4. to bind back, tie behind, bind fast, bind round, ancoræ pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctæ, Ca; — aliquem ad saxa, O; (2) met. — mentem amore, Ct; (3) to unbind, unfasten, Co.

Rĕvinco -vīci -victum, 3. to reconquer, subdue again, H; (2) met. to refute, convict, C.

Rĕvĭresco -rŭi, 3. to grow green again, — læsæ silvæ, O; (2) met. to grow strong, vigorous again, become young again, flourish again, revive, C. Tc.

*Rĕvīsĭto, 1. to visit repeatedly, revisit, Pl.

Rĕvīso, 3. (I.) neut. to look back at, come again to see, revisit, — ad me, P; (II.) act. — aliquem, C; — rem Gallicanam, C.

Rĕvīvisco -vixi, 3. to come to life again, revive, C; met. omnes civitates suis legibus et judiciis usæ revixerunt, C.

*Rĕvŏcābĭlis -e, that can be revoked or called back, Pt. O.

Rĕvŏcāmen -ĭnis, n. a calling back, recal, O.

Rĕvŏcātĭo -ōnis, f. a calling back, revocation, recalling, C.

*Rĕvŏcātor -ōris, m. one who calls back, a recaller, Q.

Rĕvŏco, 1. to call back, recal, — aliquem ex itinere, C; Cæsar in Italiam revocabatur, Ca; so of inanimate objects, — oculos, O; — pedem, V; — gradum, V, to turn away; especially (2) to recal or withdraw soldiers from a march, expedition, etc. C. Ca; (3) to call back an actor to repeat something, to encore, C; (4) met. to call back, bring back, regain, recover, quæ studia remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocari, C; — antiquam duramque militiam, T; — se, C, to recover one's self, collect one's self; — aliquem a tanto scelere, C; — jam lapsos ab errore, Q; — se rursus ad mœstitiam, C, to betake one's self again; (5) — ad aliquid, to refer to, regard as belonging to; — omnia ad scientiam, C; (6) to call back, take back, revoke, — promissum suum, Sc; (7) to invite in return, C; (8) to call or summon again, L. St.

Rĕvŏlo, 1. to fly back, C; met. — telum, O.

Rĕvŏlūbĭlis -e, that can be rolled back, O.

Rĕvolvo -volvi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll back, unrol; draco revolvens sese, C; rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens, V, measuring back again; and in pass. form, to return, itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, C; — dies, V; — secula, O, to return, revolve; (2) to unrol or open a book, L; (3) met. in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, T, to have returned to the same mode of life; — ad seposita argumenta, C; (4) met. to return to in thought or speech, reflect upon, repeat, revolve in one's mind, V.

Rĕvŏmo -ŭi, 3. to vomit up, disgorge, V. Pl.

*Rĕvulsĭo -ōnis, f. a tearing away, Pl.

Rex, rēgis, m. a king, C; applied in some cases to priests, e.g. rex Nemorensis, St, the priest of Diana Aricina; (2) especially the Persian king (like the Greek βασιλεύς), T. N; (3) Jupiter, as king of gods and men, C; — aquarum, O, Neptune; — umbrarum silentum, O, Pluto; (4) met. the eagle, king of birds, Pl; the queen bee, V; the lion, Ph; and generally, very powerful, wealthy, or fortunate person, P. H.

Rhacōma -æ, f. a root, perhaps rhubarb, Pl.

Rhăgădes -um, f., rhăgădĭa -ōrum, n. (ῥαγάδες), a kind of sores or ulcers, Pl.

Rhăgĭon -ii, n. (ῥάγιον), a kind of small spider, Pl.

Rhamnos -i, f. (ῥάμνος), buckthorn, Pl.

Rhamnus -untis, f. (Ῥαμνοῦς), a village of Attica, where the goddess Nemesis was worshipped; hence adj. Rhamnūsĭus -a -um, — virgo, Ct, or

abs. O, Nemesis; also Rhamnūtis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Nemesis.

Rhapēĭon -ii, *n.* (ῥαπήϊον), a plant, = leontopetalon, *q.v.*, Pl.

Rhapsōdĭa -æ, *f.* (ῥαψῳδία), a rhapsody, a book of the Iliad, N.

Rhēda -æ, *f.* a four-wheeled travelling carriage, Ca. C.

Rhēdārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a rhēda, Vr; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a coachman.

Rhētor -ŏris, *m.* (ῥήτωρ), a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, C; (2) an orator, N.

Rhētŏrĭca -æ, *f.* rhētŏrĭcē -ēs, *f.* the art of eloquence, rhetoric, C.

Rhētŏrĭce, rhetorically, oratorically, C.

Rhētŏrĭcus -a -um (ῥητορικός), of or relating to a rhetorician, rhetorical, C; *subst.* rhētŏrĭci -ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* libri), rhetorical works, Q; so also rhētŏrĭca -ōrum, *n.* C.

Rheumătĭcus -i, *m.* (ῥευματικός), one that has a cold, a rheumatic person, Pl.

Rheumătismus -i, *m.* (ῥευματισμός), rheumatism, Pl.

Rhīna -æ, *f.* (ῥίνη), a kind of shark, Pl.

Rhīnĭon -ii, *n.* (ῥίνιον), a salve for removing scars, Cl.

Rhīnŏcĕros -ōtis, *m.* (ῥινόκερως), a rhinoceros, Pl. M; prov. *nasum rhinocerotis habere*, M, to turn up the nose, sneer at every thing; (2) *meton.* a vessel made of the horn of the rhinoceros, Jv.

Rhīzĭas -æ, *m.* (ῥιζίας), juice extracted from a root, Pl.

Rhīzŏtŏmūmĕna -ōrum, *n.* (ῥιζοτομούμενα), the title of a medical work, containing instructions for making medicines of roots chopped small, Pl.

Rho, *indcl.* (ῥῶ), the Greek name of the letter R, C.

Rhŏdĭnus -a -um (ῥόδινος), made of roses, Pl.

Rhŏdŏdaphne -ēs, *f.* (ῥοδοδάφνη), the oleander, Pl.

Rhŏdŏdendros -i, *f.* -on -i, *n.* (ῥοδόδενδρον) = rhododaphne, *q.v.*

Rhŏdŏpe -ēs, *f.* (Ῥοδόπη), a mountain in Thrace; whence *adj.* Rhŏdŏpēius -a -um, Thracian, V; — *vates, heros*, O, Orpheus.

Rhodōra -æ, *f.* a plant, Spiræa ulmaria, Linn. Pl.

Rhœas -ădis, *f.* rhœa -æ, *f.* (ῥοιάς), the wild poppy, Pl.

Rhœtēus -a -um (Ῥοίτειος), of or relating to the promontory of Rhœteum in the Troad; hence *poet.* Trojan; — *ductor*, V, Æneas.

Rhŏĭcus -a -um (ῥοικός), of or belonging to the sumach, Pl.

Rhŏītes -æ, *f.* (ῥοίτης), pomegranate wine, Pl.

Rhombus -i, *m.* (ῥόμβος), a sort of reel used by magicians, Pt. O; (2) the turbot, H. Pl.

Rhomphæa -æ, *f.* (ῥομφαία), a long spear or javelin, L.

Rhonchus -i, *m.* (ῥόγχος), a snorting, snoring, M; (2) *met.* a jeering, mocking, M.

Rhŏpălon -i, *n.* (ῥόπαλον), a water-lily, Pl.

Rhūs, rhŏis, *m.* (ῥοῦς), a plant, sumach, Pl.

Rhўpărogrăphos -i, *m.* (ῥυπαρόγραφος), a painter of mean, vulgar subjects, Pl.

Rhўpōdes -is, (ῥυπώδης), dirty, — *emplastrum*, Cl, a drawing plaster.

Rhythmĭcus -i, *m.* (ῥυθμικός), one who teaches rhythm, C.

Rhythmus -i, *m.* (ῥυθμός), rhythm, time (either in music or discourse), Q.

Rhytĭum -ii, *n.* (ῥύτιον), a drinking-horn, M.

Rīca -æ, *f.* a veil, P. Vr.

Rīcīnĭum -ii, *n.* a small veil, worn especially as an article of mourning, Vr. C.

Rĭcĭnus -i, *m.* a parasitic insect very troublesome to some animals, a tick, louse, A.Aug; (2) a plant, = cici, *q.v.*, Pl.

Rictum -i, *n.* C. Lc. = rictus, *q.v.*

Rictus -ūs, *m.* the opening of the mouth, the open mouth, C; of animals, the expanded jaws, O; (2) the opening of the eyes, P.Aug.

Rīdĕo -si -sum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to laugh, *circa me hercule non puto esse, qui temporibus his — possit*, C; (2) — *ad aliquem, alicui*, to smile upon, Ct. V; so of inanimate objects, to be cheerful, pleasant, bright, *innubilus æther ridet*, Lc; — *almus ager florum coloribus*, O; (II.) *act.* to laugh at, — *aliquem, aliquid*, C; especially, — *aliquem*, P, to smile pleasantly upon; (2) to mock, laugh at, ridicule, jeer, C.

Rīdĭbundus -a -um, laughing, P.

Ridica -æ, *f.* a prop, stake, vine-prop, A.Aug. Co.

*Ridicŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little prop or stake, Sc.

Rīdĭcŭlārĭus -a -um, laughable, droll, *mille ridicularia*, P.

Rīdĭcŭle, jokingly, humorously, P; (2) laughably, ridiculously, C.

Rīdĭcŭlōsus -a -um, laughable, ridiculous, P.

Rīdĭcŭlus -a -um, exciting laughter, droll, humorous, funny, facetious, — *homo*, C; — *et jocosa res*, Ct; — *dictum*, Q; *subst.* rīdĭcŭlus -i, *m.* a joker, jester, P. T; rīdĭcŭlum -i, *n.* -a -ōrum, *n.* a thing to laugh at, joke, jest, C; (2) with an idea of contempt, laughable, absurd, ridiculous, C.

Rĭgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a watering, wetting, Co.

Rigens -ntis (*prtcp.* rĭgĕo), stiff, inflexible, — *aqua*, M, frozen; met. — *animus*, Sc.

Rĭgĕo -ŭi, 2. to be stiff, stiffen, especially with cold; — *gelu, frigore*, C; — *stagnum*, Co; and poet. — *horridus December*, M; so, to be stiff or numb with fear, *gelido comæ terrore rigebant*, O; and generally, *vestes auro ostroque* —, V.

Rĭgesco -gŭi, 3. to grow stiff, become stiff with cold, fear, etc. V. O.

Rĭgĭde, in a straight line, straightly, Vt; (2) rigidly, strictly, O.

*Rĭgĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* stiffness, rigidity of wood, Vt.

Rĭgĭdus -a -um, stiff, unbending, inflexible, rigid, C; (2) *met.* stiff, rigid, severe, strict, stern, C.

Rĭgo, 1. to wet, water, moisten with any fluid, *Nilus rigat Ægyptum*, Lc; met. — *ora lacrimis*, V; (2) sometimes, to lead or conduct water to any place, L; and met. *hinc motus per membra rigantur*, Lc.

Rĭgor -ōris, *m.* stiffness, rigidity, numbness; so especially the stiffness produced by cold, O. Tc; — *nervorum*, Cl, a cramp, spasm; (2) *met.* stiffness, inflexibility, sternness, rigour, Q. Tc.

*Rĭgōrātus -a -um, stiff, upright, Pl.

Rĭgŭus -a -um, watering, irrigating, — *amnes*, O; (2) *pass.* well-watered, irrigated, — *hortus*, O; — *pratum*, Co; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* Pl, well-watered places.

Rīma -æ, *f.* a crack, cleft, fissure, C; *met.* *plenus rimarum*, T, one who cannot keep a secret; poet. *ignea rima micans*, V, the lightning.

Rīmor, 1. *dep.* to cleave, tear up, turn up, — *terram rastris*, V; so of animals which root or burrow in the ground, V. Co; (2) to pry into, examine, *haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur, et exta catelli*, Jv; *partes rimatur apertas, qua vulnus letale ferat*, V; (3) *met.* to examine thoroughly, investigate, C.

Rīmōsus -a -um, full of cracks, chinks, fissures, V. Pt; *quæ rimosā bene deponuntur in aure*, H, that cannot keep a secret.

Rīmŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little crack or chink, C.

Ringor -ctus, 3. *dep.* to show the teeth by opening the mouth; and hence *met.* to snarl, growl, be displeased at, T.

Rīpa -æ, *f.* the bank of a river, C; rarely used for the sea-shore, Co.

*Rīpārĭus -a -um, — *hirundo*, Pl, the sand-martin, frequenting river-banks.

*Rīpŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little bank of a river, C.

Riscus -i, *m.* (ῥίσκος), a box, chest, trunk, T.

*Rīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* laughing, laughter, P.

Rīsor -ōris, *m.* a laugher, mocker, H.

Rīsus -ūs, *m.* laughing, laughter; — *movere*, C, to excite laughter; — *edere*, C, to laugh.

Rite, with the proper religious ceremonies, religiously, H. L, (2) properly, duly, fitly, C, (3) usually, in the ordinary manner, Lc. H

Ritus -ūs, *m.* religious custom, usage, ceremony, rite, C; (2) generally, a custom, usage, observance, *qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt*, C, after the manner of beasts; *ritu latronum vivere*, C.

Rīvālis -e, of or relating to a brook, Co.

Rīvālis -is, *m* a rival in love, rival suitor, C. H.

Rīvālitas -ātis, *f.* rivalry, C

Rīvŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small brook, rivulet, *met.* C.

Rīvus -i, *m.* a small stream, brook, C; — *aquæ*, Lc H; (2) a water-pipe or channel, Vt; (3) met. — *lactis*, H; — *sanguinis*, V, — *lacrimarum*, O.

Rixa -æ, *f.* a quarrel, brawl, strife, C. H.

Rixātor -ōris, *m.* a quarreler, brawler, Q.

Rixor, 1. *dep.* to quarrel, brawl, — *cum aliquo de amiculā*, C, (2) *met.* to clash, disagree, *consonantes asperiores in commissurā verborum rixantur*, Q.

* Rixōsus -a -um, quarrelsome, — *aves*, Co

Rōbīgĭnōsus -a -um, rusty, P, met. — *dentibus cuncta rodit*, M, with envious teeth

Rōbīgo -ĭnis, *f.* rust, P. V. Pl; (2) blight on grain, Vr. Co; (3) a sediment that collects on millstones, Pl; (4) dirt on the teeth, O.

Rōbīgus -i, *m.* the god who preserved the grain of the Romans from mildew, whose festival, the Robigalia, was celebrated annually on the 25th of April, Vr. Pl.

Rŏbŏrĕus -a -um, oaken, O Co

Rŏbŏro, 1. to strengthen, make firm, Lc, — *corvum cibo*, Co; — *nidos stramento*, Pl, met. — *gravitatem constantiā*, C.

Rŏbur (rŏbus, A Aug.) -ŏris, *n* a hard kind of oak; and hence applied to any hard-wooded tree, C. Ca; (2) *meton.* of things made of oak or other hard wood (as oaken benches), C, the Trojan horse, V; a lance, V, a club, O, (3) *met.* hardness, strength, firmness, — *ferri*, Lc V; — *navium*, L; and especially of moral strength, firmness, constancy, *alter virtutis robore firmior quam ætatis*, C; — *incredibile animi*, C, (4) concrete, the strength, pith of any thing; of soldiers, the flower of the army, C. Ca.

* Rŏburnĕus -a -um, of the oaks, oaken, Co.

Rŏbustus -a -um, of oak-wood, oaken, Vr. Co. L; (2) *met.* strong, powerful, hard, firm, solid, robust, — *cibus*, Cl, nourishing, *si esses usu atque ætate robustior*, C; *corpore amplo atque robusto*, St; — *et solida eloquentia*, C

Rōdo -si -sum, 3 to gnaw, nibble at, — *vivos ungues*, H; (2) to rub away, diminish, *ripas* — *flumina*, Lc; (3) *met* to detract from, calumniate, — *absentem amicum*, H.

Rŏdus = raudus, *q v*

Rŏgālis -e, of or relating to the funeral pile, O.

Rŏgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a proposition, project of law, bill laid before the people, — *ferre (de aliquo, in aliquem) ad populum*, C; (2) interrogation, as a rhetorical figure, C; (3) a request, entreaty, C.

Rŏgātĭuncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little project of law, Aug, (2) a small question, C.

Rŏgātor -ōris, *m.* a collector of votes at an election, poll-clerk, C; (2) a proposer, C, (3) a suppliant, beggar, M.

Rŏgātus -ūs, *m.* a request, entreaty, C.

* Rŏgĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a proposition, project of law, P.

Rŏgĭto, 1. to ask, inquire, beg eagerly, P T

Rŏgo, 1 to ask, inquire, question, — *aliquem aliquid*, P. T, to question any one about any thing, — *de aliquā re*, C, *rogant me servi, quo eam?* P, *quid verum atque decens curo et rogo*, H, (2) — *aliquem sententiam*, C, to ask any person's opinion, — *populum*, — *legem*, C, to propose a law, bring forward a bill in the comitia; — *populum magistratum*, — *magistratum*, C, to propose a magistrate to the choice of the people, offer a person for election; — *milites sacramento*, Cs, to administer an oath to the troops; (3) to ask, entreat, beseech, request, — *aliquem aliquid*, C; *aliquid ab aliquo*, C; *id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo*, C; *rogat frater ne abeas longius*, T.

Rŏgus -i, *m.* a funeral pile, C. O.

Rōma -æ, *f.* (Ῥώμη), Rome; hence *adj.* Rōmānus -a -um, C, Roman; — *ludi*, or *ludi magni*, celebrated annually on the 4th of September; other *adj* are Rōmānĭcus -a -um, A.Aug, Rōmānĭensis -e, A Aug, Rōmŭlus -a -um, Vr, Rōmŭlus -a -um, Vr, Roman

Rōmŭlus -i, *m.* the founder and first king of Rome, received at his death among the gods, and worshipped under the name of Quirinus; *adj.* Rōmŭlĕus -a -um, O, — *fera*, Jv, the she-wolf which suckled Romulus; Rōmŭlus -a -um, V. O, *subst* Rōmŭlĭdæ -ārum, *m.* the progeny of Romulus, the Romans, V.

Rōrārii -ōrum, *m.* a kind of light-armed troops, skirmishers, L.

Rōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a falling of dew, Pl.

Rōrĭdus -a -um, bedewed, Pt.

Rōrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, dew-bringing, Lc.

Rōro, 1 (I.) *act.* to let fall, cause the dew, O; more frequently impers, *rorat*, Co, the dew falls; (2) to drip, drop, be moist, *rorant pennæ*, O; *capilli rorantes*, O, (II) *act* to bedew, cover with dew, *roratæ rosæ*, O, hence *met.* to moisten, water, — *ora lacrimis*, Lc; *pocula rorantia*, C, which allow only drops to escape.

Rōrŭlentus -a -um, bedewed, dewy, Co.

Rōs, rōris, *m.* dew, Cs. V. O, (2) any dripping, dropping moisture, — *lacrimarum*, O, blood, V; perfumes, O, (3) *ros marinus* (often written in one word), *marinus ros*, Co, *ros maris*, O, rosemary.

Rŏsa -æ, *f.* a rose, C, and collectively, a garland or wreath of roses, C; used by P. as a term of endearment, (2) oil of roses, Cl.

Rŏsācĕus -a -um, made of roses, Pl, *subst.* -um -i, *n* oil of roses

Rŏsārĭus -a -um, made of roses, St; *subst.* -um -i, *n.* a rose-garden, rosary, V. O.

Roscĭdus -a -um, bedewed, dewy, Vr V, — *humor*, Pl, dew, — *dea*, O, Aurora, *met* V.

Roscius. (I.) Sex Roscius, a citizen of Ameria, who was accused of the murder of his father, and defended by Cicero on the first occasion in which he appeared in a criminal case It shows the independence of the young orator that he undertook the cause in direct opposition to the wishes of Sulla, and by his eloquence procured the acquittal of his client —(II) Q Roscius, a celebrated tragic actor, the contemporary and friend of Cicero, who acted as his counsel in a civil suit.

Rŏsētum -i, *n* a garden of roses, V.

Rŏsĕus -a -um, made of roses, V. So; (2) rose-coloured, rosy, V Ct Pl.

Rōsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a corrosion, Cl. Pl.

Rosmārīnum, *vid* ros

Rostellum -i, *n* a little beak or snout, Co.

Rostrātus -a -um, having a beak, *i e.* a curved point; — *falces*, Co; — *prora*, Pl, — *navis*, C; — *corona*, Pl, a crown ornamented with ships' prows, given to the person who first boarded an enemy's ship, — *columna*, Q, the pillar, adorned with ships' prows erected in the forum to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius.

Rostrum -i, *n.* the snout of an animal; bill or beak of a bird, C O Pl, (2) *meton.* the point of a billhook or pruning-knife, Co, a ploughshare, Pl; and especially the beak or curved prow of a ship, Cs, (3) *pl.* rostra -ōrum, *n* the speaker's platform or tribune in the forum (so called because ornamented with ships' prows), C

Rŏta -æ, *f.* a wheel, P; — *figularis*, P, or *abs.* H, a potter's wheel, (2) a wheel used as an instrument of torture among the Greeks, C; (3) *meton.* a chariot, *si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam*, O, (4) *meton* the disk of the sun, Lc Se, (5) *meton.* a kind of sea-fish, Pl, (6) *met* — *fortunæ*, C, the wheel, vicissitudes of fortune; *imparibus vecta*

Thalia rotis, O, in elegiac measure, alternate hexameter and pentameter.

*Rŏtātio -ōnis, *f.* revolving like a wheel, rotation, Vt.

Rŏtātus -ūs, *m.* P. Aug. = rotatio, *q.v.*

Rŏto, 1. (I.) *act.* to whirl round, cause to revolve like a wheel; — *ensem fulmineum*, V, to brandish, pass form, *rotari*, to revolve like a wheel, rotate, O, (II.) *neut.* to rotate, V.

Rŏtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little wheel, P.

Rŏtundātio -ōnis, *f.* a making round; *linea rotundationis*, Vt, the circumference of a circle.

Rŏtunde, roundly, spherically, Co; (2) of expression, well-rounded, elegantly, C.

Rŏtundĭtas -ātis, *f.* roundness, rotundity, Pl.

Rŏtundo, 1. to round, make round, C; applied *met.* to a round sum of money, *mille talenta rotundentur*, H, let the sum of 1,000 talents be completed.

Rŏtundus -a -um, round, rotund, circular, spherical, — *stellæ*, C; — *baccæ*, H; (2) met. *fortis, et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus*, H, a complete self-consistent character; especially of style, well-rounded, elaborated, elegant, C.

Rŭbĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to redden, make red, O.

*Rŭbellĭānus -a -um, reddish, somewhat red, Co.

Rŭbellĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fish of a reddish hue, Pl.

Rŭbellus -a -um, *dim.* reddish, somewhat red, Pl M.

Rŭbens -ntis (*prtcp.* rŭbĕo), red, reddish, Lc. Tb; (2) red with shame, blushing, Tb.

Rŭbĕo, 2. to be red, Lc. O. V, (2) to be red with shame, blush, C. H.

Rŭber -bra -brum, red, ruddy, H. V. O; *Rubrum Mare*, C, the Red Sea.

Rŭbesco -bŭi, 3. to grow red, become red, V. O.

Rŭbēta -æ, *f.* a species of poisonous frog inhabiting thorn-bushes, Pl. Jv.

Rŭbēta -ōrum, *n.* bramble-bushes, O.

Rŭbeus -a -um, red, reddish, Vr. Co.

*Rŭbĕus -a -um, — *fiscina*, V, made of bramble-twigs.

Rŭbĭa -æ, *f.* madder, Vr.

*Rŭbĭcundŭlus -a -um, somewhat reddish, Jv.

Rŭbĭcundus -a -um, red, reddish, ruddy, rubicund, H. V.

Rubĭdus -a -um, red, reddish, ruddy, P.

Rūbīgo, etc. = robigo, *q.v.*

Rŭbor -ōris, *m.* redness (applied to every shade of red colour), C, especially (2) the redness of shame, a blush, C. L, hence *meton.* shame, modesty, bashfulness, C; and (like pudor, *q.v.*) the cause of shame, disgrace, C O.

Rŭbrīca -æ, *f.* red earth; and especially, red ochre, P. H, (2) the title or rubric of a law which was written in red ink; and hence, the law itself, Q.

Rŭbrīcōsus -a -um, full of red earth, Co.

Rŭbus -i, *m.* a bramble-bush, V. Ca; (2) a blackberry, Pt.

*Ructātrix -īcis, *f.* — *mentha*, M, causing belching.

Ructo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to belch, eructate, C; (II.) *act.* to belch up, — *acida*, Pl, met — *versus*, H.

Ructor, 1. *dep.* Vr. H = ructo, *q.v.*

*Ructŭōsus -a -um, full of belching, Aug.

Ructus -ūs, *m.* a belch, belching, eructation, P. C.

Rŭdectus -a -um, — *terra*, *locus*, A.Aug, dry, poor, barren

Rŭdens -ntis, *m.* (*f.* P) a strong rope, cable, C.

Rŭdĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a covering with rubbish, Vt.

Rŭdĕro, 1. to cover with rubbish, Pl.

*Rŭdiārius -ii, *m.* a gladiator who had served his time, a discharged gladiator, St; *vid.* rudis.

Rudĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a small wooden spoon used in cooking, Co Pl

Rŭdīmentum -i, *n.* the first trial or beginning in any thing, an attempt, essay; — *militare*, L, — *belli*, V, — *ponere*, L, to make a first attempt, get through the rudiments.

Rŭdis -e, rough, raw, rude, unwrought, uncultivated, — *ager*, Co; — *campus*, V; — *indigestaque moles*, O, chaos; — *lana*, O; — *herba, uva*, M, wild; (2) *met.* rude, uncultivated, unrefined, ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced, C; followed sometimes by *in* with abl. — *in disserendo*, C; by abl. only, — *arte*, O; by gen. — *Græcarum literarum*, C.

Rŭdis -is, *f.* a small stick or staff used for stirring and mixing liquids in cooking, A Aug, (2) used by gladiators and soldiers in practising fencing, L; such a staff was given to a gladiator on his discharge from service, *tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti?* C; hence *rude donari*, O, to be discharged.

Rŭdo, 4. to bellow, roar, V.

Rŭdus -ĕris, *n.* broken fragments of stone used for making floors, Vt. Pl; (2) rubbish from ruined buildings, Tc.

Rŭfesco, 3 to grow reddish, Pl.

Rŭfo, 1. to make reddish, Pl.

Rŭfŭlus -a -um, *dim* reddish, somewhat red, P. Pl; (2) — *tribuni*, such as were chosen by the general himself (*opp.* tribuni comitiati), L.

Rŭfus -a -um, red, ruddy, reddish, P. T.

Rŭga -æ, *f.* a wrinkle in the face, C; (2) a crease, fold, plait of any kind, Pl.

Rŭgo, 1. to fold, wrinkle, Pl.

Rŭgōsus -a -um, full of wrinkles, wrinkled, H. O; (2) full of folds or creases, Co O.

*Rŭĭdus -a -um, rough, uneven, Pl.

Rŭīna -æ, *f* a falling down, fall, — *jumentorum sarcinarumque*, L; especially the falling down of a building, C, *repentinâ ruinâ pars ejus turris concidit*, Ca; (2) *met.* fall, ruin, disaster, calamity, catastrophe, destruction, *ut communi ruinâ patriæ opprimerentur*, L; frequently pl. *prætermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum*, C; (3) concrete, usually *pl.* that which is fallen down, rubbish, ruins, — *templorum*, L.

Rŭīnōsus -a -um, falling down, ruinous, C; (2) ruined, O.

Rŭmex -ĭcis, *f.* sorrel, Pl.

*Rŭmĭfĭco, 1. to report, represent in rumour, — *Alcumenam probam*, P.

Rŭmīna -æ, *f.* a goddess, whose temple stood near the fig-tree under which the she-wolf had suckled Romulus and Remus, Vr; hence *adj* Rŭmīnālis -e, — *ficus*, L; also called *Rumina ficus*, O, the fig-tree above mentioned

*Rŭmīnālis -e, chewing the cud, Pl.

Rŭmĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* literally, a chewing the cud; *met.* a repetition, return, Pl; (2) a repeated consideration, ruminating upon, C.

Rŭmĭno, 1. rūmĭnor, 1. *dep.* to chew the cud, ruminate, V. Pl, (2) *met.* to repeat, relate again, Vr.

Rūmis -is, *f.* the breast which gives suck, a teat, Vr.

Rūmor -ōris, *m.* a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay, *rem ad senatum refert, jam antea vulgi rumoribus exagitatum*, S; *rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat*, C; — *de Æduorum defectione*, Ca; — *de aliquo*, C, (2) common opinion popular judgment, C; *qui erit — populi, si id feceris*? T, *omnem infimæ plebis — affectarit*, Tc.

Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 to break, break in pieces, burst, rend, tear asunder, — *vincula*, C, — *montem aceto*, Jv; — *obstantia claustra*, H, — *præcordia ferro*, O, to pierce; *ferro rumpenda per hostes est via*, V; (2) *met.* to break, destroy, make void, annul, — *fœdera*, Lc C; — *sacramenti religionem*, L, — *jus gentium*, L, — *nuptias*, H, — *silentia*, V. H; — *taciturnitatem*, Tc.

*Rumpŏtīnētum -i, *n.* a place planted with low bushes, intended to support vines, Co

Rumpŏtĭnus -a -um, serving to support vines, Co, *subst.* -us -i, *f.* the maple-tree, Pl.

Rumpus -i, *m.* a vine-tendril, Vr.

Rūmuscŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a trifling rumour, unimportant report, C.

Rūna -æ, *f.* a species of missile, C.

Runcātio -ōnis, *f.* the thinning of young plants, Co; (2) the plants thinned, Co.

Runcātor -ōris, *m.* one who thins or weeds young plants, Co.

Runcīna -æ, *f.* (ῥυκάνη), a plane, Vr.

Runcīno, 1. to plane, plane off, Pl.

Runco, 1. to weed, thin out, Vr. Co.

Rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3. (I.) *neut.* to fall, fall down, fall to the ground, C; *parietes ruunt; ædificantur ædes totæ denuo*, P; — *Troja alto a culmine*, V; — *cælum imbribus immodicis*, M; prov. *quid si nunc cælum ruat!* T, what if the sky should fall? (2) to hasten, rush, run, C; *in aquam cæci ruebant*, L; — *de montibus amnes*, V; (3) *met.* to fall, be ruined, *quæ cum accidunt, nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rempublicam*, C; (4) *met.* to rush, hasten, C; — *in exitium*, Tc; — *in sua fata*, O; (II.) *act.* to cast down, hurl to the ground, — *naves*, Lc; — *aliquem*, T; (2) to cast up from below, throw up, — *totum mare a sedibus imis*, V.

Rūpes -is, *f.* a rock, Ca. L.

Rūpicāpra -æ, *f.* a chamois, Pl.

Ruptor -ōris, *m.* a breaker, violator, — *fœderis*, L.

Rūricŏla -æ, inhabiting, cultivating the country, — *boves*, O; — *deus*, O, Priapus; *subst.* -a -æ, *m.* a countryman, Co.

*Rūrigĕna -æ, *m.* one born in the country, a countryman, rustic, O.

Rūro, 1. P, rūror, 1. *dep.* Vr, to live in the country.

Rursus *or* rursum, backwards, — *ac prorsus*, Vr; — *vorsum*, P, backwards and forwards; (2) on the other hand, on the contrary, in return, C; (3) again, once more, anew, C.

Rūs, rūris, *n.* the country (in opposition to the town), lands, country-seat, villa, farm, *quum rus homines eunt*, P, go to the country; *rure redire*, P, to come back to town.

Ruscārius -a -um, — *falculæ*, A.Aug, for weeding out butcher's broom.

Ruscum -i, *n.* butcher's broom, Pl. V.

Russātus -a -um, clad in red, Pl.

Russus -a -um, red, russet, Lc. Ct.

Rusticānus -a -um, of or relating to the country, rustic, C.

Rusticātio -ōnis, *f.* a living in the country, C; (2) agriculture, Co.

Rusticē, like a rustic, in a countrified manner, C.

Rustĭcĭtas -ātis, *f.* a countrified manner, rusticity, rustic mode of life, Pl. Q.

Rusticor, 1. *dep.* to live in the country, to rusticate, C; (2) to practise husbandry, Co.

Rusticŭlus -a -um, somewhat rustic, boorish; met. — *libellus*, M; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a countryman, rustic, C; -a -æ, *f.* a heathcock, Pl.

Rusticus -a -um, of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic, O; (2) *met.* plain, simple in manners and mode of life, but more frequently, boorish, clownish, rude, C.

Rusticus -i, *m.* a countryman, rustic, C; *f.* -a -æ, O, a country maiden.

Rŭta -æ, *f.* (ῥυτή), the herb rue, Co. Pl; (2) *met.* unpleasantness, C.

Rŭta cæsa -ōrum, *n.* (*also* ruta et cæsa), minerals and timber on an estate, reserved by the owner to himself in the event of a sale, C.

Rŭtābŭlum -i, *n.* a fire-shovel, St; (2) a spoon for mixing and stirring liquids, Co.

Rŭtātus -a -um, — *mustum*, Pl, flavoured with rue.

Rŭtilans -ntis (*prtcp.* rŭtilo), shining with ruddy gleam, Pl.

Rŭtilesco, 3. to become reddish, Pl.

Rŭtilo, 1. (I.) *act.* to make reddish, dye red, L. St; (II.) *neut.* to be reddish, shine with a ruddy gleam, V.

Rŭtilus -a -um, reddish, ruddy, auburn, O. V.

Rŭtrum -i, *n.* a shovel, L.

Rŭtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little bit of rue, C.

S, s, the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds to the Greek sigma (Σ, σ, ς); but it also sometimes represents the Greek aspirate, e.g. *sex* = ἕξ, *sal* = ἅλς, *serpo* = ἕρπω, *sus* = ὗς, etc. It is occasionally interchanged with *t* and *r*. For abbreviations in which S. is used, *vid.* Table.

Săbāzius -ii, *m.* (Σαβάζιος), a surname of Bacchus, C.

Sabbăta -ōrum, *n.* (σάββατα), the Sabbath or rest day of the Jews, O. Jv.

Sabbătārius -ii, *m.* an observer of the Sabbath, a Jew, M.

Săbelli -ōrum, *m.* an ancient and usually poetic name of the Sabines, H; hence *adj.* Săbellus -a -um, L. V, Săbellicus -a -um, V, Sabine.

Săbīni -ōrum, *m.* an ancient people of Italy, conterminous with the Latins; hence *adj.* Săbīnus -a -um, — *herba*, Pl, the herb savin; Săbīnus -i, *m.* Săbīna -æ, *f.* a Sabine; Săbīnum -i, *n.* Sabine wine, H; *adv.* Săbīne, V, in the Sabine tongue.

*Săbŭlēta -ōrum, *n.* sandy places, Pl.

Săbŭlo -ōnis, *m.* gravel, Vr. Co.

Săbŭlōsus -a -um, abounding in sand, sandy, Co. Pl.

Săbŭlum -i, *n.* = sabulo, *q.v.*

Săburra -æ, *f.* sand used as ballast, V. L.

*Săburrālis -e, made of sand, Vt.

Săburro, 1. to load with ballast, Pl; (2) met. *ubi saburrati sumus*, P, stuffed full.

Sacal, *indcl.* Egyptian amber, Pl.

Saccārius -a -um, — *navis*, Aug, laden with sacks.

Sacellus -i, *m. dim.* a little bag or sack, Cl.

Sacchăron -i, *n.* (σάκχαρον), a saccharine juice exuding from the joints of the bamboo, Pl.

Saccipērium -ii, *n.* a pocket or fob for a purse, P.

Sacco, 1. to strain or filter through a bag, Lc. Pl.

Saccŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small bag or sack, Pl. Jv.

Saccus -i, *m.* (σάκκος), a sack, bag, C; a purse, H; also used for straining wine through, M.

Săcellum -i, *n. dim.* a small unroofed shrine or chapel dedicated to some god, C.

Săcer -cra -crum (*pl.* săcres, P. Vr.), sacred, holy, consecrated, *ædificiis omnibus, publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, pepercit*, C; — *ædes*, C; — *sanguis*, Ct, of the victim sacrificed; — *urna Veneris*, P, sacred to Venus; also with the dat. *sacra Jovi quercus*, O; and without a direct reference to a deity, — *quædam patris memoria*, Q; (2) devoted to destruction, accursed, L; infamous, detestable, horrible, — *fames auri*, V.

Săcerdos -ōtis, *c.* a priest, priestess, C; — *Dianæ Ephesiæ*, P; — *Vestæ*, O, a Vestal virgin.

Săcerdōtālis -e, of or relating to a priest, priestly, sacerdotal, Pl.

Săcerdōtium -ii, *n.* the office or dignity of a priest, priesthood, C.

Săcerdōtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a young priestess, Vr.

Săcōma -ătis, *n.* (σήκωμα), a counterpoise, weight, Vt.

Sacondios -ii, *m.* a species of Indian amethyst, Pl.

Săcopēnium -ii, *n.* (σαγαπηνον), the gum of an umbelliferous plant, Pl.

Săcrāmentum -i, *n.* the money deposited as security for costs and damages, with the tresviri capitales, by the parties in a suit, C; (2) *meton.* an action, suit, C; (3) the engagement entered into by newly enlisted soldiers, L; (4) the military oath of allegiance, *milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet*, Ca; and generally, an oath, H.

Săcrārium -ii, *n.* a place where sacred things are kept, the sacristy of a temple; and sometimes used as a place of worship, a chapel, oratory, *ante ipsum — Bonæ Deæ*, C.

Săcrātus -a -um (*partcp.* săcro), sacred, holy, consecrated, V.

Săcrĭcŏla -æ, *m.* a sacrificing priest, Tc.

*Săcrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying sacred things, O.

Săcrĭfĭcālis -e, of or relating to the sacrifices, Tc.

*Săcrĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sacrificing, C.

Săcrĭfĭcĭum -ii, *n.* a sacrifice, C.

Săcrĭfĭco, 1. (săcrĭfĭcor, 1. *dep.* Vr.) to sacrifice, C; — *alicui deo*, P; — *ignavam suem*, O.

Săcrĭfĭcŭlus -i, *m.* a sacrificing priest, L.

Săcrĭfĭcus -a -um, of or relating to a sacrifice, O.

Săcrĭlĕgĭum -ii, *n.* robbery of a temple, sacrilege, Q. L; profanity, impiety, Sc.

Săcrĭlĕgus -a -um, stealing that which is consecrated, sacrilegious, C; (2) profane, impious, sacrilegious, T. Tb. O; used *subst.* as a term of reproach, P. T.

Săcrĭum -ii, *n.* Scythian amber, Pl.

Săcro, 1. to dedicate to a god, consecrate, — *laurum Phœbo*, V; and hence, to devote to destruction, to declare accursed; (2) to consecrate, devote to any person or purpose, C. V; (3) to consecrate, make holy, make inviolable, C; *fœdus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset*, L; (4) to immortalize, *hunc Lesbio — plectro*, H.

Săcrōsanctus -a -um, consecrated with religious ceremonies; hence, holy, sacred, inviolable (of the tribunes of the people), *ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti*, L; — *possessiones*, C; and met. — *alicujus memoria*, Pl.

Săcrum -i, *n.* that which is holy, consecrated, sacred; a religious object or act; and in the *pl.* religious rites, religious worship, *metuens velut contingere sacrum*, H; *sacrum facere Junoni*, Pl, to sacrifice to Juno; *sacra Cereris majores nostri religione confici cærimoniāque voluerunt*, C, the rites or mysteries of Ceres; prov. *inter sacrum saxumque stare*, P, to stand between the victim and the knife, be in great peril; *hereditas sine sacris*, P, great profit with little trouble (as the keeping up of the sacra privata was often attended with expense).

Sæcŭlum = seculum, *q.v.*

Sæpe (*comp.* sæpĭus, *superl.* sæpissĭme), often, oftentimes, frequently, C; *sæpenumero*, repeatedly, again and again, C. Ca.

Sæpĭuscŭle, somewhat often, P.

Sæve, cruelly, barbarously, ferociously, P.

*Sævĭdĭcus -a -um, — *dicta*, T, fiercely, barbarously spoken.

Sævĭo -ii -ītum, 4. to rage, be fierce, furious, *in aliquem, in aliquid*, L; — *alicui*, O; (2) of animals, — *equus*, Lc; — *lupus*, O; — *panthera*, Ph; of inanimate things, — *pelagus*, Tc; — *mare ventis*, St; — *amor*, V; — *dolor*, Pt; — *venenum in præcordiis*, H.

Sævĭter, P, = sæve, *q.v.*

Sævĭtĭa -æ, *f.* ferocity of animals, — *canum*, Pl; (2) applied to men, fierceness, rage, cruelty, harshness, severity, — *judicis*, C; — *creditorum*, Tc; — *hostium*, L; — *eadem Appii in militiâ quæ domi*, L; (3) of inanimate and abstract things — *maris*, Pl; — *hiemis*, Co; — *annonæ*, Tc, high price of provisions.

Sævus -a -um, raging, wild, violent, fierce (of animals), — *leones*, Lc; — *lupi*, Tb; (2) (of men), raging, fierce, cruel, savage, harsh, — *gens*, C; — *uxor*, T; — *mater Cupidinum*, H; (3) of inanimate and abstract things, — *fluctus*, P; — *hiems*, L; — *tympana*, H, fiercely sounding; — *horror*, V; — *iræ*, Pt.

Săga -æ, *f.* a female soothsayer, prophetess, fortune-teller, C. O; (2) a bawd, procuress, A.Aug.

Săgācĭtas -ātis, *f.* keenness, acuteness of the senses (*e.g.* of the sense of smell in dogs), C; (2) mental acuteness, sagacity, C.

Săgācĭter, sharply, keenly (originally applied to the sense of smell), C; (2) acutely, sagaciously, C.

Săgātus -a -um, clothed with a sagum, *q.v.* C; (2) made of thick woollen cloth, Co.

Săgax -ācis, having keen senses; and especially, keen-scented, — *canes*, C; (2) of mental acuteness, acute, clever, sagacious, *quid est homini sagaci ac bonâ mente melius ?* C; — *ad hæc pericula perspicienda*, A.Aug; *utilium sagax rerum*, H; — *quondam ventura videre*, O.

Sagĕnon -i, *n.* a kind of Indian opal, Pl.

Săgīna -æ, *f.* a feeding, fattening, feasting, — *anserum*, Vr. Co; *qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed saginâ tenebat*, C; (2) *meton.* (*a*) food, fodder, nourishment, Tc, (*b*) a fattened animal, P, (*c*) fatness, corpulence, Q.

Săgīnārĭum -ii, *n.* a feeding place, stall for fattening animals, Vr.

Săgīnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a feeding, fattening, Pl.

Săgīno, 1. to fatten, feed up, cram, — *boves ad sacrificia*, Vr; so met. *saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur*, L; — *aliquem sanguine reipublicæ*, C.

*Săgĭo, 4. to perceive, feel keenly; *sagire sentire acute est*, C.

Săgitta -æ. *f.* an arrow, C; (2) *meton.* (*a*) the extreme or thin end of a vine-tendril, Co, (*b*) the plant arrow-head, Pl, (*c*) a constellation so called, C.

Săgittārĭus -a -um, of or relating to arrows; — *calamus*, Pl, fit for making arrows.

Săgittārĭus -ii, *m.* an archer, C. Ca; (2) a constellation so called, C.

Săgittĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying arrows, armed with arrows, V. Ct.

Săgittĭpŏtens -ntis, *m.* the constellation Sagittarius, C.

Sagmen -ĭnis, *n.* a bunch of sacred herbs which were carried by Roman fetiales and ambassadors as a token of their inviolability, L.

*Săgŭlātus -a -um, clothed in a sagulum, *q.v.*, St.

Săgŭlum -i, *n. dim.* of sagum, *q.v.* C. Ca.

Săgum -i, *n.* (σάγος), a mantle made of coarse wool, often with the nap left on, Tc; usually a military garment, Ca; and symbolical of war, as the toga of peace; hence *saga sumere*, C; *ad saga ire*, C, to take up arms, prepare for war; *in sagis esse*, C, to be in arms; *saga ponere*, L, to lay down arms.

Săgus -a -um, prophetical, soothsaying, P.Aug.

Sāl, sălis, *m.* (in sing. sometimes *n.*) salt, C; (2) *meton.* (*a*) the salt sea, the sea, Lc. V, (*b*) a spot like a grain of salt upon precious stones, Pl; (3) *met.* wit, humour, facetious conversation, *P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat*, C; good taste, N; (4) *pungency of flavour, Pl.

Sălācĭtas -ātis, *f.* lustfulness, lecherousness, Pl.

Sălāco -ōnis, *m.* (σαλάκων), a haughty, insolent man; a swaggerer, boaster, C.

Salamandra -æ, *f.* (σαλαμάνδρα), a salamander, Pl.

Sălăpūtĭum -ii, *n.* a little dwarf, manikin (*piet.* designation of a very small man), Ct.

Sălārĭus -a -um, of or relating to salt, — *annona*, L; — *via*, L, or abs. *Salaria*, C, a road leading from Rome into the Sabine country; (2) *subst.* sălārĭus -ii, *m.* a dealer in salt-fish, M; sălārĭum -ii, *n.* the rations (not only of salt but of other necessities), served out to soldiers and civil servants of the state; hence, pay, wages, salary, St. Tc.

Sălax -ācis (of male animals), desiring the female, lustful, lecherous, — *aries*, O; (2) exciting lust, — *eruca*, O.

Sălĕbra -æ, *f.* a rough, uneven road, Pt. H; especially (2) applied to discourse, roughness, ruggedness, *proclivi currit oratio; venit ad extremum; hæret in salebrâ*, C, it sticks fast.

Sălĕbrōsus -a -um, rugged, rough, — *oratio*, Q.

Salgama -ōrum, *n.* salted meats, pickles, Co.

Salgamārĭus -ii, *m.* one who makes or sells pickles, Co.

Sălĭāris -e, of or relating to the Salii or priests of Mars, H. C; and since their processions were accompanied by feasts, (2) *met.* splendid, sumptuous, luxurious, — *dapes*, H.

Sălĭātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a priest of Mars, C.

Sălĭcastrum -i, *n.* a kind of vine growing wild among the willows, Pl.

Sălictārĭus -a -um, of or relating to willows, Pl; *subst.* -ĭus -ii, *m.* one who takes care of willows or osier-beds, Co.

Sălictum -i, *n.* a plantation or grove of willows, C. V.

Sălĭentes -ĭum, *f.* (*prtcp.* sălĭo), springs, fountains, C.

Sălignus -a -um (sălignĕus), made of willow-wood, H. O.

Sălĭi -ōrum, *m.* a college of priests of Mars, instituted by Numa, whose sacred processions, accompanied with armed dancers, took place annually in the beginning of March, C.

Sălillum -i, *n. dim.* a little salt-cellar, Ct.

Sălīnæ -ārum, *f.* salt-works, brine-pits, C. Pl.

*Sălīnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to salt-works, Vt.

Sălīnum -i, *n.* a salt-cellar, P. H.

Sălĭo, 4. to salt, pickle, A.Aug.

Sălĭo -ŭi, saltum, 4. (I.) *neut.* to spring, leap, jump, bound, — *de muro*, L; — *in aquas*, O; — *super vallum*, L; *saliunt in gurgite ranæ*, O; of water, V, to spring forth; *cor salit*, P, throbs, palpitates; so also, — *pectora trepido motu*, O; (II.) *act.* (of male animals) to leap, cover, Vr. O.

Sălisubsŭli -ōrum, *m.* a jocose name applied by Ct. to the Salii, *q.v.*

*Sălĭtūra -æ, *f.* a putting in salt, pickling, Co.

Sălĭunca -æ, *f.* wild or Celtic nard, Pl. V.

Săliva -æ, *f.* spittle, saliva, Ct. Jv; hence of any similar moisture or secretion, Pl; (2) *met.* taste, appetite, Pt; *alicui* — *movere*, Sc, to make the mouth water.

*Sălīvārĭus -a -um, slimy, Pl.

Sălīvātum -i, *n.* a medicine producing salivation, Co.

Sălīvo, 1. to spit out, Pl; (2) to salivate, treat by salivation, Co.

Sălīvōsus -a -um, slimy, Pl.

Sălix -ĭcis, *f.* a willow, V. Pl.

Sallustĭus. C. Sallustius Crispus, the celebrated historian, was born at Amiternum in the year 86 B.C. and, having been quæstor, filled the office of tribune of the people in 52. In 50 he was ejected from the senate by the censors, it is said on the ground of adultery; but in 47, being prætor elect, was of course restored to that dignity. He went with Cæsar to the African campaign of 46, and was appointed by him governor of Numidia, an office which he administered to the great advantage of his own private fortune. He died in the year 34. The extant works of Sallust consist of two short historical books; one narrating the war against Jugurtha; the other detailing the Catilinarian conspiracy. His style is concise and vigorous, though sometimes obscure, and affecting the use of obsolete words. The tradition of antiquity represents his personal character in a very unfavourable light, which, however, is not confirmed by any of the positive facts in our possession.

Salmăcĭdus -a -um, — *aqua*, Pl, salt.

Salmo -ōnis, *m.* a salmon, Pl.

Salpa -æ, *f.* a kind of stock-fish, Pl.

Salsāmentārĭus -a -um, of or relating to salt-fish, Co. Pl; *subst.* -ĭus -ii, *m.* a dealer in salt-fish, Aug.

Salse, wittily, humorously, facetiously, C. Q.

Salsipŏtens -ntis, mighty at sea; — *frater Jovis*, P, Neptune.

Salsĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* saltness, Vt.

Salsūgo -ĭnis, *f.* L. Vt. Pl, = salsitudo, *q.v.*

Salsūra -æ, *f.* a salting, pickling, Co; met. — *animæ*, P, ill humour; (2) brine, Vr; (3) salt-fish, Co.

Salsus -a -um, salted, salt, P. T; — *caseus*, Co; — *fluctus*, P; — *undæ*, Lc; — *sudor*, V; (2) *met.* witty, humorous, facetious, satirical, C.

Saltātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a dancing, dance, C.

Saltātor -ōris, *m.* a dancer, C.

Saltātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to dancing, saltatory, C.

Saltātrix -īcis, *f.* a female dancer, C.

Saltātus -ūs, *m.* a dancing, dance, L.

Saltem, at least; *si illud non licet*, — *hoc licebit*, T; *eripe mihi hunc dolorem, aut minue* —, C; (2) with negatives, *non, neque*, not even, nor even, L.Q.

Saltĭto, 1. to dance frequently or vigorously, Q.

Salto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to dance (which was accompanied among the ancients by pantomimic gestures), C; — *ad tibicinis modos*, L; (II.) *act.* to represent in pantomimic dancing, — *Cyclopa*, H; — *Turnum Virgilii*, St.

Saltŭōsus -a -um, wooded, well-wooded, S. L.

Saltus -ūs, *m.* a spring, leap, bound, C.

Saltus -ūs, *m.* a woodland pasture, forest glade, forest, wood, C; (2) a portion of land containing 800 jugera, Vr.

Sălūbris -e (sălūber), healthful, healthy, salubrious, wholesome, — *locus*, C; — *aquæ*, H; — *æstates*, H; — *et moderatus cultus atque victus*, C; met. — *consilia*, C; — *corpori*, C; — *ad aliquid*, A.Aug; (2) healthful, healthy, sound, — *corpus*, L. S.

Sălūbrĭtas -ātis, *f.* wholesomeness, salubrity, C, (2) healthiness, health, Tc.

Sălūbrĭter, healthfully, wholesomely, advantageously, C. L.

Sălum -i, *n.* (σάλος), the open sea, ocean, C; and hence, a road where ships lie at some distance from the shore, N; (2) *poet.* the sea, Pl. V; (3) the motion of a ship at sea, Ca.

Sălus -ūtis, *f.* health, *medicinā aliquem ad* — *reducere*, C; (2) well-being, weal, good-fortune, *utilitati* —*que servire*, C; used as a term of endearment, P; (3) deliverance from death or any other peril, — *afferre reipublicæ*, C; hence a means of deliverance, *nulla salus reipublicæ reperiri potest*, C; (4) safety, security, C; (5) a greeting, salute, salutation, *impertit tibi multam salutem*, C, greets thee heartily; met. — *dicere foro et curiæ*, C, to bid farewell to.

Sălūtāris -e, salutary, beneficial, wholesome, advantageous, *ut quæ mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus*, C; — *hominum generi universo*, C; — *ad ortus puerorum*, C; — *contra serpentes*, Pl; — *litera*, C, the letter A (as standing for *absolvo* on voting tickets).

Sălūtārĭter, beneficially, advantageously, C.

Sălūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a greeting, salutation, C; (2) a call, visit of ceremony, C.

Sălūtātor -ōris, *m.* a greeter, P.Aug; (2) one who pays complimentary visits, C.

Sălūtātōrĭus -a -um, — *cubilia*, Pl, hall of audience.

Sălūtātrix -īcis, *f.* she that greets or pays ceremonial visits, M. Jv.

Sălūtĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, health-bringing, salubrious, O. M.

Sălūtĭgĕrŭlus -a -um, — *pueri*, P, carrying complimentary messages.

Sălūto, 1. to preserve untouched, keep safe, Pl; (2) to greet, salute, — *aliquem*, C; — *sternutamentis*, Pl, to say "God bless you," when a person sneezes; sometimes, to bid farewell to, — *aliquem*, P; (3) to pay a call, make a complimentary visit, C.

Salve, well, in good health; especially in the expression *satin' salve?* are you quite well? is all well with you? P. T. L.

Salvĕo, 2. to be well in health (found chiefly in the forms *salve, salveto, salvete, salvere jubeo*); used by the Romans as a greeting or salutation, good day! I hope you are well, etc.; (2) sometimes used at parting, farewell, adieu, good-bye, P. C.

Salvĭa -æ, *f.* the herb sage, Pl.

Salvus -a -um, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound, — *atque incolumis*, Ca; — *et sanus*, P, safe and sound; with *abl. abs.* saving, without infraction of, *salvā lege*, C; *salvo jure nostræ veteris amicitiæ*, C; also, *salvis rebus*, C, while

affairs were yet unchanged; (2) in colloquial language, *salvus sum*, P, I'm all right, all's well with me; so *ne sim — si* . . . . C, may I die if . . . .; *salvus sis*, P, used for the *imper.* salve.

Sambūca -æ, *f.* (σαμβύκη), a species of harp, Pr; (2) a machine for storming fortifications, Vt.

Sambūcĕus -a -um, made of elder-wood, Pl.

* Sambūcīna -æ, *f.* P, sambūcistrĭa -æ, *f.* L, a female harp-player.

Sambūcus -i, *f.* an elder-tree, Pl.

Samĕra -æ, *f.* (samăra), the seed of the elm, Co. Pl.

Sămĭŏlus -a -um, *dim.* — *poterion*, P, of Samian earthenware.

Samnĭum -ii, *n.* a region of central Italy; hence *adj.* Samnis -ītis, Samnite, L; and *subst.* Samnītes -um, *m.* the Samnites, C; and especially a class of gladiators so called from being armed with Samnite weapons, C; Samnītĭcus -a -um, St.

Sămos -i, *f.* (Sămus, Σάμος), an island in the Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Sămĭus -a -um, — *vir, senex*, O, Pythagoras; — *lapis*, Pl, a stone used for polishing gold; — *vas*, P; — *capedines*, C, made of Samian earthenware; and *abs.* Sămĭa -ōrum, *n.* Aug. Samian ware.

Sampsa -æ, *f.* the pulp of olives out of which the oil is expressed, Co.

Sampsūchĭnus -a -um (σαμψύχινος), — *oleum*, Pl, made of marjoram.

Sampsūchum -i, *n.* (σάμψυχον), marjoram, Pl. Co.

Sānābĭlis -e, that can be healed, curable, C. O.

Sānātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a healing, curing, C.

Sancaptis -ĭdis, *f.* a fictitious spice, P.

Sancio -xi -ctum, 4. to make sacred or inviolable by a religious act, — *legem*, C; — *fœdus sanguine alicujus*, L; *Solon capite sanxit, si qui* . . . . C, Solon ordained, on pain of death, ...; (2) to sanction, render valid by law, — *acta Cæsaris*, C; *quæ conjunctio necessitudinem eorum sanxit*, N, strengthened, confirmed; (3) to forbid on pain of punishment, lay under a penalty, — *incestum supplicio*, C.

Sancte, piously, conscientiously, scrupulously, — *observare promissa*, C, sacredly.

Sanctīmōnĭa -æ, *f.* moral purity, chastity, sanctity, C.

Sanctĭo -ōnis, *f.* the article or clause in a law which recites the penalty, *legum sanctionem pœnamque recitare*, C.

Sanctĭtas -ātis, *f.* inviolability, sanctity, — *tribunatūs*, C, — *templi*, L. Tc; (2) moral purity, chastity, piety, virtue, sanctity, — *est scientia colendorum deorum*, C.

Sanctĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* A.Aug. = sanctitas, *q.v.*

* Sanctor -ōris, *m.* — *legum*, Tc, an ordainer.

Sanctŭārĭum -ii, *n.* the private cabinet of a prince, Pl.

Sanctus -a -um (*prtcp.* sancĭo), sacred, inviolable, — *tribuni plebis*, C; — *officium*, C; (2) venerable, holy, divine, — *stella Mercurii*, C; *sancte deorum*, V; so, of the senate, *sanctissimum orbis terræ consilium*, C; — *vates*, V, the Sibyl; (3) pious, virtuous, holy, blameless, — *homo*, C; — *virgo*, H, a Vestal virgin; — *conjux*, V, chaste.

Sandăla -æ, *f.* a kind of white corn, Pl.

Sandălārius -a -um, of or relating to sandals, — *Apollo*, St, who had a statue in the Street of the Sandal-makers.

Sandălĭgĕrŭlæ -ārum, *f.* female slaves who carried their mistresses' sandals, P.

Sandălis -ĭdis, *f.* a kind of palm-tree, Pl.

Sandălĭum -ii, *n.* (σανδάλιον), a lady's slipper, sandal, T.

Sandăpĭla -æ, *f.* a kind of bier used by poor persons, St.

Sandărăca -æ, *f.* (σανδαράκη), sandarach, a kind of red dye, Pt; (2) = erithace, *q.v.*, Pl.

Sandărăcātus -a -um, mixed with sandarach, Pl.

Sandarĕsus -i, *f.* an oriental precious stone, perhaps a kind of cat's eye, Pl.

Sandix -īcis, *f.* (sandyx, σάνδιξ, σάνδυξ), vermilion, or a similar colour, Pl.

Sāne, reasonably, rationally, sensibly, P. H; (2) indeed (used emphatically), *sane vellem*, C, I could indeed wish; (3) in answers, surely, to be sure, T. C; (4) in concessions, to be sure, certainly, *sint falsa* —, C; (5) with imperatives, then, if you will, *age* —, T. C; *abi* —, T; (6) very, exceedingly, — *bene*, C; — *commode*, P.

Sānesco, 3. to become sound, healthy, to heal, Cl. Co.

Sanguen, A.Aug. = sanguis, *q.v.*

*Sanguĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a black pudding, Pl.

Sanguĭnālis = sanguinarius, *q.v.*

Sanguĭnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to blood, — *herba*, Pl. Co, a herb that stanches blood; (2) blood-thirsty, sanguinary, — *juventus*, C.

Sanguĭnĕus -a -um, bloody, C; (2) blood-red, V.

Sanguĭno, 1. to be blood-thirsty, Tc.

Sanguĭnŏlentus -a -um, bloody, Tb. O; (2) blood-red, O.

Sanguis -ĭnis, *m.* blood, — *per venas in omne corpus diffunditur*, C; (2) blood, race, family, stock, *sanguine conjuncti*, C, blood-relations; *genus alto a sanguine Teucri*, V; hence *poet.* offspring, progeny, *clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis*, H, Æneas; (3) *met.* vital power, life, — *civitatis*, C; *missus est* — *invidiæ sine dolore*, C; *illa dicta, quamquam plena sanguinis*, Q, full of force.

Sanguĭsūga -æ, *f.* a leech, Cl.

Sănĭes -ēi, *f.* diseased blood, bloody matter, V. O; (2) the slaver of a serpent, V; matter flowing from the ear, Pl; the liquor of the purple-fish, Pl; the watery part of olives, Co.

Sănĭōsus -a -um, full of bad blood, Pl.

Sānĭtas -ātis, *f.* physical health, C; *ulcera sanitati restituere*, Pl, to cure; (2) a sound state of mind, reasonableness, good sense, sanity, *ad* — *se convertere, redire*, C; (3) of discourse, naturalness of style, reasonableness, — *summi oratoris*, C.

Sanna -æ, *f.* (σάννας), a mocking grimace, Pr.

Sannĭo -ōnis, *m.* one who makes grimaces, a buffoon, C.

Sāno, 1. to heal, cure, restore to health, — *aliquem*, C; — *vulnera*, C; (2) *met.* to heal, restore, repair, — *voluntates consceleratas*, C; — *mentes militum*, Ca.

Santerna -æ, *f.* borax, prepared for soldering gold, Pl.

Sānus -a -um, sound, healthy, — *pars corporis*, C; (2) *met.* sound, uninjured, — *respublica*, C; — *armamenta*, P; (3) of sound mind, rational, sane, — *mens, homo*, C; *pro sano loqui*, P, to talk like a reasonable being; (4) applied to discourse, sound, sensible, natural, C.

Săpa -æ, *f.* new wine, or must, boiled to one-third of its bulk, O. Vr.

Săperda -æ, *m.* a small fish eaten as a pickle, perhaps a sardine, Pr.

Săpĭens -ntis (*prtcp.* săpĭo), wise, sensible, prudent, judicious, *rex æquus ac* —, C; so, *subst.* a sensible, judicious person, *dictum sapienti sat est*, T, a word to the wise is enough; (applied to abstract things) — *excusatio*, C; — *mores*, P; (2) used in the sense of the Greek σοφός, a wise man, a practical philosopher, a sage, *sæpius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse*, C; so especially of the seven wise men of Greece, C.

Săpĭenter, wisely, discreetly judiciously, C.

Săpĭentĭa -æ, *f.* good sense, discernment, prudence, *sapientia prima (est) stultitiā caruisse*, H; (2) wisdom, especially practical wisdom or philosophy, knowledge of the world, *princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Græci vocant*, C; — *mater omnium bonarum rerum*, C; — *quæ ars vivendi putanda est*, C.

Săpĭentĭpŏtens -ntis, mighty in wisdom, A.Aug.

Sapĭnĕus -a -um, of or relating to the sapinus, *q.v.*, Pl. Co.

Sapīnus -i, *f.* a species of pine or fir, Vr; (2) the lower, smooth part of the trunk of a fir-tree, Vt.

Săpĭo -īvi (-ii), 3. (1.) *neut.* to taste, have a fla-

your or taste, *certo scio, occisam saepe sapere plus multo suem*, P; *mella — herbam*, Pl, taste of honey; so also, of smells, *meliora unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt*, C, (2) *met.* to discern, perceive, to be sensible, discreet, wise, *qui puer quam primum — coepit*, C, *si sapis*, P. T, if you are wise (a phrase often inserted in the middle of a sentence); (II.) *act.* to understand thoroughly, know, *recte ego rem meam sapio*, P; — *nihil*, C.

Sāpo -ōnis, *m.* soap, Pl

Săpor -ōris, *m.* taste, flavour, savour, C; — *dulcis*, H, — *asperrimus*, Pl; (2) *poet* = gustatus, the sense of taste, Lc; (3) *pl.* tasty things, titbits, delicacies, Tb Pl; (4) a scent, Pl; (5) met. of discourse, C

Sapphīrinus -a -um (σαπφείρινος), — *lapis*, Pl, the sapphire

Sapphīrus -i, *f.* (σάπφειρος), the **sapphire**, Pl.

Saprŏphăgo, 3. (σαπροφαγεῖν), to eat putrid food, M.

Sapros -on (σαπρός), putrid, rotten, Pl.

Sarcĭna -ae, *f.* a bundle, pack, package, P. H. Cu; (2) *met* the burden of the womb, an unborn child, O; (3) *met* a load of cares, sufferings, etc. O.

*Sarcĭnārius -a -um, — *jumenta*, Cs, pack-horses, beasts of burden.

Sarcĭnātor -ōris, *m* P. -trix -īcis, *f.* Vr, a patcher, mender, cobbler.

Sarcĭnātus -a -um, loaded, burdened, P.

Sarcĭnŭla -ae, *f. dim.* a little bundle or package, Jv.

Sarcio, sarsi, sartum, 4 to mend, patch, repair, — *dolia*, A Aug, — *aedes*, P; — *rupta intestina*, Pl; (2) *met.* to make good, repair, — *damna*, C, — *acceptum detrimentum*, Cs

Sarcion -ii, *n.* (σαρκίον), a flaw in an emerald, Pl

Sarcŏcolla -ae, *f.* (σαρκοκόλλα), a kind of Persian gum, Pl

Sarcŏphăgus -a -um (σαρκοφάγος), literally, flesh-eating, — *lapis*, Pl, a kind of stone used for coffins, which were believed to consume the body, hence *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a coffin, **sarcophagus**, Jv.

Sarcŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a hoeing, Pl.

Sarcŭlum -i, *n* a weeding-hoe; a lighter implement than the ligo, q v, Co. Pl.

Sarda -ae, *f* a small fish used as a pickle, perhaps a **sardine**, Co; (2) a precious stone, perhaps cornelian, Pl.

Sardăchātes -ae, *m.* (σαρδαχάτης), a cornelian agate, Pl.

Sardōa herba, *f.* a poisonous kind of crowfoot or ranunculus, V

Sardŏnyx -ychis (σαρδόνυξ), a precious stone, the **sardonyx**, Pl Jv.

Sargus -i, *m* a salt-water fish much esteemed by the Romans, Pl O

Sari, *n indecl* (σάρι), a plant which grows by the Nile, Pl.

Sarissa -ae, *f* (σάρισσα), the long Macedonian pike, L.

Sarissŏphŏros -i, *m.* (σαρισσοφόρος), a Macedonian pikeman, L.

*Sarmen -ĭnis, *n* P. = sarmentum, *q v.*

*Sarmentīcius -a -um, of or relating to twigs, brushwood, etc. Co.

*Sarmentōsus -a -um, full of twigs or small branches, Pl.

Sarmentum -i, *n* twigs, loppings, small branches, brushwood (both when green and when bound up into fagots), C.

Sarra -ae, *f* the city of Tyre, V, hence *adj* Sarrānus -a -um, (*a*) Tyrian, V, (*b*) Carthaginian, P Aug

Sarrăcum -i, *n* a cart, wagon, Jv; (2) the constellation Charles's Wain Jv.

Sarrio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to hoe, and thence, to weed, P Co

Sarrītio -ōnis, *f.* a hoeing, weeding, Co.

Sarrītor -ōris, *m.* one who hoes up weeds, Vr.

*Sarrītōrius -a -um, of or relating to hoeing, weeding, Co.

Sarrītūra -ae, *f.* (sartūra), Co. = sarritio, *q v.*

Sartāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a frying-pan, Pl. Jv; met. — *loquendi*, Pr, medley, hotch-potch.

Sartor = sarritor, *q v.*

*Sartūra -ae, *f.* a mending, repairing, restoring, Co.

Sartus -a -um (*prtcp.* sarcio), mended, repaired; only found in the phrases sartus tectus, C, *ut M' Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves*, C; sarta tecta, *n. pl.* C, buildings in thorough repair, in good condition.

Sat, (I.) *adj.* enough, sufficient, *tantum, quantum — est*, C; followed by gen *sat salutis 'st*, P; by inf. *nonne id — erat, accipere ab illo injuriam*, T; (II) *adv.* enough, sufficiently; with verbs, — *scio*, P. T; — *bibere*, V; with adj. — *bonus*, C; with other adv. — *diu*, C.

Sătăgĭus -a -um, anxious, Sc.

Sătăgĭto, 1 (found also in tmesis) to have enough to do, have one's hands full, *agitas sat rerum tuarum*, P; *suarum rerum satagitat*, T.

Sătăgo -ēgi -actum, 3 to satisfy or pay a creditor, P; (2) to be very busy, have enough to do, have one's hands full, be in trouble or need, C.

Sătelles -ĭtis, *c* a guard, attendant, and *pl.* guards, escort, suite, train; — *alicujus*, C, *contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur*, S, *aurum per medios ire satellites amat*, H, so poet. *Jovis pinnata* —, C, the eagle; — *Orci*, H, Cerberus, also (with a suggestion of contempt) serviceable attendant, **satellite**, accomplice, C

Sătĭas -ātis, *f* a sufficiency, abundance, Lc P; (2) **satiety**, satisfied desire, loathing, *si forte jam — amoris in uxore ex multā copiā cepisset*, L.

Sătĭāte, to satiety, Vt

Sătĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* a sufficiency, abundance, P. Vt; (2) **satiety**, loathing, — *cibi*, C, met. *mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, — autem provinciae*, C; *studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem*, C.

Sătine, sătin' = satisne, P. T.

Sătĭo, 1. to satisfy with food, **satiate**, *ut animo quieto satiaret desideria naturae*, C; — *sitim*, M; — *canes sanguine herili*, O, hence met. — *solum stercore*, Co; — *ignes odoribus*, O, (2) to satisfy any desire, *neque enim expletur unquam, nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis*, C; — *libidines*, C, especially *prtcp perf* sătĭātus -a -um, satisfied, content, glutted with, *nec satiatus virorum poenā, insepultos projecit*, L.

Sătio -ōnis, *f* a sowing, setting, planting, C

Sătĭra -ae, *f* (sătūra), satirical poetry, **satire**, H

Sătis, (I) *adj.* enough, sufficient, — *est mihi aliquid*, T. C; *duo talenta pro re nostrā ego esse decrevi* —, T; — *est aliquid ad aliquid*, T. L; — *superque habere*, C, enough and more than enough; followed by gen *ea amicitia non — habet firmitatis*, C; *ad dicendum temporis — habere*, C; (II) *adv.* with verbs, — *sapere*, P; — *consequi*, C, *satin' ille homo nos ludibrio habet?* P, with adj. *dives — sum*, P; — *multa restant*, C; with other adv. — *honeste*, C; abs *de hoc* —, C, enough of this; (2) particular phrases are, *satis ago* = *satago, satagito*, q v.; — *accipere*, C, to take bail, security; — *exigere*, to exact bail; — *petere*, to demand bail, — *cavere*, to give bail; (III) *comp.* Sătius, better, more advantageous, *scire — est quam loqui servum*, P; *mori — esse*, C.

Sătisdătio -ōnis, *f* a giving bail or security, C.

Sătis do, *vid.* satis.

Sătisfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to **satisfy**, give satisfaction, — *alicui petenti*, C; — *reipublicae*, C; — *in jure civili*, C; especially (2) to satisfy, pay a creditor, — *alicui*, C; to give satisfaction, make an apology to an injured or insulted person, — *mihi pro fratris mei injuriis*, C

Sătisfactio -ōnis, *f.* the apology, **satisfaction**

tendered to an injured or insulted person, C; *Cæsar Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit*, C.

Sătĭus, *comp.* satis, *q.v.*

Sătīvus -a -um, that which is sown or planted by man (*opp.* agrestis, silvestris), Pl.

Sător -ōris, *m.* a sower, planter, C; *poet.* begetter, father, — *hominum atque deorum*, V; (2) *met.* a sower, — *scelerum*, P; — *litis*, L.

Sătōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to sowing or planting, Co.

Sătrăpes -is, *m.* (σατραπης), the governor of a Persian province, satrap, T. N; hence Sătrăpēa -æ, *f.* (-īa -æ), a province governed by a satrap, satrapy, Pl.

*Sătullo, 1. to satisfy, satiate, Vr.

*Sătullus -a -um, — *alicujus rei*, Vr, satisfied, satiated with.

Sătur -a -um, having had enough, satisfied, satiated, C; — *aliquā re*, P. O; — *alicujus rei*, T. Lc; (2) of colours, deeply dyed, full, dark, *purpurā melior saturiorque est*, Sc; (3) full, abundant, rich, fertile, V.

Sătŭra -æ, *f.* a dish full of various fruits annually offered to the gods; hence the phrase *per saturam*, S, indiscriminately.

Sătŭrēja -æ, *f.* (-a -ōrum, *n.* O.) the herb savory, Co. Pl.

Sătŭrĭtas -ātis, *f.* satiety, repletion, P; (2) *fulness of colour, Pl; (3) *abundance, — *rerum omnium*, C; (4) *the excrements, Pl.

Sāturnus -i, *m.* an old Latin god, subsequently identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks; *Saturni sacra dies*, Tb, Saturday; *Saturni stella*, C, or abs. *Saturnus*, H, the planet Saturn; hence *adj.* Sāturnĭus -a -um, — *stella*, C, the planet Saturn; — *tellus*, V, Italy; — *proles*, O, Picus, son of Saturn; — *domitor maris*, V, Neptune; — *virgo*, O, Vesta; and *subst.* Sāturnĭus -ii, *m.* (*a*) Jupiter, O, (*b*) Pluto, O; Sāturnĭa -æ, *f.* Juno; Sāturnālis -e, usually *subst.* Sāturnālia -ĭum, *n.* the festival in honour of Saturn, which began annually on the 17th of December, and lasted several days; a period of universal mirth and license; hence *adj.* Sāturnālĭcius -a -um, M, of or relating to the Saturnalia.

Sătŭro, 1. to satisfy, satiate, C; — *leones cæde*, O; (2) to fill full, saturate, *nec* — *fimo pingui pudeat sola*, V; — *culta aquis*, M; met. *homines jam saturati honoribus*, C; — *se sanguine civium*, C; *prtcp.* sătŭrātus (applied to colour), full, deep, Pl.

Sătus -a -um (*prtcp.* sĕro), begotten by, sprung from, *Sole satus Phaethon*, O; *sate sanguine divûm*, *Tros Anchisiada*, V; *satus aliquo*, V. son of.

Sătus -ūs, *m.* a sowing, setting, planting, C; (2) a begetting, producing, C; (3) *met.* seed; *hæc præparat animos ad satus accipiendos*, C.

Sătyrĭcus -a -um (σατυρικός), of or relating to the Satyrs, Pl; (2) of or relating to the Greek Satyric drama, Vt.

Sătyrĭon -ii, *n.* (σατύριον), the plant ragwort, Pl.

Sătyriscus -i, *m. dim.* (σατυρίσκος), a little Satyr, C.

Sătyrus -i, *m.* (σάτυρος), a mythologic being said to haunt the woods, having, in conjunction with the human form, the feet of a goat, a Satyr, C; (2) a species of ape or baboon, Pl; (3) the Greek Satyric drama, *Satyrorum scriptor*, H.

*Saucĭātio -ōnis, *f.* a wounding, C.

Saucĭo, 1. to wound, hurt, C; applied to agriculture, — *terræ summam partem levi vomere*, Co; met. — *cor alicui*, P.

Saucĭus -a -um, wounded, injured, hurt: *vidimus ex acie efferri sæpe saucios*, C; (2) applied to sick, Pt. or to drunken persons, M; so, of inanimate objects, *tellus rastro intacta nec ullis saucia vomeribus*, O; *glacies incerto saucia sole*, O; (3) met. *regina gravi jamdudum saucia curâ*, V; *mens — amore*, Lc.

Saurĭon -i, *n.* (σαύριον), mustard, Pl.

Sauroctŏnos -i, *m.* (σαυροκτόνος), the lizard-killer (the name of a statue of Apollo by Praxiteles), Pl.

Săvillum -i, *n.* a cheese-cake, A.Aug.

Sāvĭo, sāvĭum, etc. = suavio, suavium, etc. *q.v.*

Saxātĭlis -e, frequenting rocks, to be found among rocks, Co. Pl.

Saxētum -i, *n.* a rocky place, C.

Saxĕus -a -um, made of rock or stone, rocky, stony, O. V. Pl; (2) *met.* unfeeling, Pl.

*Saxĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, stone-carrying; — *habena*, P.Aug, hurling stones.

Saxĭfĭcus -a -um, making, converting into stone, O.

Saxĭfrăgus -a -um, stone-breaking, stone-crushing, Pl.

Saxōsus -a -um, full of rocks, rocky, V. Co; *subst.* saxōsa -ōrum, *n.* Q, rocky places, *herba in saxosis nascens*, Pl.

*Saxŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little rock, C.

Saxum -i, *n.* a rock or large stone (*rupes*, a cliff, precipitous rock), *non est e saxo sculptus*, C; *si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo præcipitem egeris*, C; prov. *saxum volvere*, T, to labour in vain (the met being taken from the stone of Sisyphus); *inter sacrum saxumque stare*, vid. sacrum; especially (2) the Tarpeian Rock, C; (3) a superior kind of chalk, Pl.

Scăbellum -i, *n. dim.* a small stool, footstool, Vr; (2) a musical instrument played with the foot, C.

Scăber -ra -rum, rough, scabby, — *manus*, O; — *dentes robigine*, O; especially, scabby, mangy, — *oves*, A.Aug.

Scăbĭes -ēi, *f.* roughness, — *ferri*, V; (2) the mange, the itch, Cl. V; (3) *met.* an itch, itching desire for any thing, C; — *et contagia lucri*, H.

Scăbĭōsus -a -um, rough, scabby, mangy, — *vites*, Co.

Scăbo, scābi, 3. to scratch, rub, scratch off, Pl.

*Scabrātus -a -um, made rough; — *vitis*, Co, scratched or slit with a knife.

Scăbrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* (-es -ēi, *f.*) roughness, — *digitorum, unguium*, Pl; (2) the scab, mange, Co.

Scævŏla, literally, the Left-handed, a surname of several distinguished Romans. (I.) C. Mucius Scævola, who, when Porsena was besieging Rome, penetrated into his camp with the intention of assassinating him, but, by mistake, killed only a secretary. To show his contempt for the threats of the king, he thrust his right hand into a fire burning on an altar, and held it there till consumed. The story runs, that Porsena, wondering at his fortitude, and learning that all his countrymen were animated with a like spirit, made proposals of peace, and raised the siege. — (II.) Q. Mucius Scævola, is known as the son-in-law of C. Lælius, and the early instructor of Cicero. His reputation as an augur was very great. — (III.) Q. Mucius Scævola, cons. 133 B.C., and *pontifex maximus*, was celebrated for the great legal knowledge, and moderation and purity of character, almost hereditary in this family.

Scæva -æ, *f.* an omen, portent, P.

Scævus -a -um, on the left hand, to the left, Vt.

Scāla -æ, *f.*, usually *pl.*, scālæ -ārum, *f.* a flight of stairs, staircase, ladder, C. Cs.

Scālāris -e, of or relating to a flight of stairs or ladder, Vt; and *subst.* scālārĭa -ĭum, *n.* a flight of stairs, Vt.

Scalmus -i, *m.* (σκαλμός), a thole or thole-pin, on which an oar works, Vt.

Scalpellum -i, *n. dim.* (-us -i, *m.* Cl.) a surgical knife, lancet, scalpel, C.

Scalpo -psi -ptum, 3. to cut, scratch, engrave, carve, C; *ipsum Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse sculptura*, Pl; — *terram unguibus*, H.

*Scalprātus -a -um, having a sharp edge, Co.

Scalprum -i, *n.* any sharp cutting instrument, a chisel, knife, L. Co.

Scalptor -ōris, *m.* a stone-cutter, Pl.

Scalptōrĭum -ii, *n.* P.Aug. = scalprum, *q.v.*

Scalptūra -æ, *f.* a cutting in stone, — *gemmarum*, Pl; (2) cut or carved work, Vt.

*Scalptūrātum -i, *n.* a piece of carving, carved work, Pl.

*Scalptūrio, 4. to desire to scratch, to scratch, P.

Scambus -a -um (σκαμβός), crooked-legged, St.

Scămillus -i, *m. dim.* a little bench, Vt.

Scammōnĭa -æ, *f.* (-ĭum -i, *n.* A.Aug. -ĭum -ii, *n.* Pl. σκαμμωνία) scammony, Pl. C.

Scammōnites -æ, *m.* scammony-wine, Pl.

Scamnum -i, *n.* a bed-step, stool, bench, O. Cl. M; (2) an unploughed ridge of earth, Co.

Scandix -ĭcis, *f.* (σκάνδιξ) chervil, Pl.

Scando -di -sum, 3. (I.) *act.* to ascend, climb, climb up, — *malos*, C; — *arcem et Capitolium*, L; *met. scandit æratas vitiosa naves cura*, H; (II.) *neut.* to climb, — *in domos superas*, O; — *per conjuncta ædificia*, Tc.

Scandŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a shingle or roofing-board, Pl. Vt.

Scansĭlis -e, that can be climbed, accessible, Pl.

Scansĭo -ōnis, *f.* a climbing up, ascending, Vr.

*Scansōrĭus -a -um, — *genus machinarum*, Vt, relating to, adapted for climbing.

Scăpha -æ, *f.* (σκάφη) a small boat, skiff, P. C.

Scăphe -ēs, *f.* (σκάφη) a circular hollow sundial, Vt.

Scăphĭum -ii, *n.* (σκαφίον) a shallow bowl, especially used as a drinking vessel, P. C.

Scăpŭlæ -ārum, *f.* the shoulder-blades, Cl. Pl; (2) in general, the shoulders, back, P.

Scăpus -i, *m.* (σκᾶπος) a stalk, stem, shaft; the stalk of a plant, Vr. Co; the cylinder on which a book was rolled up, Pl; a weaver's beam, Lc; the shaft of a column, Vt; the shaft or stem of a candelabrum, Pl; the post of a door, Vt.

Scărābĕus -i, *m.* (σκαράβειος) a beetle, chafer, Pl.

Scărĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a scratching up, scarifying, Pl. Co.

Scărĭfĭco, 1. (σκαριφάομαι) to scratch up with any sharp-pointed instrument, scarify, Pl. Co.

Scărus -i, *m.* (σκάρος) a salt-water fish, much esteemed by the Romans, H. Pl.

Scătĕbra -æ, *f.* a spouting up, bubbling up of water, — *aquæ*, V; — *fontium*, Pl.

Scătĕo, 2. to gush forth, spout out, bubble up, *fons scatit*, Lc; (2) *met.* to swarm, abound, *cuniculi scatent in Hispaniā*, Pl; thus with abl. or gen. *arx scatens fontibus*, L; — *tota ferme Hispania metallis*, Pl; *— *terra ferarum*, Lc; met. *urtica vel plurimis scatet remediis*, Pl.

Scătūrīgines -um, *f.* gushing waters, L.

*Scătūrīgĭnōsus -a -um, — *terra*, Co, full of springs or gushing waters, Co.

Scătūrĭo, 4. to gush forth, — *fontibus*, Co; met. — *aliquā re*, Aug.

Scaurus -a -um (σκαῦρος), having projecting or swollen ankles, H.

Scaurus, a surname in the patrician Gens Æmilia. (I.) Æmilius Scaurus, born 163 B.C., cons. 115, 107, cens. 109; the founder of his family, was an aristocratic partisan, of great abilities and influence, and a speaker of considerable reputation. He is frequently mentioned by Sallust, in consequence of his negotiations with Jugurtha, which were not always the most creditable to his pecuniary disinterestedness.—(II.) M. Æmilius Scaurus, son of the preceding, was defended by Cicero, in an oration no longer extant, against a charge of extortion in the government of the province of Sardinia.

Scāzon -ontis, *m.* (σκάζων), an iambic trimeter with a spondee or trochee in the place of the last iamb, Pl.

Scĕlĕrāte, wickedly, impiously, C.

Scĕlĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* scĕlĕro), polluted, profaned by guilt, — *terra*, V; — *limina Thracum*, O; (2) impious, wicked, profane, infamous; especially *subst.* a wretch, miscreant, C; (3) wretched, unlucky, calamitous, noxious, P. V.

Scĕlĕro, 1 to pollute, profane with guilt, *parce pias* — *manus*, V.

Scĕlĕrōsus -a -um, full of guilt, wicked, impious, accursed, T. Lc.

Scĕleste, wickedly, impiously, C.

Scĕlestus -a -um, wicked, accursed, infamous, — *facinus*, C; *scelestissimum te arbitror*, P; especially used *subst.* as a term of reproach, P. T; (2) knavish, roguish, P; (3) unlucky, wretched, pernicious, P.

Scĕlŏtyrbe -ēs, *f.* (σκελοτύρβη), lameness in the knee or ankle, Pl.

Scĕlus -ĕris, *n.* a crime, evil deed, impious action, heinous offence, C; (2) of animals, a bad quality, vice, fault, Pl; (3) used as a term of reproach, scoundrel, P. T; (4) a calamity, misfortune, P. T.

Scēna -æ, *f.* (scæna, σκηνή), the stage of a theatre, C; in pl. *aut Agamemnonius scenis agitatus Orestes*, V, on the stage; (2) *met.* the public stage, publicity, C; (3) *met.* a deceptive outward appearance, Aug.

Scēnālis -e, of or relating to the stage, Lc.

* Scēnĭce, like an actor, theatrically, Q.

Scēnĭcus -a -um (σκηνικός), of or relating to the stage, theatrical, scenic, — *artifices*, C; *actores*, Q, players, actors; — *gestus*, C; — *modulatio*, Q; *subst.* scēnĭcus -i, *m.* an actor.

Scēnŏgrăphĭa -æ, *f.* (σκηνογραφία), a perspective drawing, Vt.

Sceptrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, sceptre-bearing, O.

Sceptrĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, P.Aug. = sceptrifer, *q.v.*

Sceptrum -i, *n.* (σκῆπτρον), a sceptre, royal wand or staff, C; so jestingly, — *pædagogorum*, M; (2) *met.* dominion, kingdom, royal authority, V.

Sceptūchus -i, *m.* (σκηπτοῦχος), the wand-bearer, a high official in Eastern courts, Tc.

Schĕda -æ, *f.* (σχέδη), a strip of papyrus bark, Pl; a leaf of paper, C.

Schēma -æ, *f.* (-ătis, *n.* σχῆμα), figure, form, gait, general appearance of any person, *ego huc processi sic cum servili schemā*, P; (2) a figure of speech, Q.

Schēmătismos -i, *m.* (σχηματισμός), a figurative mode of speaking, Q.

Schĭdĭa -æ, *f.* (σχίδια), chips, shavings, splinters, Vt.

Schistos -a -on (σχιστός), cleft, cloven, split; — *lapis*, Pl, a kind of stone which splits easily.

Schœneus -ei, *m.* (Σχοινεύς), a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta; hence *adj.* Schœnēĭus -a -um, — *virgo*, or *abs.* O, Atalanta; also Schœnēis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Atalanta.

Schœnŏbătes -æ, *m.* (σχοινοβάτης), a rope-walker, rope-dancer, Jv.

Schœnus -i, *m.* (σχοῖνος), a rush (apparently aromatic, as it was used by the Romans to flavour wine, and as an ingredient in an unguent), P; (2) a Persian measure of distance, Pl.

Schŏla -æ, *f.* (σχολή), learned leisure, learned conversation, debate, dispute, lecture, C; (2) a place where learned disputations are carried on, a school, C; (3) the disciples of any particular teacher, a sect, school, C; (4) * a room in the bath where bathers waited before washing, Vt.

Schŏlastĭcus -a -um (σχολαστικός), of or relating to a school, scholastic, — *controversiæ*, Q; *subst.* schŏlastĭcus -i, *m.* a lecturer in the schools, teacher of rhetoric, rhetorician, Tc. Pl.

Sciădeus -ei, *m.* sciæna -æ, *f.* (σκιαδεύς, σκίαινα), the male and female of a salt-water fish, perhaps Salmo Thymallus, Linn. Pl.

Sciens -ntis (*prtcp.* scio), knowing, knowingly, purposely, intentionally, *aperte ludificari et calumniari sciens non videatur*, C; (2) knowing, skilful, experienced, *quæ navis scientissimo gubernatore utitur*, C; — *locorum*, S; acquainted with, — *Latinæ linguæ*, Tc; — *citharæ*, H; — *flectere equum*, H.

Scienter, wisely, skilfully, expertly, C.

Scientĭa -æ, *f.* a knowing, knowledge of, acquaintance with, — *regionum*, C; — *futurorum malorum*, C; *memoriā et scientiā comprehendisse*, C; sometimes passes over into the objective sense of science, branch of knowledge, *hujus* — *con-*

ditor, Sc, *i.e.* of medicine; — *rei militaris*, Ca; — *colendorum deorum*, C; *tot artes, tantæ scientiæ*, C.

Scilicet (contracted from *scire licet*), it is plain, it is clear; evidently, naturally, of course, certainly, undoubtedly; *tam ego homo sum quam tu*; — *ita res est*, P, of course, to be sure; thus used *abs.* as an answer to a question; (2) ironically, of course, to be sure, forsooth, *id populus curat scilicet*, T, much the people trouble themselves about that! (3) to wit, namely, St.

Scilla -æ, *f.* (σκίλλα, squilla), a sea-leek, squill, Pl; (2) a prawn, shrimp, C. Pl.

Scillinus -a -um (σκίλλινος), — *acetum*, Pl, made of squills.

Scillites -æ, *m.* wine flavoured with squills, Co.

Scilliticus -a -um, Co. = scillinus, *q.v.*

Scin' = scisne.

Scincos -i, *m.* (σκίγκος), an Egyptian species of lizard, Pl.

Scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. to tear, rend, tear asunder, break, split, — *crines*, V; — *capillos*, O; — *epistolam*, C; — *vestem tibi de corpore*, Pt; — *lignum cuneis*, V, split, cleave; — *penulam alicui*, C, to tear the cloak (*i.e.* beseech importunately); (2) met. — *verba fletu*, O; *scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus*, V.

Scintilla -æ, *f. dim.* a spark, Lc. V. O; (2) met. — *ingenii*, C; — *teterrimi belli*, C.

* Scintillatio -ōnis, *f.* a sparkling; — *oculorum*, Pl, a disease in the eyes.

Scintillo, 1. to sparkle, glitter, Lc. V.

Scintillŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little spark, C.

Scio -ivi (-ii) -itum, 4. to know; *hæc scivisti et me celavisti?* P; — *istarum rerum nihil*, C; *quod sciam*, C, as far as I know; *an vero nihil certum sciri possit*, C; *scio, tibi ita placere*, C; *scimus Atilium appellatum esse sapientem*, C; *cum sciatis, quo quæque res inclinet*, C; *haud scio an* .... vid. an; (2) to know, have learned, be acquainted with, — *omnes linguas*, P; — *literas*, C; — *Græce*, C, to understand Greek; — *fidibus*, T, to be skilled in harp-playing; — *de legibus instituendis*, C.

Sciŏthēricon -i, *n.* (σκιοθηρικόν), a sundial, Pl.

Scipio -ōnis, *m.* a staff, wand, sceptre, P. Ct; — *eburneus*, L, carried before triumphant generals.

Scipio, the name of a patrician family belonging to the Gens Cornelia. We shall mention, (I.) P. Cornelius Scipio, cons. B.C. 218; was, during his consulship, opposed to Hannibal in his Italian campaign; defeated by that general, and severely wounded in a battle near the river Ticinus. From the following year 217 to 211, Scipio and his brother Cneius carried on the war in Spain against Hasdrubal. Their success appears to have been various; but finally, in the year 211, their armies were destroyed, and both the generals perished.—(II.) P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, son of the above, born 234 B.C., cons. 205, 194, cens. 199, is said to have begun his splendid career by saving his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus. He was a tribune of the soldiers at the fatal defeat of Cannæ, and, after the battle, assumed with Appius Claudius the command of the routed army. In 210 he was elected to fill the place of his father and uncle, who had fallen in Spain, and proceeded thither with a proconsular commission. In three years, not only by his military skill, but by the moderation of his conduct to the Spaniards, he succeeded in completely destroying the Carthaginian ascendancy in that country, and returned to Rome in 206, to be unanimously elected consul for the ensuing year. His plan, which after a time he induced the senate to allow him to execute, was to carry the war into Africa. He landed not far from Utica, in 204, there passed the winter in a fortified camp, and in the spring of the ensuing year gained such successes as to induce the Carthaginians to recal Hannibal from Italy. A decisive battle took place near Zama, in October, 202, and Scipio was completely victorious. In 201, a treaty was signed concluding the war, and the Roman general returned to Italy in triumph. He made no ill use of his extraordinary power and popularity, and declined many of the honours which the people wished to confer upon him. He was censor 199, a second time consul in 194, and had the title of princeps senatûs formally bestowed upon him in many succeeding censorships. In 190, Africanus, in order to advance the interests of his brother L. Scipio, who was then consul, offered to serve as legatus under him in the war against Antiochus. He was once more successful; but on his return to Rome, he was formally accused, at the instigation of M. Porcius Cato, of having received bribes from the enemy. He disdained to answer the charge, but detailed in a long and eloquent speech, in which he engaged in his behalf the sympathies of all his hearers, his services to the state, and immediately retired to his country-seat. He never returned to Rome, and died at Liternum about the year 185.—(III.) P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, son of L. Æmilius Paullus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and adopted son of P. Scipio, eldest son of the great Africanus; born about 185, cons. 147, 134, cens. 142. He first distinguished himself in the war in Spain, where he served as military tribune in 151, in which capacity also he went to Africa on the breaking out of the third Punic war in 149. In 147 he was elected consul, with the sole command against Carthage; and the city was taken and burnt in the spring of the following year, while its conqueror returned to Rome in triumph, having amply earned the surname Africanus, which he had inherited. In 142 he was censor, and in 134 was again elected consul, in order that he might take the management of the war in Spain. The heroic defence and capture of Numantia form the principal incidents of this campaign. The rest of Scipio's life was spent in a civic struggle against his brothers-in-law the Gracchi, and their intended reforms. He incurred the popular hatred by the vigour with which he espoused the aristocratic cause, and is said to have been murdered by some of his political opponents. It is certain that his death, which was sudden, was attended by many suspicious circumstances. The younger Scipio was remarkable among his contemporaries by his devotion to literature; he was the friend of the Greek historian Polybius, who accompanied him in all his campaigns, and is recorded to have been on familiar terms with Lucilius and Terence.— *Subst.* Scipiădes -æ, *m.* a descendant of the Scipios, a Scipio, Lc. Pt.

Scirpĕa -æ, *f.* a basket-wagon; a large basket of rushes forming the body of a wagon, Vr.

Scirpĕus -a -um, made of rushes, P.

Scirpiculus -a -um, made of rushes, A.Aug; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a rush-basket, Vr. Co.

Scirpo, 1. to weave or plait of rushes, Vr.

Scirpus -i, *m.* a rush, bulrush, Pl; prov. *nodum in scirpo quærere*, P, to look for a difficulty where none is.

Scirrhōma -ătis, *n.* (σκίῤῥωμα), a hard swelling or tumour, Pl.

Scirrhos -i, *m.* = scirrhoma, *q.v.*

Sciscitātor -ōris, *m.* an inquirer, investigator, M.

Sciscitor, 1. *dep.* (sciscito, 1. P.) to investigate, inquire into, examine into, ask, interrogate, — *aliquid ex aliquo*, C; — *consulis voluntatem*, L; — *de aliquâ re*, C; *procul hinc lubet prius, quid sit, sciscitari*, T.

Scisco, scivi, scitum, 3. to seek to find out, investigate, inquire, P; (2) of the people, to accept, approve a proposition; decree, ordain; *multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis*, C; *rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit*, P; hence (of an individual) to approve, assent to, vote for, — *legem*, C.

Scissilis -e, that can be easily cleft, broken, etc. Cl.

Scissūra -æ, *f.* a splitting, cleaving, rending, Sc.

Scitāmenta -ōrum, *n.* dainties, titbits, P.

Scite, cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, nicely, elegantly, C.

Scitor, 1. *dep.* to inquire into, investigate, — *causas*, V, — *digna relatu* O.

Scitulus -a -um, neat, pretty, elegant, — *facies*, P.

Scitum -i, *n* a decree; usually in combination with plebis, *plebiscitum*, a decree of the people, C; also — *populi*, C, and in one word *populiscitum*, C; (2) used by Sc as a translation of the Greek δογμα, a philosophical tenet or opinion.

Scitus -a -um (*partcp* scisco), clever, wise, shrewd, skilful, adroit, — *sycophanta*, P; sometimes with gen. — *Sthenelus pugnandi*, Q, so of inanimate and abstract things, — *sermo*, C, — *interrogationes*, Q, so *abs* scitum, a clever saying, *scitum est illud Catonis*, C.

Scitus -ūs, *m. plebis* —, = plebiscitum, a decree of the people, C

Sciurus -i, *m* (σκιουρος), a squirrel, Pl

Scobina æ, *f* a species of file, Vr.

Scobis -is, *f* filings, cuttings, chips, shavings, sawdust, Cl H Pl.

Scōlēcia -æ, *f.* (σκωληκια), a species of verdigris, Pl.

Scōlēcion -ii, *n.* (σκωληκιον), a kind of scarlet berry, Pl.

Scŏlŏpendra -æ, *f* (σκολοπενδρα), a kind of multipede, scolopendra, Pl

Scŏlymus -i, *m* (σκολυμος), a species of edible thistle, Pl.

Scomber -bri, *m* (σκομβρος), a species of tunny-fish, a mackerel, Pl Co

Scŏpa -æ, *f* — *regia*, Pl, a plant, a species of goose-foot, (2) usually *pl.* scōpæ -ārum, *f* thin twigs or branches, A Aug, (3) a besom or broom, P, hence prov *scopas dissolvere*, C, to untie a broom, *i e* throw any thing into confusion

Scŏpes -um, *f.* (σκῶπες), a kind of owl, Pl.

Scopio -ōnis, *f.* the stalk of a bunch of grapes, Co

Scŏpŭlæ -ārum, *f* a small broom or besom, Co

Scŏpŭlōsus -a -um, rocky, full of cliffs, craggy, — *locus*, C.

Scŏpŭlus -i, *m* (σκοπελος), a rock, crag, cliff, especially a rock in the sea, *ut pars remigum ad scopulos allisa interfeceretur*, Cu, (2) *met* a rock, cliff (as symbolical of danger, difficulty, peril), *quite ad — e tranquillo inferat*, T, — *libidinis*, C.

Scŏpos -i, *m.* (σκοπος), a mark set up to shoot at, St.

Scordion -ii, *n* (σκόρδιον), a plant having an odour of garlic, Pl

Scōria -æ, *f.* (σκωρια), dross or slag arising from the smelting of metals, Pl

Scorpæna -æ, *f* (σκορπαινα), a sea-scorpion, Pl.

Scorpio -ōnis, *m* (scorpius -i, *m* scorpios -i, *m* σκορπιων), a scorpion, Pl, (2) a constellation so called, (3) a prickly salt-water fish, Cottus scorpio, Linn Pl, (4) a prickly plant, Spartium scorpius, Linn; (5) a military engine for throwing missiles, Ca

Scorpion -ii, *n.* a plant also called thelyphonon, *q.v.*

Scorpiōnius -a -um, of or relating to a scorpion, Pl

Scorpiūron -i, *n.* (σκορπιουρος), a plant, scorpion's tail, Pl.

Scortātor -ōris, *m.* a whoremonger, fornicator, P. H.

Scortĕus -a -um, of or relating to hides, leather; made of leather, Vr. Cl, *subst.* scortea -æ, *f.* a leathern garment, Sc M.

Scortillum -i, *n* *dim* a little harlot, Ct.

Scortor, 1 *dep* to whore, P.

Scortum -i, *n* a skin, hide, Vr; (2) a whore, harlot, P C, applied to a male prostitute, P. C

Scōtia -æ, *f.* (σκοτια), a hollow moulding in the base of a column, Vt, (2) a groove or gutter on the under edge of a Doric cornice, Vt

*Screātor -ōris, *m.* one who hawks, hems, clears his throat, P

*Screātus -ūs, *m.* a hawking, hemming, T.

*Screo, 1. to hawk, hem, clear one's throat, P.

Scriba -æ, *m* a clerk or secretary in a public office, scribe, C

Scriblita -æ, *f* a kind of tart, P.

Scribo -psi -ptum, 3 to engrave with a sharp-pointed pencil, draw lines, — *lineam*, C, *stigmata fugitivo* —, Q, to brand a fugitive slave, (2) to draw, sketch, make an outline of, *scribetur tibi forma et situs agri*, H; (3) to write, — *literam*, C, especially to write a letter to, — *alicui*, C, — *ad aliquem*, C, — *ad aliquem de aliquo*, C, to recommend in writing any one to any one; and hence, to beg, intreat, command by letter, C; (4) to write, prepare, complete in writing, — *libros*, C, — *leges*, C, — *senatusconsultum*, C, to commit to writing; (5) to appoint in writing, — *aliquem hæredem*, C; (6) — *alicui numos*, P, to set down as received from any one, to borrow, (7) to describe, celebrate in poetry, — *aliquem*, C, (8) to enrol soldiers, colonists, etc — *supplementum legionibus*, C; (9) to style or entitle in writing, — *se consulem*, L

Scrinium -ii, *n.* a box or case, casket, especially for books and papers, S H

Scriptio -ōnis, *f.* a writing, the act of writing, C, (2) writing, written composition, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum* —, C.

Scriptito, 1. to write frequently, C.

Scriptor -ōris, *m.* a writer, clerk, secretary, C; (2) a writer, author, — *rerum*, C L, an historian; — *carminum*, Q, — *Trojani belli*, H, — *legum*, C, a drawer up, enacter.

Scriptōrius -a -um, of or relating to writing, Cl.

*Scriptŭla -ōrum, *n. dim.* the lines on a draught-board, O

Scriptum -i, *n* that which is engraved, drawn, or written; *duodecim scripta*, a draughtboard, C; (2) a writing, book, work, frequently pl. *quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt* C, *de scripto dicere*, C, to read or deliver from a MS, (3) — *legis*, or abs. *scriptum*, a written decree, law, C.

Scriptūra -æ, *f.* a writing, Pl. St; (2) a composing in writing, written composition, C, and hence, that which is written, a treatise, work, T; (3) tax upon pastures, money paid for pasturing cattle, C, (4) a disposition by will, C. Q.

Scripŭlum = scrupulum, *q v.*

Scrŏbĭcŭlus -i, *m* *dim.* a little ditch, Vr Co.

Scrŏbis -is, *m. f.* (scrobs), a ditch, O. Co; *met.* the grave, Tc. M

Scrōfa -æ, *f* a breeding sow, Vr Co

*Scrōfipascus -i, *m.* a breeder of pigs, P.

Scrōtum -i, *n.* the bag of the testicles, Cl.

Scrupēda -æ, *f.* a hobbler, limper (a term applied to unchaste women), P Vr.

Scrūpĕus -a -um, consisting of sharp stones, rugged, rough, V.

Scrūpōsus -a -um, rough, rugged, P.

*Scrūpŭlāris -e, amounting to a scruple in weight

*Scrūpŭlātim, by scruples, Pl

Scrūpŭlōse, accurately, exactly, scrupulously, Q Pl.

Scrūpŭlōsitas -ātis, *f.* scrupulosity, painful exactitude, Co.

Scrūpŭlōsus -a -um, full of sharp stones, rough, rugged, C; (2) anxious, exact, accurate, scrupulous, Q

Scrūpŭlus -i, *m* scrūpŭlum -i, *n. dim* the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, Vt, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, or the 288th part of a jugerum, Vr, and sometimes applied to any very minute measure, Pl, (2) *met.* uneasiness, care, disquiet, anxiety, scruple, — *alicui injicere*, C; *exime hunc mihi scrupulum*, Pl

Scrūpus -i, *m* anxiety, disquiet, care, C.

Scrūta -ōrum, *n* frippery, trash, trumpery, H.

Scrūtātio -ōnis, *f* a searching, investigating, Sc.

Scrūtātor -ōris, *m.* one who searches, investigates, examines, St.

Scrūtor, 1. *dep* to search into, search through, investigate accurately, examine, inspect, — *domos*,

apothecas, naves, C; — *occulta saltuum*, Tc; (2) to look for any thing, — *venas melini inter saxa*, Pl; (3) *met.* to search into, examine, — *interiores et reconditas literas*, C; — *animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus*, Tc; (4) *met.* to look for, — *finem principis per Chaldæos*, Tc; — *sua Cæsarisque fata*, Tc.

Sculpo -psi -ptum, 3. to hew, carve stone, wood, etc. *non est e saxo sculptus*, C.

Sculpōnĕæ -ārum, *f.* a poor kind of wooden shoes, P.

Sculptĭlis -e, carved, hewn, cut, O.

Sculptūra -æ, *f.* a hewing, carving in stone or wood, sculpture, Q. Pl.

Scurra -æ, *m.* a city gentleman, dandy, beau, P; (2) a jester, buffoon; a species of parasite who earned his dinner at the tables of the great by witty conversation, P. C. H.

Scurrĭlis -e, like a buffoon, mocking, jeering, scurrilous, C.

Scurrĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* buffoonery, scurrility, Q.

*Scurrĭlĭter, like a buffoon, scurrilously, Pl.

Scurror, 1. *dep.* to play the buffoon, H.

*Scūtāle -is, *n.* the thong or strap of a sling, L.

Scūtārĭus -ii, *m.* a shield-maker, P.

Scūtātus -a -um, armed with a shield, Ca.

Scūtella -æ, *f. dim.* a little flat dish or salver, C.

Scūtĭca -æ, *f.* a whip with a leathern lash, Jv. O.

*Scūtĭgĕrŭlus -i, *m.* a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, P.

Scutra -æ, *f.* a tray, dish, salver, P.

Scutriscum -i, *n. dim.* a small tray or salver, A. Aug.

Scŭtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small tray or dish, M; (2) any diamond or lozenge shaped figure, as in a tiled pavement, Vt; a checked pattern in cloth, Pl.

Scŭtŭla -æ, *f. dim.* (σκυτάλη), a roller for moving heavy weights, Ca; (2) a secret letter among the Lacedæmonians, written on a strip of parchment, rolled obliquely on a roller, N.

Scūtŭlātus -a -um, lozenge or diamond shaped (applied to fabrics woven in checks), Jv.

Scūtŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little shield, C; (2) the shoulder-blade, Cl.

Scūtum -i, *n.* (σκῦτος), a long four-cornered shield, made of wood covered with hides, Ca; (2) *met.* shield, defence, protection, L.

Scymnus -i, *m.* (σκύμνος), a young animal, — *leonum*, Lc.

Scȳphus -i, *m.* (σκύφος), a drinking-cup, goblet, P. C.

Scȳtăla -æ, *f.* a secret letter, *vid.* scutula.

Scytătum -i, *n.* a means to facilitate the taking of colours in dyeing or staining, Pl.

Scȳthĭa -æ, *f.* (Σκυθία), the land of the Scythians, Scythia; hence *adj.* Scȳthes -æ, Scȳtha -æ, *c.* Scȳthĭcus -a -um, Scythian; *subst.* Scȳthes -æ, *m.* C, a Scythian; Scȳthis -ĭdis, *f.* O, Scȳthissa -æ, *f.* N, a Scythian woman.

Scyzĭnum -i, *n.* = itæomelis, *q.v.*, Pl.

*Sēbo, 1. to make of tallow, — *candelas*, Co.

Sēbōsus -a -um, full of tallow, tallowy, Pl.

Sēbum -i, *n.* tallow, suet, fat, grease, P. Co.

Secāle -is, *n.* a species of grain, perhaps rye, Pl.

*Sĕcāmenta -ōrum, *n.* carved work, Pl.

Sēcēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go apart, go away, withdraw; *secedant boni*, C; — *de viā*, P; — *in abditam partem ædium*, S; *poet.* of inanimate objects, *luna quantum solis secedit ab orbe*, Lc; (2) especially, to withdraw, retire, secede from public life, St; (3) to revolt, rebel, withdraw in rebellion, C; — *in Sacrum montem*, L; (4) met. — *a corpore sensus*, Ct.

Sēcerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to separate, sever, part, sunder, set apart, — *cœlum ab aere*, O; — *se a bonis*, C; — *inermes ab armatis*, L; (2) *met.* to separate mentally, distinguish, — *animum a corpore*, C; — *sua a publicis consiliis*, L; — *honestum turpi*, H.

Sēcespĭta -æ, *f.* a sacrificial knife, St.

Sēcessio -ōnis, *f.* a going on one side, C; (2) a political secession, revolt, rebellion, C.

Sēcessus -ūs, *m.* a going away, — *avium*, Pl, migration; (2) retirement, solitude, *medium tempus in otio secessuque egit*, St; *est in secessu longo locus*, V, in a deeply sequestered spot; (3) a political secession, rebellion, Pl.

Sēclūdo -di -sum, 3. to shut away, shut up apart, seclude, C; (2) to sever, separate, *Cæsar munitione flumen a monte seclusit*, C; (3) *met.* to shut out, exclude from, *a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusus*, C.

*Sēclūsōrium -ii, *n.* a place for shutting up birds, Vr.

Sēclūsus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēclūdo), separated, severed, distant, C.

Sĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut, cut off, cut in pieces, C. Ca; especially, to cut surgically, perform a surgical operation, — *varices Mario*, C; (2) to cut, geld, castrate, M; (3) to tear, wound, scratch, injure, hurt, — *teneras plantas*, V; — *crura*, O; *si quem podagra secat*, Ct, torments; (4) to cut through, run through, sail through, traverse, *quos (populos) secans interluit Allia*, V; — *medios Æthiopas*, Pl; — *medium agmen*, V; — *æthera pennis*, V; (5) *met.* to lash in words, satirize, Pr; (6) *met.* to divide, *quum causas in plura genera secuerunt*, C; of disputes, to settle, decide, — *lites*, H.

Sēcrēto, secretly, apart, privately, Co. C.

Sēcrētum -i, *n.* solitude, retirement; and concrete, a retired, solitary place, O. Q; (2) a secret, mystery, St. Tc.

Sēcrētus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēcerno), separate, apart, L; (2) of places, retired, remote, solitary, sequestered, H. Q. Tc; (3) hidden, concealed, secret, V. Tc; (4) especial, unusual, rare, Q; (5) followed by *abl.* deprived of, without, Lc.

Secta -æ, *f.* a trodden path; hence *met.* a mode of life, procedure, conduct, plan, *nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ secuti sumus*, C; *sequi ejus auctoritatem cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est*, C; (2) a philosophical school, sect, C. Q.

Sectārius -a -um, cut, gelded, P.

Sectātor -ōris, *m.* a follower, hanger on; frequently *pl.* a suite of attendants, *quid opus est sectatoribus?* C; (2) a member of a sect or school, St. Tc.

Sectĭlis -e, cut, cloven, O; — *pavimenta*, Vt, made up of small pieces, mosaic; (2) that can be cut or cloven, Jv. M.

Sectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cutting, section, Vt; (2) a surgical operation, Pl; (3) the division or distribution of confiscated property, C; (4) in rhetoric, a division or section of a speech, Q.

Sectīvus -a -um, that can be cut or chopped up, — *porrum*, Co.

Sector -ōris, *m.* a cutter; — *collorum*, C, a cut-throat; (2) a buyer of confiscated or other public property, C.

Sector, 1. *dep.* to follow eagerly, continually, pursue; to accompany as an attendant or follower, C; (2) to follow animals in the chase, to hunt, pursue, V. H; (3) *met.* to strive after, pursue eagerly, — *prædam*, Ca; — *voluptatem*, Q; — *eminentes virtutes*, Tc.

*Sectrix -īcis, *f.* a female purchaser of confiscated or other public property, Pl.

Sectūra -æ, *f.* a cutting, Vr. Pl; (2) a digging, cutting in the earth, — *ærariæ*, Ca, copper-mines.

Sēcŭbĭtus -ūs, *m.* a sleeping alone, Ct.

Sēcŭbo -ŭi, 1. to sleep alone, sleep by one's self, Ct. L; (2) to live a solitary life, Pt.

Sæcŭlāris -e, of or relating to an age or century; — *ludi*, St, the secular games (celebrated at intervals of 110 years, though the precise period was very irregularly observed).

Sæcŭlum -i, *n.* (seclum, sæcŭlum), a generation, race (whether of men or animals), Lc; (2) the usual duration of a generation, 33⅓ years; a generation considered as a measure of time, C; (3) the age, the times, the spirit of the age, *novi ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus siet*, P; *in id — Romuli cecidit ætas, cum jam plena Græcia poetarum esset*,

C; (4) an age, century, C; and hence for an indefinitely long period of time, an age, *aliquot seculis post P. Scipio bello Punico tertio Carthaginem cepit*, C.

Sĕcum, *vid.* cum.

Sĕcundāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the second legion, L. Tc.

Sĕcundārĭus -a -um, belonging to the second rank or class, of second-rate quality, C. Co.

Sĕcundo, in the second place, C; (2) for the second time, Aug.

Sĕcundo, 1. * to make favourable, adapt, accommodate, P; (2) to favour, bless, assist, second, V. O.

Sĕcundum, (I.) *adv.* afterwards, behind, P; (2) secondly, in the next place, Vr; (3) for the second time, L. (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* close behind, — *aram*, P; (2) along, close along, by, *iter facere — mare*, C; (3) of time, after, — *comitia*, C; (4) in succession, after, next to, — *te, nihil mihi amicius est solitudine*, C; *heres — filiam*, C, next after the daughter; (5) according to, in accordance with, — *naturam vivere*, C; (6, in law), in favour of, to the advantage of, — *aliquem decernere*, C.

Sĕcundus -a -um, following; — *lumine*, A.Aug, on the following day; — *mensa*, C, the dessert; (2) in succession, following the first, second, — *partes*, O, the second part in a drama; *secundus a fine*, O, last but one; *subst.* sĕcundæ -ārum, Cl, the after-birth; (3) next or second in rank, C; *Ajax heros ab Achille* —, H; and hence, second-rate, inferior, subordinate, Sc. H; (4) of wind or tide, following (*i.e.* favourable), *secundo flumine*, Ca, with the stream; — *ventus*, C. Ca; (5) *met.* favourable, propitious, fortunate, — *populo aliquid facere*, C, with the people's approbation; — *dii*, L. V; — *auspicia*, C; — *fortunæ*, C. (opp. adversæ), abs. *secundæ*, H, good fortune.

Sĕcūre, composedly, tranquilly, unconcernedly, St; (2) securely, safely, Pl.

Sĕcūrĭclātus -a -um, shaped like a swallow's tail, Vt.

Sĕcūrĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little axe, P. M; (2) in carpentry, a mortise, dovetail, Vt.

Sĕcūrĭdaca -æ, *f.* a weed which grows among lentils, Pl.

Sĕcūrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, sĕcūrĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying an axe, O.

Sĕcūris -is, *f.* an axe, hatchet; used as a weapon of war, V; for felling trees, Ct; for household purposes, P; (2) especially the axe carried by the lictors in their fasces, headsman's axe, C. L; (3) met. *graviorem reipublicæ infligere securim*, C, to give a deathblow; *Gallia securibus subjecta*, Ca, completely subdued.

Sĕcūrĭtas -ātis, *f.* the absence of care or anxiety, peace of mind, — *quæ est animi tamquam tranquillitas*, C; (2) carelessness, indifference, Q; (3) freedom from danger, security, Tc.

Sĕcūrus -a -um, free from care, unanxious, unconcerned, fearless, tranquil, — *de aliquā re*, C. L; — *ab aliquā re*, St; *ne sis — futuri*, O; (2) of inanimate things, untroubled, cheerful, *deos securum agere ævum*, Lc; — *dies*, Tb; — *convivium*, Sc; (3) careless, indifferent, heedless, Q; (4) safe, secure, *qui nullum locum quietum aut — esse sineret*, L.

Sĕcus, *n. indcl.* (= sexus), sex, *virile — nunquam ullum habui*, P, any male offspring.

Sĕcus, (I.) *adv.* otherwise, *si bonus est, obnoxius sum; sin — est, faciam uti jubes*, P; *recte secusne, recte an secus*, C, rightly or otherwise; followed by *quam, ne quid fiat — quam volumus*, C; frequently with a preceding negative, *non* (*nec, haud*) *secus ac* (*atque, quam*), not otherwise than, just as; *numquam — habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata*, T; (2) otherwise than it ought to be, ill, badly, *etiam si — acciderit*, C; (3) *comp.* sĕcius, otherwise; *nihilosecius*, no otherwise, used sometimes = nihilominus, nevertheless, notwithstanding, T. Ca. —(II.) *prep.* with *acc.*, by, near, close by, A.Aug; affixed to several pronouns, *alterinsecus*, on the other side; *utrinsecus*, on both sides; *circumsecus*, on all sides.

Sĕcūtor -ōris, *m.* a gladiator armed with a sword and shield who fought with a retiarius, Jv.

Sĕd, but; *non modo* (*solum, tantum*) .... *sed etiam*, not only .... but also: in a similar sense, *non modo .... sed*, C; *non .... sed etiam*, L; made emphatic by the addition of *enim, enimvero*, C. L; (2) used to take up the thread of discourse after a parenthesis, but, I say, C; (3) in affirmative answers, *sed* gives emphasis, P; so also *sed etiam; avarissimæ sed etiam crudelissimæ*, C, and also, but also.

* Sĕdāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a sedative, Sc.

Sĕdāte, quietly, composedly, sedately, P. C.

Sĕdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an allaying, soothing, assuaging of violent emotion or passion, C.

Sĕdātus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēdo), quiet, composed, tranquil, sedate, C.

* Sēdĕcies, sixteen times, Pl.

Sēdĕcim, sixteen, P. Ca.

* Sĕdĕcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a low seat or stool, C.

Sĕdentārĭus -a -um, sitting, sedentary, P. Co.

Sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. to sit, *quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim*, C; — *in illā tuā sedeculā*, C; — *in equo*, C; — *sede regiā*, L; (2) to sit in council, sit in judgment, *iisdem consulibus sedentibus lata lex est*, C; (3) to remain sitting, be inactive, lazy, — *in villā totos dies*, C; *sedemus desides domi*, L; (4) *met.* to sink down, settle, subside, — *nebula campo*, L; *sedisse immensos montes*, Tc; (5) *met.* to rest, settle, remain fast, — *toga-humero*, Q; — *aliquid fideliter in animo*, Sc.

Sĕdes -is, *f.* a seat, stool, chair, throne, C; (2) an abode, habitation, place of settlement, home; *sedes fundatur Veneri*, V, a temple; — *sceleratorum*, C, the infernal regions; *non si priores Mæonius tenet sedes Homerus*, H, the first place or rank; (3) place, seat, spot, base, foundation; *turrim convellimus altis sedibus*, V; *suis sedibus convulsa Roma*, C; *montes moliri sede suā*, L; (4) the seat, posteriors, Pl.

Sĕdīle -is, *n.* a seat, V; usually *pl.* sĕdīlia, a row of seats or benches in the theatre or elsewhere, H; — *lignea*, St; (2) a sitting down, sitting still, Cl.

* Sĕdĭmentum -i, *n.* a settling, sediment, Pl.

Sĕdĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a civil or military revolt, insurrection, sedition; *ea dissensio civium quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, — dicitur*, C; *ne qua in castris — oriretur*, Ca; (2) dissension, disagreement, discord, — *domestica*, L.

Sĕdĭtĭōse, seditiously, C.

Sĕdĭtĭōsus -a -um, seditious, turbulent, — *civis*, C; — *oratio*, Ca; (2) causing dissension or discord, C.

Sĕdo, 1. to cause to settle, — *pulverem*, Ph; (2) *met.* to settle, soothe, still, calm, allay, assuage, put an end to, extinguish, — *bellum, pugnam, tempestatem*, C; — *incendia*, L; — *invidiam*, C; — *impetum populi*, C; — *iram*, P; — *seditionem*, C; — *fluctus*, C.

Sēdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to take on one side; especially, in order to speak with a person, P. C; (2) to draw away, draw to one's self, *dum avaritia — aliquid cupit*, Sc; (3) to separate, sever, *seducit terras unda duas*, O; — *aliquem ab aliquo*, O; (4) to remove to a distance, — *ocellos*, Pl, to turn away, avert.

Sēductĭo -ōnis, *f.* a leading or drawing aside, — *testium*, C.

Sēductus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēdūco), remote, distant, O. Sc.

Sēdŭle, Co. = sedulo, *q.v.*

Sēdŭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* assiduity, business, sedulousness, zeal, officiousness, C. H.

Sēdŭlo, busily, zealously, sedulously, earnestly, carefully, P. T; (2) purposely, designedly, P. T.

Sēdŭlus -a -um, busy, diligent, assiduous, sedulous, earnest, zealous, C; — *puer*, H; — *labor*, Sc; (2) too busy, officious, obtrusive, H. Tb.

Sĕdum -i, *n.* the plant called houseleek, Pl.

Sĕges -ĕtis, *f.* a sown field, C; (2) the standing corn, growing crop in a field, V. Co; (3) met. *quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suæ gloriæ?* C; (4) *met.* a crop, product, O.

Sĕgestre -is, *n.* a covering, wrapper of straw matting or skins for enveloping goods, Vr. Pl.

Segmen -ĭnis, *n.* a cutting, shred, segment, Vt.

Segmentātus -a -um, ornamented with strips of tinsel or other gay material, Jv.

Segmentum -i, *n.* a piece cut off, cutting, shred, segment, Pl; (2) a zone or region of the earth, Pl; (3) *pl.* strips of tinsel or similar material sown on to women's dresses as an ornament, O. Jv.

*Segnipes -ĕdis, slow-footed, Jv.

Segnis -e, slow, slothful, tardy, sluggish, dilatory, *laudat promptos, segniores castigat,* Ca; — *bellum,* L, sluggishly prosecuted; — *mors,* L, a lingering death by poison; so with *ad* and acc. *segnior ad respondendum,* C; *nec ad citharam segnis nec ad arcum,* O: with *in; non in Venerem — nocturnaque prœlia,* V.

Segnĭtas -ātis, *f.* sluggishness, tardiness, dilatoriness, A.Aug.

Segnĭter (segne), sluggishly, slothfully, slowly, L. H. Tc.

Segnĭtĭa -æ, *f.* (-es -ēi, *f.*) sluggishness, slothfulness, slowness, tardiness, C.

Sēgrĕgis -e, separate, apart, Sc.

Sēgrĕgo, 1. to separate from the flock, segregate, — *oves,* Ph; (2) to separate, sever, remove, — *aliquem a numero civium,* C; — *aliquem ab aliquo,* P; — *aliquem e senatu,* P; (3) met. — *virtutem a summo bono,* C; — *suspicionem et culpam ab se,* P.

*Segullum -i, *n.* the external indication of a gold-mine, Pl.

Sējŭgātus -a -um, disjoined, separated, C.

Sējŭgis -is, *m.* a chariot drawn by six horses abreast, L.

*Sējunctim, separately, Tb.

Sējunctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a separation, severance, C.

Sējungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to separate, sever, disjoin, C; *Alpes quæ Italiam a Galliâ —,* N; (2) *met.* to distinguish, — *liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione,* C.

Sĕlāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a plant resembling savin, Pl.

Sĕlas, *n.* (σέλας), a species of fiery meteor, Sc.

Sēlectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a choosing out, selection, C.

Sĕlēnītis -ĭdis, *f.* (σεληνῖτις), a species of selenite, Pl.

Sĕlĕnĭtĭum -ii, *n.* a kind of ivy, Pl.

Sēlībra -æ, *f.* half a pound, Vr. L.

Sēlĭgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to choose, choose out, select, C; *judices selecti,* C, the judges appointed by the prætor in a criminal case.

Sĕlīnŏīdes -is (σελινοειδής), like parsley, Pl.

Sĕlĭquastrum -tri, *n.* a seat, stool, Vr.

Sella -æ, *f. dim.* a seat, stool, settle, C; — *curulis,* or abs. *sella,* the curule seat, used only by the highest magistrates; — *pertusa,* A.Aug; — *familiarica,* Vr, a night-stool; — *gestatoria,* St, a sedan-chair.

Sellārĭa -æ, *f.* a room furnished with seats or settles, St.

*Sellārĭŏlus -a -um, — *popinæ,* M, furnished with seats for lewd purposes.

*Sellārĭus -ii, *m.* one who practises lewdness on a seat or settle, Tc.

Sellisternĭum -ii, *n.* a religious banquet in honour of a goddess, Tc. (*conf.* lectisternium).

Sellŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little seat, Tc.

Sellŭlārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a seat or to a sedentary occupation, C. L.

Sembella -æ, *f.* a coin of the value of half a libella, *q.v.,* Vr.

Sĕmel, once, a single time, — *atque iterum ac sæpius,* C; *semel ac vicies,* Pl, twenty-one times, Pl; (2) the first time, firstly; followed by *iterum, deinde,* &c.; (3) once, once for all, C; and of discourse, once for all, in a word, briefly, C; (4) once, ever, at any time, *quod — dixi haud mutavo,* P; *nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui a te sint liberati timore,* Ca.

Sēmen -ĭnis, *n.* the seed of plants and animals, C. O; *semen spargere manu,* C; and especially spelt-seed, spelt, Co; (2) a cutting, slip, sucker, used for propagation, V. Co; (3) a stock, race, C; *ipsa regio semine orta,* L; (4) offspring, child, progeny, O; (5) met. — *bellorum civilium,* C; and frequently pl. *semina discordiæ,* Tc; — *futuræ luxuriæ,* L.

Sēmentĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, seed-bearing, fruitful, V.

Sēmentis -is, *f.* a sowing, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes,* C; (2) met. — *malorum,* C; (3) the seed-time, Co; (4)* the seed sown, Co; (5) *sementes,* the young growing corn, O.

Sēmentīvus -a -um, of or relating to the seed or seed-time, Vr. O; — *pira,* Vr, pears which do not ripen till the end of autumn.

*Sēmento, 1. to bear seed, Pl.

Sēmestris -e, six-monthly, half-yearly, C.

Sēmestrĭum -ii, *n.* a half month, Co.

Sēmēsus -a -um, half-eaten, half-consumed, V.

*Sēmĭădăpertus -a -um, half-open, O.

Sēmĭambustus -a -um, half-burnt, St.

Sēmĭănĭmis -e (sēmĭănĭmus -a -um), half-alive, half-dead, V. Sc.

*Sēmĭăpertus -a -um, half-open, L.

Sēmĭbarbărus -a -um, semibarbarous, St.

Sēmĭbos -bŏvis, *m.* half-ox; — *vir,* O, the Minotaur.

Sēmĭcănālĭcŭlus -i, *m.* the half of the groove on a triglyph, Vt.

Sēmĭcāper -pri, *m.* half-goat, O.

Sēmĭcinctĭum -ii, *n.* a girdle of half the usual width, M.

*Sēmĭcircŭlātus -a -um, semicircular, Cl.

Sēmĭcircŭlus -i, *m.* a semicircle, Cl.

Sēmĭcoctus -a -um, half-boiled, Co. Pl.

Sēmĭcrĕmātus -a -um (sēmĭcrĕmus), half-burnt, O.

Sēmĭcrūdus -a -um, half-raw, St. Co.

*Sēmĭcŭbĭtālis -e, half a cubit in length, L.

Sēmĭdĕus -a -um, half-divine, demigod, O.

Sēmĭdĭgĭtālis -e, of the size of half a finger, Vt.

Sēmĭdoctus -a -um, half-taught, half-learned, C. P.

Sēmĭermis -e (sēmĭermus -a -um), half-armed, half-equipped, L. Tc.

Sēmĭēsus = semesus, *q.v.*

Sēmĭfactus -a -um, half-done, half-finished, Tc.

*Sēmĭfastīgĭum -ii, *n.* the half of the roof ridge of a building, Vt.

Sēmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, half-animal, half-bestial, O. V; (2) half-wild, V. Pl.

Sēmĭformis -e, half-formed, Co.

*Sēmĭfultus -a -um, half-propped, M.

Sēmĭfūnĭum -ii, *n.* a thin rope or cord, A.Aug.

Sēmĭgermānus -a -um, half-German, L.

Sēmĭgræcus -a -um, half-Greek, St. Vr.

*Sēmĭgrăvis -e, half-intoxicated, L.

Sēmĭgro, 1. to go away, depart, remove from any place, C.

Sēmĭhians -ntis, half-gaping, half-open, — *labellum,* Ct.

Sēmĭhŏmo -ĭnis, *m.* half-human, O; (2) half-wild, V.

Sēmĭhōra -æ, *f.* half an hour, C.

*Sēmĭĭnānis -e, half-empty, Pl.

Sēmĭjūgĕrum -i, *n.* half an acre of land, Co.

*Sēmĭlăcer -ĕra -ĕrum, half-torn, half-mangled, O.

*Sēmĭlăter -ĕris, *m.* half a brick, Vt.

*Sēmĭlautus -a -um, half-washed, Ct.

*Sēmĭlīber -bĕra -bĕrum, half-free, C.

Sēmĭlixa -æ, *m.* half a sutler, L, used as a term of reproach.

*Sēmĭmădĭdus -a -um, half-wet, half-moist, Co.

Sēmĭmărīnus -a -um, half-marine, half in the sea, Lc.

Sēmĭmas -ăris, *m.* half-male, hermaphrodite, O. L; (2) castrated, — *oves,* O.

Sēmĭmĕtŏpĭa -ōrum, *n.* half-metopes, Vt.

Sēmĭmortŭus -a -um, half-dead, Ct.

Sēmĭnālis -e, of or relating to seed, seminal, Co.

Sēmĭnārĭum -ii, *n.* a plantation, nursery, Vr. Co; (2) met. — *reipublicæ*, C; — *senatûs*, L; — *scelerum omnium*, L.

Sēmĭnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to seed, A.Aug.

*Sēmĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fructifying, fructification, Vr.

Sēmĭnātor -ōris, *m.* a producer, begetter, C.

Sēmĭnex -ĕcis, half-dead, V. L.

Sēmĭnĭum -ii, *n.* a race or breed of animals, P.

Sēmĭno, 1. to sow, Co; (2) to beget, procreate, P. Co.

Sēmĭnūdus -a -um, half-naked, L.

Sēmĭorbis -is, *m.* a semicircle, Sc.

*Sēmĭpăgānus -i, *m.* half a rustic, Pr.

Sēmĭpĕdālis -e, half a foot in any dimension, Vt. Co.

Sēmĭpĕdānĕus -a -um, Co. = semipedalis, *q.v.*

Sēmĭperfectus -a -um, half-finished, St.

Sēmĭpes -pĕdis, *m.* a half-foot, Vr. Vt.

*Sēmĭpiscīna -æ, *f.* a small fishpond, Vr.

Sēmĭplēnus -a -um, half-full, C.

*Sēmĭpŭtātus -a -um, half-pruned, — *vitis*, V.

Sēmĭrăsus -a -um, half-shaven, half-shorn, Ct.

*Sēmĭrĕductus -a -um, half bent back, O.

*Sēmĭrĕfectus -a -um, half-repaired, O.

Sēmĭrŭtus -a -um, half-ruined, half-pulled down, half-destroyed, L. Tc.

Sēmis -issis, *m.* (sometimes semis, *indcl.*) the half of any thing; especially half an As, C; (2) *usura semissium*, Co, interest at ½ per cent. monthly, = 6 per cent. per ann.; (3) half an acre, L. Pl; (4) half a foot, six inches, Co.

*Sēmĭsĕnex -nis, *m.* an elderly man, P.

*Sēmĭsĕpultus -a -um, half-buried, O.

Sēmĭsomnus -a -um, half-asleep, drowsy, P. C.

Sēmĭsŭpīnus -a -um, half-inclined backwards, O.

Sēmĭta -æ, *f.* a narrow path, footpath, footway, — *angustissimæ*, C; (2) met. *Æsopi semitam feci viam*, Ph, I have amplified the materials in Æsop; *nunc pol in rectam redii semitam*, P, I have got upon the right track.

Sēmĭtactus -a -um, half-touched, M.

*Sēmĭtārĭus -a -um, frequenting lanes or by-paths, Ct.

Sēmĭtectus -a -um, half-covered, Sc.

Sēmĭtrītus -a -um, — *frumenta*, Co, half-thrashed out.

Sēmĭustŭlo, 1. to half-burn, C.

Sēmĭustus -a -um, half-burnt, V. L. Tc.

Sēmĭvĭetus -a -um, *uvæ*, Co, half-withered, half-shrivelled.

Sēmĭvir -i, *m.* half-man, half-animal, O; (2) half-man, half-woman, hermaphrodite, O; (3) castrated, gelded, Jv; (4) effeminate, unmanly, V.

Sēmĭvīvus -a -um, half-dead, almost dead, C.

Sēmĭvŏcālis -e, half-sounding, Vr; (2) in grammar, *subst.* a semivowel, Q.

*Sēmĭzōnārĭus -ii, *m.* a maker of narrow girdles, P.

Sēmŏdĭālis -e, containing a half-bushel, A.Aug.

Sēmŏdĭus -ii, *m.* a half-bushel, Co. M.

Sēmōtus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēmŏvĕo), remote, distant, Ca; met. *omnis divûm natura — a nostris rebus*, Lc.

Sēmŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, sever, separate, T; met. *Strato ab eâ disciplinâ omnino semovendus est*, C.

Semper, always, at all times, C; found with *subst.* in a signification almost adj. *heri semper lenitas*, T, the constant mildness.

Sempervīvum -i, *n.* the plant houseleek, Pl.

Sempĭterne, sempĭterno, sempĭternum, perpetually, always, P. Vt.

Sempĭternus -a -um, continual, perpetual, everlasting, C.

Semprōnia Gens, a very ancient family at Rome, both patrician and plebeian. The members of it who are best known bore the cognomen Gracchus, *q.v.*

Sēmuncĭa -æ, *f.* a half ounce, *i.e.* 1-24th of an As; hence 1-24th of any whole, *heres ex semunciâ*, C; 1-24th of an acre, Co; of a pound, L.

*Sēmuncĭālis -e, weighing half an ounce, Pl.

Sēmuncĭārĭus -a -um, — *fenus*, L, one-half per cent. per annum.

Sĕnācŭlum -i, *n.* a senate-house, hall of council, Vr.

*Sēnārĭŏlus -i, *m.* a little, trifling senarian verse, C.

Sēnārĭus -a -um, — *versus*, Q, or *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a senarian verse (verse consisting of six feet, usually iambs).

Sĕnātor -ōris, *m.* a member of the Roman senate, senator, C. L.

Sĕnātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a senator, senatorial; — *gradus*, C; — *subsellia*, C; *subst.* sĕnātōrĭus -ii, *m.* S. a senator.

Sĕnātus -ūs, *m.* (-us -i, *m.*) the Roman senate, C; *princeps senatûs*, L, the senator whose name stood at the head of the censor's list; *in senatum venire*, C, to become a senator; *senatu movere*, C, to expel from the senate; *senatusconsultum*, C, a formal resolution of the senate; (2) a meeting, assembly of the senate, — *habere*, *dimittere*, C; — *frequens*, C, a full house; *datur alicui senatus*, C, obtains an audience of the senate.

Senatusconsultum, *vid.* senatus.

Sĕnĕca. (I.) M. Annæus Seneca, a rhetorician of the Augustan age, born at Corduba in Spain, but who passed many years of his life at Rome. Some portions of his rhetorical works are still extant and printed with the remains of his more celebrated son. They possess but little value. — (II.) L. Annæus Seneca, son of the foregoing, was also born at Corduba, in the reign of Augustus, but for the most part lived and died at Rome. He is politically known as the tutor of Nero, to whose cruelty and ingratitude he finally fell a victim, being compelled to commit suicide A.D. 65. The crimes of the pupil have cast an unfavourable shade over the character of the preceptor; and there is certainly a strong contrast between the Stoic principles professed by Seneca and the great splendour of his mode of life. His works, which are chiefly philosophical, are written in a pointed and vigorous but somewhat affected style, and distinguished by the practical character as well as justness of the thoughts expressed. He is also supposed to be the author of ten extant tragedies, which do not show any great degree of poetic or dramatic power.

Sĕnĕcĭo -ōnis, *m.* = erigeron, *q.v.*, Pl.

Sĕnecta -æ, *f.* old age, extreme age, T. V; (2) the cast-off skin of the serpent, Pl.

Sĕnectus -a -um, old, aged, P. Lc.

Sĕnectus -ūtis, *f.* age, old age, C; *poet.* applied to inanimate things = vetustas, O; (2) the cast-off skin of the serpent, Pl.

Sĕnĕo, 2. to be old, Ct.

Sĕnesco -nŭi, 3. to grow old, become old, C; (2) *met.* to lose strength, become weak, decay, waste away, *Hannibalem jam et famâ — et viribus*, L; so, of inanimate things, *luna senescens*, C, waning; — *ager continuâ messe*, O; — *bellum*, L; — *morbus*, C.

Sĕnex, senis, old, aged (applied both to persons and things), P. T. C; (2) *subst.* an old man, C.

Sēni -æ -a, six each, C; (2) = sex, six, O. H.

Sĕnīlis -e, of or relating to an old man, senile, C.

*Sĕnīlĭter, like an old man, Q.

Sēnĭo -ōnis, *m.* the number six upon dice, St.

Sĕnĭor, *comp.* of senex, *q.v.*

Sĕnĭum -ii, *n.* the weakness, decay of old age, *omni morbo senioque carere*, C; hence *met.* decline, decay, — *lunæ*, Pl, waning; — *lentæ velut tabis*, C; (3) moroseness, peevishness, chagrin, vexation, — *morum*, Sc; (4) sometimes used as a term of reproach, *ut illum di deæque senium perdant*, T.

Sensĭbĭlis -e, that can be perceived by the senses; *vox auditui*, Vt, audible.

*Sensĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little sentence, Q.

Sensĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing sensation, Lc.
Sensĭlis -e, endowed with sensation, Lc.
Sensim, gradually, by degrees, slowly, C.
Sensus -ūs, *m.* physical feeling or sensation, — *doloris*, C; (2) the capability of sensation, sense; — *videndi*, C, the sense of sight; (3) feeling, emotion, sentiment, moral feeling, opinion, mode of thinking, *oratio a nostris sensibus abhorrebat*, C; — *communis*, C, the moral feeling common to mankind; (4) mind, reason, mental powers, senses, *omnes eripere alicui sensus*, Ct; (5) the sense, signification of a word, sentence, discourse, C. Q; (6) a thought expressed in words, sentence, Q.
Sententĭa -æ, *f.* an opinion, thought, sentiment, meaning, purpose (opp. to expression), — *fronte tegere*, C; *in sententiā manere*, C; *ex sententiā*, C, to one's mind; *meā sententiā*, C, in my opinion; (2) an expressed opinion, vote, — *dicere*, C; *ferre*, C; *dare*, L; a judicial opinion or decision, C; *ex animi mei sententiā jurare*, C, to the best of my knowledge and belief; (3) the meaning, signification of a word or sentence, C; (4) a thought expressed in words, a sentence, maxim, aphorism, C.
Sententĭŏla -æ, *f.* a short sentence, maxim, aphorism, C. Q.
Sententĭōse, sententiously, C.
**Sententĭōsus -a -um, pithy, sententious, C.*
Sentĭcētum -i, *n.* a thorn-bush, P.
Sentīna -æ, *f.* bilge-water in the hold of a ship, Ca; (2) *met.* the lowest of the people, rabble, dregs of the population, C.
Sentĭo -si -sum, 4. of the physical senses, to feel, perceive, have a sensation of, — *suavitatem cibi*, C; — *dolorem*, Lc; — *colorem*, to see; (2) to feel, experience the effect of any thing, *sentiet qui vir siem*, T; of inanimate things, *gemma ignem non sentiens*, Pl; (3) mentally, to perceive, remark, observe, notice, *quod sentio, quam sit exiguum*, C; *de profectione eorum senserunt*, Ca, observed their departure; (4) to think, be of opinion, judge, *si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus*, C; *tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar*, C; — *quid de republicā*, C; (5) to give an opinion or decision about any thing, vote, C.
Sentis -is, *m.* a thorn-bush, briar; usually *pl.* Lc. V. O.
Sentisco, 3. to perceive, observe, Lc.
Sentus -a -um, thorny, rough, — *loca*, V.
Seorsum (seorsus), especially, *omnibus gratiam habeo et — tibi*, T; (2) followed by *ab*, apart from, separately from, *ab rege exercitum ductare*, S; *abs te — sentio*, P, I am of a different opinion.
Seorsus -a -um, separate, apart A.Aug.
Sēpar -ăris, separate, distinct, P.Aug.
*Sēpărāte, separately, C.
Sēpărātim, apart, separately, distinct from, different, *nihil accidet ei — a reliquis civibus*, C; *castra — habebant*, L.
Sēpărātĭo -ōnis, *f.* separation, severance; *sui facti ab illā definitione* —, C.
Sēpărātus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēpăro), separated, severed, sundered, separate, apart, C; *privati ac — agri apud eos nihil est*, Ca; — *ab aliquā re*, Q.
Sēpăro, 1. to disjoin, sever, separate, — *aliquid ab aliquā re*, C; *Seston Abydenā separat urbe fretum*, O; (2) *met.* to except, distinguish, — *a perpetuis suis historiis bella ea*, C; — *suum consilium ab reliquis*, Ca, to make a separate resolution.
Sĕpĕlībĭlis -e, that can be buried; *met.* that can be concealed, P.
Sĕpĕlĭo -pĕlīvi (-pĕlii) -pultum, 4. to bury, C; (2) *met.* to bury; put an end to, ruin, destroy; *cerno animo sepultam patriam*, C; — *dolorem*, C; (3) met. *sepultus*, buried, sunk, immersed in any thing, — *somno vinoque*, V.
Sēpes -is, *f.* (sæpes), a hedge, fence, C. Ca.
Sēpia -æ, *f.* (σηπία), the cuttle-fish, C.
Sēpimentum -i, *n.* an inclosure, fence, C.
Sēpio -psi -ptum, 4. to hedge in, fence round, inclose, — *segetem*, Co; — *urbes mœnibus*, C; — *oculos membranis tenuissimis*, C; (2) *met.* — *inventa memoriā*, C; *quibus præsidiis philosophiæ septus sim*, C; — *legem difficultate abrogationis*, C.
Sēpĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a small cuttle-fish, P.
Sēpōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsĭtum, 3. to put, lay on one side; place apart, separate; *quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum*, C; to put aside for any purpose, — *captivam pecuniam in ædificationem templi*, L; — *primitias magno Jovi*, O; (2) to remove out of the way, banish, — *aliquem in insulam*, Tc; (3) met. — *materiam senectuti*, Tc, lay by for old age; *seponamus id, quod primum se obtulerit*, Q.
Sēpŏsĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* sēpōno), distant, remote, Pt. M; (2) choice, select, — *vestis*, Tb.
Seps, sēpis, *c.* (σήψ), a species of venomous serpent, Pl; (2) an insect, perhaps the wood-louse, Pl.
*Sepse, C. = seipse.
Septem (ἑπτά), seven, C.
September -bris, *m.* — *mensis*, C, or abs. the seventh month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), September.
Septemflŭus -a -um, having a sevenfold flood, — *Nilus*, O.
Septemgĕmĭnus -a -um, sevenfold, — *Nilus*, Ct.
*Septempĕdālis -e, — *statua*, P, seven feet high.
Septemplex -ĭcis, sevenfold, V. O.
Septemvir -i, *m.*, usually *pl.*, a college of seven magistrates; a commission of seven persons, appointed for various purposes, C.
Septemvĭrālis -e, of or relating to the septemviri, C; *subst.* septemvĭrāles, *m.* = septemviri, *q.v.*
Septemvĭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a septemvir, C.
Septēnārĭus -a -um, containing the number seven, C.
Septendĕcim (septemdĕcim) seventeen, C.
Septēni -æ -a, seven each, C. L; (2) = septem, seven, O. Pl.
Septentrĭōnālis -e, northern, Vr. Se; *subst.* -ia -ium, *n.* northern regions, Pl.
Septentrĭo -ōnis, *m.*, usually *pl.*, the seven stars, *i.e.* the constellation of Charles's Wain, C; in the sing. — *major*, — *minor*, Vt, the Great and Little Bear; (2) the North, C. Ca. V; (3) a north wind, C.
Septĭcus -a -um (σηπτικός), causing putrefaction, Pl.
Septĭes, seven times, C.
Septĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the seventh legion, Pl. Tc.
Septĭmānus -a -um, — *nonæ*, Vr, falling on the seventh day of the month.
Septĭmontĭālis -e, of or relating to the festival called Septimontium, *q.v.*, St.
Septĭmontĭum -ii, *n.* the circuit of the seven hills on which Rome was built, Vr; (2) the festival of the Seven Hills, annually celebrated in December, Vr.
Septĭmus -a -um (septŭmus), the seventh; *adv.* septimum, septimo, for the seventh time, C.
*Septingēnārĭus -a -um, — *greges*, Vr, containing seven hundred.
Septingēni -æ -a, seven hundred each, Pl.
*Septingentēsĭmus -a -um, the seven hundredth, L.
Septingenti -æ -a, seven hundred, C.
Septingentĭes, seven hundred times, Pl.
Septĭo -ōnis, *f.* a hedging, fencing round, inclosing, Vt.
Septĭzōnĭum -ii, *n.* a lofty building in Rome consisting of seven stories of columns, one above another, St.
Septuāgēni -æ -a, seventy each, Pl. Co.
Septuāgēsĭmus -a -um, the seventieth, C.
Septuāgĭes, seventy times, Co.
Septuāginta, seventy, C. Co.
Septuennis -e, seven-yearly, septennial, P.
Septum -i, *n.* a hedge, fence, inclosure, barrier; usually pl. *quibus septis bellua contineatur*, C; — *venationis*, Vr, a park for keeping wild animals; — *septa*, Co, a fish-pond; (2) especially septa -ōrum, *n.* the inclosure within which the votes of the people were taken, C. O.

Septunx -ncis, *m.* seven-twelfths of unity, — *jugeri*, Co.

Sĕpulcrālis -e, of or belonging to a sepulchre, sepulchral, O.

*Sĕpulcrētum -i, *n.* a place of burial, Ct.

Sĕpulcrum -i, *n.* (sepulchrum), a place of burial, grave, sepulchre, C; — *legere*, C, to read the epitaph on a grave-stone; (2) met. *Troja nefas, commune — Europæ Asiæque*, Ct.

Sĕpultūra -æ, *f.* a burying, burial, interment, sepulture, C. L.

Sĕquax -ācis, following easily or eagerly; — *equus*, O; — *undæ*, V, following each other rapidly; — *hederæ*, Pr, quickly spreading itself; — *curæ*, Lc, following men everywhere; (2) easily worked, pliable, ductile, *bituminum — ac lenta natura*, Pl.

Sĕquester -tris, *m.* sĕquester -tri, *m.* the person in whose hands the parties to a suit deposited the subject of contention, P; (2) in cases of bribery, an agent, go-between, through whose hands the money passed, C; (3) a mediator, St, in which sense we find also a *f.* form sĕquestra -æ, P.Aug.

Sĕquius = secius, *comp.* of secus, *q.v.*

Sĕquor, sĕcūtus (sĕquūtus), 3. *dep.* to follow, accompany, *qui ex urbe amicitiæ causâ Cæsarem secuti*, Ca; — *vestigia alicujus*, O; *abi præ, jam ego sequar*, P; (2) to follow with hostile intent, pursue, — *hostes*, Ca; — *feras*, O; (3) to follow in time or order; ensue, C. V.; (4) of a possession or inheritance, — *aliquem*, to fall to, fall to the share of, *ut victorem res sequeretur*, L; (5) to go to or towards a place, *Formias nunc sequimur*, C; (6) *met.* to follow, succeed, *patrem sequuntur liberi*, L; (7) *met.* to follow a leader, authority, example, advice; — *Polybium nostrum*, C; — *sectam*, C; — *auctoritatem et consilium tuum*, C; — *sententiam Scipionis*, Ca; (8) *met.* to strive after, aim at any thing, — *justitiam*, C; — *salubritatem*, C; — *gratiam Cæsaris*, Ca; (9) *met.* in discourse, to follow, come next, C; (10) *met.* to follow logically, *si hæc enunciatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit*, C.

Sĕra -æ, *f.* a padlock, P. O. Co. (according to others, a moveable bar or bolt).

Sĕrēnitas -ātis, *f.* clearness, serenity; especially, clear, bright, fair weather, — *cœli*, C; (2) met. — *fortunæ*, L.

Sĕrēno, 1. to make clear, serene, — *cœlum*, V; (2) met. — *nubila animi*, Pl.

Sĕrēnus -a -um, clear, bright, fair, serene, — *cœlum*, C; — *nox*, V; — *pelagus*, V; *subst.* sĕrēnum -i, *n.* fair weather, L. St; hence adj. — *Favonius*, P, bringing fair weather; (2) *met.* cheerful, tranquil, serene, *frons tranquilla et* —, C; — *animus*, O.

Sēres -um, *m.* (Σῆρες), the Chinese; hence *adj.* Sēricus -a -um, Chinese; — *vestis*, Pl, silken; and *abs.* Sērica -ōrum, *n.* Pt, Chinese or silken garments.

*Sĕresco, 3. to become dry, Lc.

*Sĕresco, 3. to turn to whey, *lac frigore serescit*, Pl.

Sĕria -æ, *f.* a large earthen jar for holding wine and oil, Co. P.

*Sērĭcātus -a -um, clothed in Chinese or silken garments, St.

*Serĭchātum -i, *n.* an aromatic plant, Pl.

Sĕries -ēi, *f.* a row, succession, chain, series, — *juvenum*, Tb. (dancing hand in hand); (2) *met.* a succession, series, — *rerum sententiarumque*, C; — *innumerabilis annorum*, H; (3) a genealogical line or succession, O.

Sērio, seriously, in earnest (*opp.* joco), P. T. L.

Sērĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a small jar, Pr.

Sĕris -idis, *f.* (σέρις), a species of endive, Pl.

Sērius -a -um, serious, earnest (used generally only of things, not of persons), *res* —, C; *subst.* sērium -i, *n.* -a -ōrum, *n.* earnestness, seriousness, serious matters, P. T. L.

Sermo -ōnis, *m.* talk, conversation, discourse, — *conferre cum aliquo*, C; *erat in desiderio civitatis, in ore, in sermone omnium*, C, the subject of every one's conversation; (2) learned conversation, discussion, dialogue, C; (3) in writing, a familiar, conversational style, — *est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianæ locutioni*, Aug; and especially of poetry written in such a style, satirical poetry, H; (4) common talk, report, rumour, — *est totâ Asiâ dissipatus*, C; *si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere*, C; (5) manner of speaking, language, style, expression, — *eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis*, C; *quæ philosophi Græco — tractavissent, ea Latinis literis mandaremus*, C, in the Greek language.

Sermōcĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a discussion, disputation, dialogue, Q.

Sermōcĭnātrix -īcis, *f.* the art of conversation, Q.

Sermōcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to converse, talk, discuss with any one, C; especially, to hold a learned discourse or discussion, St.

Sermuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a report, rumour, C.

Sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3. to sow, set, plant, — *oleam et vitem*, C; — *frumenta*, Ca; *prtcp.* used *subst.* săta -ōrum, *n.* the sown fields, standing corn, V; (2) of men, to beget, engender, bring forth; usually *prtcp.* sătus -a -um, sprung from; *sate sanguine divûm*, V; (3) *met.* to plant, found, establish, — *leges, instituta*, C; — *civiles discordias*, L.

Sĕro -ŭi -tum, 3. to join together, weave together, entwine, found in this sense only in the *prtcp.* sertus -a -um, — *coronæ*, P.Aug; *subst.* serta -ōrum, *n.* garlands, P. C; (2) *met.* to join together, connect, combine, *ex æternitate causa causam serens*, C; — *tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello*, S; *quod mihi servus sermonem serat*, P, converses with me; *multa inter sese vario sermone serebant*, V; — *populares orationes*, L, to put together, prepare.

Sēro, late in the day, in the evening, *eo die Lentulus venit* —, C; (2) late, at a late period, C; comp. *serius ocius*, H, sooner or later; (3) too late, C.

Sĕrōtĭnus, -a -um, late, — *hiems*, Pl; — *pira*, Pl, slowly ripening; — *rosarium*, Co, producing flowers at a late period.

Serpens -ntis, *c.* a snake, serpent, C; (2) a constellation so called, O; (3) a creeping insect on the human body, louse, Pl.

*Serpentĭgĕna -æ, *m.* offspring of a serpent, O.

*Serpentĭpes -pĕdis, snake-footed, O.

Serperastra -ōrum, *n.* a contrivance for keeping children's legs straight, Vr; applied by C. to officers who keep their soldiers in order.

Serpo -psi -ptum, 3. (ἕρπω), to creep, crawl, *alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt*, C; (2) applied to any slow and imperceptible motion, *vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, C; *si ulcus latius atque altius serpit*, Cl; — *dira contagia per vulgus*, V; (3) *met.* to spread abroad, increase, extend imperceptibly, — *malum longius*, C; *si paullatim hæc consuetudo — ac prodire cœperit*, C; *serpit hic rumor*, C.

Serpyllum -i, *n.* (ἕρπυλλον), wild thyme, *Thymus serpyllum*, Linn. Vr. Co.

Serra -æ, *f.* a saw, C; (2) a kind of saw-fish, Pl.

*Serrābĭlis -e, that can be sawn through, Pl.

Serrātŭla -æ, *f.* betony, Pl.

Serrātus -a -um, toothed like a saw, serrated, — *dentes*, Pl.

Serrŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little saw, C.

Serta -ōrum, *n. vid.* sero.

Serta Campānica, or *abs.* serta -æ, *f.* a species of clover, A.Aug.

Sertōrius, Q., a celebrated Roman general of the Marian faction, was born at Nursia, of respectable but obscure family. He never appears to have risen higher, in the scale of Roman civil honours, than the prætorship. He is best known by his campaigns in Spain, where he successfully resisted the ablest generals which the senate sent against

him, and even made head against the great Pompey. He was at last murdered B.C. 72 by his lieutenant Perperna.

Seritŭla -æ, *f.* — *Campana*, Pl, = serta Campanica, *q.v.*

Sĕrum -i, *n.* the watery part of curdled milk, whey, V. Pl; hence (2) the watery part or serum of other things, Pl.

Sērus -a -um, late; —*gratulatio*, C; —*ficus*, Co, ripening late; *subst.* serum -i, *n.* *rem in serum trahere*, L, to protract till late; — *diei*, L, late in the day, evening; — *spes*, L, long in fulfilment; *o seri studiorum!* H, late learned (ὀψιμαθεῖς); (2) too late, — *calendæ*, C; — *pœnitentia*, Ph; *venis serus*, O, thou comest too late.

Serva -æ, *f.* a female slave, P. L.

Servābĭlis -e, that can be preserved, Pl; (2) that can be saved, O.

Servātor -ōris, *m.* a watcher, observer, P.Aug; (2) a preserver, saviour, — *reipublicæ*, C; — *patriæ*, L; — *mei capitis*, C.

Servātrix -īcis, *f.* a female preserver, saviour, T. O.

Servīlis -e, of or relating to a slave, slavish, servile; — *nuptiæ*, P; — *vestis*, C; — *tumultus*, C, a servile insurrection; *nil servile habet*, H.

Servīlĭter, slavishly, servilely, C.

Servilia Gens, a family possessing both a plebeian and a patrician branch. Of the various cognomens borne by its members, the best known are Ahala and Cæpio, *q.v.*

Servio -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. to serve, be a servant or slave, — *alicui*, T; — *apud aliquem*, C; — *servitutem*, C, (2) of land, buildings, etc. to be subject to certain rights of other persons than the owner, C, (3) to serve, be useful, serviceable for, *chartis serviunt calami*, Pl, (4) *met.* to subserve, assist, comply with, accommodate, gratify, — *alicui*, P C; — *amori alicujus*, C; — *iracundiæ*, C; — *brevitati*, C, to have regard to, seek to attain; — *tempori*, C, accommodate one's self to.

Servĭtium -ii, *n.* slavery, service, servitude, subjection, *militibus nostris Jugurthæ servitium minari*, S; *animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur*, S; (2) slaves, servants, a household of slaves, used both *sing.* and *pl* P. C.

*Servĭtrĭtius -a -um, galled by slavery, P.

Servĭtūdo -inis, *f.* slavery, servitude, L.

Servĭtus -ūtis, *f.* the condition of a slave, slavery, — *servire alicui*, P; *mors servituti turpitudinique anteponenda*, C; (2) generally, servitude, subjection, C. Co, (3) a liability resting on a house, estate, a right possessed by some other person than the owner, C; (4) *a body of servants, suite of attendants, H.

Servo, 1 to keep, preserve, save, rescue, deliver; *vita ex hostium telis servata*, C; — *impedimenta totius exercitūs*, Ca; — *urbem et cives integros incolumesque*, C; — *ordines*, L; — *fidem*, Ca; — *promissa*, C; — *pacem cum aliquo*, C; — *æquam mentem*, H; (2) to lay up, keep, preserve, reserve for future use, — *Cæcuba centum clavibus*, H; — *vermes in melle*, Pl; (3) to give a regard to, pay attention to, watch, *uxor me omnibus servat modis*, P; — *sidera*, V, to observe, — *ne qui nocturni cœtus facerent*, L; (4) to observe an omen or portent, C, (5) to keep watch in a place, remain, tarry anywhere, *Nymphæ sorores, centum quæ flumina servant*, V.

*Servŭlĭcŏla -æ, *f.* one who attends upon slaves, P.

Servŭlus -i, *m.* servula -æ, *f.* *dim.* a slave boy or girl, young slave, P. C.

Servus -i, *m.* serva -æ, *f.* a slave, servant, C.

Servus -a -um, servile, slavish, — *aqua*, O, drunk by slaves, — *civitas*, L; *imitatorum — pecus*, H; (2) of lands or buildings, subject to rights of other persons than the owner, C.

Sēsămĭnus -a -um (σησάμινος), made of sesame, Pl.

Sēsămŏīdes -is, *n.* (σησαμοειδές), a plant like sesame, Pl.

Sēsămum -i, *n.* sesăma -æ, *f.* (σήσαμον), an oily plant, a native of the East, Pl. Co.

Sesculysses = sesquiulysses, *q.v.*

Sescuncia -æ, *f.* an ounce and a half; 1-12th + 1-24th = 1-8th of any whole, P. Co.

*Sescuncĭālis -e, — *crassitudo*, Pl, thickness of an inch and a half.

Sescuplus -a -um, one and a half times as much; taken once and a half, Q Pl.

Sĕsĕlis -is, *f.* (σέσελις), a plant, hartwort, seseli, C.

Sesqui, one half more, half as much again, C.

Sesquĭalter -ĕra -ĕrum, once and a half, C.

*Sesquĭcŭlĕāris -e, containing one and a half culei, Co.

*Sesquĭcyăthus -i, *m.* a cyathus and a half, Cl.

*Sesquĭdĭgĭtālis -e, of the bigness of a finger and a half, Vt.

Sesquĭdĭgĭtus -i, *m.* a finger's bigness and a half, Vt.

*Sesquĭhōra -æ, *f.* an hour and a half, Pl

Sesquĭjūgĕrum -i, *n.* an acre and a half, Pl.

Sesquĭlibra -æ, *f.* a pound and a half, A Aug.

*Sesquĭmensis -is, *m.* a month and a half, Vr.

Sesquĭmŏdĭus -ii, *m* a bushel and a half, C.

*Sesquĭŏbŏlus -i, *m.* an obolus and a half, Pl.

*Sesquĭoctāvus -a -um, *containing* 9-8ths of any thing, C.

*Sesquĭŏpĕra -æ, *f.* Co, *sesquĭŏpus -ĕris, *n.* P, a day's work and a half

Sesquĭpĕdālis -e, a foot and a half long, Ct; hence *poet.* very long, — *dentes*, Ct; — *verba*, H

*Sesquĭpĕdānĕus -a -um, Pl. = sesquipedalis, *q. v.*

Sesquipes -pedis, *m* a foot and a half, Co. P.

*Sesquĭplăga -æ, *f.* a blow and a half, Tc.

Sesquĭplex -icis, taken one and a half times, C.

*Sesquĭtertĭus -a -um, containing 4-3rds of any thing, C.

Sesquĭŭlysses, a Ulysses and a half (that is, an exceedingly crafty man, the name of a satire by Varro), Pl.

Sesquiunx -ncis = sescuncia, *q v.*

Sessĭbŭlum -i, *n* a seat, stool, chair, P.

Sessĭlis -e, fit for sitting upon, — *tergum equi*, O; (2) of plants, growing close to the ground, Pl.

*Sessĭmōnium -ii, *n.* — *deorum*, Vt, a sitting, session, assembly.

Sessio -ōnis, *f.* a sitting, the act of sitting, C, (2) a place for sitting, seat, C, (3) a sitting idle, loitering in a place, C, (4) a sitting, session for discussion, C.

Sessĭto, 1. to sit much, sit a long time, C.

*Sessĭuncŭla -æ, *f.* a little company or assembly come together for conversation, C.

Sessor -ōris, *m.* one who sits, a sitter, H. St; (2) an inhabitant, dweller, — *urbis*, N.

*Sestertĭŏlus -i, *m.* *dim.* a little sesterce, M.

Sestertius -a -um, two and a half, found only subst (I.) -ius -ii, *m* (*sc.* numus), a silver coin, = ¼ denarius = 2½ asses, C; (2) *sestertio numo*, *numo sestertio*, for a small sum, for a trifle, C, (3) in imperial times, a copper coin of the value of 4 asses, Pl. (II.) sestertium -ii, *n.* (probably formed from the frequently occurring gen. pl of sestertius, sestertium) a sum of a thousand sesterces, C, (2) *fig.* a measure, two feet and a half deep, Co [vid. Introduction, "On the Roman method of computing money."]

Sēta -æ, *f.* (sæta), a bristle, stiff hair, C. O; applied to coarse, bristly human hair, V.

Sētānia -æ, *f.* sĕtānium -ii, *n.* (σητάνια), a species of medlar, Pl; (2) a kind of onion, Pl

Sētĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, having bristles, bristly, — *sus*, Lc. V.

Sētōsus -a -um, full of bristles, bristly, — *aper*, V.

Seu, *vid.* sive.

Sevēre, C, sevērĭter, A.Aug. seriously, gravely, austerely, severely.

Sĕvērĭtas -ātis, *f.* gravity, seriousness, severity, austerity, sternness, strictness, C.

Sĕvērĭtūdo -inis, *f.* P. = severitas, *q.v.*

Sēvērus -a -um, grave, serious, strict, rigid, stern, austere, severe; — *vultus*, C; *Tubero vitā* —, C; — *judex*, C; — *in judicando*, C; — *in filium*, C; (2) of things, — *vinum*, H, strong; harsh, — *judicia*, C; — *silentia noctis*, Lc; (3) cruel, *Neptunus saevus —que*, P; — *turba Eumenidum*, Pt.

Sēvŏco, 1. to call aside, call away, — *singulos, hortarique coepit*, Ca; — *plebem in Aventinum*, C; (2) *met.* to call off, call away, separate, — *animum a voluptate*, C.

Sevum, etc. = sebum, etc. *q.v.*

Sex (ἕξ), six, C.

Sexāgēnārius -a -um, containing the number sixty; and especially, sixty years old, St. Q.

Sexāgēni -ae -a, sixty each, C.

Sexāgēsimus -a -um, the sixtieth, T. C.

Sexāgies, sixty times, C. Ca.

Sexāginta, sixty, C; (2) used as an indefinite round number, M.

Sexangŭlus -a -um, hexagonal, O.

* Sexcēnārius -a -um, — *cohortes*, Ca, of six hundred men.

Sexcēni -ae -a, six hundred each, C.

Sexcentēni -ae -a, Co, = sexceni, *q.v.*

Sexcentēsimus -a -um, the six hundredth, C.

Sexcenti -ae -a, six hundred, C; (2) used to denote an indefinite round number, — *epistolae*, C, innumerable; — *causae*, P.

Sexcenties, six hundred times, C; (2) used indefinitely, P.

* Sexcentŏplāgus -i, *m.* one who receives innumerable stripes, P.

Sexdĕcim = sedecim, *q.v.*

Sexennis -e, six years old, P.

Sexennium -ii, *n.* a period of six years, C.

Sexies, six times, L; (2) for the sixth time, Aug.

Sexprimi -ōrum, *m.* a college of magistrates in certain provincial cities, consisting of six members, C.

* Sextādĕcimāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the 16th legion, Tc.

Sextans -ntis, *m.* the sixth part of an As, occurring as a coin, C; (2) the sixth of a pound, Pl; of an acre, Vr; of a sextarius, Co. M; (3) in mathematics, the sixth part of the perfect number six (*i.e.* unity), Vt.

* Sextantālis -e, two inches thick, Vt.

Sextantārius -a -um, — *as*, Pl, weighing only the sixth part of a pound.

* Sextāriŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a small fluid measure, pint, gill, St.

Sextārius -ii, *m.* the sixth part of a congius (about a pint), C; (2) as a dry measure, the 16th part of a modius, Co. Pl.

Sextia Gens, a plebeian family at Rome, from which the first plebeian consul was chosen; *vid.* Lateranus.

Sextīlis -is, *m.* — *mensis*, H; or *abs.* C, the ninth month of the Roman year (reckoning from March), afterwards called August.

Sextŭla -ae, *f.* the sixth part of an uncia, therefore 1-72nd of an As, C.

Sextus -a -um, the sixth, C; *adv.* sextum, C, for the sixth time.

* Sexungŭla -ae, *f.* six claws (a name given by P. to a rapacious harlot).

Sexus -ūs, *m.* the male or female sex; applied also to animals, C; *hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit*, C; *liberi utriusque sexūs*, St, *homines utriusque sexūs*, Pl, hermaphrodites; (2) applied to plants, minerals, etc., Pl; (3) the sexual organs, Pl.

Si, if, frequently joined with *quod, quodsi*, but if, if however, C; *si ne, si non*, P. used = nisi; *si . . . si non*, C, expresses an alternative, if . . . if not; so also *si . . . sive*, P. = sive . . . sive; (2) if indeed, *delectus habetur, si hic delectus appellandus*, C; (3) in expressions of a wish, if but, if only, *si nunc se ostendat*, V; (4) in comparisons, *ac si*, just as if, C. L; (5) in indirect questions and dependent clauses, whether, if, *visam, si domum est*, T; *conati si possent*, etc., Ca.

Sībĭlo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to hiss, *serpens arrectis horret squamis et sibilat ore*, V; (II.) act. — *aliquem*, C.

Sībĭlus -i, *m.* a hissing, *venientis — austri*, V; pl. *sibila, serpens horrenda sibila misit*, O; (2) a hiss of scorn or disapproval, — *metuere*, C; *Fufium clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis consectantur*, C.

Sībĭlus -a -um, hissing, V.

Sĭbylla -ae, *f.* (Σίβυλλα), a prophetess, Sibyl, C; especially the Cumaean Sibyl, whose oracles were preserved at Rome, V.

Sibyllīnus -a -um, of or relating to the Sibyl, Sibylline, — *libri*, C. L.

Sic, thus, in this manner, *sive enim sic est, sive illo modo*, C; *illa civitas popularis (sic enim appellant) in qua in populo sunt omnia*, C; thus, as follows, *ingressus est sic loqui Scipio*, C; (2) in comparisons, so, as, *Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem*, C; found in the phrases *quemadmodum . . . sic*, C; *sic . . . tanquam*, C; *sic . . . quasi*, C; *sic . . . quomodo*, P; (3) in wishes, so, *sic me dii amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritum est fortunarum*, T; (4) so much, to such a degree, *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius*, C; (5) so, such, *satin' tu sanus es? sic sum, ut vides*, P, I am so, as you see; (6) used to give an affirmative answer, *Phanium relictam solam? sic*, T.

Sīca -ae, *f.* a dagger, dirk, poniard, C; used by Pl. of the edge of a wild boar's teeth.

Sĭcāni -ōrum, *m.* a people who originally inhabited the banks of the Tiber, and thence migrated to Sicily; hence *adj.* Sĭcānus -a -um, V, Sicilian; Sĭcānius -a -um, V, Sĭcānis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* Sicilian; *subst.* Sĭcānia -ae, *f.* Sicily, O.

Sīcārius -ii, *m.* a stabber, assassin, C.

Siccānĕus -a -um, dry, — *genus prati*, Co.

Siccānus -a -um (of plants), dry, Pl.

* Siccātio -ōnis, *f.* a drying, Pl.

Sicce, thus, so, P.

Sicce, dryly, Co; (2) of discourse, — *dicere*, C, plainly, soberly, dryly.

Siccesco, 3. to become dry, Cl. Co.

Siccine, is it thus? thus? so? P. T.

Siccitas -ātis, *f.* dryness, P. Pl; especially, dryness of soil in particular places, — *paludum*, Ca; dryness of weather, drought, C. Ca; (2) used to express a state of body opp. to cold, catarrh, etc. firm health, C; (3) met. — *orationis*, C, plainness, simplicity, dryness.

Sicco, 1. (I.) *act.* to make dry, dry, — *aliquid in sole*, Co; — *vellera*, V; — *lacrimas*, Pl; — *paludes*, C; — *distenta ubera*, H, to empty; (2) to dry up a diseased humour, heal, — *suppurata*, Pl; — *tristia vulnera*, O; (II.) *neut.* to become dry, dry up, A.Aug.

* Siccŏcŭlus -a -um, having dry eyes, P.

Siccus -a -um, dry, — *solum*, Q; — *glebae*, H; *oculi*, Pt, tearless; *subst.* siccum -i, *n.* a dry place, the dry land, *donec rostra tenent siccum*, V; (2) of weather, dry, without rain, *sive annus — est, sive pluvius*, Co; *sole dies referente siccos*, H; (3) of the human body, in sound, vigorous health, — *corpora*, Pl. Co; (4) dry, thirsty, P; and hence, sober, moderate, continent, C; (5) met. of discourse, dry, jejune, Q.

Sĭcĕlĭcon -i, *n.* (σικελικόν), the plant flea-bane, Pl.

Sĭcĭlĭa -ae, *f.* (Σικελία), the island of Sicily; *adj.* Sĭcŭlus -a -um, C, Sĭcĕlis -ĭdis, *f.* V, Sicilian.

* Sĭcĭlĭcissĭto, 1. to imitate Sicilian manners, P.

* Sĭcĭlĭcŭla -ae, *f. dim.* a small sickle, P.

Sĭcĭlĭcus -i, *m.* the 4th part of an uncia, and therefore 1-48th of an As; thus 1-4th inch, Pl; 1-48th acre, Co; 1-48th hour, Pl.

* Sĭcĭlīmenta -ōrum, *n.* that which is cut off with the sickle, after the first crop, A.Aug.

Sĭcĭlio, 4. to reap a second crop, — *prata*, Vr.

Sĭcĭlis -is, *f.* a sickle, Pl.

Sīcŭbi, if anywhere, wheresoever, C.

Sīcŭla -ae, *f.* a little dagger, Ct.

Sīcunde, if from anywhere, C.

Sīcut, sīcŭti, as, *sicut dixi, faciam*, P; *sicut sapiens poëta dixit*, C; followed by *ita, itidem, sic*, P. L. Ca; (2) sometimes used without a verb,

Graeciae, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, C; *viri in uxores, sicut in liberos, vitae necisque habeant potestatem*, Ca; (3) inasmuch as, — *cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit*, P; (4) *sicut est, sicut erat*, as the case really is, in fact, *sit ista res magna, sicut est*, C; (5) as it were, *hic locus — aliquod fundamentum est hujus constitutionis*, C; (6) *sicut eram*, just as I was, in the same state as I was; *sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus*, O.

Sĭcyon -ōnis, *f.* (Σικυών), a city of Peloponnesus; hence *adj.* Sĭcyōnius -a -um, C. *subst.* Sĭcyōnia -ōrum, *n.* a kind of soft shoes from Sicyon, Aug.

Sīdĕrālis -e, of or relating to the stars, Pl.

Sīdĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a blast, blight upon plants (so called because supposed to be produced by an adverse constellation), Pl.

Sīdĕrĕus -a -um, of or belonging to the stars, starry, s i d e r i a l, O. V; — *caelum*, O, starry; — *ignes*, O, the stars; (2) of or relating to the sun, solar, — *ignes*, O; — *lux*, O; (3) heavenly, divine, M.

Sīdērion -ii, *n.* (σιδήριον), the plant vervain, Pl.

Sīdērītes -ae, *m.* (σιδηρίτης), a magnet, Pl; (2) a kind of diamond, Pl.

Sīdērītis -is, *f.* (σιδηρῖτις) = siderion, *q.v.*

Sīdĕror, 1. to suffer from a coup-de-soleil, be planet-struck, Pl.

Sīdo, sīdi, 3. to sit down, settle, alight, *columbae super arbore sidunt*, V; of inanimate things, to sink down, settle, *cum pix siderit*, Co; *gummi in aquā sidit*, Pl; (2) to settle firmly, remain fixed, *ut nullae ancorae sidant*, Pl; so of a ship, to stick fast on a shoal, Pl. L; (3) to sink down, sink to destruction, *non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi*, Pt.

Sīdon -ōnis, *f.* (Σιδών), a city of Phoenicia, V. O; hence *adj.* Sīdōnius -a -um, V. O, Phoenician, Sidonian; — *amor*, Cl, of Jupiter for Europa; — *duces*, P.Aug, Carthaginian; and as Thebes in Boeotia was founded by the Phoenician Cadmus, — *comites*, O, Theban; Sīdōnĭcus -a -um, S; Sīdōnis -ĭdis, *f.* Europa, O, Dido, O.

Sīdus -ĕris, *n.* a group of stars, constellation, *illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis*, C; (2) the sky, heavens, *Juppiter terram, mare, sidera movit*, O; hence *met.* the height of fame and fortune, *sublimi feriam sidera vertice*, H; (3) the night, Pt; (4) that which shines, glitters (*e.g.* the eyes), *oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces*, Pt; (5) the season of the year, weather, climate, *hiberno moliris sidere classem?* V; *tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae*, V; (6) a star, as supposed to influence the fate of men, *pestifero sidere icti*, L; *adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux*, Ct.

Sĭgilla -ōrum, *n. dim.* small figures, images, *apposuit patellam in quā sigilla erant egregia*, C; figures cut upon a signet-ring, C; and hence, a seal, H.

Sĭgillāria -ōrum, *n.* the last days of the Saturnalia, in which little figures were exchanged as presents, St; (2) the little images thus used, Sc; (3) a place in Rome where such images were sold, St.

Sĭgillātus -a -um, ornamented with small figures, C.

Sigma -ătis, *n.* (σίγμα), the Greek letter sigma, and hence a semicircular dining-table in the original shape of that letter (C), M.

Signātor -ōris, *m.* one who seals a document as a witness; especially the witness to a will, S.

Signātōrius -a -um, of or relating to sealing; — *anulus*, P.Aug, a signet-ring.

Signĭa -ae, *f.* a city in Latium; hence *adj.* Signīnus -a -um, — *opus*, or abs. Signīnum -i, *n.* a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, Co. Pl.

Signĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing figures, adorned with figures; — *puppis*, P.Aug; (2) bearing stars, covered with constellations, — *aether*, Lc; — *orbis*, C, the zodiac; (3) *subst.* -er -i, *m.* a standard-bearer, C.

* Signĭfĭcābĭlis -e, — *vox*, Vr, significant, conveying a meaning.

Signĭfĭcans -ntis (*partcp.* significo), of discourse, expressive, graphic, s i g n i f i c a n t, distinct, clear, *locorum dilucida et — descriptio*, Q.

Signĭfĭcanter, plainly, distinctly, s i g n i f i c a n t l y, graphically, Q.

Signĭfĭcantĭa -ae, *f.* s i g n i f i c a n c e, expressiveness, — *verborum*, Q.

Signĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a showing, pointing out, indicating; sign, token, indication; *adus profecta — et quasi denunciatio calamitatum*, C; *celeriter ignibus significatione factā*, Ca; *qui cum testamentum mutare cuperet, in ipsā — hujus voluntatis est mortuus*, C; (2) a sign of assent, approbation, C; (3) a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Pl; (4) in rhetoric, — *est, qua plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione*, Aug; (5) the meaning, s i g n i f i c a t i o n of a word, C. Q.

Signĭfĭcātus -ūs, *m.* a sign, prognostic of a change of weather, Vt. Pl.

Signĭfĭco, 1. to give a sign, indication; to indicate, notify; *a plebe plausu maximo quum esset mihi gratulatio significata*, C; *Aedui manus tendere, deditionem — incipiunt*, Ca, *conclamare et — de fugā Romanis coeperunt*, Ca; (2) to indicate that which is to come; — *futura*, C; to give signs of, indicate a change of weather, *ventus Africus tempestatem significat*, Co; (3) of words, to mean, s i g n i f y, C.

Signo, 1. to put a mark upon, mark, designate, — *humum limite*, O; — *moenia aratro*, O, to mark out; *caeli regionem in cortice signant*, V, cut in, inscribe; — *saxum carmine*, O; (2) to mark with a seal, seal, seal up, C. O; (3) to coin, stamp money, *argentum signatum*, C. Q, coined silver; (4) *met.* to signify, express, *quoties suis verbis signare nostra voluere Graeci*, Q; *oratores ea eādem appellatione signārunt*, Q; (5) *met.* to observe, notice, V.

Signum -i, *n.* a s i g n, mark, token, — *et notae locorum*, C; — *imprimere pecori*, V; — *pedum sequi*, O, to follow the footsteps; — *doloris ostendere*, C; (2) especially a military standard, flag, banner, Ca; sometimes used for the eagle, which was the general standard of the legion, Ca; but more properly, the standard of each maniple and cohort, C; (3) *meton.* the troop, company, cohort, S. L; (4) the s i g n a l, order, command given by the general, C. Ca; (5) a sign, token, indication of the future, C; (6) a figure, image, statue, C; (7) a seal, signet, *literae integris signis praetoribus traduntur*, C; (8) a group of stars, constellation, C. H.

Sīl, silis, *n.* a kind of yellow earth, ochre, Pl.

Sīlācĕus -a -um, like ochre, — *color*, Pl.

Sīlānus -i, *m.* (Σιληνός), a fountain (frequently made to issue from a head of Silenus), Lc.

Silaus -i, *m.* a species of parsley, Pl.

Sĭlens -ntis (*prtcp.* sileo), still, tranquil, quiet, s i l e n t, — *nox*, O; *adj.* silentes, V. O, the dead; — *sarmentum, vineae*, Co, not yet sprouting.

Sĭlentĭum -ii, *n.* s i l e n c e, stillness, quietness, *audire aliquid magno silentio*, C; — *fieri jubere*, C; *animadvertere cum silentio*, T, to notice in silence; the stillness of night, — *noctis*, Ca. L; — *ruris*, O; (2) freedom from disturbance; and hence, completeness, perfectness in taking the auspices, C; (3) quiet, repose, inactivity, — *perpetuum judiciorum ac fori*, C; *vitam silentio transire*, S.

Sĭlĕo -ŭi, 2. to be still, noiseless, silent, *sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis*, St; — *de aliquā re*, C; — *aliquid*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, *silet aura*, Co; *aër*, O; *nox*, V; (3) to be quiet, inactive, rest, *silent leges inter arma*, C; *si quando ambitus sileat*, C.

Sĭler -ĕris, *n.* a species of willow, Pl. V.

Sĭlesco, 3. to become silent, grow still, T. V.

Sĭlex -ĭcis, *m.* a flint, C; used as a symbol of hard-heartedness, *non silice nati sumus*, C; (2) *poet.* a rock, cliff, Lc. V.

Sĭlĭcernĭum -ii, *n.* a funeral feast (applied in mockery to an infirm old man), T.

*Sĭlĭcĕus -a -um, flinty, Vt.

Sĭlĭcĭa -ae, *f.* a plant called fenugreek, Pl.

*Silĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little pod or husk, Vr.
Silĭgĭnĕus -a -um, made of wheat, wheaten, Vr. Pl.
Silīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a kind of very white wheat, Co; *Triticum hibernum*, Linn; (2) wheaten flour, Pl. Jv.
Silĭqua -æ, *f.* a husk, pod, shell, Pl. Vr; *pl.* siliquæ -ārum, H. pulse; (2) *siliqua Græca*, the carob-tree, Co; (3) fenugreek, Co.
Silĭquastrum -i, *n.* pepperwort, Pl.
Silĭquor, 1. *dep.* to get pods, Pl.
Silius. C. Silius Italicus, born about A.D. 25, was a successful lawyer, a wealthy man, attained the honour of the consulship 68, and having passed safely through all the difficulties of those troubled times, died at the advanced age of seventy-five. He is known to us as the author of an epic poem on the Second Punic War, in seventeen books, the whole of which is still extant. Its chief value consists in the incidental, historical, and geographical information which it affords; as a poem it presents few attractions to modern readers.
Sillybus -i, *m.* (σίλλυβος) a piece of parchment attached to a book, in which were written the title and the author's name, C.
Silphium -ii, *n.* (σίλφιον) = laserpitium, *q.v.*
Silūrus -i, *m.* (σίλουρος) a species of river-fish, Pl. Jv.
Sīlus -a -um, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, pug-nosed, C.
Silva -æ, *f.* (sylva), a wood, forest, C; *silvarum dea*, O, Diana; (2) a plantation, C; (3) *poet.* a tree, trees, V; (4) met. *horrida siccæ silva comæ*, Jv; *omnis ubertas et quasi — dicendi*, C, abundance, copiousness; *—rerum*, C, great quantity.
Silvātĭcus -a -um, of or relating to a forest or wood, A.Aug; (2) of plants and animals, wild, Vr.
Silvesco, 3. (of a vine) to run wild, C. Co.
Silvestris -e, sylvan, covered with trees, wooded, woody, *collis apertus, ab superiore parte* —, Ca; — *locus*, Co; — *homines*, H, living in the woods; (2) of animals and plants, wild, growing wild, *tauri silvestres majores agrestibus*, Pl.
Silvĭcŏla -æ, *c.* inhabiting the woods, Pt. V.
*Silvicultrix -īcis, *f.* inhabiting the woods, Ct.
*Silvĭfrăgus -a -um, shattering the woods, Lc.
Silvĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, wooded, covered with forests, — *montes*, Pl.
Silvōsus -a -um, well-wooded, abounding in forests, L. Pl.
Silvŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little wood, thicket, Co.
Silybum -i, *n.* (σίλυβον) a plant resembling a thistle, Pl.
Sīma -æ, *f.* an architectural moulding, frequently used in cornices, Vt.
Sīmia -æ, *f.* (sīmius -i, *m.*) an ape, monkey, C.
Sĭmĭla -æ, *f.* the finest wheaten flour, Cl. M.
Sĭmĭlāgo -ĭnis, *f.* Pl. = simila, *q.v.*
Sĭmĭlis -e, like, resembling, similar, —*patris*, C; — *patri*, C; *si similes Icilio tribunos haberet*, L; *homines inter se quum formā tum moribus similes*, C; followed by *atque*, *ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit, suas injurias persequantur*, Ca; so also followed by *ut si*, C; *tanquam si*, C.
Sĭmĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* likeness, similarity, resemblance, Vt.
Sĭmĭlĭter, in like manner, similarly, C; followed by *atque*, C; *ut si*, C.
Sĭmĭlĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* likeness, similitude, resemblance, *est inter ipsos* —, C; *est homini cum deo* —, C; concrete, *similitudines*, C, similar things; (2) a metaphor, simile, *ut — istam persequar*, C. Q.
Simulo = simulo, *q.v.*
Simplex -ĭcis, simple, uncompounded, unmixed, — *natura animantis*, C; *quædam sunt in rebus —, quædam copulata*, C; — *esca*, H; — *jus*, H; — *genus mortis*, L, without torture; *arces Alpibus impositas dejecit acer plus vice simplici*, H, more than once; (2) morally simple, straightforward, upright, guileless, C; *animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum*, —, O.
Simplĭcĭtas -ātis, *f.* simplicity, simpleness, Lc. Pl; (2) moral simplicity, straightforwardness, plainness, guilelessness, L. O. Q.
Simplĭcĭter, simply, plainly, straightforwardly, directly, *frondes — positæ*, O; *si est — breviterque dicendum*, C; (2) frankly, candidly, artlessly, *me amice —que reprehenderent*, Pl.
Simplus -a -um, simple, P.Aug.; more frequently *subst.* (*a*) simplum -i, *n.* that which is single, a single number (*opp.* duplum), C, (*b*) simpla -æ, *f.* the simple purchase-money, Vr.
Simpŭlum -i, *n.* a ladle; prov. *excitare fluctus in simpulo*, C, to make much ado about nothing.
Simpŭvium -ii, *n.* a sacrificial vessel, C.
Sĭmul, at once, at the same time as, —*venire*, C; — *commonefacere*, Ca; *testamentum obsignavi — cum Clodio*, C; — *et ostendi*, C; —*inflatus exacerbatusque*, L; — *honoribus atque virtutibus*, L; followed by abl. — *septemviris*, Tc; (2) *simul . . . simul*, at once . . . at once, partly . . . partly; *increpando — temeritatem*, —*ignaviam*, L; (3) *simulatque*, *simulac*, as soon as, *simulatque cognitum est*, C; in the same sense, *simul ut experrecti sumus*, C.
Sĭmŭlācrum -i, *n.* an image, likeness, portrait, effigy, *hominis effigiem —que servare*, C; *deorum — sanctissima*, C; adv. *ad simulacrum*, after the likeness, pattern of, — *templi Veneris*, St; (2) a reflection in a mirror, shade, form, *in aquā quæquomque apparent nobis* —, Lc; —*pallentia visa sub obscurum noctis*, V; the mental idea or conception of an object, Lc; a description of character, portraiture in writing, L; (3) a shadow, semblance, appearance, — *aliquod, ac vestigium civitatis*, C; — *libertatis*, Tb.
Sĭmŭlāmen -ĭnis, *n.* an invitation, O.
Sĭmŭlans -ntis (*prtcp.* simŭlo), imitating, imitative, — *ales*, O.
Sĭmŭlāte, in appearance, feignedly, C.
Sĭmŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* the assumed appearance of anything, pretence, feint, simulation, false show, *imitatio —que virtutis* C; — *timoris*, Ca; — *deditionis*, Ca; *ex omni vitā — dissimulatioque tollenda est*, C, hypocrisy.
Sĭmŭlātor -ōris, *m.* an imitator, O; (2) a hypocritical imitator, hypocrite, counterfeiter, feigner, C; — *segnitiæ*, Tc.
*Sĭmŭlātrix -īcis, *f.* a transformer (applied to Circe), P.Aug.
Sĭmŭlo, 1. to make like, — *rem rei*, C; (2) to present, represent, imitate, — *cupressum*, H; — *Catonem*, H; (3) to put on the appearance of, simulate, feign, counterfeit, — *gaudia vultu*, O; — *lacrimas*, O; — *se furere*, C; — *ægrum*, L, pretend to be ill; frequently *prtcp.* sĭmŭlātus -a -um, feigned, counterfeit, *nec — quidquam potest esse diurnum*, C, nothing counterfeit can be lasting.
Sĭmultas -ātis, *f.* enmity, feud, animosity, dissension, hatred, rivalry; *simultates cum aliquo gerere*, Q; *exercere*, C; *cum aliquo esse in simultate*, N.
*Sĭmŭlus -a -um, a little pug-nosed, somewhat snub-nosed, Lc.
Sīmus -a -um (σιμός), flat-nosed, pug-nosed, snub-nosed, Pl. V.
Sīn, but if, if however; follows *si*, *nisi*, if . . . but if, C; *si . . . sin aliter*, C; *si . . . sin autem*, C; *si . . . sin vero*, Co; — *minus*, — *aliter*, C; — *secus*, P, but if not, if on the contrary.
Sĭnāpi -is, *n.* (-is -is, *f.* σίναπι), mustard, Co. Pl.
Sincēre, honestly, frankly, sincerely, C.
Sincērĭtas -ātis, *f.* purity, freedom from adulteration, clearness, —*pura olei*, Pl; met. *nec summum bonum habebit — suam*, Sc, completeness, perfection.
Sincērus -a -um, pure, unmixed, unadulterated, genuine, *secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*, C; — *corpus*, O, whole, healthy; —*vas*, H, clean; — *gens*, Tc, unmixed, of pure blood; (2) met. —*judicium*, C; —*pronunciator rerum gestarum*, C, impartial; — *fides*, L, honourable, upright, sincere.

Sinciput -pĭtis, *n.* half a head; especially the smoked chap of a pig, P. Pl; (2) the brain, P.

Sindon -ŏnis, *f.* (σινδών), fine cotton cloth, muslin, M.

Sĭne, *prep.* with *abl.*, without (*opp.* cum), *semper ille cum uxore, tum — eā*, C; *— dubio*, C; *— ullā dubitatione*, C, without doubt; sometimes placed after the noun which it governs, *vitiis nemo sine nascitur*, H.

Singillātim (singŭlātim), singly, one by one, alone, T. C.

Singŭlāris -e, single, individual, *ubi aliquos — ex nave egredi conspexerant*, Ca; *hircus, qui — natus sit*, Pl, only born; *hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis*, C, of sole power; (2) in grammar, singular, *— numerus*, Q; (3) *subst.* singŭlāres -ium, *m.* a sort of life-guards in the imperial service, Tc; (4) *met.* single in its kind, distinguished, eminent, singular, *summus et — vir*, C; *— homines ingenio atque animo*, C; *— et incredibilis virtus*, C.

Singŭlārĭter, singly, Lc; (2) in the singular number, Q; (3) particularly, singularly, C.

Singŭlārius -a -um, *— catenæ*, P, once twisted (*acc.* to others, one pound in weight).

Singŭlātim = singillatim, *q.v.*

Singŭli -æ -a, one each, each, separate, single, *describebat censores binos in singulas civitates*, C; *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, C; *in dies singulos*, from day to day, daily; (2) single, separate, individual, *honestius agrum vos universi quam singuli possideretis*, C.

Singultio, 4. to hiccough, Cl; (2) *of a hen, to cluck, Co.

Singulto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to hiccough, Q; of dying persons, to rattle in the throat, V; (2) act. *— animam*, O, to gasp out.

Singultus -ūs, *m.* a hiccoughing, sobbing, C; (2) a rattling in the throat, V.

Sinister -tra -trum, left, on the left hand, *— manus*, Q; *— cornu*, Ca; *— ripa*, H; (2) left-handed, awkward, V; (3) unfavourable, unlucky, sinister; *— sermones de Tiberio*, Tc; *— pugna Cannensis*, Pt; (4) as applied to omens, favourable, propitious, *— volatus avium*, Pl; yet as the Greeks regarded left-hand omens as unpropitious, the word has sometimes that signification, O. Ct; (5) *subst.* sĭnistra -æ, *f.* the left hand, Ca; the left side, C.

Sĭnistĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* left-handed, awkward behaviour, Pl.

Sĭnistre, unfavourably, unpropitiously, H. Tc.

Sĭnistrorsus (sĭnistrorsum), towards the left, to the left, Ca.

Sĭno, sīvi, sĭtum, 3. to permit, allow, suffer, *vinum ad se importari, omnino non sinunt*, Ca; *neu sinas Medos equitare inultos*, H; *sinite abeam viva a vobis*, P; *non feram, non patiar, non sinam*, C; *sinite exorator ut sim*, T; *id nos non sinemus*, T; (2) in conversation, *sine!* be it so, granted, P. T; (3) *ne dī sirint! ne Juppiter sirit!* God forbid! P. T.

Sĭnōpis -ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* terra), a species of red ochre, found near Sinope, Pl.

Sīnum -i, *n.* (sīnus -i, *m.*) a large, deep bowl, used as a drinking-vessel, P.

Sĭnŭo, 1. to bend, curve, *angues sinuant immensa volumine terga*, V; *qualia dividuæ sinuantur cornua Lunæ*, O; *muri introrsus sinuati*, Tc, bent inwards.

Sĭnŭōsus -a -um, full of windings, bendings, curves, sinuous, V; *— Mæander flexibus*, Pl; (2) of a course, diffuse, digressive, Q.

Sĭnus -ūs, *m.* a bending, curve, fold, *draco conficiens sinus e corpore flexos*, C; so of the fold or bag of a net, P. Jv; the belly of a sail swollen by the wind, a curl, ringlet of hair, O; the curve of a sickle, Co; (2) the hanging fold in which the toga was worn, bosom, lap, *Cæsar moriens sinistrā manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit*, St; *aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt*, Q; *sinu laxo ferre aliquid*, H, to carry carelessly; so *meton.* the purse, money which was carried in the fold of the toga; (3) *met.* the bosom; hence, love, affection, *iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo*, C; *Pompeius mihi, crede, in sinu est*, C, is much beloved by me; also, the inmost part of any thing, the heart, *in sinu urbis sunt hostes*, S; a place of secresy, *in sinu gaudeant*, C, in secret; (4) a bay, gulf, C.

Sĭon -ii, *n.* (σίον), an aquatic plant, *Sium latifolium*, Linn. Pl.

Sīpărium -ii, *n.* a drop-scene at a theatre, C; *meton.* comedy, St; (2) a curtain to exclude the sun, Q.

Sīpho -ōnis, *m.* (σίφων), a siphon, Co.

Sīphuncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small pipe, through which a fountain is discharged, Pl.

Siptachŏra -æ, *f.* an Indian tree, said to yield amber, Pl.

Sīquando, if ever, C.

Sīquĭdem, if indeed, C; if also, P; since, because, C. Ca.

Sīræum -i, *n.* (σίραιον), boiled must, = sapa, *q.v.*

Sircĭtŭla -æ, *f.* Co; sircŭla -æ, *f.* Pl, a kind of grape.

Sīremps, sirempse, quite the same, P. Sc.

Sīren -ēnis, *f.*, usually *pl.*, Sīrēnes -um, *f.* (Σειρῆνες), the Sirens; beautiful singers, on the coast of Southern Italy, who by their song lured mariners to destruction, O. H.

Sīrĭăsis -is, *f.* (σειρίασις), a disease in children, caused by excessive heat, Pl.

Sīrius -ii, *m.* (σείριος), the dogstar, V; used adj. *sirius ardor*, V.

Sirpe -is, *n.* asafœtida, Pl.

Sirpo, sirpus, etc. = scirpo, scirpus, *q.v.*

Sīrus -i, *m.* (σειρός), a pit or cellar for keeping corn, Pl. Co.

Sīs = si vis, if thou wilt, used as a conversational phrase, *refer animum, sis, ad veritatem*, C; *tace, sis, stulta*, P, hold your tongue, do!

Sisăra -æ, *f.* = erice, *q.v.*, Pl.

Sīser -ĕris, *n.* (σίσαρον), a plant with an edible root, *Sium sisarum*, Linn. Pl.

Sisto, stĭti, stătum, 3. (I.) *act.* to cause to stand, put, place; *molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam*, P; *— cohortes expeditas summis montium jugis*, Tc; *— suem ad aram*, V; (2) *— aliquem*, to produce, cause to appear before a court of justice, *— se*, or *sisti*, to appear in court, P. C; (3) to stop any thing in motion, bring to stand, check, *— aquam*, V; *— flumina*, O; *— gradum*, Pt; and met. *— tuas querelas*, O; *— lacrimas, metum*, O; *— fugam*, L; (4) to make firm, settle firmly, establish; met. *ego vos salvas sistam*, P; (5) used in Tc. of buildings, to build, erect, *— templum iisdem vestigiis*, Tc; (II.) *neut.* to stand, P; (2) to appear, present one's self in court, C; (3) to stand still, *solstitium, quod sol eo die — videbatur*, Vr; (4) to stand firm, *qui rempublicam — negat posse*, C; especially in the phrase, *sisti non (nec, vix) potest*, L, one cannot hold out, one can stand it no longer.

*Sistrātus -a -um, furnished with a sistrum, *q.v.*; *turba*, M, priests of Isis.

Sistrum -i, *n.* (σεῖστρον), a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, Jv. O.

Sisymbrium -ii, *n.* (σισύμβριον), an aromatic herb sacred to Venus; perhaps, mint, Pl. O.

Sīsўphus -i, *m.* (Σίσυφος), a king of Corinth, renowned for his craft, and condemned in hell to roll up hill a great stone which constantly fell back, V; hence *adj.* Sīsўphĭus -a -um, (*a*) of or relating to Sisyphus, Pt; (*b*) Corinthian, O; *subst.* Sīsўphĭdes -æ, *m.* O. Ulysses, said to be the son of Sisyphus.

Sisyrinchion -ii, *n.* (σισυρίγχιον), a kind of bulbous plant, Pl.

Sītānius -a -um (σητάνιος), of this year, this year's, *— panis*, Pl, made of summer wheat.

Sitella -æ, *f. dim.* a narrow-necked jug or urn, used for drawing lots, P. L.

Sĭtīcŭlōsus -a -um, very dry, parched, *— et peraridum solum*, Co; (2) * causing thirst, Pl.

Sitienter thirstily, greedily, C.

Sitiens -ntis (*prtcp.* sitio), thirsty, H. O; (2) of places, plants, etc. dry, parched, O. V; *abs.* sitientia -ium, *n.* Pl. dry places; (3) *met.* thirsting, desiring, C.

Sitio, 4. (I.) *neut.* to thirst, be thirsty, — *mediis in undis*, O; (2) of plants, the soil, etc. to be dry, parched, — *agri*, C; — *tellus*, O; (II.) *act.* to thirst after, O. M; (2) *met.* to thirst after, eagerly desire, — *sanguinem nostrum*, C; *honores*, C.

Sitis -is, *f.* thirst, — *depellere*, *explere*, C, to satisfy; (2) dryness, drought, V. Co; (3) *met.* eager desire, — *libertatis*, C; — *argenti*, H.

Sitistus -a -um (σιτιστός), fed up, crammed, Pl.

Sititor -ōris, *m.* one who thirsts, a thirster, M.

Sittăce -ēs, *f.* a parrot, Pl.

Sitŭla -æ, *f.* (sitŭlus -i, *m.* A.Aug.) a small vessel for drawing water, P; also used in drawing lots, P.

Situs -a -um, placed, set, put, *in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus*, C; hence (2) built, founded, *urbs ab aliquo* —, Te; (3) buried, interred, *Æneas — est super Numicium flumen*, L; (4) of places, lying, situate, *locus — in mediā insulā*, C; so of persons, *cis Rheno sitæ gentes*, Aug; (5) met. *in melle sunt sitæ linguæ vestræ*, P; especially, *situm esse in aliquo* (*aliquā re*), to rest with, depend upon; *assensio quæ est in nostrā potestate sita*, C; *cui spes omnis in fugā sita erat*, S.

Situs -ūs, *m.* the place, site, situation of any thing, — *loci*, *urbis*, C; — *castrorum*, Ca; (2) a region of the earth, zone, quarter, Pl; (3) rust, mould, dirt, acquired by long remaining in one place, V. Pt; (4) of the mind, rusting, growing mouldy, *marcescere otio situque civitatem*, L.

Sive, seu, or if, C; *si media nox est, sive est prima vespera*, P; (2) *sive .... sive*, *seu ... seu*, whether .... or, if .... or if (placing the two propositions on an equality), *sive fecisset sive voluisset*, C; *sive deus sive natura ademerat*, C; *sive casu, sive consilio deorum*, Ca; in the same sense, *sive .... seu*, V. L; *seu .... sive*, V. O; *ne .... seu*, V; *sive .... an*, Te; (3) or, *regis Philippi — Persæ*, C.

Smărăgdĭnus -a -um (σμαράγδινος), of or relating to an emerald, emerald-green, Cl.

Smărăgdus -i, *m. f.* (σμάραγδος), an emerald, Pl. O.

Smectĭcus -a -um (σμηκτικός), cleansing, cleaning, — *vis*, Pl.

Smegma -ătis, *n.* (σμῆγμα), a means of cleaning, detergent, Pl.

Smilax -ăcis, *f.* (σμῖλαξ), bindweed, Pl; (2) a yew-tree, Pl; (3) a species of oak, Pl.

Smintheus -ĕi, *m.* (Σμινθεύς), a surname of Apollo, O.

Smyrna -æ, *f.* (σμύρνα), myrrh, Lc.

Smyrnion -ii, *n.* (σμύρνιον), a plant resembling myrrh, Pl.

Smyrrhiza -æ, *f.* (σμυρρίζα) = myrrha, myrrhis, *q.v.* Pl.

Sŏbŏles, sŏbŏlesco = suboles, subolesco, *q.v.*

Sōbrie, moderately, frugally, soberly, C; (2) prudently, carefully, heedfully, P.

Sōbrĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* moderation in drinking, sobriety, Sc.

Sobrīnus -i, *m.* C. -a -æ, *f.* P. Te. sisters' children, cousins.

Sōbrius -a -um, sober, not intoxicated, C; of inanimate things, — *lympha mixta mero*, Tb; — *nox*, Pt; (2) moderate, frugal, continent, *homines plane frugi ac sobrii*, C; (3) met. sober-minded, prudent, reasonable, cautious, C.

* Soccātus -a -um, wearing the soccus, *q.v.* Sc.

Soccŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little soccus, *q.v.* Sc. Pl.

Soccus -i, *m.* a light shoe or slipper in use among the Greeks, P. C; (2) the slipper; the characteristic of comedy, as the high boot, cothurnus, of tragedy, H; *meton.* comedy, O. M.

Sŏcer -ĕri, *m.* (sŏcĕrus -i, P.) a father-in-law, C. Cu.

Sŏcĭābĭlis -e, sociable, easily united or joined together, Sc. L.

Sŏcĭālis -e, social, sociable, *homo — animal*, Sc; (2) of or relating to allies, allied; — *exercitus*, L; — *bellum*, L, the Social War; (3) conjugal, O; *adv.* * sŏcĭālĭter, H, for the sake of company.

* Sŏcĭālĭtas -ātis, *f.* sociableness, Pl.

* Sŏcĭennus -i, *m.* a companion, comrade, P.

Sŏcĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* society, company, companionship, fellowship, association, *si hominum inter ipsos societatem conjunctionemque perspexeris*, C; — *consiliorum*, C; — *gravitatis cum humanitate*, C; (2) commercial partnership, C; and concrete, the persons in partnership, a company, C. Ca; (3) a political alliance, Ca. S.

Sŏcĭo, 1. to unite, combine, associate, — *vim rerum cum dicendi exercitatione*, C; — *vitæ suæ periculum cum aliquo*, C, to risk one's life with any one; — *cubilia cum aliquo*, O, to share any one's bed.

* Sŏcĭŏfraudus -i, *m.* one who cheats a comrade, P.

Sŏcĭus -ii, *m.* sŏcĭa -æ, *f.* a companion, comrade, associate, partner, sharer, — *fortunarum omnium*, C; followed by *dat.* of person, — *amico suo in negotiis*, T; *eloquentia pacis est comes, otiique socia*, C; — *tori*, O, bedfellow, wife; (2) a partner in trade, C; and pl. *socii*, C, a partnership, company; hence *pro socio* (*agere*, *damnari*), for defrauding a partner, C; (3) a political ally, confederate, C; and especially *Socii*, the Italian nations, beyond the boundaries of Latium, in alliance with the Romans; the allies, C.

Sŏcĭus -a -um, sharing, united, associated, *socium cum Jove nomen*, O, a common name; — *sepulcrum*, O; (2) allied, confederate, — *civitates*, L.

Sōcordĭa -æ, *f.* stupidity, folly, weakness of intellect, St. Te; (2) carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity, P. S. Te.

Sōcordĭter, lazily, slothfully, carelessly, S. L.

Sōcors -rdis, weakminded, stupid, silly, C; (2) negligent, careless, slothful, inactive, P. T.

Socrus -ūs, *f.* a mother-in-law, T. C.

Sŏdālĭcium -ii, *n.* intimate friendship, companionship, — *fraternum*, Ct; (2) * a party assembled for a social meal, Aug; (3) an illegal secret society, C.

Sŏdālĭcius -a -um, of or relating to companionship, O.

Sŏdālis -is, *c.* a comrade, intimate associate, companion, mate, friend, T. C; *poet.* used *adj.* H. O; (2) a member of a club, association, corporation, college of priests or magistrates, C. Te; (3) a member of a secret and illegal society, P. C.

Sŏdālĭtas -ātis, *f.* companionship, intimate association, C; (2) a club, association, especially for religious purposes, C; (3) a social meal, a company assembled for a social meal, C; (4) a secret, illegal society, C.

Sodes (si audes), I beg, pray, if you please, *da mihi hoc* —, P; *i — intro*, T.

Sōl, sōlis, *m.* the sun, C; (2) the sun-god, Apollo, Phœbus, C; (3) the light, warmth of the sun, *quum in sole ambulem*, C; poet. pl. *pars terræ perusta solibus assiduis*, Lc; (4) a day, H.

Sōlāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a means of consolation, comfort, V.

Sōlānum, 1. *n.* nightshade, Pl. Cl.

Sōlānus -i, *m.* an east wind, Vt.

Sōlāris -e, of or relating to the sun, solar, O. Pl.

Sōlārium -ii, *n.* a sundial, C; (2) and *solarium*, C, a much frequented place in the forum, where a sundial stood, C; (3) a clock, water-clock, C; (4) a balcony, terrace exposed to the sun, P.

* Sōlātĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a small insufficient consolation, Ct.

Sōlātium -ii, *n.* a consolation, comfort, solace, relief, — *dolorum*, C; *magnum afferret mihi ætas ipsa* —, C; *vacare culpā magnum est* —, C.

Sōlātor -ōris, *m.* a consoler, comforter, Tb.

Sōlātus -a -um, sun-struck, Pl.

Soldūrĭi -ōrum, *m.* attached retainers, devoted vassals, Ca.

Soldus = solidus, *q.v.*

Sŏlĕa -æ, *f.* a leather sole strapped on the foot, a sandal, P. H; (2) a species of clog or fetter, C; (3) a horse-shoe (though not nailed on, as ours, but tied round the fetlock), Ct; (4) an olive-press, C; (5) a fish, the sole, O. Co.

Sŏlĕārĭus -ii, *m.* a sandal-maker, P.

Sŏlĕātus -a -um, wearing sandals (considered as a sign of effeminacy), C.

Sōlen -ēnis, *m.* (σωλήν), a species of mussel, the razor-fish, Pl.

Sŏlĕo, sŏlitus sum, 2. to be accustomed, be used, be wont, — *mentiri*, C; — *agere*, P; *artior quam solebat, somnus complexus est*, C; (2) to have carnal intercourse, — *cum viris*, P.

Sōlers, sōlertia = sollers, sollertia, *q.v.*

Sŏlĭdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making firm, making solid, Vt.

Sŏlĭde, firmly, densely, solidly, Co; (2) surely, certainly, — *aliquid scire*, P.

Sŏlĭdesco, 3. to become firm or solid, Vt.

Sŏlĭdĭpes -ĕdis, not dividing the hoof, having undivided hoofs, Pl.

Sŏlĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* solidity, C; firmness, Vt.

Sŏlĭdo, 1. to make dense, solid, Vt. V; (2) to make firm, Tc; (3) to make whole, sound, — *ossa fracta*, Pl.

Sŏlĭdus -a -um, dense, firm, solid, compact, *terra — et globosa*, C; *paries vel — vel fornicatus*, C; *crateres auro solidi*, V, of solid gold; *subst.* sŏlĭdum -i, *n.* solid ground, L; (2) whole, complete, entire, *usurā, nec eā solidā, contentus est*, C; *nec partem solido demere de die spernit*, H; *subst.* sŏlĭdum -i, *n.* the whole sum, C; (3) *met.* firm, enduring, real, substantial, solid, — *ac virilis ingenii*, Q; *hæc sunt judicia — et expressa*, C; — *veraque laus*, C; — *beneficium*, T.

*Sŏlĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, sun-bringing, Sc.

*Sŏlĭgĕna -æ, *c.* begotten of the sun-god, P.Aug.

Sŏlĭpūga -æ, *f.* (solpūga), a kind of poisonous ant, Pl.

Sŏlistĭmum tripudium, the good omen afforded when the sacred chickens ate so eagerly that the food fell out of their beaks, C.

Sŏlĭtārĭus -a -um, single, solitary, alone, lonely, C.

Sŏlĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* solitude, loneliness (*opp.* frequentia, celebritas, C.); also, a lonely place, solitude, C; (2) a state of desertion, deprivation, want, C.

Sŏlĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* sŏlĕo), usual, customary, wonted, habitual, — *locus*, O; sŏlĭtum -i, *n.* that which is usual; *si quando aliquid ex solito variaret*, Aug; *abl.* sŏlĭto, frequently used with comparatives; *solito uberior*, O, than usual.

Sŏlĭum -ii, *n.* a chair of state, royal seat, throne, C; (2) *met.* throne, regal power, Lc; (3) a bathing-tub, Lc. St. L; (4) a stone coffin, sarcophagus, St.

Sŏlĭvăgus -a -um, wandering alone, — *bestiæ*, C; (2) solitary, lonely, C.

Sollennis -e (sollemnis, sōlemnis, sōlennis), yearly, annual (applied to annually recurring festivals), — *sacra, sacrificia*, C; (2) solemn, festive, religious, — *epulæ, ludi, precatio*, C; *subst.* sōlenne -is, *n.* a solemn feast, sacrifice, *inter publicum — sponsalibus rite factis*, L; (3) usual, customary, wonted, common, — *cursus bigarum*, St; *quoniam mihi — debetur gloria*, Ph; *nostrum illud solemne servemus*, C, that custom of ours.

Sollenniter, solemnly, religiously, L; (2) according to use, custom, Pl.

Sollers -tis (sōlers), clever, skilful, adroit, *sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone —*, C; *pictor ingeniosus et — in arte*, Pl; (2) of things, ingenious, intelligent, — *cor*, Ct; — *animus*, L.

Sollerter, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, C. Tc.

Sollertĭa -æ, *f.* cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness, adroitness, ingenuity, *nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturæ potest*, C; *in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia*, C; — *agendi cogitandique*, C.

Sollĭcĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an inciting, instigating, instigation, solicitation, C.

Sollĭcĭte, anxiously, solicitously, carefully, Sc. Pl.

Sollĭcĭto, 1. to move violently, shake, stir, agitate, *et teneram ferro sollicitarit humum*, Tb, ploughed; — *freta remis*, V; — *alvum purgatione*, Cl; (2) *met.* to agitate, trouble, disquiet, vex, disturb, *cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentiā*, T; *anxitudo semper ipsa se sollicitans*, C; *de posteris nostris sollicitor*, C; — *pacem*, L; (3) *met.* to stir up, incite, instigate to any action, solicit, — *civitates*, Ca; *sollicitatus ab Arvernis pecuniā*, Ca; — *servos ad hospitem necandum*, C; *dixit se sollicitatum esse, ut regnare vellet*, C.

Sollĭcĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* uneasiness, mental disturbance, anxiety, solicitude, — *ægritudo cum cogitatione*, C; with *gen.* of the object, — *nuptiarum*, T.

Sollĭcĭtus -a -um, strongly moved, stirred up, agitated, *ut mare — stridit refluentibus undis*, V; (2) anxious, uneasy, disturbed in mind, solicitous, — *civitas suspicione*, C; *quam sum — quidnam futurum sit*, C; *ita me mea forma sollicitum habet*, P, disquiets me; (3) of abstract things, — *senecta*, O; — *justitia*, C.

Sollĭferrĕum -i, *n.* a javelin with iron shaft and head, L.

Sōlo, 1. to make solitary, make desert, — *urbes populis*, P.Aug.

Sŏlœcismus -i, *m.* (σολοικισμός), a grammatical error, solecism, Aug; (2) a mistake, M.

Sōlor, 1. to comfort, console, V, — *aliquem verbis amicis*, O; (2) to assuage, soothe, relieve, mitigate, — *famem*, V; — *laborem cantu*, V; — *desiderium*, Pl.

Solstĭtĭālis -e, of or relating to the summer solstice, — *dies*, C, the longest day; (2) relating to summer or to the warmth of summer, Co. Pl; (3) of or relating to the sun, solar, L.

Solstĭtĭum -ii, *n.* a solstice, Co. Pl; especially, the summer solstice, the longest day, C; (2) summer, summer-heat, H. V.

Sŏlum -i, *n.* the bottom or lowest part of any thing, — *fossæ*, Ca; (2) the floor of a room, C; (3) the sole of the foot, C, of a shoe, P; (4) soil, ground, earth, land, — *macrum*, C; — *pingue*, Co; *res soli*, Pl, whatever is on the soil (buildings, trees, crops, etc.); *collocare in solo*, St, to lend money upon land; *quodcunque in solum venit*, C, whatever falls on the ground (*i.e.* whatever comes into one's head); — *patriæ*, C, the soil of one's native country; — *vertere, mutare*, C, to leave one's country, go into exile; (5) *met.* foundation, basis, C.

Sōlum, alone, only, *unā de re solum est dissensio?* C; a more emphatic form is *solummodo*, Pl; (2) *non solum . . . verum (sed) etiam*, C, not only . . . but also.

Sōlus -a -um, alone, only, sole; *quod egomet solus feci*, P; *cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt*, C; *qui solos novem menses Asiæ præfuit*, C, only nine months; (2) of places, solitary, desert, uninhabited, *quum in locis solis mœstus errares*, C.

Sŏlūte, without impediment, freely, carelessly, C. L.

*Sŏlūtĭlis -e, — *navis*, St, easily coming to pieces.

Sŏlūtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a loosening, dissolution, C; (2) a paying, payment, — *legatorum*, C; (3) — *argumentorum*, Sc, explanation, solution.

Sŏlūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* solvo), loosened, loose, — *terra*, Co; (2) *met.* unrestrained, unbridled, unchecked, dissolute, licentious, — *et liberi amores*, C; *populi quamvis — effrenatique sint*, C; — *omni fœnore*, H; — *libido*, L; *Torquatus a natura ad dicendum —*, C, ready of speech; — *lenitas*, C, negligent; (3) *met.* unfettered by the restraints of verse, — *oratio*, Vr. C, prose; also applied to a free, flowing style, C. Q.

Solvo -lvi -lūtum, 3. to loosen, untie, unbind, —

funem a stipite, O; — *corollas de nostrâ fronte*, Pt; — *crines, capillos*, Tb; — *nodum*, Tb; (2) to unbind, release, set free, — *canem*, Ph; — *equum senescentem*, H; (3) to untie, loosen, open, — *epistolam*, C; — *ora*, O, open the mouth; — *ventrem, alvum*, Co. Cl, to open the bowels; especially — *ancoram, navem*, C, to weigh anchor, set sail; so abs. *naves a terrâ solverunt*, Ca; (4) to pay, discharge, — *pecuniam debitam*, C; — *pro frumento nihil*, C; *solvendo non erat*, C, he was insolvent; so also, *ad solvendum non esse*, Vt; — *aliquem*, P, to pay any one; (5) to perform a promise, duty; fulfil an engagement, *si solveris ea quæ polliceris*, C; — *justa paterno funeri*, C; — *suprema alicui*, Tc; — *capite pœnas*, S, to suffer capital punishment; (6) to set free, release, — *aliquem curâ et negotio*, C; (7) to break to pieces, — *navem*, O; to melt, dissolve, — *nivem*, O; hence *met.* to weaken, relax, *homines solverat alta quies*, O; *solvuntur frigore membra*, V; (8) to remove, banish, disperse, — *lassitudinem*, Pl; — *traditum a prioribus morem*, L; (9) to s o l v e, explain, — *juris nodos et legum œnigmata*, Jv.

Somnĭātor -ōris, *m.* a dreamer, Sc.

Somnĭcŭlōse, sleepily, lazily, P.

Somnĭcŭlōsus -a -um, sleepy, drowsy, sluggish, C.

Somnĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, bringing or causing sleep, s o m n i f e r o u s, O. Pl.

Somnĭfĭcus -a -um, bringing or causing sleep, Pl.

Somnĭo, 1. to dream, — *somnium*, P. C; — *totas noctes*, C; (2) *met.* to dream, think or imagine foolishly, P. C.

Somnium -ii, *n.* a dream, C; (2) *met.* vain imagination, foolishness, nonsense, T. C. Q.

Somnus -i, *m.* sleep, *post adolescentes somno se dedisse*, C; *ne me e somno excitetis*, C; *ille decessit, ego somno solutus sum*, C; (2) *poet.* Night, V; (3) poet. — *longus, niger, frigidus*, H, death.

*Sŏnābĭlis -e, sounding, resounding, O.

Sŏnax -ācis, sounding, resounding, O.

Sonchus -i, *m.* (σόγχος), the sow-thistle, Pl.

Sŏnĭpes -ĕdis, sounding with the feet; usually *subst.* the horse, V.

Sŏnĭtus -ūs, *m.* a sound, noise, — *Olympi*, V, thunder; — *aurium*, a singing in the ears.

Sŏnĭvĭus -a -um, sounding, — *tripudium*, C, the noise of the food falling from the beaks of the sacred chickens.

Sŏno -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. (I.) *neut.* to sound, resound, make a noise, — *æra, plectra*, Pt; *cujanam vox prope me sonat?* P; — *omnia passim mulierum puerorumque ploratibus*, L; (II.) *act* to sound, utter, cry, sing, *Cotta sonabat contraria Catulo*, C, said the contrary; *nec vox hominem sonat*, V, sounds like that of a man.

Sŏnor -ōris, *m.* sound, noise, din, Lc. V. Tc.

Sŏnōrus -a -um, sounding, resonant, ringing, loud, s o n o r o u s, — *cithara*, Tb; — *tempestas*, V.

Sons -ntis, guilty, deserving of punishment, — *reos*, P; — *anima*, O. V; frequently subst. *punire sontes*, C, the guilty.

Sontĭcus -a -um, — *morbus*, dangerous (such a disease as forms an excuse for not appearing in a court of law); hence, — *causa*, Tb, weighty, serious, important.

Sŏnus -i, *m.* a noise, sound, din; — *dulcis*, C; *ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum*, C, from the highest treble to the deepest bass.

Sŏphĭa -æ, *f.* (σοφία), wisdom, M.

Sŏphĭsma -ătis, *n.* (σόφισμα), a s o p h i s m, Sc.

Sŏphistes -æ, *m.* (σοφιστής), a s o p h i s t, C.

Sŏphos -i, *m.* (σοφός), a wise man, M; used adj. — *victor*, Ph.

Sŏphōs (σοφῶς), bravo! well done! M.

Sōpĭo -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. to put to sleep, lull to sleep, — *aliquem*, L; usually found in *prtcp.* sōpītus -a -um, *ut sopito corpore ipse animus vigilet*, C; (2) of inanimate objects, to quiet, still, calm, lay to rest, *tempestates sopiuntur*, Pl; *virtus sopita sit*, C; (3) to lull to an eternal sleep, kill, Lc; (4) to stun, render senseless, *tollentes sopitum vulnere et nihil sentientem*, L.

Sŏpor -ōris, *m.* poppy-juice, Pl; (2) a sleeping draught, Sc; (3) deep sleep, lethargy, Lc. V; the sleep of death, P; (4) sleepiness, laziness, inactivity, Tc. M; (5) the temple, side of the forehead, P.Aug.

Sŏpōrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, causing deep sleep, s o p o r i f e r o u s, V.

Sŏpōro, 1. to put to sleep, cast into a deep sleep, Cl; (2) to still, quiet, assuage, P.Aug; (3) *prtcp.* sŏpōrātus -a -um, V, endowed with soporific power.

Sŏpōrus -a -um, sleep-bringing, — *Nox*, V; (2) sleepy, drowsy, P.Aug.

Sōrăcum -i, *n.* (σώρακος), a pannier, hamper, V.

Sorbĕo -ŭi, 2. to suck up, suck in, drink down, P. Pl; (2) to swallow, suck in, absorb, *Charybdis vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus*, V; *sorbent avidæ præcordia flammæ*, O; *met.* C.

Sorbĭlis -e, that can be sucked in, Cl.

Sorbillo, 1. to suck in, sip, T.

Sorbĭlo, sipping, drop by drop, P.

Sorbĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a draught, potion, P. Co. Cl.

Sorbum -i, *n.* the fruit of the sorbus, *q.v.*; a service-berry, Pl.

Sorbus -i, *f.* the service-tree, Pl.

Sordĕo, 2. to be dirty, filthy, P; (2) *met.* to be mean, sordid in appearance, P; (3) *met.* to be contemptible, be despised, *adeo se suis etiam sordere*, L.

Sordes -is, *f.* dirt, filth, C; *sint sine sordibus ungues*, O; (2) mourning attire, C; (3) *met.* meanness, baseness of condition or character, *ut adolescentiæ turpitudo obscuritate et sordibus tuis obtegatur*, C; *satius est illum in infamiâ relinqui ac sordibus*, C; (4) the lowest of the people, rabble, *apud sordem urbis et fæcem*, C; (5) sordid frugality, stinginess, niggardliness, *P. R. non amat sordes et inhumanitatem*, C.

Sordesco, 3. to become dirty, H. Pl.

Sordĭdātus -a -um, wearing dirty clothes, P. C; especially as a sign of mourning, C; — *reus*, L.

Sordĭde, meanly, in a low station, — *nasci*, T; (2) vulgarly, meanly, — *dicere*, C; (3) s o r d i d l y, stingily, C.

Sordĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat dirty, Jv.

Sordĭdus -a -um, dirty, filthy, unclean, — *amictus*, V; — *mappa*, H; — *Auctumnus calcatis — uvis*, O; (2) poor, mean, base (in rank or condition); humble, small, paltry, *loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus*, L; — *villula*, C; (3) *met.* mean, base, vile, disgraceful, *iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus*, C; *virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ*, H; (4) *met.* stingy, s o r d i d, H. Q.

*Sordĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* dirt, filth, P.

Sōrex -ĭcis, *m.* a shrew-mouse, Vr. Co.

*Sōrĭcīnus -a -um, of or relating to a shrew-mouse, P.

Sōrītes -æ, *m.* (σωρείτης), a sorites, sophism by accumulation, C.

Sŏror -ōris, *f.* a sister, C; — *doctæ*, Tb; *novem*, O, the Muses; (2) *Sorores*, the Muses, P; the Fates, Ct; (3) a female friend, companion, V; (4) *met.* P. V.

*Sŏrŏrĭcīda -æ, *m.* one who murders a sister, P.Aug.

Sŏrōrĭo, 1. (applied to the female breasts), to grow together like sisters, Pl.

Sŏrōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a sister, sisterly; — *stupra*, C, incest.

Sors -rtis, *f.* a lot, — *conjicere in hydriam*, C; — *ponere in sitellam*, L; *cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset*, C; (2) a casting of lots, decision by lot, *res revocatur ad sortem*, C; *cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset*, L, had fallen by lot; (3) an oracular response, prophecy, C; (4) lot, fate, fortune, destiny, *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futuræ*, V; *sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem*, H; (5) capital out at interest, P. C.

Sortĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little lot or ticket, St.

Sortĭlĕgus -a -um, prophetic, oracular, H; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a soothsayer, fortune-teller, C.

Sortĭor, 4. *dep.* (sortio, 4. P. vid. *prtcp.* sortītus),

(I.) *neut.* to cast lots, C; — *inter se*, L; (II.) *act.* to decide by lot, cast lots for; and in perf. tenses, to get by lot, — *judices*, C, to appoint by lot; *peregrinam provinciam sortitus est*, L; (2) to share, divide, — *laborem*, V; (3) to choose, select, V; (4) to get, obtain, receive, L.

Sortītio -ōnis, *f.* a casting lots, deciding by casting lots, C.

Sortīto, by lot, C.

*Sortītor -ōris, *m.* one who draws lots, Se.

Sortītus -ūs, *m.* a casting of lots, deciding by lot, P; (2) a lot, P.Aug; *met.* fate, destiny, P.Aug.

Sortītus -a -um (*prtcp.* sortĭo), drawn by lot, decided by lot, C. Pt.

Sōry -ўos, *n.* (σῶρυ), inkstone, sory, Pl.

Sospes -ĭtis, saving, delivering; and *subst.* a saviour, — *Juno*, C; (2) safe, unhurt, uninjured, *sospites ad suos restituit*, L; — *dies*, P, lucky, fortunate.

Sospĭtālis -e, salutary, P.

Sospĭto, 1. to keep safe, preserve, P. Ct.

Sōtēr -ēris, *m.* (σωτήρ), a saviour, C.

Sōtērĭa -ōrum, *n.* (σωτήρια), a banquet in celebration of a recovery from sickness, M.

Spādix -īcis, chestnut-coloured, — *equi*, V.

Spădo -ōnis, *m.* a eunuch, L. Q; (2) applied to plants which produce no seed, Co.

Spădōnĭus -a -um, unfruitful, producing no seed, Pl.

Sphærīta -æ, *f.* (σφαιρίτης), a kind of round cake, A.Aug.

Spagas, a species of Asiatic pitch, Pl.

Spargănĭon -ii, *n.* (σπαργάνιον), the plant burweed, Pl.

Spargo -si -sum, 3. to scatter, strew, sprinkle, — *semina*, C; — *nuces*, V; — *flores*, V; — *humum foliis*, V; — *caput molā salsā*, H; — *humerum capillis*, H; — *favillam amici debitā lacrimā*, H; (2) to scatter, disperse, dissipate, *postquam sparsam tempestate classem vidit*, L; *exercitum spargi per provincias*, Tc; (3) *met.* to scatter, spread abroad, *credo deos sparsisse animos in corpora humana*, C; (4) *met.* to spread abroad, circulate a report; *hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, V.

Sparsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sprinkling of perfumed waters in the theatre, Se; (2) a scattering of presents in the theatre, P.Aug.

Sparta -æ, *f.* (Σπάρτη), Sparta, the capital of Laconia; hence *adj.* Spartānus -a -um, V. L, *Spartiātĭcus -a -um, P, *Spartĭcus -a -um, V, Spartan; *subst.* Spartiātes -æ, *m.* a Spartan, Pl.

Spartăcus, by birth a Thracian, and brought to Rome as a gladiator, successfully resisted the Roman power B.C. 73—71, in what is known as the Servile War. He was at last defeated by Crassus, and himself perished in the fatal engagement.

Spartārĭus -a -um, bearing broom, Pl; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* Pl, places where broom grows.

Spartĕus -a -um, made of broom, Co.

Spartum -i, *n.* (σπάρτον), broom, Pl. Vr; (2) a rope made of broom, Pl.

Spărŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a kind of fish, a bream, O.

Spărus -i, *m.* a small curved spear or javelin, S. L.

Spărus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the gilt-head, Pl. Cl.

Spasmus -i, *m.* (spasma -ătis, *n.* σπασμός), a cramp, spasm, Pl.

Spastĭcus -a -um, seized with cramp or spasm, Pl.

Spătha -æ, *f.* (σπάθη), a wooden spatula for stirring, mixing, Co; (2) an instrument of like shape used by weavers, Se; (3) a broad two-edged sword without point, Tc; (4) the pedicle of the leaf or flower of a palm-tree, Pl; (5) a kind of pine or fir = elate, *q.v.*, Pl.

Spăthālĭum -ii, *n.* (σπαθάλιον), a palm-branch, M; (2) an armlet, bracelet, Pl.

Spătĭor, 1. *dep.* to walk, walk about, C; (2) to spread out, expand, O. Pl.

Spătĭōse, widely, extensively, Pl.

Spătĭōsus -a -um, occupying much space, wide, spacious, O. Co. Q; (2) of time, long, O.

Spătĭum -ii, *n.* the space, distance which any one has to travel; thus, the course over which the chariots went in the circus, C; the course or orbit of the planets, C; *met.* the course of life, appointed period of life, C; — *ævi*, O; (2) a journey, distance, *dimidium spatium confecerat*, N; (3) a place for walking in, walk, promenade, *spatia sylvestria*, C; a walking up and down, *duobus spatiis tribusve factis*, C, having walked two or three times up and down; (4) room, space, — *non est agitandi*, N; (5) interval, distance, C. Cs; (6) size, extent, O. Pl; (7) — *temporis*, C. Cs; or *abs.* space of time, time, — *ad dicendum habere*, C; *brevi spatio*, L, in a short time; *post sexagesimum vitæ* —, Pl, after the sixtieth year; *tempus spatium dabat ut*, etc. T, gave opportunity for . . . .

Spĕcĭālis -e, individual, particular, special, Se.Q.

Spĕcĭālĭter, particularly, specially, Co.

Spĕcĭes -ēi, *f.* a seeing, sight, view, look, Lc; (2) that which is seen, appearance, form, figure, *esse aliquem humanā specie et figurā, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut* . . . . C; — *praeclara oppidi*, C; *quarum navium — erat barbaris inusitatior*, Cs; (3) an idea, notion, *hanc illi ideam appellabant; nos recte speciem possumus dicere*, C; (4) appearance (*opp.* reality), *objiciuntur sæpe formæ, quæ reapse nullæ sunt, speciem autem offerunt*, C; *si speciem utilitatis etiam voluptas habere dicetur*, C; (5) splendid appearance, display, ornament, C; (6) a vision, apparition, Lc. L; (7) a statue, C; (8) a kind, species, C.

Spĕcillum -i, *n.* a surgeon's probe, C.

Spĕcĭmen -ĭnis, *n.* that by which a thing is known, mark, token, sample, specimen, C; (2) a pattern, example, ideal, *temperantiæ prudentiæque — est Q. Scævola*, C.

Spĕcĭo -xi -ctum, 3. (spĭcĭo), to look at, behold, *nunc specimen specitur*, P.

Spĕcĭōse, beautifully, splendidly, Pl. L; (2) *met.* speciously, plausibly, Q.

Spĕcĭōsus -a -um, beautiful, splendid, handsome, showy, H. Q; (2) *met.* plausible, specious, C. Q. L.

Spectābĭlis -e, visible, — *corpus*, C; (2) worth seeing, notable, remarkable, O. Pl.

Spectācŭlum -i, *n.* a sight, show, spectacle, *circuitus solis et lunæ — hominibus præbent*, C; (2) a show, spectacle presented in the theatre or circus, C; — *gladiatorum*, L; (3) *pl.* the place where shows are exhibited, amphitheatre, circus, P. C.

Spectāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a sign, token, characteristic, P.

Spectāte, admirably, excellently, P.

Spectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a looking at, beholding, viewing, C; (2) the inspection, testing of money, C.

*Spectātīvus -a -um, contemplative; hence (*opp.* activus) theoretical, Q.

Spectātor -ōris, *m.* one who beholds, contemplates; a spectator, observer, — *superarum rerum atque cœlestium*, C; (2) a spectator at the theatre or public games, P; (3) an inspector, examiner, — *formarum*, T, connoisseur.

Spectātrix -īcis, *f.* a female spectator, beholder, observer, P. O.

Spectātus -a -um (*prtcp.* specto), proved, approved, tried, *L. Cinnæ spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas*, C; — *homo*, C; (2) worthy, respected, renowned, *fecere tale ante aliquot spectati viri*, P; — *homines*, C; — *laurea in summo Parnasso*, Pl.

Spectĭo -ōnis, *f.* the right of observing the auspices appertaining to certain magistrates, C.

Specto, 1. to look at carefully, contemplate, observe, — *aliquid*, C; — *quam arcte dormiunt*, P; *tota domus quæ spectat in nos solos*, C; (2) to be a spectator of a spectacle or play, P; — *fabulam*, P; — *ludos*, H; (3) of places, to look towards, lie towards, be situate towards, *collis ad orientem solem spectabat*, Cs; — *in Etruriam*, L; — *inter occasum solis et septentriones*, Cs; (4) to inspect, examine, test, P; (5) *met.* to look at, contemplate, observe,

— *impunitatem aniculæ*, T; (6) *met.* to look to as an aim or object, bear in mind, have a regard to, strive after, *nihil spectat nisi fugam*, C; *in philosophiâ res spectatur, non verba penduntur*, C; *cognovi ad arma rem spectare*, C, was tending to; *quo igitur hæc spectat oratio?* C, what is the aim or tendency of this speech? (7) *met.* to judge, test, — *philosophos*, C.

Spectrum -i, *n.* the appearance, image of any thing, C.

Spĕcŭla -æ, *f.* a watch-tower, C; met. *in speculis esse*, C, to be on the watch; (2) any lofty place from which a watch is or might be kept, V.

Spēcula -æ, *f. dim.* a little hope, P. C.

Spĕcŭlābundus -a -um, watching, on the watch, Tc.

Spĕcŭlāris -e, of or relating to a mirror, Sc; (2) — *lapis*, Pl, a species of transparent stone, talc; (3) *subst.* spĕcŭlārĭa -ōrum, *n.* window-panes made of talc, Sc.

Spĕcŭlātor -ōris, *m.* a looker-out, scout, spy, C. Ca; (2) an observer, investigator, — *naturæ*, C.

Spĕcŭlātōrius -a -um, of or relating to a looker-out, scout, — *navigia*, Ca; — *naves*, L; and abs. *speculatoriæ*, L, vessels on the look-out.

Spĕcŭlātrix -īcis, *f.* a looker-out, observer, watcher, — *sunt Furiæ deæ*, C.

Spĕcŭlor, 1. *dep.* to look out, spy out, watch, observe, explore, *ut omniā specularetur et perscrutaretur ante*, C; — *dicta factaque alicujus*, L; — *opportunitatem*, Aug; — *quæ in lævâ parte suorum fortuna esset*, L.

Spĕcŭlum -i, *n.* a mirror, looking-glass, C. T; *met.* C.

Spĕcus -ūs, *m. f. n.* (σπέος), a cave, H; — *horrendum*, V; (2) an artificial cave, excavation, *in defossis specubus*, V; (3) a pit, shaft of a mine, Vt; (4) a covered watercourse, culvert, C; (5) a hole, hollow, — *vulneris*, V.

Spēlæum -i, *n.* (σπήλαιον), a cave, grotto, hole, den, — *ferarum*, V.

Spēlunca -æ, *f.* (σπῆλυγξ), a cave, grotto, C. V.

*Spērābĭlis -e, that may be hoped for, P.

Spernax -ācis, despising, contemning, P.Aug.

Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. to separate, remove, — *ab aliquo*, P; (2) to despise, contemn, scorn, spurn, *nos sprerit et pro nihilo putavit*, C; — *consilium*, O; — *voluptatem*, H.

Spēro, 1. to hope, hope for, promise one's self, flatter one's self, *jubes bene — et bono esse animo*, C; *a quo nihil speres boni reipublicæ*, C; — *victoriam*, C; — *deos*, P, to hope in the gods; *ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos*, C; — *esse, ut volumus*, C; (2) to look for, anticipate, expect, forebode some misfortune, — *tantum dolorem*, V; *sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar*, C.

Spēs -ēi, *f.* hope, expectation, — *est exspectatio boni*, C; — *habere in fidem alicujus*, C; *ut eos homines spes falleret*, C; *præter spem*, P. T. C, beyond hope, better than expectation, *de aliquâ re*, P. C; especially, the hope of a legacy, H. Tc; (2) used as a term of endearment, P; (3) personified as a goddess, to whom many temples at Rome were dedicated, C; (4) the thing hoped for, object of hope, O; especially, used of children, as the hope of their parents, V; (5) expectation, foreboding, anticipation of a misfortune, S.

Speusticus -a -um (σπευστικός), made in haste, Pl.

Sphăcos -i, *m.* (σφάκος), a kind of aromatic moss, Pl; (2) = elelisphacos, *q.v.*, Pl.

Sphæra -æ, *f.* (σφαῖρα), a globe, sphere, C; especially, an astronomical globe or sphere, C.

Sphærion -ii, *n.* (σφαιρίον), a pill, Cl.

Sphæristērium -ii, *n.* a place for playing ball, Pl. St.

Sphæroīdes -is (σφαιροειδής), spherical, Vt.

Sphæromăchia -æ, *f.* (σφαιρομαχία), a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls in their hands, Sc.

Sphagnos -i, *m.* (σφάγνος), a kind of aromatic moss, Pl.

Sphingion -ii, *n.* (σφιγγίον), a species of ape, Pl.

Sphinx -ngis, *f.* (σφίγξ), a female monster, who at Thebes proposed riddles to all the passers by, and, if unable to answer, destroyed them, P; (2) a species of ape, Pl.

Sphrăgis -īdis, *f.* (σφραγίς), a species of stone used for seals, Pl; (2) Lemnian earth, so called because sold in sealed packets, Pl; (3) medicine in the form of a round ball or cake, Cl.

Sphȳræna -æ, *f.* (σφύραινα), a fish, a species of pike, Pl.

Spīca -æ, *f.* (spīcum -i, *n.*) an ear of corn, a spike, C; applied to other plants, Co. Pl; (2) the brightest star in the constellation Virgo, C; (3) an arrow, Lc; (4) — *testacea*, Vt, an oblong brick of peculiar shape.

Spīcĕus -a -um, consisting of ears of corn, — *corona*, Tb.

Spīcĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, wearing or carrying ears of corn, Sc. M.

Spīcĭlĕgium -ii, *n.* a gleaning, Vr.

Spīco, 1. to furnish with spikes or ears, Pl; usually found in *prtcp.* spīcātus -a -um, having spikes or ears, *chamæcissos spicata est tritici modo*, Pl; — *testacea*, Vt, a pavement of bricks or tiles arranged in herring-bone pattern.

Spīcŭlo, 1. to make pointed, sharpen to a point, Pl.

Spīcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a sharp point, sting; of bees, V; of the scorpion, O; (2) the point of a spear, arrow, javelin, C. H. O; (3) *meton.* a spear, javelin, C.

Spīcum, spīcus = spica, *q.v.*

Spīna -æ, *f.* a thorn, V. Co; (2) a prickle, sting, bristle of various animals, C; (3) a fish-bone, Q; (4) the spine, Cl; (5) *met.* of discourse, difficulties, subtleties, obscurities, C.

Spīnĕa -æ, *f.* = spionia, *q.v.*, Pl.

Spīnĕŏla -æ, *f.* a kind of small-leaved rose, Pl.

Spīnētum -i, *n.* a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush, V.

Spīnĕus -a -um, made of thorns, thorny, O.

Spīnĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, thorn-bearing, thorny, C.

Spīnōsus -a -um, full of thorns, thorny, prickly, O. Pl; (2) *met.* of discourse, thorny, crabbed, obscure, perplexed, — *disserendi genus*, C.

Spinther -ēris, *n.* a bracelet, armlet, P.

Sphinthria (spintria) -æ, *m.* one who allows his body to be used for lewd and obscene purposes, Tc. St.

*Spinturnīcium -ii, *n. dim.* a little bird of ill omen, P.

Spīnus -i, *m.* the blackthorn, V.

Spīōnia -æ, *f.* a kind of vine, Co.

Spīra -æ, *f.* (σπεῖρα), any thing coiled, wreathed, twisted; a coil, wreath; applied to a snake, V; (2) *meton.* the base of a column, Vt; a kind of cake made in a twisted or spiral form, A.Aug; a braid of hair, Pl; a string for fastening a hat or cap under the chin, Jv.

Spīrābĭlis -e, that may be breathed, — *natura, cui nomen est aër*, C; (2) sustaining life, vital, V; (3) able to breathe, breathing, — *viscera*, Pl.

Spīrācŭlum -i, *n.* an air-hole, breathing-place, Lc. V.

Spīræa -æ, *f.* (σπειραία), the plant meadow-sweet, Pl.

Spīrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a breathing-hole, air-hole, P.Aug; (2) a breathing, blowing, P.Aug.

Spīrāmentum -i, *n.* a breathing-hole, air-hole, pore, V; (2) a breathing-time, short pause, interval, Tc; (3) a breathing out, exhaling, Vt.

*Spīrātus -ūs, *m.* a breathing, Pl.

Spīrĭtālis -e (spīrĭtŭālis), of or relating to the air or breathing; atmospheric, pneumatic, Vt.

Spīrĭtus -ūs, *m.* a gentle blowing, breath of air, air in gentle motion, *quid est tam commune quam — vivis?* C; *Boreæ quum — alto insonat Ægæo*, V; (2) breath, — *ducere*, C, to draw breath; *sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et — per arterias*, C; *extremo spiritu*, C, with his last breath; (3) a breathing, *aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes*, C; (4) the breath of life, life, *cum — quem naturæ debeat, patriæ reddere*, C; (5) *poet.*

a sigh, Pt; (6) *met.* a haughty spirit, pride, arrogance, high spirit, courage, *filia Hieronis, inflata muliebri spiritu*, L; *jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios*, C; *quum — plebs sumpsisset*, L; (7) *met.* soul, spirit, *dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus*, V; — *divino tactus*, L.

Spīro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to blow gently, blow, breathe, *obturatis, qua spiraturus est ventus, cavernis*, Pl; *spirat quoque pectore flamma*, O; *graviter spirantis copia thymbræ*, V, exhaling a strong odour; (2) to breathe, *dum quidem — potero*, C; hence *met.* to live, be alive, C; *inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paullulum etiam spirans*, S; (3) *met.* to be favourable to, — *alicui*, Pl; (4) *met.* to breathe, be alive, *excudent alii mollius spirantia æra*, V; (II.) *act.* to breathe, exhale, *Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem*, Lc; met. — *mendacia*, Jv; (2) *met.* to breathe, be eager for, show one's eagerness for, *tantum spirantes æquo certamine bellum*, Lc; *quæ spirabat amores*, H.

Spissāmentum -i, *n.* a stopper, Sc.

Spisse, densely, closely, Pl; (2) slowly, C.

Spissesco, 3. to become thick, thicken, Lc.

*Spissĭgrădus -a -um, walking slowly, P.

Spissĭtas -ātis, *f.* closeness, density, Pl.

Spissĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* closeness, density, Sc.

Spisso, 1. to make thick, thicken, *omne lac igne spissatur*, Pl.

Spissus -a -um, close, dense, crowded, compact, thick, — *nubes*, O; — *sanguis*, O; — *sedilia*, H; — *umbræ noctis*, V; (2) slow, tardy, *ita omnia tarda adhuc et —*, C; (3) *met.* impenetrable, difficult, — *sane opus et operosum*, C.

Spĭthăma -æ, *f.* (σπιθαμή), a span, Pl.

Splēn -ēnis, *m.* (σπλήν), the spleen, milt, Pl.

Splendĕo, 2. to shine, glitter, be bright, — *lucida stella*, P; *splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus*, V; (2) *met.* to be bright, illustrious, *virtus splendet per sese semper*, C.

Splendesco -dŭi, 3. to become bright, *incipiat sulco attritus — vomer*, V; *met.* C.

Splendĭde, splendidly, brilliantly, magnificently, — *ornare convivium*, C; (2) nobly, illustriously, *acta ætas honeste ac —*, C.

Splendĭdus -a -um, shining, bright, brilliant, splendid, C; — *signa cœli*, Lc; *fons splendidior vitro*, H; (2) splendid, sumptuous, *quorum in villa ac domo nihil —, nihil ornatum fuit præter ipsos*, C; (3) *met.* illustrious, brilliant, distinguished, renowned; — *eques Romanus*, C; — *et grandis oratio*, C; — *facta*, H; — *vox*, C, clear, ringing.

Splendor -ōris, *m.* brilliance, brightness, lustre, — *flammæ*, O; — *argenti*, H; (2) splendour, magnificence, C; (3) *met.* splendour, lustre, honour, distinction, *summo — homo ac virtute præditus*, C; — *animi et vitæ*, C; — *nominis*, C; — *vocis*, C, clearness.

*Splēnĭātus -a -um, plastered, — *mentum*, M.

Splēnĭcus -a -um (σπληνικός), splenetic, Pl; frequently *subst.*

Splēnĭum -ii, *n.* (σπλήνιον), spleenwort, Pl; (2) an adhesive plaster, Pl. M.

Spŏdium -ii, *n.* (σπόδιον), the dross of metals, slag, Pl; (2) vegetable ashes, Pl.

Spŏdos -i, *f.* (σποδός), the dross of metals, slag, Pl.

Spŏlĭārĭum -ii, *n.* the place in the amphitheatre where the slain gladiators were stripped of their arms and clothing, Sc; (2) a den of robbers, Sc.

Spŏlĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a plundering, spoliation, — *omnium rerum*, C.

Spŏlĭātor -ōris, *m.* a plunderer, C; — *templi*, L; -trix -īcis, *f.* C.

Spŏlĭo, 1. to rob a man of his clothes, strip, despoil, *cum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres*, C; — *corpus cæsi hostis*, L; (2) to plunder, rob, despoil, — *aliquem*, P. C; — *aliquem augurio*(?), C.

Spŏlĭum -ii, *n.* the skin or hide stripped from an animal, — *leonis*, O; (2) plunder, booty, spoil (usually *pl.*), C; *multa spolia præferebantur*, Ca.

Sponda -æ, *f.* the frame of a bed or sofa, bedstead, O; (2) a bed, sofa, V. H; (3) a bier, M.

Spondālium -ii, *n.* spondaulium -ii, *n.* a sacrificial song, accompanied on the flute, C.

Spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2. to promise solemnly, engage, pledge one's self, vow, *sponsio quam spoponderat*, L; — *aliquid alicui*, C; *pro aliquo*, C, to be guarantee for any one; — *aliquid pro aliquo*, C; — *de aliquo*, C; — *gnatam alicui*, P, promise, betroth to; — *animis*, L, to promise one's own mind, *i.e.* confidently expect.

Spondēus -i, *m.* (σπονδεῖος), a spondee; a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables (– –), C. H.

Spondȳle -ēs, *f.* (σφονδύλη), an insect that lives upon roots, Pl.

Spondȳlium -ii, *n.* (σφονδύλιον), bear's-foot, Pl.

Spondȳlus -i, *m.* (σφόνδυλος), one of the upper vertebræ of the back, Pl; (2) the fleshy part of an oyster or mussel, Pl; (3) a kind of mussel, Pl. M.

Spongĭa -æ, *f.* (σπογγιά), a sponge, C. Pl; (2) *meton.* (*a*) an open-worked cuirass, L, (*b*) the roots of the asparagus, Co, (*c*) pumice-stone, Vt, (*d*) a kind of moss, Pl, (*e*) pieces of iron melted together, Pl.

Spongĭŏla -æ, *f.* the gall-apple which grows upon rose-trees, Pl; (2) the small roots of asparagus, Co.

Spongĭōsus -a -um, porous, spongy, Cl. Pl.

Spongītis -ĭdis, *f.* a kind of precious stone, Pl.

Sponsālis -e, of or relating to a betrothal, Vr; usually *subst.* sponsālia -ium, *n.* (*a*) a betrothal, C, (*b*) a betrothal feast, C.

Sponsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a solemn promise, engagement, pledge, surety, guarantee, P. S. C; (2) an agreement between the parties to a suit, as to the amount of damages to be paid by the unsuccessful party, C; (3) the sum of money so agreed upon, Vr.

Sponsor -ōris, *m.* a surety, bail, guarantee, — *pro aliquo*, C.

Sponsus -a -um (*partcp.* spondĕo), *subst.* sponsus -i, *m.* sponsa -æ, *f.* parties betrothed, affianced to each other, a bridegroom, bride, C. H; sponsum -i, *n.* an agreement, contract, C.

Sponsus -ūs, *m.* an engagement, suretyship, Vr; (2) a betrothal, C.

Spontānĕus -a -um, voluntary, spontaneous, Sc.

Sponte, spontis (*abl.*, *gen.* of a *nom.* spons, which does not occur). (I.) sponte, *meā —, tuā —, suā —*, of my own (thy own, his own) free-will; of one's own accord, voluntarily; *qui suā sponte* [illegible] *tate fecissent*, C; *transisse Rhenum sese non* [illegible] *sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis*, Ca; (2) without the pronoun, *Italiam non — sequor*, V; (3) followed by gen. — *principis*, Tc, according to the will of the prince; (4) alone, by one's self, without assistance, *magnum quiddam spectare* [illegible] *suā sponte, sed eorum auxilio, qui*, etc. C; (5) applied to inanimate and abstract things, [illegible] *suā sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat*, C; *clamor suā sponte ortus*, L; (II.) spontis, *suæ — esse*, to be one's own master, Vr. Cl.

Sporta -æ, *f.* a basket, hamper, Co. Pl.

Sportella -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little basket, cake or fruit basket, C.

Sportŭla -æ, *f.* *dim.* a little basket, especially the basket in which great men were accustomed to give provisions to their clients and dependents, Jv; hence (2) a gift, present, Pl.

*Sprētio -ōnis, *f.* a despising, contempt, L.

Sprētor -ōris, *m.* a despiser, — *deorum*, O.

Spūma -æ, *f.* foam, froth, spume, [illegible] *cum spumas ageret in ore*, C; [illegible] *creata*, C, from the foam of the sea; (2) [illegible] *Batava*, M, a soap used by the [illegible] for the purpose of giving a red tinge to the hair.

[illegible] -ās, *f.* a foam, foaming, [illegible]

Spūmesco, 3. to begin to foam, O.
Spūmĕus -a -um, foaming, frothy, V. O.
Spūmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, foam-bearing, foaming, O.
Spūmĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, Lc. = spumifer, *q.v.*
Spūmo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to foam, froth, *spumans aper*, V; (II.) *act.* to foam forth; met. — *ex ore scelus*, Aug.
Spūmōsus -a -um, foaming, full of foam, Ct. O.
Spŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to vomit, vomit forth, spew out, V. Pl.
Spurce, filthily, dirtily, Co; (2) *met.* basely, meanly, impurely, C.
*Spurcĭdĭcus -a -um, talking filthily, obscenely, P.
*Spurcĭfĭcus -a -um, making filthy, polluting, P.
Spurcĭtĭa -æ, *f.* (spurcĭties -ēi, *f.*) dirt, filth, Co. Pl.
Spurco, 1. to dirty, defile, pollute, P. Ct.
Spurcus -a -um, dirty, filthy, unclean, impure, Lc. Ct. Co; (2) *met.* of character, mean, base, low, foul, impure, C.
Spŭrĭus -i, *m.* a bastard or illegitimate child, P. Aug.
*Spūtātĭlĭcius -a -um, contemptible, despicable, A. Aug.
*Spūtātor -ōris, *m.* a frequent spitter, P.
Spūto, 1. to spit, spit out, P.
Spūtum -i, *n.* spittle, Cl. Lc; (2) a very thin plate of metal, M.
Squālĕo -ŭi, 2. to be rough, stiff with any thing, *per tunicam squalentem auro*, V; (2) to be rough from neglect, dirty, squalid, slovenly, *neque ego arma — situ ac rubigine velim*, Q; *mihi supellex squalet atque ædes meæ*, P; (3) to wear dirty apparel as a sign of mourning, *squalent municipia*, C.
*Squāles -is, *f.* dirt, filth, Vr.
*Squālĭde, — *dicere*, C, roughly, in a slovenly manner.
Squālĭdus -a -um, rough, Lc; (2) rough with dirt and neglect, unclean, slovenly, filthy, squalid, — *homo*, P; (3) *met.* of discourse, rough, coarse, without ornament, C.
Squālor -ōris, *m.* roughness, Lc; (2) roughness arising from dirt and neglect, filthiness, squalor, *squaloris plenus ac pulveris*, C; especially of dirty clothing worn as a sign of mourning, C.
Squălus -i, *m.* a kind of salt-water fish, Vr. Pl.
Squāma -æ, *f.* the scale of a fish, serpent, etc. C; (2) *meton.* a fish, Jv; (3) scale armour, V; a cataract in the eye, Pl; the husk or shell of millet, Pl.
*Squāmātim, like scales, Pl.
Squāmĕus -a -um, scaly, V. O.
Squāmĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, scale-bearing, scaly, Sc.
Squāmĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, scale-bearing, scaly, O; subst. *squamigeri*, Lc, fishes.
Squāmōsus -a -um, covered with scales, scaly, V. O.
Squāmŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little scale, Cl.
Squātīna -æ, *f.* a salt-water fish, a species of shark, Pl.
St! hush! hist! C.
*Stăbĭlīmen -ĭnis, *n.* a stay, support, C.
Stăbĭlīmentum -i, *n.* P. Pl. = stabilimen, *q.v.*
Stăbĭlĭo, 4. to make firm, establish, Ca; met. — *leges, rempublicam*, C.
Stăbĭlis -e, firm, steadfast, stable, — *via*, C; — *solum*, L; (2) *met.* firm, steadfast, stable, lasting, unwavering, — *amici*, C; — *matrimonium*, C; — *oratio*, C.
Stăbĭlĭter, firmly, durably, Vt.
Stăbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* firmness, steadfastness, stability, durability, C. Ca.
*Stăbĭlītor -ōris, *m.* one who makes firm, establishes, Sc.
Stăbŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a stable-boy, Co; (2) a low innkeeper, Sc.
*Stăbŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a place where cattle are housed, Co.
Stăbŭlor, 1. *dep.* (stăbŭlo, 1. V.) of animals, to stand, be stabled, abide, — *pecudes*, O.
Stăbŭlum -i, *n.* a place of abode, habitation, P; (2) a stall, stable for animals, — *pecudum, boum*, V. Co; so also — *piscium*, Co, a fishpond; — *apium*, V, a bee-hive; (3) a low inn, tavern, pot-house, Pl. M; hence, a brothel, C.
Stăchys -ўos, *f.* (στάχυς), horse-mint, Pl.
Stacta -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* στακτή), oil of myrrh, P. Pl.
*Stădĭātus -a -um, furnished with a race-course, Vt.
Stădĭum -ii, *n.* (στάδιον), a measure of length, being 625 feet = 606 English feet, and rather less than a furlong, C; (2) a race-course, C; (3) *met.* contest, emulation, C.
*Stagnātĭlis -e, — *pisces*, Pl, found in ponds or pools.
Stagno, 1. (I.) *neut.* to stagnate, be stagnant, *effuso stagnantem flumine Nilum*, Pl; (2) to be overflowed, covered with stagnant water, O. Pl; (II.) *act.* to overflow, inundate, Tc. O.
Stagnōsus -a -um, full of stagnant water, abounding in pools, P. Aug.
Stagnum -i, *n.* stagnant water, a pit, pool, pond, marsh, swamp, C; (2) *poet.* water, V.
Stăgŏnĭas -æ, *m.* (σταγονίας), a species of frankincense, Pl.
Stăgŏnītis -ĭdis, *f.* (σταγονῖτις), the gum called galbanum, Pl.
Stălagmĭas -æ, *m.* (σταλαγμίας), natural vitriol, Pl.
Stălagmĭum -ii, *n.* (σταλάγμιον), an ear-ring with a jewel in the form of a drop of water, P.
Stāmen -ĭnis, *n.* the warp, which in the upright looms of the ancients was stretched in a vertical direction, Vr. O; (2) a spun thread hanging down from the distaff, O. Tb; (3) *poet.* the thread spun by the Parcæ, Tb. O; the thread of Ariadne, Pt; of a spider, O. Pl; the stamen of a lily, Pl; the fibre of wood, Pl; the string of a lyre, O; (4) cloth woven of thread; hence the fillet worn by priests, Pt.
Stāmĭnĕus -a -um, full of threads, thready, Pt. Pl.
Stannĕus -a -um, made of stannum, *q.v.*, Pl.
Stannum -i, *n.* an alloy of silver and lead, Pl.
Staphўlīnus -i, *f.* (σταφυλῖνος), a kind of parsnip, Pl. Co.
Stăphўlŏdendron -i, *n.* (σταφυλόδενδρον), the pistachio-tree, Pl.
Stătārĭus -a -um, standing firm, steady, stable, stationary, L; (2) — *comœdia*, T, a quiet genteel kind of comedy (*opp.* comœdia motoria); *subst.* stătārii -ōrum, *m.* the actors in the comœdia stataria, C; — *orator*, C, quiet, composed.
Stătēra -æ, *f.* a steelyard, Vt. St; (2) a bar or yoke placed over the shoulders of two horses yoked together, P. Aug; (3) a species of dish, Pl; (4) *met.* the worth, value of a thing, P.
Stătĭce -ēs, *f.* (στατική), a plant, *Statice armeria*, Linn. Pl.
Stătĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a small statue, Pl.
Stătĭcŭlus -i, *m.* a kind of slow dance, P.
Stătim, without yielding, firmly, steadfastly, — *rem gerere*, P; (2) on the spot, immediately, at once, *ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit*, C; followed by *ac, atque, ut, quam, quum*, C, as soon as; *literas scripsi horā decimā, statim, ut tuas legeram*, C.
Stătĭo -ōnis, *f.* a standing, standing still, *manere in statione*, Lc, to stand still; *met.* that which is established by custom (translation of Greek θεματισμός), Vt; (2) a place of abode or sojourn, post, station, *Athenis — mea nunc placet*, C; poet. *pone recompositas in statione comas*, O, in their place; (3) a military post, station, Ca; *met.* C; and also, the soldiers put on guard, sentries, Ca; (4) a roadstead, anchorage, Ca.
Stătĭōnālis -e, standing still, stationary, Pl.
Stătĭus. P. Papinius Statius, an Epic poet, the son of a celebrated grammarian of the same name, was born in the first half of the first century, A.D. But beyond that he rose to great fame, and was especially renowned as an improvisatore, we know hardly any thing of his life. His extant works are, "Silvarum Libri V." a collection of thirty-two

miscellaneous pieces, "Thebaïdos Libri XII." an epic poem on the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; and an unfinished epic, "Achilleidos Libri II." Statius is often considered to rank next to Virgil among the Roman heroic poets. We find in his works a remarkable uniformity of excellence, few blemishes, a great correctness of taste, and at the same time an absence of those beauties which are the product only of true poetic genius.

Stătīvus -a -um, standing, — *aqua*, Vr, stagnant water, (2) relating to military stations or quarters, — *præsidium*, C, — *castra*, Cs; and *abs.* stătīva -ōrum, *n.* L, permanent camp; *subst.* stătīva, also, resting-places, baiting-places for travellers, Pl.

Stător -ōris, *m.* a magistrate's servant or attendant, C.

Stător -ōris, *m.* the supporter, establisher; a surname of Jupiter, C. L.

Stătŭa -æ, *f.* a statue, image, C.

Stătŭārius -a -um, of or relating to statues, Pl; *subst* stătŭāria -æ, *f.* the art of casting statues, Pl; stătŭārius -ii, *m.* a maker or caster of statues, a statuary, Q.

Stătūmen -ĭnis, *n.* a stay, support, prop, Co. Vt; (2) *pl* the ribs of a ship, Cs.

* Stătūmĭnātio -ōnis, *f.* a supporting, propping, Vt.

Stătūmĭno, 1. to underprop, Pl Vt.

Stătŭo -ui -ūtum, 3. to cause to stand, put, place, set, set up, — *hic lectulos*, P; *captivos vinctos in medio statuit*, L, — *patrem ejus ante oculos*, C; (2) to set up, erect, build, — *mihi statuam et aram*, P, — *tropæum*, C; — *tabernacula*, Cs, to pitch; (3) *met.* to represent to one's self as certain, to think, believe as certain, *quam quidem laudem sapientiæ statuo esse maximam*, C; *quibus rebus adductus, Cæsar non exspectandum sibi statuit*, Ca; (4) *met.* to fix, settle, appoint, ordain, determine, — *modum diuturnitati imperii*, C; — *pœnam improbis*, C, — *de religione*, C; — *quid in fratrem*, C; — *prœlio decertare*, Cs, — *quid esset faciendum*, C; — *ut naves conscenderent*, C.

Stătūra -æ, *f.* stature, height, size of a man; — *corporis*, C, *homines tantulæ staturæ*, Ca, of so small stature, (2) of animals or plants, growth, size, Co.

Stătus -a -um (*prtcp* sisto), fixed, settled in respect of time, periodically recurring, stated, — *sacrificium*, C.

Stătus -ūs, *m.* a standing, standing position, — *erectus et celsus*, C, (2) a military position, attitude of a combatant, *turbare ac statu movere hostem volumus*, L; met. *sæpe adversarios de omni statu dejecimus*, C; (3) stature, size, Co, (4) *met.* state, condition, position, situation, *quis te potius dixerit de optimo statu civitatis*, C; *non jam, quem vita statum amiserim, cogito*, C, *eo tum statu res erat*, Ca, *qui eodem statu cœli et stellarum nati sunt*, C, (5) *met.* a good condition, favourable state, Aug; (6) in rhetoric, the state or condition of the inquiry, C, (7) in grammar, the mood of a verb, Q.

* Stătūtio -ōnis, *f.* a setting up, putting in place, — *tigni*, Vt.

* Stătūtus -a -um, tall, slim, P.

Stĕātōma -ătis, *n.* (στεάτωμα), a kind of fatty swelling, Pl.

Stĕga -æ, *f.* (στέγη), a ship's deck, P.

Stegnus -a -um, (στεγνός), — *febres*, Pl, causing costiveness.

Stēla -æ, *f.* (στήλη), a pillar, column, Pl.

Stēlis -ĭdis, *f.* (στελίς), the mistletoe growing on firs and larches, P.

Stella -æ, *f.* a star, C; — *errantes*, C, planets; poet. = sidus, a constellation, V; (2) a figure of a star, Co; a shining spot on a precious stone, Pl, the star-fish, Pl; the glow-worm, Pl.

Stellans -antis (*prtcp* stello), starry, set with stars, — *cœlum*, V; (2) bright, shining, glittering, O.

Stellātus -a -um (*prtcp.* stello), set with stars, starry, C; — met *Argus*, O, having many eyes; — *ensis iaspide fulvā*, V, bright, glittering.

Stellĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, star-bearing, starry, C.

Stellĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, star-bearing, starry, C.

Stellio -ōnis, *m.* a newt, V. Pl; (2) *met.* a crafty, deceitful man, Pl.

Stello, 1. *vid* stellans, stellatus.

Stemma -ătis, *n* (στέμμα), a crown, chaplet; and especially a wreath, roll on which a pedigree was inscribed, a genealogical tree, St. Pr, (2) *met.* nobility, high value, M

Stĕphănēplŏcos -i, *f.* (στεφανηπλόκος), the weaver of chaplets, the name of a painting by Pausias, Pl.

Stĕphănītis -ĭdis, *f.* Pl (στεφανῖτις), stĕphănītes -æ, *m.* Co, a kind of vine which naturally forms itself into garlands.

Stĕphănŏmēlis -is, *f.* a plant which stops a bleeding at the nose, Pl.

Stĕphănŏpōlis -is, *f.* (στεφανόπωλις), the seller of chaplets, the name of a picture by Pausias, also called stephaneplocos, Pl.

Stĕphănos -i, *m.* (στέφανος), literally, a garland, chaplet, the name of several plants, Pl.

Stercŏrārius -a -um, of or relating to dung, Vr.

Stercŏrātio -ōnis, *f.* a manuring, Vr Co

* Stercŏrĕus -a -um, — *miles*, P, filthy, stinking.

Stercŏro, 1. to dung, manure, C

Stercŏrōsus -a -um, full of dung, well-manured, Co.

Stercus -ŏris, *n.* dung, muck, manure, C

Stereītis -ĭdis, *f.* a kind of litharge of silver, Pl.

Stĕrĕŏbăta -æ, *f.* (στερεοβάτης), a pedestal, Vt.

Stergēthron -i, *n.* (στεργηθρον), the greater houseleek, Pl.

Stĕrīlesco, 3 to become barren, — *leænæ*, Pl.

Stĕrĭlis -e, barren, unfruitful, sterile (applied both to animals and plants), V. O H, (2) causing barrenness, — *rubigo*, H, — *hiems*, M, (3) empty, void of any thing, — *amator a datis*, P; — *laurus baccarum*, Pl; (4) *met.* barren, unproductive, C

Stĕrĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* unfruitfulness, sterility, barrenness, — *agrorum*, C; — *mulierum*, Pl.

Sternax -ācis, throwing to the ground, — *equus*, V, throwing his rider.

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 to stretch out, spread abroad, extend, — *vellus in duro solo*, O; — *arenam*, O; — *herbas*, O; — *poma passim*, V; — *fessi sternunt corpora*, L, — *se in litore*, V, hence *prtcp.* strātus -a -um, stretched out, prostrate, — *humi*, C, (2) to make smooth, level, *placidi straverunt æquora venti*, V, — *viam*, Lc, hence *met.* to calm, allay, — *odia militum*, Tc, (3) to cover, spread over, *atque ille stravit pelliculis hædinis lectulos Punicanos*, C; — *vias silice*, L; — *solum telis*, V; (4) to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate, — *viros cæde*, V, — *Messania mœnia*, O; *stratis ariete muris*, L, met *et mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor*, V.

Sternūmentum -i, *n* a sneezing, sneeze, Pl, (2) a powder to produce sneezing, Pl.

Sternŭo -ŭi, 3. (I) *neut.* to sneeze, Pl. Co; (2) of a light, to crackle, sputter, O, (II) act — *omen*, Pt.

Sternūtāmentum -i, *n.* a sneezing, sneeze, C; (2) a powder to produce sneezing, Cl

Sterquĭlīnium -ii, *n.* a dung-pit, midden, P. Co.

Sterto -ŭi, 3. to snore, P C.

Stĭbădium -ii, *n.* (στιβάδιον), a semicircular sofa, Pl.

Stĭbium -ii, *n.* (stibi -is, *n.*) antimony, used for dyeing the eyebrows black, and as an eye-salve, Pl. Cl.

Stigma -ătis, *n* (στίγμα), a mark or brand put upon slaves, Sc. Q, (2) *met.* infamy, stigma, St. M; (3) a cut inflicted by an unskilful barber, M.

Stigmătias -æ, *m.* (στιγματίας), a branded slave, C.

Stilla -æ, *f.* a drop, C.

* Stillātĭcius -a -um, dropping, dripping, Pl.

* Stillātim, drop by drop, Vr.

Stillĭcĭdium -ii, *n.* a dripping or dropping moisture, Lc Sc; (2) rain-water falling from the eaves of houses, C.

Stillo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to drip, drop, — *unguenta e capillo*, Tb; — *mella de viridi ilice*, O; (II.) *act.* to drop, let drop, — *ex oculis rorem*, H.

*Stilo, 1. to get a stalk, Co.

Stilus -i, *m.* (stylos, στῦλος), a stake, pale, Aug; hence, an agricultural implement, having a sharp point, Co; (2) the stalk or stem of certain plants, Co; (3) the pointed instrument with which the Romans wrote on their waxen tablets, C; and as one end was flat, in order to erase the impressions made by the other, *vertere stilum*, H, to rub out, erase writing; (4) writing, composing, written composition, C; and hence, mode of writing and speaking, style, C. Q.

Stimulatio -onis, *f.* a spurring on, stimulating, — *privata cuique*, Tc.

Stimulatrix -icis, *f.* she that goads on, stimulates, P.

*Stimuleus -a -um, — *supplicium*, P, punishment with the goad.

Stimulo, 1. to goad, prick, Co; (2) *met.* to goad, disquiet, vex, annoy, *te conscientiæ stimulant maleficiorum tuorum*, C; (3) *met.* to goad, incite, stir up, stimulate to any action, C; — *aliquem ad perturbandam rempublicam*, S; — *in hostes*, Tc.

Stimulus -i, *m.* a goad used for driving cattle, slaves, etc. C; prov. *adversum stimulum calces*, T, to kick against the pricks; (2) *met.* a goad, spur, incentive, stimulus, — *doloris*, C; — *gloriæ*, C; (3) in military language, *stimuli* = sharp-pointed stakes planted in the ground to keep off cavalry, Ca.

Stinguo, 3. to extinguish, put out, Lc.

Stipatio -onis, *f.* a crowd of attendants round any one, numerous suite, retinue, C.

Stipator -oris, *m.* an attendant, follower; *pl.* a suite, train, retinue, C.

Stipatus -a -um, pressed closely together, dense, compact, C; — *phalanx*, L; (2) filled full, crammed, O. Pl; (3) surrounded, accompanied by a crowd, C.

Stipendiarius -a -um, liable to taxes or tribute, tributary, — *civitas*, Ca; — *vectigal*, C, a yearly contribution; *subst.* stipendiarii, -orum, *m.* tributaries; *socii —que populi Romani*, C; (2) of soldiers, serving for pay, mercenary, Aug.

Stipendior, 1. *dep.* to serve, serve for hire, Pl.

Stipendium -ii, *n.* a tax, tribute, contribution, Ca; *met.* Ct. H; (2) soldiers' pay, Ca; — *numerare militibus*, C; (3) military service, — *merere*, C, — *facere*, S, to serve in the army; especially a year's service, campaign, P. Tc; met. *functus omnibus humanæ vitæ stipendiis*, Sc, all the duties of life.

Stipes -itis, *m.* a log, stump, post, trunk of a tree, Ca; used as a term of reproach, blockhead! C. T; (2) *poet.* a tree, O; the branch of a tree, M.

Stipo, 1. to press closely together, compress, V. Vr; (2) to fill full of; and hence, to surround, accompany in great numbers, C.

Stips -pis, *f.* an offering, gift, donation in money; a religious offering; alms, C. L.

Stipula -æ, *f. dim.* the stalk, haulm of corn, reeds, etc. V. O.

Stipulatio -onis, *f.* a verbal agreement, covenant, stipulation, C.

*Stipulatiuncula -æ, *f. dim.* an unimportant engagement or stipulation, C.

Stipulator -oris, *m.* one who stipulates, or demands a formal agreement, St.

Stipulor, 1. *dep.* to demand, stipulate for a formal agreement, C.

Stiria -æ, *f.* an icicle, V.

*Stirpesco, 3. to get a stalk, Pl.

Stirpitus, root and branch, thoroughly, entirely, C.

Stirps -pis, *f.* (stirpes -is), the stock or stem of a tree (including the root), *ea quæ a terrâ stirpibus continentur*, *terra stirpes amplexa alat*, C; (2) a shrub, plant, *quum arborum et stirpium eadem pæne natura sit*, C; a shoot, sprout, Lc; (3) of men, a stock, race, family, *qui modo esset Herculis stirpe generatus*, C; and *poet.* an offshoot, offspring, V; (4) *met.* source, origin, foundation, *altæ stirpes stultitiæ*, C; — *ac semen malorum omnium*, C.

Stiva -æ, *f.* a plough-handle, V.

Stlatarius -a -um, brought by sea, and therefore, costly, Jv.

*Stloppus -i, *m.* the noise of a slap or box on the ear, Pr.

Sto, steti, statum, stare (ἵστημι), to stand, stand still, *quum virgo staret, et Cæcilia in sellâ sederet*, C; — *ad januam*, C; — *ante ostium*, T; and of inanimate things, *quorum statuæ steterunt in rostris*, C; (2) to stand firm, last, endure, remain, *nec domus ulla nec urbs — poterit*, C; (3) to remain, linger in a place, — *in illâ ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo*, C; (4) to stand in military array, be under arms, L; hence, to stand firm, not to yield, C. L. Ca; and of the contest itself, to last, continue, *ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit*, L; (5) of ships, to lie at anchor, — *naves regiæ in sinu Maliaco*, L; (6) of servants, to stand in attendance, attend, T; (7) to stand up erect, stand up stiff, *obstupui steteruntque comæ*, V; (8) to be full of, thick with, — *aliquâ re*, H. V; (9) *met.* to stand firm, stand fast, endure, *quæ si valuissent, respublica staret*, C; — *in aliquâ re*, C, *aliquâ re*, C, to stand firm, persist, persevere in any thing, abide by any thing; *stat sententia*, T; *stat aliquid*, C, or impers. *stat*, it is determined, it is resolved, *modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris*, C; (10) *met.* of a play or an actor, to please, gain applause, T. H; (11) met. — *ab (pro, cum) aliquo (aliquâ re)*, to stand by a person or thing; — *a senatu et a bonorum causâ*, C; — *a mendacio contra veritatem*, C; (12) met. — *per aliquem*, to lie at a person's door, be chargeable to, be the fault of, any one; *Cæsar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus prælio dimicaretur*, Ca; (13) *met.* to cost, *Polybius scribit centum talentis eam rem Achæis stetisse*, L.

Stœbe -es, *f.* (στοιβή), a plant also called phleos, Pl.

Stoicida -æ, *m.* a satirical name, given to a voluptuary who pretended to be a Stoic, Jv.

Stoicus -a -um (Στωικός), of or relating to the Stoic philosophy, Stoic, C; *subst.* Stoicus -i, *m.* a Stoic philosopher, C; *adv.* Stoice, like a Stoic, Stoically, C.

Stola -æ, *f.* (στολή), a long outer garment, Vr; and especially, the long outer garment worn by Roman ladies, C; (2) *meton.* a matron, lady, P. Aug.

Stolatus -a -um, clad in a stola, Vt.

Stolide, stupidly, foolishly, stolidly, L.

Stolidus -a -um, stupid, foolish, dull, silly, stolid, — *genus Æacidarum*, C; of inanimate things, *nullum est hoc stolidius saxum*, P.

Stolo -onis, *m.* a useless sucker, superfluous shoot on a tree, Vr. Pl.

Stomacace -es, *f.* (στομακάκη), a disease of the mouth or gums, Pl.

Stomachicus -a -um (στομαχικός), suffering from disease in the stomach, Sc. Pl.

Stomachor, 1. *dep.* to be angry, pettish, irritated, vexed, — *cum aliquo*, C; sometimes used act. — — *omnia*, C.

*Stomachose, peevishly, pettishly, angrily, C.

Stomachosus -a -um, peevish, pettish, irritable, cross, angry, C.

Stomachus -i, *m.* (στόμαχος), the lower part of the œsophagus, C; more frequently (2) the stomach, C. Cl; (3) *met.* taste, liking, C; (4) *met.* dislike, distaste, vexation, chagrin, anger, C.

Stomatice -es, *f.* (στοματική), a remedy for diseases of the mouth, Pl.

Stomoma -atis, *n.* (στόμωμα), the thin scales which fly off on hammering metal, Pl.

Storea -æ, *f.* a rush mat, Ca. L.

Strabo -onis, *m.* (στραβών), a squinter, C; (2) *met.* an envious person, A. Aug.

Strages -is, *f.* a throwing to the ground, overthrow, downfall, L; — *ædificiorum et hominum*, Tc; (2) a slaughter, butchery, massacre, C.

Strāgŭlum -i, *n.* any thing put down to lie upon; mattrass, blanket, rug, carpet, C; also used of a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, M.

Strāgŭlus -a -um, serving as a rug, carpet, mattrass, etc. to lie upon, — *vestis*, C. L.

Strāmen -ĭnis, *n.* straw, litter, spread under any thing, O. V.

*Strāmentārĭus -a -um, — *falces*, A.Aug, for cutting straw.

Strāmentĭcĭus -a -um, made of straw, Aug.

Strāmentum -i, *n.* the stalk of corn, straw, litter, P. Co. L; (2) a covering, rug, Ca.

*Strāmĭnĕus -a -um, made of straw, O.

Strangĭas -æ, *m.* (στραγγίας), a kind of Grecian wheat, Pl.

Strangŭlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a choking, strangulation, Pl.

Strangŭlātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = strangulatio, *q.v.*

Strangŭlo, 1. (στραγγαλάω), to choke, strangle, — *aliquem*, C; of trees, *hedera arbores sugit et strangulat*, Pl; (2) met. *plures nimia congesta pecunia curā strangulat*, Jv.

Strangūrĭa -æ, *f.* (στραγγουρία), a difficulty in making water, strangury, C.

Strătēgēma -ătis, *n.* (στρατήγημα), a stratagem, C.

Strătēgĭa -æ, *f.* (στρατηγία), a province, district, canton, Pl.

Strătēgus -i, *m.* (στρατηγός), a general, P.

Strătĭōtes -æ, *m.* (στρατιώτης), an aquatic plant, Pl.

Strătĭōtĭcus -a -um (στρατιωτικός), soldierly, soldierlike, — *homo*, P, a soldier.

Strātum -i, *n.* the covering of a bed, rug, blanket, Lc. St; (2) *meton.* a bed, V; (3) a horsecloth, saddle-cloth, saddle, O; (4) a pavement, Lc.

Strātūra -æ, *f.* a paving, pavement, — *viarum*, St.

Strēna -æ, *f.* a portent, omen, P; (2) a new-year's gift, St.

Strēnŭē, briskly, promptly, actively, strenuously, C.

Strēnŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* briskness, promptness, activity, Vr. O.

*Strēnŭo, 1. to be brisk, prompt, active, P.

Strēnŭus -a -um, brisk, prompt, active, strenuous, C; — *in aliquā re*, T. Q; of inanimate things, — *navis*, O, fast; — *toxicum*, Co, quick in operation.

Strĕpĭto, 1. to make a loud noise, V.

Strĕpĭtus -ūs, *m.* a loud noise, clattering, crashing, creaking, rumbling, C; poetically applied to musical sounds, — *testudinis aureæ*, H.

Strĕpo -ŭi -ĭtum, 3. to make a loud noise, creak, rattle, clash, rumble, clatter, C. H. V; sometimes used *act.* L.

Strepsĭcĕros -ōtis, *m.* (στρεψικέρως), an African animal with twisted horns, Pl.

Streptos -on (στρεπτός), twisted, — *uva*, Pl, a kind of grape.

Strĭa -æ, *f.* the flute of a column, Vt.

Strĭātūra -æ, *f.* the fluting of columns, Vt.

Strictim, closely, P; (2) superficially, slightly, C; (3) of discourse, briefly, summarily, C.

*Strictĭvus -a -um, — *oleæ*, A.Aug, plucked, gathered.

*Strictor -ōris, *m.* one who plucks or gathers, — *olearum*, A.Aug.

Strictūra -æ, *f.* a bar or pig of iron, Pl. V.

Strictus -a -um (*prtcp.* stringo), drawn together, close, tight, O; (2) of discourse, brief, concise, Q; (3) of character, rigid, severe, strict, A.Aug.

Strīdĕo -di, 2. (*strīdo -di, 3.*) to make a harsh noise, to creak, grate, hiss, etc. O. V.

Strīdor -ōris, *m.* a creaking, grating, hissing, whistling cry or noise, C; — *serpentis*, O; — *elephantorum*, O; — *procellæ*, Pt; — *januæ*, O; — *dentium*, Pl.

Strīdŭlus -a -um, creaking, hissing, whistling, grating, V. O.

Strĭga -æ, *f.* a swathe of cut grass or corn, Co.

Strĭgĭlis -is, *f.* a scraper, used by bathers for the skin, C; (2) a surgical instrument for introducing fluids into the ear, Cl.

Strigmentum -i, *n.* that which is scraped or rubbed off, Pl; especially, filth, excrement, Cl.

Strĭgo, 1. to hold back, halt in ploughing, Pl.

Strĭgōsus -a -um, lean, thin, Co. L; (2) *met.* of an orator, meagre, dry, jejune, C.

Stringo -inxi -ictum, 3. to draw together, bind, tie together, P. L; (2) to stroke, touch lightly, graze, — *metas interiore rotā*, O; (3) to strip off, pluck, gather, clip, prune, — *oleam*, A.Aug; — *quernas glandes*, V; — *folia ex arboribus*, Ca; — *gladium*, Ca, to draw, unsheathe; (4) *met.* of discourse, to abridge, contract, Q; (5) *met.* to touch so as to injure, to wound, pain, *quum tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro*, O.

*Stringor -ōris, *m.* a drawing together, power of drawing together, Lc.

Strix, strĭgis, *f.* (στρίγξ), a screech-owl, O. Tb. Pt.

Strŏbus -i, *m.* a Carmanian tree, producing an aromatic gum, Pl.

Strombus -i, *m.* (στρομβός), a species of spiral snail, Pl.

Strongўle -ēs, *f.* (στρογγύλη), a kind of alum, Pl.

Strŏpha -æ, *f.* (στροφή), a trick, device, artifice, Ph. Sc.

Strŏphĭārĭus -ii, *m.* P, one who makes or sells strophia; *vid.* strophium.

Strŏphĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a small chaplet for the head, Pl.

Strŏphĭum -ii, *n.* (στρόφιον), a sash or twisted scarf worn by females as a support for the breast, Ct.

Structĭlis -e, of or relating to building, used in building; — *canales*, Vt, walled, built round.

Structor -ōris, *m.* a builder, mason, carpenter, architect, C; (2) the slave whose duty it was to arrange the dinner on the table, M.

Structūra -æ, *f.* a putting together, adaptation, adjustment, *ossa structurā quādam inter se connectuntur*, Cl; (2) a building, erecting, constructing, Ca; (3) that which is built, an edifice, structure, Ca; (4) *met.* of discourse, an arrangement, putting together of words, C.

Strŭes -is, *f.* a heap, C; and especially in religious phrases, a heap of sacrificial cakes, O.

Strŭix -ĭcis, *f.* a heap, P.

Strūma -æ, *f.* a scrofulous tumour, goitre, C.

Strūmĕa -æ, *f.* a herb that cures the struma, Pl.

Strūmōsus -a -um, afflicted with a goitre, strumous, Co.

Strūmus -i, *m.* a herb that cures the struma, Pl.

Strŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to join together, pile up, — *arbores in pyram*, O; — *frugem ordine*, C; (2) to build, erect, construct, — *mœnia*, V. O; (3) to set in order, arrange, — *copias ante frontem castrorum*, Ca; (4) *met.* to prepare, occasion, devise, make ready something detrimental, — *sollicitudinem sibi*, Ca; — *odium in alios*, C; — *mortem alicui*, Tc; (5) *met.* to arrange, — *verba*, C; — *orationem*, Q.

Struppus -i, *m.* a strap, thong, rope, Pl.

Strūthĕus -a -um (στρούθιος), of or relating to a sparrow, Pl.

Strūthĭŏcămēlīnus -a -um (στρουθιοκαμήλινος), of or relating to an ostrich, Pl.

Strūthĭŏcămēlus -i, *m.* (στρουθιοκάμηλος), an ostrich, Pl.

Struthĭon -ii, *n.* (στρουθίον), soapwort, Pl.

Strūthŏpus -ŏdis (στρουθόπους), sparrow-footed, Pl.

Strychnos -i, *m.* (στρύχνος), a kind of nightshade, Pl.

Stŭdĕo -ŭi, 2. to be eager, zealous, earnest, take pains about any thing, strive after, be busy with, — *aliquid*, C; — *hoc unum*, H; *studeo et te audire quid sentias*, C; — *virtuti, laudi, dignitati*, C; — *novis rebus*, Ca; — *in aliquam rem*, Q; (2) to favour, be favourable, propitious to any one, —

alicui, C; (3) to apply one's self to learning, study, Q.

Stŭdĭōse, eagerly, zealously, diligently, studiously, C.

Stŭdĭōsus -a -um, eager, zealous, diligent, anxious for, striving after any thing, — *venandi*, C; — *dicendi*, C; (2) favourable to a person, attached to, devoted to, — *alicujus*, C; (3) devoted to learning, studious, H. Pl.

Stŭdĭum -ii, *n.* zeal, eagerness, eager application, assiduity, fondness, desire, striving after, *summo studio curâque didicisse*, C; *suo quisque studio maxime ducitur*, C; — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) personal attachment, zeal for, devotedness to a person, C; (3) zeal for knowledge, application to learning, study, C.

Stulte, foolishly, sillily, C.

*Stultĭlŏquentĭa -æ, *f.* *stultĭlŏquĭum -ii, *n.* foolish talk, P.

*Stultĭlŏquus -a -um, talking foolishly, P.

Stultĭtĭa -æ, *f.* foolishness, folly, silliness, stupidity, C.

*Stultĭvĭdus -a -um, seeing things foolishly, in a foolish light, P.

Stultus -a -um, foolish, silly, fatuous, C.

Stūpa = stuppa, *q.v.*

Stŭpĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make senseless, stupify, C.

Stŭpĕo -ŭi, 2. (I.) *neut.* to be struck senseless, stunned, be astounded, amazed, stupified, *quæ cum intuerer stupens*, C; — *aliquâ re*, L; — *in aliquâ re*, V; (2) of inanimate things, to stand still, M. Sc; — *flumina brumâ*, P.Aug; (II.) *act.* to be astonished, amazed at any thing, *pars stupet innuptæ donum exitiale Minervæ*, V.

*Stŭpesco, 3. to begin to be amazed, astounded, C.

Stŭpĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* stupidity, senselessness, C.

Stŭpĭdus -a -um, senseless, stunned, stupid, dull, C.

Stŭpor -ōris, *m.* stupor, stupefaction, amazement, astonishment, C.

Stuppa -æ, *f.* (στύππη), tow, oakum, Ca. Pl.

*Stuppārĭus -a -um, of or relating to tow, Pl.

Stuppĕus -a -um, made of tow or oakum, O. V.

Stŭprātor -ōris, *m.* a ravisher, defiler, Q. St.

Stŭpro, 1. to defile; and especially, to defile, pollute by lust, ravish, C.

*Stŭprōsus -a -um, unchaste, lustful, P.Aug.

Stŭprum -i, *n.* pollution by lust, a debauching, ravishing, violation, C.

Sturnus -i, *m.* a starling, Pl.

Stȳlŏbătes -is, *m.* (-a -æ, *m.* στυλοβάτης), the pedestal of a column, Vt.

Stymma -ătis, *n.* (στύμμα), the main ingredient of a salve or ointment, Pl.

Styptĭcus -a -um (στυπτικός), astringent, styptic, Pl.

Styrax -ăcis, *m.* (στύραξ), storax, Pl.

Styx -ȳgis, *f.* (Στύξ), a river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore an inviolable oath, C; hence *poet.* the lower world, V; hence *adj.* Stygius -a -um, Stygian, infernal; — *cymba*, V, the boat of Charon; — *Juppiter*, V, Pluto; — *nox*, O, death.

Suādēla -æ, *f.* persuasion, Pt.

Suādĕo -si -sum, 2. to advise, exhort, persuade, *non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo*, C; — *pacem*, C, to advise peace; — *ut ad Quintum scribas*, C; — *ne se cum Antonio jungeret*, Aug; very rarely followed by *acc.* of the person, *ut te horter et suadeam*, C; (2) of inanimate things, *suadet enim vesana fames*, V; (3) — *legem, rogationem*, C, to recommend, speak in favour of.

Suādus -a -um, persuading, persuasive, P.Aug.

Sŭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to swine, Pl; *subst.* sŭārĭus -ii, *m.* a swineherd, Pl.

Suāsĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhorting, persuading, Sc; (2) the advocacy, recommendation of a law, C; (3) persuasive eloquence, C.

Suāsor -ōris, *m.* an adviser, persuader, exhorter, counsellor, C; especially, one who advocates a proposed law, C.

Suāsōrĭus -a -um, relating to the kind of eloquence which aims at persuasion, Q; hence *subst.* suāsōrĭa -æ, *f.* persuasive discourse or eloquence, Q.

Suāsus -ūs, *m.* a persuading, exhorting, persuasion, P. T.

Suāvĕŏlens -ntis, sweet-smelling, Ct.

Suāvĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a kissing, P.

*Suāvĭdĭcus -a -um, sweetly speaking, Lc.

Suāvillum -i, *n.* a kind of sweet cake, A.Aug.

Suāvĭlŏquens -ntis, sweetly speaking, sweet-spoken, Lc.

*Suāvĭlŏquentĭa -æ, *f.* a sweet, agreeable manner of speaking, C.

*Suāvĭlŏquus -a -um, Lc. = suaviloquens, *q.v.*

Suāvĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little kiss, Ct.

Suāvĭor, 1. *dep.* to kiss, C.

Suāvis -e, sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful, C.

Suāvĭtas -ātis, *f.* sweetness, agreeableness, pleasantness, C.

Suāvĭter, sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully, C.

Suāvĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* P. = suavitas, *q.v.*

Suāvĭum -ii, *n.* the mouth prepared for a kiss, P; hence, a kiss, P. C.

Sub, *prep.* (I.) with *abl.* under, *sub terrâ habitare*, O; *manet sub Jove frigido venator*, H; met. *non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet*, C; (2) beneath, under, at the bottom of, very close to, *castra sub monte consedit*, Ca; *sub ipsis Numantiæ mœnibus*, C; *sub oculis domini*, Ca; (3) of time, during, at the time of, *sub adventu Romanorum*, L; (4) in other connexions, under, beneath, *sub imperio alicujus esse*, T; *sub judice lis est*, H, before the judge; *sub pœnâ mortis*, St, on pain of death; *sub conditione ut* .... St, on condition that .... (II.) with *acc.* under (with words implying motion), *manum sub vestimenta deferre*, P; *exercitum sub jugum mittere*, Ca; (2) under, beneath, at the bottom of, very near to, *sub montem succedunt milites*, Ca; (3) of time, (*a*) about, towards, *Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit*, Ca, about night, towards night; *sub galli cantum*, H, about cockcrow; (*b*) immediately after, *sub eas literas statim recitatæ sunt tuæ*, C.

Sŭbabsurde, somewhat absurdly, C.

Sŭbabsurdus -a -um, somewhat absurd, somewhat foolish, C.

Sŭbaccūso, 1. to accuse, blame, find fault with a little, C.

Sŭbăcĭdus -a -um, somewhat sour, acid, A.Aug.

Sŭbactĭo -ōnis, *f.* a working up, preparing, Vt; *met.* preparation, discipline, C.

Sŭbactus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = subactio, *q.v.*

*Sŭbærātus -a -um, having copper inside or underneath, Pr.

Sŭbagrestis -e, somewhat rustic, C.

Sŭbālāris -e, under the arms, under the armpits, N.

*Sŭbalbĭcans -ntis, somewhat white, whitish, Vr.

*Sŭbalbus -a -um, Vr; subalbĭdus -a -um, Cl, whitish.

Sŭbalpīnus -a -um, beneath or near the Alps, Pl.

*Sŭbalternĭcum -i, *n.* a kind of reddish amber, Pl.

Sŭbămārus -a -um, somewhat bitter, C.

Sŭbăquĭlus -a -um, somewhat dark-coloured, brownish, P.

*Sŭbărātor -ōris, *m.* one who ploughs near any thing, Pl.

*Sŭbāresco, 3. to become somewhat dry, Vt.

Sŭbăro, 1. to plough close to any thing, Pl.

*Sŭbarrŏganter, somewhat arrogantly, C.

*Sŭbasper -ĕra -ĕrum, somewhat rough, Cl.

*Sŭbassentĭens -ntis, somewhat assenting, approving, Q.

Sŭbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the heat of swine, Pl.

Sŭbauscultо, 1. to listen secretly, C.

Sŭbaustērus -a -um, — *vinum*, Co, somewhat harsh.

*Subballĭo -ōnis, *m.* an under-Ballio, substitute for Ballio, P.

*Subbăsĭlĭcānus -i, *m.* one who lounges about the basilicas, P.

Subbĭbo -bĭbi, 3. to drink a little, P.

Subblandĭor, 4. to flatter, coax, caress a little, P.

*Subbrĕvis -e, somewhat short, Pl.

Subc . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* succ . . .

*Subdēbĭlis -e, somewhat lame, — *femur*, St.

Subdēbĭlĭtātus -a -um, somewhat discouraged, wanting in spirit, C.

Subdĭālis -e, in the open air, Pl; *subst.* subdĭālĭa -ĭum, *n.* open galleries, balconies, Pl.

*Subdiffĭcĭlis -e, somewhat difficult, C.

*Subdiffīdo, 3. to be somewhat mistrustful, C.

Subdĭtīcĭus -a -um, supposititious, not genuine, P.

Subdĭtīvus -a -um, C. P, = subditicius, *q.v.*

*Subdĭto, 1. to supply, apply, — *stimulum*, Lc.

Subdo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3. to put, place, lay, set under, — *ignem*, C; — *calcaria equo*, L; (2) to subject, subdue, Tb; (3) *met.* to yield, furnish, supply, afford, *ingenio stimulos — fama solet*, O; (4) to put in the place of another, substitute, C; *tantum te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas*, Aug; (5) to substitute falsely, counterfeit, L. Tc.

Subdŏcĕo, 2. to teach as an assistant tutor, assist in teaching, C.

Subdŏle, somewhat slyly, craftily, P. C.

Subdŏlus -a -um, somewhat sly, crafty, cunning, deceitful, P. S. Ca.

*Subdŏmo, 1. to tame, subject by taming, P.

Subdŭbĭto, 1. to doubt or hesitate a little; be undecided, C.

Subdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw from under, bring forth, lift up, raise, L. H; (2) to draw up a ship on the beach, *naves, quas in aridum subduxerat*, Ca; *classem, quæ subducta esset ad Gytheum*, C; (3) to lead off, draw off forces into a fresh position, — *copias in proximum collem*, Ca; (4) to draw away, take away, carry off, withdraw, — *cibum unum diem athletæ*, C; — *aliquem manibus Graium*, V; (5) to take away secretly, to steal, *ego ei subduco anulum*, P; — *se*, to withdraw secretly, go away quietly, *de circulo se subduxit*, C; (6) — *rationem*, to balance an account; *assidunt, subducunt, ad numum convenit*, C.

Subductārĭus -a -um, — *funes*, A.Aug, useful for drawing up.

Subductĭo -ōnis, *f.* the drawing up of a ship on dry land, Ca; (2) a reckoning, computing, C.

Subdulcis -e, somewhat sweet, Pl.

Subdūrus -a -um, somewhat hard, Cl.

*Sŭbĕdo -ēdi -ēsum, 3. to eat under, gnaw below, *scopulus, quem rauca subederat unda*, O.

Sŭbĕo -ĭi -ĭtum -īre, (I.) *neut.* to go under, come under, pass under; to go to, come to, proceed to, *legionem — ad portam castrorum jussit*, L; *loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes*, L; *talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant*, V; *venæ nonnumquam subeunt*, Cl, go down, subside; *area cretā solidanda tenaci, ne subeant herbæ*, V, come up; met. *in quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique*, O; *duo pariter subierunt incommoda*, Q; (2) *met.* to come into the mind, occur to any one, C, in which sense *subit* is often used impers.; (II.) *act.* to go under, come under, go up, come up, — *tectum*, Ca; — *iniquissimum locum*, Ca; — *muros*, L; (2) to come upon secretly, steal upon, *subit furtim lumina fessa sopor*, O; (3) *met.* to occur to the mind, enter the mind, *deinde cogitatio animum subiit*, L; (4) *met.* to bear, endure, submit to any evil or inconvenience, — *vim atque injuriam*, C; — *maximas reipublicæ tempestates*, C; — *quemque casum*, C.

Sūber -ĕris, *n.* the cork-tree, Pl. V.

Sūbĕrĕus -a -um, of or relating to the cork-tree, Co.

Sŭbērĭgo -gi -ectum, 3. to raise up from below, P.Aug.

Subf . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* suff . . .

Subg . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* sugg . . .

*Subhærĕo, 2. to hang under, behind; cleave, adhere to, P.Aug.

*Sŭbhorrĭdus -a -um, somewhat rough, C.

*Sŭbhūmĭdus -a -um, somewhat moist, Cl.

*Sŭbĭgĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an unlawful or criminal connexion with, P.

*Sŭbĭgĭtātrix -īcis, *f.* she that has illicit connexion with any one, a lewd woman, P.

Sŭbĭgĭto, 1. to have criminal or illicit connexion with, — *aliquam*, P.

Sŭbĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to drive to a place, — *sues in umbrosum locum*, Vr; *met.* to bring, drive, compel to any thing, — *hostes ad deditionem*, L; (2) to set in motion, impel, — *navem conto*, V; — *lembum adverso flumine*, V; (3) to bring under, — *sonipedes jugo*, Sc; (4) to work through, break up, knead; and of the earth, plough, cultivate; — *farinam*, Pl; — *opus digitis*, O, to spin; — *arva aratris*, C; — *secures in cote*, V, to sharpen; (5) to tame, subdue, subjugate, conquer, — *tribus*, Co; — *nationes*, S; — *partem orbis*, C; (6) to discipline, train, — *ingenium*, C.

Sŭbimpŭdens -ntis, somewhat impudent, C.

Sŭbĭnānis -e, somewhat vain, C.

Sŭbinde, immediately upon, immediately after, H. L; (2) repeatedly, in rapid succession, L.

Sŭbinflŭo, 3. to flow in beneath, Sc.

Sŭbinjĭcĭo -ēci -ectum, 3. to place, put beneath, Sc.

*Sŭbinsulsus -a -um, somewhat insipid, C.

Sŭbinvĭdĕo -di -sum, 2. to envy somewhat, C; (2) *prtcp.* sŭbinvīsus -a -um, C, somewhat hated.

*Sŭbinvīto, 1. to invite carelessly, C.

Sŭbīrascor -rātus, 3. *dep.* to be a little angry, C.

*Sŭbĭtānĕus -a -um, sudden, Co.

Sŭbĭtārĭus -a -um, sudden, hasty, L. Tc.

Sŭbĭto, suddenly, unexpectedly, P. T. C.

Sŭbĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* sŭbeo), sudden, unexpected, — *res*, P. C; — *bellum in Gallia coortum est*, Ca: *subst.* sŭbĭtum -i, *n.* a sudden occurrence, unexpected chance, C. P.

Subjăcĕo -cŭi, 2. to lie under or beneath, Pl. Co; (2) to be subject to, belong to, be connected with, Q.

*Subjecte, submissively, Ca.

Subjectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a laying under, placing under, subjection, C; (2) — *testamentorum*, L, a counterfeiting, forging; (3) an annexing, subjoining, Aug; (4) in rhetoric, the answer given by an orator to a question which he has himself asked, Aug.

Subjecto, 1. to place, lay, put under, O. H; to throw up from below, V.

*Subjector -ōris, *m.* — *testamentum*, C, a forger, counterfeiter.

Subjectus -ūs, *m.* a placing, laying under, Pl.

Subjectus -a -um (*prtcp.* subjĭcĭo), of places, lying near, adjacent, C; *Heracleam, quæ est subjecta Candaviæ, iter fecerat*, Ca; (2) subject to, H. O; *subst.* subjectus -i, *m.* a subject, dependent, inferior, Co. Pl.

Subjĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw, cast, place, set, put under, — *agnam sub alterius nomenam*, Vr; — *ignem*, C; — *ova gallinis*, Pl; — *oculis*, C; — *aciem suam castris Scipionis*, Ca; — *regem in equum*, L, to put upon a horse; (2) to substitute that which is false, forge, counterfeit, — *testamentum*, C; (3) *met.* to put, place under, *res, quæ subjectæ sunt sensibus*, C; *mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet*, C, is substituted; (4) *met.* to subdue, subjugate, subject, *Gallia securibus subjecta*, Ca; *nulli est igitur naturæ obediens aut subjecta deus*, C; (5) in rhetoric or philosophy, to subject or subordinate the particular to the general; and pass. to be subordinated to, included in, *sub metu subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror*, C; (6) to append, subjoin, affix, C. Q; (7) to bring to mind, remind, suggest, *cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid forte præterea*, C.

Subjŭgius -a -um, attached to the yoke, — *lora*, A.Aug.

Subjungo -nxi -nctum, 3. to yoke, harness, — *tigres*, V; (2) to annex to, append to, subjoin to, — *omnes artes oratori*, C; *Callimache hæc parvus subjungit carmina nervis*, O; (3) to subdue, subj . . .

gate, — *urbes multas sub imperium P. R.*, C; — *novas provincias imperio nostro*, Aug.

Sublābor -lapsus, 3. to fall down, sink down, sink, V; (2) to glide in, slide in, V.

•Sublāmĭna -æ, *f.* an under-plate, A.Aug.

Sublāte, loftily, sublimely, C; (2) proudly, haughtily, C.

Sublātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a lifting up, elevation; met. — *animi*, C; (2) an abrogation, annulling, Q.

Sublātus -a -um (*prtcp.* tollo), proud, haughty, — *hāc victoriā*, Ca; — *rebus secundis*, V.

Sublāvo, 1. to wash from below, — *os vulvæ vino*, Cl.

•Sublecto, 1. to flatter, wheedle, P.

Sublĕgo -lēgi -lectum, 3. to gather below, pick up, H. Co; (2) to carry off, catch up secretly, — *liberos*, P, to kidnap; met. — *nostrum sermonem*, P, to listen to secretly; (3) to choose in the place of another person, L. Tc.

Sublestus -a -um, slight, weak, trivial, P.

•Sublĕvātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a relieving, assuaging, C.

Sublĕvo, 1. to lift up, hold up, *ab iis sublevatus, murum ascendit*, Ca; — *regem humeris*, Pl; (2) to lessen, diminish, — *pericula*, C; — *offensionem*, C; — *res adversas*, C, to alleviate, assuage, mitigate.

Sublĭca -æ, *f.* a pile driven into the ground, palisade, Ca.

Sublĭcius -a -um, resting upon piles, L.

Sublĭgācŭlum -i, *n.* a cloth worn round the loins to serve as drawers, C.

Sublĭgar -āris, *n.* M. = subligaculum, *q.v.*

Sublĭgo, 1. to bind below, bind on, — *clipeum sinistræ*, V.

Sublīme, loftily, on high, Lc. C; (2) *met.* of discourse, loftily, sublimely, Q.

Sublīmis -e, high, lofty, exalted, lifted up, — *cacumen montis*, O; — *artium*, H; — *flagellum*, H: *subst.* sublīme -is, *n.* height, *piro per lusum in sublime jactato*, St; (2) *met.* high, exalted, eminent, *antiqui reges ac sublimes viri*, Vr; — *mens*, O; (3) *met.* of discourse, lofty, sublime, — *carmina*, Jv; — *genus dicendi*, Q; applied to persons, *Æschylus — et gravis et grandiloquus*, Q.

Sublīmĭtas -ātis, *f.* loftiness, height, — *corporis*, Q; (2) *met.* loftiness, sublimity, Pl. Q.

Sublīmĭter, loftily, on high, — *volitare*, Co.

•Sublingĭo -ōnis, *m.* a scullion, P.

Sublĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. (sublīnio, 4. P.) to smear below, to lay on colour as a ground, Pl; (2) *met.* to line, overlay, veneer with any thing, Pl; (3) met. — *os alicui*, P, to deceive, cozen, cajole, delude.

Sublīvĭdus -a -um, somewhat blue, bluish, Cl.

•Sublūcānus -a -um, about daybreak, towards morning, Pl.

Sublūcĕo -xi, 2. to gleam forth, glimmer, V. O.

Sublŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to wash from below, bathe underneath, — *aliquid aquā calidā*, Cl; (2) of rivers, to flow beneath, flow at the foot of, *hunc montem flumen subluebat*, Ca.

Sublustris -e, somewhat light, having a glimmering light, — *nox*, H.

Sublŭvies -ēi, *f.* a disease in sheep, attacking the feet, Co. Pl.

Subm . . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* summ . . . .

Subnascor -nātus, 3. *dep.* to grow up under, grow up, grow after, O; *qui cortex subnascente alio expellitur*, Pl.

Subnăto, 1. to swim beneath, P.Aug.

Subnecto -xŭi -xum, 3. to bind, tie, bind on beneath, *antennis totum subnectite velum*, O; (2) *met.* of discourse, to add to, subjoin, annex, append, Q.

•Subnĕgo, 1. to deny a little, partly deny, C.

Subnĭger -gra -grum, somewhat black, blackish, P.

Subnixus -a -um (subnīsus), propped beneath, supported from below, resting, leaning upon any thing, *aliquā re*, C; (2) trusting, relying upon, depending upon, — *victoriis divitiisque*, C.

Subnŏto, 1. to mark beneath, write underneath, — *nomina palam*, St; (2) to observe, notice secretly, M.

•Subnŭba -æ, *f.* a rival, *lecti — nostri*, O.

Subnūbĭlus -a -um, somewhat cloudy, — *nox*, Ca.

Sŭbo, 1. to be in heat, Lc. H.

•Sŭbobscēnus -a -um, somewhat foul or filthy, C.

Sŭbobscūrus -a -um, somewhat obscure, C.

•Sŭbŏdĭōsus -a -um, somewhat odious, unpleasant, C.

•Sŭboffendo, 3. to give some offence, — *apud aliquem*, C.

Sŭbŏlĕo, 2. *hoc subolet mihi*, or *subolet mihi*, I smell, perceive, scent, P.

Sŭbŏles -is, *f.* (sŏbŏles), a sprout, shoot, offshoot, sucker, Co. Pl; (2) of men and animals, race, offspring, progeny, issue, C. L. V.

Sŭbŏlesco, 3. to grow up, L.

Sŭbŏrĭor, 4. *dep.* to arise, come forth, Lc. Pl.

Sŭborno, 1. to furnish, equip, provide, — *Appuleianā pecuniā Brutum*, Aug; (2) to incite, instigate secretly, suborn, — *falsum testem*, C; — *aliquem ad cædem regis*, L.

•Sŭbortus -ūs, *m.* a coming forth, arising, Lc.

Subp . . .; for words beginning thus, *vid.* supp . . .

Subr . . .; for words beginning thus, *vid.* surr . .

Subsalsus -a -um, somewhat salt, Cl.

Subscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write under, write beneath, subscribe, inscribe, — *statuis inauratis*, C; (2) to write on an indictment the name of the accuser and matter of accusation; hence, to accuse, — *in aliquem*, C; (3) of the censor, to write the ground of censure beneath the name of the person censured, C. Q; (4) to sign, subscribe any document, St; (5) to assent to, approve of, — *magni Cæsaris iræ*, O; *subscripsit orationi ejus consul*, L; (6) to note down, make a note of, C.

Subscriptĭo -ōnis, *f.* a writing beneath, inscription, C; (2) the signing a name to an accusation, C; (3) the written protest or explanation of the censor, C; (4) the signing, subscription, of a document, St; (5) a register, C.

Subscriptor -ōris, *m.* the signer of an indictment, C.

Subscus -ūdis, *f.* a tenon in carpentry, Vt.

Subsĕcīvus -a -um (subsīcīvus, succīsīvus), *subst.* small portions of land remaining after a public division; hence (2) superfluous, over and above, — *tempora*, C, leisure hours; — *operæ*, C, extra work; *philosophia non est res* —, Sc, to be attended to incidentally or occasionally.

Subsĕco -cŭi -ctum, 1. to cut away below, Vr. Co.

Subsellium -ii, *n.* a low bench or form, a seat, P. C; (2) the judges' seat, the bench, *rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit*, C; *meton.* a court of law, tribunal, C.

•Subsentĭo -si, 4. to notice, perceive secretly, T.

Subsĕquor -cūtus, 3. *dep.* to follow, follow after, succeede, — *aliquem*, P. Ca. O; *Cæsar, equitatu præmisso, subsequebatur omnibus copiis*, Ca; of inanimate things, *Hesperus tum antecedens, tum subsequens*, C; *subsequenti anno*, Pl, in the subsequent year; (2) *met.* to follow, follow in opinion, comply with, imitate any one, — *Platonem avunculum*, C.

Subsĕro, 3. to sow, plant after, Co.

Subservĭo, 4. to be subject to, serve, subserve, comply with, P. T.

•Subsĭdentĭa -æ, *f.* a settling, subsidence, Vt.

Subsĭdĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a reserve, reserve, — *cohortes*, Ca. L; and *abs.* subsĭdĭārĭi -ōrum, *m.* reserve troops, L.

•Subsĭdĭor, 1. *dep.* to serve as a reserve, Aug.

Subsĭdĭum -ii, *n.* the troops stationed in the third line, triarii, Vr. L; (2) reserved troops, a reserve, auxiliary forces, military aid, assistance, succour, C. Ca; (3) generally, aid, help, assistance, succour, C.

Subsīdo -sēdi -sessum, 3. (1.) *neut.* to sit down, squat, couch down, settle down, sink down, subside, *subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste*, L; — *fæces in fundis vasorum*, Co; — *flumina*, O, un-

dæ, V, to fall, subside; (2) to settle, sojourn, abide, remain, establish one's self in a place, C; — *in castris*, Ca; (3) to lie in wait, be upon the watch, C; (4) of females, to submit to the male in copulation, Lc. H; (5) *met.* to subside, abate, — *impetus dicendi*, Q; (II.) *act.* to lie in wait for, — *aliquem*, V.

Subsignānus -a -um, serving beneath the standard, Tc.

Subsigno, 1. to write beneath, sign, subscribe, Pl; (2) to enter on a list, register, C; (3) *met.* to pledge, — *apud te fidem pro moribus Romani mei*, Pl.

Subsĭlĭo -lŭi (lĭi), 4. to leap up, spring up, Lc. P.

Subsĭmĭlis -e, somewhat similar, Cl.

*Subsīmus -a -um, having the nose somewhat turned up, Vr.

Subsisto -stĭti, 3. (I.) *neut.* to stand still, come to a stand, halt, *reliqui in itinere substiterant*, Ca; — *ad insulam*, Aug; (2) to tarry, remain, abide, Pl; (3) to withstand, resist, oppose, Ca. V. L; (4) *met.* to stop, pause, halt, come to a stand; to remain, continue, Q. Tc; (5) *met.* to cease, leave off, O. Q; (6) *met.* to withstand, oppose, sustain, support, — *sumptui*, Aug; (II.) *act.* to withstand, oppose, — *aliquem*, L.

Subsōlānus -a -um, eastern, oriental, Pl; *subst.* subsōlānus -i, *m.* the east wind, Pl.

Subsortĭor -tītus, 4. *dep.* — *judicem*, C, to choose by lot, as a substitute for one challenged by either party.

Subsortītĭo -ōnis, *f.* the choosing of a judicial substitute by lot, C.

Substantĭa -æ, *f.* substance, essence, Q.

Substerno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew or spread beneath, lay under, — *se* (*mulier*), Ct, to prostitute herself; *gallinæ nidos quam possunt mollissime substernunt*, C, cover with as soft materials as they can; (2) *met.* to spread out, lay before, *omne quod erat concretum atque corporeum substernebat animo*, C; — *rempublicam libidini suæ*, C, to prostitute.

Substillus -a -um, 3. slightly dropping, A.Aug.

Substĭtŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to put under, place beneath; *met.* L; *substituebantur crimini*, Pl, were subjected to the charge; (2) to put in the place of, substitute, — *aliquem in locum alicujus*, C; *consules velut pro Philippo atque Antiocho substitutos regnare*, L; (3) — *heredem*, St, to name as second heir, in case of the death of the first.

Substo, 1. to exist, *nullo dolore substante*, Cl; (2)* to oppose, resist, T.

Substrāmen -ĭnis, *n.* that which is strewed beneath, straw, litter, Vr.

Substrātus -ūs, *m.* a strewing, laying, scattering beneath, Pl.

Substrictus -a -um (*ptcp.* substringo), narrow, confined, tight, contracted, O.

Substringo -nxi -ctus, 3. to bind, tie beneath, bind up, — *crinem nodo*, Tc; (2) to draw together, contract, — *aurem*, H, to prick up the ear.

Substructĭo -ōnis, *f.* C; substructum -i, *n.* Vt, that which is built below, base, foundation.

Substrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to build, construct beneath, lay a foundation, P. L.

*Subsultim, springing up, leaping up, St.

Subsulto, 1. to spring up, leap up, jump up, P. Q.

Subsum -fŭi -esse, to be under, to be behind, lurk, be concealed; *suberat Pan ilicis umbræ*, Tb; *subest intra cutem ulcus*, Aug; (2) to be near, at hand, — *mons*, Ca; — *dies*, C; *templa mari subsunt*, O; (3) met. *aliqua subest causa*, C; — *spes*, C; — *suspicio*, C.

* Subsūtus -a -um, sowed beneath, — *restis*, H, fringed, edged below.

* Subtēgŭlānĕus -a -um, beneath the tiles, under the roof, in-doors, Pl.

Subtēmen -ĭnis, *n.* (subtegmen), the weft or woof in weaving, V. O. Pl; and in general, thread, yarn, P. T.

Subtendo -di -tum, 3. to stretch underneath, A.Aug.

* Subtĕnĕo, 2. to hold underneath, A.Aug.

* Subtĕnŭis -e, somewhat thin, Vr.

Subter, (I.) *adv.* beneath, below, underneath; *qui omnia hæc, quæ supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt*, C; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.* beneath, below, underneath, *cupiditatem — pericordia locavit*, C; *Rhæteo subter litore*, Ct.

* Subtĕrāctus -a -um, driven underneath, Cl.

* Subtĕranhēlo, 1. to pant underneath, P.Aug.

Subterdūco -xi -ctum, 3. to lead away secretly, carry off secretly, P.

Subterflŭo -xi, 3. to flow beneath, Vt.

Subterfŭgĭo -fūgi, 3. to flee in secret, escape by stealth, evade, shun, *subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum*, P; — *vim criminum*, C; — *pœnam aut calamitatem*, C.

Subterlābor -lapsus, 3. *dep.* to glide, flow under, V.

* Subterlĭno, 3. to smear underneath, Pl.

Subtĕro -trīvi -trītum, 3. to rub off, wear underneath; to grind, pound, P. Co.

Subterrānĕus -a -um, underground, subterranean, C.

* Subtertĕnŭo, 1. to make thin underneath, Lc.

* Subtervăcans -ntis, empty below, Sc.

Subtervŏlo, 1. to fly beneath, Sc.

Subtexo -xŭi -xtum, 3. to weave beneath; and hence, to append, affix, subjoin; poet. *patrio capiti subtexere nubes*, O, veiled, concealed; — *cœlum fumo*, V; met. *his subtexitur argumentatio*, Q; — *carmina*, Tb, to put together, compose.

Subtīlis -e, thin, fine, slender, minute, — *farina*, Pl; — *acies gladii*, Sc; (applied to the senses), fine, acute, H. Co; (2) *met.* accurate, subtle, fine, acute, — *descriptio partium*, C; — *definitio*, C; — *argumentatio*, Pl; (of taste and discernment), fine, subtle, — *judicium*, C. H; (3) of discourse or of an orator, simple, unadorned, C.

Subtīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* thinness, fineness, minuteness, — *linearum*, Pl; (2) *met.* accuracy, fineness, subtlety, exactness, — *sententiarum*, C; — *sermonis*, C; (3) of discourse, plainness, simplicity, — *orationis*, C.

Subtīlĭter, finely, minutely, Lc. Pl; (2) *met.* finely, accurately, exactly, subtly, C; (3) in rhetoric, plainly, simply, without ornament, C.

* Subtĭmĕo, 2. to be a little afraid, C.

Subtrăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw away secretly, withdraw, remove, take away, subtract, — *cibum alicui*, C; — *hastatos ex acie*, L; — *se*, C, to withdraw one's self; — *me a curia et ab omni parte reipublicæ*, C; (2) met. — *nomina candidatorum*, Tc; — *aliquem iræ militum*, Tc.

Subtristis -e, somewhat sad, T.

* Subturpĭcŭlus -a -um, somewhat disgraceful, C.

Subturpis -e, somewhat disgraceful, C.

Subtus, beneath, below, underneath, Vr. L.

* Subtūsus -a -um, somewhat bruised, Tb.

Sŭbŭcŭla -æ, *f.* an inner tunic, shirt, Vr. H.

Sūbŭla -æ, *f.* a shoemaker's awl, M.

Sŭbulcus -i, *m.* a swineherd, Vr.

Sŭbŭlo -ōnis, *m.* a flute-player, A.Aug; (2) a kind of stag, Pl.

Sŭbūra -æ, *f.* (Suburra), a street in Rome, where provisions were sold, and which was frequented by common prostitutes; hence *adj.* Sŭbūrānus -a -um, C. M.

Sŭburbānĭtas -ātis, *f.* vicinity to the city, C.

Sŭburbānus -a -um, near the city, suburban, C; *subst.* sŭburbānum -i, *n.* a suburban estate, C; sŭburbāni -ōrum, *m.* O, inhabitants of the suburbs.

* Sŭburbĭum -ii, *n.* a suburb, C.

* Sŭburgĕo, 2. to drive close to, — *proram ad saxa*, V.

Sŭbūro -ussi -ustum, 3. to burn a little, to singe, St.

Subvectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying, conveyance, transport, Ca; — *frumenti*, L.

Subvecto, 1. to carry, convey, transport, bring, — *saxa humeris*, V.

*Subvectus -ūs, *m.* Tc. = subvectio, *q.v.*
Subvĕho -vexi -vectum, 3. to bring up from below, bring up stream, carry, convey, transport, *frumentum quod flumine Arari navibus subvexerat*, Ca; *subvecta utensilia ab Ostiâ*, Tc.
Subvĕnio -vēni -ventum, 4. to come up to aid; to help, assist, succour; to remedy or relieve an evil, — *filio*, Ca; *Apollo, quæso, subveni mihi atque adjuva*, P; — *patriæ*, C; — *huic meæ sollicitudini*, C; impers. *huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis*, C.
*Subvento, 1. to hasten to help, P.
Subvĕrĕor, 2. to fear a little, be a little anxious, C.
*Subverso, 1. to overturn, overthrow, P.
Subversor -ōris, *m.* an overturner, overthrower, Tc.
Subverto -ti -sum, 3. to overthrow, overturn, — *mensam*, St; (2) *met.* to overthrow, ruin, subvert, destroy, — *probitatem ceterasque artes bonas*, S; — *scriptam legem*, Q.
*Subvespĕrus -i, *m.* a south-west wind, V.
*Subvexus -a -um, having a steep ascent, sloping upward, L.
Subvĭrĭdis -e, somewhat green, greenish, Pl.
Subvŏlo, 1. to fly up, fly forth, C.
*Subvolvo, 3. to roll up, V.
*Subvulturius -a -um, somewhat vulture-like, P.
*Succærŭlĕus -a -um, somewhat blue, bluish, Cl.
Succandĭdus -a -um, somewhat white, whitish, Pl.
Succăvus -a -um, hollow underneath, Lc.
Succēdānĕus -a -um (succīdānĕus), following, succeeding, ensuing, supplying the place of, P.
Succēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go under, go from under, ascend, mount, — *tectis*, O. V; — *antro*, V; — *muros*, L. Tc; (2) *met.* to come under, be arranged under a certain head, C; (3) *met.* to rise, mount, — *ad summum honorem*, C; (4) to go towards, approach; (of soldiers) to march forward, advance, — *sub primam nostram aciem*, C; — *ad castra hostium*, L; — *mœnibus*, L; (5) to come after, follow, succeed, take the place of, *ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent*, Ca; — *in pugnam*, L; (6) *met.* to come after (in time or value), be subsequent or inferior to, *horum ætati successit Isocrates*, C; (7) met. *res succedit (alicui)*, to prosper, succeed, be successful; *quod res nulla successerat*, Ca; *postquam inceptum non succedebat*, L; *si ex sententiâ successerit*, C.
Succendo -di -sum, 3. to kindle, set on fire from below, C; — *urbem suis manibus*, Ca; (2) *met.* to kindle, set on fire, inflame, *Deucalion Pyrrhæ succensus amore*, O.
Succensĕo -sŭi -sum, 2. to be inflamed with anger, be angry, wrathful, — *alicui*, C. Ca.
Succentīvus -a -um, accompanying, played as an accompaniment, Vr.
Succentŭrio, 1. to receive in a century as a substitute; hence, to put in the place of another, to substitute, T.
Succentŭrio -ōnis, *m.* an under-centurion, L.
Succerno -crēvi -crētum, 3. to sift, Pl. Vt.
Successio -ōnis, *f.* a succeeding, taking place of another, succession, Pl. Tc.
Successor -ōris, *m.* a successor, follower in office, C.
Successus -ūs, *m.* *an advance, approach, — *hostium*, Ca; (2) *met.* prosperous result, success, V. Tc.
Succīdĭa -æ, *f.* salted pork, bacon, C.
Succĭdo -idi, 3. to fall under, sink, sink down, P. Lc.
Succīdo -cīdi -cīsum, 3. to cut under, cut below, cut off, cut down, Ca. V. L.
Succĭdŭus -a -um, falling down, sinking, O.
Succinctus -a -um (*prtcp.* succingo), ready, equipped, prepared, Q; (2) contracted, short, M.
Succingo -nxi -nctum, 3. to gird below, gird up, tuck up the clothes in the girdle, so as to be ready for any violent exercise, P. O; (2) *met.* to provide, equip, prepare, C; *succinctus armis legionibusque vivat*, L.
*Succingŭlum -i, *n.* a girdle worn round the hips, P.
Succĭno -cĭnŭi -centum, 3. to accompany on a musical instrument, P.Aug; (2) *met.* to agree, chime in with, Vr. H.
Succlāmātio -ōnis, *f.* a shouting, acclamation, L.
Succlāmo, 1. to shout at or after any thing, call out, *hæc Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo*, L.
*Succœno, 1. to eat, devour underneath, Q.
Succollo, 1. to take upon the shoulders, to shoulder, V. St.
*Succontŭmēlĭōse, somewhat contumeliously, C.
Succresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to grow beneath, grow from beneath, grow up, Cl. Pl; *met.* C.
Succrispus -a -um, somewhat curled, — *capillus*, C.
Succrūdus -a -um, half-raw, — *brassica*, A.Aug, parboiled.
Succruentus -a -um, somewhat bloody, Cl.
Succumbo -cŭbŭi -cŭbĭtum, 3. to lie down under, fall down, sink down, *ancipiti succumbens victima ferro*, Ct; (2) of women, to cohabit with a man, Vr. Ct; (3) *met.* to yield, give way, succumb, surrender, — *arrogantiæ divitum*, C; — *doloribus*, C; — *senectuti*, C.
*Succŭnĕātus -a -um, wedged underneath, Vt.
Succurro -curri -cursum, 3. to run to, run up to help, succour, assist, — *saluti fortunisque communibus*, C; — *suis cedentibus auxilio*, Ca; (of medicines), to relieve, do good to, Pl; (2) *met.* to come into one's mind, occur to one, *ut quicque succurrit, libet scribere*, C.
*Succussĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shaking from beneath, earthquake, Sc.
*Succussus -ūs, *m.* a shaking, A.Aug.
*Succustos -ōdis, *m.* an under-keeper, P.
Succŭtĭo -ussi -ussum, 3. to shake from beneath, shake up, Lc. O.
Sūcĭdus -a -um, juicy, full of sap, Vr. Jv.
*Sūcĭnĕus -a -um, made of amber, Pl.
Sūcĭnum -i, *n.* amber, Pl. M.
Sūcĭnus -a -um, of amber, — *gutta*, M.
*Sūco -ōnis, *m.* a sucker (a term applied to a usurer), A.Aug.
Sūcōsus -a -um (succōsus), full of sap, juicy, succulent, Cl. Co.
Suctus -ūs, *m.* a sucking, suction, Pl.
Sŭcŭla -æ, *f.* a capstan, Vt.
Sŭcŭla -æ, *f.* the constellation of the Hyades, Pl.
Sūcus -i, *m.* (succus), juice, sap, vital moisture, *stipes ex terrâ succum trahunt*, C; (2) a medicinal draught, O; (3) *met.* vital power, spirit, vigour, — *civitatis*, C.
Sūdārium -ii, *n.* a handkerchief to wipe off perspiration from the face, M. Q.
Sūdātio -ōnis, *f.* a sweating, Sc. Cl; (2) a sweating-room, Vt.
Sūdātor -ōris, *m.* one who perspires easily or copiously, Pl.
Sūdātōrius -a -um, of or relating to sweating, — *unctiones*, P; *subst.* sūdātōrium -ii, *n.* a sweating-room, vapour-bath, Sc.
*Sūdātrix -icis, *f. adj.* — *toga*, M, causing perspiration.
Sŭdes -is, *f.* (sudis -is, *f.*) a stake, pile, Ca. V; (2) a fish, a species of pike, Pl.
*Sŭdĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a kind of whip, P.
Sūdo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to sweat, perspire, C; — *aliquâ re*, Lc, to drip with any moisture, and applied by V. to the moisture itself, *sudantia balsama*, V; (2) *met.* to toil, make a great effort, work hard, C; (II.) *act.* to give out in perspiration, exude, *et duræ quercus sudabant roscida mella*, V; *met.* to produce, prepare with great labour, Pr.
Sūdor -ōris, *m.* sweat, perspiration, C; (2) in general, moisture, Lc. O; (3) *met.* great labour, effort, toil, fatigue, C.
Sūdus -a -um, dry, without moisture; and (applied to weather) bright, cloudless, V; *subst.* sūdum -i, *n.* clear, bright weather, C.
Sŭĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to be wont, be accustomed, Lc.

Sŭesco -ēvi -ētum, 3. to become accustomed, inured to, C; — *militiæ*, Tc.

Suētōnĭus. C Suetonius Tranquillus, was probably born about A.D. 70, and appears to have followed the profession of the law, and to have held an office in the household of the emperor Hadrian. He is best known to us as the author of the Lives of the Cæsars—a work which contains much private and personal information as to the first emperors, and has usually been considered as a trustworthy historical authority. His style is plain, concise, and not unfrequently obscure.

Suētus -a -um, accustomed, wont, — *latrocinus*, L; — *abstinere*, L.

Sūfes -ĕtis, *m* (suffes), the name of the highest magistrate in Carthage, L. Sc.

Suffarcīno, 1. to stuff full, fill full, cram, P. T.

*Suffarrāneus -a -um, — *mulio*, C, carrying corn.

Suffĕro, sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, to carry under, put under, P; (2) to offer, proffer, Vr; (3) — *se*, St, to carry one's self upright, stand upright; (4) *met.* to bear, endure, suffer, — *pœnam sui sceleris*, C; *vites valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres*, Co

Suffertus -a -um, stuffed full, crammed, full, St.

Suffervĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to heat, make hot below, Pl.

Suffĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a square white veil worn by priests and Vestals, Vr.

Suffĭcĭo -fēci -fectum, 3. (I.) *act.* to put under, put into, give, proffer, afford; imbue, impregnate, suffuse; — *lanam medicamentis*, C; *angues ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine*, V, *tellus sufficit humorem*, V, supplies moisture; (2) to choose in the place of or as a substitute for any one, *consul in sufficiendo collegā occupatus*, C, (3) to add to, supply in addition, V. Pl, (II.) *neut.* to be sufficient, enough, adequate; to suffice, C; *hæc exempli gratiā sufficient*, Q; — *cuiquam*, Ca; — *ad aliquam rem*, L; — *in aliquem rem*, O.

Suffīgo -xi -xum, 3. to fasten, fix beneath, — *aliquem cruci*, C.

*Suffīmen -ĭnis, *n* O. = suffimentum, *q.v.*

Suffīmentum -i, *n.* incense, C.

Suffĭo -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. to burn incense, fumigate, — *thymo*, V; — *bonis odoribus*, Co.

Suffītĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fumigation, Co

*Suffītor -ōris, *m.* a fumigator, Pl.

Suffītus -ūs, *m.* a fumigating, fumigation, Pl.

Sufflāmen -ĭnis, *n* a break, drag, clog, Jv; *met.* an hindrance, obstacle, Jv.

Sufflāmĭno, 1 to stop by a drag, — *rotam*, Sc, *met* to check a speaker, Sc.

Sufflātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a blowing up, puffing up, Pl.

*Sufflāvus -a -um, somewhat yellow, auburn, St

Sufflo, 1. to blow up, puff up, inflate, — *buccas*, P; met — *se*, P, to be very angry, *ptcp.* sufflātus -a -um, swelling with anger, puffed out with wrath, Aug.

Suffōcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a choking, strangling, suffocation, Pl.

Suffōco, 1 to strangle, choke, suffocate, — *patrem*, C; met. — *urbem fame*, C.

Suffŏdĭo -fōdi -fossum, 3. to pierce underneath, pierce, dig into, excavate, undermine, — *ilia equis*, L; — *montes*, Aug, — *muros*, Tc.

Suffossĭo -ōnis, *f.* an undermining, Vt.

Suffrāgātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a voting in favour of, favourable vote, C.

Suffrāgātor -ōris, *m* a voter in favour of any one, a political supporter, C.

Suffrāgātōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to the support of a candidate, C.

*Suffrāgĭnōsus -a -um, affected in the ham of the hind leg, — *mula*, Co.

Suffrāgĭum -ii, *n.* a voting-ticket, vote, suffrage, C; (2) the right of voting, C; (3) a decision, and especially a favourable decision, applause, — *ventosæ plebis*, H.

Suffrāgo -ĭnis, *f.* the ham or hough on the hind leg of a quadruped, Pl; (2) a vine-shoot, Co.

Suffrāgor, 1. *dep.* to vote in any one's favour, C, (2) *met.* to be favourable to, approve, recommend, support, — *alicui*, C; — *dignitati meæ*, Aug

*Suffrēnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a cementing beneath, Pl.

Suffrīco, 1. to rub beneath, rub off, Co

Suffringo, 3 to break underneath, break in pieces, — *crura alicui*, C.

Suffŭgĭo -fūgi, 3 (I.) *neut* to fly to any place, — *in tecta*, L; (II.) *act.* to fly from, evade, shun, Lc.

Suffŭgĭum -ii, *n.* a place of refuge, O, *met.* a refuge, resort, remedy, Q.

Suffulcĭo -fulsi -fultum, 4 to support beneath, underprop, P. Lc; (2) to put under as a prop, P.

Suffūmĭgo, 1. to fumigate from below, Cl Co

Suffundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour beneath, pour into, spread through, suffuse, *Empedocles animum esse censet cordi suffusum sanguinem*, C, — *merum in os mulæ*, Co, *nebulæ suffundunt suā cœlum caligine*, Lc, *suffunditur ora rubore*, O, (2) met. *novi animum nullā in ceteros malevolentiā suffusum*, C.

*Suffūror, 1. to abstract secretly, steal away, P.

*Suffuscus -a -um, brownish, dark-brown, Tc

Suffūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a suffusion, — *fellis*, Pl, jaundice; — *oculi*, Cl, cataract

Suggĕro -gessi -gestum, 3 to carry, bring, lay, put, place under, — *flammam costis aeni*, V, — *humum*, Pt, to heap up; — *theatra celsis columnis*, P Aug, to raise, erect, (2) *met.* to furnish, supply, afford, suggest, *materiam criminibus suis* —, L; — *copiam argumentorum*, C, — *hos consules Fabio et P Decio*, L.

Suggestĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rhetorical figure in which an orator answers a question which he has asked himself, = subjectio, *q v*, Q

Suggestum -i, *n.* suggestus -ūs, *m* any thing heaped up, a heap, raised place, height, elevation, Vr. Pl; (2) a platform from which an orator spoke to the people, soldiers, etc C

*Suggrandis -e, somewhat large, C

Suggrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. *dep.* to go to, approach, Tc, (2) to assail, attack, Tc

Suggrunda -æ, *f.* the eaves of a house, Vr. Vt

Suggrundātĭo -ōnis, *f.* Vt. = suggrunda, *q v*

Sūgillātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a livid or black spot on the skin, weal, bruise, Pl; (2) *met.* a mocking, insulting, L.

Sūgillo, 1. to beat black and blue, — *oculos*, Pl, (2) *met.* to insult, affront, L.

Sūgo -xi -ctum, 3 to suck, C; met. *cum lacte nutricis errorem* —, C.

Sui, sibi, se *or* sese, of himself, herself, itself, themselves; himself, herself, itself, themselves, refers to the next preceding subject, *homo se amat*, C, loves himself; *sui conservandi causā profugerunt*, C, *qui hoc sibi nomen arrogaverunt*, C, *se*, when occurring before an *inf* often translated, that he, that she, that they, *qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse*, C, *se* often is joined with *cum*, *secum*, and made emphatic by the addition of *met*, *semet*.

* Sŭīle -is, *n.* a pigsty, Co.

Sŭillus -a -um, of or relating to swine, swinish, Co Pl, *subst* sŭilla -æ, *f.* Cl, pork.

Sulcātor -ōris, *m.* one who draws a furrow, P.Aug.

Sulco, 1. to furrow, plough, cut through, — *campos vomere*, O, (2) met *longā sulcant vada salsa carinā*, V; — *undas rate*, O.

Sulcus -i, *m* a furrow, C, (2) *met* on a ploughing, Co. (3) a long, narrow trench, A Aug, the trough of the sea between two waves, V, a wrinkle, M.

Sulfur -ŭris, *n.* (sulphur), sulphur, Pl. V; (2) *poet.* lightning, Pr.

* Sulfŭrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a vein of sulphur in the earth, Sc

Sulfŭrātus -a -um, full of sulphur, containing sulphur, sulphureous, Pl Cl, (2) *subst* sulfŭrāta -ōrum, *n.* (*a*) brimstone matches, M, (*b*) veins of sulphur, Pl

Sulfŭrĕus -a -um, sulphureous, V. O.

*Sulfŭrōsus -a -um, full of sulphur, Vt.

Sulla (*frequently written* Sylla), a surname in the Gens Cornelia. The celebrated man who bore it, L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, born 138 B.C., cons. 88, dict. 82, cens. 80, was the son of a father whose birth was more respectable than his means were ample. He appears, however, to have received a good education, for he was distinguished throughout life by a love of Greek literature, as well as by the profligacy which the severer Romans, like Cato, were accustomed to stigmatize as Greek. He showed at an early age considerable military talent, and served under Marius, whose jealousy he frequently excited (*vid.* Marius) in the Jugurthine War, and in that against the Cimbri and Teutones. The enmity between the two celebrated rivals first broke out into a flame in the contest for the command against Mithridates, and Sulla, who was legally appointed to the coveted post, was compelled to take up arms against Marius, and to vindicate his rights in civil war. The latter, by whom conduct so unprecedented was not expected, was easily expelled the city, and Sulla, using his victory with moderation, proceeded to the scene of the war in Asia. While for four years he was successfully employed in the contest with Mithridates, the party of Marius was triumphant at Rome, and inflicted the severest penalties upon their political opponents. Nevertheless Sulla, secure in the affections of his veterans, bided the time of his revenge, and did not return to Italy till he had concluded an honourable peace with Mithridates. But when in the spring of the year 83 he landed at Brundusium, his politic arts and his warlike talents soon rendered him triumphant over the powerful coalition which opposed him; and with the exception of Sertorius, who for some time prolonged the war in Spain, the Marian party was irretrievably crushed. A bloody revenge followed. Sulla assumed the title of dictator, and exercised a supreme and irresponsible authority in the state; the adherents of Marius perished in the wide-spread proscription, and every precaution which relentless cruelty could suggest and put in practice was adopted to destroy the popular party. To this end the celebrated Leges Corneliæ, or Sullan Reforms, as they are sometimes called, were directed. It is impossible here to enter into a specification of their provisions; it is enough to say, that they were all intended to restore to the senate and patricians generally their old preponderance in the commonwealth. In the year 79 Sulla, weary of politics, and anxious to indulge a naturally voluptuous nature, resigned the dictatorship, and retired into private life. He died in 78, in the 60th year of his age, having occupied part at least of his brief period of repose in the composition of his own memoirs, in twenty-two books, a work which has unfortunately not descended to modern times. He was buried with great pomp at the public expense.—*Adj.* Sullānus -a -um, C.

*Sullatŭrĭo, 4. to imitate Sulla, act the part of Sulla, C.

Sultis = si vultis, *vid.* volo.

Sum, fŭi, esse, (I.) as a substantive verb, to be, exist, *ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse*, C; *si erit ulla respublica .... sin autem nulla erit*, C; *Curio fuit ad me sane diu*, C, has been with me; — *in servitute*, C, to be in slavery; — *in probris, in laudibus*, C; (2) *sunt qui (quæ)*, there are some who (which); *sunt qui putant*, C, there are some who think, some persons think; *permulta sunt, quæ dici possunt*, C; (3) with the *dat.* to have, *nomen Mercurii est mihi*, P; *nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiæ*, C; *esse alicui cum aliquo*, to have to do with, be connected with; *tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est*, T; (4) *esse cum aliquo (aliquā)*, to be married to, C; (5) in the past tenses, used euphemistically, to be dead, be no more, be gone, P. Tb. V; (6) to be the fact, to be really so, *quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est?* P; *est ut (ubi, quum, quod)*, it is the case that, it happens that, it is allowed, one may, *est, ut id maxime deceat*, C; *erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo*, P; (II.) used as the copula, to be; used with an adj. *et præclara res est, et sumus otiosi*, C; with pron. *ego tu sum, tu es ego*, P; with an adv. *apud matrem recte est*, C; with the *gen.* or *abl.* of an adj. *disputatio non mediocris contentionis est*, C; *ut bono essent animo*, C; with the *gen.* or *abl.* of price, *magni erunt mihi tuæ literæ*, C; (2) with the *gen.*, to be the part of, the property of, the characteristic of, *temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senescentis*, C; *quamobrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas*, C; (3) with the *dat.* expresses the object, purpose, or natural fitness of any thing, *vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere*, C; *injiciuntur ea, quæ humori extrahendo sunt*, Cl; (4) *id est, hoc est*, C, that is, that is to say.

Sūmen -ĭnis, *n.* a teat, pap, A.Aug; especially the udder of a sow, which the Romans esteemed a delicacy, P. Pl; (2) *meton.* a sow, pig, Jv.

Summa -æ, *f.* the chief matter, main thing, most important point; the completion, perfection, sum, C. Q; (2) the sum total of an account, C; adv. *ad summam*, in one word, in brief, C; *in summā*, C, in the whole; hence (3) the whole, total (*opp.* a part), *magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summā exercitūs tuendā, sed in singulis militibus conservandis*, Ca.

*Summānans -antis, flowing underneath, Vt.

Summāno, 1. to have in the hands, hold fast (containing a pun on the word Summanus), P.

Summānus -i, *m.* an old Roman deity, to whom lightnings by night were ascribed, C.

Summārĭum -ii, *n.* an epitome, abridgment, summary, Sc.

Summas -ātis, *c.* of high birth, noble, illustrious, P.

Summātim, on the top, on the surface, Co; (2) slightly, summarily, briefly, C.

*Summātus -ūs, *m.* the chief authority, Lc.

Summe, in the highest degree, extremely, C.

Summergo -si -sum, 3. to dip under, dip in, submerge, sink, C. Ca.

*Summĕrus -a -um, — *vinum*, P, tolerably pure.

*Summĭnĭa -æ, *f.* an unknown article of female apparel, P.

Summĭnistrātor -ōris, *m.* an aider, abettor, Sc.

Summĭnistro, 1. to give into any one's hand; to give, furnish, provide, supply, — *pecuniam*, C; — *tela clam*, C; met. — *adjumenta atque ornamenta huic arti*, C.

Summisse, of discourse, softly, gently, quietly, C; (2) of character, calmly, quietly, humbly, submissively, C.

Summissim, gently, softly, quietly, St.

Summissio -ōnis, *f.* a letting down, sinking, lowering, C.

Summissus -a -um (*prtcp.* summitto), lowered, low, L. St; (2) applied to the voice, low, soft, gentle; used of discourse, quiet, mild, gentle, C; (3) of character, mean, abject, C; or, in a good sense, submissive, yielding, compliant, Aug.

Summĭtas -ātis, *f.* the height, top, summit, Pl.

Summitto -mīsi -missum, 3. to send, put, place under; to send up from below; put forth, cause to spring up; *summittit tellus flores*, Lc; *non monstrum summisērē Colchi majus*, H; (2) of plants and animals, to let grow, rear, raise, breed, — *arietes*, Vr; — *prata*, Vr; (3) to sink down, let down, lower, — *se ad pedes alicujus*, L; — *poplitem in terrā*, O; — *oculos*, O; — *capillum, barbam*, Pl, let grow; (4) *met.* to lower, let down, — *orationem*, Pl; — *vocem*, Q; — *se*, C, to condescend, submit, *ut ii, qui superiores sunt, — se debent in amicitiā*, C; (5) to send secretly, — *cohortes equitibus præsidio*, Ca; — *auxilium laborantibus*, Ca.

Summœnĭum -ii, *n.* a place in Rome frequented by common prostitutes, M; hence *adj.* Summœnĭānus -a -um, — *uxores*, M.

Summŏleste, — *aliquid ferre*, C, not without vexation.

Summŏlestus -a -um, so[illegible]hat vexatious, C.

Summŏnĕo -ŭi, 2. to warn, admonish, remind secretly, C.

Summŏpĕre, *vid.* summus.

*Summŏrōsus -a -um, somewhat morose, somewhat peevish, C.

*Summōtor -ōris, *m.* one who clears a space in a crowd, L.

Summŏvĕo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. to move away, drive away, remove, expel, — *hostes ex muro ac turribus*, Ca; — *aliquem urbe atque Italiā*, St; *ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summoverent*, Pl, separate; (2) applied to the lictor, who clears a way for the magistrate, *i, lictor, summove turbam*, L; (3) *met.* to remove, keep at a distance, C; — *aliquem administratione reipublicæ*, St.

Summŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little sum, Sc.

Summus -a -um, *superl.* superus, *q.v.*

Summūto, 1. to exchange, — *verba pro verbis*, C.

Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. to take, seize, lay hold of, — *fustem*, P; *hoc animo legem sumpsi in manus ut*, etc. C; — *arma*, Q; — *venenum*, Q; — *virilem togam*, C, assume; — *animum*, O, to take courage; — *bellum*, S, to begin war; (2) to take as a matter of choice, to choose, C; (3) to assume, arrogate to one's self, claim as one's own, *sed mihi non sumo ut meum consilium valere debuerit*, C; (4) to take for a specific purpose, apply, employ, — *frustra operam*, T; — *dies ad labefactandum illius dignitatem*, C; (5) in discourse, to assume, assert, *beatos esse deos sumpsisti*, C; (6) to buy, purchase, C; (7) — *aliquam*, M, in an obscene sense, to enjoy.

*Sumptĭfăcĭo -fēci, 3. to lay out, spend, P.

Sumptĭo -ōnis, *f.* (sumpsĭo), a taking, Vt; (2) a premiss, assumption, C.

*Sumptĭto, 1. — *helleborum*, Pl, to take in large quantities.

Sumptŭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to expense, sumptuary, C.

Sumptŭōse, in a costly, expensive manner, sumptuously, Ct. St.

Sumptŭōsus -a -um, of things, costly, expensive, dear, sumptuous, — *cœnæ*, C; (2) of persons, extravagant, prodigal, P. T. C.

Sumptus -ūs, *m.* cost, expense; frequently used in the *pl.*, C.

Sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3. to sew, sew together, stitch together, join together, C. Cl.

Sŭopte, *vid.* suus.

Sŭŏvĕtaurīlĭa -ōrum, *n.* (solitaurīlĭa -ĭum, *n.*) a sacrifice of purification consisting of a bull, a sheep, and a pig, which were led in solemn procession round the spot to be purified, L. Vr.

Sŭpellex -lectĭlis, *f.* household furniture, C.

Sŭper, adj. *vid.* superus.

Sŭper (ὑπέρ), (I.) *adv.* over, above, on the top of, *eo — tigna bipedalia injiciunt*, C; (2) over (in the sense of superfluity), beyond, *satis —que esse sibi suarum cuique rerum*, C; (3) over and above, remaining, *Atheniensibus exhaustis præter arma et naves nihil erat —*, N. (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.* (A) with *acc.*, over, above, *quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent*, L; above, in the sense of beyond, *Nomentanus erat — ipsum, Porcius infra*, H, sat above him; (2) of time, during, — *cœnam*, Pl; (3) of that which exceeds in number and quantity; beyond, above, over, — *modum ac pæne naturam*, Q; — *quadraginta reos*, St; — *omnia*, V, above all: (B) with *abl.* above, over, *ensis cui super cervice pendet*, H; (2) of time, during, while, *nocte super mediā*, V; (3) in the sense of *de*, in regard to, concerning, about, *hac super re scribam ad te*, C.

Sŭpĕrābĭlis -e, that can be ascended, — *murus*, L; (2) that can be conquered, O. Te.

*Sŭpĕraccommŏdo, 1. to fit on above, Ct.

Sŭpĕraddo, 3. to add over and above, superadd, V.

*Sŭpĕrădornātus -a -um, adorned over and above, Sc.

*Sŭpĕraggĕro, 1. to heap over, Co.

*Sŭpĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an overcoming, conquering, Vt.

Sŭpĕrātor -ōris, *m.* one who overcomes, a conqueror, O.

Sŭperbe, proudly, haughtily, C. Ca.

Sŭperbĭa -æ, *f.* pride, haughtiness, C; also used in a good sense, loftiness of mind, magnanimity, H.

*Sŭperbĭbo, 3. to drink upon, Pl.

Sŭperbĭfĭcus -a -um, making proud, making haughty, Sc.

*Sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa -æ, *f.* haughty talk, proud speaking, A. Aug.

Sŭperbĭo, 4. to be proud, haughty, C; (2) of things, to be splendid, superb, Pt.

Sŭperbus -a -um, proud, haughty, — *se prabuit in fortunā*, C; of inanimate or abstract things, *aures quarum est judicium superbissimum*, C, very fastidious; — *arces invidæ Carthaginis*, H; (2) splendid, magnificent, superb, distinguished, V. H.

*Sŭpercalco, 1. to tread upon, Co.

*Sŭpercerno, 3. to sift over, Pl.

Sŭpercĭlĭōsus -a -um, severe, disdainful, supercilious, Sc.

Sŭpercĭlĭum -ĭi, *n.* the eyebrow, often *pl.* C; (2) the projecting part of any object, ridge, summit, L. Vt; (3) *met.* pride, disdain, superciliousness, C.

*Sŭpercontĕgo -xi, 3. to cover over, P. Aug.

*Sŭpercorrŭo, 3. to fall down upon, P. Aug.

Sŭpercresco -crēvi, 3. to grow over, Cl.

Sŭpercŭbo, 1. to lie over or upon, Co.

Sŭpercurro, 3. to run beyond, surpass, Pl.

Sŭperdo -dĕdi -dătum, 1. to put to, add to, Cl.

*Sŭpĕrĕdo, 3. to eat upon or after, Pl.

Sŭpĕrēmĭnĕo, 2. to project over, be supereminent, overtop, V.

*Sŭpĕrēmŏrĭor, 3. *dep.* to die upon, Pl.

Sŭpĕrēnăto, 1. to swim over, P. Aug.

*Sŭpĕrēnātus -a -um, grown over, — *cauls*, Pl.

Sŭperfĕro -ferre, to carry over, bear over, P; *prtcp.* sŭperlātus -a -um, — *verba*, C, exaggerated.

*Sŭperfēto, 1. to conceive young a second time before the first are born, Pl.

Sŭperfĭcĭārĭus -a -um, built on another person's land; *met.* Sc.

Sŭperfĭcĭes -ēi, *f.* the top, surface, superficies of any thing, — *testudinum*, Pl, the upper shell; — *arborum*, Co. the part above the ground; (2) a building, as distinguished from the ground on which it stands, C; (3) a mathematical superficies, Pl.

Sŭperfĭo -fĭĕri, to be over and above, *si superfiat locus*, P, if there be a place left.

Sŭperfixus -a -um, fixed on the top, — *capita hostium*, L.

*Sŭperflōrescens -ntis, blooming all over, Pl.

*Sŭperflŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* superfluity, P.

Sŭperflŭo, 3. to flow over, overflow, Cl. Te; (2) to be in superfluity, be superfluous, Sc. Q.

Sŭperflŭus -a -um, overflowing, — *fluvius campis*, Pl; (2) *met.* superfluous, unnecessary, Sc.

*Sŭperfŭgĭo, 3. to fly away over, — *undas*, P. Aur.

*Sŭperfulgĕo, 2. to glitter over, P. Aug.

*Sŭperfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour over, pour upon, — *oleum*, Co; (2) to overflow, spread itself over, *circus Tiberi superfuso irrigabatur*, L; (3) to cover with any thing by pouring, — *corpus superfuso oleo*, Co. Te.

Sŭpergestus -a -um, placed over, heaped upon, Co.

Sŭpergrĕdĭor -gressus, 3. *dep.* (sŭpergrĕdĭo), to go over or beyond, overstep, transgress, — *lineam*, Co; (2) *met.* to exceed, surpass, Sc. Te.

*Sŭperhăbĕo -bŭi, 2. to have over or upon, Co.

Sŭperi -ōrum, *vid.* superus.

Sŭperillĭgo, 1. to bind on, bind over, Pl.

Sŭpĕrillĭno (lēvi) -lĭtum, 3. to smear over, bedaub, Cl.
Sŭpĕrimmĭnĕo, 2. to overhang, V.
*Sŭpĕrimpendens -ntis, overhanging, Ct.
*Sŭpĕrimplĕo, 2. to fill quite full, V.
Sŭpĕrimpōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsitum, 3. to lay over, place upon, L. Q.
*Sŭperincendo, 3. to inflame wholly, P.Aug.
Sŭperincĭdens -ntis, falling from above, L. Co.
*Sŭpĕrincīdo, 3. to cut into above, make an incision above, Cl.
*Sŭpĕrincresco, 3. to grow over, Cl.
*Sŭpĕrincŭbans -ntis, lying over, superincumbent, L.
Sŭpĕrincumbo -cŭbŭi, 3. to lie on, lie over, O.
Sŭpĕrindūco -xi -ctum, 3. to draw over, Q.
Sŭpĕrindŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3. to put on over, St.
Sŭpĕrinfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour in over, Cl.
Sŭpĕringĕro -gessi -gestum, 3. to throw upon, heap upon, — *acervos leguminum*, Pl.
Sŭpĕrinjĭcio -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw over, throw upon, V. O.
*Sŭpĕrinsterno -strāvi, 3. to spread over, lay over, L.
*Sŭpĕrinstrĕpo, 3. to sound, resound over, P.Aug.
Sŭpĕrinstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to pile up, build up, Co.
*Sŭpĕrintĕgo, 3. to cover over, Pl.
Sŭpĕrinungo, 3. to salve over, anoint over, — *oculos collyrio*, Cl.
Sŭpĕrĭor -ōris, *comp.* sŭpĕrus, *q.v.*
*Sŭperjăcĕo, 2. to lay over or upon, Cl.
Sŭperjăcio -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw over, throw upon, O. Co; (2) to overtop, *arbores tantæ proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant*, Pl.
Sŭperjacto, 1. to toss up, — *infantes*, P.Aug; (2) to spring over, leap over, Pl.
Sŭperjectĭo -ōnis, *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole, Q.
Sŭperjectus -ūs, *m.* a leaping upon, Co.
*Sŭperjūmentārius -ii, *m.* the chief groom, head of the drivers of beasts of burden, St.
Sŭperlābor, 3. *dep.* to glide, slide over, Sc.
*Sŭperlăcrĭmo, 1. to weep over, Co.
Sŭperlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole, C.
Sŭperlĭno -lēvi -lĭtum, 3. to smear over, besmear, Pl.
Sŭpermando, 3. to chew upon or after anything, Pl.
*Sŭpermĕo, 1. to go over, pass over, Pl.
*Sŭpermūnĭo, 4. to make firm, fortify above, Co.
Sŭpernas -ātis, belonging to the upper country, — *abies*, Pl, growing near the Adriatic Sea.
Sŭpernăto, 1. to swim upon, swim over, Co.
*Sŭpernātus -a -um, growing over, Cl.
Sŭperne, upwards, above, from above, H. L.
Sŭpernus -a -um, above, over, on the upper side, on the top, — *pars oris*, Pl; — *Tusculum*, H, lying high; — *numen*, O, celestial.
Sŭpĕro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to go over, surmount, V; (2) *met.* to have the upper hand, have the preference, be superior, overcome, surpass, *denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus*, P; *virtute, quā nostri milites facile superabant*, Ca; (3) to abound, be in superfluity, C; *superabat humor in arcis*, L; (4) to remain, be over and above, C; *quæ superaverint animalia capta, immolant*, Ca; (II.) *act.* to rise above, surmount, overtop, mount, ascend, — *munitiones*, L; — *montes*, V; — *summas ripas fluminis*, Ca; (2) to sail by; especially, to round a cape, — *promontorium*, L; (3) *met.* to surpass, excel, exceed in size, value, etc., *doctrinā Græcā nos et omni literarum genere superabat*, C; (4) to overcome, conquer, *bello superatos esse Arvernos a Q Fabio Maximo*, Ca; *met.* C.
Sŭpĕrobrŭo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3. to cover over, Pt.
*Sŭperpendens -ntis, overhanging, L.
Sŭperpōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsitum, 3. to lay, place, put over or upon, — *turrim congestis pilis*, St; (2) to put in a station of authority, L; (3) to prefer, Sc; (4) to put after, postpone, Q.
Sŭperrāsus -a -um, shaved, scraped above, Pl.

Sŭperscando, 3. to climb up, climb over, L.
Sŭperscrībo -psi -ptum, 3. to write over, superscribe, St.
Sŭpersedĕo -sēdi -sessum, 3. to sit above, sit upon, St; (2)* — *litibus*, A.Aug, preside over, adjudicate upon; (3) *met.* to be above any thing, refrain from doing any thing, omit, — *hoc labore*, C; — *prœlio*, Ca.
*Sŭpersĭliens -ntis, leaping over, Co.
*Sŭperstagno, 1. to overflow, inundate, Tc.
Sŭpersterno -strāvi -strātum, 3. to strew, spread over or upon, — *pavimenta*, Co.
Sŭperstes -ĭtis, standing near, present, witnessing, A.Aug; (2) surviving, — *alicui*, P. C; — *alicujus rei*, C.
Sŭperstĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* superstition, C; (2)* an object of superstitious fear, V; (3) P.Aug, sometimes used for *religio*, religious awe, Sc.
Sŭperstĭtĭōse, superstitiously, C; (2) too scrupulously, Q.
Sŭperstĭtĭōsus -a -um, superstitious, C. L; (2) prophetical, P.
Sŭperstĭto, 1. (I.) *act.* to preserve alive, A.Aug; (2) *neut.* to be over and above, remain, P.
Sŭpersto, 1. to stand over, above, upon, L. St. V.
Sŭperstrŭo -xi -ctum, 3. to build over, upon, above, Q. Tc.
Sŭpersum -fŭi -esse, to be over and above, be left, remain, C; *perexigua pars illius exercitūs superest*, Ca; — *non multum temporis ad solis occasum*, Ca; *quod superest*, C, as for the rest; (2) to survive, — *alicui*, L; (3) to be superfluous, abound, T. C; (4) = adesse, to come to help, assist, St.
Sŭpertĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover over, Tb. Co.
Sŭpĕrungo -xi -ctum, 3. to smear over, salve over, Cl.
*Sŭpĕrurgens -ntis, pressing from above, Tc.
Sŭpĕrus -a -um, upper, above, higher, *omnes di deæque superi, inferi*, T; *limen — inferumque salve*, P; *ut omnia —, infera, prima, media, ultima videremus*, C; — *mare*, P, the Adriatic Sea; (2) *subst.* Sŭpĕri -ōrum, *m.* the gods above, the celestial deities, V. O. H; (3) belonging to the upper earth (*opp.* to the infernal regions), *revocare gradum superasque evadere ad auras*, V; (II.) *comp.* sŭpĕrĭor -us, higher, upper, — *pars collis*, Ca; *sæpe et palam de loco — dixerat*, C, from the judicial bench; (2) of time, earlier, prior, former, past; and, as applied to human life, older; *refecto ponte, quem — diebus hostes resciderant*, Ca; — *temporibus ad te nullas literas misi*, C; — *Africanus*, C, the elder; (3) in rank, value, estimation, superior, higher, — *loco, fortunā, famā*, C; *habes neminem honori gradu —*, C; *hostes equitatu superiores*, Ca; (III.) *superl.* (A) sŭprēmus -a -um (sŭperrĭmus, Vr.), the highest, uppermost, Lc. V. H; (2) in time or succession, the last; hence *subst.* suprēma -æ, *f.* the last part of the day, sunset, Vr; *adv.* suprēmum, O, for the last time; especially (3) of or relating to the end of life, — *dies*, C, — *hora*, H, death; — *honor*, V, the last rites; *subst.* sŭprēma -ōrum, *n.* (*a*) the end of life, Q. Tc, (*b*) funeral rites, Tc; (4) highest, greatest, most exalted, — *Juppiter*, P. T; (B) summus -a -um, the highest, uppermost, *Labienum — jugum montis ascendere jubet*, Ca; *feriunt summos fulmina montes*, H; *ad aquam summam appropinquare*, C, to the top of the water; *voce summā*, P, at the top of one's voice; *adv.* summum, C, at most, at farthest; (2) in time or succession, the last, — *dies*, V; — *senectus*, C, extreme old age; (3) in rank, value, estimation; the highest, most distinguished, most valuable, most important, greatest, best, C.
Sŭpervăcānĕus -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary, useless, — *cœna*, A.Aug, supernumerary; — *opus*, C, done at leisure hours.
Sŭpervăcŭo, superfluously, unnecessarily, Pl.
Sŭpervăcŭus -a -um, superfluous, unnecessary, useless, needless, H. Q.
Sŭpervādo, 3. to go over, surmount, S. L.

Sŭpervăgor, 1. *dep.* of a vine, to spread itself too widely, Co.

Sŭpervĕhor -vectus, 3. *dep.* to ride, sail, pass over, sail by; L. Ct.

Sŭpervĕnĭo -vēni -ventum, 4. to come over, come to in addition, arrive, *velut unda supervenit undam,* H; *parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit prætor,* L; — *nuncii ab urbe,* St; (2) of animals, to leap, cover, Co; (3) *met.* Co. Q.

Sŭperventus -ūs, *m.* a coming up, arrival, Pl. Tc.

Sŭpervīvo -xi, 3. to survive, Pl.

*Sŭpervŏlĭto, 1. to fly over, V.

Sŭpervŏlo, 1. to fly over, fly above, V.

Sŭpervolvo -volvi -vŏlūtum, 3. to roll over, Co.

*Sŭpīne, negligently, supinely, Sc.

Sŭpīnĭtas -ātis, *f.* a bending backwards, lying with the body bent back, Q.

Sŭpīno, 1. to bend, stretch backwards; to throw, place on the back, V. Q. Sc.

Sŭpīnus -a -um, bent backwards, inclined backwards, lying on the back, supine, C; *stertitque supinus,* H; — *manus,* V. II, spread out with the palm upwards; (2) going backwards, returning, *nec redit in fontes unda* — *suos,* O; (3) of localities, sloping, spread out, outstretched, — *colles,* V; — *vallis,* L; (4) of character, careless, heedless, negligent, supine, Q. Jv; proud, arrogant, M.

Suppallĭdus -a -um, somewhat pale, Cl.

Suppalpor, 1. *dep.* to stroke, caress, flatter a little, P.

Suppar -ăris, almost equal, almost alike, C.

Suppărăsītor, 1. *dep.* to play the parasite somewhat, P.

Suppărum -i, *n.* suppărus -i, *m.* a linen garment usually worn by women, P; (2) a topsail, Sc.

*Suppĕdĭtātio -ōnis, *f.* an abundant provision, superfluity, C.

Suppĕdĭto, 1. (I.) *neut.* to abound, be in abundance, *Cethegus, cui de republicā satis suppeditabat oratio,* C; *cui si vita suppeditavisset,* C, had lasted longer; (2) to abound in, have abundance of, — *aliquā re,* C; (3) to be in sufficient quantity, suffice, *ea quæ suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum,* C; (II.) *act.* to provide, supply, offer, give abundantly, — *sumptum,* C; — *pecunias contra Lentulum,* C; — *multa ad luxuriam irritamenta,* C.

Suppernātus -a -um, lamed in the hip, A.Aug; met. — *alnus,* Ct, hewn down.

Suppĕtĭæ -ārum, *f.* help, aid, assistance, P; *suppetias* with verbs of motion = ad suppetias, *alicui suppetias advenire,* P.

Suppĕtĭor, 1. *dep.* to come to help, assist, C.

Suppĕto -īvi (-ĭi) -ītum, 3. to be in store, be at hand, *vererer ne mihi crimina non suppeterent,* C; *ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat,* Ca; (2) to suffice, be enough, correspond with, *ut quotidianis sumptibus copiæ suppetant,* C.

Suppīlo, 1. to steal secretly, filch; and, with a personal object, to pluck, fleece, P.

Suppingo -pēgi -pactum, 3. to fasten underneath, P. Pl.

*Suppinguis -e, somewhat fat, Cl.

Supplanto, 1. to throw down a person, by tripping up his heels, C; and generally, to throw down, overthrow, Co. Pl.

Supplaudo = supplodo, *q.v.*

Supplēmentum -i, *n.* a filling up, supply, supplement, Co; (2) a recruiting of troops; and concrete, a body of recruits, C. L; *per causam supplementi equitatūsque cogendi ab exercitu discedit,* Ca.

Supplĕo -ēvi -ētum, 2. to fill up, make full, complete, supply, — *bibliothecam,* C; *damna incendiorum,* St, to make good, repair; — *locum parentis tibi,* Sc; (2) to make up the numbers of an army, recruit, — *legiones subito delectu,* Tc.

Supplex -ĭcis, humbly entreating, supplicating, suppliant, *supplex te ad pedes abjiciebas,* C; — *alicui,* C; sometimes subst. — *vester,* C; (2) of inanimate things, — *manus,* C.

Supplĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a solemn public thanksgiving, supplication, C.

Supplĭcĭter, suppliantly, humbly, C. Ca.

Supplĭcĭum -ii, *n.* humble entreaty of the gods, prayer, sacrifice, S. L; (2) in general, humble entreaty, S; (3) punishment, penalty, torture, pain, — *sumere de aliquo,* C, to inflict upon; *summo cruciatu supplicioque Q. Varius periit,* C.

Supplĭco, 1. to beseech humbly, entreat suppliantly, — *alicui,* C. P. O; (2) to pray to God, supplicate, worship, *quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare,* P.

Supplōdo -si, 3. to stamp the foot, — *pedem,* C.

Supplōsĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stamping, — *pedis,* C.

* Suppœnĭtet, 2. *impers.* to repent somewhat, C.

Suppōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsĭtum (suppŏsīvi, P; suppostus, V.) to put, place, lay under, *anatum ova gallinis sæpe supponimus,* C; — *tauros jugo,* O, to yoke; — *aliquem tumulo, terræ, humo,* O, to bury; (2) to put in the place of, substitute for, — *aliquem in alicujus locum,* C; (3) to substitute that which is not genuine, to counterfeit, forge, — *puellam,* P; — *testamenta falsa,* C; (4) *met.* to append, subjoin, C; (5) *met.* to put under, make subject to, O; (6) to esteem less, O.

Supporto, 1. to bring, bear, carry, convey to, — *frumentum,* Ca.

Suppŏsĭtīcius -a -um, put in the place of another, substituted, M; (2) supposititious, not genuine, Vr.

Suppŏsĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a placing, laying under, Co; (2) the substitution of one child for another, P.

*Suppostrix -īcis, *f.* she that substitutes, — *puerorum,* P.

Suppressĭo -ōnis, *f.* embezzlement of money, C; (2) — *nocturnæ,* Pl, nightmare.

Suppressus -a -um (*prtcp.* supprīmo), *short, — *mentum,* Vr; (2) of the voice, lowered, suppressed, — *vox,* C.

Supprīmo -pressi -pressum, 3. to press down, press under, — *navem,* L, to sink; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *hostem nostros insequentem,* C; — *lora manu,* O; — *alvum,* Cl, to make costive; — *vocem,* O; — *iram,* L, to check, suppress; (3) to keep from publicity, keep back, suppress, conceal, C.

Supprōmus -i, *m.* an under-butler, P.

Suppŭdet, 2. *impers.* to be somewhat ashamed, C.

Suppūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a purulent ulcer, suppuration, Cl. Pl.

*Suppūrātōrius -a -um, of or relating to an ulcer, Pl.

Suppūro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to form matter, suppurate, Co. Pl; *met.* Sc; (II.) *act.* only found in *prtcp.* suppūrātus -a -um, suppurated, full of ulcerous sores, Pl; *subst.* suppūrāta -ōrum, *n.* sores, Pl.

Suppŭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a computation, reckoning, Vt.

Suppŭto, 1. to cut, prune beneath, Co. Pl; (2) to compute, O.

Sŭpra, *adv.* above, over, on the top, *omnia hæc, quæ — et subter, unum esse dixerunt,* C; *et mare, quod —, teneant, quodque alluit infra,* V; (2) of time, before, previously, *uti — demonstravimus,* Ca; *illa quæ — scripsi,* C, which I have written above; (3) beyond, more, further, *ita accurate, ut nihil posset —,* C; followed by *quam, quod,* C, more than; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* above, over, — *terram,* C; — *cum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt,* C; (2) of local position, beyond, — *Suessulam,* L; (3) of time, before, C. L; (4) of number, beyond, above, more than, — *millia viginti,* L; so also, beyond a natural proportion, — *hominis fortunam,* C; — *modum,* L, beyond measure.

*Sŭprascando, 3. to climb over, L.

Sŭprēmo, sŭprēmum, sŭprēmus, *vid.* superus.

Sūra -æ, *f.* the calf of the leg, O; (2) the smaller bone of the leg, Cl.

*Surcŭlācĕus -a -um, woody, Pl.

Surcŭlāris -e, producing young shoots, Co.

Surcŭlārius -a -um, of or relating to young

shoots, — *ager*, Vr, a plantation of saplings; — *cicada*, Pl, living among the young shoots.
Surcŭlo, 1. to clear of young shoots.
*Surcŭlōse, like wood, Pl.
Surcŭlōsus -a -um, woody, like wood, Pl.
Surcŭlus -i, *m.* a young shoot, sprout, sucker, V. Co; a slip for planting, C.
*Surdaster -tra -trum, somewhat deaf, C.
Surdĭtas -ātis, *f.* deafness, C.
Surdus -a -um, deaf, C, prov. *surdo narrare* (*canere*), T. V, to preach to deaf ears; (2) not willing to hear, insensible, not comprehending, C; *oranda surdas jam aures reddideras mihi*, L; *per numquam surdos in tua vota deos*, O; — *tellus*, Pl, unsusceptible of cultivation; (3) dull-sounding, Vr. Vt; (4) noiseless, still, silent, Pl. Jv; (5) of the objects of the other senses, dull, weak, faint, indistinct, Pl.
Surēna -æ, *f.* an unknown species of shell-fish, Vr; (2) a grand vizier, prime-minister among the Parthians, Tc.
Surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. (surrigo, V.) (I.) *act.* to lift up, raise, elevate, — *aures*, V; (II.) *neut.* to rise, rise up erect, stand up, — *a mensā*, P; — *e lectulo*, C; — *de sellā*, C; — *solio*, O; — *ad dicendum*, C, of inanimate things, to arise, — *ignis ab ara*, O; — *amœni fontes*, Q; (2) especially, to get up in the morning, rise from sleep, — *ante lucem*, C; — *cum die*, O; — (3) to grow up, increase in size, H. V; (4) met. *quæ nunc animo sententia surgit?* V.
Surrādo -si -sum, 3. to scrape below, A.Aug.
*Surrancĭdus -a -um, somewhat putrid, — *caro*, C.
*Surraucus -a -um, somewhat hoarse, — *vox*, C.
*Surrĕfectus -a -um, somewhat refreshed, Aug.
Surrēmigo, 1. to row underneath, row, V. Pl.
Surrēpo -psi -ptum, 3. to creep or crawl from below, creep to, approach imperceptibly, C, — *mœnia urbis*, H, (2) met. *jam surrepet iners ætas nec amare decebit*, Tb.
Surreptīcius -a -um, stolen, kidnapped, P; (2) *met.* secret, surreptitious, P.
Surrīdĕo -si, 2 to smile, C
*Surrīdĭcŭle, somewhat laughably, C.
*Surrīgŭus -a -um, watered, irrigated, Pl.
*Surringor, 3 *dep.* to make a somewhat wry face, be somewhat put out, C.
Surrĭpio -ripŭi -reptum, 3 (surpo, surpŭi, H. Lc) to take away secretly, to steal, filch, pilfer, — *vasa ex privato sacro*, C; — *aliquid alicui*, M; (2) met *quanti est æstimanda virtus, quæ nec eripi nec surripi potest*, C.
Surrŏgo, 1. (of the officer who presides in the comitia), to cause a person to be chosen in place of or as substitute for another, C.
*Surrostrāni -ōrum, *m.* loungers about the rostra, Aug.
*Surrŏtātus -a -um, moved by wheels beneath, Vt.
*Surrŏtundus -a -um, somewhat round, Cl.
Surrŭbĕo, 2 to be somewhat red, reddish, O.
*Surrŭber -bra -brum, somewhat red, reddish, Cl.
Surrŭbĭcundus -a -um, somewhat red, reddish, Cl. Pl
Surrŭfus -a -um, reddish, P. Pl.
Surrūmo, 1. to put to the teat, allow to suck, Co.
Surrūmus -a -um, sucking, — *agnus*, Vr.
Surrŭo -ŭi -ŭtum, 3 to tear down below, dig under, undermine, overthrow, destroy, — *arbores*, Cs; — *murum*, Cs; met — *nostram libertatem*, L, — *animos cultum veris artibus*, Tc
Surrustĭcus -a -um, somewhat clownish, C.
Surrŭtĭlus -a -um, reddish, — *color*, Pl.
Sursum, upwards, on high, up, — *ascendere in tectum*, P; *quid nunc supina sursum in cœlum conspicis?* P; sometimes pleonastically connected with *versus*, *versum* (*vorsum*), C; *sursum deorsum*, C, up and down, backwards and forwards; (2) high up, above, C.
Sūs, sŭis, *c.* (ὗς), a sow, swine, pig, hog, C.
Susceptĭo -ōnis, *f.* an undertaking, C.

Suscĭpio -cēpi -ceptum, 3. to take up, catch up, sustain, support, hold up, *comites dominam ruentem suscipiunt*, V; — *cruorem pateris*, V, receive, catch; — *theatrum fulturis*, Pl, to prop up; (2) to take up, acknowledge a new-born child, C; hence, to have, get a child, — *liberos ex libertini filiā*, C; (3) to receive as a citizen, as a surety, as a scholar, etc. *Cato in P. R. civitatem susceptus est*, C; (4) to undertake, take upon one's self, assume, enter upon, incur, — *aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus*, C; — *bellum*, C; — *causam populi*, C; — *iter*, C; — *negotium*, C; — *æs alienum amicorum*, C; (5) to take up the thread of discourse, continue, add, — *sermonem*, Q; or *abs.* Vr.
Suscĭto, 1. to lift up on high, raise, V. O; — *delubra*, Lc, to build, erect; (2) to wake, stir up a person sleeping or at rest, — *aliquem e somno*, C; to stir up, excite, stimulate, urge, — *in arma viros*, V; — *testem contra aliquem*, C; — *hesternos ignes*, O.
Sūsĭnus -a -um (σούσινος), made of lilies, Pl.
Suspecto, 1 to look at, regard, gaze upon carefully, T; (2) to look upon with suspicion, suspect, Tc.
Suspectus -a -um (*ptcp.* suspicio), suspected, awakening suspicion, *suspectum meis civibus*, C; *in tyrannorum vitā omnia semper suspecta*, C; *tempore suspecti periculi appropinquante*, St.
Suspectus -ūs, *m.* a looking upwards, V. Pl; (2) *meton.* height, V; (3) *met.* honour, respect, esteem, O. Sc.
Suspendiōsus -a -um, one who has hanged himself, Pl.
Suspendium -ii, *n.* a hanging of one's self, C; *suspendio vitam finire*, St.
Suspendo -di -sum, 3. to hang, hang up, suspend, — *arcum humeris*, V; — *aliquid collo*, Pl; (2) to hang, kill by hanging, *hominem corripi ac suspendi jussit in oleastro*, C; (3) to suspend as an offering in a temple, consecrate, — *vestimenta deo maris*, H; (4) to build upon arches, to vault, — *balneola*, C; (5) to support, prop up, Pl. Co; (6) *met.* to make doubtful, uncertain, cause to remain in suspense, — *judicium animos*, Q, (7) *met.* to check, stop, interrupt, suspend. — *fletum*, L; — *sermonem*, Q, (8) met. — *aliquem* (*adunco*) *naso*, H, to turn up the nose at.
Suspensio -ōnis, *f.* Vt. (suspensūra -æ, *f.* Vt. Sc) an arched building, a building supported on arches.
Suspensus -a -um (*ptcp.* suspendo), elevated, lofty, P Aug; (2) hovering, hanging, suspended, — *currus in aqua*, C, (3) loose, — *terra*, Pl. Co; (4) *met.* dependent upon, *ex bono casu omnia suspensa sunt*, C, (5) *met.* uncertain, doubtful, in suspense, wavering, — *animus*, C; *spem suspensam tenere*, C, to leave in uncertainty.
Suspĭcax -ācis, suspicious, L; (2) awakening suspicion, Tc
Suspĭcio -spexi -ctum, 3. to look at from below, regard, contemplate, — *cœlum*, C, *astra*, C; met. — *aliquid magnificum ac divinum*, C; (2) to look up to, esteem, respect, honour, — *aliquem*, C; — *honores prœmiaque vestra*, Aug.
Suspīcio -ōnis, *f.* mistrust, suspicion, *in quā re nulla subest* —, C; — *alicujus rei*, C; a notion, idea, — *deorum*, C.
Suspīciōse, in a suspicious manner, suspiciously, C Q.
Suspīciōsus -a -um, cherishing suspicion, suspecting, suspicious, — *in aliquem*, C; (2) exciting suspicion, suspicious, C.
Suspĭcor, 1. *dep* to suspect, mistrust, *id est quod suspicabar*, P, — *res nefarias*, C, (2) to conjecture, form an opinion, surmise, suspect, *quæ ex conjecturā qualia sint, possumus suspicari*, C; *placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar*, C.
Suspīrātio -ōnis, *f.* a drawing a deep breath, sighing, Q Pl.
Suspīrātus -ūs, *m.* a deep breath, sigh, C.

Suspīrĭōsus -a -um, drawing deep breath, gasping, asthmatic, Co.

Suspīrītus -ūs, *m.* a breathing deeply, a sigh, P. L.

Suspīrium -ii, *n.* a deep breath, deep-breathing, sigh, P. C; (2) asthma, difficulty of breathing, Sc. Co.

Suspīro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to breathe deeply, to sigh, C; — *ab imis pectoribus*, O; (II.) *act.* to breathe forth, sigh forth, — *amores*, Tb; — *Chloen*, H.

Susque deque, up and down, expresses indifference; *nam de Octavio susque deque*, C, it's of no consequence.

Sustentācŭlum -i, *n.* a prop, support, Tc.

Sustentātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a delay, deferring, *utrum habeat aliquam moram et* —, C; (2) a figure of speech by which the speaker keeps his hearers in suspense, Q.

Sustento, 1. to hold up, support, sustain, *Alcanor fratrem ruentem sustentat dextrā*, V; (2) *met.* to sustain, support, strengthen, maintain, — *rempublicam magnis meis laboribus*, C; — *imbecillitatem valetudinis tuæ*, C; *Venus Trojanas sustentat opes*, V; (3) to sustain with food and money, maintain, support, — *se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate*, C; *aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes*, C; (4) to bear, endure, sustain, — *mærorem tuum*, C; (5) to hold back, hinder, delay, C.

Sustĭneo -tĭnŭi -tentum, 2. to hold up, support, sustain, *quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum*, C; *aër volatus alitum sustinet*, C; (2) to hold back, check, restrain, — *currum*, C; — *equos*, Ca; (3) *met.* to hold up, support, maintain, sustain, *reipublicæ causam*, C; — *exspectationem*, C; (4) *met.* to support, maintain, nourish with food or money, — *amicum*, C; (5) *met.* to bear, endure, suffer, sustain, *labores qui sint republicā defendendā sustinendi*, C; *non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri*, Ca; (6) *non sustineo*, I cannot bear to ... cannot bring myself to ... cannot venture to ... Q. C; (7) *met.* to stop, check, restrain, — *impetum benevolentiæ*, C; — *oppugnationem ad noctem*, Ca, put off till night.

Sustollo, 3. to lift up, raise up, elevate, P. Lc; (2) to take off, carry off, — *herilem filiam*, P.

*Sŭsurrātor -ōris, *m.* a murmurer, mutterer, Aug.

Sŭsurro, 1. to murmur, mutter, whisper, buzz, V. O.

Sŭsurrus -i, *m.* a murmuring, muttering, whispering, humming, buzzing, C. H.

*Sŭsurrus -a -um, — *lingua*, O, whispering, muttering.

Sūtēla -æ, *f.* a cunning trick, artifice, P.

Sūtĭlis -e, stitched together, fastened together, V. Pl.

Sūtor -ōris, *m.* a shoemaker, P; prov. *sutor, ne supra crepidam (judicaret)*, Pl, let the cobbler stick to his last.

Sūtōrius -a -um, of or relating to a shoemaker, — *atramentum*, C, blacking.

Sūtrīnus -a -um, of or relating to a shoemaker, Tc; *subst.* -a -æ, *f.* a shoemaker's workshop, Pl.

Sūtūra -æ, *f.* a seam, suture, L. Cl.

Sŭus -a -um, his, hers, its; his own, her own, its own, *hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt*, C, his fellow-citizens; *suus cuique erat locus definitus*, Ca, his own place was marked out for each; often joined with *sibi, proprius; suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo*, T; (2) made emphatic by the enclitic additions *-pte, -met; suopte nutu, et suo pondere*, C; *neque suamet ipsa scelera occultare*, C; (3) subst. *Cæsar suos a prælio continebat*, Ca, his own troops; *meum mihi placebat, illi suum*, C, that which is his; *Ædui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent*, Ca, themselves and their property; (4) one's own, *i.e.* thoroughly devoted to one, *Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo*, C.

Sўăgrus -i, *f.* (σύαγρος), a species of palm-tree, Pl.

Sўcămīnus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* συκάμινος), a mulberry-tree, Cl.

Sўce -ēs, *f.* (συκῆ), a plant also called peplis, Pl; (2) a species of resin, Pl; (3) a running sore in the eye, Pl.

Sўcītes -æ, *m.* (συκίτης), fig-wine, Pl.

Sўcŏmŏrus -i, *f.* (συκόμορος), a wild fig-tree, Egyptian fig, Cl.

Sўcŏphanta -æ, *m.* (συκοφάντης), an informer, trickster, deceiver, P. T; (2) a cunning flatterer, sycophant, P.

Sўcŏphantĭa -æ, *f.* (συκοφαντία), craft, deception, P.

*Sўcŏphantiōse, roguishly, craftily, P.

Sўcŏphantor, 1. *dep.* to play tricks, act craftily, P.

Syllăba -æ, *f.* (συλλαβή), a syllable, P. C (2)* *pl.* verses, poems, M.

Syllăbātim, syllable by syllable, C.

Syllŏgismus -i, *m.* (συλλογισμός), a syllogism, Sc. Pl. Q.

Syllŏgistĭcus -a -um (συλλογιστικός), syllogistic, Q.

Symbŏla -æ, *f.* (συμβολή), a contribution of money to a common feast, P. T.

Symbŏlus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.* σύμβολος), a sign, token, signal, symbol, P.

Symmĕtrĭa -æ, *f.* (συμμετρία), symmetry, Vt.

Symmĕtros -on, (σύμμετρος), symmetrical, Vt.

Sympăthīa -æ, *f.* (συμπάθεια), sympathy, Vt. Pl.

Symphōnĭa -æ, *f.* (συμφωνία), a concert, musical performance, symphony, C.

Symphōnĭăcus -a -um (συμφωνιακός), of or relating to a concert, C.

Symphўton -i, *n.* (σύμφυτον), the plant wallwort, Pl; (2) = helenion, *q.v.*, Pl.

Symplegma -ătis, *n.* (σύμπλεγμα), a group of wrestlers, closely embracing each other, Pl.

Sўnăristōsæ -ārum, *f.* (συναριστῶσαι), the Female Breakfasters together (the title of a comedy of Menander), Pl.

Syncĕrastum -i, *n.* (συγκεραστόν), a dish of hotch-potch, hash, Vr.

Sўnecdŏche -ēs, *f.* (συνεκδοχή), a figure of speech, synecdoche, Q.

Sўnĕdros -i, *m.* (σύνεδρος), among the Macedonians = senator, L.

Sўnemmĕnon -i, *n.* (συνημμένον), bound together (the name of a particular series of musical sounds), Vt.

Sўnĕphēbi -ōrum, *m.* (συνέφηβοι), the Fellow-Youths (a comedy by Statius Cæcilius), C.

Syngrăpha -æ, *f.* (συγγραφή), a bond, promissory note, C.

Syngrăphus -i, *m.* (σύγγραφος), a written contract, P; (2) a passport, P.

Sўnŏdontītis -ĭdis, *f.* (συνοδοντῖτις), a precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus, Pl.

Sўnŏdus -ontis, *m.* (συνόδους), a fish, perhaps a kind of bream, O.

Sўnŏphītes -æ, *m.* (συνοφίτης), = galactites, Pl.

Syntectĭcus -a -um (συντηκτικός), wasting away, consumptive, Pl.

Syntexis -is, *f.* (σύντηξις), wasting away, consumption, Pl.

Synthĕsĭnus -a -um, — *vestis*, St, a dressing-gown.

Synthĕsis -is, *f.* a service of plate, set of dishes, M; (2) a suit of clothes, M; (3) a dress worn at meal-times, M.

Syntŏnum -i, *n.* (σύντονον), a musical instrument, Q.

Syrĕon -i, *n.* (σύρεον), = tordylion, *q.v.*

Sўrĭa -æ, *f.* (Συρία), Syria; hence *adj.* Sўrus -a -um, H; Sўrĭus -a -um, V. Pl; Syrĭcus -a -um, T, Co; Sўrĭăcus -a -um, C; Syriscus -a -um, Syrian.

Sўringĭas -æ, *m.* (συριγγίας), a kind of reed, adapted for making pipes, Pl.

Sўrītes -æ, *m.* (συρίτης), a stone found in a wolf's bladder, Pl.

Syrma -æ, *f.* (σύρμα), a long trailing robe, frequently worn by tragic actors, Jv.

Syrtis -is, *f.* (Σύρτις), a sandbank; especially those on the coast of Northern Africa, Pl. L; *met.* C.; *adj.* Syrticus -a -um, Sc. Pl; Syrtis -idis, *f.* Pl.

Systylos -i, *m.* (σύστυλος), a colonnade in which the pillars are distant from each other by the space of two diameters, Vt.

T, the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding with the Greek Tau (Τ, τ). It is interchanged with *d*, *c*, and *s*, and sometimes assimilated with *s*, as *quatio*, *quassi*, *mitto*, *missus*. For the use of T. as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Tăbānus -i, *m.* a gadfly, horsefly, Vr. Pl.

Tăbella -æ, *f. dim.* a small flat board or tablet, — *liminis*, Ct, the threshhold; (2) usually *pl.* writing-tablets; and hence what is written on them, a letter, will, contract, *tabellas proferri jussimus, quæ a quoque dicebantur datæ*, C; *tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum et testificaris*, C; (3) a voting-ticket, ballot (used either in the comitia or the courts of law), C; (4) a painted panel, small picture, C. O; (5) a votive tablet hung up in a temple, Tb. O. H.

Tăbellārius -ii, *m.* a letter-carrier, C.

Tăbellārius -a -um, of or relating to letters; — *naves*, Sc, carrying mails; (2) of or relating to voting, C.

Tābĕo, 2. to waste away, fall away, melt, be consumed, Lc. O.

Tăberna -æ, *f.* a booth, hut, H; and in particular, a stall, shop, — *libraria*, C, a bookseller's shop; — *deversoria*, P, or abs. C, a tavern.

Tăbernācŭlum -i, *n.* a tent, C; — *capere*, C, to choose a station outside the city for observing the auspices before holding the comitia.

Tăbernārius -ii, *m.* a shopkeeper, C.

Tăbernŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little shop, small tavern, St.

Tābes -is, *f.* a wasting away, decline, consumption, plague, pestilence, C; *tanta vis morbi, uti —, plerosque civium animos invaserat*, S; *quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit*, V; (2) moisture arising from melting or decay, corrupt moisture, — *sanguinis*, L; — *pituitæ*, Pl.

Tābesco -bŭi, 3. to melt, waste away, be gradually consumed, — *corpora calore*, O; — *otio*, C; — *dolore ac miseria*, T.

*Tābĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* — *mors*, V, slowly wasting, consuming.

Tābĭdus -a -um, melting, consuming, wasting, decaying, pining away, dissolving, L. St.; (2) *act.* consuming, causing to waste away, Tc. O.

Tābĭfĭcus -a -um, melting, dissolving, consuming, causing to waste away, Lc. St.

*Tābĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* decline, consumption, Pl.

Tăbŭla -æ, *f.* a board, plank, *si — de naufragio stultus arripuerit*, C; (2) a writing-tablet or that which is written on it, a letter, account, will, *in castris Helvetiorum tabulæ repertæ sunt literis Græcis confectæ*, Ca; — *novæ*, C, new account-books, presupposing the extinction of all old debts, C. Ca; *tabulæ publicæ*, C, public records; *XII. tabulæ*, C. the twelve Tables of the law; (3) a painted panel, painting, C; prov. *manum de tabula*, C, hold! enough! (4) a votive tablet, H. Pr.

Tăbŭlāris -e, of or relating to boards, plates of wood or metal, Pl.

Tăbŭlārium -ii, *n.* a place for keeping documents, record-office, archives, Sc.

Tăbŭlārius -ii, *m.* a keeper of records or archives, Sc.

Tăbŭlātio -ōnis, *f.* a flooring, planking, boarding, Ca. Vt.

Tăbŭlātum -i, *n.* a flooring, boarding, floor, story, Ca; (2) a row or bed of plants, Co. V.

Tăbŭlātus -a -um, boarded, Pl.

Tăbŭlīnum -i, *n.* (tablīnum), a record-room, muniment-room, archives, Vt. Pl.

Tābum -i, *n.* a corrupt moisture, clotted blood, matter, V. O; (2) plague, pestilence, V.

Tăcĕo -cŭi -cĭtum, 2. (I.) *neut.* to be silent, mute, not to speak, *an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis?* C; (2) = silere, to be noiseless, still, quiet, *quum tacet omnis ager, pecudes pictæque volucres*, V; *Ister tacens*, O, frozen; (II.) *act.* — *aliquid*, to be silent about any thing, pass over in silence, *quod adhuc semper tacui, et tacendum putavi*, C; *ut alios taceam*, C, to say nothing about others.

Tăcĭte, silently, in silence, tacitly, C.

Tăcĭturnĭtas -ātis, *f.* silence, taciturnity, C.

Tăcĭturnus -a -um, habitually silent, still, quiet, taciturn, C. Lc. O.

Tăcĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* tăcĕo), that which is passed over in silence, unmentioned, C; (2) in legal phrase, silently assumed, implied, tacit, C; — *induciæ*, L; (3) done silently or secretly, secret, concealed, *Senatus decrevit, ut — judicium ante comitia fieret*, C; *tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus*, V; (4) not speaking, silent, quiet, mute, *tacita bona 'st mulier semper quam loquens*, P; *vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio*, C.

Tăcĭtus, C. Cornelius, the celebrated historian of the early empire, was about the same age as the younger Pliny (*vid.* Plinius), and his intimate friend. We know little of his life, except that he was prætor A.D. 88, consul 97, and that in 77 he married the daughter of Cn. Julius Agricola. He is supposed to have been still alive in the year 117, but the date of his death is quite uncertain. Among his contemporaries he enjoyed considerable reputation as a public speaker. To us he is known as the author of two works on the history of Rome under the empires, "Historiæ" and "Annales;" a treatise "On the Manners of the Germans," and a life of his father-in-law, Agricola. The spirit of truth and honesty, manifest in these works, insensibly inspires a respect for the author's character, and a confidence in his statements, while the great knowledge of human nature which he displays, and the dramatic form into which his materials are thrown, render them attractive to readers who are able to encounter the difficulties of a style, which, though always pregnant and forcible, is frequently obscure. The subjects of the "Germania" and the "Agricola" render them especially interesting to English students.

*Tactĭlis -e, that can be touched, Lc.

Tactio -ōnis, *f.* a touching, P; (2) the sense of touch, C.

Tactus -ūs, *m.* a touch, touching, C; (2) influence, operation, — *solis*, C; (3) the sense of touch, C.

Tæda -æ, *f.* the pine-tree, Pl; (2) pine-wood, deal; and especially, a torch made of pine-wood, and used in nuptial processions, V. H. O.

Tædet -ŭit (tæsum est), 2. *impers.* to be disgusted with, *sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiæque suæ neque pudeat neque tædeat*, C.

*Tædĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, torch-bearing; — *dea*, O, Ceres searching for Proserpine.

Tædium -ii, *n.* disgust, weariness, loathing, L. S; *tædio curarum fessus*, Tc; (2) in an objective sense, that which causes disgust, loathsomeness.

Tænărus -i, *m.* (-um -i, *n.* Ταίναρον), a promontory and town in Laconia, where was a temple of Neptune, and whence there was supposed to be a descent into Tartarus, Pl; poet. *horrida Tænari sedes*, H, Tartarus; *adj.* Tænărius -a -um, Laconian, Spartan; — *marita*, O, Helen; — *fauces*, V, entrance into hell; Tænăris -idis, *f. adj.* O; *subst.* Tænărĭdes -æ, *m.* a Laconian, Hyacinthus, O.

Tænia -æ, *f.* (ταινία), a fillet, the ribbon of a chaplet, V; (2) *meton.* the tape-worm, Pl; a kind

of fish, Pl; in architecture, a fillet separating the frieze from the architrave, Vt; a reef of rocks under water, Pl. (from this last signification a species of the purple-fish is called by Pl. tænіensis.)

Tænĭŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a small band or fillet, Co.

Tæter = teter, *q.v.*

Tăgax -ācis, thievish, given to pilfering, C.

Tālārĭa -ĭum, *n.* the ankles, Sc; (2) the winged shoes or sandals of Mercury, V. O; prov. *talaria videamus*, C, let us think of flight; (3) a dress reaching to the ankles, O.

Tālāris -e, of or relating to the ankles; — *tunica*, C, reaching to the ankles; (2) relating to dice, Q.

Tālārius -a -um, of or relating to dice, C.

Tālĕa -æ, *f.* a little staff or stick, Ca; (2) a cutting, slip for planting, Vr. Co; (3) a small beam, Vt.

Tălentum -i, *n.* (τάλαντον), a Greek weight, which varied in different states, perhaps equal to half a hundred weight; (2) a sum of money, also varying in amount, but in Attica probably about £243 15s. C.

Tālĕŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a small slip or cutting for planting, Co.

Tālĭo -ōnis, *f.* retaliation or recompense in kind, C.

Tālis -e, of such a kind, such; corresponds with *qualis, ut, atque, qui*, etc. *ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur*, C; *tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur*, C; *ultima talis erit, quæ mea prima fides*, Pt; (2) of such a distinguished, remarkable, special kind, *judices tali dignitate præditi*, C; *pro tali facinore*, Ca.

Tālĭter, in such a manner, so, M.

Tălitrum -i, *n.* a snap of the finger, fillip, St.

Talpa -æ, *f.* a mole, C.

*Talpānus -a -um, — *vitis*, Pl, a species of vine.

Tālus -i, *m.* the ankle, ankle-bone, Cl. Pl; (2) the heel, *purpura usque ad talos demissa*, C; (3) a die (which, as used among the Romans, had only four flat sides, the other two being, as in the pastern-bone of an animal, left round), P. C.

Tam, so, so far, to such a degree, *tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest*, C; *si fortuito id faciet, tam cito everteretur quam navis*, C; *tam confido quam potest*, P; also followed by *atque*, P, *ut*, C, *qui*, C, *quasi*, P; and very frequently abs. *tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus*, Ca; *non tam . . . quam*, C, not so much . . . as; *tam modo*, or in one word *tammodo*, P, just now.

Tămărix -ĭcis, *f.* (tămărĭce), the tamarisk, Co.

Tamdĭu, so long, — *requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo*, C; also followed by *dum, quoad*, C.

Tămen, nevertheless, notwithstanding, for all that, *quamquam abest a culpâ, suspicione tamen non caret*, C: in the same manner *tamen* follows *tametsi, etsi, quamvis, etiamsi, licet, si*, C, although . . . yet, still, nevertheless.

Tămetsi (tămĕnetsi), although, though, nevertheless, *meum studium erga te et officium — multis jam rebus spero tibi esse cognitum, tamen . . .* C.

Taminia uva, a species of wild grape (produced from a vine which Co. calls tamnus).

Tamquam (tanquam), as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, *quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse — mihi*, C; *nec enim hoc suscepi, ut — magister persequerer omnia*, C; (2) — *si*, or abs. *tanquam*, as if, just as if, — *clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos*, C.

Tandem, at length, at last, — *cognosti, qui siem*, T; — *vulneribus defessi, pedem referre cœperunt*, Ca; made emphatic by the addition of *jam*, C. V, *aliquando*, C; (2) in interrogations, pray, now, then, *quid — agebatis?* C; *quod genus est istud ostentationis et gloriæ?* C; (3) very rarely used for *denique*, to denote the end of a series, finally, Q.

Tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3. (tăgo -xi, 3.) to touch, *tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res*, Lc; (2) to touch, take part of, taste, eat, C. O. H; (3) to arrive at a place, *quo die tetigi provinciam*, C; — *terminum mundi armis*, H; (4) of places, to touch upon, be bounded by, *hæc civitas Rhenum tangit*, Ca; (5) to strike, hit, to touch, handle, — *chordas*, O; *de cœlo tactus*, C. L, struck by lightning; — *virginem*, T. Ct; prov. *rem tetigisti acu*, P, you have hit the right nail on the head; (6) to touch with any thing wet, to moisten, sprinkle, — *oculos olivo*, Pr; (7) *met.* to touch, move, affect, impress, *minæ Clodii modice me tangunt*, C; (8) *met.* to cheat, cozen, trick, dupe, — *lenunculum aëre militari*, P; (9) *met.* to touch upon in discourse, mention, *ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit?* C.

Tanĭăcæ -ārum, *f.* long stripes of pork, Vr.

Tantălus -i, *m.* (Τάνταλος), a king of Phrygia, father of Pelops and Niobe, placed in hell in the immediate neighbourhood of fruits and water, which drew back whenever he attempted to satisfy the cravings of his everlasting hunger and thirst: hence *adj.* Tantălĕus -a -um, O, *subst.* Tantălĭdes -æ, *m.* Pelops, O, Atreus, Thyestes, A.Aug, Agamemnon, O; Tantălis -ĭdis, *f.* Niobe.

Tantillus -a -um, so little, so small, P; *subst.* tantillum -i, *n.* so small a thing, such a trifle, P.

Tantisper, so long, meanwhile, C; *ego hic —, dum exis, te opperiar foris*, P; — *hic ego ad januam concessero*, P.

Tantōpĕre, so greatly, C. N.

Tantŭlus -a -um, so small, so little, C; *subst.* tantŭlum -i, *n.* so small a thing, such a trifle, C.

Tantum, so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so far, *de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites*, C; *tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret*, L; (2) only, alone, merely, *nomen — virtutis usurpas, quid ipsa valeat, ignoras*, C; (3) *tantum non*, only not, all but, almost, nearly, *vidit Romanos — non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu*, L; (4) *tantum quod* (used of time), hardly, scarcely, but now, just; *tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, quum mihi a te litteræ redditæ sunt*, C.

Tantummŏdo, only, C; (2) = dummodo, C, provided only, if only.

Tantundem, *vid.* tantusdem.

Tantus -a -um, so great, *nullam concionem unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est*, C; *non tantus homo in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur*, C; abs. *tot tantaque vitia*, C; *qui tantus natu deorum nescis nomina*, P, at such an age; (2) of such a size, so small, C; (3) *tantum, n.* used *abs.* so much, C; *quum — belli in manibus esset*, L, so great a war; in conversation, *tantum est*, that is all, P. T; gen. of price, *tanti*; *frumenti tanti est, quanti iste æstimavit*, C, at such a price; *esse tanti*, C, to be highly valued or esteemed, to be of great value or importance; abl. of comp. *tanto*, by so much, so much, *quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literæ ad Cæsarem mittebantur*, Ca; in conversation, *tanto melior!* so much the better, well done! bravo! *in tantum*, in so far, to such a degree, so greatly, Co. Sc.

Tantusdem -adem -undem, just so much, just so great; usually found in *tantundem*, just so much, C; gen. of price, *tantidem*, P. C.

Tăpes -ētis, *m.* tăpēte -is, *n.* tăpētum -i, *n.* drapery, tapestry, used for covering walls, floors, couches, etc.

Tărandus -i, *m.* a rein-deer, Pl.

Tarde, slowly, tardily, C.

*Tardesco, 3. to become slow, Lc.

*Tardĭgrădus -a -um, slowly stepping, A.Aug.

*Tardĭlŏquus -a -um, slowly speaking, Sc.

Tardĭpes -ĕdis, slow-footed; — *deus*, Ct, limping, *i.e.* Vulcan.

Tardĭtas -ātis, *f.* slowness, tardiness, *celeritati — contraria est*, C; (2) mental and moral slowness, slothfulness, inertness, dulness, stupidity, — *ingenii*, C.

Tardĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* slowness, P.

Tardĭuscŭlus -a -um, somewhat slow, tardy, P. T.

Tardo, 1. (1.) *act.* to make slow, tardy; to hinder, delay, retard, — *cursum*, C; *Etesiæ vehementius*

sime tardārunt, C; (II.) *neut.* to be slow, tardy, C. Pl.

Tardus -a -um, slow, tardy, — *aliqua et languida pecus*, C; *tardior ad deponendum imperium*, C; — *in decedendo*, C; (2) slow of comprehension, dull, stupid, *nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt*, C; — *ingenio esse*, C; (3) of speech or a speaker, slow, measured, deliberate, C.

Tarmes -ĭtis, *m.* a wood-worm, P.

Tarpēius -a -um, — *mons*, L; — *saxum*, L; — *rupes*, Tc, the Tarpeian rock, a peak of the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown.

Tarquĭnius, the name, in the legendary history, of the fifth and seventh kings of Rome: L. Tarquinius Priscus, a monarch mighty in war, and magnificent in peace, to whom were always ascribed the construction of the vast sewers by which Rome is still drained; and L. Tarquinius Superbus, an arbitrary and cruel king, who was expelled the city on account of the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus, and whose attempts to reestablish monarchy in Rome caused many wars to the infant republic. The story of the Tarquins is full of anachronisms and inconsistencies, but it is considered by many critics to represent a period of Etruscan dominion at Rome.

Tartărus (-os) -i, *m.* (*pl.* Tartăra -ōrum, *n.* Τάρταρος), Tartarus, the infernal regions, hell, V; hence *adj.* Tartărīnus -a -um, A.Aug; Tartărĕus -a -um, C.

Tarum -i, *n.* aloe-wood, Pl.

Tasconium -ii, *n.* a white, clayey earth, Pl.

*Tăt! an exclamation of astonishment, P.

Tāta -æ, *m.* a name by which young children call their father, dadda, Vr.

*Tatæ! an exclamation of astonishment, P.

Taura -æ, *f.* (ταῦρα), a barren cow, Vr. Co.

Taurĕus -a -um, of or relating to an ox; — *terga*, V, ox-hides; *subst.* taurĕa -æ, *f.* Jv, a bull's pizzle.

Taurĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, — *campi*, P.Aug, feeding bulls.

*Taurĭformis -e, shaped like a bull, H.

Taurii ludi, games celebrated in the Circus Flaminius at Rome, in honour of the infernal deities, L. V.

Taurīnus -a -um, of or relating to a bull, V. O.

Taurus -i, *m.* (ταῦρος), a bull, C. Ca; (2) *meton.* the bull of Phalaris, C; the sign of the zodiac so called, V. Pl; a bird, perhaps a bittern, Pl; a kind of beetle, Pl; the root of a tree, Q.

Tax tax, whack, whack; *tax tax tergo meo erit*, P.

Taxa -æ, *f.* a species of laurel, Pl.

Taxătĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rating, valuing, appraising, C.

*Taxĕus -a -um, P.Aug, taxĭcus -a -um, Pl, of or relating to the yew-tree.

Taxo, 1. to handle, P.Aug; (2) to reproach, tax with a fault, — *aliquem*, St; (3) to estimate, rate, appraise the value of any thing, Pl. Sc.

Taxus -i, *f.* a yew-tree, Ca. Pl.

Teba -æ, *f.* a hill, Vr.

Techna -æ, *f.* (τέχνη), a cunning trick, artifice, P.

Technĭcus -a -um (τεχνικός), a teacher of any art, Q.

Tecte, covertly, secretly, C.

Tector -ōris, *m.* one who covers walls with plaster, stucco, etc.; a plasterer, Vr.

*Tectōrĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little plaster or stucco work, C.

Tectōrĭum -ii, *n.* a covering, cover, A.Aug; (2) stucco, plaster, used for covering walls, C; (3) a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the complexion, Jv; (4) *met.* smooth, glozing words, Pr.

Tectōrĭus -a -um, used for covering, — *panicula*, P, straw for thatching; (2) relating to the plastering, stuccoing of walls, Vr. C.

Tectum -i, *n.* a roof, C; (2) a roof, shelter, quarters, abode, dwelling, C. Ca.

Tectus -a -um (*prtcp.* tĕgo), covered, Aug; (2) secret, concealed, hidden, C, and of persons, close, reserved, cautious, C.

Tĕgĕa -æ, *f.* (Τεγέα), a city of Arcadia, Pl; hence *adj.* Tĕgĕēus -a -um (Tĕgĕæus), Tegean, and *poet.* Arcadian, V; — *virgo*, O, Callisto; — *parens*, O, Carmenta, mother of Evander; Tĕgĕātĭcus -a -um, P.Aug; Tĕgĕātis -ĭdis, *f.* P.Aug.

Tĕges -ĕtis, *f.* a mat, rug, covering, Co. Jv.

Tĕgĕtĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little mat or rug, Vr. M.

Tĕgillum -i, *n. dim.* a small hood or cowl, P.

Tĕgĭmen -ĭnis, *n.* (tĕgŭmen, tegmen), a cover, covering, C. V. O.

Tĕgĭmentum, tegmentum, = tegumentum, *q.v.*

Tĕgo -xi -ctum, 3. to cover, *amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio*, C; *bestiæ aliæ coriis tectæ sunt*, C; (2) to cover up, hide, conceal, Ca; (3) to cover so as to protect, to shield, *qui portus ab Africo tegebatur*, Ca; (4) to cover with earth, bury, *me licet unda ferat, te modo terra tegat*, Pt; (5) *met.* to shroud, veil, hide, conceal, — *atque velare cupiditatem suam*, C; *qui summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ texerit*, C; (6) *met.* to shield, protect, *pericula facile innocentiā tecti repellemus*, C.

Tĕgŭla -æ, *f.* a roofing-tile, C; *pl.* tĕgŭlæ, frequently used for roof, C.

Tĕgŭlum -i, *n.* a covering, roof, Pl.

Tĕgŭmentum -i, *n.* a covering, cover, — *corporum vel texta vel suta*, C.

Tēla -æ, *f.* a web, that which is woven, *Penelope telam retexens*, C; a spider's web, P. M; (2) the warp, Tb. V; (3) a weaver's beam, loom, O; (4) *met.* a device, plan, P.

Tĕlămo -ōnis, *m.* (τελαμών), the figure of a man used in place of a column, Vt.

Tĕlămo -ōnis, *m.* (Τελαμών), one of the Argonauts, father of Ajax and Teucer; hence *subst.* Tĕlămōnĭus -ii, *m.* Tĕlămōnĭădes -æ, *m.* Ajax, O.

Telanæ ficus, a kind of black figs, Pl.

Tēlĕphĭon -ii, *n.* (τηλέφιον), a plant resembling purslain, Pl.

*Tēlĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, dart-bearing, Sc.

Tēlĭnum -i, *n.* (τήλινον), a costly salve made of the herb fenugreek, Pl.

Tēlis -is, *f.* (τῆλις), the herb fenugreek, Pl.

Tellus -ūris, *f.* the earth, globe of the earth, C; (2) the Earth, as the all-supporting goddess, C; (3) land, country, district, — *barbara Scythiæ*, Tb.

Tēlum -i, *n.* a missile weapon, dart, javelin, spear, C. Ca; (2) any weapon of offence, sword, axe, dagger, C; (3) *poet.* a sunbeam, Lc; lightning, O; (4) the male organ of generation, M; (5) *met.* weapon, arrow, dart, *ut omnibus telis fortunæ proposita sit vita nostra*, C.

Tĕmĕrārĭus -a -um, by chance, fortuitous, casual, P; (2) inconsiderate, thoughtless, indiscreet, rash, imprudent, C; — *homo*, Ca; — *consilium*, Aug; — *bella*, O.

Tĕmĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a violator, P.Aug.

Tĕmĕre, by chance, accidentally, casually, fortuitously, *ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus*, C; rashly, heedlessly, without purpose, C; (2) *non temere est quod* . . . , P. T, it is not for nothing that, it is not without importance that . . . ; (3) *non temere*, not easily; *qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant*, C.

Tĕmĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* chance, accident, *illa . . . posita non tam in consiliis nostris, quam in fortunæ temeritate*, C; (2) rashness, inconsiderateness, temerity in action; an inconsiderate, unfounded opinion; *omnis actio vacare debet — et negligentiā*, C.

Tĕmĕro, 1. to defile, dishonour, pollute, — *templa Minervæ*, V; — *thalamos pudicos*, O.

Tēmētum -i, *n.* any intoxicating drink, wine, C. P.

Temno, 3. to despise, contemn, *jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit*, H.

Tēmo -ōnis, *m.* the pole of any vehicle or of a plough, V. Co; (2) *meton.* a car, wagon, Jv; the constellation of Charles's Wain, P.Aug; (3) a long pole, stake, Co.

Tempĕrāmentum -i, *n.* a right proportion of things mixed together, *eadem est materia, sed dis-*

tal temperamentum, Pl; (2) a middle way, mean, moderation, C; *servare et tenere — in aliquā re*, Pl.

Tempĕrans -ntis (*prtcp.* tempĕro), moderate, temperate, continent, self-denying, Ca.

Tempĕranter, temperately, moderately, C.

Tempĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* temperance, moderation, sobriety, continence, C.

Tempĕrāte, moderately, temperately, C.

Tempĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* temperateness, moderation, just proportion, proper mixture of ingredients, constitution, organization; — *cœli*, C; — *caloris*, C; — *corporum*, C; — *civitatis, reipublicæ*, C.

Tempĕrātor -ōris, *m.* one who arranges or governs, C; — *voluptatis*, Sc, one who enjoys in moderation.

Tempĕrātūra -æ, *f.* proper mixture, preparation, organization, Vt. Sc.

Tempĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* tempĕro), properly arranged, — *prela*, A.Aug; (2) moderate, temperate, C; — *regiones cœli*, Vt; (3) of character, discourse, etc., moderate, mild, quiet, temperate, C.

Tempĕri, at the proper time, seasonably, P.

Tempĕries -ēi, *f.* a proper mixture, preparation, organization, Pl; applied to weather, temperateness, O.

Tempĕro, 1. (I.) *act.* to distribute or mix properly, to temper, make mild, qualify; *nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest*, C; — *acetum melle*, Pl; *Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores*, C; (2) to arrange, rule, govern, — *rempublicam*, C; — *undas*, O; — *ratem*, O; *genius qui natale temperat astrum*, H; (3) met. — *acerbitatem morum*, C, to temper, render ...; (II.) *neut.* to keep within bounds, be moderate, temperate, — *in aliquā re*, P; — *alicui rei*, S. L; — *ab aliquā re*, Ca; — *aliquā re*, L; — *maledicere huic*, P; *usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem*, Aug; *vix temperavere animis, quin impetum facerent*, L; (2) to spare, — *superatis hostibus*, C; — *ab sociis*, L.

Tempestas -ātis, *f.* a space or period of time, season; *eā —*, T, at that time; *in paucis —*, S, in a short time; *multis ante —*, L, a long time before; (2) weather, — *bona, certa*, C; — *clara*, V; — *sæva*, P; — *turbulenta*, C; — *perfrigida*, H; (3) bad weather, storm, tempest, C; (4) *met.* storm, tempest, — *invidiæ*, C; — *periculi*, N, — *querelarum*, C.

Tempestīve, at the right time, seasonably, C; (2) appropriately, fitly, St.

Tempestīvitas -ātis, *f.* the fit time, proper season, C; (2) *a proper condition, Pl.

Tempestīvo, P. = tempestive, *q.v.*

Tempestīvus -a -um, happening at the right time, opportune, seasonable, fit, appropriate, C. Pl; (2) of fruit, in season, ripe, C. Co; (3) of persons, ripe, mature, H. V; (4) early, Pl, — *convivia*, C, at an early hour of the day.

Templum -i, *n.* a space of ground marked out by the augur for the purpose of taking auspices, Vr. L; (2) a clear open space, region, *cœli lucida templa*, Lc, applied to the sea; *in locis Neptuniis templisque turbulentis*, P; (3) a consecrated spot, C. L; (4) a place dedicated to a particular deity, a temple, — *Junonis Sospitæ*, C; (5) in architecture, *templa* = small beams on which rafters are laid, Vt.

Tempŏrālis -e, temporary, Sc. Q; (2) — *verbum*, Vr, denoting time.

Tempŏrārius -a -um, temporary, Q. Pl; (2) seasonable, adapted to time and circumstances, N.

Tempus -ŏris, *n.* a period of time, — *extremum diei*, C; *matutina tempora*, C, the hours of morning; *anni tempora*, Lc, the seasons; (2) time, — *est pars quaedam æternitatis*, C; *mihi vero omne — est ad meos libros vacuum*, C; — *committendi prœlii*, Ca; (3) a proper, fit time, occasion, opportunity, — *habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam*, C; (4) the state, condition of things; frequently *pl.* the times, *tempori cedere, id est, necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum*, C; (5) the tense of a verb; (6) usually *pl.* tempŏra, the temples, sides of the forehead, Cl. Pl. V; *poet.* the face, Pt, the head, Pt; (7) adverbial expressions are (*a*) *tempori, temperi, tempore*, at the right time, seasonably, C; (*b*) *ad tempus*, at the right time, in time, C, for the time, for the moment, C; (*c*) *ex tempore*, at the moment, extempore, C; (*d*) *in tempore*, at the right time, in time, T. L; (*e*) *in tempus*, for a time, temporarily, Tc; (*f*) *per tempus*, at the right time, in time, P; (*g*) *pro tempore*, according to present circumstances, Ca.

*Tēmŭlenter, tipsily, Co.

Tēmŭlentĭa -æ, *f.* drunkenness, intoxication, Pl.

Tēmŭlentus -a -um, drunken, intoxicated, tipsy, C. T.

Tĕnācĭtas -ātis, *f.* a firm holding, tenacity, C; (2) frugality, stinginess, L.

Tĕnācĭter, firmly, tenaciously, O.

Tĕnax -ācis, firm-holding, tenacious, V. C; (2) stingy, sparing, frugal, P. C; (3) holding firmly together, sticky, gluey, — *gramen*, H, matted; — *ceræ*, V; (4) *met.* firm, resolute, steadfast, persistent, — *memoria*, Q, retentive; — *propositi*, H; — *veri*, Pr; (5) obstinate, P. L. O.

*Tendĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a gin, noose, snare, C.

Tendo, tetendi, tentum (tensum), 3. (I.) *act.* to stretch, stretch out, extend, — *plagas*, C; — *chordam*, P; — *arcum*, V; *alterum illi jubet praetorium tendi*, Ca, to pitch; — *manus ad cœlum*, Ca; — *manus dis immortalibus*, C; (2) met. — *insidias alicui*, C; — *iter ad naves*, V, to direct his steps to the ships; (II.) *neut.* to direct one's course to, tend towards, — *Venusiam*, C; — *ad ædes*, H; *unde venis? et quo tendis?* H; and of inanimate things, *sursum tendit palmes*, Co; *Taurus mons ad occasum tendens*, Pl; (2) *met.* to be inclined, tend in any direction, aim at, strive after, *ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, sic parati*, C; *te res quorsum hæc tendant quæ loquor*, P; followed by *inf.* to try, attempt, *Laocoon manibus tendit divellere nodos*, V; (3) *met.* to strive, contend against, C; *Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magnā vi tendere*, S; (4) *met.* = tentoria tendere, to pitch tents, be in tents, be encamped, Ca. V.

Tĕnĕbræ -ārum, *f.* darkness, C; (2) especially the darkness of the night, night, *quomodo redissem luce, non tenebris*, C; (3) a swoon, fainting fit, P. O; (4) death, P; (5) blindness, Lc. O; (6) any dark place, a prison, S; the infernal regions, Ct. V; (7) *met.* darkness of mind, reputation, fate; obscurity, Lc. P. C.

Tĕnĕbrĭcōsus -a -um, dark, gloomy, shrouded in darkness, obscure, C.

Tĕnĕbrĭcus -a -um, dark, gloomy, C.

Tĕnĕbrōsus -a -um, dark, gloomy, V. O.

Tĕnellŭlus -a -um, *dim.* exceedingly tender, delicate, Ct.

Tĕnellus -a -um, *dim.* very tender, delicate, P. Vr.

Tĕnĕo, tĕnŭi, tentum, 2. to hold, — *aliquid in manu*, C; — *aliquid manu*, Q; — *aliquid ōre*, C; prov. *aliquid manu tenere*, C, to have at one's fingers' ends, to understand thoroughly; (2) to hold in one's possession, have, possess, — *provinciam*, C; — *summam imperii*, Ca; — *aliquem*, T, to gain possession of, see once more a beloved person; (3) to hold fast, keep firm hold of, maintain, defend, preserve, — *locum*, Ca; — *sempiternam in arce oleam*, C; — *cursum*, C, to hold one's course, keep on one course; (4) to reach, arrive at a place, — *regionem*, L; (5) to hold back, detain, retain, *septimum jam diem Corcyræ tenebamur*, C; *non tenebo te pluribus*, C; (6) *met.* to hold, grasp in the mind, understand, comprehend, *tenes, quid dicam?* T; *quibus studiis semper fueris, tenemus*, C; (7) *met.* to hold, possess, *si libidines iracundiæque tenerent omnia*, C; (8) *met.* to hold fast, keep, maintain, preserve, hold as an opinion, — *consuetudinem meam*, C; *est boni viri, hæc duo tenere in amicitiā*, C; *quod quidem Peripatetici non tenent*, C; — *memoriā*, C, to remember; (9) *met.* to reach,

attain an object, — *regnum*, C; (10) *met.* to hold in, hold in subjection, restrain, check, repress, — *iracundiam*, C; — *risum*, C; *quasi vólo quodam et promisso me teneri puto*, C; (11) *met.* to contain, comprise, include, H. C. (II.) *neut.* to hold a position, keep a position, L. V; (2) to direct one's steps, go to any place, L. O; (3) *met.* to hold out, last, endure, continue, L. Q.

Tĕner -ĕra -ĕrum, tender, delicate, soft, C; — *plantæ*, V; — *lanugo malorum*, V; — *virgines*, H; (2) tender, youthful, young, C. Ph; *a teneris, ut Græci dicunt, unguiculis*, C, from childhood; (3) met. *est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle*, C; *molli teneraque voce*, Q; — *carmen*, Ct.

*Tĕnĕrasco, 3. Lc. tĕnĕresco, 3. Pl. to grow tender, delicate, soft.

Tĕnĕre, tenderly, delicately, softly, Tc. Pl.

Tĕnĕrĭtas -ātis, *f.* tenderness, softness, Pl. C.

Tĕnĕrĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* Vi. = teneritas, *q.v.*

Tĕnesmos -i, *m.* (τενεσμός), a straining for a stool, Pl.

Tĕnor -ōris, *m.* course, continued course, duration, tenor, career; *protinus hasta fugit, servatque cruenta tenorem*, V; *tenorem pugnæ servabant*, L; adv. *uno tenore*, C, in an uninterrupted course, uniformly, C. L.

Tensa -æ, *f.* a car, on which the images of the gods were carried to the Circensian games, C.

Tensĭo -ōnis, *f.* a stretching, tension, Vt.

Tensus -a -um (*pt. p.* tendo), stretched, drawn tight, strained, Q.

*Tentābundus -a -um, trying, attempting, L.

Tentāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a trial, attempt, O.

Tentāmentum -i, *n.* a trial, attempt, test, O. V.

Tentātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an attack of disease, C; (2) a trial, test, C.

*Tentātor -ōris, *m.* a tempter, H.

Tentīgo -ĭnis, *f.* lecherousness, H. Jv.

Tento, 1. to touch, feel, handle, — *rem manu*, Aug; — *pectora manibus*, O; — *flumen vix pede*, C; — *venas*, Q. St, to feel the pulse; (2) to attack, assail, — *Achaiam*, Ca; — *munitiones*, L; *animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt*, C; (3) to try, prove, test; to try, attempt any action, *cujus quum tentaret scientiam auguratus*, C; — *patientiam vestram*, C; — *iter per provinciam per vim*, Ca; — *belli fortunam*, Cs; *tentabo etiam de hoc dicere*, Q; *quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat?* C; (4) to work upon, tamper with a person, tempt, excite, disturb, — *animos servorum et spe et metu*, C; — *aliquem promissis et minis*, Tc.

Tentōrĭŏlum -i, *n. dim.* a little tent, St. V.

Tentōrĭum -ii, *n.* a tent, V. St.

*Tĕnuĭcŭlus -a -um, very poor, mean, miserable, — *apparatus*, C.

Tĕnŭis -e, thin, fine, slight, slender, lank, — *vestes*, Tb; *natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit*, C; — *aer*, C, rare, pure; — *vinum*, Pl, thin, weak; (2) small, poor, weak, miserable, — *rivulus*, C; *magnæ quondam urbis — vestigium*, Pl; *tenuem victum antefert copioso*, C; — *præda*, Ca; (3) *met.* fine, subtle; — *et acuta distinctio*, C; (4) weak, poor, miserable, *quum tenuissimā valetudine esset*, Ca; — *atque infirmus animus*, Ca; — *spes*, C; — *suspicio*, C; subst. *tenuiores*, C, persons of lower rank.

Tĕnŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* thinness, fineness, tenuity, smallness, slimness, C. Ph; (2) smallness, miserable condition, poverty, — *ærarii*, C; (3) of discourse, fineness, subtlety, C.

Tĕnŭĭter, thinly, finely, Ca; (2) poorly, miserably, T; (3) *met.* of discourse, finely, subtily, C; (4) *met.* slightly, superficially, C.

Tĕnŭo, 1. to make thin, fine, slender, meagre, to attenuate, *assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu*, O; — *aëra*, Se, to rarefy; — *flumina per multos rivos*, O; (2) *met.* to weaken, lessen, diminish, enfeeble; — *iram*, O; — *vires amoris*, O.

Tĕnus -ŏris, *n.* (τένος), a noose, gin, springe, P.

Tĕnus, *prep.* up to, as far as (usually put after the noun which it governs); (1) with gen. *labrorum tenus*, Lc, up to the lips; (2) with abl. (so most common) *quum Antiochus Tauro — regnare jussus esset*, C; especially in the phrases *verbo (nomine) tenus*, in name, nominally, *ceteres verbo tenus . . . de republica disserebant*, C.

Tĕpĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make warm, warm, heat, — *solum*, C; — *ora*, Pl.

Tĕpĕo, 2. to be lukewarm, tepid, Pl. H; (2) *met.* to be warm with love, H. O; (3) to be only lukewarm in love, *sæpe tepent alii juvenes, ego semper amari*, O.

Tĕpesco -pŭi, 3. to grow warm, C; (2) to lose warmth, grow cool, M; (3) *met.* to decrease in warmth or ardour, P.Aug.

Tephrĭas -æ, *m.* (τεφρίας), a species of ash-coloured stone, Pl.

Tĕpĭdārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a warm bath, Vt; *subst.* tĕpĭdārĭum -ii, *n.* Cl, a room in a series of baths, kept at a moderate temperature, in order to prepare the bather for the sudatorium.

Tĕpĭde, lukewarmly, Co.

*Tĕpĭdo, 1. to make lukewarm, Pl.

Tĕpĭdus -a -um, lukewarm, tepid, Lc. O; (2) *met.* lukewarm, wanting in ardour, O.

Tĕpor -ōris, *m.* lukewarmness, a moderate heat, C; — *solis*, L; (2) *met.* of discourse, coolness, want of energy, Tc.

*Tĕpōrātus -a -um, made lukewarm.

Tĕpŭla aqua, a stream of water (perhaps warm) which was brought to the Roman Capitol, Pl.

Ter, three times, thrice, C. Ca; applied indefinitely to express the repetition of an action, V. H.

Terdĕcĭes, thirteen times, C.

Tĕrĕbinthĭnus -a -um (τερεβίνθινος), of the terebinth-tree, Cl. Pl.

Tĕrĕbinthus -i, *f.* (τερέβινθος), the terebinth-tree, Pl. V.

Tĕrĕbra -æ, *f.* a gimlet, Co; (2) a surgeon's trepan, Cl; (3) a military instrument for piercing walls, Vt.

Tĕrĕbrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a boring, piercing, Co; (2) the hole bored, Vt.

Tĕrĕbro, 1. to bore through, pierce, perforate, Co; — *digito*, Pr, to poke about with the fingers, to rummage; (2) *met.* to insinuate one's self, coax, P.

Tĕrēdo -ĭnis, *f.* (τερηδών), a worm that gnaws wood, Pl. Co.

Tĕrentĭus. P. Terentius Afer, the author of six comedies still extant, which have been translated and imitated in almost every language of modern Europe, was a native of Carthage, and born about the year 195. We know but little of his life, except that at a very early age he was sold as a slave to P. Terentius Lucanus, and, according to custom, adopted on manumission the family name of his master. His literary success procured him the friendship of many of the highest among the Roman aristocracy, and it was even maliciously said that Scipio and Lælius were the real authors of his plays. He died in the 36th year of his age, while on a journey to Greece. The plays of Terence differ widely from those of Plautus, in belonging to what is now called "genteel comedy," and it was, perhaps, by comparison with those of his predecessor, that they were censured by ancient critics as deficient in comic force. The fault is one which a modern reader is not ready to acknowledge; and it is singular, that though a foreigner and a freedman, Terence is universally allowed to have displayed a greater correctness of language than any Latin author, except Cicero and Cæsar. The plots of his comedies were all taken from Menander.

Tĕres -ĕtis, rounded, polished, well turned, — *stipites*, Ca; — *trunci arborum*, V; — *cervices*, Lc. V; (2) *met.* polished, refined, elegant, *Atticorum aures teretes et religiosæ*, C; — *oratio*, C.

Tergĕmĭnus = trigeminus, *q.v.*

Tergĕo -si -sum, 2. (tergo -si -sum, 3.) to wipe, wipe off, dry, clean, C; — *frontem sudario*, Q; — *specula lucida*, V, clean, polish; met. — *librum*, M, to correct, emend.

Tergĭnum -i, *n.* a whip of leather, thong for scourging, P.

*Tergĭversanter, reluctantly, unwillingly, Aug.

Tergĭversātĭo -ōnis, *f.* backwardness, reluctance, tergiversation, delay, C.

Tergĭversor, 1. *dep.* to hold back, be reluctant, shuffle, find excuses, C.

*Tergŏro, 1. to cover over with any thing, Pl.

Tergum -i, *n.* the back, *quorum ipsa terga declarant, non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata*, C; *dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro*, P; — *dare*, L; *vertere*, Ca, to turn one's back, flee; (2) met. — *amnis*, O, the surface of a river; (3) *meton.* the body of any animal, V. O; the skin, hide of an animal, V; any thing made of hide or leather, O. V.

Tergus -ŏris, *n.* the back, Pt. Co; (2) the body of an animal, O; (3) skin, hide, leather, V.

Termes -ĭtis, *m.* a branch cut off an olive-tree, H.

Termĭnālĭa -ium, *n.* the festival of Terminus, annually celebrated on the 23rd February, Vr. C.

Termĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a fixing, ordaining, determining, C; (2) the end, termination of a period, C.

Termĭno, 1. to bound, limit, set bounds to, *terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes*, Lc; *ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleæ terminabant*, C; (2) *met.* to limit, define, determine, *qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminabat suarum*, C; *qui bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore*, C; (3) to close, end, terminate, C.

Termĭnus -i, *m.* a boundary-mark, limit, boundary, C; (2) personified, Terminus, the god of boundaries, O. H; (3) limit, bound, end, object, *certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim*, C; *senectutis nullus est certus* —, C.

Ternārĭus -a -um, containing the number three, Co.

Terni -æ -a, three each, C; (2) three, P. V.

*Terni-dēni -æ -a, thirteen each, Pl.

*Ternox -ctis, *f.* a three-fold night, P.Aug.

Tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3. to rub, rub away, bruise, grind, P. T; — *aliquid in mortario*, Pl; — *aliquid in farinam*, Pl; — *herbas unguibus*, O; (2) to thresh or tread out grain, H. V; (3) to rub clean, rub smooth, polish, — *crura mordaci pumice*, O; (4) to rub away, wear away by use, wear out, P. O; (5) to tread often, frequent a road or path, *angustum formica terens iter*, V; (6) *met.* to wear away, consume, pass time, *teretur interea tempus*, C; — *tempus in convivio luxuque*, L; (7) *met.* to bring a word into use, make common, *hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus*, C.

Terra -æ, *f.* the earth (as *opp.* to heavens, sea, air), land, ground, soil; *terrā*, C, by land; *terrā marique*, C, by land and sea; *ea quæ gignuntur e terrā*, C, from the earth, ground; *sub terris*, Pt, in the lower world; *quum aquam terramque ab Lacedæmoniis petierunt*, L, earth and water, as a token of subjection; (2) personified, Terra, the Earth, as the all-nourishing goddess, C; (3) a particular country, land, region, *ut ex terræ solent, in quibus bellum acerrimum versatum est*, C; *orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium*, C.

Terrēnus -a -um, earthy, earthen, — *tumulus*, Ca; *subst.* -um -i, *n.* land, ground, L; (2) terrene, terrestrial, *bestiarum terrenæ sunt aliæ, partim aquatiles*, C.

Terrĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to frighten, terrify; *nec me ista terrent*, C; *multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor*, Ca; (2) to frighten away, scare away, — *profugam per totum orbem*, O; — *aliquem ab aliquā re*, Ca, to terrify from any action.

Terrestris -e, terrestrial (*opp.* celestial, marine), *admiratio rerum cœlestium atque* —, C; — *exercitus*, N; — *prælia*, N.

Terrĕus -a -um, made of earth, — *agger*, Vr.

Terrĭbĭlis -e, terrible, frightful, fearful, dreadful, *quam terribilis aspectu*, C; — *mors*, C.

Terrĭcŭla -ōrum, *n.* frightful things, a scarecrow, means of exciting terror, L.

Terrĭfĭco, 1. to frighten, terrify, Lc. V.

Terrĭfĭcus -a -um, causing terror, frightful, terrible, Lc. O.

Terrĭgĕna -æ, *c.* earth-born, sprung from the earth, Lc. O.

Terripavium, terripudium, *vid.* tripudium.

Terrĭto, 1. to frighten, scare, terrify, Ca; — *me istis verbis*, P.

Terrĭtōrĭum -ii, *n.* the land belonging to a town, district, territory, C.

Terror -ōris, *m.* fright, fear, terror, dread, panic, C; *maximum hostibus terrorem inferre*, Ca; (2) the object which causes terror, C.

Terrōsus -a -um, full of earth, earthy, Vt.

Tersus -a -um (*prtcp.* tergĕo), wiped, *i.e.* clean, neat; — *mulier*, P; (2) *met.* neat, well rounded, terse, *judicium acre tersumque*, Q.

*Tertĭădĕcĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the thirteenth legion, Tc.

Tertĭānus -a -um, — *febris*, Cl, tertian fever, *i.e.* recurring every third day; *subst.* tertĭāna -æ, *f.* Cl, a tertian fever; tertĭāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the third legion, Tc.

Tertĭārĭus -a -um, containing one-third, — *stannum*, Pl, containing one-third silver with two-thirds lead; *subst.* tertĭārĭum -ii, *n.* a third part, A.Aug.

*Tertĭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a repetition for the third time, Co.

Tertĭo, 1. to repeat a third time, — *jugerum*, Co, to plough a third time.

Tertĭo, for the third time, C; (2) thirdly, Ca.

Tertium, for the third time, L.

Tertius -a -um, the third, C. Ca; *ab Jove tertius Ajax*, O, of the third generation, great-grandson; (2) *subst.* tertĭæ -ārum, *f.* (*a*) one-third, Pl, (*b*) the third or inferior part in a play, Pl.

Tertĭusdĕcĭmus -a -um, the thirteenth, Cl. Co.

Tĕruncĭus -ii, *m.* the fourth part of an As (used like the English farthing to denote a trifle), C; *heres ex teruncio*, C, heir to one-fourth of the property.

*Tervĕnēfĭcus -i, *m.* an arch-poisoner, double-dyed rogue, P.

Tesca -ōrum, *n.* (tesqua), wastes, deserts, H.

Tessella -æ, *f. dim.* a small cube of marble or other substance used for pavements, Se. Jv.

Tessellātus -a -um, — *pavimenta*, St, tessellated.

Tessĕra -æ, *f.* a cube of wood, stone, or other substance used for various purposes; (*a*) a die for playing, C, (*b*) a square ticket on which the military watchword was written, L. V, (*c*) — *hospitalis*, a token of hospitality (being a small die, which friends broke into two parts), P. H, (*d*) a cube of stone or composition used in forming mosaic pavements, (*e*) a ticket which entitled the holder to receive something at the distributions of corn, etc., St.

Tessĕrārĭus -ii, *m.* the officer who received from the general the ticket (tessera) on which the word was written, and communicated it to the army.

Tessĕrŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cube of stone for paving, C; (2) a little voting-ticket, Vr; (3) a ticket for the distribution of food, Pr.

Testa -æ, *f.* burnt clay, a brick, tile, Vr. Vt; (2) an earthen vessel, pot, V. H; (3) a potsherd, O. M; (4) the shell of shell-fish, C. Pl; and hence a shell-fish, H; (5) a spot on the face, Pl; (6) a clapping of hands, St.

Testācĕus -a -um, made of bricks or tiles, Vt; *subst.* testācĕum -i, *n.* Pl, a kind of brick; (2) of animals, covered with a shell, testaceous, Pl; (3) brick-coloured, Pl.

Testāmentārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a will, testamentary, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* a forger of wills, C.

Testāmentum -i, *n.* a last will, **testament**, C.
Testātio -ōnis, *f.* a bearing witness, Q; (2) a calling to witness, L.
Testātor -ōris, *m.* St. -trix -īcis, *f.* P Aug. one that makes a will, **testator, testatrix**.
Testātus -a -um (*partcp* testor), attested, proved, made known, published, C.
Testiculus -i, *m. dim.* a **testicle**, Aug.
Testificātio -ōnis, *f.* a bearing witness, **testifying**, C, attestation, evidence, proof, C.
Testificor, 1. *dep.* to bear witness, **testify**, C; (2) to show, publish, bring to light, C, (3) to call to witness, — *deos hominesque*, Aug.
Testimōnium -ii, *n.* witness, evidence, **testimony**, — *in aliquem dicere*, C, (2) in general, a proof, evidence, indication, — *laudum suarum*, C.
Testis -is, *c.* one who gives evidence, a witness, C, (2) an eye-witness, spectator, O.
Testis -is, *m.* a testicle, Pl.
Testor, 1. *dep.* to bear witness, give evidence, Q, (2) to make known, publish, declare, assert, testify, *nunc illa testabor non me sortilegos . . . agnoscere*, C, *quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistolis testatur*, Q, (3) to make a will, devise by will, C, (4) to call to witness, *vos, dii patrii ac penates, testor*, C.
Testu, *n. indecl.*, testum -i, *n.* the lid of an earthen pot, a pot-lid, O Pl, (2) an earthen pot, O.
Testuātium -ii, *n.* bread baked in an earthen pan, Vr.
Testūdinātus -a -um, testūdineātus -a -um, vaulted, — *cavædium*, Vt.
Testūdineus -a -um, of or belonging to a tortoise; — *lyra*, Pt, of tortoise-shell.
Testūdo -inis, *f.* a tortoise, C; (2) tortoise-shell, P. V, (3) a lyre, harp, C; (4) a vault, arch, C, (5) a shed to protect soldiers while attacking fortifications, Cs, and hence, a protection which soldiers made for themselves by holding their shields together, Cs.
Testula -æ, *f.* a potsherd, Co, (2) an Athenian voting-ticket, N.
Tetănicus -a -um (τετανικός), suffering from lock jaw, Pl.
Tetănōthrum -i, *n.* (τετάνωθρον), an unguent for removing wrinkles, Pl.
Tetănus -i, *m.* (τέτανος), lockjaw, Pl.
Tetartēmŏrion -ii, *n.* (τεταρτημόριον), the fourth part of the zodiac, Pl.
Teter -tra -trum (tæter), foul, noisome, hideous, offensive, — *bellua*, C, — *odor*, Ca; — *cadaverina*, Lc; — *tenebræ*, C, (2) *met.* hideous, disgraceful, shameful, abominable, *homo hominum omnium teterrime*, P; *quis tetrior hostis huic civitati?* C.
Tetrălassŏmĕnon -i, *n.* (τεθαλασσωμένον), wine mixed with sea-water, Pl.
Tethĕa -æ, *f.* (τήθεα), a kind of sponge, Pl.
Tethys -yos, *f.* (Τηθύς), a marine goddess; hence *poet.* the sea, O.
Tetrăchordos -on (τετράχορδος), having four notes, — *machina*, Vt, an hydraulic organ; *subst.* tetrăchordon -i, *n.* a harmony of four notes, a **tetrachord**, Vt.
Tetrăcōlon -i, *n.* (τετράκωλον), a period having four clauses or members, Sc.
Tetrădium -ii, *n.* (τετράδιον), the number four, Co.
Tetrădrachmum -i, *n.* (τετράδραχμον), a Grecian silver coin, four-drachma piece, Aug.
Tetragnăthius -ii, *m.* (τετράγναθος), a poisonous species of spider, Pl.
Tetralix -icis, *f.* (τετράλιξ), the plant heath, Pl.
Tetrans -ntis, *m.* (τετράς), a fourth part, quarter, Vt.
Tetrao -ōnis, *m.* (τετράων), a heathcock, Pl St.
Tetrăpharmăcum -i, *n.* (τετραφάρμακον), a plaster of four ingredients, Cl.
Tetrarches -æ, *m.* (τετράρχης), the ruler over one-fourth of a country, a **tetrarch**, C.
Tetrarchia -æ, *f.* (τετραρχία), the country governed by a tetrarch, **tetrarchy**, C.
Tetrastichon -i, *n.* (τετράστιχον), a poem consisting of four lines, Q.
Tetrastylos -on (τετράστυλος), having four columns, Vt.
Tetre, foully, hideously, noisomely, offensively, C.
Tetricus -a -um, harsh, gloomy, severe, forbidding, O. L, — *dea*, M, the Parcæ.
Tettigŏmētra -æ, *f.* (τεττιγομήτρα), the larva of the cicada, Pl.
Tettigŏnia -æ, *f.* a species of small cicada, Pl.
Teucer -cri, *m.* (Teucrus -i, *m.* V. Τεῦκρος), king of Salamis, brother of Ajax; (2) an old king of Troy; whence *adj.* Teucrus -a -um, O. Teucrius -a -um, P Aug. Trojan; and *subst.* Teucri -ōrum, *m.* V, the Trojans.
Teuchites -æ, *m.* (τευχίτης), a species of aromatic rush, Pl.
Teucrion -ii, *n.* (τεύκριον), the plant called germander, Pl; (2) the plant spleenwort, Pl.
Texo -ui -tum, 3. to weave, *tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta*, C, (2) to weave, twine together, intertwine, plait, construct, build, C V. O, (3) *met.* — *sermones*, P, — *epistolas quotidianis verbis*, C.
Textile -is, *n.* a woven fabric, web, piece of cloth, C.
Textilis -e, woven, **textile**, Lc. C; (2) plaited, braided, M.
Textor -ōris, *m.* a weaver, P. H.
Textōrius -a -um, of or relating to weaving, Co.
Textrīnus -a -um, usually found *subst.* textrīnum -i, *n.* C, weaving, the art of weaving, textrīna -æ, *f.* Vt, a weaver's shop.
Textrix -īcis, *f.* a female weaver, M.
Textum -i, *n.* that which is woven, a web, O. M, (2) that which is plaited, woven, fitted, put together in any way, a fabric, Ct O, (3) *met.* of written composition, texture, style, Q.
Textūra -æ, *f.* a web, **texture**, P, (2) a putting together, connexion, Lc.
Textus -ūs, *m.* texture, structure, Lc; (2) *met.* of discourse, mode of putting together, connexion, Q.
Thălămēgus -i, *f.* (θαλαμηγός), a barge or gondola provided with cabins, St.
Thălămos -i, *m.* (θάλαμος), a bed-room, V. O; (2) a marriage-bed, Pt; hence *meton.* marriage, V. O, (3) place of abode, dwelling, — *Eumenidum*, V; — *apium*, V.
Thalassicus -a -um (θαλασσικός), sea-green, P.
Thalassinus -a -um (θαλάσσινος), sea-green, Lc.
Thalassion phycos (θαλάσσιον φῦκος), archil, a plant producing a reddish dye, Pl.
Thalassites -æ, *m.* (θαλασσίτης), wine which has been sunk in the sea to improve the flavour, Pl.
Thalassŏmĕli, *n.* (θαλασσόμελι), honey mixed with sea-water, Pl.
Thalictrum -i, *n.* a plant, meadow-rue, Pl.
Thallus -i, *m.* (θαλλός), a green branch, Co.
Thapsia -æ, *f.* (θαψία), a poisonous shrub, *Thapsia Asclepium*, Linn. Pl.
Theamēdes -is, *m.* an Ethiopian stone, perhaps tourmaline, Pl.
Theātrālis -e, of or relating to a theatre, **theatrical**, C.
Theātrum -i, *n.* (θέατρον), a **theatre**, C, (2) an open place for the exhibition of games, V; (3) the people assembled in the theatre, the audience, C, (4) *met.* the sphere, theatre for any action, C.
Thēbæ -ārum, *f.* (Θῆβαι), (I.) a city of Upper Egypt, Pl; hence *adj.* Thēbæus -a -um, P Aug; Thēbaicus -a -um, Pl; *subst.* Thēbais -idis, *f.* the country round Thebes, (II.) a city of Bœotia, founded by Cadmus, C; hence *adj.* Thēbānus -a -um, — *deus*, Pt, Hercules; — *duces*, Pt, Eteocles and Polynices, — *soror*, O, Antigone; — *modi*, H, Pindaric, *subst.* Thēbais -idis, *f.* O, a Theban woman.
Thēca -æ, *f.* (θήκη), a case, sheath, envelope, covering, C.
Thēlyphŏnon -i, *n.* (θηλύφονον), = aconitum, *q. v.*, Pl.

Thēlypteris -is, *f.* (θηλύπτερις), the female fern plant, Pl.

Thēma -ătis, *n.* (θέμα), the theme, topic, subject of discourse, Sc. Q; (2) the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of a birth, St.

Thĕŏgŏnĭa -æ, *f.* (Θεογονία), the Theogony, or Generation of the Gods, a poem by Hesiod, C.

Thĕŏlŏgus -i, *m.* (θεολόγος), a theologian, C.

Thĕrapnæ -ārum, *f.* (Θεράπναι), a town of Laconia, the birthplace of Helen, whence *adj.* Thĕrapnæus -a -um, *poet.* Spartan; — *marita*, O, Helen; — *fratres*, P.Aug, Castor and Pollux.

Thērĭăcus -a -um (θηριακός), serviceable against animal poison, especially the bite of serpents, Pl; *subst.* thērĭăca -æ, *f.* (-e, -es), Pl, an antidote to the bite of poisonous serpents.

Thērĭŏnarca -æ, *f.* (θηριονάρκη), a plant which benumbs serpents, Pl.

Thermæ -ārum, *f.* warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial), C. Pl.

Thermĭnus -a -um (θέρμινος), made of lupines or horse-beans, Pl.

Thermŏpōlĭum -ii, *n.* (θερμοπώλιον), a place where warm drinks are sold, P.

Thermŏpōto, 1. to refresh with warm drinks, P.

*Thermŭlæ -ārum, *f. dim.* warm baths, M.

*Thēsaurārĭus -a -um, of or relating to the treasury, P.

Thēsaurus -i, *m.* a treasury, store, hoard, C; (2) a store-room, treasury, — *quum thesaurum effregisset heres*, P; met. *quid dicam de — rerum omnium memoriā?* C.

Thēseus -ĕi (-ĕos), *m.* (Θησεύς), a king of Athens, C; hence *adj.* Thēsēus -a -um, — *crimen*, O, the desertion of Ariadne; *poet.* Athenian, Pt. M; Thēsēĭus -a -um, — *heros*, O, Hippolytus; *subst.* Thēsīdes -æ, *m.* O, Hippolytus; Thēsēis -ĭdis, *f.* Jv, a poem on Theseus.

Thēsīon -ii, *n.* (θήσειον), a species of flax, *Thesium linophyllum*, Linn. Pl.

Thĕsis -is, *f.* (θέσις), a proposition, thesis, Q.

Thesmŏphŏrĭa -ōrum, *n.* (θεσμοφόρια), the great festival in honour of Demeter, Pl.

Thespĭădes -um, *f.* the Muses (so called from the Bœotian town Thespiæ), C.

Thessălĭa -æ, *f.* (Θεσσαλία), Thessaly, a country of northern Greece, C; hence *adj.* Thessălĭcus -a -um, — *dux*, P.Aug, Jason; — *trabs*, Sc, the ship Argo; — *clades*, P.Aug, the battle of Pharsalia; Thessălus -a -um, — *tela*, Pt, *currus*, P.Aug, of Achilles; — *dux*, P.Aug, Jason; Thessălis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* — *umbra*, Pt, of Protesilaus.

Thēta, *n.* (θῆτα), the Greek letter Theta (Θ, θ), used by the Greeks in voting tickets as a symbol of condemnation, because beginning the word θάνατος.

Thĕtis -ĭdis, *f.* (Θέτις), a sea-nymph, mother of Achilles, O; hence *poet.* the sea, M.

Thĭăsus -i, *m.* (θίασος), a dance in honour of Bacchus, V.

Thieldones -um, *m.* a kind of Spanish horses, Pl.

Thlaspi -is, *n.* (θλάσπι), a kind of cress, Pl. Cl.

Thŏas -antis, *m.* (Θόας), a king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle; whence Thŏantĭas -ădis, *f.* O, Thŏantis -ĭdis, *f.* P.Aug. Hypsipyle.

Thŏlus -i, *m.* (θόλος), a cupola, dome, Vt.

Thōmix -ĭcis, *f.* (thōmex, tōmex, tōmix, θῶμιξ), a cord, line, thread, Vt. Co.

Thōrācātus -a -um, armed with a breastplate, Pl.

Thōrax -ācis, *m.* (θώραξ), the breast, chest, Cl; (2) a breastplate, cuirass, L. St.

Thos -ōis, *m.* (θώς), a kind of wolf, Pl.

Thrācĭa -æ, *f.* L. O; Thrāce -ēs, *f.* O; Thrāca -æ, *f.* V; Thrēce -ēs, *f.* O (Θρᾴκη), Thrace; hence *adj.* Thrācĭus -a -um, H; Thrācus -a -um, P.Aug; Thrēĭcius -a -um, H. O; *subst.* Thrax -ācis, *m.* a Thracian; and especially, a gladiator who fought with Thracian weapons, C; hence, Thrēĭdĭcus -a -um, — *parma*, Pl, belonging to the Threx; and *abs.* Thrēĭdĭca -ōrum, *n.* C, Thracian weapons; Thrēissa -æ, *f.* Thressa -æ, *f.* V. O, a Thracian woman.

Thrănis -is, *m.* (θράνις), a fish, also called xiphias, Pl.

Thrascĭas -æ, *m.* (θρασκίας), a north north-west wind, Pl.

Thrauston -i, *n.* (θραυστόν), a species of metopion, *q.v.*, Pl.

Threissa, Thressa, *vid.* Thracia.

Threx -ēcis, = Thrax, *vid.* Thracia.

Thrips -ĭpis, *m.* (θρίψ), a wood-worm, Pl.

Thrŏnus -i, *m.* (θρόνος), a lofty seat, throne, Pl.

Thryallis -ĭdis, *f.* (θρυαλλίς), = lychnitis, *q.v.*, Pl.

Thunnus -i, *m.* (thynnus, θύννος), a tunny fish, Pl. O.

Thus, thūrārius, etc. = tus, turarius, etc. *q.v.*

Thўa -æ, *f.* (thўia -æ, *f.* θύα), the Greek name of the citrus-tree, Pl. Pt.

Thўias -ădis, *f.* (thyas -ădis, *f.* θυιάς), a Bacchante, V.

Thymbra -æ, *f.* (θύμβρα), the herb savory, Pl. V.

Thymbræus -i, *m.* a surname of Apollo, so called from Thymbre, a city of the Troad, V.

Thўmĕlæa -æ, *f.* (θυμελαία), a plant, the spurge laurel, Pl.

Thўmĕla -æ, *f.* (-e -ēs, *f.* θυμέλη), the altar of Bacchus, which in a Greek theatre stood in the centre of the orchestra, P.Aug.

Thўmĕlĭcus -i, *m.* (θυμελικός), a musician attached to a theatre, Vt.

Thўmĭāma -ătis, *n.* (θυμίαμα), incense, perfumes for burning, Cl.

*Thўmĭāmus -a -um, fond of thyme, P.

Thўmĭnus -a -um, (θύμινος), made from thyme, — *mel*, Co.

Thўmion -ii, *n.* (θύμιον), a kind of wart, Pl.

Thўmītes -æ, *m.* (θυμίτης), thyme wine, Co.

Thўmōsus -a -um, full of thyme, — *mel*, Pl.

Thўmum -i, *n.* (θύμον), the herb thyme, Pl. V. Q.

Thўōneus -ei, *m.* a surname of Bacchus, O; also Thўōnĭānus -i, *m.* P.Aug; *meton.* wine, Ct.

Thyrōma -ătis, *n.* (θύρωμα), a door, Vt.

Thyrsĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing a thyrsus, Sen.

Thyrsus -i, *m.* (θύρσος), the stalk or stem of a plant, Pl. St; (2) a wand, wound round with ivy and vine-leaves, carried by Bacchus and his attendants, H. O; (3) a goad, Lc.

Tĭāra -æ, *f.* tĭāras -æ, *m.* (τιάρα), a turban, V. Sc.

Tĭbĕris -is, *m.* (Tibris, Tybris; sometimes with *gen.* -ĭdis), the river Tiber; hence *adj.* Tĭbĕrīnus -a -um, C; *subst.* Tĭbĕrīnus -i, *m.* Pt, the Tiber; Tĭbĕrīnis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* O, — *Nymphæ*.

Tĭbĕrĭus -ii, *m.* a common Roman prænomen, abbreviated Ti. The person best known by this name alone is the second emperor of Rome, Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar. He was the son of T. Claudius Nero by Livia, who afterwards married Augustus, and received the empire in consequence of his adoption by his step-father. He was born 16th November, B.C. 42, and died 16th March, A.D. 37, having reigned upwards of twenty-two years. It is impossible, in this place, to give even a brief epitome of his life. He was well educated, and possessed refined literary tastes. Morally, he displays the usual detrimental effects of irresponsible power upon the character. He was selfish, hypocritical, and cruel; not without political ability, but deficient in resolution, and addicted to the most obscene pleasures. At the same time, the length of his reign is sufficient to show that he was far from displaying the outrageous vice and cruelty of some of his successors.

Tībĭa -æ, *f.* the shin-bone, tibia, Cl; (2) the pipe, fife, flute, originally made of a hollow bone, C.

Tībĭāle -is, *n.* a legging or long gaiter, St.

Tĭbĭālis -e, of or relating to a flute, Pl.

Tībīcen -ĭnis, *m.* a flute-player, piper, fifer, C; (2) a pillar, prop, Ct.

Tībīcina -æ, *f.* a female flute-player, piper, P. T.

Tibullus, Albius, a Roman elegiac poet, who flourished in the half century immediately preceding the Christian era, and died, at an early age, about the same time as Virgil. He was of equestrian rank, and passed much of his life on the family estate at Pedum, between Tibur and Præneste. He appears to have accompanied his patron, Valerius Messala, in a campaign into Gaul, in the year 30 B.C. Of the four books of Elegies extant under the name of Tibullus, only the two first are indisputably genuine. They are remarkable for the purity of taste which they exhibit, and for a tender and graceful strain of pathos.

Tibŭlus -i, *f.* a kind of pine or fir tree, Pl.

Tĭgillum -i, *n. dim.* a small beam, P. Ct. L.

Tignārius -a -um, of or relating to beams, — *faber*, C, a carpenter.

Tignum -i, *n.* a beam of wood, log of timber, Ca.

*Tigrīnus -a -um, spotted like a tiger, Pl.

Tigris -is, *c.* (-is -idis, *c.* τίγρις), a tiger, Pl. V; (2) a tiger-skin, P.Aug.

Tilia -æ, *f.* a linden or lime tree, Pl. V; (2) the inner bark of the lime-tree, Pl.

*Tiliāgĭnĕus -a -um, made of lime-tree wood, *Co.*

Timĕfactus -a -um, made fearful, frightened, alarmed, Lc. C.

Timĕo -ui, 2. to be afraid, fear, dread, apprehend, — *nihil magis quam perfidiam*, C; — *nomen atque imperium absentis*, Ca; — *nostræ causæ*, Q. to be alarmed on account of, fear for our cause; *timeo, quid hoc sit negotii*, P; — *ne circumvenirentur*, Ca; — *ut sustineas labores*, C.

Timĭde, timidly, fearfully, — *aliquid facere*, C.

Timĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* fearfulness, timidity, C.

Timĭdus -a -um, fearful, timid, faint-hearted, C.

Timor -ōris, *m.* fear, dread, apprehension, *definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis*, C; *magno timore sum, sed bene speramus*, C; *timore sublato*, Cs; (2) awe, reverence, Lc. H; (3) an object exciting fear, O.

*Tinctĭlis -e, that in which something is dipped, O.

Tinctor -ōris, *m.* a dyer, Vt.

*Tinctōrius -a -um, of or relating to dyeing; *met.* — *mens*, Pl, bloodthirsty.

Tinctūra -æ, *f.* a dyeing, Pl.

*Tinctus -ūs, *m.* a dipping, dyeing, Pl.

Tinĕa -æ, *f.* a moth, book-worm, H. O; a woodworm, Vt; a worm in bee-hives, V; that infests fig-trees, Co, or the human body, Pl.

Tinĕōsus -a -um, full of worms, Co.

Tingo -nxi -nctum, 3. (tinguo), to wet, moisten, imbue with any fluid, *tunica sanguine centauri tincta*, C; (2) to imbue with a colouring liquid, dye, tinge, — *vestes Gætulo murice*, H; (3) *met.* to tinge, imbue, *orator sit mihi tinctus literis*, C.

Tinnīmentum -i, *n.* a tingling, ringing, P.

Tinnio -ivi (-ii) -ītum, 4. to ring, tingle, tinkle, jingle, — *tintinnabulum*, P; (2) to speak with a ringing voice, sing, cry, scream, P.

Tinnītus -ūs, *m.* a ringing, tinkling, jingling, V. O; *met.* of discourse, Tc.

Tinnŭlus -a -um, ringing, clinking, tinkling, jingling, O. Ct.

Tinnuncŭlus -i, *m.* a kind of falcon, *Falco tinnunculus*, Linn. Pl.

Tintinnābŭlum -i, *n.* a bell, P. St. Jv.

Tintinnācŭlus -a -um, ringing, jingling, P.

Tintinno, 1. (tintino, 1. tintinnio, 4.) to ring, jingle, tinkle, Ct.

Tīnus -i, *m.* a shrub, *Viburnum tinus*, Linn. Pl.

Tīphe -ēs, *f.* (τίφη), a species of grain, Triticum monococcon, Linn. Pl.

Tīphyon -i, *n.* (τίφυον), a kind of narcissus, Pl.

Tippŭla -æ, *f.* a kind of aquatic spider, very rapid in its movements, P.

Tīro -ōnis, *m.* a recruit, newly enlisted soldier, C; used adj. — *miles*, C; (2) *met.* a beginner, inexperienced person, learner, tyro, *tametsi non provinciæ rudis erat et tiro*, C.

Tīrōcĭnium -ii, *n.* military ignorance and inexperience, L; (2) concrete, a body of recruits, L; (3) the first attempt or beginning in any occupation, Q. St.

Tīruncŭlus -i, *m.* -a -æ, *f. dim.* a young beginner, Pl. Co.

Tīryns -nthis, *f.* (-ns -thos, *f.* Τίρυνς), an Argive town where Hercules was brought up, hence *adj.* Tīrynthius -a -um, *poet.* Herculean, relating to Hercules, O; *abs.* Tīrynthius -ii, *m.* Hercules.

Tīsĭphŏne -ēs, *f.* (Τισιφόνη), one of the Furies; hence *adj.* Tīsĭphŏnĕus -a -um, O, hellish, impious.

Tītan -ānis, *m.* (Τιτάν), the brother of Saturn, ancestor of the Titans (Titāni, Titānes), who warred against Jupiter for supremacy in heaven, and were by him cast down into hell, C; (2) the Sun-god, son of Hyperion, C. O; hence *adj.* Tītānius -a -um, of or relating to the Titans, V. Tītānĭăcus -a -um; O; *subst.* Tītānia -æ, *f.* Latona, O, Pyrrha, O, Diana, O, Circe, O; Tītānis -idis, *f.* Circe, O, Latona, O, Tethys, O.

Tīthōnus -i, *m.* (Τιθωνός), the husband of Aurora, V; *adj.* Tīthōnius -a -um, — *conjux*, Aurora, O.

Tithymălus -i, *m.* (tithymallus, tithymălis, τιθύμαλος), spurge, Euphorbia, Linn. Pl.

Tītillātio -ōnis, *f.* a tickling, titillation, C.

*Tītillātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = titillatio.

Tītillo, 1. to tickle, C; *met.* *ne vos titillet gloria*, H.

Tītio -ōnis, *f.* a piece of wood half-burnt, a fire-brand, Cl.

*Tītivillitium -ii, *n.* a trifle, P.

Tĭtŭbanter, hesitatingly, inconsistently, uncertainly, C.

Tĭtŭbantia -æ, *f.* a wavering, staggering, — *linguæ*, St, —*oris*, St, stammering.

Tĭtŭbātio -ōnis, *f.* Aug. = titubantia, Aug.

Tĭtŭbo, 1. to totter, stagger, *Silenus titubans annisque meroque*, O; (2) *met.* to waver, hesitate, falter, C.

Tĭtŭlus -i, *m.* an inscription, label, title, — *sepulcri*, Jv, epitaph; — *libri*, Q; (2) a title of honour, honourable designation, C. L; (3) a pretence, pretext, reason, L.

Titus -i, *m.* a common Roman prænomen, usually abbreviated T. The person generally known by this name only is the emperor Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, son and successor of the emperor Vespasian. He was born in A.D. 40, received a liberal education, and in the year 70 distinguished himself by the capture of Jerusalem, and the successful termination of the Jewish War. It is said that, as a youth, his disposition gave little promise of his future excellence. His reign, which only lasted from 79 to 81, was marked by an equity, moderation, and benevolence to which the Roman people was little accustomed in their rulers. He was succeeded by his brother Domitian, who was believed by many to have been accessory to his death.

*Tŏcullio -ōnis, *m.* a usurer, C.

Tōfācĕus -a -um (-ius -a -um), made of tufa, like tufa, Pl.

*Tōfĭnus -a -um, made of tufa, St.

Tōfus -i, *m.* (tophus), tufa, Pl. Vt.

Tŏga -æ, *f.* the long upper garment worn by Romans in time of peace, the toga, — *prætexta*, *vid.* prætexta; — *pura*, C, the plain toga of those youths who had laid aside the prætexta; — *virilis*, C, the toga, assumed in token of manhood; (2) as a sign of peace, *cedant arma togæ*, C; in P.Aug. *poet.* = client, M, as it degenerated into the dress of clients chiefly; an unchaste woman, prostitute, Tb, who wore a toga in place of the stola.

Tŏgātārius -ii, *m.* an actor in the Fabula togata, St; *vid.* togatus.

*Tŏgātŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a client of low rank, M.

Tŏgātus -a -um, wearing the toga, — *gens*, V, Roman; *subst.* (1) tŏgātus -i, *m.* (*a*) a Roman citizen (opp. to a citizen of any other country, or to a soldier), C, (*b*) a man of low rank, client, Jv. M; (2) tŏgāta -æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula), (*a*) a drama, on a Roman subject, C. H, (*b*) a prostitute, H.

Tŏgŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little toga, C.

Tŏlĕrābĭlis -e, that can be born, bearable, tolerable, — *conditio servitutis*, C; (2) *act.* that can bear easily, enduring, — *homo*, T.

Tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, bearably, tolerably, Co. Cl; (2) patiently, C.

Tŏlĕrans -ntis (*prtcp.* tŏlĕro), bearing, enduring, patient, tolerant, Tc. Co.

Tŏlĕranter, patiently, C; (2) *tolerably, passably, Pl.

Tŏlĕrantĭa -æ, *f.* C. *tŏlĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* C. a bearing, enduring, supporting, — *dolorum.*

*Tŏlĕrātus -a -um (*prtcp.* tŏlĕro), bearable, tolerable, Tc.

Tŏlĕro, 1. to bear, endure, sustain, tolerate, — *hiemem*, C; — *dolorem*, C; — *servitutem æquo animo*, S; (2) to support, sustain, nourish, feed, keep, — *equitatum*, Ca; — *octona millia equitum suā pecuniā*, Pl.

Tollēno -ōnis, *m.* a machine for raising water, consisting of a long pole with a bucket at one end, and so balanced as to be used as a lever, Pl.

Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. to lift up, raise, elevate, *quem in cœlum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo*, C; — *aliquem in crucem*, C, to crucify; — *me hic jacentem*, P; (2) — *liberum*, P. Q, to take up a new-born child from the ground, acknowledge as one's own, bring up; hence, to get, have a child, — *ex aliquā*, C; (3) — *ancoras*, Ca, to weigh anchor, set sail; (4) met. — *clamorem*, V. C, to raise a shout; — *animos alicui*, L, to encourage; — *nostras laudes in astra*, C, to extol; (5) to take away, remove from its place, carry off, make away with, — *frumentum de areā*, C; — *simulacra ex delubris*, C; (6) to get rid of, destroy, — *aliquem de (e) medio*, C. L; to destroy, kill, *Varius Drusum ferro sustulerat*, C; (7) — *signa*, Ca, to march; (8) met. — *ejus rei memoriam*, C; — *nomen amicitiæ*, C; — *leges*, C, to repeal, abrogate; — *dictaturam funditus ex republicā*, C.

Tŏlūtārĭus -a -um, trotting, — *equus*, Sc.

Tŏlūtim, trotting, on the trot, Pl.

*Tŏmācīna -æ, *f.* a kind of sausage, Vr.

Tŏmācŭlum -i, *n.* (tŏmaclum), a kind of sausage, Jv. M.

Tōmentum -i, *n.* the stuffing of a pillow, mattrass, cushion, etc. Pl. St.

Tŏmus -i, *m.* (τόμος), a cutting, chip, shred, M.

Tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2. to shave, shear, clip, — *barbam et capillum*, C; — *ovem*, P; — *vitem in pollicem*, Co; — *ilicem bipennibus*, H; (2) to pluck off, crop off, browse upon, — *dumeta juvenci*, V; (3) *met.* to fleece, cozen, trick, P.

*Tŏnĭtrālis -e, thundering, — *templa cœli*, Lc.

Tŏnĭtrus -ūs, *m.* tŏnĭtrŭum -i, *n.* thunder, Lc. O. C.

Tŏno -ŭi, 1. (I.) *neut.* to thunder, C; met. — *Ætna horriferis ruinis*, V; so, of an orator, C; (II.) *act.* to thunder out, call with a voice of thunder, — *verba foro*, Pt.

Tonsa -æ, *f.* an oar, Lc. V.

Tonsĭlis -e, that can be shorn or cut, — *villus*, Pl; (2) shorn, clipped, cut, Pl.

Tonsillæ -ārum, *f.* the tonsils or kernels in the neck, C.

*Tonsĭto, 1. to shear, clip, — *oves*, P.

Tonsor -ōris, *m.* a hair-cutter, barber, C.

Tonsōrĭus -a -um, of or for clipping, cutting, C.

Tonstrīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little female barber, C.

Tonstrīna -æ, *f.* a barber's shop, P.

Tonstrix -īcis, *f.* a female barber, P. M.

Tonsūra -æ, *f.* a clipping, shearing, shaving, Pl. O.

Tonsus -ūs, *m.* the mode of cutting or wearing the hair, P.

Tŏnus -i, *m.* (τόνος), the tone or sound of an instrument, Vt; (2) applied to painting, tone or natural colouring, Pl; (3) thunder, P.Aug.

Tŏparchĭa -æ, *f.* (τοπαρχία), a territory, district, province, Pl.

Tŏpāzĭon -ii, *n.* (τοπάζιον), the topaz, chrysolith, or green jasper, Pl.

Tŏpĭa -ōrum, *n.* landscape-painting, Vt.

Tŏpĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to ornamental gardening, topiary, Pl; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a landscape-gardener; -a -æ, *f.* C, the art of landscape-gardening; -um -i, Pl. (*sc.* opus), landscape-gardening.

Topper, speedily, directly, forthwith, Q.

Tŏral -ālis, *n.* the valance of a couch or sofa, Vr. H.

Torcŭlar -āris, *n.* a wine or oil press, Vt. Pl; (2) a cellar for storing oil, Co.

Torcŭlāris -e, of or relating to a press, Vr. Co; *subst.* -ūs -i, *m.* Co, a pressman; -um -i, *n.* A.Aug, a press.

Torcŭlum -i, *n.* Vr. Pl. = torcular, *q.v.*

Torcŭlus -a -um, of or relating to a press, A.Aug.

Tordȳlĭon -ii, *n.* (tordȳlon, τόρδυλον), the seed of the plant seselis, Pl; or, according to others, the plant *Tordylium officinale*, Pl.

Tŏreuma -ătis, *n.* (τόρευμα), carved or embossed work, C. S.

Tŏreuta -æ, *m.* (τορευτής), an engraver, chaser, embosser, Pl.

Tŏreutĭcē -ēs, *f.* (τορευτική), the art of chasing, engraving, embossing, Pl.

Tormentum -i, *n.* any military engine for discharging missiles, C. Ca; (2) the missile so discharged, Ca; (3) a twisted cord or rope, Ca; (4) an instrument of torture, rack, C. S; (5) *met.* torture, pain, torment, anguish, *varia et multa — fortunæ*, C; (6) a clothes'-press, Sc.

Tormĭna -um, *n.* the colic, gripes, C. Cl; — *urinæ*, Pl, a strangury.

Tormĭnālis -e, of or relating to the gripes, Cl.

*Tormĭnōsus -a -um, suffering from the colic, C.

Torno, 1. to turn in a lathe, make round, — *sphæram*, C; (2) *met.* to smooth, polish, — *versus*, H.

Tornus -i, *m.* (τόρνος), a lathe, V. Pl; *met.* Pt.

Tŏrōsus -a -um, muscular, fleshy, brawny, — *colla boum*, O.

Torpēdo -ĭnis, *f.* torpor, torpidity, sluggishness, inertness, S. Tc; (2) the fish called the torpedo, C. Pl.

Torpĕo, 2. to be stiff, immoveable, sluggish, inert, torpid, numb, L. O; (2) *met.* to be mentally benumbed, torpid, without sensation, listless, inert, C.

Torpesco -pŭi, 3. to become stiff, grow stiff, become torpid, Pl. O. S.

Torpĭdus -a -um, stiff, numb, torpid, L.

Torpor -ōris, *m.* stiffness, numbness, stupefaction, torpor, C. Cl; (2) *met.* dulness, inertness, inactivity, Tc.

Torquātus -a -um, wearing a twisted collar or necklace, O; — *palumbus*, M, the ringdove.

Torquātus, the surname of a patrician family of the Gens Manlia. The founder and most remarkable person of the family was T. Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, dict. B.C. 353, 349, cons. 347, 344, 340, who won his surname by killing a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and taking from him the torques or necklace which he wore. He is also well known in Roman story as having ordered the execution of his son, who had committed a plain though pardonable breach of discipline. Hence the phrase *Manliana imperia*, as expressive of severity.

Torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2. to twist, bend, wind, V; turn round, — *oculum*, C; — *oculos ad mœnia*, V; — *taxos in arcus*, V; (2) to hurl violently, whirl, — *jaculum in hostem*, V; — *tela manu*, O; (3) to rack, torture, torment, C. Tc; (4) *met.* to bend, turn, — *imbecillitatem animorum*, C; — *omnia ad*

sua causæ commodum, C, (5) *met.* to torture, torment, *tua libidines te torquent*, O; *stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur*, C.

Torquis -is, *m. f.* (torques -is, P.Aug.) a twisted collar or necklace, C, (2) the collar of a draught ox, V; (3) a ring, wreath, chaplet, V. Pl.

Torrĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to make dry, dry up, Co.

Torrens -ntis (*prtcp.* torrĕo), burning, hot, parched, *terra — æstu*, Co, (2) of water, streaming violently, rushing, boiling, — *flumina*, V, *subst.* torrens -ntis, *m.* C, a torrent; met. — *verborum*, Q, (3) *met.* of discourse, impetuous, quickly flowing, fluent, — *oratio*, Q.

Torrĕo, torrŭi, tostum, 2 to burn, parch, dry up with heat, — *aristas sole novo*, V; — *pisces sole*, Pl; *mihi torrentur febribus artus*, O; so, to parch with thirst, Ct.

*Torresco, 3 to become parched, be dried up, Lc.

Torrĭdus -a -um, dry, parched, dried up, torrid, C. L.; applied to the effects of hard frost, L.

Torris -is, *m.* a firebrand, O. V.

*Torte, crookedly, awry, Lc.

Tortĭlis -e, twisted, twined, — *aurum*, V, a golden chain.

Tortīvus -a -um, — *mustum*, A.Aug, prepared from the second pressing.

Torto, 1 to torture, torment, Lc.

Tortor -ōris, *m* a torturer, tormentor, C.

Tortŭōsus -a -um, full of turns and windings, tortuous, — *alvus*, C, *met* perplexed, intricate, involved, — *genus disputandi*, C, (2) painful, tormenting, Pl.

Tortus -a -um (*prtcp.* torquĕo), twisted, crooked, Pt, *met.* intricate, perplexed, P.

Tortus -ūs, *m* a twisting, winding, curve, *tortu multiplicabili draco*, C.

Tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim* a twisted fillet worn round the head, P. Vr, (2) the soft wood or alburnum of a tree, Vt.

Tŏrus -i, *m* any full, swelling protuberance; hence, a knot in a rope, Co, (2) a muscular, fleshy protuberance, muscle, *tori lacertorum*, C, — *venarum*, Cl, swollen veins, (3) the swelling protuberance of a garland or festoon, C, (4) a bed, sofa, mattress, cushion, O. V J, and *meton.* marriage, O; (5) a mound or elevation of earth, V; (6) a protuberant moulding at the base of a column.

Torvĭtas -ātis, *f.* savageness, wildness (of appearance or character), — *vultus*, T.

Torvus -a -um, wild, savage, gloomy, severe, grim, fierce, — *oculi*, O Q, — *forma minantis*, O, *torvus draco serpit*, C, — *prœlia*, Ct.

Tŏt, so many, *quot homines, tot causæ*, C, *si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset*, C, followed also by *quantum*, A Aug; by *ut*, C; frequently abs *tot tantaque difficultates*, C, *tot viri ac tales*, C, *tot civitatum conjuratio*, Ca.

Tŏtĭdem, just as many, *quot orationum genera . . . totidem oratorum reperiuntur*, C.

Totiens = toties, *q v*

Tŏties, so often, so many times, as many times; followed by *quoties*, C, *quotiescumque*, C, *quot*, L.

Tōtus -a -um, the whole, all the, entire, *unum opus*, — *atque perfectum*, C, *cui senatus totam rempublicam commisisset*, C, *ut Romæ per totam urbem vigiliæ haberentur*, S, *Ctesipho in amore est totus*, T, thoroughly in love, (2) neut. abs *totum in eo est ut . . .*, C, all depends on this, *ex toto*, Co Cl, wholly, entirely, *in toto*, C, on the whole, *in totum*, (*a*) wholly, entirely, Pl, (*b*) on the whole, in general, Co.

Tŏtus -a -um, so great a, Co.

Toxicon -i, *n* a kind of ladanum, *q v*, Pl.

Toxĭcum -i, *n* poison, P. H O.

Trăbālis -e, of or relating to beams of wood, — *clavus*, H C a spike, trenail, — *telum*, V, as large as a beam.

Trăbĕa -æ, *f.* a state robe worn by knights and consuls, O V; hence *meton.* the equestrian order, M.

Trăbĕātus -a -um, clad in the trabea, O. Tc.

Trăbĕcŭla -æ, *f.* (trăbĭcŭla -æ, *f.*) *dim.* a little beam, A.Aug.

Trabs, trăbis, *f.* (τράπηξ), a beam of wood, Ca. Pl, (2) a tall tree, *silva frequens trabibus*, O, (3) *meton.* (*a*) a ship, H V, (*b*) a roof, house, H, (*c*) a battering-ram, P Aug, (*d*) a javelin, P Aug, (*e*) a club, P.Aug, (*f*) a table, M.

Tracta -æ, *f.* Pl. = tractum, No 2 *q v*.

Tractābĭlis -e, that can be handled, wrought; manageable, C; — *materies*, Vt; — *vox*, Q, flexible; (2) *met* yielding, compliant, tractable, C, — *animus*, O.

Tractābĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* fitness for being wrought, manageableness, Vt.

Tractātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a handling, management, — *armorum*, C; — *philosophiæ*, C, a treating of; (2) treatment of, behaviour towards a person, Q, (3) of discourse, the treatment, handling of a subject, C Q, (4) a particular use of a word, C.

Tractātor -ōris, *m.* a slave who rubbed a bather's limbs, a shampooer, Sc.

Tractātrix -īcis, *f.* a female shampooer, M.

Tractātus -ūs, *m* a handling, working, management, Pl; (2) *met.* treatment, management, — *ipsarum artium*, C, — *æqui bonique*, Q, (3) a short treatise, tract, Pl.

Tractim, gradually, by degrees, slowly, Lc. P. V.

Tracto, 1. to drag along, haul, hale, O; (2) to touch, handle, work, manage, C, — *unctis culicem manibus*, H, — *solum terræ ære*, Lc, cultivate the ground, — *tuerique vites*, C, — *gubernacula*, C, to steer, — *pecuniam publicam*, C, to manage the public finances, (3) *met.* to treat, handle, manage, — *causas amicorum*, C, — *bellum*, L, conduct a war, — *partes secundas*, H, to act, play; — *se*, C, to behave one's self, (4) met — *aliquem*, C, to treat, behave towards, a person, C, (5) *met* of speech or writing, to treat, discuss, handle a subject, — *omnes philosophiæ locos*, C.

Tractōrius -a -um, adapted for drawing, — *genus machinarum*, Vt.

Tractum -i, *n.* a flock of wool when carded or combed out, Tb, (2) a long cake, A.Aug.

Tractus -a -um (*prtcp.* trăho), — *genus orationis*, C, flowing, fluent.

Tractus -ūs, *m.* a dragging, drawing, draught, V. Q Pl; (2) the extent, space occupied by any thing, position, C, — *castrorum*, L; (3) a tract of country, district, C. Ca; (4) course, movement, — *verborum*, C, and especially the progress, period, lapse of time, *eodem — temporis fuerunt oratores*, Aug; (5) a drawing out, extending, protracting, — *verborum*, C, drawling.

Trădĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a giving up, transferring, surrender, C, (2) teaching, instruction, Q Tc.

Trăditor -ōris, *m* a traitor, Tc.

Trādo -dĭdi -dĭtum, 3 (transdo, Ca) to give up, deliver, surrender, transfer, — *equos ferocitate exsultantes domitoribus*, C, — *aliquem in custodiam*, C, (2) to entrust, commend to any one's shelter, protection, *sic ei te commendari et tradi*, C; (3) to give up treacherously, betray, L, (4) met — *se*, to give one's self up to, devote one's self wholly, — *se quieti*, C, (5) to leave as an inheritance, transmit property, — *regnum Hieroni*, P; (6) to transmit to posterity in writing, to narrate, relate, recount, *quarum nomina multi poetæ memoriæ tradiderunt*, C, *qui unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur*, C, is recorded, *unguenta quis primum invenerit non traditur*, Pl; (7) to teach, — *elementa loquendi*, C.

Trādūco -xi -ctum, 3 (transdūco, Ca.) to carry over, lead over, bring over or across, — *hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam*, Ca, *Helvetios per fines Sequanorum*, Ca, — *impedimenta ad se*, Ca, — *victimas in triumpho*, L, (2) — *equum*, said of a knight, to pass muster at the censor's inspection, (3) met *judicum animos a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque* —, C, — *omnem orationem in increpandam Cæpionis fugam*, C; *mali punientur et traducentur in melius*, Sc, (4)

met. to bring over to any side or party, — *hominem ad optimates*, C; (5) *met.* to bring into public disgrace, traduce, L; (6) *met.* to publish, exhibit, — *carmina*, M; — *se*, Jv; (7) *met.* to spend, pass time, — *otiosam ætatem*, C; — *adolescentiam*, C.

Trădūctĭo -ōnis, *f.* a transferring of a man from one rank to another, *e.g.* of Clodius from the patricians to the plebeians, C; (2) a public exposure, bringing to public disgrace, Sc; (3) — *temporis*, C, the lapse, progress; (4) a figure of speech, metonymy, C.

Trădūctor -ōris, *m.* a transferrer (name applied by C. to Pompey, because he transferred Clodius from a patrician into a plebeian family).

Trādux -ŭcis, *m.* a vine-layer, prepared for transplanting, Co. Pl.

Trăgăcantha -æ, *f.* (τραγακάνθα), a plant, goat's-thorn, tragacanth, Pl.

Trăgăcanthum -i, *n.* gum-tragacanth, Cl.

Trăgĕlăphus -i, *m.* (τραγέλαφος), a species of stag, Pl.

Trăgēmăta -um, *n.* (τραγήματα), dessert, Pl.

Trăgĭce, tragically.

Trăgĭcŏcōmœdĭa -æ, *f.* (τραγικοκωμῳδία), tragicomedy, P.

Trăgĭcus -a -um (τραγικός), of or relating to tragedy, tragic, — *carmen*, H, tragedy; (2) in tragic style, lofty, sublime, — *orator*, C; (3) tragic, fearful, terrible, horrible, Q.

Trăgĭcus -i, *m.* a writer of tragedies, tragic poet, C.

Trăgĭon -ii, *n.* (τράγιον), a plant with a smell like a goat, Pl.

Trăgœdĭa -æ, *f.* (τραγῳδία), a tragedy, C; (2) lofty, tragic style, C; (3) a great disturbance, commotion, *ejus Appiæ nomen quantas tragœdias excitat*, C.

Trăgœdus -i, *m.* (τραγῳδός), a tragic actor, tragedian, C.

Tragōnis -is, = tragion, *q.v.*

Trăgŏpan -is, *f.* (τραγόπαν), a fabulous bird, perhaps vultur barbatus, Linn. Pl.

Trăgŏpōgon -ōnis, *m.* (τραγοπώγων), the plant goat's-beard, Pl.

Trăgŏrĭgănum -i, *n.* (-us -i, *m.* Cl. τραγορίγανον), a plant, goat's-thyme, Pl.

Trăgus -i, *m.* (τράγος), a thorny plant, Pl; (2) a kind of sponge, Pl.

Trăgŭla -æ, *f.* a species of javelin, Ca; (2) a plot, trick, artifice, P; (3) a kind of dragnet, Pl; (4) a kind of drag without wheels, Vr.

Trăgum -i, *n.* a kind of pulse or porridge, Cl.

Trăgus -i, *m.* (τράγος), the smell under the armpits, M; (2) a kind of fish, O.

Trāha -æ, *f.* a drag without wheels, Co.

Trāhea -æ, *f.* V. = traha, *q.v.*

*Trāhax -ācis, drawing everything to one's self, greedy, P.

Trăho -xi -ctum, 3. to draw, drag, draw away, drag along, — *ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam*, C; — *vestem per pulpita*, H; — *aliquem ad prætorem*, P; — *ferrum e (de) corpore*, O; *si pocula arente fauce traxerim*, H, I had quaffed; *naribus aquam trahit*, Sc, [illegible]; (2) to drag away violently, carry off by force, steal, rob, C. S; (3) — *pecuniam*, S, to squander, S; (4) — *lanam*, Jv. O, to spin; (5) *met.* *trahimur omnes studio laudis*, C; *trahit sua quemque voluptas*, Q; *alius ad regem trahentibus civitatem, alios ad Romanos*, L; *qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit*, C; — *cuncta Germanici in deterius*, Ta; (6) *met.* to delay, defer, protract, — *bellum*, C; — *præsidiorum in longius*, Q.

Trājectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a passing over, crossing over, C. Vt; (2) *met.* the transposition of words, C; (3) *met.* hyperbole, C.

*Trājecto, 1. to prick, perforate, Cl.

*Trājectūra -æ, *f.* a projecting, projection, Vt.

Trājectus -ūs, *m.* a crossing over, passing over, passage, C.

Trājĭcĭo -jēci -jectum, 3. to throw over or across, to place across, transport, — *telum*, Ca; — *ex*-*illum trans vallum hostium*, L; *malis de nave in navem trajectis*, L, thrown across from ship to ship; (2) to transport over the sea, a river, &c., ship over, — *milites trans flumen*, L; — [illegible] *trans Rhodanum*, L; *equitum magnam partem flumen trajecit*, C; so neut. *ad Æthaliam insulam trajecit*, L; (3) met. — *invidiam in aliquem*, C; (4) met. — *verba*, C, to transpose; (5) to pierce through, stab, transfix, — *aliquem pilo*, Cs; — *femur tragulā*, Ca.

Trālātīcius = translaticius, *q.v.*

*Trālŏquor, 3. *dep.* to relate fully, P.

Trālūceo = transluceo, *q.v.*

Trāma -æ, *f.* the woof, in weaving, Sc; applied to the spider's web, Pl; met. — *figuræ*, Pr, a lean, skeleton figure.

Trāmeo = transmeo, *q.v.*

Trāmes -ĭtis, *m.* a by-way, cross-road, C; (2) *poet.* a way, course, road, path, V. H; (3) [illegible] way, method, Lc.

Trāmigro = transmigro, *q.v.*

Trāmitto = transmitto, *q.v.*

Trānato = transnato, *q.v.*

Trāno, 1. to swim over, swim across, — *flumen*, C; (2) *met.* to go through, sail through, fly through, — *auras*, Lc.

Tranquille, quietly, tranquilly, C.

Tranquillĭtas -ātis, *f.* calmness, tranquillity; especially, a calm, freedom from wind, C. Cs; (2) brightness of colour, Pl; (3) peace, tranquillity of mind, C.

Tranquillo, L. = tranquille, *q.v.*

Tranquillo, 1. to make tranquil, tranquillize, Pl; met. — *animos*, C.

Tranquillus -a -um, tranquil, calm, free from wind, — *mare*, C; *tranquillo*, Sc, in tranquillo, C, in a calm, in calm weather; (2) *met.* peaceful, tranquil, undisturbed, serene, C.

Trans, *prep.* with *acc.*, across, over, on the other side of, C. Cs; *cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt*, H; *cogito interdum trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare*, C.

Transăbeo -ii, 4. to go across, go beyond, P.Ang; (2) to go through, penetrate, V.

*Transactor -ōris, *m.* a manager, accomplisher, — *alicujus rei*, C.

Transădĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to go through, penetrate, perforate, V.

Transalpīnus -a -um, beyond the Alps, transalpine, — *Gallia*, Cs.

Transcendo -di -sum, 3. (trans-scando) [illegible] to climb over, step over, pass over, — [illegible] *hores*, P; met. — *ad leviora*, Q; (2) [illegible] over, step over, — [illegible], L; — [illegible], C; (3) *met.* to step over, transgress, — [illegible], L; (4) *met.* to surpass, transcend, L.

*Transcīdo -idi, 3. to cut through, P.

Transcrībo -psi -ptum, 3. (transscribo), to copy, transcribe, — *testamentum in alias tabulas*, C; (2) to transfer, convey to a person as his property, L. V; (3) to transfer a person from one state to one condition to another, P.Ang; (4) [illegible] Pl.

Transcurro -curri (-cucurri), 3. to run over, run past, — [illegible] *ad forum*, T; — [illegible] met. — *ad melius*, H; (2) to run through, [illegible] through, — *Germaniam*, Sc; met. — [illegible] *sum*, C; (3) of discourse, to run briefly [illegible] Sc. Q.

Transcursus -ūs, *m.* a running past, [illegible] through, Sc; (2) of discourse, a brief treatment, Pl.

Transdānŭbĭānus -a -um, beyond the Danube, L.

Transdūco = traduco, *q.v.*

Transenna -æ, *f.* a number of ropes or wooden bars, transposed [illegible]; hence, a net for catching birds, Pl; and met. a net, trap, [illegible] a lattice over a window, C.

Transeo -ii -itum, 4. (1) to go, to go over, [illegible] to, — *ad uxorem*, Pl; — *in Helvetiorum fines*, Cs; to go over as a deserter, [illegible] political party, [illegible], L; [illegible]

formed into, — *in saxum*, O; met. *transitum est ad honestatem dictorum et factorum*, C; of discourse, to pass over, make a transition, — *ad partitionem*, C; — *in alicujus sententiam*, L, to be converted to the opinion of; (2) to go through, — *per media castra*, S; of food and drink, to pass through the body, *vinum per urinam transit*, Pl; (3) to pass by, — *locum*, P.Aug; of time, to pass by, pass away, *transiit ætas quam cito!* Tb. (II.) *act.* to go over, pass over, — *Euphratem*, C; *met.* to pass over in discourse, mention slightly, C; to transgress, — *fines verecundiæ*, C; to exceed, surpass, Q; to pass by unnoticed, Q; (2) to go through, pass through, C; — *vim flammæ*, N; of time, to pass, spend, — *annum quiete*, Tc; (3) to pass by, P; met. — *aliquid silentio*, C; *hoc me transit*, P.Aug, this is beyond me, I cannot understand this.

Transĕro -rŭi -rtum, 3. (transsĕro), to put, thrust through, A.Aug; (2) to engraft, P.Aug.

Transfĕro -tŭli -lātum, 3. to carry over or across, transfer, transport, convey, *Cæsar paullo ultra eum locum castra transtulit*, Ca; *hortos compilarit? ad se ex his omnia ornamenta transtulerit*, C; (2) to transplant, engraft, Vr. Co; (3) to transcribe, copy, C; (4) met. — *in Celtiberiam bellum*, Ca; — *sermonem alio*, C, turn to another subject; — *amorem huc*, T; *nam illa definitio possit in aliam rem transferri quamlibet*, C; (5) *met.* to put off, defer, — *causam in proximum annum*, Aug; (6) *met.* to translate into another language, C. Q; (7) met. — *verba*, C, to use figuratively or metaphorically.

Transfīgo -xi -ctum, 3. to pierce through, transfix, C. Ca; (2) to thrust through, V.

Transfĭgūrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a transformation, transfiguration, Pl.

Transfĭgūro, 1. to transform, transfigure, St. Pl; *met.* Q. Sc.

Transflŭo -xi, 3. to flow out; flow through, — *sanguis*, Pl.

Transfŏdĭo -fōdi -fossum, 3. to stab through, transpierce, transfix, Ca.

Transformis -e, changed, transformed, O.

Transformo, 1. to change, transfigure, transform, V.

*Transfŏro, 1. to pierce, thrust through, Sc.

Transfrĕto, 1. to cross the sea, St.

Transfŭga -æ, *c.* a deserter, C; *met.* H. Pl.

Transfŭgĭo -fūgi -fŭgitum, 3. to desert to the enemy, L. N; *met.* C.

Transfŭgĭum -ii, *n.* a going over to the enemy, deserting, L.

*Transfulgĕo, 2. to gleam through, shine through, Pl.

Transfūmo, 1. to smoke through, P.Aug.

Transfundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to pour from one vessel into another, — *arenam liquatam in alias fornaces*, Pl; (2) met. — *omnem amorem in hanc*, C, to transfer, transfuse.

Transfūsio -ōnis, *f.* a pouring out, pouring off, Pl; (2) the migration of a people, C.

Transgredior -gressus, 3. *dep.* (I.) *neut.* to go across or over, pass over, — *in Europam*, L; — *per montes*, L; to pass over to any one's side or party, — *in partes alicujus*, Tc; *met.* Tc; (II.) *act.* to pass over, pass through, — *Taurum*, C; — *flumen*, Ca; met. — *nonagesimum annum*, P.Aug; — *mentionem viri*, Aug, to pass over in silence; — *aliquem*, Pl, to surpass.

Transgressĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going over, passage, C; (2) a transposition of words, — *est, quæ verborum perturbat ordinem*, Aug; (3) a transition in discourse, Q.

Transgressus -ūs, *m.* a going over, passage, S. Tc.

Transĭgo -ēgi -actum, 3. to stab, pierce through, — *se ipsum gladio*, Tc; (2) to finish, complete, accomplish, transact any piece of business, — *negotium*, C; *quæ domi gerenda sunt, ea per Cæciliam transiguntur*, C: — *aliquid cum aliquo*, S; (2) to settle a difference or dispute, come to an understanding, — *cum aliquo*, C; and in general, *transigere cum aliquā re*, Tc, to put an end to, have done with; (3) to pass, spend time, — *maximam ætatis partem per hæc ac talia*, St; — *sine suspirio noctes*, St.

Transĭlĭo -īvi (ii), 4. (transsĭlio), (I.) *neut.* to spring over, leap across, — *de muro in navem*, L; met. *ab illo consilio ad aliud*, L; (II.) *act.* to spring over, — *muros*, L; so of the motion of a ship, *rates transiliunt vada*, H; (2) *met.* to pass by, pass over, — *rem*, C; — *lineas*, C, to overstep, transgress.

*Transĭlis -e, leaping across, going across, — *palmes*, Pl.

*Transĭtans -antis, passing through, travelling through, C.

Transĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a going across, passing over, C; (2) a going over from one party or faction to another, L. C; (3) *met.* infection, contagion, O; (4) *met.* in rhetoric, a transition, Aug; (5) *met.* in grammar, inflection by declension or conjugation, Vr.

Transĭtōrĭus -a -um, — *domus*, St, having a passage through.

Transĭtus -ūs, *m.* a passing over or across, transit, C. Ca; (2) concrete, a passage, — *spiritus*, Pl, the windpipe; (3) a passing over from one party or faction to another, Tc; (4) *met.* a transition, — *a pueritiā ad adolescentiam*, Q; applied to shades or transitions of colour, Pl; of musical sounds, Q; especially a transition in speaking or writing, Q; adv. *in transitu*, Q, in passing.

Transjectio, etc. = trajectio, etc., *q.v.*

Translātīcĭus -a -um, handed down as customary, prescriptive, — *edictum*, C, received by a magistrate from his predecessor; (2) common, usual, C. Ph.

Translātĭo -ōnis, *f.* (trālātio), a transferring, handing over, C; (2) a grafting, Pl. Co; (3) met. — *criminis*, C, a transferring to another person's shoulders; (4) *met.* translation from one language into another, Q; (5) *met.* a metaphor, C. Q.

Translātīvus -a -um, of or relating to a transference, C.

Translātor -ōris, *m.* a transferrer, C.

Translātus -ūs, *m.* (trālātus), a bearing in procession, Sc.

*Translĕgo, 3. to read through, P.

Translūcĕo, 2. (trālūceo), to shine across, Lc; (2) to shine through, be visible through, O.

Translūcĭdus -a -um (trālūcidus), transparent, translucent, Pl.

Transmărīnus -a -um, from beyond sea, foreign, transmarine, C.

Transmĕo, 1. (trāmeo), to go over, across, through, Pl.

Transmigro, 1. to migrate from one place to another, L; (2) of plants, to be transplanted, Pl.

Transmissĭo -ōnis, *f.* a passage, — *ab eā urbe in Græciam*, C.

Transmissus -us, *m.* Ca. = transmissio, *q.v.*

Transmitto -mīsi -missum, 3. (trāmitto), to send across, send over, convey across, transmit from one place to another, — *exercitum equitatumque*, Ca; — *magnam classem in Siciliam*, L; — *ensem per latus*, Sc, to thrust through; met. — *bellum in Italiam*, L; *omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi*, C, ought to be devoted; (2) to go over, pass over, go through, traverse, — *maria*, C; — *Euphratem ponte*, Tc; so neut. — *ab Lilybæo Uticam*, L; (3) — *ad aliquem*, Aug, to go over to any one's side or party; (4) *met.* to pass over in silence, leave unmentioned, Tc; (5) *met.* to pass, spend time, Pl. Sc.

Transmontāni -ōrum, *m.* dwellers beyond the mountains, L.

Transmŏvĕo -vi -tum, 2. to remove from one place to another, Tc; *met.* to transfer, T.

Transmūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the transmutation of letters, Q.

Transmūto, 1. to change, transmute, Lc. H.

Transnăto, 1. (trānăto), to swim over, swim across, Ca. Pl.

Transnōmĭno, 1. to charge the name of a person or thing, St.
*Transnŭmĕro, 1. to count over, Aug.
Transpădānus -a -um, beyond the Po, transpadane, C. Ca.
*Transpectus -ūs, *m.* a looking through, seeing through, Lc.
Transpĭcĭo, 3. (transspĭcĭo), to look through, see through, Lc.
Transpōno -pŏsŭi -pŏsĭtum, 3. to put over, across, remove, transfer, Tc.
*Transportātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a migration, Sc.
Transporto, 1. to convey from one place to another, transport, — *exercitum*, Ca; — *pueros in Græciam*, C; *milites his navibus flumen transportat*, Ca.
*Transpŏsĭtīvus -a -um, of or relating to transposition, Q.
Transrhēnānus -a -um, beyond the Rhine, — *Germani*, Ca.
Transs . . . ; for words beginning thus, *vid.* trans . . .
Transtĭbĕrīnus -a -um, beyond the Tiber, C. M.
*Transtillum -i, *n. dim.* a little cross-beam, Vt.
*Transtĭnĕo, 2 to go through, pass through, P.
Transtrum -i, *n.* a cross-bench in a ship on which the rowers sat, C. Ca; (2) a cross-beam, Vt.
Transulto (transsulto), to spring over or across, L.
Transūmo, 3. (transsūmo), to take up, assume, P.Aug.
*Transumptĭo -ōnis, *f.* the taking of one thing for another, metalepsis, Q.
*Transumptīvus -a -um, of or relating to transumptio, *q v*, Q.
Transŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3 (transsŭo), to sew through, stitch through, pierce through, Co. O.
Transvectĭo -ōnis, *f.* (trāvectio), a carrying over or across, — *Acherontis*, C; (2) the riding of a Roman knight past the censor, at the periodical muster, St. Pl.
Transveho -xi -ectum, 3. (trāvĕho), to carry over, convey across, transport, Ca; — *exercitum in Britanniam*, St; pass *transvehi*, to ride, sail, pass over or across, C. S; (2) to bear along in triumph, L, (3) *pass.* of a knight, to ride past the censor, L St; (4) *met. pass.* of time, to pass, pass by, Tc.
Transverbĕro, 1. to beat through, transfix, perforate, C. V.
Transversārĭus -a -um, lying across, transverse, Ca, *abs.* -ĭa -ōrum, *n.* Vt, cross-beams.
Transverse, transversely, crookedly, Vt. Cl.
Transversus -a -um (trāversus, *prtcp.* transverto), transverse, oblique, athwart, — *viæ*, C, cross-sheets; — *fossa*, Ca; *transverso ambulare foro*, C, across the forum; abs. *ex transverso*, P; *in transversum*, Pl, crossways, across; met. *de transverso*, C, unexpectedly.
Transverto -ti -sum, 3. to turn across, athwart, P.Aug.
*Transvŏlĭto, 1. to fly across, Lc.
Transvŏlo, 1. (trāvŏlo), to fly over or across, Pl; (2) to hasten over, hasten across, pass over hastily, — *Alpes*, Aug; met. *illa Sallustiana brevitas . . . audientem transvolat*, Q.
Trăpētus -i, *m* (τραπητος, trāpētum -i, *n.* Co trăpētes -um, *m.* Vr.) an oil-press, V.
Trăpĕzīta -æ, *m.* (τραπεζίτης), a money-changer, P.
*Trāvĭo, 1. to go through, penetrate, Lc.
Trĕcēnārĭus -a -um, three-hundred fold, Vr.
Trĕcēni -æ -a, three-hundred each, L; (2) three hundred, Pl.
Trĕcentēni -æ -a, three hundred each, Co.
Trĕcentēsĭmus -a -um, the three hundredth, C.
Trĕcenti -æ -a, three hundred, C
Trĕcentĭes, three hundred times, Ct.
Trĕchĕdīpnum -i, *n.* (τρεχέδειπνον), a light garment, worn by parasites at table, Jv.
Trĕdĕcim, thirteen, L
Trĕmĕbundus -a -um, trembling, Lc. O.

Trĕmĕfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3 to cause to tremble, C. V.
Trĕmendus -a -um (*prtcp.* trĕmo), fearful, dreadful, terrible, tremendous, H. V.
Trĕmisco, 3. to tremble, quake; sometimes *act* to tremble or quake before any thing, dread, V O.
Trĕmo -ŭi, 3. (1) *neut.* to tremble, quake, C; *viden' ut tremit atque extimuit*, P, *membra metu tremunt*, P; — *ripa verbere*, H, (2) *act.* to tremble, quake at, — *offensam Junonis*, O; — *virgas ac secures dictatoris*, L.
Trĕmor -ōris, *m* a trembling, quaking, tremor, C; (2) an earthquake, Lc. O; (3) an object which causes fear and trembling, M.
Trĕmŭlus -a -um, trembling, quaking, quivering, tremulous, C; (2) *act* causing trembling, C.
Trĕpĭdanter, anxiously, with trepidation, Sc.
Trĕpĭdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* agitation, anxiety, disquiet, alarm, trepidation, C
Trĕpĭde, tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation, Ph. L.
Trĕpĭdo, 1. to be in anxious, confused motion, be agitated, be in alarm, be busy, bustle about any thing, Ca. V. Jv.
Trĕpĭdus -a -um, unquiet, anxious, alarmed, restless, disturbed, S V; of inanimate things, — *unda*, O, boiling, bubbling; *in re trepida*, L, in an anxious state of affairs; — *litera*, P.Aug, bringing news.
Tres, trĭa (τρεῖς, τρία), three, C
Tressis -is, *m.* three Asses, Vr, used *poet.* for a trifle, P.
Tresvĭri -ōrum, *m.* a commission of three members for the inspection of prisons, P, for the division of public lands, L; (2) a subordinate kind of priests, C.
Trĭangŭlus -a -um, three-cornered, triangular, C; *subst.* trĭangŭlum -i, *n.* C, a triangle
Trĭārĭi -ōrum, *m.* the Roman soldiers, who in the old order of battle were drawn up in the third rank, Vr. L.
Trĭbas -ădis, *f.* (τριβάς), an unchaste woman, Ph M.
Trĭbrăchys -yos, *m.* (τρίβραχυς), a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables (⏑⏑⏑), Q.
Trĭbŭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a tribe, C.
Trĭbŭla -æ, *f.* Co = tribulum, *q v.*
Trĭbūlis -is, *m.* one who belongs to the same tribe, C, (2) one of the common people, H. M.
Trĭbŭlo, 1. to press, A.Aug.
Trĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a threshing machine, Vr. V.
Trĭbŭlus -i, *m.* a thorny plant, *Tribulus terrestris*, Linn. Pl; (2) an aquatic plant, *Trapa natans*, Linn. Pl.
Trĭbūnal -ālis, *n.* a judicial bench, tribunal, C, (2) applied to any elevated seat, *of the general* in the camp, L, of the prætor in the theatre, [illegible] (3) a monument erected in honour of the dead, Tc; (4) a mound, embankment of earth, [illegible]
Trĭbūnātus -ūs, *m.* the office or dignity of a tribune, tribuneship, C
Trĭbūnĭcĭus -a -um, of or relating to a tribune, tribunitial, — *potestas*, C; *subst.* [illegible] -ii, *m.* a person who has been tribune, C
Trĭbūnus -i, *m.* a tribune, (a) *tribuni ærarii*, Vr, paymasters who assisted the quæstors, [illegible] were afterwards made judges, C, (b) *tribuni militum*, L, commanders of the Celeres, (c) *tribuni militum* or *militares*, military tribunes, six to every legion, who commanded it each for two months of the year, (d) *tribuni plebis*, or abs., the tribunes of the people, L. C
Trĭbŭo -ŭi -ūtum, 3 to allot [illegible] share, bestow, assign, give, [illegible] *buamus, a quo plurimum delectamur*, C, — [illegible] *alicui*, Ca; met. — *misericordiam* [illegible] C; — *honorem alicui*, C [illegible]; (2) [illegible] cede, yield to, [illegible] *aliquid*, C, [illegible] — *Lacedæmonii*), C, (3) to ascribe, attribute, [illegible] *aliquid virtuti hostium*, Ca; (4) to [illegible]

tribute, — *rem universam in partes*, C; (5) to devote time to a particular purpose, Ca.

Tribus -ūs, *f.* a tribe, one of the divisions into which the Roman people were divided, C.

Tribūtārius -a -um, of or relating to tribute, — *solum*, Pl, liable to taxes, tributary.

Tribūtim, tribe by tribe, C. L.

Tribūtio -ōnis, *f.* a distribution, allotment, C.

Tribūtum -i, *n.* (tribūtus -i, *m.* P.) a tax, contribution, tribute, C; (2) a gift, present, M.

Tribūtus -a -um, according to tribes, — *comitia*, L; *vid.* comitium.

Tricæ -ārum, *f.* trifles, trumpery, nonsense, M; (2) ill humour, perverseness, C.

Tricēnārius -a -um, containing the number thirty, — *filius*, Sc, thirty years old.

Tricēni -æ -a, thirty each, Pl. M; (2) thirty, Aug.

Triceps -ipitis, three-headed, C; (2) three-fold, Vr.

Tricēsimus -a -um, the thirtieth, C.

*Tricessis -is, *m.* thirty Asses, Vr.

Trichalcon -i, *n.* (τρίχαλκον), a coin of the value of three chalci, Vt.

Trichias -æ, *m.* (τριχίας), a species of sardine, Pl.

Trichila -æ, *f.* a summer-house, arbour, Co.

Trichitis -idis, *f.* (τριχῖτις), a kind of alum, Pl.

Trichōrum -i, *n.* (τρίχωρον), a room with three compartments, P.Aug.

Tricies, thirty times, C.

Tricliniāris -e, of or relating to a dining-couch, Vr. Pl; (2) *subst.* tricliniāria -ium, *n.* of a dining-room, Vr; (3) drapery for a dining-couch, Pl.

Triclinium -ii, *n.* (τρικλίνιον), a dining-couch, C; (2) a dining-room, Aug.

Tricōlum -i, *n.* (τρίκωλον), a period consisting of three parts or clauses, Sc.

Tricor, 1. *dep.* to start difficulties, C.

Tricornis -e, having three horns, Pl.

Tricorpor -ŏris, having three bodies, V.

Tricuspis -idis, having three points, O.

Tridacna -ōrum, *n.* (τρίδακνα), a kind of oyster, Pl.

Tridens -ntis, having three teeth or prongs, V; (2) *subst.* tridens -ntis, *m.* a trident, Pl. V.

*Tridentifer -ĕri, *m.* *tridentiger -ĕri, *m.* the trident-bearer (*epithet of Neptune*), O.

Triduum -ii, *n.* a space of three days, C. Ca.

Triennia -ium, *n.* a festival celebrated every three years, O.

Triennium -ii, *n.* a space of three years, P. C.

Triens -ntis, *m.* a third part, one-third, C; *heres ex triente*, St; (2) the third part of an As, H. Pl; of an acre, Co; of a sextarius, Pt. M; (3) among mathematicians, the number two (as the third part of the perfect number six).

Trientālis -e, one-third of a foot in any dimension, Vt. Pl.

*Trientius -a -um, — *ager*, L, sold for a third.

Triērarchus -i, *m.* (τριήραρχος), the commander of a trireme, C.

Triēris -e (τριήρης), having three banks of oars, Aug.

Triĕtēricus -a -um (τριετηρικός), recurring every three years, triennial, O. V.

Triĕtēris -idis, *f.* (τριετηρίς), a space of three years, M; (2) a triennial festival, C.

Trifāriam, in a three-fold manner, triply, L.

*Trifaux -cis, having three throats, V.

Trifer -ĕra -ĕrum, bearing fruit thrice a year, Co. Pl.

Trifidus -a -um, split in three parts, three-forked, O. Sc.

*Trifilis -e, having three hairs, M.

Trifŏlium -ii, *n.* clover, trefoil, Pl.

Triformis -e, three-formed, three-fold, H. Sc.

*Trifur -fūris, *m.* a three-fold thief, arch-thief, P.

Trifurcifer -ĕri, *m.* an arch-rogue, P.

Trifurcus -a -um, having three prongs, three-pronged, Co.

Trigārium -ii, *n.* an exercising ground for chariots and horses, Pl.

Trigārius -ii, *m.* a driver of three horses yoked abreast, Pl.

Trigĕminus -a -um (tergĕminus), three born at a birth, — *fratres*, L, the Horatii and the Curiatii; so abs. *trigemini*, Co; (2) *poet.* three-fold, triple, V. H.

Trigemmis -e, having three buds, Co.

Triginta, thirty, C.

Triglyphus -i, *m.* (τρίγλυφος), a triglyph, Vt.

Trigon -ōnis, *m.* (τρίγων), a ball for playing (often used by bathers), M. H.

*Trigōnālis -e, of or relating to the trigon, *q.v.* M.

Trigōnum -i, *n.* a triangle, Vr. Co.

Trigōnus -i, *m.* a kind of fish, the sting-ray, P.

Trilibris -e, three pounds' weight, H.

Trilinguis -e, having three tongues, H.

Trilix -icis, twilled, woven in a ribbed pattern, V. M.

Trimātus -ūs, *m.* the age of three years, Co.

Trimestris, 3. three-monthly, — *hædi*, Vr, three months old; (2) *subst.* trimestria -ium, *n.* seeds which come to perfection in three months after sowing, Co.

Trimĕtros -a -um, — *versus*, Q; or *abs.* H, a verse containing three double feet, trimeter.

Trimŏdia -æ, *f.* (trimŏdium -ii, *n.* P.) a vessel containing three modii or bushels, Vr. Co.

Trimulus -a -um, *dim.* three years old, St.

Trimus -a -um, three years old, P. H. Pl.

Trinăcria -æ, *f.* (Τρινακρία), Sicily, V; hence *adj.* Trinăcrius -a -um, V; Trinăcris -idis, *f.* O, Sicilian.

Trini -æ -a, three each, C. Ca; (2) three-fold, triple, Ca.

*Trinoctiālis -e, lasting three nights, M.

Trinoctium -ii, *n.* the space of three nights, P.Aug.

Trinōdis -e, having three knots, O.

Triŏbŏlus -i, *m.* (τριώβολος), a coin of the value of three oboli; *poet.* a trifle, P.

Triōnes -um, *m.* a yoke of oxen; usually signifies the constellations known as the Great and Little Bear, *Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones*, V.

Triorches -æ, *f.* (τριόρχης), a buzzard, Pl.

Triorchis -is, *f.* (τριορχίς), a kind of centaury, Pl.

*Triparcus -a -um, very stingy, P.

Tripartito, in three parts, C.

Tripartitus -a -um (tripertitus), divided into three parts, three-fold, triple, tripartite, C.

*Tripector -ŏris, having three breasts, Lc.

Tripĕdālis -e, three feet in any dimension, Vr. Pl.

Tripĕdānĕus -a -um, Co. = tripedalis, *q.v.*

Tripes -ĕdis, having three feet, three-legged, H. M.

Triplex -icis, three-fold, triple, C; (2) *subst.* (*a*) triplex -icis, *n.* three times as much, H. L, (*b*) triplices -um, *m.* writing-tablets with three leaves, C.

Tripliciter, in a three-fold manner, triply, Aug.

Triplico, 1. to triple, make three-fold, Pl.

Triplinthius -a -um, three bricks thick, Vt.

Triplus -a -um (τριπλοῦς), three-fold, triple, C.

*Tripontentum -i, *n.* an extraordinary prodigy, A.Aug.

Tripŭdio, 1. to dance, caper, C.

Tripŭdium -ii, *n.* a religious dance, L; and in general, a dance, Ct; (2) a favourable omen which consisted in the fact that the sacred chickens eat so fast that the food fell out of their beaks, C.

Tripus -ŏdis, *m.* (τρίπους), a three-legged seat, tripod, H. V; especially the tripod of the Delphic priestess, C; hence *meton.* the Delphic oracle, O.

Triquĕtrus -a -um, three-cornered, triangular, Lc. Co; (2) Sicilian, Lc. H.

Trirēmis -e, having three banks of oars, Ca; (2) *subst.* -is -is, *f.* a trireme, C. Ca.

Trischœnus -a -um (τρίσχοινος), containing three schœni, Pl.

*Triscurria -ōrum, *n.* gross buffooneries, Jv.

Trispastos -i, *f.* (τρίσπαστος), a block for raising weights, consisting of three pulleys, Vt.

Triste, sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully, H. Pt.

Tristĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat sorrowful, C.

Tristĭfĭcus -a -um, causing sadness, C.

Tristĭmōnĭa -æ, *f.* sadness, melancholy, Aug.

Tristis -e, sad, sorrowful, mournful, melancholy, C; (2) of things, — *dies*, C; — *sors*, C; — *funera*, H. V; (3) gloomy, peevish, morose, severe, harsh, P. H. C; so of things, — *genus dicendi*, C; — *vultus*, C; — *antiquitas*, Tc.

Tristĭtĭa -æ, *f.* sadness, sorrowfulness, melancholy, C. Ca; of things, — *cœli*, Pl, gloomy weather; (2) moroseness, peevishness, harshness, sternness, severity, C.

Tristor, 1. *dep.* to be sad, sorrowful, Sc.

Trĭsulcus -a -um, three-fold, three-pointed, three-pronged, — *lingua serpentis*, V, forked.

Trĭsyllăbus -a -um (τρισύλλαβος), trisyllabic, Vr.

Trĭtăvus -i, *m.* a great-grandfather's great-grandfather, remote ancestor, P. Vr.

Trite -ēs, *f.* (τρίτη), a third, in music, Vt.

Trĭthăles -is, *n.* (τριθαλές) = erithales, *q.v.*, Pl.

Trĭtĭceus -a -um (triticeius, P.) of wheat, wheaten, V. O.

Trĭtĭcum -i, *n.* wheat, C.

Trĭtōnis -ĭdis, *f.* Trĭtōnĭa -æ, *f.* a surname of Pallas, so called from a river and lake in Africa, V. O; whence *adj.* Trĭtōnĭus -a -um, V, Trĭtōnĭăcus -a -um, O; Trĭtōnis -ĭdis, *f. adj.* Lc.

Trĭtor -ōris, *m.* a rubber, Pl; — *compedium*, P, a slave often put in irons.

Trĭtūra -æ, *f.* a treading out of corn, threshing, Vr. V.

Trĭtus -a -um (*prtcp.* tĕro), much trodden, much frequented, — *iter*, C; (2) *met.* practised, skilled, — *aures*, C; (3) of discourse, in common use, common, trite, C.

Trĭtus -ūs, *m.* a rubbing, C.

Trĭumphālis -e, of or relating to a triumph, triumphal, C.

Trĭumpho, 1. (I.) *neut.* to go in triumphal procession, triumph, — *de Numantinis*, C; — *ex Macedoniā*, C, (2) *met.* to triumph, exult, *in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea*, C; (II.) *act.* found only *prtcp.* trĭumphātus -a -um, triumphed over, conquered, V. H.

Trĭumphus -i, *m.* a triumphal procession, triumph, C; (2) *met.* a conquest, triumph, C.

Trĭumvir -i, *m.* one of a college of three magistrates, of a commission of three, a triumvir; frequently *pl.* trĭumvĭri, — *coloniæ deducendæ*, L; — *agro dando*, L, for division of public lands; — *capitales*, C, superintendents of prisons; — *nocturni*, L, for preserving the city from fire; — *reipublicæ constituendæ*, St, the well-known triumvirs, Antonius, Lepidus, Octavianus.

Trĭumvĭrālis -e, of or relating to a triumvir, H. Tc.

Trĭumvĭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office of a triumvir, C.

*Trĭvĕnĕfĭca -æ, *f.* an arch-poisoner or sorceress, P.

Trĭvĭa -æ, *f.* a surname of Diana or Hecate; frequently *adj.* — *virgo*, Lc, — *dea*, Pt.

Trĭvĭālis -e, to be found on the streets; hence, common, ordinary, trivial, Q. Jv.

Trĭvĭum -ii, *n.* a place where three roads meet, C; (2) an open street, public place, C. V.

Trixāgo -ĭnis, *f.* (trissago), a plant called germander, Pl.

Trŏchæus -i, *m.* (τροχαῖος), a trochee, a metrical foot (- ᴗ), C; (2) = tribrachys, C, *q v.*

Trŏchăĭcus -a -um, — *versus*, Q, trochaic.

Trŏchĭlus -i, *m.* (τρόχιλος), the golden-crested wren, Pl; (2) a hollow moulding in the base of a column, Vt.

Trochlĕa -æ, *f.* a set of blocks and pulleys for raising weights, Vt.

Trŏchus -i, *m.* (τροχός), a boy's hoop, H. O.

Trōja -æ, *f.* (Troia), Troy, a city of Asia Minor; hence *adj.* Trōius -a -um, V. Trōjānus -a -um, V. O. Trōĭcus -a -um, C. Trōas -ădis, *f adj* O Trojan; *subst.* Trōjāni -ōrum, *m.* C, the Trojans; Tros -ōis, *m.* V, a Trojan; Trōĭs -ĭdis, *f* (*a*) a Trojan woman, O, (*b*) the country round Troy, the Troad, Pl; Trōjŭgĕna -æ, C, one of Trojan descent, a Roman, V.

Troia -æ, *f.* a game played by the Romans on horseback, a mock combat, V. St.

Trŏpæum -i, *n.* (τρόπαιον), a trophy, a monument of victory, originally consisting of arms taken from the enemy hung on the stem of a tree, C; (2) a victory, H. O; (3) a memorial, C.

Trŏpæus -a -um (τροπαῖος), — *venti*, Pl, sea-breezes.

Trŏpis -is, *f.* (τρόπις), the lees of wine, M.

Trŏpus -i, *m.* (τρόπος), a metaphor, trope, Q.

Trossŭli -ōrum, *m.* a name given to the Roman knights (from the Etrurian town Trossulum), P. Aug; fops, coxcombs, dandies, Sc.

Troxălis -ĭdis, *f.* (τροξαλίς), an animal resembling a grasshopper, Pl.

Trŭcīdātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a slaughtering, massacre, C; (2) a cutting off, cutting to pieces, Cl. Pl

Trŭcīdo, 1. to cut to pieces, slaughter, massacre, — *cives Romanos*, C, (2) to demolish, destroy, H.

Trŭcŭlente, fiercely, ferociously, truculently, C.

Trŭcŭlentĭa -æ, *f.* roughness, savageness, ferocity, truculence, P.

Trŭcŭlentus -a -um, rough, ferocious, savage, cruel, truculent, C.

Trŭdis -is, *f.* a sharp stake, V.

Trūdo -si -sum, 3. to push, shove, press, *frustra oppositum trudentes pectore montem*, V; — *apros in plagas*, H; — *inertem in prælia*, H, (2) to put forth buds, grow, *pampinus trudit gemmas*, V; met. C. *truditur dies die*, H.

Trulla -æ, *f. dim.* a ladle for transferring wine from the bowl to the cup, C; (2) a pan for carrying live coals, L; (3) a washing-basin, Jv.

Trullĕum -i, *n.* (trullĕus -i, *m.* Pl.) a basin, washing-basin, Vr.

Trullissātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a plastering with mortar, Vt.

Trullisso, 1. to plaster with mortar, Vt.

Trunco, 1. to shorten by cutting off, maim, mutilate, truncate, O. Tc.

Truncŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a small part cut off the body, Cl.

Truncus -i, *m.* the stem or trunk of a tree, C. Cs; (2) the trunk of the human body, C; (3) the shaft of a column, Vt; (4) as a term of reproach, blockhead, C.

Truncus -a -um, maimed, mutilated, cut short, dismembered, V. L; sometimes followed by gen. *animalia trunca pedum*, V; applied to the parts cut off, — *brachia*, P. Aug; (2) met. *urbs* —, *sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus*, L

Trūsātĭlis -e, — *mola*, A. Aug, a handmill.

*Trūso, 1. to push violently, Ct.

Trŭtĭna -æ, *f.* (τρυτάνη), a balance, pair of scales, steelyard, Vt.

Trŭtĭnor, 1. *dep.* to weigh, Pr.

Trux -cis, rough, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, C. O.

Trybĭĭum -ii, *n.* (τρύβλιον), a dish, P.

Trygĭnon -i, *n.* (τρύγινον), a black pigment made from wine-lees, Pl.

Trȳgon -ŏnis, *m.* (τρυγών), a fish, the sting-ray, Pl.

Tu, thou, made emphatic by the addition of *te*, *tute*, *tete*, C. P. T; of *met*, *vosmet*, P; *vosmet ipsi*, P. L; *tutemet*, T; *vos* sometimes found in apposition with a singular noun, *vos, O Calliope, precor aspirate canenti*, V.

*Tŭātim, in thine own way, after thine own fashion, P.

Tŭba -æ, *f.* the straight trumpet of the Romans, used for giving military signals, C. Ca; (2) *meton.* (*a*) war, M; (*b*) lofty epic poetry, M.

Tūber -ĕris, *n.* a swelling, protuberance, hump

on animals, — *cameli*, Pl; (2) a knob or knot in wood, Pl, (3) a species of fungus, esteemed a delicacy by the Romans, Pl. Jv.

Tūber -ĕris, *m. f.* a kind of apple-tree, Pl. Co; (2) the fruit of this tree, Pl. M.

Tūbercŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little swelling, boil, tubercle, Cl. Pl.

Tūbĕrōsus -a -um, full of swellings or protuberances, Vr.

Tŭbĭcen -ĭnis, *m.* a trumpeter, L. O.

Tŭbĭlustrium -ii, *n.* a feast of trumpets, held March 23rd and May 23rd, O.

Tŭbŭlātus -a -um, tubular, Pl.

*Tuburcĭnābundus -a -um, eating greedily, gobbling, A Aug.

Tuburcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to eat greedily, to gobble, P.

Tŭbus -i, *m.* a pipe, tube, water-pipe, Co. Pl.

Tucc̆tum -i, *n.* (tūcĕtum), a kind of Gaulish sausage, Pr.

*Tŭdĭcŭla -æ, *f.* a little olive-mill.

Tŭdĭto, 1. to strike violently, strike often, Lc.

Tŭĕor, tūĭtus, 2. *dep* to look at, behold, regard, see, Lc V; (2) to care for, protect, guard, support, defend, — *concordiam*, C; — *dignitatem*, C; — *personam principis civis facile dicendo*, C; —*fines suos ab excursionibus*, C; — *oppidum unius legionis præsidio*, Ca.

Tŭgŭrium -ii, *n.* a peasant's hut, cottage, Co. V.

Tŭĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a protecting, preserving, C.

Tullius, Servius, the sixth king of Rome, whose reign, though barren of warlike traditions, was marked by three important events—the enlargement of the boundary of the city, the formation of a Latin league, at the head of which was Rome, and the establishment of a constitution which gave considerable political importance to the plebs. Many scholars consider that the reign of Servius Tullius represents a period of Latin supremacy at Rome. Hence Tulliānum -i, *n.* the lowest part of the Roman state prison, said to have been built by Servius Tullius

Tum, *adv.* of time, expresses a point of time which coincides with some other, then, at that time, *quum . . . tum*, C, *tum . . . quum*, Q; *ubi . . . tum*, T; *postquam . . . tum*, S; made emphatic by the addition of *demum*, Pt, — *denique*, P. C, — *maxime*, Q, — *vero*, C; when used absolutely *tum* generally refers to past time, C; (2) *tum* expresses a point of time which is subsequent to some other, then, thereupon, *in ripā ambulantes, tum autem residentes*, C, introduces the words of a subsequent speaker, *tum Scipio*, C; (3) in numeral or logical succession, then, afterwards, in the next place, C; *primum . . . tum*, Ca; *primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum*, C; (4) *quum . . . tum*, if . . . then surely; as well . . . as; both . . . and especially, not only . . . but also, C. Ca.

Tŭmĕfăcio -fēci -factum, 3. to cause to swell, O; (2) *met.* to puff up with pride, Pt

Tŭmĕo, 2 to swell, be swollen, be puffed up, — *corpus omne veneno*, O; — *sacci multo hordeo*, Ph; (2) *met.* to swell, glow, boil with passion or excitement, *sapientis animus nunquam tumet*, C; *tumens inani graculus superbiā*, Ph; *tument negotia*, C, are in disorder; (3) *met.* of discourse, to be pompous, tumid, To.

Tŭmesco -mŭi, 3 to begin to swell, to swell, C. V; *met.* O Q

Tŭmĭde, pompously, bombastically, Sc.

Tŭmĭdus -a -um, swollen, puffed up, tumid, C, (2) *met.* swollen, boiling, raging with passion, excitement, *tumida ex irā tum corda residunt*, V; (3) *met.* of discourse, pompous, tumid, bombastic, Q. Pl.

Tŭmor -ōris, *m.* a swelling, tumour, — *oculorum*, C; (2) a swelling, commotion, excitement of the mind, *quum — animi resedisset*, C; — *et vana de se persuasio*, Q.

Tŭmŭlo, 1. to cover with a mound, to bury, Ct. O

*Tŭmŭlōsus -a -um, full of mounds, hilly, S.

Tŭmultŭārius -a -um, (of soldiers) hastily brought together, suddenly levied, L; (2) hasty, disorderly, — *pugna*, L, — *opus*, Q.

Tŭmultŭātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a confusion, bustle, tumult, L.

Tŭmultŭor, 1. *dep.* (tŭmultŭo, 1. P. Ca.) to be tumultuous, confused, in an uproar, C.

Tŭmultŭōse, confusedly, tumultuously, C.

Tŭmultŭōsus -a -um, confused, alarmed, disquieted, turbulent, tumultuous, C. P.

Tŭmultus -ūs, *m* a noise, confusion, uproar, bustle, tumult, C Ca; (2) the sudden breaking out of war, insurrection, rebellion, C. Ca, (3) *met.* mental disturbance, commotion, excitement, H; (4) *met.* of discourse, confusion, disorder, P.

Tŭmŭlus -i, *m.* a mound of earth, hill, C. Ca; (2) a mound of earth as a monument for the dead, tumulus, C.

Tunc, denotes a point of time which corresponds with another, then, *tunc . . . quum*, C; *tunc demum . . . quum*, P. Co; (2) a fixed point of past time, at that time, then, C.

Tundo, tŭtŭdi, tūsum, 3. to beat, strike repeatedly, *quum jacenti latera tunderentur*, C, — *pectora manu*, O, (2) to pound, bruise in a mortar, V; — *aliquid in farinam*, Pl; (3) *met.* to talk at, importune, P. V.

Tŭnĭca -æ, *f.* the under garment worn by both men and women, a tunic, P. C, (2) a skin, coating, covering, peel, Lc Cl.

Tŭnĭcātus -a -um, clothed in a tunic, C.

Tŭnĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little tunic, P; (2) a little membrane, — *oculorum*, Pl.

Tūrārius -a -um, of or relating to incense, Pl.

Turba -æ, *f.* (τύρβη), the tumult, uproar, disturbance, commotion, produced by a crowd of people, *ex populo — et confusio*, C; *seditiones turbæque populares*, Q; and generally, noise, tumult, disturbance, C, (2) concrete, a crowd, mob, multitude, C. Q; (3) a crowd, large number of any objects, — *ignotorum deorum*, C, — *ferarum*, O; — *jaculorum*, O; — *inanium verborum*, Q.

Turbāmentum -i, *n.* a means of disturbance, S. Tc.

Turbāte, confusedly, C.

Turbātĭo -ōnis, *f.* disturbance, disorder, confusion, L.

Turbātor -ōris, *m* turbātrix -īcis, *f* P.Aug, a disturber, stirrer up of confusion, L Tc.

Turbātus -a -um (*prtcp.* turbo), disturbed, perturbed, disordered, thrown into confusion, C Ca.

Turbellæ -ārum, *f. dim.* tumult, disorder, confusion, P.

Turben -ĭnis, *n.* Tb. = turbo, *q.v.*

Turbĭde, confusedly, in disorder, C.

Turbĭdus -a -um, confused, disordered, unquiet, wild, — *tempestas*, C Ca; — *nubila*, V; (2) of liquids, disturbed, turbid, not clear, C; (3) *met.* mentally disturbed, disordered, disquieted, turbulent, stormy, vehement, *mens, quæ omni turbido motu vacet*, C; *C Cæsar turbidus animi*, Tc; *homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint*, C.

*Turbĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a shape resembling a cone, — *piri*, Pl.

Turbĭnātus -a -um, cone-shaped, conical, Pl.

*Turbĭnĕus -a -um, shaped like a top, O.

Turbo, 1. to disturb, throw into disorder or confusion, C, — *aciem peditum*, L; (2) to disturb, make turbid any liquid, O H; (3) met. *qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit*, C; *ad te ne hæc quidem scribo, quæ palam in re publicā turbantur*, C.

Turbo -ĭnis, *m.* a whirlwind, hurricane, C. H; met. *maximum — reipublicæ*, C; (2) a top, such as boys play with, V; (3) a reel, spindle, C. H. Ct; (4) a whirling motion, circular orbit, revolution, *cum cæli turbine ferri*, Lc

Turbŭlente, turbŭlenter, C, turbulently, tumultuously, C.

Turbŭlentus -a -um, restless, stormy, boisterous, tumultuous, turbulent, *ille ex — re publicā bellum excitavit*, C; — *annus*, L; *atomorum tur-*

bulenta concursio, C; (2) causing confusion, restless, turbulent, *Sex. Titius seditiosus civis et* —, C.

*Turbystum -i, *n.* a means used by painters to assist the effect of colours, Pl.

Turdārĭum -ii, *n.* a place where thrushes breed, Vr.

Turdus -i, *m.* (turda -æ, *f.* Pr.) a thrush, Pl. H; (2) a species of carp, Pl.

Tūrĕus -a -um, of or relating to incense, V. O.

Turgĕo -rsi, 2. to swell up, be swollen, — *lumina gemitu*, Pt; — *gemmæ læto in palmite*, V; — *uva mero*, M; (2) *met.* of discourse, to be pompous, turgid, Aug.

Turgesco, 3. to begin to swell, swell up, O. Co; (2) *met.* to swell with passion or excitement, C; (3) *met.* of discourse, to be pompous, turgid, Q.

Turgĭdŭlus -a -um, somewhat swollen, — *oculi flendo*, Ct.

Turgĭdus -a -um, swollen, turgid, P. C.

Tūrĭbŭlum -i, *n.* a censer for burning incense, C. L.

Tūrĭcrĕmus -a -um, burning with incense, Lc. V.

Tūrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, producing incense, O. Pl.

*Tūrĭlĕgus -a -um, collecting incense, O.

Turĭo -ōnis, *m.* a young shoot or branch, Co.

Turma -æ, *f.* a troop of cavalry containing thirty or thirty-two men, C. Ca; (2) generally, a troop, squadron, throng, C.

Turmālis -e, of or relating to a troop or squadron, L. C.

Turmātim, troop by troop, in troops, Ca. L.

Turpĭcŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat ugly, Ct; *met.* C.

*Turpĭfĭcātus -a -um, made foul, corrupted, — *animus*, C.

*Turpĭlucrĭcŭpĭdus -a -um, greedy after base gain, P.

Turpis -e, ugly, foul, unsightly, filthy, C. T. H; (2) *met.* disgraceful, shameful, base, dishonourable, infamous, C. Ca.

Turpĭter, foully, in an ugly, unsightly manner, H. O; (2) *met.* disgracefully, scandalously, basely, dishonourably, infamously, C. Ca.

Turpĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* ugliness, unsightliness, C; (2) turpitude, baseness, disgrace, infamy, C.

Turpo, 1. to make ugly, befoul, defile, — *capillos sanguine*, V; (2) *met.* to disgrace, dishonour, C.

Turrĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little tower, turret, Vt; (2) a dice-box, M.

Turrĭger -ĕra -ĕrum, tower-bearing, Pl. V; *subst.* Turrĭgĕra -æ, *f.* Cybele, O.

Turris -is, *f.* (τύῤῥις), a tower, C. H; (2) any lofty building, castle, palace, H; (3) a tower-shaped pigeon-cote, Vr.

Turrītus -a -um, furnished with towers, — *mœnia*, O; *subst.* Turrīta -æ, *f.* Cybele, Pl. V; (2) tower-like, towering, high, V.

Tursĭo -ōnis, *m.* a species of dolphin or porpoise, Pl.

Turtur -ŭris, *m.* a turtle-dove, P. Pl. Co.

*Turtŭrilla -æ, *f. dim.* a little turtle-dove, Sc.

Turunda -æ, *f.* a pellet for fattening poultry, A.Aug; (2) a sacrificial cake, Vr; (3) a roll of lint, A.Aug.

Tūs, tūris, *n.* (θύος), incense, frankincense, C.

Tusci -ōrum, *m.* the Tuscans, Etruscans, inhabitants of Etruria; hence *adj.* Tuscus -a -um, — *amnis*, H, the Tiber; — *dux*, O, Mezentius; — *eques*, M, Mæcenas; — *vicus*, L. Tc, a street in Rome inhabited by low prostitutes; Tuscānus -a -um, Vt; Tuscānĭcus -a -um, Vt. Vr.

*Tuscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little incense, P.

Tussĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a hacking cough, Cl.

Tussĭlāgo -ĭnis, *f.* the plant coltsfoot, Pl.

Tussĭo, 4. to have a cough, to cough, Pl.

Tussis -is, *f.* a cough, Cl. V.

Tūtāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a defence, protection, V.

Tūtāmentum -i, *n.* L. = tutamen, *q.v.*

Tūte, safely, securely, P.

Tūtēla -æ, *f.* protection, guard, charge, *tutelam januæ gerere*, P; *cujus in tutelā Athenas esse voluerunt*, C; (2) a protector, guardian, — *templi*, O; (3) the person or thing protected, *Lanuvium annosi vetus est — draconis*, Pt; (4) guardianship, tutelage, *in alicujus tutelam venire*, C; (5) the property of a ward, C; (6) a keeping, care, management, — *pecudum silvestrium et apium*, Co.

Tūtēlārĭus -ii, *m.* a keeper, warden, Pl.

Tūto, safely, securely, C.

Tūtor -ōris, *m.* a protector, H. St; (2) the guardian of a minor or imbecile person, C. O.

Tūtor, 1. *dep.* (tūto, P. *pass.* C.) to protect, preserve, watch, keep, — *rempublicam*, C; *quum Volsci vallo se tutarentur*, L; *natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est*, Pl.

Tŭtŭlus -i, *m.* a particular mode of dressing the hair, by gathering it into a high knot at the back of the head, Vr.

Tūtus -a -um (*prtcp.* tŭĕor), safe, secure, out of danger, C; *tutus ab insidiis*, Aug; *testudo — ad omnes ictus*, L; *tutior receptus*, Ca; *abs.* tūtum -i, *n.* a safe place, safety, *esse in tuto*, C; *aliquem* (*aliquid*) *in tutum collocare*, T. C; (2) watchful, cautious, L.

Tŭus -a -um, thy, thine; subst. *tui*, C, thy friends, people, party; *tuum est*, it is thy custom, P, it is thy duty, T; in the oblique cases frequently made emphatic by the addition of *-pte*, or inet. *tuopte ingenio*, P.

Tympănĭtĭcus -i, *m.* (τυμπανιτικός), one who has the dropsy, Pl.

Tympănĭum -ii, *n.* (τυμπάνιον), a drum-shaped pearl, Pl.

Tympănĭzo, 1. (τυμπανίζω), to play the tambourine or kettle-drum, St.

Tympănŏtrĭba -æ, *m.* (τυμπανοτρίβης), a tambourine-player, P.

Tympănum -i, *n.* (τύμπανον), a tambourine, kettle-drum (frequently played by the priests of Cybele), Ct. V; (2) *meton.* a drum or wheel for raising weights, V; the triangular space under a gable, Vt; the panel of a door, Vt.

Tyndăreus -ei, *m.* (Τυνδαρέως), king of Sparta, husband of Leda, father of Castor and Pollux, Helena and Clytemnestra; hence *adj.* Tyndărĭus -a -um, P.Aug; *subst.* Tyndărĭdes -æ, *m.* a male descendant of Tyndareus, C; Tyndăris -ĭdis, *f.* a female descendant of Tyndareus, Helen, Lc. V, Clytemnestra, O.

Tȳphon -ōnis, *m.* (τυφών), a whirlwind, hurricane, typhoon, Pl.

Tȳpus -i, *m.* (τύπος), a figure on a wall, C.

Tўrannĭce, tyrannically, C.

Tўrannĭcīda -æ, *m.* the slayer of a tyrant, tyrannicide, Sc. Pl.

Tўrannĭcīdĭum -ii, *n.* the slaying of a tyrant, Sc. Q.

Tўrannĭcus -a -um (τυραννικός), tyrannical, C.

Tўrannis -ĭdis, *f.* (τυραννίς), the supremacy of a tyrant, tyranny, C. Q.

Tўrannoctŏnus -i, *m.* (τυραννοκτόνος), the slayer of a tyrant, C.

Tўrannus -i, *m.* (τύραννος), an arbitrary monarch, tyrant, C.

Tўrĭanthĭna -ōrum, *n.* violet-coloured garments, M.

Tўrŏtărĭchos -i, *m.* (τυροτάριχος), a dish of cheese and salt-fish, C.

Tyrrhēnĭa -æ, *f.* (Τυῤῥηνία), Etruria, O; hence *adj.* Tyrrhēnus -a -um, H. V.

Tyrrhēnĭcus -a -um, P.Aug, Etruscan.

Tўrus -i, *f.* (-os -i, *f.* Τύρος), Tyre, a city of Phœnicia; hence *adj.* Tўrĭus -a -um, — *puella*, O, Europa; used by Statius = Theban, as Cadmus was the founder of Thebes; by V. = Carthaginian.

U, u, originally written V, v, the 20th letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Upsilon (Υ, υ). It is frequently interchanged with i, as *optimus, optumus, satira, satura*, etc.

Ūber -ĕris, *n.* (οὖθαρ), an udder, pap, teat, breast of milk; frequently pl. — *lactea*, V; — *distenta*, H; *met.* of the earth, Co; (2) *met.* richness, abundance, fertility, V.

Ūber -ĕris, rich, abounding in any thing, fertile, fruitful, productive, abundant, copious, *seges spicis uberibus et crebris*, C; *sequitur gravis imber et uber*, Lc; *lactis et uberes cantare rivos*, O; *quæstus uberrimus*, T, very gainful; (2) met. *quis uberior in dicendo Platone?* C; — *locus philosophiæ*, C; *uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia*, C.

Ūbĕrĭus, more abundantly, more copiously, — *provenit seges*, O; (2) *met.* more copiously, more at length, — *disputare*, C.

Ūbĕro, 1. to be fruitful, bear fruit, Co.

Ūbertas -ātis, *f.* fruitfulness, fertility, copiousness, abundance, — *frugum et fructuum*, C; (2) met. — *virtutis*, C; — *in dicendo*, C.

Ūbertim, abundantly, copiously, Ct. St.

Ūberto, 1. to make fruitful, Pl.

Ŭbi, where, *omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est hæc urbs, incolebant*, C; *ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem*, C, where in the world thou wast; *ubi loci fortunæ tuæ sint, facile intelligis*, P, in what position thy fortunes are; *ubi ubi*, T, = ubicumque; (2) as an interrogative *adv.* where? *ubi sunt qui Antonium Græce negant scire?* C; (3) when, as soon as, C; *ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt*, Ca; *ubi primum*, Ca. Q; (4) colloquially used in place of a relative pronoun, in which, with which, by which, etc. P. T. C.

Ŭbĭcumque (ŭbĭcunque), wherever, wheresoever, C; (2) anywhere, everywhere, H. O. Q.

*Ŭbĭlĭbet, anywhere you please, everywhere, Sc.

Ŭbĭnam? where pray? where then? C.

Ŭbĭquāque, wherever, *istius hominis ubi fit quaque mentio*, P.

Ŭbīque, wherever, wheresoever, everywhere, C; *tum narium quod — fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant*, C; *studendum est semper et* —, Q.

Ŭbĭŭbi, *vid.* ubi.

Ŭbĭvis, wherever you will, anywhere, everywhere, C.

Ūdo -ōnis, *m.* (οὐδών), a fur shoe or sock, M.

Ūdus -a -um, wet, moist, — *litus*, H; — *paludes*, O; — *tempora Lyæo*, H.

Ulcĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sore, ulcer, ulceration, Pl.

Ulcĕro, 1. to ulcerate, C. H.

Ulcĕrōsus -a -um, ulcerated, ulcerous, Tc; (2) of trees, rough, knotted, gnarled, Pl.

Ulciscor, ultus, 3. *dep.* to punish vengefully, take vengeance on, punish wrong-doing, — *aliquem*, P. C. Ca; — *injurias rei publicæ*, C; — *Etruscorum injurias bello*, C; — *patrui mortem*, C; (2) to take vengeance for, avenge a person, — *aliquem*, C; — *cæsos fratres*, O. (*ulciscor* sometimes found with *pass.* signification, S. L.)

Ulcus -ĕris, *n.* (ἕλκος), a sore, ulcer, C. Cl. Lc; (2) an excrescence on trees, Pl.

Ulcuscŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a little ulcer, Cl.

Ūlex -ĭcis, *m.* a shrub resembling rosemary, Pl.

Ūlīgĭnōsus -a -um, wet, damp, moist, marshy, Vr. Co.

Ūlīgo -ĭnis, *f.* moisture of the soil, wetness of the earth, V. Vr.

Ullus -a -um, any (generally used in negative sentences), *nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa*, C; *neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit ut ei numum ullum crederet*, C; rarely used as a subst. *negat se . . . . posse iter ulli per provinciam dare*, Ca; (2) used in interrogative, negative, and hypothetical sentences, *est ergo ulla res tanti, ut viri boni nomen amittas?* C; *hunc si ullus deus amaret*, P.

*Ulmārĭum -ii, *n.* a nursery or plantation of elms, Pl.

Ulmĕus -a -um, of or relating to the elm, made of elm-wood, P. Co.

Ulmĭtrĭba -æ, *m.* one on whom elm-rods are broken, a well-whipped person, P.

Ulmus -i, *f.* the elm, V. Co. Pl.

Ulna -æ, *f.* the elbow, Pl; (2) *poet.* the arm, Cl. O; (3) as a measure of length, an ell, V; (4) as much as a man can span with both arms, Pl.

Ulpĭcum -i, *n.* a kind of leek, Co. P.

Uls, on the other side of, beyond, Vr.

Ultĕrĭor -us (no positive in use), (I.) *comp.* further, beyond, ulterior, *quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syriā, alter citeriorem*, C, Trans- and Cisalpine Gaul; subst. *quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant*, Ca; (II.) *superl.* ultĭmus -a -um, the most distant, furthest, extremest, last, *in — provinciam se conjecit*, C; *mors ultima linea rerum est*, H; (2) in time or succession, the most distant, remotest, the last, final, *tam multis ab ultimā antiquitate repetitis*, C; — *principium*, C; — *lapis*, Pt, a gravestone; *ad ultimum*, used *adv.* lastly, finally, L. St; (3) in rank or degree, (*a*) the highest, greatest, *summum bonum, quod ultimum appello*, C; — *supplicium*, C, capital punishment; (*b*) the meanest, lowest, L. Pl.

Ultĭmo, at last, last of all, St.

Ultĭo -ōnis, *f.* an avenging, punishing, revenging, revenge, Sc. Q.

Ultor -ōris, *m.* an avenger, punisher, — *nostrarum injuriarum*, C.

Ultra, (I.) *adv.* (A) *positive*, beyond, further, *estne aliquid —, quo progredi crudelitas possit?* C; followed by *quam, quod* — *quam satis est*, C; — *quam oporteat*, Q; (B) *comp.* ultĕrĭus, further, — *ne tende odiis*, V; — *procedere*, Q; — *nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus*, O; (II.) prep. with acc. beyond, on the further side of, — *Silianam villam*, C; (2) in point of time, past, longer than, — *pueriles annos*, Q; (3) in point of number, beyond, more than, — *eum numerum*, Aug; so of degree, *adhibent modum quendam, quem — progredi non oporteat*, C.

Ultrix -īcis, *f.* avenging, — *deæ*, V, the Furies.

Ultro, on the other side, beyond, in combination with citro, *q.v.*; (2) away, off, *ultro istum a me!* P; (3) besides, moreover, P. T. C; (4) of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily, *gratissimum mihi feceris, si ad eum — veneris*, C.

Ultrōnĕus -a -um, of one's own accord, voluntary, Sc.

Ultrōtrĭbūta -ōrum, *n.* money spent by the state on public works, L.

Ŭlŭla -æ, *f.* a screech-owl, Pl. V.

Ŭlŭlātus -ūs, *m.* a howling, wailing, shrieking, yelling, Ca. V. Ct.

Ŭlŭlo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to howl, yell, C; *canes*, V; (2) of places, to resound with howling, *cavæ plangoribus ædes femineis ululant*, V; (II.) *act.* to call upon with howling, — *aliquem*, V. M.

Ulva -æ, *f.* sedge, V. Pl.

Umbella -æ, *f. dim.* a parasol, M. Jv.

*Umbĭlīcātus -a -um, shaped like a navel, Pl.

Umbĭlīcus -i, *m.* (ὀμφαλός), the navel, Cl; (2) the navel-string, Cl; (3) *met.* the middle, centre of any thing, — *terrarum*, C, Delphi; (4) the end of a roller on which a MS. was rolled, Ct; *ad umbilicos pervenire*, M, to come to the end; (5) the index of a sun-dial, Pl; (6) a kind of sea-snail, C.

Umbo -ōnis, *m.* the boss in the centre of a shield,

V; hence *meton.* a shield, V. L; (2) the elbow, M; (3) a promontory, P.Aug; (4) a bunch of folds formed by a particular mode of wearing the toga; hence a toga, Pr.

Umbra -æ, *f.* a shade, shadow, C; prov. *umbras timere*, C, to be afraid without cause; (2) a shade, shadow in painting, C; (3) a shade, ghost, spirit of a dead man, V. H. O; (4) an uninvited guest, brought by one who has been invited, H; (5) a shady place, V. O; (6) a fish, the grayling, Vr. Co; (7) *met.* a shadow, image, semblance (opp. to reality), — *et imago equitis Romani*, C; *omnes — etiam falsæ gloriæ consectari*, C; (8) *met.* shadow, protection, C; *umbrâ vestri auxilii tegi possumus*, L.

Umbrācŭlum -i, *n.* a shady place, arbour, V; (2) *met.* a school, C; (3) a parasol, O. M.

*Umbrātĭcŏla -æ, *m.* a lounger in the shade, P.

Umbrātĭcus -a -um, belonging to the shade, — *homo*, P, an idler, lounger.

Umbrātĭlis -e, remaining in the shade, retired, contemplative, — *vita*, C; (2) of discourse, in the schools, rhetorical (opp. to public, political), C.

Umbrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, shady, umbrageous, C; (2) bearing the shades of the departed, — *unda*, P.Aug.

Umbro, 1. to cover with shade, shade, overshadow, V. Co.

Umbrōsus -a -um, shady, umbrageous, C. V.

Umquam (unquam), ever (used chiefly in negative sentences), *quod nemo — homo antehac vidit*, P; *non mehercule hoc umquam dixi*, Q; (2) used in interrogative and conditional sentences which imply a negative, *eho, an — tu hujus nupsisti patri?* P; *si — in dicendo fuimus aliquid*, C; (3) rarely used in affirmative sentences, *plus amat quam te — amavit*, P.

Ūnā, at the same place, at the same time, together, C.

*Ūnănĭmans -ntis, *P.* = unanimus, *q.v.*

Ūnănĭmĭtas -ātis, *f.* concord, unanimity, L.

Ūnănĭmus -a -um, of one mind, concordant, agreeing, unanimous, Ct.

Uncia -æ, *f.* (οὐγκία), an ounce, the 12th part of any whole, *heres ex unciâ*, C, to 1-12th of the property; thus 1-12th of a pound, Pl; of an acre, Co; of a foot, an inch, Pl.

Unciālis -e, of or relating to a twelfth part, — *asses*, Pl, weighing an ounce each.

Unciārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a twelfth part, — *fenus*, Tc, one per cent. per annum; — *vitis*, Co, bearing grapes an ounce in weight.

Unciātim, by ounces, Pl; (2) little by little, T.

*Uncĭnātus -a -um, hooked, barbed, C.

*Unciŏla -æ, *f. dim.* a little ounce, Jv.

Unctio -ōnis, *f.* an anointing, unction, P. Co; (2) a salve, Pl.

Unctĭto, 1. to salve, anoint, P.

*Unctiuscŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat unctuous, P.

Unctor -ōris, *m.* an anointer, C.

Unctōrĭum -ii, *n.* an anointing-room in the bath, Pl.

*Unctūra -æ, *f.* the anointing of the dead, C.

Unctus -a -um (*prtcp.* ungo), rich, sumptuous, — *cœna*, M; — *consuetudo loquendi*, C, copious; *subst.* unctum -i, *n.* a sumptuous repast, H.

Unctus -ūs, *m.* an anointing, Pl.

Uncus -i, *m.* (ὄγκος), a hook; especially the hook with which the executioner dragged the bodies of dead malefactors, to throw them into the Tiber, C; (2) a surgical instrument, Cl.

Uncus -a -um, bent like a hook, hooked, barbed, V. O.

Unda -æ, *f.* a wave, C; (2) *poet.* water, O; (3) an architectural moulding, the ogee, Vt; (4) *met.* C; *mersor civilibus undis*, H, in civil commotions.

Undātim, like waves, Pl.

Unde, whence, from where, *nec enim inde venit, unde mallem*, C; *ut aliæ eodem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur*, Cs; used in questions, *unde dejectus est Cinna?* C; *non recordor unde ceciderim*, C; (2) whence, from what person or thing, from what origin, *narratio brevis erit, si — necesse est, inde initium sumetur*, C; *qui eum necasset, — ipse natus esset*, C; (3) in law, the phrase *unde petitur* designates the accused person or defendant; *ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim*, C; (4) *unde unde* = undecumque, whencesoever, Ct. H.

Undēcentēsĭmus -a -um, the ninety-ninth, P.Aug.

Undēcentum, ninety-nine, Pl.

Undĕcies, eleven times, Co. M.

Undĕcim, eleven, C.

Undĕcĭmus -a -um, the eleventh, L. V.

Undĕcĭrēmis -is, *f.* a ship with eleven banks of oars, Pl.

Undĕcŭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the eleventh legion, Pl.

Undĕcumque (undĕcunque), from whatever place, person, or thing, whencesoever, Q. Sc.

Undĕlĭbet, whencesoever, Aug.

Undēni -æ -a, eleven each, H. O.

Undēnōnāginta, eighty-nine, L.

Undĕoctōginta, seventy-nine, H.

Undēquadrāgēsĭmus -a -um, the thirty-ninth, P.Aug.

Undēquadrāgies, thirty-nine times, Pl.

Undēquadrāginta, thirty-nine, C.

Undēquinquāgēsĭmus -a -um, the forty-ninth, C.

Undēquinquāginta, forty-nine, L.

Undēsexāginta, fifty-nine, L.

Undētrīgēsĭmus -a -um, the twenty-ninth, L.

Undētrīginta, twenty-nine, Vt.

Undēvīcēni -æ -a, nineteen each, Q.

Undēvīcēsĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the nineteenth legion, Aug.

Undēvīcēsĭmus -a -um (undēvīgēsĭmus), the nineteenth, C.

Undēvīginti, nineteen, C. L.

Undĭque, from all sides, on all sides, *ut — uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret*, Cs; *Sicilia quæ multis — cincta periculis*, C.

Undĭsŏnus -a -um, resounding with waves, Pr.

Undo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to rise in waves, surge, V; (2) to be full, abound, P.Aug; (3) to have a wave-like motion, to wave, V; (II.) *act.* to overflow, inundate, — *campos*, P.Aug.

Undōsus -a -um, full of waves, surging, billowy, V.

Ūnĕdo -ōnis, *m.* the arbutus-tree, and its fruit, Pl.

Ūnetvīcēsĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the twenty-first legion, Tc.

Ūnetvīcēsĭmus -a -um, the twenty-first, Tc.

Ungo -nxi -nctum, 3. (unguo), to anoint, smear, salve, C; — *aliquam unguentis*, P; *uncta carina* V, pitched; *arma uncta cruoribus*, H, covered with gore.

Unguen -ĭnis, *n.* a fatty substance, salve, V.

Unguentārĭus -a -um, of or relating to salve or ointment, Vr. St; *subst.* unguentārĭus -ii, *m.* a dealer in unguents; unguentārĭa -æ, *f.* (*a*) a female dealer in unguents, Pt; (*b*) the art of preparing unguents, P; unguentārĭum -ii, *n.* money for unguents, P.

Unguentātus -a -um, anointed, P. Ct.

Unguentum -i, *n.* a salve, ointment, unguent, C. H.

Unguĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the finger-nail, P. C; prov. *a teneris unguiculis*, C, from childhood.

Unguĭnōsus -a -um, fatty, unctuous, Pl. Cl.

Unguis -is, *m.* (ὄνυξ), a finger or toe nail, H. Pl; of animals, a claw, talon, H. O; *ab imis — usque ad verticem summum*, C, from top to toe; *de teneris unguiculis*, H, from childhood; *ad (in) unguem*, to a nail, H, nicely, perfectly, H. (the metaphor taken from things so polished as to stand the test of the nail); (2) applied to plants, a tip, Pl Co; (3) a kind of mussel, Vr; (4) a hook, Co; (5) a white skin on the eye, Cl.

Ungŭla -æ, *f.* a hoof, claw, talon, C; (2) *meton.* a horse, H.

Ungŭlus -i, *m.* a finger-ring, Pl.

*Ūnĭcalămus -a -um, having one haulm, Pl.

Ūnĭcaulis -e, having one stalk, Pl.

Ūnĭce, singly, especially, particularly, — *aliquem diligere*, C.

Ūnĭcŏlor -ōris, uniform in colour, of one colour, Vr. Pl.

Ūnĭcornis -e, having one horn, Pl.

Ūnĭcus -a -um, only, sole, — *gnatus, filius*, P. T; (2) singular, unparalleled, unique, alone in its kind; — *liberalitas*, C; — *fides*, L.

Ūnĭformis -e, having one form, uniform, Tc.

Ūnĭgĕna -æ, only-born, sole-born, C; (2) born of one parent, Ct.

Ūnĭjŭgus -a -um, — *vineæ*, Pl, fastened to the same cross-beam.

Ūnĭmănus -a -um, having but one hand, L.

Ūnĭo -ii -ītum, 4. to unite, Sc.

Ūnĭo -ōnis, *m.* a single, large pearl, Pl; (2) a kind of onion, Co.

*Ūnistirpis -e, having one stock or stem, Pl.

Ūnĭtas -ātis, *f.* unity, oneness, Cl; (2) likeness, similarity, Vr. Pl; (3) agreement, unanimity, Sc.

Ūnĭter, in one, together, — *aptus*, Lc.

Ūnĭusmŏdi, of one kind, T.

Ūnĭversālis -e, general, universal, Q.

Ūnĭverse, in general, *generatim atque — loqui*, C.

Ūnĭversĭtas -ātis, *f.* the whole, total, all together, — *generis humani*, C; — *rerum*, C, the universe, in which sense it is also used *abs.* C

Ūnĭversus -a -um, the whole, all together, entire, universal, general, — *provincia*, C; — *mare*, C, — *triduum*, T, the whole of three days; *ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum*, C, of each and all; (2) *subst.* ūniversum -i, *n.* the universe, C; (3) used adv. *in universum*, L, in general, generally.

Ūnŏcŭlus -i, *m.* a one-eyed man, P.

Ūnus -a -um (εἷς, ἕν), one, *mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam*, P; *in unum*, C, in one place, to one spot, (2) of that which is common to several things, one and the same, one, *uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent*, C; *omnes una manet nox*, H; (3) = solus, one in its kind, sole, single, alone, only, *Pompeius plus potest unus quam ceteri omnes*, C; sometimes made emphatic by the addition of solus, *ex uno oppido solo*, C; (4) used indefinitely, a, an, one, some one, any one, *ut sic me audiatis ut unum ex togatis*, C; *queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam*, L; *ponite ante oculos unumquemque regum*, C.

Ŭpĭlĭo -ōnis, *m.* a shepherd, P. V.

Ŭpŭpa -æ, *f.* (ἔποψ), a hoopoe, Pl; (2) a kind of hoe, P.

Ūræus -a -um (οὐραῖος), having a tail, Pl.

Urbāne, politely, civilly, urbanely, C; (2) of discourse, wittily, acutely, elegantly, C. Q.

Urbānĭtas -ātis, *f.* a city life, C; (2) politeness, urbanity, C; (3) refinement, elegance of speech, and especially, wit, pleasantry, C; (4) city roguery, Tc.

Urbānus -a -um, of or belonging to a city, urban, — *tribus*, C; — *prætor*, Ca; *subst.* urbānus -i, *m.* a townsman, inhabitant of a city, C, (2) refined, elegant, polite, urbane, C; (3) of discourse, refined, elegant, C; — *genus dicendi*, Q; and especially, witty, humorous, pleasant, C; (4) bold, impudent, H. C; (5) of plants, cultivated, Pl. (*opp.* wild).

*Urbĭcăpus -i, *m.* a taker of cities, P.

Urbĭcus -a -um, of or belonging to a city, civic, urban, St.

Urbs -bis, *f.* a city, a walled town, C; (2) especially, the city of Rome, C. Ca.

Urcĕŏlāris -e, of or relating to a jug or pitcher, — *herba*, Pl, pellitory, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers.

Urcĕŏlus -i, *m. dim.* a small jug or pitcher, Co. Jv.

Urcĕus -i, *m.* an earthenware jug, pitcher, P. H.

Ūrēdo -ĭnis, *f.* a blight upon plants, C; (2) an inflammatory itch, Pl.

Urgĕo, ursi, 2. (urgueo), to push, press, drive, urge, *adversa vobis urgent vestigia*, C; — *equites in oppidum*, Aug; (2) to press upon, beset, oppress, burden, bear hard upon, *quum septimam legionem urgeri ab hoste vidisset*, Ca; *ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor urget*, H; *præsens atque urgens malum*, C, urgent, pressing; (3) *met.* of discourse, urge, press hard upon, *sed urges me meis versibus*, C; (4) *met.* to apply one's self to diligently, ply hard, urge on, follow up, — *istam occasionem et facultatem*, C; — *propositum*, H; — *iter*, O.

*Ūrĭca -æ, *f.* a caterpillar, Pl.

Ūrīna -æ, *f.* the urine, C. Cl; — *genitalis*, Pl, seminal matter.

Ūrīnātor -ōris, *m.* a diver, Vr. L.

Ūrīnor, 1. *dep.* to dive, Vr.

Ūrīnus -a -um (οὔρινος), — *ovum*, Pl, an addle egg.

Urna -æ, *f.* a pitcher for drawing water, P. H. O; (2) a jug, pitcher, urn, (*a*) into which lots, balloting-tickets, etc. were thrown, C; (*b*) in which the ashes of the dead were deposited, O; (*c*) for holding money, H; (*d*) as a measure of capacity, being half an amphora, Co. Pl.

Urnālis -e, containing half an amphora, Co. Pl.

Urnārium -ii, *n.* a table on which water-cans were placed, Vr.

Uro, ussi, ustum, 3. to burn, *partes terrarum quod aut frigore rigeant, aut urantur calore*, C; (2) to burn up, destroy by fire, C; — *urbes hostium*, Tc; *ustis navibus*, H; (3) of encaustic painting, to burn in, O; (4) to burn, dry up, parch, pain acutely, *quum sol gravis ureret arva*, O; *fauces urit sitis*, H; *dysenteria si usserit*, Pl; (5) to pinch, chafe, gall, *calceus pedem urit*, H; *teneros urit lorica lacertos*, Pt; (6) to pinch with cold, C; (7) *met.* to burn with passion; and *pass.* to be on fire, glow with passion, *me tamen urit amor*, V; *uritur infelix Dido*, V; (8) *met.* to disquiet, disturb, harass, L.

*Urruncum -i, *n.* the lowest part of an ear of corn, Vr.

Ursa -æ, *f.* a female bear, V. O; (2) the constellations the Great and Little Bear, O.

Ursīnus -a -um, of or relating to a bear, Co. Pl.

Ursus -i, *m.* a bear, Pl O.

Urtīca -æ, *f.* a nettle, Pl. H; (2) a sea-nettle, Pl; (3) lustfulness, lewd desire, Jv.

Ūrus -i, *m.* the urus, a kind of wild ox, V. Ca.

Urvum -i, *n.* a plough-tail, Vr.

Ūsĭo -ōnis, *f.* use, using, A. Aug.

Ūsĭtāte, in the usual manner, as usual, C.

Ūsĭtātus -a -um, customary, usual, wonted, accustomed, C Ca.

Uspiam, anywhere, C.

Usquam, anywhere (generally used in negative or conditional sentences), *iste cui nullus esset — consistendi locus*, C; *si quid — justitia est*, V; (2) any whither, in any direction, *nec vero — discedebam*, C.

Usque (expresses continuity from one point to another), all the way, continuously, *usque a mari supero Romam proficisci*, C; *usque ad castra hostium accessit*, Ca; *theatrum ita resonans ut — Romam significationes vocesque referantur*, C, as far as Rome, *ab Atticā Thessaliam usque*, Pl; (2) in respect of time, *quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverunt*, C, from the time of Romulus; *pugnata est pugnā usque a mane ad vesperum*, P, from morning till night; *usque eo se tenuit, quoad*

. . . . C; (3) in other significations, *te in pistrinum dedam usque ad necem*, T; *hoc malum usque ad bestias pervenit*, C.

Usquĕquāque, in all parts, throughout; (2) in general, C; (3) at all times, always, St.

Usta -æ, *f.* a red pigment, burnt cinnabar, Pl.

Ustĭo -ōnis, *f.* a burning, Cl. Pl.

Ustor -ōris, *m.* a burner of corpses, C.

Ustŭlo, 1. to burn a little, singe, — *palos*, Vt.

Ūsūcăpĭo -cēpi -captum, 3. to acquire ownership by length of possession or prescription, C.

Ūsūcăpĭo -ōnis, *f.* ownership acquired by length of possession or prescription, C.

Ūsūra -æ, *f.* the use, enjoyment of any thing, — *hujus lucis*, C; — *unius horæ*, C; (2) the use of borrowed capital, C; (3) interest paid for money borrowed, C.

Ūsūrārĭus -a -um, that of which one has the use, — *uxor*, P; (2) out at interest, paying interest, P.

Ūsurpātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a using, use, making use, C.L.

Ūsurpo, 1. to make use of, use, apply to use, *nomen tantum virtutis usurpas*, C; *ceteræ consolationes, quæ sunt a sapientissimis viris usurpatæ*, C; (2) — *aliquid oculis*, Lc. P, to perceive, notice; in like manner, *unde meæ usurpant aures sonum*, P; (3) to take possession of, acquire, C; especially to take possession of wrongfully, usurp, St; (4) to call by any name habitually, *C. Lælius, is qui Sapiens usurpatur*, C.

Ūsus -ūs, *m.* use, using, making use of, application, practice, exercise, *virtus in usu sui tota posita est*, C; *Veneti scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt*, Ca; *expetuntur divitiæ ad usus vitæ necessarios*, C; (2) social intercourse, familiarity, *domesticus — et consuetudo*, C; hence, carnal intercourse, Tb; (3) *usus et fructus, usus fructusque, ususfructus*, the use and enjoyment of property not one's own, C; (4) use, practice, experience, *quod non magnum in re militari usum habebat*, Ca; (5) the use, useful quality of any thing, C; *usui (ex usu) esse*, C, to be useful, of use; (6) occasion, need, want, *sed illum — provinciæ supplere*, C; (7) *usus est, usus venit*, it is necessary, requisite, *si quando usus esset*, C; *viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis*, P; *mox quum ad prætorem usus venerit*, P; (8) *usus est, usus adest, usu venit aliquid*, an opportunity offers; *de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit*, C; *Cæsar biduum in iis locis moratus quod hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat*, Ca.

Ūsusfructus, *vid.* usus, No. 3.

Ŭt, or ŭti, (I.) *conj.* as, *perge ut instituisti*, C; *est, inquit, ut dicis*, C; *ut ut*, or in one word, *utut*, however, *utut res hæc se habet*, P; (2) in comparisons, as, like as (corresponds with *sic, ita, item*), *sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole*, C; (3) *ut . . . . ita*, as . . . . so, as . . . . in like manner; *ut . . . . ita non*, although . . . . yet not, C. L; (4) *ut quisque* (with superl.), . . . *ita* (with superl.), the more . . . . the more, *ut quisque morbus est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quæritur*, C, the more intractable the disease, the more distinguished is the physician sought; (5) introduces an example, as, as for instance, *in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis*, C; (6) introduces an explanation, as, inasmuch as, being, *aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse*, C; *permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historiā curiosus*, C; (7) in exclamations, how, how much, *ut pudet victos! ut se accusare nolunt!* C; (8) when, as soon as, *ea res ut est Helvetiis enunciata* . . . . Ca; *literas scripsi statim, ut tuas legeram*, C; made emphatic by the addition of *primum*, C, as soon as; sometimes *ut* = while, during, C. (II.) *conj.* that, so that (corresponds with *sic, ita, tam, adeo, talis, tantus*, etc.), *Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius*, C; *non sum ita hebes ut istuc dicam*, C; (2) after verbs which denote an effecting, happening, coming to pass, *facere, efficere ut* . . . ., C; *accidit, contingit, evenit ut* . . . ., C; (3) after verbs of wishing, commanding, desiring, and many others, that, *Phaëthon, ut in currum patris tolleretur, optavit*, C. (frequently translated into English by the inf., Phaëthon wished to be, etc.); *Voluseno mandat, ut revertatur*, Ca; (4) after verbs of fearing, that not, *veretur Hiempsal, ut fœdus satis firmum sit et ratum*, C; (5) elliptically = fac ut, granted that, even if, *verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes* . . . ., C; (6) expressing an intention, in order that, to the end that, *hæc acta res est, ut nobiles restituerentur in civitatem*, C.

Utcumque, in what manner soever, however, C; (2) whenever, H.

Ūtensĭlis -e, that can be used, fit for use, useful, Vr; *subst.* ūtensĭlia -ĭum, *n.* useful things, necessaries, utensils, Co. L.

Ūter -tris, *m.* the skin of an animal used as a bag or bottle, P. V. Ca.

Ŭter -tra -trum, which of two, which, *uter nostrûm popularis est? tune an ego?* C; *neque dijudicare posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur*, Ca; sometimes pl. *utros ejus habueris libros an utrosque nescio*, C; (2) one of the two, either of the two, C.

*Ŭtercŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little belly or paunch, Pl.

Ŭtercumque, utrăcumque, utrumcumque, whichever of the two, whichever, C. Q.

Ŭterlĭbet, utrălĭbet, utrumlĭbet, whichever of the two you please, either of the two, C. Q.

Ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque, each of two, both, *uterque cum exercitu veniret*, Ca; *docte sermones utriusque linguæ*, H; *Fadius amantissimus utriusque nostrûm*, C; *quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu*, Ca; pl. *quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse*, C; *utræque nationes Rheno prætexuntur*, Tc.

Ŭtĕrus -i, *m.* (ŭtĕrum -i, *n.* P.) the womb, Pl; (2) the fruit of the womb, Cl; (3) the belly, P; (4) met. — *equi lignei*, V.

Ŭtervis, utrăvis, utrumvis, which of the two you will, either of the two, C; (2) both, P. T.

Ŭti = ut, *q.v.*

Ūtĭbĭlis -e, that can be used, useful, P. T.

Ūtĭlis -e, useful, profitable, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous, — *et salutares res*, C; — *fraxinus hastis*, O; — *lignum navigiis*, V; — *ad eam rem*, P; — *ventri movendo*, M.

Ūtĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* usefulness, utility, advantageousness, profitableness, use, profit, advantage, *utilitates ex amicitiā maxime capientur*, C.

Ūtĭlĭter, usefully, serviceably, advantageously, profitably, C. Q.

Ŭtĭnam, would that! would to God that! oh that! *atque — ipse Varro incumbat in causam!* C; *quod — lex esset eadem, quæ uxori est, viro*, P; *quod — minus vitæ cupidi fuissemus*, C.

Ŭtĭque, in any case, at any rate, certainly, at least, *velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii —*, C; *quo die venies, — cum tuis apud me sis*, C.

Ūtor, ūsus, 3. *dep.* to use, make use of, employ, enjoy, — *suis bonis*, C; — *plurimis maritimis rebus*, C; *utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus*, C; — *eādem alacritate ac studio*, Ca, to practise the same alacrity, etc.; (2) — *aliquo*, to be intimate with, associate familiarly with, *Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter*, C; *præp.* * ūtens -ntis, opulent, rich, C.

Utpŏte, seeing that, inasmuch as, since, — *qui nihil contemnere solemus*, C.

*Utrālĭbet, on either side, on whichever side, Pl.

*Ūtrārĭus -ii, *m.* one who carries water in skins, a water-carrier, L.

Utrĭcŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a bagpiper, St.

Ŭtrĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little leathern bag, Cl.

Ŭtrĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the womb, Pl; (2) the bud or envelope of a flower, Pl.

Utrimque, from both sides, on both sides, C. Ca; — *secus*, Lc, along both sides.

Utro, to which of two places, to which side, whither, O. Pl.

*Utrŏlĭbet, to either of two sides, to either side, Q.

Utrŏque, to both sides, in both directions, C. L; in the same sense *utroqueversum*, P.

Ŭtrŭbi, at which of two places, where, P.

*Ŭtrŭbĭdem, on both sides, P.

Ŭtrŭbīque (ŭtrŏbīque), on each of two sides, on both sides, L; *sequitur ut eadem veritas — sit, eademque lex*, C, with gods and men; — *Eumenes plus valebat*, N, both by land and sea.

Utrum, whether, used in disjunctive questions, — *ea vestra an nostra culpa est?* C; in indirect questions, *multum interest, utrum laus diminuatur an salus deseratur*, C; somewhat used in an independent interrogation, C.

Ūva -æ, *f.* a bunch of grapes, Co. Vr. C; (2) any grape-shaped fruit, Pl; (3) a cluster, like a bunch of grapes, in the form of which bees settle on trees, V. Pl; (4) the uvula, Cl.

Ūvens -ntis, moist, wet, P.Aug.

Ūvesco, 3. to become moist, be wet, Lc. H.

*Ūvĭdŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat moist, wet, Ct.

Ūvĭdus -a -um, moist, damp, wet, humid, O. V.

Ūvĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, grape-bearing, P.Aug.

*Ūvor -ōris, *m.* moistness, dampness, humidity, Vr.

Uxor -ōris, *f.* a wife, spouse; — *ducere*, C, to marry a wife.

Uxorcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little wife (used as a term of endearment), P.

Uxōrĭus -a -um, of or relating to a wife, C; (2) very devoted, obedient to a wife, uxorious, V. H.

V, v, corresponds with the Greek Digamma (ϝ) more than with any other letter; and thus is often found at the beginning and middle of words where in Greek the Digamma has been replaced by a vowel, *e. g. ver* ἦρ, *vis* ἴς, *vitulus* ἰταλός, *silva* ὕλη, *ovis* ὄϊς, *ævum* αἰών. V frequently passes over into *u*, e. g. *solvo, solutum, navita, nauta*; and between two vowels is often elided, e. g. *deleverunt, delerunt, providens, prudens*; *non volo, nolo*. For the use of V. as an abbreviation, see Table.

Văcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a freedom from immunity, exemption from any thing, a being without, — *alicujus rei*, C; — *ab aliquā re*, C; (2) money paid for exemption from military service, Tc.

Vacca -æ, *f.* a cow, C. V. Co.

Vaccīnium -ii, *n.* a cranberry, V. Pl.

Vaccīnus -a -um, of or relating to a cow, vaccine, Pl.

Vaccŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little cow, Ct.

Văcĕfīo -fĭĕri, to become empty, be made empty, Lc.

Văcerra -æ, *f.* a post, pale, Co.

*Văcerrōsus -a -um, mad, crazy, St.

Văcillātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rocking, reeling motion, Q. St.

Văcillo, 1. to totter, reel, stagger, wave to and fro, — *ex vino*, C; (2) *met.* to totter, waver, vacillate, — *stabilitas amicitiæ*, C; — *justitia*, C; *legio vacillans*, C, wavering in its fidelity.

Văcīve, idly, at leisure, Ph.

*Văcīvĭtas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, want of any thing, — *cibi*, P.

Văcīvus -a -um, empty, P. T; — *virium*, P, powerless.

Văco, 1. to be empty, void of any thing; be free from, without any thing, *tota domus superior vacat, ut scis*, C; — *aliquā re*, C; *ab aliquā re*, C. Ca; (2) to be free from work, idle, at leisure, unoccupied, to have time, C; — *alicui rei*, C, to have leisure to attend to any thing; impers. *vacat* (*alicui*), there is time, leisure, opportunity, V; *non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi*, O; (3) of women, to be unmarried, P.Aug.

Văcŭēfăcĭo -fēci -factum, 3. to make empty, to empty, C.

Văcŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* emptiness, vacuity, freedom, exemption, immunity from, a being without any thing, — *alicujus rei*, C; (2) an empty space, Vt.

Văcŭo, 1. to make empty, void; to empty, Co. M.

Văcŭus -a -um, empty, void, free from, exempt, without, — *castra*, Ca; — *theatrum*, H; *animus sensibus et curis* —, C; — *ab his rebus*, C; — *alicujus rei*, S. O; *subst.* văcŭum -i, *n.* an empty place, vacuum, Lc. V; (2) free from work, unoccupied, at leisure, idle, C. H. V; (3) of women, free, unmarried, T. O; (4) of property, without possessor or occupier, vacant, C. Ca; (5) of places, open, public, accessible, V; (6) worthless, useless, valueless, O. Tc.

Vădĭmōnĭum -ii, *n.* bail, security, recognizance (for appearance before a court of law), C; — *differre*, C, to put off the time of appearance; — *deserere*, C, to forfeit recognizances.

Vādo, vāsi, 3. to go, walk, hasten, rush, — *ad eum*, C; — *haud dubiam in mortem*, V.

Vădor, 1. *dep.* to take bail for the appearance of, bind over by bail, — *aliquem*, C; hence *prtcp.* vădātus -a -um, pledged, bound, — *amore*, P.

Vădōsus -a -um, full of shallows, shallow, Ca. V.

Vădum -i, *n.* a shallow, shoal, ford, Ca. L; (2) *poet.* water, river, sea, V. Ct; (3) the bottom of the water, H. Pl. (4) met. *res in vado salutis esse videtur*, P, appears to be in safety.

Væ, alas! woe! — *misero mihi!* P; — *victis!* L.

Văfer -fra -frum, artful, cunning, subtle, sly, crafty, — *in disputando*, C.

Văfrāmentum -i, *n.* a cunning trick, artful device, P.Aug.

Văfre, artfully, cunningly, craftily, C.

Văfrĭtĭa -æ, *f.* artfulness, slyness, subtlety, cunning, Sc.

Văge, scattered far and wide, dispersedly, L.

Văgīna -æ, *f.* the sheath of a sword, scabbard, C; (2) the hull or husk of grain, Vr. C.

Văgīnŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little sheath or husk of grain, Pl.

Văgĭo -īvi (-ii) -ītum, 4. to cry, whimper like a child, *repuerascere et in cunis* —, C.

Văgītus -ūs, *m.* the crying of young children, Pl. Q.

Văgor, 1. *dep.* (văgo, 1. A.Aug.) to wander about, ramble, rove, *volucres huc illuc passim vagantes*, C; (2) met. *speremus nostrum nomen volitare et — latissime*, C; of discourse, to make digressions, wander from the point, *idcircone vager, scribamque licenter*, H.

*Văgŭlus -a -um, *dim.* wandering, roving, P.Aug.

Văgus -a -um, wandering, roaming, roving, unsettled, vagrant, C. H; (2) met. — *sententia*, C, fixed, definite opinion; — *fortuna*, C; — *puella*, Pl, inconstant.

Vah (vaha, P.), ah! oh! P. T.

Valde, very, very much, greatly, exceedingly, *quicquid vult, valde vult*, Ca; *literas tuas — exspecto*, C; — *lenes et remissi*, C; — *vehementer*, C.

*Vălĕdīco, 3. to say good-bye, O.

Vălens -ntis (*prtcp.* văleo), strong, powerful, *robusti et — et audaces satellites*, C; (2) well, healthy, C. Pt; (3) of medicines, efficacious, operative, Cl; (4) *met.* powerful, mighty, C.

Vălenter, strongly, powerfully, Co. Cl.

*Vălentŭlus -a -um, *dim.* strong, P.

Vălĕo -ŭi -ĭtum, 2. to be strong, *puer ille ut magnus et multum valet*, P; *dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo*, C, to have excelled in popular oratory; (2) to be strong, effectual, efficacious for a particular purpose; to be capable of, adequate to, — *ad aliquam rem*, C; of medicines, to be efficacious in, good for, *fimum potum ad dysentericos valet*, Pl; followed by *inf.*, to avail, be able, *valet ima summis mutare deus*, H; (3) to be well, healthy, strong, — *corpore*, C; — *a morbo*, C; hence the phrase at the commencement of a letter, *si vales, bene est (S. V. B. E.)*, C; *vale, valeas*, adieu, farewell, good-bye, C; *valere jubere*, C, to say good-bye; *valeas* or *valeat*, begone, be off; *si talis est deus ut nullâ hominum caritate teneatur, valeat*, C, let me have nothing to do with him; (4) to avail, have force or validity; to be strong, valid, *quod multum Cæsar equitatu valebat*, Ca; so *plus* —, C; *plurimum* —, Ca; *minus* —, Ca. H; *nihil* —, C; *tantum* —, Ca; *nescis, quo valeat numus?* H, what is the use of money; (5) of pecuniary value, to be worth, Vr. L; (6) of words, to mean, signify, C. Q.

Vălĕrĭa -æ, *f.* Pl. = melanaëtos, *q.v.*

Vălĕrĭa Gens, an old patrician family, originally of Sabine origin, and enjoying particular immunities and privileges at Rome. Its most distinguished members are known under the cognomens Corvus or Corvinus, Flaccus, Maximus, Messalla, Publicola, *q.v.*

Vălesco, 3. to grow strong, Lc. Tc.

Vălētūdĭnārĭus -a -um, sickly, Vr; (2) *subst.* -us -i, *m.* an invalid, valetudinarian; -um -i, *n.* Cl, a hospital.

Vălētūdo -ĭnis, *f.* state of health, physical condition, health, C; (2) in particular, (*a*) good health, P. C, (*b*) bad health, sickness, C. Ca; (3) met. — *mentis*, St.

Valgus -a -um, bow-legged, bandy-legged, Cl. P; met. — *suavia*, P, wry mouths.

Vălĭde, strongly, powerfully, mightily, Aug; (2) used in answers, certainly, to be sure, P.

Vălĭdus -a -um, strong, powerful, C; — *corpora*, Q; — *materia*, Cl, strong, nourishing food; (2) healthy, well, P. T. C; (3) of medicines, powerful, efficacious, O. Tc; (4) *met.* strong, powerful, mighty, — *urbs*, C; *mente minus validus quam corpore toto*, H; *Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus*, Tc.

Vallāris -e, — *corona*, L, given to the soldier who first mounted the fortifications of the hostile camp.

Valles -is, *f.* (vallis -is, *f.*) a vale, valley, C. Ca; (2) *poet.* a hollow, — *alarum*, Ct.

Vallo, 1. to surround, fortify with a mound and palisade, — *castra*, Tc; (2) *met.* to fortify, protect, strengthen, *Catilina . . . vallatus indicibus atque sicariis*, C; *sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis*, O.

Vallum -i, *n.* a mound or wall defended with palisades, a stockade, C. Ca; (2) a wall, fortification, defence, *munitæ sunt palpebræ tamquam vallo pilorum*, C.

Vallus -i, *m.* a post, stake with a fork at the end, used as a prop, V; but especially, to form a palisade, stockade, C. Ca; (2) = vallum, *q.v.*, Ca; (3) — *pectinis*, O, the tooth of a comb.

Vallus -i, *f. dim.* a small winnowing-basket, Vr.

Valvæ -ārum, *f.* folding-doors, C. Ca.

Valvātus -a -um, provided with folding-doors, Vr. Vt.

Valvŏlæ -ārum, *f.* the pod or shell of leguminous plants, Co.

Vānesco, 3. to pass away, disappear, vanish, — *nubes*, O; met. — *amor*, O.

*Vānĭdĭcus -a -um, talking vainly, lying, P.

Vānĭlŏquentĭa -æ, *f.* idle talking, vaunting, P. L.

Vānĭlŏquus -a -um, lying, P; (2) boasting, vaunting, L.

Vānĭtas -ātis, *f.* nothingness, unreality, untruth, vainness, fruitlessness, vanity, idle talk, boasting, vaunting, C. Q.

Vānĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* idle, lying talk, P.

Vannus -i, *f.* a winnowing-basket, Co.

Vānus -a -um, empty, void, — *aristæ*, V; — *imago*, H, shade, spirit (as being bodiless); (2) *met.* vain, fruitless, idle, groundless, — *oratio*, C, untrue; — *argumentum*, Q; — *fides*, V; — *omen*, O; (3) of persons, empty, idle, false, lying, C. L.

Văpĭde, — *se habere*, a phrase used by Augustus, = male se habere, St.

Văpĭdus -a -um, spoiled, flat, vapid, — *vinum*, Co; — *pix*, Pr, stinking; (2) met. — *pectus*, Pr.

Văpor -ōris, *m.* (văpos -ōris, *m.* Lc.) vapour, steam, C. Sc; (2) warm exhalation, warmth, heat, C. Lc; (2) *met.* the heat of love, Sc.

*Văpōrārĭum -ii, *n.* a flue for conveying hot air, C.

Văpōrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an exhalation, steaming, steam, vapour, Sc. Pl.

Văpōrĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, steaming, P.Aug.

Văpōro, 1. (I.) *neut.* to steam, reek, Pl; (2) *met.* to glow, burn, Lc; (II.) *act.* to fill with vapour, to fumigate, heat, *succedunt matres et templum ture vaporant*, V.

Vappa -æ, *f.* spoiled, flat wine, Pl; (2) a good-for-nothing, worthless fellow, Ct. H.

*Văpŭlāris -e, well whipped, P.

Văpŭlo, 1. to be flogged, whipped, beaten, *vapulo ego invitus*, P; *vapula, vapulet*, P, you be hanged, he be hanged; (2) of troops, to be beaten. Aug; (3) of property, to be squandered, P.

Vāra -æ, *f.* a stake, with a fork at the end, used as a prop, Vt. Co.

Vărĭa -æ, *f.* a panther, Pl; (2) a kind of magpie, Pl.

Vărĭantĭa -æ, *f.* difference, variation, Lc.

Vărĭānus -a -um, many-coloured, varicoloured, Pl.

*Vărĭātĭo -ōnis. *f.* difference, variation, L.

Vărĭco, 1. to stand with feet apart, to straddle, Q.

Vărĭcōsus -a -um, having varicose veins, Pr. Jv.

Vărĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little varix, Cl.

*Vărĭcus -a -um, straddling, O.

Vărĭe, with various colours, Pl; (2) variously, with various success, C. L.

Vărĭĕtas -ātis, *f.* variety, difference, manifoldness, diversity, vicissitude, C.

Vărĭo, 1. (I.) *act.* to vary, diversify, variegate, make various, V. O. P; (2) to change, alter, vary, — *vocem*, C; — *orationem*, C; — *laborem otio, otium labore*, Pl; *quæ de Marcelli morte variant auctores*, L, relate differently; (II.) *neut.* to change, vary, alter, waver, be variegated, Lc. Co; met. *sic mei variant timores*, O: *dissidet et variat sententia*, O.

Vărĭus -a -um, manifold, diversified, variegated, various, V. H. O; — *terra*, Co, wet, with a dry subsoil; (2) *met.* various, manifold, changeable, diverse, — *oratio, mores*, C; *Plato — et multiplex et copiosus fuit*, C; — *et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium*, C; — *animus*, S, unstable.

Vărĭus. L. Varius Rufus, the friend of Horace and Virgil, who extol him in the highest terms as an epic and dramatic poet; but we are unacquainted with the events of his life, or with more than the titles of some of his works.

Vārix -ĭcis, *c.* a varicose vein, especially in the leg, C. Cl.

Varro, a surname in the Gens Terentia; (I.) M. Terentius Varro, the most learned of the Romans, was born B.C. 116, and died B.C. 28. Although, like most Romans, he served in more than one campaign, the life of Varro was chiefly passed in literary pursuits. He himself says that he was the author of 490 books, only one of which has come down to modern times in a complete state. This is the "De Re Rusticâ Libri III.," a very valuable treatise on practical agriculture. Of another work, "De Linguâ Latinâ," originally in 24 books, six books have been preserved in a corrupt and mutilated condition. The great work of Varro, a very voluminous treatise on antiquities, has irretrievably perished. (II.) P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, a Latin poet, of the first century B.C., whose works

have not descended to us, but who is mentioned in terms of praise by various authors.

Vārus -a -um, bent outwards (applied to bandy-legged persons), H; (2) *poet.* diverse, different, H.

Vārus -i, *m.* a pimple or boil on the face, Cl.

Vas, vădis, *m.* a bail, surety, C.

Vas, vāsis, *n.* (*pl.* vāsa -ōrum), a vessel, vase, utensil of any kind, C; *vasa colligere*, C L, to pack up one's baggage; *vasa conclamare*, Ca, to give the signal for packing up.

Vāsārĭum -ii, *n.* money given to the governor of a province for his outfit, C; (2) the hire of an oil-press, A Aug; (3) the furniture in a bath, Vt; (4) archives, Pl.

Vascŭlārĭus -ii, *m.* a maker of metal vessels and dishes, goldsmith, C.

Vascŭlum -i, *n.* a small vessel or dish, P. Q; (2) the seed capsule of certain fruits, Pl.

Vastātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a devastating, laying waste, C.

Vastātor -ōris, *m.* a devastator, ravager, V. O; *vastātrix -īcis, *f.* Sc.

Vaste, rudely, roughly, — *loqui*, C; (2) widely, vastly, extensively, O.

*Vastĭfĭcus -a -um, laying waste, devastating, ravaging, C.

Vastĭtas -ātis, *f.* an empty space, waste, emptiness, C, (2) devastation, desolation, — *a templis depellere*, C; (3) vastness, fearful size, fearfulness, frightfulness, Co Pl.

*Vastĭtĭes -ēi, *f.* devastation, destruction, P.

Vasto, 1. to empty, make empty, C; — *agros cultoribus*, V; (2) to waste, lay waste, ravage, devastate, — *partem provinciæ incursionibus*, Cs.

Vastus -a -um, empty, waste, deserted, desolate, — *agrum*, C; *met.* rough, rude, unrefined, — *homo atque fœdus*, C; (2) = vastatus, ravaged, devastated, V; (3) vast, fearful in size, enormous, frightful, horrible, — *et immanis belua*, C, — *antrum*, V, — *certamen*, V.

Vātes -is, *c.* a prophet, soothsayer, seer, C; (2) a poet, H, (3) a teacher, master, Pl

Vātĭcĭnātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a soothsaying, prophesying, vaticination, C.

*Vātĭcĭnātor -ōris, *m.* a soothsayer, prophet, O.

Vātĭcĭnĭum -ii, *n.* a prophecy, Pl.

Vātĭcĭnor, 1. *dep.* to prophesy, vaticinate, C; (2) to utter poetically, celebrate in verse, C; (3) to talk nonsense, rant, C.

Vātĭcĭnus -a -um, soothsaying, prophetic, L. O.

Vātĭus -a -um, bent inwards, applied to knock-kneed persons, M. Pl.

Ve (enclitic), or, *ne quid plus minusve quam sit necesse dicat*, C; poet. *ve . . . ve, ve . . . aut*, O. Pl, either . . . or.

Vēcordĭa -æ, *f.* senselessness, foolishness, madness, T. S. Tc.

Vēcors -rdis, silly, senseless, foolish, mad, insane, C.

*Vectābĭlis -e, that can be carried, portable, Sc.

*Vectārĭus -a -um, — *equus*, Vr, draught-horse, pack-horse.

Vectātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a riding, driving, sailing, etc. Sc.

Vectĭārĭus -ii, *m.* one who works at a lever, Vt.

Vectīgal -ālis, *n.* a tax, impost, C Ca; (2) private income, revenue, C.

Vectīgālis -e, of or relating to taxes, — *civitas*, C, liable to taxes, tributary; (2) bringing in income, — *equi*, C.

*Vectĭo -ōnis, *f.* a carrying, conveyance, C.

Vectis -is, *m.* a lever, crowbar, bar or bolt of a door, C.

Vecto, 1. to carry, convey, V.

Vector -ōris, *m.* one who carries, a carrier, bearer, O, (2) one who is carried, rider, passenger, C. O

Vectōrĭus -a -um, — *navigia*, Ca, transports.

Vectūra -æ, *f.* a conveying, carrying by ship or carriage, C, *sine vecturæ periculo*, C, of a sea-passage; (2) passage-money, fare, P. Sc.

Vĕgĕo, 2. to stir up, quicken, excite to rapid motion, Lc.

Vĕgĕtus -a -um, lively, vigorous, active, C; *fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant*, L; met. — *mens*, C, — *ingenium*, L.

Vēgrandis -e, small, tiny, diminutive, Vr. O.

Vĕhĕmens -ntis, violent, vehement, furious, impetuous, — *in agendo*, C; — *et pugnax exordium dicendi*, C; (2) strong, powerful, vigorous, — *imber*, Lc; — *ictus*, Lc, — *cursus fluminum*, Q; — *vis frigorum aut colorum*, Pl; — *dolor capitis*, Pl.

Vĕhĕmenter, vehemently, violently, C Ca; (2) strongly, powerfully, forcibly, exceedingly, P. C.

Vĕhĕmentĭa -æ, *f.* vehemence, violence, passionateness, Pl, (2) strength, power, Pl.

Vĕhes -is, *f.* a cartload of any thing, Pl. Co.

Vĕhĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a vehicle, conveyance, P. C.

Vĕho -xi -ctum, 3. (I.) *act.* to carry, bear, convey in the arms, on the back, on horseback, in a carriage, on shipboard, etc. — *reticulum humero*, H; *taurus qui vexit Europam*, C; *visus est in somnis curru quadrigarum vehi*, C, *vehi in navi*, P, (II.) *neut.* to ride on or in, be carried by, C.

Vel, or; frequently repeated, *vel . . . vel*, either . . . or; *sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers*, C, the second *vel* sometimes combined with *etiam*, C, *vero etiam*, C; *omnino*, C, so as to make more emphatic the second half of the alternative. When *vel* occurs but once, *potius* is sometimes added, *post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli*, C; (2) or even, even, *sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum*, C, *ut ipsis sententiis quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint*, C; with a superl. *vel* expresses the very highest degree of any thing, C.

Vēlāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a loose covering or garment, V. O.

Vēlāmentum -i, *n.* a covering, Cl; (2) a curtain, Sc; (3) *velamenta*, O, the olive-branches wound round with wool, carried by suppliants, O.

Vēlāris -e, — *anulus*, Pl, a curtain-ring.

Vēlārĭum -ii, *n.* the awning spread over the uncovered part of a theatre, Jv.

Vēles -ĭtis, *m.*, usually pl. *velites*, L, light-armed infantry, skirmishers; *met.* C.

Vēlĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, carrying sail, Pt. O.

*Vēlĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a sailing, C.

Vēlĭfĭcor, 1. *dep.* to spread the sails, sail, Pt; (2) met. — *alicui rei*, C, to strive for earnestly, be zealous for, *prtcp* vēlĭfĭcātus -a -um, — *Athos*, Jv, sailed through.

*Vēlĭfĭcus -a -um, sailing, Pl.

Vēlĭtāris -e, of or relating to the velites or light-armed troops, S L.

Vēlĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a wrangling, bickering, P.

Vēlĭtor, 1. *dep.* to skirmish; *met.* to wrangle, dispute, P.

*Vēlĭvŏlans -ntis, A.Aug. = velivolus, *q v.*

Vēlĭvŏlus -a -um, flying with sails (epithet of a ship), Lc. O

*Vellātūra -æ, *f.* carrying, conveyance, Vr.

Vellejus, *vid* Paterculus.

Vellĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a plucking; *met.* twitting, taunting, Sc.

Vellĭco, 1 to pluck, twitch, P, (2) *met.* to arouse by twitching, stir up, — *animum*, Sc; (3) *met.* to taunt, criticize, censure, P. C.

Vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. to pluck, pull, twitch, pluck off, pluck out, — *plumam anserum*, Co; *pilos equinæ caudæ*, H, — *hastam de cespite*, V.

Vellus -ĕris, *n.* wool when shorn off, Vr, a fleece, Co. V, (2) the hide and hair of other animals, — *fulvi leonis*, O; (3) of other similar substances, wool, down, fleecy clouds, snow-flakes, V. M.

Vēlo, 1. to cover, veil, envelop, — *caput*, C; *velatus purpurea veste*, O; — *tempora vittis*, O, to crown; *prtcp* vēlāti -ōrum, *m.* supernumerary troops who supplied the place of the killed, C; (2) *met.* to hide, conceal, veil, — *odium fallacibus blanditus*, Tc.

Vēlōcĭtas -ātis, *f.* quickness, rapidity, velocity, C. Ca; met. — *cogitationum*, Pl.

Verres -is, *m.* a boar, Vr. Co.

Verres, C. Cornelius, the celebrated prætorian governor of Sicily, prosecuted and driven into exile by Cicero on a charge of extortion. Hence the well-known Verrine Orations.

Verrĭcŭlum -i, *n.* a fishing-net, P.Aug.

Verrīnus -a -um, of or relating to a boar.

Verro, verri, versum, 3. to sweep, brush, sweep out, brush out, C; *quicquid de Libycis verritur areis*, H; — *pavimentum*, Jv; met. *verrunt venti nubila cœli*, Lc, sweep along; *domi quicquid habet verritur ἔξω*, P, is swept away, got rid of.

Verrūca -æ, *f.* a wart, excrescence, Pl; *met.* a small fault, crime, H.

Verrucārĭa herba, a plant which drives away warts = helioscopion, Pl.

Verrūcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little wart, Cl.

Verrunco, 1. in religious phrase, — *bene*, L, to turn out well, have a happy issue.

Versābĭlis -e, moveable, changeable, Sc.

Versābundus -a -um, turning round, revolving, — *turbo*, Lc.

Versātĭlis -e, turning round, revolving, — *templum cœli*, Lc; met. — *ingenium*, L, versatile.

Versātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a turning round, revolving, Vt. Pl; (2) *met.* a changing, mutation, Sc.

Versĭcŏlor -ōris, changing in colour, *plumæ versicolores columbis*, C.

Versĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little line, little verse, versicle, C. Ct.

Versĭfĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a making of verses, versification, Q. Co.

Versĭfĭcātor -ōris, *m.* a verse-maker, versifier, Q.

Versĭfĭco, 1. to write in verse, versify, Q.

Versĭpellis -e, transforming one's self, — *Jupiter*, P; (2) *subst.* one who can change himself into a wolf at pleasure, a were-wolf, Pl; (3) sly, subtle, crafty, P.

Verso, 1. to turn about violently, twist, whirl about; *macros turdos dum versat in igne*, H; — *sortem urnā*, H; — *glebas ligonibus*, H; *qui (orbes) versantur retro, contrario motu atque cœlum*, C; (2) *met.* to twist, twine, bend, — *mentem ad omnem malitiam*, C; (3) *met.* to disquiet, disturb, — *patrum animos*, L; (4) to meditate, reflect upon, *illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat*, V; (II.) middle or dep. form, *versor*, (1) to dwell, live, abide, be in a place, *non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est*, C; *nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero*, C; met. *Minturnenses æternā in laude versentur*, C; (2) to be employed in, occupied with, — *in omnibus ingenuis artibus*, C; *quæ omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur*, C.

Versōrĭa -æ, *f.* in the phrase, — *capere*, P, to leave off, desist from any thing.

Versum = versus, *q.v.*

Versūra -æ, *f.* a turning round, revolving, Vr; (2) the turning place of a plough, Co; (3) the corner or angle of a wall, Vt; (4) the borrowing of money to pay a debt, C.

Versus (versum), (I.) *adv.* towards, in the direction of, *ad oceanum versus*, Ca; (II.) *prep.* with *acc.* towards, *Italiam versus navigaturus*, Aug.

Versus -ūs, *m.* the turning of a plough; hence, a furrow, Co. Pl; (2) a row, line, *in versum distulit ulmos*, V; (3) a line of writing, a verse, C; (4) a kind of dance, P.

Versūte, craftily, adroitly, cunningly, C.

Versūtĭa -æ, *f.* cunning, craftiness, L.

*Versūtĭlŏquus -a -um, slyly speaking, A.Aug.

Versūtus -a -um, dexterous, adroit, cunning, crafty, sly, P. C.

Vertăgus -i, *m.* a greyhound, M.

Vertĕbra -æ, *f.* a joint, Cl. Pl.; (2) a joint of the back, vertebra, Cl.

Vertĕbrātus -a -um, jointed, moveable, flexible, Pl.

Vertex -ĭcis, *m.* (vortex), a whirlpool, vortex, V. H; met. — *amoris*, H; (2) a whirlwind, Lc. L; (3) the crown of the head, C. H. Pl; and in general, the head, Ct. V; (4) the pole of the heavens, C. V; (5) the summit of a mountain, top, point, vertex of any thing, *ignes, qui ex Ætnæ vertice erumpunt*, C; — *quercus*, V.

Vertĭcillus -i, *m.* the whirl or whorl of a spindle, Pl.

Vertĭcōsus -a -um, full of whirlpools, L.

Vertĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a joint, Vt.

*Vertīgĭnōsus -a -um, suffering from giddiness, Pl.

Vertīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a turning round, whirling round, revolution, — *assidua cœli*, O; (2) giddiness, vertigo, L. Pl.

Verto -ti -sum, 3. (vorto), (I.) *act.* to turn, turn round, — *ora huc et huc*, H; — *terga*, Ca, to fly; — *hostem in fugam*, L, to put to flight; *ex illā pecuniā magnam partem ad se vertit*, C, appropriated to himself; (2) to turn upside down, overturn, C; (3) met. — *aliquid in suam contumeliam*, C; *di vortant bene quod agas*, T; (4) *met.* to change, alter, *Auster in Africum se vertit*, Ca; *semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere*, C; (5) *met.* to translate, C; *Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare*, P; (6) *mid.* to be in a certain state or condition, depend, rest upon, — *res in majore discrimine*, L; — *totum id in voluntate Philippi*, L; (II.) *neut.* to turn, turn itself, Lc. Pl; (2) met. *jam verterat fortuna*, L; *verterat pernicies in accusatorem*, Tc; *anno vertente*, C, in the course of a year.

Vĕru -u, *n.* a spit, V. O; (2) a javelin, V.

*Vĕrūcŭlātus -a -um, — *falces*, Co, a scythe.

Vĕrūcŭlum -i, *n.* a small javelin, Pl.

Vĕrūĭna -æ, *f.* a small javelin, P.

Vērum, in truth, truly, really, P; (2) but, but yet, nevertheless, still; made emphatic by the addition of *enim*, C; *non solum . . . verum etiam*, C, not only, but also.

Vērum -i, *n.* the truth, reality, fact, — *dicere*, P; *si — scire vis*, C.

Vēruntămen (vērumtămen), but yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, C.

Vērus -a -um, true, real, genuine, *perspicere quid in quāque re verum sincerumque sit*, C; *tandem redii vix veram in viam*, P; *causa mihi videtur esse verissima*, C; (2) right, fitting, reasonable, *assentior, pater, ut quod est rectum, verum quoque sit*, C; *Cato negat verum esse allici benevolentiam cibo*, C; (3) truth-telling, truthful, T. O.

Vĕrūtum -i, *n.* a javelin, C.

Vĕrūtus -a -um, armed with a javelin, V.

Vervactum -i, *n.* fallow ground, Co. Pl.

Vervăgo, 3. to plough up fallow ground, Pl. Co.

Vervex -ēcis, *m.* a wether, C; applied to a stupid, silly man, P.

Vēsānĭa -æ, *f.* madness, insanity, H.

*Vēsānĭens -ntis, raging, raving, Ct.

Vēsānus -a -um, mad, insane, C. H; of inanimate and abstract things, fierce, furious, wild, L. V. O.

Vescor, 3. *dep.* to eat, feed, *dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur*, C; — *caprinum jecur*, Pl; (2) to use, enjoy, — *vitalibus auris*, Lc; — *paratissimis voluptatibus*, C.

Vescus -a -um, small, thin, fine, — *sal*, O, small-grained; — *corpus*, Pl, feeble.

Vēsīca -æ, *f.* the urinary bladder of certain animals, P. C; (2) any thing made from a bladder, a purse, a kind of head-dress, a lantern, etc., Vr. M; (3) a bladder-like swelling, a blister, Pl; (4) *met.* of discourse, bombast, timidity, M.

Vēsīcārĭa -æ, *f.* a plant which cures pain in the bladder, M.

Vēsīcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a vesicle, Lc. C.

Vespa -æ, *f.* a wasp, Vr. P.

Vespasian. T. Flavius Vespasianus Sabinus, the first of the Flavian emperors, was born A.D. 9, of a family of low rank. His military talents were the foundation of his future fortunes. He served with distinction in Germany and Britain, and on the breaking out of the Jewish war was selected by Nero to suppress it; he was still engaged in Pales-

tine, when Galba died, and the contest began between Otho and Vitellius. In 69, Vespasian was himself proclaimed emperor at Alexandria, and in the course of a year or two established himself at Rome His reign, which lasted till the year 79, was prosperous. The emperor's private character was respectable, his mode of government not severe; and the parsimony with which he was often reproached, did not prevent the expenditure of large sums of money on useful and ornamental works of peace.

Vesper -ĕris or -ĕri, *m.* the evening, *perpotavit usque ad vesperum*, C; *de vesperi suo vivere*, P, to be one's own master; (2) the evening star, V; (3) the west, O.

Vespĕra -æ, *f.* the evening, P. C; adv. *vesperā*, Pl, in the evening.

Vespĕrasco, 3. to become evening, *vesperascente jam die*, N. Tc, drawing towards night.

Vespertīlio -ōnis, *m.* a bat, Pl. Vr.

Vespertīnus -a -um, of or relating to evening, C; (2) western, H.

Vespĕrūgo -ĭnis, *f.* the evening star, P.

Vespillo -ōnis, *m* a corpse-bearer for the poor, St

Vesta -æ, *f.* (Ἑστία), the daughter of Saturn, and goddess of the hearth and domestic life, C; *adj.* Vestālis -e, — *virgines*, C, or *abs*, Vestāles -ium, L, Vestal Virgins, Vestals, priestesses of Vesta.

Vester -tra -trum (voster), your, yours, P. C.

Vestiārius -a -um, of or relating to clothes, A.Aug, (2) *subst.* -um -i, *n.* (*a*) a clothes-chest, Pl, (*b*) a stock of clothes, wardrobe, Sc Co.

Vestĭbŭlum -i, *n.* an entrance-court, court-yard, C; (2) an entrance to any thing, — *sepulcri*, C; — *castrorum*, L; (3) *met.* a beginning, C.

Vestīgātor -ōris, *m.* a tracker, investigator, Vr. Co.

Vestīgium -ii, *n.* a footstep, track, C.Q; (2) the sole of the foot, C; a horseshoe, Pl, *met.* a trace, sign, token; (3) *met* a footstep, path, *a puerilā vestigiis ingressus patris et tuis*, C, (4) of time, a moment, C, *in illo vestigio temporis*, Ca; adv. *e vestigio*, C, immediately, on the spot.

Vestīgo, 1. to track, follow the trace of, investigate, V; met. — *causas rerum*, C.

Vestīmentum -i, *n.* clothing, covering, garment, vestment, C

Vestio -īvi (ii) -ītum, 4 to cover with a garment, clothe, C, (2) to cover, adorn, *sepulcrum vestitum vepribus et dumetis*, C, — *trabes multo aggere*, Ca; — *se gramine terra*, V; (3) met. *inventa vestire atque ornare oratione*, C.

Vestis -is, *f.* a garment, C; *mutare vestem*, C, to put on mourning; (2) a covering, cover; carpet, tapestry, Lc. C. O, *poet* the skin of a snake, Lc; the spider's web, Lc.

Vestisplĭca -æ, *f.* the mistress of the robes, keeper of the wardrobe, P.

Vestītus -ūs, *m.* clothing, clothes, garments, apparel, attire, raiment, C.

*Vĕtĕrāmentārius -a -um, of or relating to old things, — *sutor*, St, a cobbler.

Vĕtĕrānus -a -um, old, — *boves*, Vr; — *milites*, C, or abs. *veterani*, C. Ca, old soldiers, veterans

Vĕtĕrasco -āvi, 3. to become old, grow old, C.Cl.

Vĕtĕrātor -ōris, *m.* one who has grown old in, become experienced in any thing, — *in causis publicis*, C, (2) a cunning fellow, old fox, C.

*Vĕtĕrātōrie, cunningly, craftily, C.

Vĕtĕrātōrius -a -um, cunning, crafty, C.

Vĕtĕrātus -a -um, old, — *ulcera*, Pl.

Vĕtĕrētum -i, *n.* a fallow field, Co.

Vĕtĕrīnārius -a -um, of or relating to draught-animals, Co; *subst. m.* a veterinary surgeon, Co.

Vĕtĕrīnus -a -um, of or relating to draught, — — *bestia*, A.Aug, a beast of burden, *subst* vĕtĕrīna -ōrum, *n.* vĕtĕrīnæ -ārum, *f.* draught-animals, Vr. Pl.

Vĕternōsus -a -um, lethargic, Pl; sleepy, dreamy, T; (2) met. — *animus*, Sc, lethargic

Vĕternus -i, *m.* old dirt, Co; (2) lethargy, sleepiness, P; met. — *civitatem occupasset*, C.

Vĕtĭtum -i, *n.* that which is forbidden, O; (2) a prohibition, C.

Vĕto -ŭi -ĭtum, 1. to forbid, prohibit, hinder, prevent, *lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere*, C; *quamquam ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?* H; — *bella*, V; — *aliquem*, C.

Vĕtŭlus -a -um, *dim.* somewhat old, oldish, C; *subst.* vĕtŭla -æ, *f.* an old woman, P. Jv.

Vĕtus -ĕris, old, ancient, — *contumelia*, Ca; — *atque usitata exceptio*, C; *vetus militiæ*, Tc, grown old in warfare; *subst.* vĕtĕres -um, the ancients, ancient writers, C.

Vĕtustas -ātis, *f.* age, old age, C; (2) ancient times, antiquity, C; (3) long duration, C.

Vĕtuste, from ancient times, Pl.

Vĕtustesco, 3 to become old, Co.

Vĕtustus -a -um, old, ancient, — *vinum*, P; — *templum Cereris*, V; — *opimo*, C; (2) *met.* old-fashioned, antiquated, C.

*Vexāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a shaking, Lc.

Vexātio -ōnis, *f.* a shaking, Pl; (2) trouble, annoyance hardship, vexation, — *corporis*, C.

Vexātor -ōris, *m.* one who annoys, harasses, disturbs, C.

Vexillārius -ii, *m.* a standard-bearer, L Vo; (2) *vexillarii*, under the empire, were veterans enrolled for various purposes into supernumerary battalions, Tc

Vexillātio -ōnis, *f.* a body or troop of the vexillarii, *q v*, St.

Vexillum -i, *n.* a flag, standard, C, especially the red flag displayed on the general's tent as the signal of battle, Ca, (2) the men who fought under one flag, a company, troop, squadron, L Tc.

Vexo, 1. to move violently, shake, shatter, *Dulichias vexasse rates*, V, (2) to harass, disquiet, molest, misuse, damage, annoy, vex, *agros vexatos a Verre*, C; — *omnem Galliam*, Ca, — *hostes*, Ca; — *aliquem multis contumeliis*, C, vexāta -ōrum, *n.* Cl, injuries on the body, injured parts.

Via -æ, *f.* a highway, road *iter conficiebamus æstuosā et pulverulentā viā*, C; *quā viā Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant*, Ca; used in the names of particular roads, e g. *via Appia*, *via Campana*, etc.; (2) way, journey, *quum de viā languerem*, C, on the way; — *bidui*, Ca, two days' journey; (3) a way, passage; so, the street in a camp, Ca, passage in a theatre, M; œsophagus of animals, C; wind-pipe, O; a stripe in particoloured cloth, Tb; (4) *met.* a way, means, method, mode, *quæ quidem res duplicem habet docendi viam*, C; (5) *met.* the right way, proper method, C.

Viālis -e, of or relating to the highways, — *Lares*, P.

*Viārius -a -um, — *lex*, Aug, for repairing the highways.

*Viātĭcātus -a -um, provided with money for a journey, P.

Viātĭcum -i, *n.* money for a journey, P. C; (2) prize-money of a soldier, H. St.

Viātĭcus -a -um, — *cœna*, P, farewell banquet before a journey.

Viātor -ōris, *m.* a traveller, wayfarer, C; (2) a runner, messenger, attached to a magistrate's service, C.

Viātōrius -a -um, of or relating to a journey, Pl.

Vībex -īcis, *f.* a weal, mark of a stripe, P. Pl.

Vībro, 1. (I.) *act.* to cause to vibrate, move rapidly to and fro, brandish, shake, — *hastas*, C; (2) to hurl, throw, — *spicula per auras*, O; met. — *truces iambos*, Ct; (II.) *neut.* to shake, tremble, move to and fro, vibrate, *mare albescit et vibrat*, C; *tela vibrantia*, O; *met.* C.

Vīburnum -i, *n.* a tree, *Viburnum Lantana*, Linn. V.

Vīcīnus -a -um, dwelling in a village, C; *subst.* vīcāni -ōrum, *m.* villagers, L.

Vĭcārĭus -a -um, substituted, **vicarious**, C; *subst.* -ius -ii, *m.* a substitute, C.

Vĭcātim, from street to street, Tc; (2) from village to village, in villages, L.

Vĭcēnārĭus -a -um, containing the number twenty, P. Vt.

Vĭcēni -æ -a, twenty each, Ca; (2) twenty, Pl. M.

Vĭcēsĭma -æ, *f.* the twentieth part of any thing, especially as a tax or toll, C.

Vĭcēsĭmāni -ōrum, *m.* soldiers of the twentieth legion, L.

Vĭcēsĭmārĭus -a -um, of or relating to the twentieth part of any thing, L.

Vĭcēsĭmus -a -um (vīgēsĭmus, Vr. Ca), the twentieth, C. Ca.

Vĭcĭa -æ, *f.* a **vetch**, Vr. Co.

*Vĭcĭālĭa -ium, *n.* the stalks of vetches, Co.

*Vĭcĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to vetches, Co.

Vĭcies, twenty times, C.

Vĭcīnālis -e, neighbouring, near, L.

Vĭcīnĭa -æ, *f.* neighbourhood, nearness, vicinity, C; (2) the neighbourhood, neighbours, H; (3) likeness, similarity, affinity, Pl. Q.

Vĭcīnĭtas -ātis, *f.* neighbourhood, **vicinity**, nearness, T. C; (2) the neighbourhood, neighbours, C; (3) likeness, affinity, Q.

Vĭcīnus -a -um, near, neighbouring, H. V; (2) *subst.* vīcīnus -i, *m.* vīcīna -æ, *f.* a neighbour, C; vīcīnum -i, *n.* the neighbourhood, vicinity, Pl. Cl; (3) *met.* similar, like, kindred, C. Q.

Vĭcis, vĭcem, vĭce, *pl.* vĭces, vĭcĭbus (no *nom. sing.*) (I.) change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude, *hac vice sermonum*, V, interchange of discourse; *commoti Patres vice humanarum fortunarum*, L; *solvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni*, H; *per vices annorum*, O, in alternate years; (2) adv. *vicem, in vicem, in vices*, alternately, reciprocally, by turns, Ca; *propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem*, C; (3) requital, recompense, compensation, retaliation, C. Tc; (4) the vicissitude of fate, fate, lot, destiny, *tacite gementes tristem fortunæ vicem*, Ph. (II.) a place, office, post, duty, *nulla est enim persona, quæ ad vicem ejus, qui e vitā emigrarit, propius accedat*, C; *vestramque meamque vicem expleta*, Tc; (2) adv. *vicem*, (*a*) in place of, instead of, **vice**; *vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem*, P; *meam vicem*, P, in my place, (*b*) like, *Sardanapali — in suo lectulo mori*, C, like Sardanapalus; *vice*, (*a*) instead of, in place of, Q. Pl, (*b*) after the manner of, like, Pl. Tc; *in vicem*, instead of, Ca; *ad vicem*, instead of, Pl.

Vĭcissātim, P. = vicissim, *q.v.*

Vĭcissim, on the other hand, in turn, C.

Vĭcissĭtūdo -ĭnis, *f.* change, *alternation*, vicissitude, C.

Victĭma -æ, *f.* an animal offered in sacrifice, a **victim**, V. C. Ca; *met.* C.

Victĭmārĭus -a -um, — *negotiator*, Pl; or *abs.* P.Aug, a dealer in animals for sacrifice; *subst.* -ius -ii, *m.* an assistant or servant at a sacrifice, L.

Victĭto, 1. to live upon, feed upon, *ficis — aridis*, P.

Victor -ōris, *m.* a conqueror, **victor**, C. Ca; met. — *libidinis*, S.

Victōrĭa -æ, *f.* **victory**, conquest, C.; (2) personified as a goddess, P. C.

Victōrĭātus -i, *m.* a silver coin stamped with a figure of Victory, worth half a denarius, C.

Victōrĭōla -æ, *f. dim.* a small statue of Victory, C.

Victrix -īcis, *f. adj.* victorious, — *literæ*, C, bringing news of victory; met. *mater — libidinis*, C.

Victus -ūs, *m.* food, nourishment, **victuals**, C; (2) manner of life, way of living, C. Ca.

Vĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* a little village, hamlet, C.

Vĭcus -i, *m.* a quarter or district of a town, street, C; (2) a village, hamlet, C.

Vĭdĕlĭcet, clearly, plainly, manifestly, evidently, C. Lc; (2) forsooth, of course, to be sure, C; (3) namely, C. (in which sense it is used in English under the contracted form *viz.*)

Viden' = videsne? *vid.* video.

Vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. to see, behold, perceive, *tun' me vidisti? Atque his quidem oculis*, P; *oculis cernimus ea quæ videmus*, C; *ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur*, V; used poet. of inanimate objects, V; and sometimes of the operation of the other senses, Pt. V; (2) to look at attentively or for a particular purpose, P. T; to go to see, visit, C; (3) *met.* to see with the mind's eye, perceive, understand, *si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur*, C; *quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video*, C; (4) *met.* to consider, look at carefully, provide for, see after, *nunc ea videamus quæ contra ab his disputari solent*, C; *antecesserat Statius ut prandium nobis videret*, C; (5) *pass.* vĭdĕor, to seem, appear, *ut imbelles timidique videamur*, C; *ut beate vixisse videar*, C; impers. *non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*, C, it does not seem to me; *videtur alicui*, C, it seems good to, pleases; *qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est*, C.

*Vĭdŭertas -ātis, *f.* failure of crops, A.Aug.

Vĭdŭĭtas -ātis, *f.* want; — *omnium copiarum*, P; (2) widowhood, C. L.

Vīdŭlus -i, *m.* a leathern travelling-bag, portmanteau, P.

Vĭdŭo, 1. to deprive of, — *urbem civibus*, H; (2) *prtcp.* vĭdŭāta -æ, *f. adj.* **widowed**, St. M.

Vĭdŭus -a -um, deprived, bereaved; frequently *subst.* vĭdŭa -æ, *f.* a **widow**, P. C; vĭdŭus -i, *m.* a **widow**, P; (2) met. — *columba*, Pl; applied to inanimate things, — *torus*, Pt; — *cubile*, O, a widowed bed; (3) deprived, destitute of, *cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phœbi*, V.

Vĭĕo, 2. to bind, weave together, Vr.

Vĭētus -a -um (*prtcp.* vĭĕo), shrivelled, shrunken, withered, decayed, C.

Vĭesco, 3. to shrivel up, shrink, wither, Co.

Vĭgĕo, 2. to be vigorous, to thrive, flourish, *quæ a terrā stirpibus continentur, arte naturæ vivunt et vigent*, C; *animus lætitiā viget*, Lc; *vigebant studia rei militaris*, C.

Vĭgesco -gŭi, 3. to become vigorous, begin to flourish or thrive, C.

Vĭgēsĭmus -a -um = vicesimus, *q.v.*

Vĭgessis -is, *m.* twenty asses, M.

Vĭgil -ĭlis, wakeful, watchful, — *canes*, H; — *oculi*, V; — *ignis*, V, ever-burning; (2) *subst.* vĭgiles, watchmen, C; — *nocturni*, P.

Vĭgĭlans -ntis (*prtcp.* vĭgĭlo), watchful, **vigilant**, C.

Vĭgĭlanter, wakefully, **vigilantly**, C.

Vĭgĭlantĭa -æ, *f.* watchfulness, **vigilance**, wakefulness, C.

Vĭgĭlax -ācis, watchful, wakeful, Co. O.

Vĭgĭlĭa -æ, *f.* wakefulness, sleeplessness, C. Cl; (2) a watching, guard, *vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite*, C; (3) a watch, one of the four divisions into which the Romans divided the night, C. Ca; (4) soldiers keeping watch, sentinels, C. Ca; (5) a religious **vigil**, P; (6) watchfulness, vigilance, C.

Vĭgĭlārĭum -ii, *n.* a watch-house, Sc.

Vĭgĭlo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to be awake, keep awake, watch, C; — *usque ad lucem*, T; *met.* to be watchful, vigilant, — *pro aliquo*, C; (II.) *act.* to watch through, — *noctem*, O.

Vīginti, twenty, P. C.

Vīgintĭvĭrātus -ūs, *m.* the office of one of the vigintiviri, C.

Vīgintĭvĭri -ōrum, *m.* a commission of twenty members, appointed by Cæsar for the division of lands in Campania, C.

Vĭgor -ōris, *m.* **vigour**, force, — *animi*, V. O.

*Vīlĭpendo, 3. to think meanly of, hold cheap, P.

Vīlis -e, cheap, low-priced, *non minor voluptas percipitur ex vilissimis rebus, quam ex pretiosissimis*, C; (2) of small value, common, worthless, **vile**, C; (3) *poet.* numerous, abundant, V.

Vīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* cheapness, low price, C; (2) worthlessness, small value, Pl. Q; (3) low estimation, mean opinion of any thing, Sc.

Villiter, cheaply, P.
Villa -æ, *f.* a country-house, villa, C.
*Villāris -e, of or relating to a country-house, Pl.
Villātĭcus -a -um, of or relating to a villa, Vr. Co.
Villĭca -æ, *f* a housekeeper at a country-house, bailiff's wife, Co. Ct
Villĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* the management of a country-house and farm, Co.
Villĭco, 1. to manage an estate, C.
Villĭcus -i, *m* a bailiff, steward, C. Co.
Villōsus -a -um, shaggy, rough-haired, hairy, V. O.
Villŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small country-house, little villa, C. H.
Villum -i, *n. dim.* a little drop of wine, T.
Villus -i, *m.* shaggy hair, C. V.
Vīmen -ĭnis, *n.* an osier, withe, twig, Ca.
*Vīmentum -i, *n.* Tc = vimen, *q.v.*
Vīmĭnālis -e, of or relating to osiers, Co.
*Vīmĭnētum -i, *n.* an osier-bed, Vr.
Vīmĭnĕus -a -um, made of osiers, wicker, Ca. V.
Vin' = visne, *vid* volo
Vīnācĕa -æ, *f.* the husk of a grape, Vr. Co.
Vīnācĕus -i, *m.* (*pl.* vīnācĕa, *n.* Co.) a grape-stone, C. Co.
Vīnālia -ōrum, *n* the wine festival, held twice a year, on the 22nd of April and the 19th of August, Vr. O.
Vīnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to wine, vinous, C; (2) *subst* vīnārĭus -ii, *m.* a vintner, P; vīnārĭa -ōrum, *n.* wine-jugs, P. H.
Vinca pervinca -æ, *f.* a plant, periwinkle, Pl
*Vincĕus -a -um, binding, useful for binding, P.
Vincĭbĭlis -e, — *causa*, T; easy to be gained or won, T.
Vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4 to bind, tie, fetter, — *aliquem*, C; — *manus post terga*, V; — *tempora novis floribus*, H, (2) met. — *religione*, C; — *mentem multo Lyæo*, Pt.
Vinco, vīci, victum, 3. to conquer, overcome, — *Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis*, C, to win a law-suit, C, to overbid at an auction, C; (2) met. — *naturam studio*, Ca; —*flammam gurgitibus*, O, — *mea fata vivendo*, V, *victus patris precibus lacrimisque*, L, (3) *met.* to surpass, excel, — *exspectationem omnium*, C, (4) *met.* to prove triumphantly, C. H.
Vinctūra -æ, *f.* a bandage, ligature, Cl. Pl.
Vinctus -ūs, *m* a binding, Vr.
Vincŭlum -i, *n.* (vinclum), a fetter, chain, *corpora constricta vinculis*, C; *pl* chains, imprisonment, *legatos retentos ab se et in vincula conjectos*, Ca; (2) *met.* a bond, fetter, chain, *qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt*, C, *beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiæ*, C.
Vindēmĭa -æ, *f.* the vintage, P, (2) harvest, ingathering, — *olearum*, Pl, — *mellis*, Co.
Vindēmĭātor -ōris, *m.* a vintager, Vr. H; (2) a star in the constellation Virgo, Co. O.
*Vindēmĭārĭus -a -um, of or relating to the vintage, Vr.
Vindēmĭo, 1. to gather the vintage, Pl Co
*Vindēmĭŏla -æ, *f. dim* a little vintage, *met* C.
Vindex -ĭcis, *c.* a surety, guarantee, protector, defender, deliverer, vindicator, — *libertatis*, C, — *æris alieni*, C, of creditors, — *injuriæ*, L, against wrong, (2) an avenger, revenger, punisher, C.
Vindĭcātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a defending, protecting, avenging, C.
Vindĭcĭæ -ārum, *f.* a making a legal claim to any thing in presence of the prætor, C, *ni Appius vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit*, L, had adjudged a free person to be a slave.
Vindĭco, 1. to lay legal claim to an object; thus of Virginius, *hoc te uno quo possum modo in libertatem vindico*, V, claim as a free person; (2) to claim, arrogate, assume to one's self, *Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant*, C, — *decus belli ad se*, L; (3) to set free, liberate, deliver, *qui ex dominatu Ti Gracchi privatus in libertatem rempublicam vindicavit*, C; — *aliquem a miseriis mortis*, C, (4) to avenge, punish, take vengeance on, — *maleficium in aliis*, C, — *necem Crassi*, O; — *se ab aliquo*, Sc, to revenge one's self on any one.
Vindicta -æ, *f.* the rod with which a slave was touched in token of manumission, C. P. H, (2) *met.* protection, defence, O, (3) *met.* vengeance, punishment, Ph Jv.
Vīnĕa -æ, *f* a vineyard, C. H; (2) a vine; (3) a shed employed by besiegers as a protection against missiles, Ca.
Vīnĕālis -e, of or relating to vines, — *terra*, Co, fit for vines
Vīnĕārĭus -a -um, of, relating to, fit for vines, Co.
Vīnĕātĭcus -a -um, Co = vinearius, *q.v.*
Vīnētum -i, *n* a vineyard, Co.
Vīnĭtor -ōris, *m* a vinedresser C. V.
*Vīnĭtōrĭus -a -um, — *falx*, Co, a vinedresser's knife.
*Vinnŭlus -a -um, sweet, charming, pleasant, P.
Vīnŏlentĭa -æ, *f* wine-drinking, intoxication, C.
Vīnŏlentus -a -um, drunk with wine, intoxicated, C; — *medicamenta*, C, mixed with wine.
Vīnōsus -a -um, full of wine, drinking much wine, vinous, H O. Pl.
Vīnum -i, *n.* wine, C; (2) the grape, P. Vr.
Vio, 1. to go, travel, Q
Vĭŏcūrus -i, *m.* a maker or overlooker of roads, Vr.
Vĭŏla -æ, *f.* a violet, Pl C.
Vĭŏlābĭlis -e, that may or can be injured, O. V.
Vĭŏlācĕus -a -um, violet-coloured, N. Pl.
Vĭŏlārĭum -ii, *n* a bed of violets, V. H
Vĭŏlārĭus -ii, *m* one who dyes of a violet colour, P.
Vĭŏlātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an injury, violation, profanation, L. Sc.
Vĭŏlātor -ōris, *m.* an injurer, violator, profaner, O. Tc.
Vĭŏlens -ntis, vehement, violent, furious, H.
Vĭŏlenter, violently, impetuously, vehemently, H. L
Vĭŏlentĭa -æ, *f.* violence, vehemence, impetuosity, C Q
Vĭŏlentus -a -um, violent, vehement, furious, impetuous, — *homo*, C, — *tyrannus*, L
Vĭŏlo, 1. to treat with violence, violate, injure, profane, dishonour, — *parentes*, C, —*fas*, Ca, — *loca religiosa et lucos*, C; — *virginitatem alicujus*, C.
Vīpĕra -æ, *f.* a viper, Pl, (2) in general, a snake, serpent, adder, V. H; *met.* of a dangerous man, Jv.
Vīpĕrĕus -a -um, O V. = viperinus, *q v.*
Vīpĕrīnus -a -um, of or relating to a viper or snake, viperine; — *sanguis*, H, (2) snake-like, Pl.
Vĭrĭo -ōnis, *m* a kind of small crane, Pl.
Vir, viri, *m* a man, male person, C, (2) a husband, P. T. V; (3) a man of honour, courage, spirit, *quum is jam se corroboravisset, ac vir inter viros esset*, C; (4) a man, soldier, C, and especially a foot-soldier, L; (5) virility, Ct
Virāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a man-like woman, heroine, virago, V.
Vĭrĕo, 2 to be green, C V; (2) to bloom, be fresh, lively, L H, *prtcp* vĭrentĭa -ĭum, *n.* Co. plants, herbage.
Vĭrĕo -ōnis, *m.* a kind of bird, perhaps the greenfinch, Pl.
Vĭresco, 3 to grow green, become green, V. Lc.
Vĭrētum -i, *n* a green field, the green grass, V.
Virga -æ, *f.* a thin green twig, bough, Pl O; (2) a slip for planting, O, (3) a limed twig, O. V; (4) a rod for inflicting stripes, P; pl. *virgæ*, C, the rods of which the lictors' fasces were formed; (5) a staff for walking, L O; (6) a magic wand, V; (7) the stalk of the flax plant, Pl, (8) a streak, stripe, Sc O
*Virgātor -ōris, *m.* one who beats with rods, P.
Virgātus -a -um, made of twigs or osiers, Ct; (2) striped, V.
*Virgētum -i, *n.* an osier-bed, thicket of brushwood, C.
Virgĕus -a -um, made of twigs or rods, V. Pl.

Virgĭdēmĭa -æ, *f.* a rod-harvest, *i. e.* a good beating, P.

Virgĭlius. P. Virgilius Maro, the most celebrated of the Roman epic poets, was born at Andes, a small village near Mantua, B.C. 70, of a respectable though not affluent family. His works are sufficient evidence of his learned education; and we are told by his biographers that he was instructed by Greek philosophers and grammarians. He was the intimate friend of Augustus and Mæcenas, as well as of Horace and the other celebrated authors of his day, and appears, during the greater part of his life, to have been in easy circumstances. He died at Naples in the year 19, having never enjoyed very robust health. The principal works of Virgil are a collection of ten Pastoral Poems or Eclogues; a poem on Agriculture, the Georgics, in four books; and an epic poem, the Æneid, in twelve books, the last named of which is said never to have received the finishing touches of its author. They are all distinguished by the same qualities, great good taste, most melodious versification, and great skill in handling the multifarious materials supplied by his discursive antiquarian knowledge. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the fire of original genius is sometimes wanting, and that the utmost art does not compensate for the absence of the native vigour which animates the artless poetry of Homer.

Virgĭnālis -e, of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly, — *habitus, vestitus,* C; *subst.* virgĭnāle -is, *n.* Ph. maidenhead.

* Virgĭnārius -a -um, P. = virginalis, *q.v.*

Virgĭneus -a -um, of or belonging to a virgin, maidenly, O. Tb.

Virgĭnisvendōnĭdes -is, *m.* a seller of maidens, P.

Virgĭnĭtas -ātis, *f.* virginity, C.

Virgĭnius, L., the well-known centurion who slew his daughter Virginia, to save her from the lewdness of Appius Claudius the decemvir, which was the occasion of the deposition of the decemvirs and the restoration of the old form of government.

Virgo -ĭnis, *f.* a maiden, virgin, C; — *dea*, O, Diana; *abs.* a Vestal virgin, C; (2) a girl, young woman, O. V; (3) the sign of the zodiac so called, C; (4) *Aqua Virgo*, or *Virgo*, a stream of water brought to Rome in an aqueduct by M. Agrippa, Sc. M.

Virgŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little twig, little rod, C. Sc; — *censoria*, Q, a critical mark as a sign that the passage marked is not genuine, Q.

* Virgŭlātus -a -um, striped, Pl.

Virgultum -i, *n.* a thicket, copse, C. Ca.

Virguncŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a young virgin, little girl, Sc.

Viriæ -ārum, *f.* armlets, bracelets, Pl.

Virĭcŭlum -i, *n. dim.* a graving-needle, Pl.

Virĭdārium -ii, *n.* a pleasure-garden, C.

Virĭde, greenly, Pl.

* Virĭdĭcātus -a -um, made green, green, C.

Virĭdis -e, green, C; (2) *subst.* virĭde -is, *n.* a green colour, Pl; virĭdĭa -ium, *n.* Co. Pl, green herbs, green trees; (3) fresh, new, blooming, young, V. O.

Virĭdĭtas -ātis, *f.* greenness, C; (2) the freshness, bloom of youth, C.

Virĭdo, 1. to make green, O; frequently *prtcp.* virĭdans -ntis, green, V. Pl.

Virīlis -e, manly, male, virile, P. Lc. L; and in grammar, masculine, Vr; (2) manly, of mature age, adult; — *toga*, C, assumed by the Roman youths in their sixteenth year; (3) *pars virilis*, C. L, part, lot, share, duty, *qui præsertim plus etiam quam pars virilis postulat* . . ., C; (4) *met.* manly, courageous, spirited, vigorous, bold, C.

Virīlĭtas -ātis, *f.* manly age, manhood, Pl; (2) virility, power of procreation, Q. Tc; *met.* Q

Virīlĭter, manfully, courageously, vigorously, C. O.

Virĭŏla -æ, *f.* a small armlet, bracelet, Pl.

* Virĭpŏtens -entis, mighty (epithet of Jupiter), P.

Virĭtim, man by man, individually, C; (2) singly, separately, especially, C.

Virōsus -a -um, slimy, — *pisces*, Cl; (2) stinking, V.

Virtus -ūtis, *f.* general manly excellence, virtue, *ita fiet ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur*, C; (2) of animals, inanimate or abstract things, characteristic excellence, goodness, worth, virtue, — *equi*, C; — *herbarum*, O; — *tres orationis*, Q; (3) moral excellence, virtue, *est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura*, C; (4) valour, bravery, courage, Ca. H.

Vīrus -i, *n.* slimy moisture, slime, Co. Pl; (2) poisonous slime, poison, Lc. V; met. — *acerbitatis suæ*, C; (3) bad smell, stink, Co. Pl; (4) a harsh, bitter taste, *e.g.* of salt water, Lc.

Vīs, vis (*pl.* vīres -ium, īs), force, power, strength, *celeritas et — equorum*, C; — *fluminis*, Ca; — *solis*, Lc; *pl.* vīres, usually applied to physical strength, C; (2) hostile force, violence, *cum vi vis allata defenditur*, C; — *afferre alicui*, C; *per vim*, Ca, by force; (3) a large number or quantity, *magna — auri argentique*, C; (4) *vires*, troops, forces, Ca. L; (5) *met.* mental power, force, vigour, — *illa divina et virtus oratoris*, C; — *summa ingenii*, C; (6) force, nature, meaning, essence, *eloquentiæ vim et naturam explicemus*, C.

Viscātus -a -um, smeared with bird-lime; — *virgæ*, Vr; met. — *beneficia*, Sc.

Viscĕrātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a public distribution of meat to the people, C.

Viscum -i, *n.* mistletoe, Pl. V; (2) bird-lime, C. V.

Viscus -ĕris, *n.* usually *pl.* viscĕra -um, *n.* the inside of the body, entrails, viscera, Cl. O. Lc; (2) all that is beneath the skin, the flesh, C; (3) the fruit of the womb, a child, O. Q; (4) *met.* the bowels, entrails, inmost part of any thing, — *terræ*, O; — *reipublicæ*, C.

Vīsĭbĭlis -e, having the faculty of sight, Pl.

Vīsĭo -ōnis, *f.* an appearance, vision, C; (2) a mental image, idea, notion, C.

Vīsĭtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an appearance, sight, Vt.

Vīsĭto, 1. to see, P.; (2) to visit, C.

Vīso -si -sum, 3. to look at carefully, behold attentively, contemplate, C; (2) to come to see, go to see, look to, see after, — *ædem Minervæ*, P; — *si domi est*, T; (3) to visit, call upon, especially a sick person, — *aliquem*, C.

Visŭla -æ, *f.* a kind of vine, Co. Pl.

Vīsum -i, *n.* that which is seen, an appearance, vision, C. Pt; (2) a mental image, C.

Vīsus -ūs, *m.* a seeing, sight, vision, look, Q. O; (2) that which is seen, a sight, appearance, vision, C. L.

Vīta -æ, *f.* life, — *agere honestissime*, C; — *profundere pro aliquo*, C; (2) living, means of living, subsistence, P; (3) manner of life, way of living, C; *vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur*, Aug; (4) used as a term of endearment, *mea vita*, P. L, my life! (5) the living, mankind, Tb; (6) *the soul, shade, V.

Vītābĭlis -e, that is to be shunned, O.

Vītābundus -a -um, avoiding, shunning, L.

Vītālis -e, of or relating to life, vital, C; — *via*, O, the windpipe; (2) *subst.* vītālĭa -ium, *n.* vital parts, Co.

Vītālĭter, vitally, living, Lc.

Vītālĭtas -ātis, *f.* life, vitality, Pl.

Vītātĭo -ōnis, *f.* an avoiding, shunning, C.

Vitellius, Aulus, a Roman emperor who succeeded Otho, was born of a distinguished though not ancient family, A.D. 15. Like many other imperial debauchés, he was not without literary tastes, but it was his vices which rendered him a congenial companion of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. His reign lasted little less than a year, and was marked only by the prodigality which he displayed in gratifying his sensual pleasures. His power soon crumbled away before so powerful an adversary as Vespasian, and he was

slain in the same year, A.D. 69, as he had ascended the throne.

Vitellus -i, *m. dim.* a little calf, P; (2) the yoke of an egg, C. Cl.

Vitĕus -a -um, of or relating to a vine, Vr. V.

Vitiārium -ii, *n.* a nursery of young vines, Co.

Vitiātio -ōnis, *f.* a defiling, ravishing, Sc.

Vitiātor -ōris, *m.* a violator, ravisher, Sc.

*Vitĭcŏla -æ, *m.* a cultivator of vines, P.Aug.

Vitĭcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little vine, C.

Vitĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, vine-bearing, Pl.

Vitĭgĕnus -a -um, sprung from the vine, — *liquor*, Lc.

Vitĭgĭnĕus -a -um, of or relating to the vine, Co. Pl.

*Vitĭlēna -æ, *f.* a bawd, P.

Vitĭlīgo -ĭnis, *f.* a kind of cutaneous eruption, Cl. Pl.

Vitĭlis -e, plaited, intertwined, Vr; *subst.* -ia -ium, *n.* wicker-work, Pl.

*Vitĭlĭtigātor -ōris, *m.* a brawler, quarreler, Pl.

*Vitĭlĭtĭgo, 1. to brawl, wrangle, quarrel, Pl.

Vitio, 1. to injure, damage, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate, — *amnem salibus amaris*, O; (2) to defile, debauch a maiden, T; (3) *met.* C; — *senatus-consulta*, L.

Vitiōse, faultily, corruptly, C. Co.

Vitiōsĭtas -ātis, *f.* viciousness, wickedness, C.

Vitiōsus -a -um, faulty, defective, corrupt, bad, vicious, Vr. Pl; met. — *exemplum*, Aug; — *et flagitiosa vita*, C.

Vitis -is, *f.* a vine, C; (2) a vine-branch, tendril, Vr; and thence, the centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch, Pl. Tc.

Vitisātor -ōris, *m.* one who plants vines, V.

Vitium -ii, *n.* a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, *si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, cetera mihi probabuntur*, C; (2) *met.* a fault, imperfection, — *in dicente*, C; — *sermonis*, Q; — *fortunæ*, C; (3) *met.* a moral fault, crime, vice, *legibus et præmia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis*, C; *virtus est vitium fugere*, H; especially in regard to chastity, a defiling, debauching a woman, P; (4) a defect, mistake in the auspices, C.

Vito, 1. to avoid, shun, evade, — *tela*, Ca; met. — *vituperationem*, C.

*Vitrārius -ii, *m.* a glass-maker, Sc.

Vitrĕus -a -um, made of glass, vitreous, Co. O; *subst.* -a -ōrum, *n.* M, glass jugs and dishes; (2) like glass, glassy, transparent, glittering, H. V. O.

Vitrĭcus -i, *m.* a stepfather, C.

Vitrum -i, *n.* glass, C; (2) woad, a plant producing a blue dye, Ca.

Vitruvius. M. Vitruvius Pollio, the author of a work, "De Architecturâ Libri X.," which affords us much valuable information on ancient architecture, appears from what internal indications it is possible to collect, to have lived in the reign of Augustus, and to have dedicated his book to that emperor. Of the events of his life we are almost wholly ignorant. The value of his work lies chiefly in the matter which it contains, as the style is inelegant and often obscure.

Vitta -æ, *f.* a ribbon, band, fillet; often worn by priests and at sacrifices, V. Pt.

Vittātus -a -um, decorated with a fillet, O.

Vitŭla -æ, *f.* a calf, heifer, V.

Vitŭlīnus -a -um, of or relating to a calf, C; *subst.* vitŭlīna -æ, *f.* veal, P.

Vitŭlor, 1. *dep.* to celebrate a festival, be joyful, P.

Vitŭlus -i, *m.* (ἰταλός), a bull-calf, C; (2) applied to the young of other animals, *e.g.* of a horse, V; — *marinus*, Jv, or *abs.* St, a seal.

*Vitŭpĕrābĭlis -e, blameable, C.

Vitŭpĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a blaming, scolding, vituperation, C. Q.

Vitŭpĕrātor -ōris, *m.* a blamer, vituperator, C.

Vitŭpĕro, 1. to blame, scold, censure, vituperate, T. C.

Vivācĭtas -ātis, *f.* length of life, longevity, Co. Pl.

Vivārium -ii, *n.* a place where living animals are kept; especially a fish-pond, Pl.

Vivātus -a -um, lively, vivid, Lc.

Vivax -ācis, long-lived, — *phœnix*, O; (2) lasting, enduring, H. V; (3) met. brisk, vivacious, Q.

Viverra -æ, *f.* a ferret, Pl.

Vivesco, vixi, 3. (vivisco), to begin to live, Pl; (2) to be lively, vigorous, Lc. Co.

Vividus -a -um, living, Lc; (2) life-like, true to life, vivid, — *signa*, Pt; (3) full of life, lively, powerful, vigorous, — *senectus*, Tc; — *virtus*, V.

Viviradix -īcis, *f.* a cutting which has a root, sucker, C.

Vivo, vixi, victum, 3. to live, be alive, *nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere*, C; — *ad centesimum annum*, C; — *vitam*, P. T; (2) particular phrases are, *vixit*, P, he has lived = he is dead; *ita vivam*, C, as true as I live; *ne vivam*, C, I wish I may die; (3) to live at leisure, enjoy life, C; (4) to live, last, endure, *mea semper gloria vivet*, C; (5) to live on any thing, — *lacte atque pecore*, Ca; (6) to pass one's life, live, — *in oculis civium*, C; — *convenienter naturæ*, C.

Vivus -a -um, alive, living, *adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugeret*, C; (2) applied to vegetable life, Co. V; — *aqua*, Vr, running; — *lucernæ*, H, burning; — *calx*, Vt, unslaked; — *argentum*, Pl, quicksilver; (3) subst. *ad vivum resecare*, Co, to cut to the quick; *de vivo detrahere* (*resecare*), C, to take away from capital.

Vix, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly, *Gabinius collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen*, C; *iter angustum et difficile — qua singuli carri ducerentur*, Ca; (2) of time, hardly, scarcely, — *tandem legi literas*, C; (3) *vixdum*, hardly then, hardly yet; *hæc ego omnia — cœtu nostro dimisso comperi*, C.

Vŏcābŭlum -i, *n.* the name, appellation of any thing, C; (2) a noun substantive, Vr.

Vōcālis -e, uttering sounds, vocal, resounding, crying, screaming, singing, speaking, C; (2) *subst.* vōcālis -is, *f.* a vowel, C.

*Vōcālĭtas -ātis, *f.* harmony, euphony, Q.

Vōcāmen -ĭnis, *n.* a name, appellation, Lc.

Vŏcātio -ōnis, *f.* a summoning before a court of law, Vr; (2) an invitation to dinner, Ct.

Vŏcātor -ōris, *m.* an inviter, Sc. Pl.

Vŏcātus -ūs, *m.* a calling, summoning, invocation, C. V; (2) an inviting, invitation, St.

Vōcĭfĕrātio -ōnis, *f.* a loud shouting, vociferation, C.

*Vōcĭfĕrātus -ūs, *m.* Pl. = vociferatio, *q.v.*

Vōcĭfĕror, 1. *dep.* (vōcĭfĕro, Vr.) to cry loudly, shout, vociferate, C; — *talia*, V.

Vōcĭfĭco, 1. to shout aloud, Vr.

Vŏcĭto, 1. to be accustomed to name, be wont to call, *has Græci stellas Hyadas — sucrunt*, C.

Vŏco, 1. to call, summon, — *Dumnorigem ad se*, Ca; — *aliquem in concionem*, C; — *deum*, H, to invoke; (2) to summon before a court of law, C; (3) to invite to a meal, — *ad prandium*, C; hence, to invite, allure, entice, *lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum*, V; — *me ad vitam*, C; (4) to call, name, designate, *comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant*, C; (5) to bring, put, place in any state or condition, *ne me apud milites in invidiam voces*, C; — *aliquid in judicium*, C; *ad calculos — amicitiam*, C.

Vŏcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a low, weak voice, C. Pt; (2) a low tone in singing, C; (3) a petty speech, C.

Vŏla -æ, *f.* the hollow of the hand or foot, Pl.

Vŏlātĭcus -a -um, having wings, winged, P; (2) *met.* inconstant, volatile, transitory, C.

Vŏlātĭlis -e, having wings, winged, C; (2) swift, rapid, Lc. O. V; (3) fleeting, transitory, O.

Vŏlātūra -æ, *f.* a flight, Vr. Co.

Vŏlātus -ūs, *m.* a flying, flight, C. Ct.

Vŏlēma pira, a kind of large pears, Co.

Vŏlens -ntis (*partep.* vŏlo), willing, voluntary, O. Sc; (2) favourable, inclined to, L. S; (3) *subst.* vŏlentĭa -ĭum, *n.* agreeable, favourable things, Tc.

Volgĭŏlus -i, *m.* an horticultural implement for smoothing beds, Pl.

Volgo, volgus = vulgo, vulgus, *q.v.*

Vŏlĭto, 1. to fly up and down, fly about, flutter, C; (2) to be in rapid motion, flit about, hover about, *quum insignem cum regio habitu volitantem totā acie cognosset*, L; — *in foro*, Aug; — *ante oculos eorum*, C; met. *speremus nostrum nomen — et vagari latissime*, C.

Vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle, to be willing, to wish, — *exire ex urbe*, P; — *esse Stoicus*, C; — *illum secum omni tempore esse*, C; *faciam quod vultis, ut potero*, C; *volo, uti respondeas*, C; *visne hoc primum videatis?* C; (2) — *aliquem*, P. T. C, to wish to speak with; — *bene (male) alicui*, P. T, to wish well, or ill, to; — *aliquid alicujus causā*, C, to wish something good to any one; (3) to will, choose, ordain, *majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt*, C; (4) to think, be of opinion, mean, *vultis autem omnia evenire fato*, C; *quid sibi res vult*, C, what it means, what is its signification.

Vŏlo, 1. to fly, C; partep. *volantes*, Lc, flying creatures, birds; (2) to move rapidly, fly, — *currus*, V; — *fulmina*, Lc; — *ætas*, C.

Volsella -æ, *f.* a pair of tweezers or pincers, P. M.

Voltus = vultus, *q.v.*

Vŏlūbĭlis -e, rolling, revolving, turning round, twisting round, — *buxum*, V, a top; — *cœlum*, C; (2) *met.* of discourse, rapid, voluble, fluent, *Appii Claudii volubilis sed paulo fervidior erat oratio*, C; — *fortuna*, C, changeable, inconstant.

Vŏlūbĭlĭtas -ātis, *f.* revolving motion, revolution, — *mundi*, C; (2) of discourse, fluency, volubility; (3) of fortune, vicissitude, inconstancy, C.

* Vŏlūbĭlĭter, volubly, fluently, C.

Vŏlŭcer -cris -e, winged, flying, — *bestiæ*, C; *subst.* vŏlucris -is, *f.* a bird, C; (2) applied to any object in rapid motion, — *lumen*, Lc; — *fumi*, V; — *sagitta*, V; — *classis*, V; (3) *met.* quick, fleet, *nihil est tam — quam maledictum*, C; — *fortuna*, C, transitory.

Vŏlūcra -æ, *f.* (vŏlūcre, Pl; vŏlūcres, Co.) a caterpillar found on vine-leaves, Co.

Vŏlūmen -ĭnis, *n.* a MS. rolled up, book, volume, *tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum — implevit*, C; a part of a larger work, a volume, — *tertium*, C; (2) a roll, wreath, whirl, fold, *anguis sinuat immensa volumine terga*, V; met. — *sortis humanæ*, Pl, change of fortune.

Vŏluntārĭus -a -um, voluntary, — *milites*, Cs, volunteers; so *abs.* voluntārii -ōrum, *n.* Cs, — *mors*, C, suicide; — *deditio*, Tc.

Vŏluntas -ātis, *f.* will, wish, desire, inclination, C; (2) particular expressions are, *suā voluntate*, or abs. *voluntate*, of one's own accord, willingly, spontaneously, C; *ad voluntatem, de (ex) voluntate*, C, according to one's wish; *ad voluntatem loqui*, C, to speak according to the wish of another; (3) good-will, inclination, — *erga aliquem*, C; (4) a last will and testament, C; (5) meaning, sense, signification of words, Q.

Vŏlŭpe, or vŏlup, agreeably, delightfully, pleasantly, P.

* Vŏluptābĭlis -e, giving pleasure, pleasant, — *nuncius*, P.

Vŏluptārĭus -a -um, devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous, — *homo*, C.

Vŏluptas -ātis, *f.* pleasure, delight, *ex eo id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est*, C; *ex tuis literis cepi incredibilem voluptatem*, C; applied to persons as a term of endearment, P. V; (2) *voluptates*, C, shows, spectacles offered to the people.

* Vŏluptŭōsus -a -um, full of pleasure, delightful, voluptuous, Pl.

Vŏlūta -æ, *f.* a volute on the capital of an Ionic column, Vt.

Vŏlūtābrum -i, *n.* a place where pigs roll, slough, V.

* Vŏlūtābundus -a -um, rolling, wallowing, — *in voluptatibus*, C.

Vŏlūtātĭo -ōnis, *f.* a rolling about, wallowing, C. Pl; (2) met. — *animi*, Sc, disquiet of mind; — *rerum humanarum*, Sc, vicissitude, inconstancy.

Vŏlūtātus -ūs, *m.* a wallowing, Pl.

Vŏlūto, 1. to roll round, tumble about, — *amphoras per terram*, Co; — *se in pulvere*, Pl; *pass.* to roll one's self, wallow, Co; (2) met. — *vocem per ampla atria*, V; (3) to revolve in the mind, consider, — *aliquid animo*, C; *tacitus mecum ipse voluto*, V.

Volva -æ, *f.* a covering, husk, shell, Pl; (2) the womb, Cl. Pl.

Volvo -vi, vŏlūtum, 3. to roll, revolve, turn round, twist round, *amnis volvit sub undis grandia saxa*, Lc; *volvendi sunt libri*, C, to unroll, open; (2) *volvi*, to roll one's self round, turn one's self, *illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni*, C; (3) met. — *ingentes iras in pectore*, L; — *sententias facile verbis*, C; (4) *met.* to revolve mentally, consider, — *multa secum*, S; — *bellum in animo*, L.

Vŏmer -ĕris, *m.* a ploughshare, C.

Vŏmĭca -æ, *f.* an ulcer, sore, boil, C. Cl.

Vŏmis -ĕris, *m.* V. = vomer, *q.v.*

Vŏmĭtĭo -ōnis, *f.* a vomiting, throwing up, C, Pl; (2) a vomit, that which is thrown up, Pl.

Vŏmĭto, 1. to vomit, spew, Co.

* Vŏmĭtor -ōris, *m.* one who vomits, Sc.

Vŏmĭtōrĭus -a -um, provoking vomiting, Pl.

Vŏmĭtus -ūs, *m.* a vomiting, spewing, P. Sc; (2) that which is vomited, a vomit, Pl.

Vŏmo, 1. (I.) *neut.* to spew, vomit, C; (II.) *act.* to vomit forth, throw up, — *sanguinem*, Pl.

Vŏrācĭtas -ātis, *f.* voracity, gluttony, Pl.

Vŏrāgĭnōsus -a -um, full of chasms, pits, Aug.

Vŏrāgo -ĭnis, *f.* a pit, chasm, abyss, C; met. *gurges et vorago patrimonii*, C.

Vŏrax -ācis, gluttonous, voracious, — *Charybdis*, C; — *venter*, O.

Vŏro, 1. to eat greedily, swallow whole, devour, consume, C; *met.* of Charybdis, *vorat hæc raptas revomitque carinas*, O; of property, to squander, dissipate, Pl; — *literas*, C, to read eagerly, devour.

Vōtĭfer -ĕra -ĕrum, votive, P. Aug.

Vōtĭvus -a -um, of or relating to a vow, votive, vowed, — *ludi*, C; — *terra*, O.

Vōtum -i, *n.* a vow, *obstrictum esse religione voti*, C; *quum de illo ægroto vota faciebant*, C; (2) that which is vowed or promised, V; (3) a wish, desire, C; *audire di mea vota*, H; *hæc loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo*, O; *hoc erat in votis*, H, among my wishes.

Vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. to vow, promise to a god, — *decumam Herculi*, C; — *vota*, P; (2) to wish, *elige, quid voveas*, O.

Vox, vōcis, *f.* a voice, sound, tone, note, call, *prodigium hoc quidem est, humanā ne voce appellent aves*, P; — [illegible] C; (2) that which is spoken, a speech, saying, sentence, word, C. Cs; (3) speech, [illegible] in general, *Græcā scirent sive Latinā voce loqui*, O, language; (4) accent, tone, — [illegible], C.

Vulcānus -i, *m.* the god of fire, C; hence *meton.* fire, P; *adj.* Vulcānius -a -um, V, [illegible] Vr; *subst.* Vulcānālia -ium, *n.* the annual festival of Vulcan on August 23rd.

Vulgāris -e, common, ordinary, usual, vulgar, *in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit*, C; — *opera*, C.

Vulgārĭter, commonly, vulgarly, C.

Vulgātus -a -um (*partep.* vulgo), common, usual, Q, (2) well known, generally known, L.

Vulgĭvăgus -a -um, wandering, vagrant, Lc.

Vulgo, 1. to spread among the multitude, [illegible] — [illegible], L; — [illegible] (2) to make generally known, [illegible], L, *met.* — [illegible] L, to prostitute.

Vulgus -i, *n.* the common people, multitude,

public, *non est consilium in vulgo*, C; *quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus*, C, pleasing to the public; (2) a crowd, multitude, mob, — *servorum*, T; (3) the mob, C; *odi profanum vulgus, et arceo*, H.

Vulgo, commonly, publicly, before all the world, *ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines — impune occiderentur*, C; — *loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini*, C.

Vulnĕrārĭus -a -um, of or relating to wounds, Pl; -us -i, *m.* a surgeon, Pl.

Vulnĕro, 1. to wound, injure, C. Ca; met. *eos nondum voce vulnero*, C.

Vulnĭfĭcus -a -um, inflicting wounds, O. V.

Vulnus -ĕris, *n.* a wound, — *in latere*, C; of inanimate things, an incision, cut, rent, V; (2) met. *fortunæ gravissimo percussus vulnere*, C; — *imposita provinciæ sanare*, C.

Vulpēcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a little fox, C.

Vulpes -is, *f.* a fox, Pl. H; — *marina*, Pl, a kind of shark.

Vulpīnus -a -um, of or relating to a fox, vulpine, Pl.

*Vulsūra -æ, *f.* a plucking, pulling, Vr.

Vulsus -a -um (*prtcp.* vello), having the hairs plucked out, smooth, effeminate, P. M.

*Vultĭcŭlus -i, *m. dim.* the countenance, look, aspect, C.

Vultŭōsus -a -um, making faces, grimacing, full of airs, C.

Vultur -ŭris, *m.* a vulture, V; applied to a rapacious man, Sc.

Vultŭrīnus -a -um, of or relating to a vulture, Pl.

Vultŭrĭus -ii, *m.* a vulture, Pl; *met.* a rapacious man, C; (2) an unlucky throw at dice, P.

Vultus -ūs, *m.* the countenance, expression of the face, *imago animi — est*, C; *recordamini faciem et illos ejus fictos simulatosque vultus*, C; (2) in general, the face, H. O; a likeness, portrait, effigy, Pl; met. — *naturæ*, O, the aspect of nature.

X, x, the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponds with the Greek Xi (Ξ, ξ). It arises variously out of the combination of *c* and *s* (*dico, dixi*), *g* and *s* (*lego, lexi*), *h* and *s* (*traho, traxi*).

Xĕnium -ii, *n.* (ξένιον), a present given to a guest, Pl. Vt; in general, a gift, present, Pl.

Xērampĕlinæ -ārum, *f.* (ξηραμπέλιναι), dark-red garments, Jv.

Xiphĭas -æ, *m.* (ξιφίας), a sword-fish, Pl; (2) a sword-shaped comet, Pl.

Xiphĭon -ii, *n.* (ξιφίον), a sword-lily, Pl.

Xȳlĭnum -i, *n.* (ξύλινον), cotton, Pl.

Xȳlŏbalsămum -i, *n.* (ξυλοβάλσαμον), wood of the balsam-tree, Pl.

Xȳlŏcinnamōmum -i, *n.* (ξυλοκιννάμωμον) cinnamon, Pl.

Xȳlon -i, *n.* (ξύλον), the cotton-tree, Pl.

Xȳris -ĭdis, *f.* (ξυρίς), the wild iris, Pl.

Xystus -i, *m.* (ξυστός), among the Greeks, a covered corridor in a gymnasium, where the athletæ exercised in winter, Vt; (2) among the Romans, an open colonnade for walking, disputing, etc. C.

Y, y, a letter borrowed from the Greek in order to represent the Greek Upsilon, which it resembles in shape (Υ). It is therefore correctly used only in words of Greek origin.

Z, z, represents the Greek Zeta (Ζ, ζ), and is only used in words borrowed from that language.

Zāmĭa -æ, *f.* (ζαμία), damage, injury, loss, P.

Zēa -æ, *f.* (ζέα), a kind of spelt, Pl.

Zēlŏtȳpĭa -æ, *f.* (ζηλοτυπία), jealousy, Pl.

Zēlŏtȳpus -a -um (ζηλότυπος), jealous, Jv.

Zēlus -i, *m.* (ζῆλος), jealousy, emulation, Vt.

Zĕphȳrĭus -a -um (ζεφύριος), — *ova*, Pl, addle eggs.

Zĕphȳrus -i, *m.* (ζέφυρος), a warm west wind, zephyr, Pl. H. V.

Zeugītes -æ, *m.* (ζευγίτης), a kind of reed, Pl.

Zēus -i, *m.* (ζαιός), a fish, the dory, Co.

Zingĭber -ĕris, *n.* Cl, zingĭbĕri, *n. indcl.* Pl, ginger.

Zĭzȳphum -i, *n.* (ζίζυφον), the jujube, Pl.

Zĭzȳphus -i, *f.* (ζίζυφος), the jujube-tree, Co.

Zōdĭăcus -i, *m.* (ζωδιακός), the zodiac, C.

Zōna -æ, *f.* (ζώνη), a maiden's girdle, zone, Ct; (2) a girdle or money-belt, H; (3) the three stars called Orion's Belt, O; (4) a terrestrial zone, V. O.

Zōnārĭus -a -um, of or relating to a girdle, P; *subst.* -us -i, *m.* C, a girdle-maker.

Zōnŭla -æ, *f.* a little girdle, Ct.

Zōophthalmos -i, *m.* (ζωόφθαλμος), the greater houseleek, Pl.

Zōphŏrus -i, *m.* (ζωφόρος), a frieze, Vt.

Zōpissa -æ, *f.* (ζώπισσα), pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off ships, Pl.

Zoster -ĕris, *m.* (ζωστήρ), a cutaneous eruption, the shingles, Pl.

Zōthēca -æ, *f.* (ζωθήκη), a private cabinet, Pl.

Zōthēcŭla -æ, *f. dim.* a small private cabinet, Pl.

Zȳgĭa -æ, *f.* (ζυγία), a tree, the horn-bean, Pl.

Zythum -i, *n.* (ζύθος), a kind of Egyptian beer, Pl.

CASSELL'S

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

THE aim in the English-Latin part of this Dictionary has been, to present a Latin equivalent for every English word and phrase now in current use. In selecting the vocabulary for that purpose, the authority of the best actual usage, rather than that of any English Dictionary, has been followed; for there is no English Dictionary that does not either omit many words that are in use, or give many words that are not in use. Of course the current English of the nineteenth century covers a much wider space than the Latin of the days of Cicero and Augustus. Hence it became necessary to borrow from inferior writers, as well as to seek assistance from analogy. In having recourse to these aids, care has been taken, by the use of certain signs, the exact meaning of which is explained, to distinguish between pure Latinity and less pure Latinity. It is believed that by the plan pursued the student will not only be preserved from the danger, to which he is constantly exposed in most English-Latin Dictionaries, of confounding even modern adaptations with ancient and pure Latin words and idioms, but will find himself possessed, to some extent, of a scale of Latin values, or a means of ascertaining the exact authority of each particular form of speech. In order to make this system of tests complete, it is necessary here to add, that in cases left without a specific mark or sign, the word or phrase is to be accounted, if not Ciceronian, yet of an authority approaching to that of Cicero. With the view of conveying the largest amount of instruction compatible with the limits assigned to a work so low in price, compression and abbreviation have been fully studied, and it is believed that the Dictionary will serve as a Phrase Book, and in a measure a Book of Synonyms, while it answers the ordinary purposes of a Dictionary. To collect and arrange the materials which enter into this English-Latin Dictionary would be the labour of many years, if not of a life, nor could the matter be presented in a perfect form by any one hand. No such Herculean task has been

attempted, but that which ought to prove more useful to the student, namely, to present in an English dress the most important of the mass of materials accumulated and set in order by the best scholarship of Germany. Special use has been made of the German-Latin part of Dr. Georges' most excellent Lexicon, the title of which is appended, with that of other authorities which have been consulted or laid under contribution in the composition of this work. While making his acknowledgments the writer must not forget the assistance rendered by William Orges, Esq., Ph. D., of the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, a scholar now resident in this city, and less known than he deserves to be.

JOHN R. BEARD, D.D.

Member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, etc.

Manchester, December 1854.

WORKS EMPLOYED IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

Lateinisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Lateinisches Handworterbuch, nach Imm. Joh. Gerh. Schiller und Georg Heinr. Lunemann, neu bearbeitet von Dr. Karl Ernst Georges; Deutsch-Lateinischer Theil. 10th Edition; Leipsic, 1853.

Lateinisch-Deutsches Handworterbuch, ausgearbeitet von Dr. Georg A. Koch. Leipsic, 1854.

Totius Latinitatis Lexicon, consilio et curâ Jacobi Facciolati. 3rd English and 1st German Edition; Leipsic, 1839.

The same work translated into English by James Bailey, A.M.; London, 1828.

Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, in Four Parts, etc. 6th Edition; London, 1735.

Real-Encyclopädie der Classichen Alterthumswissenschaft, herausgegeb. von August Pauly, Walz, und Teuffel. 6 vols. 8vo.; Stuttgart, 1839-1852.

Latin Synonyms, by M. J. B. Gardin Dumesnil, translated into English by the Rev. J. M. Gosset. 1 vol. 8vo.; 2nd Edition; London, 1819.

A Dictionary of Latin Phrases, by William Robertson, A.M. New and enlarge Edition; 1 vol. 8vo.; London, 1824.

Calliepeia, or A Rich Storehouse of Proper, Choyce, and Elegant Latine Words and Phrases, collected for the most part out of Tullies Works, by Thomas Drax. 1 vol. 12mo.; London, 1631.

ENGLISH-LATIN.

ADDITIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH-LATIN PART.

---

* prefixed to a word or phrase denotes that the word or phrase is of modern origin.

† appended to a word or phrase denotes that the word or phrase is used by the Latin poets.

(*ex*) denotes that the word so inclosed may be used or not.

alqs, aliquis

alqd, aliquid

alcjs, alicujus

alci, alicui

alqm, aliquem

alqam, aliquam

alqo, aliquo

alqā, aliquā

Com. used by the Latin comic poets

comb. in combination

Eccl. Church Latin

Eng. English

fig. figuratively

Gramm. used by the Latin grammarians

Jct. used by the ancient jurisconsults or lawyers

l. literally

L. according to Linnæus

late, Latin of late origin

opp. the opposite word, or word with the corresponding opposite meaning

post- (or *after-*) *Aug.*, a word or phrase not used till after the age of Augustus

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

A, or An, has no representative in Latin, for the Latin has no article; only the context, therefore, can determine whether in translating from Latin into English a noun should have any article, and, if any, whether the definite or indefinite; and on the other hand, in translating from English into Latin, you must drop the article, whether it be the definite "the" or the indefinite "a." If, however, our "a" is used for "one," then it may be represented by *unus*, e.g. *ad unum omnes*, all to a man. A, when used distributively, may be rendered by *in* with the accusative, as *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he distributes twelve acres a man; also with the ablative to denote time, *ter in anno*, thrice a year. As a preposition, "a" may be expressed by the supine, as *ire venatum*, to go a fishing. Mere apposition expresses our indefinite article, e.g. *Crassus, optimus orator*, Crassus, an excellent orator; *Mithridates odio in Romanos Hannibal*, Mithridates was in hatred against the Romans a (second) Hannibal. See One.

Abaft, Aft, as a noun, *puppis;* as an adverb, *a tergo, a puppi: prora et puppis*, fore and aft; *a fronte atque a tergo*, adv.

Abandon, v.tr. *derelinquere, destituere, deserere alqm: quum me servum in servitute pro te hic dereliqueris*, since you have abandoned me here in slavery a slave for you.

Abase, v.tr. *deprimere* (*ita se quisque extollit ut deprimat alium*, each one so extols himself as to abase another); *gradu dejicere* (properly to deprive one of his rank or position), — *alqm ædilitate*, — *præturâ*, — *principatu*, — *ope; minuere gradum*, — *gloriam alcjs*, — *auctoritatem*. Abasement, n. *capitis deminutio*.

Abash, v.tr. *confundere* (*omnes corporis atque animi pergit confundere sensus*, he proceeds to abash all the feelings of mind and body); *perturbare, percellere:* to be abashed, *obstupescere*.

Abate, v.tr., or lessen, *deminuere, imminuere:* to lower the charge, *detrahere de summâ*, — *alqd ex eâ summâ:* intr. to grow less; *æstus defervescunt*, the heat abates.

Abbot, n. **archimandrita* (head monk), *abbas;* abbey, **abbatia* (a cloister); the office of —, **abbatis munus;* dwelling of —, * *abbatis domus;* the living or benefice of —, **concessum abbatis beneficium*. Abbess, **abbatissa*, **antistita Virginum sacrarum;* (if a princess) **regina abbatissa* (as in Virg. Æn. i. 273, *regina sacerdos*).

Abbreviate, v.tr. *præcidere* (to prune), *amputare* (to take away superfluities), *circumcidere* (to pare down), *contrahere* (scil. *orationem*, to bring into a smaller compass), *in angustum cogere* (scil. *commentarios*, to compress); *in artum colligere* (scil. *illa volumina*, to reduce to a small space); *verba ad compendium facere* or *facere verba compendii* (to cut short), *per notas scribere* (to write by signs or arbitrary characters). Abbreviation, n. *nota;* to write down in —, *notis accipere;* = abridgment, *epitome, es*, f. See Abridge.

Abdicate, v.tr. = to retire from an office, *abdicare se magistratu* (e.g. *dictaturâ*, etc). Abdication, n. *abdicatio* (e.g. *dictaturæ*), *juris cessio*. See Resign.

Abdomen, n. *abdōmen* (the fat under-part of the belly). See Belly.

Abduction, n. *raptio, raptus* (e.g. of a maiden; one who is guilty of *raptor*); to commit the crime, *rapere, abripere, virgines rapere;* so *abripere filios e complexu parentum*, to tear sons from the arms of their parents; — secretly, *furto subducere;* — a wife from her husband, *uxorem abducere marito;* to seize some one's bride, *occupare pactas alcjs nuptias*.

Abed, *in lecto:* to be in bed, *in lecto esse;* to lie abed, *cubare in lecto;* to be fond of bed, *lecto teneri;* to rise from bed, *surgere lecto;* to get up, *descendere lecto;* to be brought abed, *parturire*.

Aberration, n. *error* (an unintentional deviation), *erratum* (a failure in duty, e.g. *tantum dolorem mihi attulerunt errata ætatis meæ*, so much grief did the aberrations of my youth bring me). See Err, Wander.

Abet, v.tr. *instigare, impellere ad alqd, e parte alcjs stare, auxilio esse, participem sceleris esse, culpæ* (or *sceleri*) *esse affinem, ejus noxæ socium esse*. An abettor, *qui in eâdem causâ est, socius, conscius, unus ex consciis:* to act the part of —, *adjutorem esse, societatem habēre cum alqâ re, consiliis interesse, consilii participem fieri*.

Abeyance; in —, *vacuus* (e g. *fundus vacat*, is at present without a proprietor); to be in —, *vacuum esse, vacare:* he conferred the priestly offices, as vacant (or in abeyance), on others, *sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios*.

Abhor, v.tr. *abhorrēre alqd* or *ab alqâ re, abominari alqd* or *alqm* (to wish him or it away), *detestari alqd* or *alqm* (to curse), *aversari alqm* or *alqd* (to stand away from). Abhorrence, n. *detestatio, aversatio alcjs rei* (*abominatio* is late Latin); worthy of —, *abominabilis, detestabilis, detestandus*.

Abide, v.intr. to tarry or stay in a place, *morari, commorari* (in a place, *alqo* or *in alqo loco;* with some one, *apud alqm*, in his house), *considĕre* (to settle, used of soldiers, and thence = to encamp); — in a place, *alqo loco, esse* or *versari in alqo loco*. An abiding, n. *commoratio, mora*. See Await, Stay.

Abject, adj. *abjectus* (cast away or down in mind), *dejectus* (cast down), *infractus* (broken), *demissus* (sunk, dejected), *despectus* (despised), *perditus* (lost, abandoned). See Low, Mean.

Abjure, v.tr. *abjurare* (to deny on oath), *ejurare* (to purge yourself, to renounce by an oath). See Oath.

Able, adj. (1) = having power, *potens, pollens;* very —, *præpotens, præpollens:* (2) = fit for, *habilis, aptus, idoneus*. To be able = to have or employ power, *posse* (to be in a condition to do,

with an inf.), *valēre* (to have strength for), *pollēre* (to have superior power; comb. *posse et pollēre*); — greatly, *multum valēre* or *pollēre*, *multum* (or *largiter*) *posse*, *auctoritate florēre* or *vigēre*, *magnā auctoritate esse*, *magnam auctoritatem habēre* (to have authority or influence, to be influential); — in a particular thing, *alqā re pollēre* or *præpollēre*; by riches, favour, etc., *divitiis*, *gratiā*; — with a person, *multum posse apud alqm* (*auctoritate*, *gratiā*): I am — to do any thing with him, *totus est in potestate meā*; fortune has much power, *fortuna multum valet*; as well as I can, *pro viribus* (according to my power). Ability, n. = fitness or strength, *facultas* (inner power for), *potestas* (physical power), *vires* (bodily strength): according to my ability, *pro facultate*, *pro viribus meis*, *quantum in me* (or *in meā potestate*) *situm* (or *positum*) *est*, *ut potero*: to have the ability to do, *facultatem alqd faciendi habēre* or *præditum esse*, *alqd facere* (or *efficere*) *posse*; to go beyond your —, *vires excedere*.

Ablution, *ablutio*: to make an —, *abluere* (with or without *aquā*), *eluere* (to wash out as a spot), *perluere* (to wash thoroughly): — of the body, *corpus* (*pedes*, etc.) *abluere* or *perluere* (*aquā*). See Wash, Water.

Abnegation, n. *animi moderatio* (self-restraint), *dolorum et laborum contemptio* (disregard of endurance), *rerum humanarum contemptio ac despicientia* (contempt of mortal things). See Deny, Negation, Self.

Abnormal, adj. = deviating from the rule, *enormis* (irregularly built, e.g. *vicus*), *anomalus* (ἀνώμαλος, departing from the form in declination), *non constans* (not remaining like itself), *incompositus*, *inusitatus* (e.g. *species*), *infrequens* (seldom, rare, e.g. *cultor deorum*).

Aboard, = that is, on the border or side of a ship: to go —, *navem conscendere*; to be —, *in navi esse*; to put —, *in navem imponere*; to have —, *sustulisse alqm* (of a person), *vehere* (of a thing); the vessels which had the horse — (or on board), *naves quæ equites sustulerant*; to jump overboard, *ex navi desilire* or *se projicere*; to throw overboard, *alcjs rei jacturam facere*. See Ship.

Abolish, v. tr. *abolēre* (to wear away, opp. *adolēre*); — the remains or memorials, *abolēre monumenta*; — temples by age or fire, *deûm templa vetustate aut igni abolēre* (used also with *vires*, *memoriam*, *nomina*). Abolition, n. *abolitio* (*abolitio legis*, a rescinding; also with *facti* = amnesty). See Annul.

Abominate, v.tr. *abominari alqm* or *alqd*. See Abhor and Detest.

Aborigines, n. = the first inhabitants, *qui nati sunt in alqā terrā* (e.g. of the island, *qui nati sunt in insulā*); with later writers, *autochthones* (αὐτόχθονες).

Abortion, n. (1) = a failure or miscarriage, *abortus*, *abortio*; to cause an —, *abortum* or *abortus facere*, *abortus inferre alci*: (2) = a monstrous birth, *monstrum*, *portentum*, *homo portentosus*, *fetus portentosus* or *monstrosus*, *fetus obscenus* (offensive to the eye). See Monster.

Abound, v.intr. *abundare*, *superesse*, *suppeditare*. Abundant, adj. *abundans*, *affluens*. Abundantly, *abunde*, *satis superque*, *abundanter*, *cumulate* (heaped up), *supervacaneus* (unnecessary or superfluous). Abundance, n. *abundantia*, *affluentia*, (more than you want), *ubertas* (fulness), *copia*, *suppeditatio bonorum*; — in all things, *omnium rerum abundantia* or *affluentia*, *affluentes omnium rerum copiæ*, *saturitas copiaque omnium rerum*: to have an — of, to abound, *in alqā re abundare* or *redundare*, *suppeditari alqā re*; to live in —, *in omnium rerum affluentibus copiis vivere*, *circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiā vivere*.

About, *circa* (as an adv. and as a prep. used of place, never of time by Cicero), *circum* (as an adv. and as a prep. only of place, involves motion, e.g. *Nævius pueros circum amicos dimittit*, N. sends boys round to his friends), *circiter* (only of a certain time): about = in these parts, *hāc regione*. For the uses of *circum* with verbs, as *circumagere* (to lead about), *circumire* (to go about), see the Latin-English Part under *Circum*. See Around.

Above, prep. = simply denoting that one body is higher than another, whereas "over" in addition denotes that the higher body is in a perpendicular line with the lower. "Above" and "over" are used of place; "above" is used also of time: both are employed figuratively, and both are represented by the Latin *super* and *supra* (*super terram est cœlum*, the heaven is above the earth; *super caput est gladius*, the sword is over (his) head): to be above some one, *supra alqm esse*; above = more than, *cæsa supra millia viginti*, more than twenty thousand slain; also with *plus* and *amplius*: above measure, *supra modum*; above my strength, *supra vires*; to put one thing above another, *rem alii longe anteponere*; to bid above (as in an auction), *supra adjicere* (some one, *alqm vincere*); to be above human strength, *supra humanas vires esse*. See Over.

Abrade, v.tr. *abradere* (to scrape off), *ferro depectere* (to curry), *deterere* (to rub off). See Attrition.

Abridge, v.tr. *curtare*, *decurtare* (to shorten, mutilate), *detrahere alqd* (to take away from), *contrahere* (to bring into a smaller compass), *in angustum cogere* (to press into a less space, e.g. *commentarios*), *in artum colligere* (e.g. *volumina*), *amputare* (to cut off, e.g. *narrationem*), *imminuere* (to lessen the number of syllables, e.g. *audisse* for *audivisse*), *notare*, *per notas scribere* (to abbreviate in writing): to abridge what you say, *verba ad compendium conferre*, *facere verba compendii*. An abridgment, n. *compendium*. See Abbreviate, Short.

Abroad, adv. *foras*, *foris*, *militiæ*, *belli*, *peregre*; to be —, *foris esse*; at home and —, *domi militiæque*; the rumour spreads —, *rumor totā urbe discurrit*; to spread —, *diffundi*, *luxuriari*, *late diffundi*; nations —, *gentes externæ* or *exteræ* (foreign); to travel —, *peregre abire* or *proficisci*, *solum vertere* or *mutare*; to live —, *peregre habitare*; to stay —, *peregrinari*; to return from —, *peregre redire*; to die —, *inter gentes externas mori*. See Foreign, Strange.

Abrogate, v.tr. (as a law), *abrogare* (to annul by the power of the people), *obrogare legi* (to remove one law by means of another). Abrogation, *abolitio*, *dissolutio*; the — of the system of Lycurgus, *disciplina Lycurgi sublata*; — of debts, *tabulæ novæ*. See Annul.

Abrupt, adj. *abruptus* (broken away, e.g. *sermo*, *sermonis genus*), adv. *abrupte*; *præcisus*, adv. *præcise*. See Steep.

Abscess, n. *ulcus*, *suppuratio*, *fistula*, *apostēma*, *ătis*, n. (ἀπόστημα), pure Latin *abscessus* (an abscess with a discharge), *vomica* (a closed abscess), *carbunculus* (a pestilential abscess, red with black and blue pustules), *carcinōma* (καρκίνωμα), pure Latin *cancer* (a gangrene, held by the ancients to be incurable, a curable kind was called *carcoëthes*), *condylōma*, *ătis*, n. κονδύλωμα, hard and bone-like on the buttocks), *epinyctis* or *syce* (ἐπινυκτίς, συκῆ, blear-eye), *ægilopium*, *ægilops* (αἰγίλωψ), weeping fistula); full of —, *ulcerosus*; I have an — under the tongue, *sub linguā alqd abscedit*. See Disease.

Abscond, v.intr. *delitescere* (of persons and things), *se abdere in occultum*, *e medio excedere* or *discedere* (opp. *in medio esse*), *occuli*, *occultari*; — in some place, *delitescere in alqo loco* (to lie hid in), *se abdere in alqm locum*, *se occultare alqo loco*, *in alqo loco abditum latēre*, *in occulto se continēre*, *abditum et inclusum in occulto latēre*.

Absent, adj. *absens*; to be —, *abesse* (from a place, *loco* or *ex loco*), *peregrinari* (out of the country, to travel); fig. in thought, *animo excurrere et vagari* (wander), *mente alienatum esse* (to have lost your senses). Absence, n. *absentia*, *pere-*

egrinatio (travelling); in a person's —, *dum alqs abest, absente alqo;* — of mind, *alienatio mentis, amentia, dementia.*

Absolute, adj. (1) = in and by itself, as opposed to relatively, *simpliciter et ex suâ vi consideratus;* the — (in philosophy), *id quod semper est simplex et uniusmodi et tale quale est. perfecta et absoluta ratio, perfectum alqd et absolutum, cui nihil abest, quodque undique aptum atque perfectum expletumque est omnibus suis numeris et partibus;* adv. *per se, simpliciter, et ex suâ vi.* (2) = unconditioned, *simplex, absolutus,* comb. *simplex et absolutus;* an — necessity, *simplex et absoluta necessitudo;* adv. *absolute, sine adjectione, sine exceptione, plane, prorsus, omnino, utique.* (3) = unlimited, *infinitus, summus;* an — power, *infinita* or *immoderata potestas;* — dominion, *imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur;* — government, constitution, **civitas in quâ summum imperium apud unum est* or *in quâ dominatu unius omnia tenentur, *civitas in quâ libido principis pro legibus habetur* or *in quâ arbitrium regis pro legibus est.*

Absolution, n. — of sins, **venia delictorum* or *peccatorum, * venia pontificis Romani, indulgentia;* to give —, *veniam alci et impunitatem dare;* to receive —, **veniam peccatorum impetrare;* to preach or proclaim —, **pontificis Romani veniam promulgare;* to sell —, *nundinari.* See Pardon.

Absolve, v.tr. *solvere alqm alqâ re;* — from the laws, *legibus;* — from military service, *militiâ;* — by a law, *lege; alci gratiam facere alcjs rei* (to grant pardon), *alqm eximere de alqâ re;* — from a charge, *solvere, absolvere alcjs rei* or *alqâ re* or *de alqâ re, alqm exsolvere alqâ re, alqm liberare alqâ re* or *alcjs rei;* to be absolved or acquitted at law, *liberatum discedere, innocentem* or *innoxium absolvi, ex judicio emergere, periculo liberari, elabi* (to get off). See Acquit.

Absorb, v.tr. *sugere* (to suck in), *imbibere;* — the colour, *colorem bibere, imbibere.* See Suck.

Abstain, v.tr. *abstinēre* or *se abstinēre alqâ re* or *ab alqâ re, se continēre ab alqâ re, temperare sibi quominus,* etc. *temperare (sibi) ab alqâ re, parcere alci rei;* — from food, *se abstinēre cibo;* — from certain meats, *quibusdam cibis temperare;* — from appearing in public, *abstinēre publico;* — from tears, *lacrimas tenēre;* — intercourse with, *alcjs aditum sermonemque defugere;* — insult and injury, *injuriâ atque maleficio temperare* or *se prohibēre.* Abstinent, *abstinens, continens, moderatus, temperatus, temperans;* — in drink, *sobrius;* — in love, *castus continensque;* adv. *abstinenter, continenter;* to be — in a thing, *modum tenēre in alqâ re.* Abstinence, n. *abstinentia* (opp. *cupiditas, avaritia*), *continentia, moderatio, temperantia, castimonia* (chastity).

Abstract, adj. (1) = removed from the sphere of the senses, *sevocatus a sensibus, abductus a consuetudine oculorum, ab aspectûs judicio remotus, neque visu neque tactu manifestus;* an — idea, ** notio rei a materiâ sejunctæ et simplicis, *notio solâ mente percipienda.* To abstract or think abstractedly, *aciem mentis* or *animum a consuetudine oculorum abducere, mentem ab oculis, a sensibus revocare, sevocare mentem a sensibus et cogitationem a consuetudine abducere, animum ad se ipsum advocare, animum a corpore abstrahere* or *secernere, se a corpore avocare.* An abstraction, *res cui corpus visu tactuque manifestum deest, appellatio* (mere name); to form —, *cogitatione superare, mente et cogitatione distinguere, animo contemplari alqd;* to pursue abstract study, *avocare se a corpore et ad rei (rerum) cogitationem curâ omni studioque capi;* the power of —, ** animum a corpore abstrahendi vis;* adv. *cogitatione* (opp. *in concreto*), *separatim* (opp. *definite, in concreto*). (2) deep or acute in thought, *subtilis,* comb. *subtilis et acutus, abstrusus* (difficult to conceive); an — thinker, *subtilis philosophus, homo acutus;* a somewhat — inquiry, *disputatio paullo abstrusior;* adv. *subtiliter,* comb. *subtiliter et acute.*

Abstruse, adj. *obscurus, abditus, reconditus, abstractus, perplexus* (in confusion, e. g. *responsum, sermones, carmen*). Abstruseness, *obscuritas, res occulta, res involuta, res occulta et quasi involuta.* See Abstract, Dark, Conceal.

Absurd, adj. *absurdus, ineptus* (unsuitable), *insulsus* (silly), *inscitus* (the consequence of ignorance, *inscitia*); adv. *absurde, inepte, insulse, inscite.* Absurdity, (1) as a quality, *absurditas, insulsitas, pravitas;* (2) as an act, *res inepta, ineptiæ, nugæ;* to utter —, *inepte dicere, monstra dicere.*

Abuse, n. (1) = the not right use of a thing, *abusus perversus, abusus immoderatus, intemperans, insolens;* (2) = an evil custom, *mos pravus, quod contra jus fasque est, res mali* or *pessimi exempli;* an — gains head, *percrebrescit mos pravus;* to correct abuses, *res mali exempli corrigere,* many, *pleraque pessimi exempli corrigere.* Abuse, or misuse, v. *aliquâ re perverse uti, abuti, immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* or *insolenter et immodice abuti aliquâ re;* — one's good nature, *alcjs indulgentiâ abuti.* N.B. *abuti* obtains its bad meaning in Latin only from the connexion, e.g. *quousque tandem abutere patientiâ nostra?* how long will you — our patience? so *judicio abuti ad quæstum.* (2) to use badly, *deuti alqo, alqo* or *alqâ abuti* (to dishonour); to allow yourself to be so dishonoured, *se abutendum alci permittere.* Adv. *perverse, immodice, intemperanter, insolenter, contra morem, contra jus fasque.* See Use.

Abut = to border upon, *finitimum, vicinum, confinum alci* or *alci loco esse, adjacēre alci loco, conjunctum esse alci loco, tangere, attingere, contingere locum, continentem esse alci loco* or *cum alqo loco, imminēre alci loco* (to hang over). See Border.

Abyss, n. = a huge or bottomless depth, *infinita* or *immensa altitudo, vorago* (literally a gulping), *gurges* (a whirlpool), *profundum, locus præceps:* to cast yourself into an —, *jacĕre se in profundum;* an — was formed, *ad infinitam altitudinem terra desedit;* — in the middle of the forum, *forum medium specu vasto collapsum est in immensam altitudinem.*

Acacia, n. *acacia;* the sap of the —, *acaciæ succus.*

Academy, n. (1) = the Platonic school so called, *Academia, Academica secta;* (2) = any learned body or institution, *collegium* (e.g. *poëtarum*); a school of liberal study, **academia liberalium artium.* Academic or disciple of Plato, *Academicus philosophus, Academicæ sectæ philosophus;* the Academics, *Academici;* = a member of a learned body, ** academiæ sodalis.* See School.

Acanthus, n. *acanthus;* adorned with —, *acanthinus.* See Tree.

Accede, v.intr. *accedere alci rei* or *ad alqd* (e.g. a plan, opp. *abhorrēre ab alqâ re*), *astipulari alci;* to a person's opinion, *sententiæ assentiri, sententiam accipere, sententiam assensione comprobare, alcjs sententiam sequi, ad alcjs sententiam accedere, ire, pedibus ire, discedere, concedere, transire in alcjs sententiam.* One who accedes, a convert, *astipulator, assensor, assentator, ascriptor.* Accession or passing from one opinion or side to another, *astipulatio, astipulatus, assensio, assensus, assentatio;* with my —, *me assentiente, me probante, me annuente.* See Concede.

Accelerate, v.tr. to hasten, *accelerare alqd, maturare* (not to delay at the proper time, *admaturare* = to make ripe), *properare* (to hasten), *festinare, festinanter agere, repræsentare* (to bring forwards even before the time); to — too much, *præcipitare* (e.g. the vintage, *vindemiam*); — your journey, *iter maturare* or *accelerare, maturare* or *properare proficisci, mature proficisci;* — your arrival, *maturare venire;* — your ruin, *maturare sibi exitum;* — some one's —, *præcipitantem impellere.* See Haste.

Accent, n. (1. in pronunciation) *vocis sonus, accentus, tenor, tonus;* the sharp —, *sonus vocis acutus;* (2. as a sign) *vocis nota,* … Accent …

certum vocis admovēre sonum; in writing, *apponere syllabæ notam* or *apicem.* Accentuation, *voculatio, accentus.*

Accept, v.tr. (1) = to take what is offered, *accipere;* — money from, *pecuniam ab alqo accipere;* not to —, *alqd non accipere, alqd accipere abnuo* (I politely refuse, "decline"). (2) to undertake, *suscipere* (of your own free-will), *recipere* (when requested; the two last used of an office, etc.); not to — an office, *deprecari munus;* — a building as a contractor, *opus redimere.* (3) to take a person to yourself, *e.g.* as an associate, *alqm socium assumere* or *sibi adjungere, alqm sibi cooptare* (in an office); — as a teacher, *tradere se* or *liberos alci in disciplinam;* — as a patron or defender, *adoptare sibi alqm patronum, defensorem, asciscere sibi alqm patronum, dare se alci in clientelam et fidem;* — as a citizen, *alqm accipere* or *recipere in civitatem.* Acceptable, adj. *accipiendus, dignus qui accipiatur, assumptione dignus* (worth choosing); *probabilis, probandus, jucundus* (agreeable, pleasant). Adv. *jucunde;* to speak —, *ornate dicere.* Acceptance, *acceptio, assumptio, assumptione dignus, comprobatio* (approval). See Receive.

Access, n. *aditus, accessio, accessus;* I have — to a person, *mihi aditus est ad alqm;* — free to the house, *mihi aditus in domum familiaris est;* private persons have — to him, *faciles aditus sunt ad eum privatorum;* you could not for some days have — to him, *aliquot dies adiri non poterat;* difficult of —, *convenientibus est difficilis, rari est aditus;* men have not — to that temple, etc. *aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, quo præter sacerdotes adire fas non est;* to give —, *aditum alci dare ad alqd;* to open —, *patefacere alci aditum ad alqd;* to have —, *habēre ad. ad alqd, aditus alci ad alqd patet;* no one has —, *nemini aditus apertus est;* to leave — in the mind for truth, *veritati aditum in animos relinquere;* to give or grant —, *alqm admittere, alci aditum conveniendi dare, alci copiam sui dare;* (for audience) he gives — to the lowest, *nemo tam humilis est cui non aditus ad eum pateat;* to refuse —, *alci aditum negare, alci aditum conveniendi non dare, alqm januā prohibēre, alqm aditu januæ arcēre, alqm excludere.* Accessible, *patens, facilis aditu* or *accessu* (of places); *ad alqm faciles sunt aditus* (of men); *patiens alcjs rei* (e.g. *nullius salubris consilii patiens,* he is not — to any sound advice); he is little —, *difficillior est aditu;* to be —, *adiri posse, patēre* (the two last of localities); — by one small way, *unā et angustā semitā adiri;* Pontus is — to our legions, *patefactus nostris legionibus est Pontus;* access to him is closed, or he is inaccessible, *aditus ad eum interclusi sunt.* Accessibility, *prompti aditus.* See Affable.

Accessory or accomplice, n. *sceleri affinis, ejus noxæ socius, conscius, unus ex consciis, correus;* to conceal —, *conscios celare;* to make known —, *conscios edere.* See Accomplice.

Accidence, *n.* a book containing the rudiments of grammar, **libellus grammaticus.* See Grammar, Speech.

Accident, n. *casus, res, eventus* or *eventum;* unfortunate —, *res adversæ, miseræ, casus calamitosi, miseri* (mischances, misfortunes); a frightful —, *casus horribilis, tristis;* unexpected —, *improvisus, inopinatus;* a possible —, *quod accidere potest;* manifold —, *rerum vicissitudines;* the neuter plural is often employed, e.g. *media prætenre,* to pass over the intermediate accidents or events. Accidental, *fortuitus, forte oblatus, in casu positus, non necessarius, incertus;* the — concourse of atoms, *fortuitus concursus atomorum;* what is outward is —, *quod externum, id in casu est.* Accidents, *fortuita, orum,* n. *res fortuitæ.* Adv. *forte, casu, fortuito* (opp. *consilio, consulto*), comb. *casu et fortuito, temere* (without any order); also by *forte ita evenit* or *accidit ut,* etc.; to mention accidentally, *in mentionem alcjs rei incidere.* See Event.

Acclaim, n. *acclamatio:* to utter an — to, *acclamare* or *succlamare alci.* See Applause.

Accommodate, v.tr. *commodare, commodum facere, benigne* or *hospitaliter excipere.* Accommodation, n. commodum. See Adapt.

Accompany, v.tr. *comitari alqm* or *alqd, comitem alcjs esse, comitem se alci dare, præbēre, adjungere, inter comites alcjs esse* or *aspici, prosequi alqm* or *alqd* (in a procession), *deducere alqm* (to conduct or attend as a mark of homage and honour), *sectari, assectari alqm* (to attach yourself to a higher person), *stipare alqm* (to crowd); — one to his house, *prosequi, deducere alqm domum;* to be accompanied by an extraordinary number, *stipari non usitatā frequentiā;* bad weather accompanied by hail, etc. *fœda tempestas cum grandine et tonitribus cœlo dejecta;* fig. to — with tears and prayers on his departure, *prosequi alqm lacrimis votisque;* — a present with compliments, *munus ornare verbis;* (in music) *adesse alci, aspirare alci* (with the flute), *concinere alci* (with a wind-instrument; a person singing, *pronunciant*); — the song with the instrument, *vocem fidibus jungere, modis musicis excipere cantum, ad chordarum sonum cantare;* — the flute with song, *conferre ad tibiam vocem (voces).* Accompaniment or following, *comitatus, assectatio;* — of the bride, *deductio sponsæ in domum mariti;* under the — of, *alqo comite, comitante, comitatu, cum comitatu alcjs;* the —, (in music) *cantu vocis sociata nervorum concordia;* to sing to the — of a flute, *ad tibicen canere.* See Companion.

Accomplice, n. *conscius criminis.* See Accessory.

Accomplish, v.tr. *ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare* (to finish), *absolvere, perficere, perpolire;* comb. *perpolire atque conficere, extremam* or *summam manum imponere alci rei;* one who —, *confector, perfector.* Accomplishment, *confectio, consummatio, finis, exitus;* (as the condition of being perfect) *absolutio, perfectio,* comb. *absolutio perfectioque.* See Complete, Finish.

Accord, (1) agreement of sounds, *sonorum concentus, nervorum* or *vocum concordia, *voces consonæ;* (2) fig. an agreement, *pactum, pactio, conventus.* Accord, v. *cum alqo pacisci, depacisci, componere.* Adv. *ex pacto, ex conventu, ex convento.* See Agree.

Accost, n. *allocutio, appellatio, compellatio* (the words so employed, *alloquium, contio;* he who uses them, *concionans, concionabundus*); a friendly —, *blandum alloquium;* by —, *blande appellando.* Accost, v.tr. *alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare* (in good prose, to rate or scold); — by name, *nominatim* or *nominans* (e.g. *nominare alqm appello,* but *nominatum alqm compello,* I reprove while I name. Adv. *blande, familiariter, liberaliter* (politely). See Address.

Accoucheur, n. **medicus qui artem obstetriciam profitetur, *medicus qui opem fert parturientibus;* a female —, *obstetrix.* Accouchement, *partus;* premature —, *abortio;* after the —, *partu soluta†;* to assist the —, *alqam partu levare, solvere partum, maturum onus utero efferre†;* to be in her —, *partu levari†, partum edere, parĕre, partu edere infantem.* See Midwife.

Account, v.tr. *habēre, æstimare.* Account, n. *ratio;* to take —, *rationem habēre;* to give —, *rationem reddere;* to make —, *rationem computare.* To account = to form an opinion of, (high) *magni facere,* (low) *nihili facere;* to make no — of, *non flocci facere, pro nihilo ducere;* to be of —, *magni, maximi haberi, duci;* to be of no —, *in nullo esse numero;* to my —, *meo nomine.* See Appreciate.

Accredit, v.tr. *fidem facere* or *afferre alci rei* (to give or add credit to), *fide confirmare* (to support), *probare alqd alci* (to give grounds of belief to); — by reasons, *argumentis confirmare alqd.* Accrediting, n. *confirmatio, probatio, fides, auctoritas;* a letter for —, **literæ ad fidem faciendam datæ.*

Accredited envoy, *legatus publice* (*publicā auctoritate*) *missus*.

Accretion, n. *accessio, incrementum, cumulus*; to acquire —, *crescere, accrescere, augeri, incrementis augescere, cumulus accedit alci rei*; — in something, *augeri algā re*; a considerable —, *magnus cumulus accedit alci rei*; it is capable of no —, *nihil addi posse*. See Grow.

Accumulate, v.tr. *acervare, coacervare, aggerare, exaggerare, cumulare, accumulare, augere*; — riches on riches, *opes exaggerare*; — the debt by interest, *æs alienum cumulare usuris*; — crime on crime, *sceleri scelus addere*. Accumulation, *accumulatio*. See Heap.

Accurate, adj. *accuratus* (cared for, of things), *exactus* (fully worked out, of things), *exquisitus* (followed out, e.g. *doctrina*), *limatus* (filed), *politus* (polished), *restrictus* (brought within proper limits), *attentus ad rem* or merely *attentus*, *emendatus* (free from fault), *rectus, justus*. Accuracy, *justa ratio, accuratio in algā re*. Adv. *cum curā, accurate*. See Correct.

Accuse, v.tr. *accusare, accusare alqm* (opp. *defendere alqm; causam dicere*), *alqm in jus vocare, ducere, educere*, or merely *alqm educere, alqm in judicium adducere, alci diem dicere* (to charge on a fixed day), *citare alqm reum, reum facere* or *agere, periculum alci creare* or *facessere, actionem* or *litem alci intendere, judicium postulare in alqm* (to demand a legal investigation), *alqm appellare* or *compellare, libellum dare de alqo, criminari alqm* or *alqd*; — of something, *accusare alqm alcjs rei* or *de algā re, postulare* or *citare alqm alcjs rei* or *de algā re, alqm judicio* or *crimine alcjs rei* or merely *alqm alcjs rei arcessere, reum alcjs rei* or *de re alqm facere* or *agere*, also with *apud judices, nomen alcjs deferre de crimine, deferre alqm criminis, crimine arripere alqm* (ἀπάγειν), *alqm appellare* or *compellare de re* or *alcjs rei causā, arguere alqm alcjs rei*; — as the chief accuser, *meo nomine accuso alqm* (opp. *subscribens accuso alqm*); — falsely, *falsā criminatione uti, crimen fingere in alqm*; to bring a capital charge, *accusare alqm capitis, judicio capitis arcessere* or *capitis citare alqm; in judicium capitis alqm vocare; crimine arcessere alqm in periculum capitis, arguere alqm rei capitalis, capitis* or *capite anquirere* (specially by a tribune of the people); — of treason, *de perduellione anquirere* (by a high state officer), *actionem perduellionis intendere, movere alci crimen majestatis* or *alqm reum majestatis apud judices facere*; — any one of assassination, *inter sicarios accusare alqm*; — of treachery, *de proditione appellare alqm, proditionis reum facere alqm apud judices*; — of extortion, *de* (*pecuniis*) *repetundis* or *repetundarum postulare alqm*; a thing of which a person may be accused, *res accusabilis*; the accused, *reus* or *is qui accusatur*. Accusation, n. *accusatio* (opp. *defensio*), *incusatio, delatio* (the act of spies and informers), *delatio nominis*; the subject of —, *crimen*; a speech of —, *oratio in alqm* (opp. *oratio pro alqo*). Accusatory, adj. *accusatorius* (opp. *defensorius*, defending, *absolutorius*, acquitting); — statement, *libellus* (statement of charges); to put forward —, *libellum de alqo dare*; — desire, *criminandi cupiditas*. Accuser, *accusator, qui accusat, index* (an informer); a secret —, *delator*; a calumnious —, *calumniator, quadruplator* (in questions of the exchequer); my accusers, *hi a quibus accusatus sum*; to hold the position of an —, *accusatoris partes obtinēre, accusatoris nomen sustinēre, accusationem exercēre, instruere, accusationes* or *delationes factitare, accusatoriam vitam vivere*: to join in an —, *subscribere*; to repel —, *criminationem allatam repellere, crimen diluere* or *dissolvere* or *propulsare*; some one is a self-accuser, *de se ipse est alqs indicio*; to set an — against, *accusatorem ponere* or *opponere alci*; to speak as an —, *accusatorie loqui*.

Accustom, v.tr. = to make used to, *consuefacere alqm* (with inf. or with *ut* or *ne*; to something, *algā re*, or (post-Aug.) *alci rei* or *ad alqd*); to — yourself, *consuescere, assuescere* (with inf. or with abl., also (post-Aug.) with dat. or *ad*; *assuescere* also with *in alqd*), also *se assuefacere algā re*; to — yourself to men, *assuescere ad homines*; — not to fear, *assuescere non reformidare homines*; — to that usage, *in eam se consuetudinem adducere ut* etc.; — to the mode of life at Alexandria, *jam in consuetudinem Alexandrinæ vitæ venisse*; I use (ride) the horse to which I am accustomed, *equo, quo consuevi, utor*. Accustomed to, *assuefactus* or *assuetus algā re*; to be —, *assuevisse, solēre* (with inf.). See Custom, Use.

Ache, n. = pain, *dolor* (of body or mind). See Anguish, Pain, Smart.

Achieve, v.tr. *conficere, efficere, ad effectum adducere, peragere, consummare, facta fortia facere*. Achiever, *confector, qui res memorabiles gerit*. Achievement, *facinus, facinus forte* (the deed), *confectio* (the doing). See Accomplish.

Acid, adj. *acidus* (sharp), *acerbus* (bitter), *acer* (biting); somewhat —, *acidulus, subacidus*; very —, *acidissimus, peracerbus, peracer, acerrimus*. Acidity, n. *aciditas*. See Sharp.

Acknowledge, v.tr. *agnoscere, cognoscere*; — as your son, *ag. alqm filium*; — no longer as your father, *abdicare alqm patrem*; to — as a king, *regem appellare alqm*: not —, *detrectare alcjs imperium*; — as a judge, *alqm judicem recusare*; — a debt, *confiteri æs alienum* or *nomen*; not to —, *infitiari debitum*; to — kindness thankfully, *beneficia grate interpretari*. Acknowledged, *cognitus, probatus* (approved), *confessus*; a man of — excellence, *homo probatus* or *spectatus, homo virtute cognitā, vir spectatæ integritatis*: adv. *ex confesso*. Acknowledgment, *comprobatio* (approval), *gratia, gratiæ* (thanks); he does not make me a due —, *alcjs rei alqs gratiam non refert*. See Avow.

Acoustics, n. (the science of the laws of hearing), **acustica*. See Hear.

Acquaint, v.tr. *certiorem facere alqm alcjs rei* or *de algā re*; — by writing, *per literas, per literas deferre alci alqd* or *ad alqm, alqd perscribere*. Acquainted, *notus, cognitus*; — with, *alci familiaris*; to make one person — with another, *alqd ad alqm deducere* (to introduce); to seek to make yourself —, *appetere alcjs familiaritatem*; to be — with, *nosse alqm*; I am —, *intercedit mihi cum alqo consuetudo*; — familiarly —, *alqo* or *alcjs amicitiā familiariter uti*; not to be personally — with, *ignorare alqm* or *alcjs faciem*; to be — with a thing, *peritus* (experienced), *gnarus* (knowing) *alcjs rei, versatus in algā re*; not —, *ignarus, inscius alcjs rei*; — with a place, *peritus regionis, gnarus locorum*; — with Greek and Roman literature, *doctus Græcis et Latinis literis*; — with the arts and sciences, **versatus in studiis liberalibus et doctrinis*; to become — with any thing, *alcjs rei scientiam consequi, algā re imbui*; to be —, *peritum esse alcjs rei*; not —, *rudem, hospitem, peregrinum esse in algā re, inscium esse alcjs rei et rudem*; to make —, *docēre alqm alqd*; — yourself, *alcjs rei cognitionem capere, discere alqd* (e.g. *causam*). Acquaintance = knowledge, *cognitio alcjs*; = familiarity with a person, *usus, familiaritas*; I have — with some one, *usus mihi cum alqo intercedit, uti alqo, alcjs amicitiā familiariter uti*; our — is recent, *notitia inter nos nuper admodum est* (Comic); to make — with, *alqm cognoscere*; to have made —, *alqm nosse, vidisse*; — with a thing, *cognitio* or *scientia alcjs rei*; to have —, *notitiam habēre*; — with letters, *literis imbutum esse, in literis alqd profecisse*; your acquaintances, *noti, amici, familiares*; to have many —, *multos habēre amicos*. See Assure.

Acquiesce = to yield or fall in with, *acquiescere algā re, patienter* or *æquo animo ferre* (to put up with), *concedere* (to grant or concede), *assentiri* (to assent to). Acquiescence, *assensio, assensus*; with my —, *meo assensu*. See Assent.

Acquire, v.tr. *consequi, assequi* (to reach), *compotem fieri alcjs rei, potiri alqâ re* (to come into possession of), *nancisci* (to fall on), *impetrare* (to gain from); — by prayers, *exorare alqd ab alqo;* — by force, *exprimere, extorquēre alci alqd;* — supreme command, *rerum potiri;* this they — without trouble, *hæc quasi virgulâ divinâ, ut aiunt, suppeditantur.* Acquiring, n. *adeptio, impetratio, consecutio.* Acquirement, *res adepta.* See Obtain.

Acquit, v.tr. *solvere, exsolvere, liberare alqâ re.* Acquittal, n. *absolutio alcjs rei* (e.g. *majestatis*, from a charge of treason). Acquittance, *apocha* (ἀποχή) or *accepti latio* (given by the creditor; a counterpart given by the creditor was called *antapocha*); a signed and sealed —, **apocha manu sigilloque firmata;* to give —, *apocham conscribere, acceptum alqd testari.* See Absolve, Remit.

Acrimonious, adj. *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus;* — words, *verborum aculei:* adv. *mordaciter, acerbe.* Acrimoniousness, *acerbitas.* See Bitter.

Across, prep. or adv. *trans* (over, beyond), *per* (through); to walk — the forum, *transverso ambulare foro.* See Athwart.

Act, v.tr. and intr. *agere* (to do, e.g. *magis quid agendum quam quid loquendum*, rather what to do than what to say); *facere* (to make, e.g. *plurimum facere, minimum ipse de se loqui*, he performed very much, and spoke very little of himself); — well, ill, etc. *bene, male facere* or *agere;* — too late, *sero facere;* — as dictator, *pro dictatore alqd agere;* act as = conduct yourself as, *se gerere;* — a man, *se præbēre virum;* — well with any one, *bene agere cum alqo;* = to represent as a player, *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes, alcjs personam tueri, simulare alqm;* — a play, *fabulam agere;* to forbid the players to —, *histrionibus scenam interdicere;* at present there is no acting, **histriones in scenam hodie non prodibunt;* = to feign, as, to — the sick man, *simulare ægrum.* Act, n. *actio* (action, e.g. the praise of virtue consists in action, *laus virtutis in actione consistit*), *factum, res;* = acting on the stage, *actio;* an — or part of a play, *actus;* the action or general argument, *argumentum fabulæ;* the play has too little action, **fabula parum actuosa est;* — is full of —, *actuosa.* Actor, n. *qui agit* or *facit;* = a player, *actor;* comic —, *actor comicus;* tragic —, *actor tragicus.* Active, adj. *industrius, navus, impiger, acer, actuosus* (full of action); — philosophy, *philosophia activa* (opp. *contemplativa*); a — duty, *in rebus gerendis acer et industrius;* something —, *quiddam quod vigeat;* to be —, *semper agere, alqd et moliri, vigēre, in effectu esse, movendi vim habendi et efficiendi* (opp. *accipiendi et quasi patiendi vim habere*, passive power); to be very —, *esse industriâ singulari;* — for any one, *niti pro alqo;* he used to say he was never more — than when inactive, *dicebat nunquam se plus agere quam nihil quum ageret;* his mind was so much the more —, *animus eo mobilior et actuosior erat;* the machines were —, *opera in effectu erant.* Adv. *naviter, strenue, impigre;* to prepare war actively, etc. *impigre terrâ marique parare bellum;* to support the war more —, *enixius bellum adjuvare.* Activity, *industria, impigritas, effectus;* the greatest —, *summa industria;* — of mind, *animi exercitationes, animi agitatio et motus* (e.g. *nunquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest*); to impel to —, *alqm ad agendum impellere, alqm ad studium et laborem incitare;* to increase —, *industriam alcjs augēre;* — of the mind, *animum ad rem gerendam majorem facere;* impulse to —, *agendi alqd cupiditas.* Actual, *verus;* actually, *vere, re verâ, re* (opp. *nomine*); really? *itane vero?* See Do.

Acute, adj. *acutus, acer, sagax, subtilis:* — understanding, *ingenium acre* or *acutum, mens acris, judicium acre, judicium subtile.* Acuteness, n. *perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax; ingenii acumen* or *acies*, or merely *acumen, ingenium acre, subtilitas, sagacitas;* — in disputation, *acumen* or *subtilitas disserendi;* to possess natural —, *naturâ acutum esse.*

Adapt, v.tr. *aptare* or *accommodare alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd, facere* or *efficere ut alqd congruat* or *conveniat cum alqâ re;* — words to the sense, *verba ad sensus accommodare;* so *sententias accommodare vocibus; sententiæ aptæ sunt opinionibus hominum et moribus;* — a speech to the place, etc. *orationem accommodare locis, temporibus, et personis.* Adapted, *aptus*, e.g. to the feet, *apti ad pedes calcei* (shoes that fit); to be —, *aptum esse.* Adaptation, *accommodatio.* See Fit.

Add, v.tr. = to put one thing to another, *addere, apponere, adjungere* (to join to), *adjicere* (to throw to), *subjicere;* — something to, *alqd alci;* = to cast up, *summam facere.* Addition, *additio, adjectio, adjunctio;* by — and subtraction to see what remains, *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat.*

Addict, v.tr. *se dare, se dedere, se tradere alci* or *alci rei, se addicere alci, indulgēre alci rei, studēre alci rei, se conferre ad studium alcjs rei, dedere se studio alcjs rei;* — yourself altogether, *totum se tradere alci;* to be —, *totum alcjs esse, alcjs proprium esse;* Octavius is altogether addicted to me, *Octavius mihi totus est deditus;* to be much — to a thing, *multum esse in alqâ re* (e.g. to hunting, *in venationibus*); — yourself to learning, *studiis* or *studio literarum se dedere* or *se tradere, ad literas incumbere, ad literarum studium* or *ad doctrinæ studia se conferre, literis studēre* (opp. *studiis vacare*, to cease from study), *ad studium philosophiæ se conferre;* — to an art, *arti se dedere, artem amplecti;* — to music, *se dedere musicis;* — to virtue, *virtutem sequi* or *amplexari;* — to pleasure, *voluptatibus se dedere* or *se tradere*, or *servire.* Addicted, *deditus alci* or *alci rei, addictus alci* or *alci rei;* comb. *addictus et deditus, deditus devotusque;* to be —, *studiosissimum esse alcjs.* Addiction or Addictedness, *obsequium, studium.* See Devote.

Address, v.tr. (1) = to speak to, *alloqui, affari, appellare, compellare alqm;* (2) = to send, *dimittere* (to different places), *transmittere, ablegare, amandare* (the last two, of persons); — a letter, *literas alci inscribere.* Address, n. *allocutio, appellatio, compellatio;* = the words used, *alloquium, concio;* a friendly —, *blandum alloquium;* = sending or direction, *missio, ablegatio, amandatio;* — of a letter, *inscriptio;* (3) = adroitness, *habilitas, ingenii dexteritas* or merely *dexteritas, sollertia.* See Accost.

Adduce, v.tr. = to bring to or forward, *adducere, inducere, producere, afferre, proferre; memorare, commemorare* (to mention), *citare* (call forth); — witnesses, *testes proferre, laudare, producere, citare, excitare;* — a testimony, *afferre* or *proferre testimonium;* — a passage, *verbis quæ scripta sunt ipsis uti;* — an example, *exemplum afferre, commemorare* (e.g. *ex quibus epistolis pauca in exemplum subjeci*); — a ground or reason, *rationem, causam afferre*, also merely *afferre* (e.g. *cur credam afferre possum;* in the same way *argumentum* may be omitted, e.g. *firmissimum afferri videtur*); to — only how he bore the death of his son, *quomodo, ut alia omittam, mortem filii tulit?* I will not — all, *non omnia persequar.* Adducing, n. *prolatio, commemoratio.*

Adept, *callidus, homo callidus, intelligens* or *sciens artis* or *artium, peritus artis, artium judex;* comb. *subtilis artium judex et callidus.*

Adequate, adj. *conveniens, congruens, consentaneus alci rei* or *cum alqâ re, aptus;* comb. *aptus et congruens;* an — punishment, *pro modo pœna;* — speech, *decōra oratio;* — to the occasion, *consentaneus tempori, ad tempus accommodatus;* — to persons and circumstances, *aptus consentaneusque tempori et personæ.* Adv. *accommodate, apte, convenienter, congruenter.* To be —, *convenire, congruere, respondēre alci rei.* See Equal.

Adhere, v.intr. *se agglutinare* (of persons), *adhærēre, inhærēre alci rei, hærēre alci, manēre;* — to virtue, etc. *justitiæ honestatique adhærescere.*

An adherent (politically), *deditus*; to be —, *deditum, addictum esse, favēre, studēre alci, facĕre alcjs partibus, studiosum esse alcjs, esse e partibus alcjs, sequi alqm* or *alcjs auctoritatem*; — (in regard to a teacher), *alcjs sectatorem, assectatorem esse; alcjs sectam* or *alqm sequi, esse ab alqo* or *ab alcjs disciplinā*; — to a philosophy, *sequi alqam phil., esse ab alqā disciplinā*. Adherence or attachment, *studium, amor alcjs* or *in alqm, voluntas in alqm* (sometimes with *propensa*). See Stick.

Adieu! *Vale!* (e.g. *vix potuit dicere triste Vale*, scarcely could he pronounce the sad word Adieu!) to utter —, *salvēre* or *valēre alqm jubēre, alci valedicere* (post-Aug.); — a hearty —, *multam salutem alci dicere*; — the last —, *ultimum* or *supremum alci vale dicere*†; — to each other, *miscēre suprema verba*†; to leave without —, *clam se subducere de circulo*; to bid adieu = to give up, *multam salutem et foro dicam et curiæ* (I bid a long farewell to the forum and the senate-house); — to oysters for ever, *ostreis in omnem vitam renunciare*.

Adjacent, *adjacens, adjectus*; to be —, *adjacēre alci rei* or *ad alqd*. See Contiguous.

Adjective, n. (a part of speech), *nomen adjectivum*. (Gramm.)

Adjoin, v.intr. = to be joined or near to, *adjacēre*, — a place, *alci loco* or *alqm locum, continuari alci loco* or *alci, propinquum esse* (e.g. *cubiculo hortus est propinquus*), *proximum* (e.g. *villæ urbi proximæ*), *finitimum, confinem, vicinum esse*. See Abut.

Adjourn, v.tr. = to postpone or remove to, *differre, proferre, conferre* (to a convenient time or place), *prorogare* (to lengthen, as the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *prodicere* (*diem*, to appoint a future day), *rejicere in* or *ad* (to a fixed time); — to another time, *in aliud tempus differre* or *proferre* or *rejicere*; — till to-morrow, *alqd differre in crastinum, alqd in posterum diem conferre*; — from day to day, *diem ex die ducere* or *prolatare*; — for some days, *aliquot dies proferre* or *promovēre*. Adjournment, *dilatio, prolatio*; by —, *per dilationem*; without any —, *sine dilatione, sine morā, nullā interpositā morā*.

Adjudge, v.tr. = to declare to belong to, *alci alqd addicere* or *adjudicare* (opp. *abjudicare*), *alci alqd concedere* (opp. *denegare*), *bona alci addicere*; — the kingdom to Ptolemy, *adjudicare regnum Ptolemæo*; the office was adjudged to him by Cæsar, *magistratus ei a Cæsare adjudicatus erat*; to — a triumph, etc. *decernere alci triumphum, honores, pecuniam*, etc.; — a punishment, *constituere alci pœnam*; — a fine, *dicere alci multam*. Adjudging, n. *addictio*.

Adjunct, n. = something added, *adjectio, additamentum, appositum* (as the adjective in Gramm.), *adjunctio, accessio* (something growing to), *ascriptio* (an added writing), *conditio* (a stipulation); he made many adjuncts to the edict, *multas res novas in edictum addidit*; with the adjunct that, (*sub*) *eā conditione ut* or *ne*.

Adjure, v.tr. (1) = to put a person to his oath, *alqm ad jusjurandum adigere, jusj. ab alqo exigere*; (2) = to entrust, *obtestari* (to call on with an appeal to God), *obsecrare* (to require by all that is sacred); — by, *per alqm*; — with many entreaties and tears, *multis precibus et lacrimis obtestari*; (3) = by magical forms or power, *adjurare Dei nomine* (in God's name, e.g. *dæmonas*, Eccl.), *adjuratione divini nominis expellere ac fugare* (*dæmonas*, Eccl.), *carminibus elicere* (*infernas umbras*); — wicked spirits, *exorcizare* (ἐξορκίζειν, Jct.) See Oath.

Adjust, v.tr. = to arrange or put in order or proper condition, *componere, disponere, ordinare, digerere; aptare, accommodare*. Adjustment, *accommodatio*. See Adapt.

Administer, v.tr. *administrare, fungi alqā re* (to perform the duties), *perfungi alqā re* (thoroughly), *gerere* (to carry on), *præesse alci rei* (to superintend), *procurare* (to discharge a trust, e.g. *negotia alcjs*); to have administered the series of high public offices, *omnes honores honorifice percurrisse*; — the state, *rempublicam gerere* or *administrare*; — a province, *provinciam adm., provinciæ præesse, provinciam procurare* (by delegation from the emperor); — a property, *officium villicationis suscepisse*. Administrator, *administrator, procurator, villicus* (a bailiff); to set — over a property, *villicum fundo familiæque præponere*. Administratrix, *quæ alqd administrat, quæ alci rei præest, villica, uxor villici*. Administration, *administratio*, — of the state, *reipublicæ*, — of an estate in the country, *prædii rustici, functio* (e.g. *honorum*), *procuratio* (care in place of another, i.e. *alienorum bonorum*). See Attorney.

Admiral, n. *præfectus classis, dux præfectusque classis, prætor navalis, qui classi præest*; to make an —, *præponere alqm classi, præficere alqm classi*; to be —, *classi præesse* or *præpositum esse*; high —, *toti officio maritimo præpositum esse*; admiral's ship, *navis prætoria*; — flag, *insigne navis prætoriæ*; to hoist —, **vexillum nav. præt. proponere*; to strike —, *vex.* etc. *demittere, deducere*. The Admiralty, **summa imperii maritimi, *toti officio maritimo præpositi*. See Ship.

Admire, *mirari, admirari* (opp. *contemnere*); — yourself, *se admirari, se suaque mirari*; to be admired, *admiratione affici*; — very much, *in magnā admiratione esse*. Admiration, *miratio, admiratio*; to excite —, *admirationem facere, efficere, adm. habēre*; I am seized with —, *admiratio me capit* or *incessit*. Admirable, *admiratione dignus, mirandus, admirandus, mirabilis, admirabilis*; in an — manner, *admirandum in modum*. Admirableness, *admirabilitas*.

Admit, v.tr. (1) = to allow to enter, *admittere alqm ad alqd, aditum dare alci, adeundi potestatem* or *copiam facere alci, intromittere ad alqm*; no one is admitted, *nemo admittitur*; to — to an office, *alqm admittere ad honorem*; (2) = to allow to happen, or to have happened, *admittere* (opp. *cavēre*), *permittere* (opp. *vetare*), *concedere* (opp. *repugnare*), *sinere* (not to hinder), *pati alqd fieri*; — a difference, *discrimen recipere*; the treaty did not —, *non licuit per fœdus fieri*; this thing — no suspicion, *in hac re nullā subest suspicio*. Admitted, *licitus, concessus*; to be —, *licitum esse, licēre*. Admission, *admissio, permissio, permissus, concessio*. See Access.

Admonish, v.tr. *monēre, admonēre*, to something, *alqd* or with *ut*; *hortari, adhortari alqm ad alqd* or with *ut*; — concord, *concordiam suadēre*. Admonishing or Admonition, n. *monitio, admonitio, hortatio, adhortatio*; not to listen to a person's —, *alqm monentem non audire, alqm monentem negligere* or *spernere*; at my —, *me monente*. Admonitor, n. *monitor, admonitor, hortator, adhortator*. See Advice.

Adopt, v.tr. *adoptare alqm, per adoptionem familiæ suæ inserere alqm, arrogare alqm, in nomen familiæ suæ asciscere alqm, in nomen* or *in familiam suam nomenque asciscere alqm*. Adopted, *adoptatus, adoptivus* (sc. *filius*). Adopting, or an Adoption, *adoptator* (e.g. *pater*), *adoptivus* (sc. *pater*, Jct.). Adoptive, *adoptivus*; — brother, *adoptivus frater*; — sister, *adoptiva soror*. Adoption, *adoptio, adoptatio, arrogatio* (the taking into the family of a *homo sui juris* or free man), *legitimatio* (the legitimising of illegitimate children).

Adore, v.tr. *colere* (to hold in honour), *observare* (to respect), comb. *colere et observare, observare et diligere*; *in honore habēre, admirari, venerari* (a person or thing), *adorare* (to honour with sacred awe, as when the right hand is put to the mouth, *ad os*, and the body is bent downward), *cærimoniā colere*; — any one as a god, *alqm ut deum colere* or *venerari* or *adorare, alqm divinis honoribus colere, alci deûm honorem habēre*; — the standards of the legions, *venerari legionum signa*; — with child-like reverence, *alqm in parentis loco colere* (*præsentia invidiā, præterita veneratione prosequimur*, we regard the present

with dislike, the past with veneration). Adorer or worshipper, n. *cultor, admirator, studiosus alcjs* or *alcjs rei*; a constant —, *assiduus cultor*, — of truth, *cultor veritatis*; to be an —, *alqm mirifice* or *diligentissime colere, alqm colere et observare diligenter*. Adoration, n. *cultus, veneratio, cærimonia, religio*; superstitious —, *superstitio*; — of the sun and moon, *veneratio solis lunæque*; to pay —, *alci cultum tribuere, alqm veneratione prosequi*. Adorable, *venerabilis, venerandus*.

Adorn, *ornare, exornare, distinguere* (to bedeck), *comere* (to curl as the hair), with something, *alqâ re, excolere alqâ re* or *ornatu alcjs rei*, — your walls with marble, *parietes marmoribus*, — adorn a chamber with paintings, *cubiculum tabularum pictarum ornatu*; — yourself, *se exornare* (e.g. *me exorno ut placeam*, I adorn myself in order to please); the heavens adorned with stars, *cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum*. Adorning, n. *ornatio, exornatio*; = ornament, *ornamentum*; a casket for —, *arcula ornamentorum, dactyliotheca* (for rings). Adorned, *ornatus, comptus, nitidus et comptus, pictus*: adv. *ornate, compte*; unadorned, *inornatus, incomptus, purus* (of style, simple or inornate), *incultus, impolitus, exilis* (of style, bare); — style, *orationis munditia* (good quality), *orationis exilitas* (bad quality).

Adroit, adj. = ready and clever, *habilis, promptus, dexter, sollers*. Adroitness, n. *habilitas, ingenii dexteritas* or merely *dexteritas ad alqd, ingenium ad alqd aptum* or *habile, sollertia*; a natural —, *natum esse ad*. See Adept.

Adulate, v.tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari, alci blandiri* (to court, e.g. *voluptas blanditur sensibus*, pleasure courts the senses), *nimium esse in alcjs laudibus*; to — to gain favour, *assentatiunculâ quâdam aucupari alcjs gratiam*. Adulation, *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (currying favour), *blanditiæ*; comb. *blanditiæ et assentationes*; *blandimentum, vox blanda*; slavish —, *blanditiæ verniles, adulantia verba*; to utter —, *alci blanditias dicere, alci blandiri*; to listen to —, *adulatoribus patefacere aures*. Adulatory, adj. *blandus, honorificus*. See Flatter.

Adult, *adultus, adultâ ætate, adultæ ætatis*; an — male, *pubes*; — youths, *robusti juvenes*; to become —, *adolescere, crescere, augescere*. See Age.

Adultery, *adulterium*; to commit —, *adulterare, adulterium inire* or *committere* or *facere, conjugii fidem violare*; to carry on —, *adulteria exercere, matrimonia aliena corrumpere*; to commit — with any one's wife, *alcjs uxorem adulterare, alcjs uxorem adulterio cognoscere*. Adulterer, n. *adulter, matrimonii alieni corruptor, alienarum corruptor uxorum*. Adulteress, *adultera*. Adulterous, adj. *adulter -era -erum*; adv. **more adulterorum*.

Advance, v.intr. (1) = to go forwards, *procedere, progredi*; — with troops, *exercitum movēre* or *promovēre*, — against a city, *exercitum ad urbem admovēre*; (2) — in age, *ætate provehi*; — in dignity, *altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi, in altiorem locum ascendere*; — in office, *promovēre (promoveri) in munus* or *ad locum, ad (in) ampliorem gradum* or *ad ampliora officia, ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum, procedere honoribus, in ampliorem ordinem* or *ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem traduci, promoveri ab humili ordine ad altiorem gradum, efferri per honorum gradus ad summum imperium, ad summos* or *amplissimos honores provehi*.

Advantage, n. *commodum, compendium* (a saving, opp. *detrimentum*), *emolumentum, lucrum* (gain, opp. *damnum*), *fructus* (fruit, produce), *utilitas*; — of a place, *loci opportunitas*; the external — of an office, *utilitates muneris*; to enjoy the —, *utilitatem* or *fructum ex alqâ re capere* or *percipere, lucrum* or *quæstum ex alqâ re facere*; it is to my —, *est e re meâ, est in rem meam, est mihi utilitati*; to act with a view to one's —, *alqd ad suam utilitatem facere*; to refer —, *alqd ad fructum suum referre*; to understand your own —, *ad suum fructum callēre* or *callidum esse*; to consult for —, *privato suo commodo servire*; — too much, *avariorem esse ad rem suam*; — merely, *de se uno cogitare*; to seek your — in another's disadvantage, *ex incommodo alcjs suam occasionem petere*; to deprive a person of his —, *alqm fraudare*; peace is for his —, *ipsi pacem esse expedit*; the — (superiority) was on the side of the Romans, *res Romana erat superior*; to one's own —, *commodo suo, emolumento suo*. Advantageous, adj. *quæstuosus, lucrosus, utilis, opportunus*; to be —, *usui* or *ex usu esse, in rem esse, conducere*, e.g. *conducit alci rei* or *ad alqd*; very —, *maxime alci conducere* (e.g. *commodissimum visum est Valerium Procillum ad eum mittere*).

Adventure, n. *fortuna, inceptum audax, res miræ, pericula, casus, casus mirificus, res insolitatæ*; to seek —, *tentare ac periclitari fortunam*; to be engaged in —, *pericula subire*. Adventurer, *qui tentat ac periclitatur fortunam, qui jactatus est variis casibus*; *homo audax, — vagus*.

Adverb, *adverbium* (post-Aug. Gramm.). Adverbially, **pro adverbio uti alqâ re*.

Adversary, n. *adversarius, qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat* (in a learned controversy), *qui alci* or *alci rei adversatur, adversans alci* or *alci rei* (opp. *qui alci rei* or *alci favet* or *alci favens*, e.g. *adversantes legi*, opp. *faventes legi*: in trials *iste* denotes the opposing party). See Antagonist.

Adverse, adj. *adversus, contrarius, oppositus*; — to each other, *contrarii inter se*; to act adversely, *adversari, repugnare, contra* or *secus facere*; — to your own interests, *repugnare utilitati suæ*. Adversity, *malum, res mala* or *adversa, casus adversus* or *infestus, adversa fortuna, incommoda, orum*, n. *res incommodæ*; to fall into —, *in mala* or *in adversas res incidere*; to suffer —, *mala ferre* or *perpeti*; all — follow me, *omnia mala me consectantur*.

Advert to, v. *animum intendere ad alqd, observare alqd, respicere alqd, spectare alqd*. Advertent, adj. *attentus, intentus*.

Advertise, v.tr. to make known, *indicare, indicium alcjs rei facere, nunciare, nuncium alcjs rei afferre* (to send word), *significare, significationem alcjs rei dare, deferre*; *alqm certiorem facere de alqâ re*, — by writing, *literis* or *per literas*. Advertisement, *indicium, significatio*. Advertiser, *index* (of a person); = newspaper, *acta diurna*, or merely *acta* or *diurna* or *diurna urbana*; to put into —, *in acta mittere*.

Advice, n. *consilium*; good —, *cons. bonum* or *rectum*; bad —, *cons. malum, male consulta, orum*, n.; prudent —, *cons. prudens, sanum, sapiens*; by my —, *me auctore, me suasore, admonitu meo, me monitore, me hortante*; to give —, *alci consilium dare, consilii auctorem esse alci, suadēre alci ut* etc., *alqm hortari ut, alci auctorem esse ut*, friendly —, *alci amico animo præcipere ut*, — very useful, *maxime utilia alci suadēre*; to ask for —, *alqm consulere, petere consilium ab alqo, exquirere cons. alcjs* (opp. *consilii copiam præbēre*); to follow —, *sequi alcjs consilium, alcjs consilio uti, alcjs consilio obtemperare, facere de* or *ex alcjs consilio*; — good —, *sequi bene monentem*; to refuse to —, *sequi recusare bene monentem*; to disregard —, *alcjs consilium sperneret, alqm monentem spernere*; to assist with —, *alci adesse, alci præsto adesse, alci non deesse*; — in advice and in act, *neque consilio neque operâ deesse alci, aut consilio aut re juvare alqm*; — very much, *diligentissime tueri consilio et re, in alqâ re esse socium alcjs consiliorum et adjutorum*; a pretty piece of — ! *pulchre suades!* Advise, v.tr. see above. Adviser, *consiliarius, consiliorum alcjs socius et adjutor, consiliorum minister, auctor consilii* or *consiliorum*, or merely *auctor, suasor, consuasor, monitor* (a warner), comb. *auctor et consuasor, suasor et auctor, auctor et impulsor*; to employ any one as an —, *alcjs consilio* or *consiliis uti, alqm consiliorum auctorem habēre*; to be — to, *alqm consilio regere*; to give an — to any one,

alqm alci consilium dare; the people have bad counsellors, *populus malis utitur ministris*.

Advocate, n. (one called to assist, as a pleader), *causarum actor, actor, advocatus* (an aid); *patronus causæ, cognitor, procurator* (substitute or attorney), *defensor*; a practised —, *causidicus foro exercitus*; (one who cleaves to legal forms) *leguleius, formularius, formularum cantor*; (one who hangs to the other party) *prævaricator*; a weeping —, *rabula de foro, rabula latratorque*; to be an —, *causas agere, actitare, causas dicere in foro, versari in foro, de jure respondēre* (to act as a consulting barrister), *causam dicere pro alqo, de alqâ re, defendere alqm de alqâ re, alci causæ actorem accedere*; to become an —, *ad causas et privatas et publicas adire, attingere forum, cœpit alqs in foro esse*; — in a lawsuit, *cognitorem fieri*; to furnish an —, *patronum alci constituere*; to take an —, *advocatum adhibēre* (Jct.), *adoptare sibi patronum* or *defensorem, deferre causam ad patronum*; to assist as an —, *patronum alci adesse*; the fee of an —, *merces advocati, honorarium causidici* (Jct.); the profession of —, *opera forensis, causidicatio, advocatio, patrocinium, procuratio*; to follow —, *advocationem præstare*; to give up —, *omnem commentationem causarum abjicere*; to prevent any one from —, *alci advocationibus interdicere*. Advocate, v.tr. = to defend, *defendere, tueri, tutari*. See Defend.

Afar, adv. *procul, longe, e longinquo, eminus* (opp. *comminus*), *peregre* (out of the country); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; to come from —, *e longinquo venire*; to follow — off, *magno* or *longo intervallo sequi*.

Affable, adj. *affabilis* (one whom you may easily address or accost), *mansuetus* (gentle, opp. *ferus*), *commodus* (obliging); — manners, *mores commodi*; to be —, *moribus esse commodis*; to render a person —, *alqm mansuetum reddere*. Affableness, n. *mores commodi, affabilitas, mansuetudo*. See Access.

Affair, n. *res, opus* (work), *negotium* (from *ne*, not, and *otium*, leisure); *occupatio, ministerium, officium, munus, cura*; it is the — of a judge, *judicis officium est*, or merely *judicis est*; a public —, *negotium publicum, munus publicum*; full of affairs, *negotiosus, laboriosus*; for the sake of —, *negotii causâ*; to carry on —, *negotium gerere* or *administrare*; to attend to the — of another, *vicem alcjs implēre, alcjs rationes negotiaque procurare*; to attend to your own — in proper time, *suo tempore conficere officia*; to be engaged in an affair, *in negotio versari, negotio implicatum esse*; to have many affairs, *occupatissimum esse, multis negotiis* (*occupationibus*) *implicitum esse, valde negotiosum esse*; to be free from —, or from business, *negotiis vacare, vacuum esse, otiosum esse*; to divide the —, *officia inter se partiri, curas inter se dividere*; to quit public —, *se removēre publicis negotiis*; a little —, *negotiolum*. See Business.

Affect, v.tr. (1) = to assume an appearance, *simulare, mentiri, imitari, præ se ferre*; — a headach, *dolores capitis mentiri*; — the externals of a philosopher, *philosophiæ studium habitu corporis præ se ferre*; — constancy, etc. *constantiam, amicitiam, lacrimas, scientiam alcjs rei, etc. simulare*; — some one's gait, *incessum alcjs inepte exprimere*; — an earnest countenance, etc. *alqs sibi vultum fingit quo gravior videatur*; (2) = to act in an affected manner, as to walk affectedly, **molliter incedere, magnifice incedĕre*; — in gesticulation, *in gestu mollem esse* (unmanly), *gesticulationibus molestum esse* (forced); — in speech, *putide* (surfeiting), *inepte* (extravagantly) *dicere* or *loqui*; — in writing, **putidius scribere*. Affectation, n. *simulatio, imitatio, ostentatio*. Affected, (1) of persons, *ineptus* (unsuitable), *arte quadam in ostentationem virtutum compositus, vultuosus* (full of grimaces), *gesticulationibus molestus, mollis*; (2) of things, *quæsitus, simulatus, imitatus, meditatus, ascitus, mollis, putidus*; — words, *apparata verba*; — gait, *mollior incessus*.

Affection, n. (1) = a state of the mind or feeling, the feelings, *animi motus, animi affectus, commotio, permotio*; a strong —, *animi concitatio, perturbatio*; violent —, *animi ardor, impetus, vis, vis atque incitatio, impetus*; *cursus incitatior*; to be moved by a powerful —, *commoveri magnâ animi perturbatione*; to inflame the —, *animi motus inflammare* (opp. *exstinguere*); to restrain the troubled —, *animi motus turbatos cohibēre*; to arouse the —, *incitare, incendere, inflammare, effert me quidam animi motus* (my feelings carry me away); to have the — aroused, *incitari, incendi, inflammari, efferri*. (2) = a kind or loving sentiment, *amor, caritas, benevolentia, studium in* or *erga alqm*. Affectionate, *amoris plenus, amans* (a husband is *amans uxoris*); a very — father, *amantissimus filii* or *filiæ*. See Love, Tender.

Affiance, v.tr. = to betroth, *spondēre*. See Betroth.

Affinity, (1) = relationship, *propinquitas, propinquitatis vinculum, necessitudo* (family ties), *cognatio* (on the side of the father or the mother), *agnatio* (on the side of the father), *affinitas, affinitatis vinculum* (by marriage); *consanguinitas, consanguinitatis vinculum, sanguinis vinculum* (by blood); near or close —, *propinqua cognatio*; distant —, *longinqua cogn.*; to form an — with, *affinitatem cum alqo jungere, cum alqo affinitate sese conjungere* or *sese devincire*; (2) close connexion, similarity, *cognatio, conjunctio*; — of the sciences, *cognatio studiorum*; — of souls, *animorum consensus*; to stand in — with, *cognationem habēre cum alqâ re, propinquum* or *finitimum esse alci rei*; the soul has an — with the gods, *animus tenetur cognatione deorum*; not in the least —, *remotissimum esse ab alqâ re*. See Relation.

Affirm, *aio* (I say Yes, opp. *nego*), *affirmare* (to assure that something is so), *confirmare* (to prove), *annuere* (by nodding assent), *fateri, confiteri* (to admit). Affirming, *aiens* (opp. *negans*), *affirmans* (with the later Gramm. affirmative, opp. *negativus*, e.g. *contraria ea dico quum alterum aiat, alterum negat*, I call those things contrary when one affirms and the other denies). Affirmation, *affirmatio*. See Aye.

Affix, v.tr. = to fasten or put to, *figere, affigere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem, annectere alqd ad rem* or *alci rei, assuere alci rei, agglutinare alci rei*. See Append.

Afflict, v.tr. to make sorrowful, *contristare* (generally by a circumlocution, as *dolorem alci facere, efficere, afferre, commovēre, incutere, dolore alqm afficere*); that afflicts me, *doleo, dolet mihi, ægre* or *moleste fero*; to be afflicted, *dolēre, in dolore esse, dolore angi, in mœrore jacēre*; — on account of, *dolēre* or *mœrēre alqd* or *alqâ re, dolorem ex alqâ re accipere, capere, suscipere, haurire, molestiam trahere ex alqâ re*; — much, *magnum dol.* etc.; not to be much —, *non* or *non magnopere laborare de alqâ re* (e.g. *de morte alcjs*). Affliction, *ægritudo* (sickness of mind), *dolor, mœstitia* (sadness, opp. *hilaritas, lætitia*), *molestia, mœror* (dejection); to my great —, *cum magno meo dolore*; for —, *præ ægritudine*. Afflicted, *æger animi, mœstus, tristis*; to be —, see above; to appear —, *vultu animi dolorem præ se ferre*. Afflicting, *tristis, miser, acerbus, luctuosus*; an — condition, *res miseræ, tempora misera* or *aerumnosa*, *iniquitas temporum*; that is an — circumstance, *molestum est, incommode accidit*.

Affluence, *abundantia, affluentia* (more than you want); *ubertas* (fulness), *copia*; — of good things, *suppeditatio bonorum*; — of all things, *omnium rerum abundantia, affluentes omnium rerum copiæ, saturitas copiaque omnium rerum*; to have an —, *in alqâ re abundare*. See Abundant, under Abound.

Afford, v.tr. (1) = to supply, *præstare, præbēre, concedere, alqd faciendi potestatem facere* (e.g. — an opportunity for an interview, *colloquendi secum pot. fac.*); (2) = to yield, *reddere, suppeditare*; (3) = to have the means or to be able, *posse*; not to

—, *non posse*, (e.g. I can't afford to sell it for so little, *tantulo hoc vendere non possum*).

Affray, n. = disturbance or petty quarrel, *verbera, rixa, pugna*; to cause an —, *rixam ciēre, contrahere, facere*.

Affront, v.tr. = to wound the feelings, *offendere, lædere, violare, pungere* (to sting), *mordēre, insultare in alqm*; to be the first to —, *injuriā lacessere, priorem lædere*. Affronted, *offensus, læsus, violatus*; to be —, *offensionem accipere* or *pati*; to feel yourself —, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; — by something, *alqd in* or *ad contumeliam accipere*. Affronting, *injuriosus, contumeliosus*; — words, *voces mordaces*. Affront, n. *offensio, injuria, contumelia*; incurable —, *insanabilis*; easy to take —, *animus mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*. See Insult.

Afloat, *adj.* and *adv.*, to be —, *navigare, navi vehi, navi proficisci*; to get a ship —, *navem (scopulo) detrudere, navem deducere* (to launch). See Ship.

Afraid, *timidus, pavidus, trepidus* (trembling with fear), *formidinis plenus*; — (like a coward), *ignavus*; to be —, *timidum esse*; to become —, *ad timorem se convertere*; to pretend —, * *metum simulare*; be not —, *omitte timorem*. Adv., *timide, timido animo, pavide, trepide*. See Fear.

After, prep. *post* (with accus.) (1) of place, *post eum*, after or behind him; *post me erat Ægina*, Ægina was after or behind me; (2) of time (*aliquot post menses*, after some months); (3) of rank (*nemo est post te*, no one is after or inferior to thee). *Post* is used adverbially; *multis annis post*, many years after; *paucis post diebus*, a few days after. Force is given by another adverb; *statim a funere*, immediately after the funeral; so *confestim a prœlio*. After, as denoting sequence or order, rank, is rendered by *secundus a*, e.g. *secundus a rege*, next to the king. After, or according to, = *secundum*, e.g. *facilius est secundum naturam quam contra eam vivere*; so *secundum legem*, —*rationem*, etc. If a model is intended, *ad* is used, e.g. *ad normam*, after a set rule; *ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt*, they form themselves wholly after or according to their will and pleasure; *ad modum*, moderately; *ad formam*, — *effigiem*, — *similitudinem*, denoting imitation. Afterward, adv. *post, postea, posthac* (denoting specially sequence in time); *deinde* or *dein, exinde* or *exin, inde* (denoting the sequence in time of two things, next); *deinceps* (an unbroken sequence in time), *mox* (presently, shortly after, opp. *nunc*, e.g. *de numero mox, nunc de sono*, I will speak of rhythm shortly, now of sound). When the Afterward refers to the act in the foregoing member, the Romans like to repeat the verb of that member in the form of a participle, e.g. the robbers took Remus prisoner, and afterward (or then) gave him up to Amulius, *latrones Remum ceperunt et captum Amulio tradiderunt*. They also use *quo facto* at the beginning of a second sentence, in which reference is made to what precedes; immediately —, *deinde deinceps, postea deinceps*; shortly —, *paullo post* (not very common), *post paullo, non ita multo post, mox* (shortly); long —, *multo post*; some time —, *post aliquod temporis spatium*; a considerable —, *aliquanto post, post aliquanto*; a year —, *anno post, post annum*; three years —, *post tres annos, tribus annis post, post tertium annum, tertio anno post*; also *tertio anno, tres post annos*; in the same onset they fell on the second camp, afterward (or then) on the third and the fourth, *eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, deinde* (or *inde*) *tertia et quarta*; first, afterward, lastly, *prius, deinde, extremo*; first, next, afterward, *principio, proximo, deinde*.

Afternoon, *postmeridianus dies*. See Midday, under Mid.

Again, adv. *iterum, denuo, rursus, rursum*; again and again, *iterum atque iterum, semel atque iterum*. In connexion with verbs it is represented by *re-*, or by an uncombined adverb: to print again, * *typis denuo exscribere*; to lay down —, * *rursus deponere*; to take or take away —, *rursus detrahere, recipere, repetere*; to retire —, *rursus recedere*; to cultivate —, *recolere*; to begin —, *de integro instaurare, integrare, redintegrare, renovare, iterare, repetere*; to begin war —, *bellum renovare*, intr. *renasci, recrudescere*; to be born —, *renasci*; to attack —, *impetum redintegrare*; to come —, *redire, reverti*; to put on a garment —, *vestem resumere*; to build —, *ædificare denuo, reficere*; to come to life —, *reviviscere, ad vitam redire, renasci*; to rise —, *resurgere*, etc.

Against, prep. (denoting opposition, one thing placed in presence of another, either in space or time, or the mental relations thence deducible), *contra* (with accus.), also *adversus* and *in* (with accus. e.g. *insula quæ contra Brundisium portum est*, an island which is over-against the port of Brundisium; so metaph. *contra opinionem, contra legem, contra naturam*; *hoc non pro me, sed contra me est*, this is not for me, but against me; *nemo adversus Hannibalem post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit*, no one pitched a camp in the field against Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ; *radix contra serpentium morsus*, a root (a remedy) against the sting of serpents; *inimicitias capere in familiam*, to conceive enmity against the family; *quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum*, what in Plato is said against philosophers).

Age, n. *ætas* (the time of life, persons living at the same time); of the same —, *æqualis* (also contemporaries), *æqualis illorum temporum, qui ejusdem ætatis est, coævus, coætaneus, contemporaneus* (the last three words belong to decaying Latin); to be of the same — to some one, *alcjs* or *alci æqualis*; men of the same —, *ejusdem ætatis* or *temporis homines, ejusdem ætatis oratores* (the orators of the same age, that is, the contemporaneous orators); next in —, *ætate proximus*; nearly my equal —, *meus fere æqualis* (Alcibiades, Critias, and Theramenes were contemporaries, *eidem ætati suppares Alc., Crit., et Ther.*; his age did not understand Socrates, *Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit, Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur*); *seculum* (a long indefinite period, period of a monarch's reign); *tempus, tempora*. The golden age, *ætas aurea, illud seculum quod aureum perhibeat*; the present —, *hæc ætas*; a learned —, *seculum eruditum*; the — of Homer is uncertain, *Homeri incerta sunt tempora*; the spirit of the —, *seculi* or *ætatis ingenium, mores seculi* or *temporum* (the morals or character), also merely *mores* (e.g. *quoniam ita se mores habent*, since such is the spirit of the age); *temporum natura atque ratio, ætatis ratio voluntasque*; *seculum* (e.g. *corrumpere et corrumpi non illic seculum vocatur*, they do not there call corruption the fashion of the age); *tempora, licentia temporum*; the requirements of the age, * *quod hæc tempora requirunt, quod nostris temporibus desideratur*. See Time.

Aggrandise, v.tr. = to make great or more considerable, *amplificare*, — a city, *urbem*, — your property, *rem familiarem* (opp. *minuere, infirmare*, e.g. *alcjs gratiam dignitatemque, alcjs gloriam*); — the state by increase of territory and tribute, *rempublicam agris et vectigalibus augere*. Aggrandisement, n. *amplificatio*. See Augment, Increase.

Aggravate, v.tr. (1) = to make worse, *rem verbis exasperare*; (2) to exasperate, *stomachum alci facere* or *movēre, bilem alci movēre* or *commovēre*; to be aggravated, *stomachari, irasci, irā incensum esse*.

Aggression, n. an unprovoked attack, *petitio, impetus, incursio, incursus, excursio* (of light-armed troops), *impugnatio, oppugnatio* (storming of a place); to make an —, *bellum ultro inferre* (of your own motion); *petere alqm, aggredi, adoriri alqm* or *alqd, oppugnare, impetum facere, invadere in alqm, procurrere in alqm*; — on an enemy, *in hostem invadere* or *impetum facere, signa inferre in*

hostem, lacessere hostem prœlio, priorem prœlio lacessere; a war of —, *bellum quod ultro infertur. Aggressor, qui bellum suscepit. See Attack.

Agility, n. nimbleness, agilitas, pernicitas.

Agitate, v.tr. to move hither and thither, to move greatly, agitare, quatere (to shake), rotare, circumagere (to drive round), commovere, turbare, conturbare (to set the mind in confusion); — heaven and earth, cœlum ac terras miscere; sollicitare (to stir up), excitare algm (by speech). Agitated, commotus, — by something, alqâ re, impulsus; — by some one, alqo auctore or suasore or impulsore; to be —, se commovere, moveri, commoveri, or commotum esse, etc.; — by your own motion, cieri et agi motu suo, suâ vi moveri, per seipsum et suâ sponte moveri. Agitation, agitatio, jactatus, jactatio (as of the sea), concussus, concussio; — of the body, corporis motus, comb. agitatio motusque corporis; to be in —, moveri, agitari; to be in constant —, semper esse in motu, sempiterno motu præditum esse (of the heavenly bodies); — from without, pulsu externo agitari; — from within, motu cieri interiore; — of mind, animi motus, commotio, concitatio; strong —, animi perturbatio; to be under —, perturbatum esse. Agitator, n. turbator plebis or vulgi; to be an —, rebus novis studere. See Demagogue, Revolutionist.

Ago, adv. abhinc (from this time, reckoned into the future; se ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, let them exercise themselves from now till the games; from that time, reckoned from the past, qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus est, who was slain sixty years ago; comitiis jam abhinc triginta diebus habitis, held thirty days since).

Agony, n. ægrotatio animi, ægritudo animi, animi cruciatus, animi dolor; the last —, *mortis cruciatus; to be in —, *morte cruciari; = the last struggle, *extrema dimicatio; to be in —, animam agere (to give up the ghost). See Anguish.

Agrarian (scil. law), lex agraria (so triumvir agrarius).

Agree, v.intr. to be of one mind and voice, concinere, conspirare, consentire, congruere, assentire or assentiri (opp. dissentire); — with any one, idem sentire in re or de re quod alius; all —, hoc inter omnes convenit, in hoc omnes consentiunt, or omnes in eâ re unum atque idem sentiunt; not to —, dissentire, discrepare de re; — unanimously, unâ voce, uno ore, clamore consentienti, uno consensu, omnium consensu, unâ mente, comb. uno animo atque unâ voce. Agreeing, concinens (singing together, also fig. of one mind, opp. discrepans), conspirans, congruens (opp. dissonus), consentiens, constans (consistent), concors (in accord, opp. discors, unanimus; accordant but unguaranteed reports, rumores satis quidem constantes sed adhuc sine auctore. Agreement, consensio, consensus, concordia, unanimitas (opp. discordia), consensio sententiarum. Agreeable, i.e. pleasant, acceptus, gratus; very —, pergratus, jucundus. See Pleasant.

Agriculture, n. agri (agrorum) cultura or agri cultio or agrorum cultus (in general), aratio (ploughing), arandi ratio (the art and method of ploughing), disciplina colendi agri (the art as a science); to carry on —, agrum colere, agri culturæ studere, arare (also to live thereby); by —, agrum colendo. Agricultural, adj. rusticis rebus deditus; — instruments, instrumenta agrorum, instrumentum rusticum or villæ; — slave, servus arator; — horse, equus arator; — ox, bos arator. Agriculturist, n. arator, agricola, agri cultor.

Aground, in vado (on the shoal), in litore, in scopulis (on the rocks), in syrtibus (on the quicksands); to be —, navem esse in litore, etc.; to drive —, agere navem in litus (of men), deferre alqd in terram (of the waves); to be driven —, in terram deferri; vado or in vadum or litoribus illidi (to be stranded), in litus ejici, terræ inferri, ab æstu derelinqui (to be left high and dry); the fleet is — off the Balearic isles, classis ad Baleares ejicitur or ejecta est. See Ship.

Ague, n. febris intermittens. See Fever.

Ahead, adv. = before or in advance of, ante; a few steps —, paucis ante gradibus; go —, ante me ito; also præ (e.g. i præ, sequar, go ahead, I will follow); to go —, anteire, præire; to run —, præcurrere; to swim —, prænatare; to sail —, prævehi. See Before.

Aid, n. auxilium, vectigal. See Assist, Help, Tax.

Ailing, adj. æger. See Sick.

Aim, n. scopus (σκοπός), in pure Latin destinatum, or destinata pl. (the object you try to hit or gain), meta (the goal); to fix an —, *scopum proponere; to shoot at an — or direct your efforts towards, destinatum petere; to hit —, dest. ferire, or merely ferire, — exactly, certo ictu dest. ferire; to miss —, ictus alcjs decrat; fig. propositum; the — I proposed to myself, is qui mihi est (fuit) propositus exitus; exitus (result); finis (end); any — of ours, alqd in quo nitamur; to propose an — to yourself, finem sibi proponere; a high —, magna spectare; to follow — continually, *ad eadem semper contendere; to obtain —, propositum consequi; I gain my —, eo quo volo pervenio; so quæ volumus perficere, ad exitum pervenire, adipiscor id quod mihi fuit concupitum, ad ea quæ summa sunt pervenio; to fail of —, a proposito aberrare, propositum non consequi. Aim, v.tr. telum collineare alqo, telum dirigere or intendere in alqm or alqd, alqm locum destinare, alqm ad ictum destinare, telo petere alqm or alqd; fig. spectare, pertinere ad alqd (e.g. these things aim at concord, hæc ad concordiam spectant; at what does that speech —? quorsum hæc spectat oratio? so hæc eo pertinet oratio ut, etc.); this fable aims at those who, etc., hoc illis dictum est qui, (so quonam hæc omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinerent? at what except his own ruin do all these things aim? alio spectat, this aims at something else; so huc or eo spectat, eo valet; id responsum quo valeret, at what it aimed, nemo intellexit).

Air, n. cœlum (the whole mass of air; aër and æther, together, or now the one, now the other), aër (acc. sing. aëra, ἀήρ, the atmosphere near the earth), æther (αἰθήρ, the upper air), aura (breeze), ventus (the wind), spiritus (the influence which sets the air in motion, the cause of aura and ventus; breathing, breath), anima (the breath of life); salubrious —, cœlum salubre or bonum; salubrity of —, cœli salubritas, aër salubris; insalubrious —, cœlum pestilens or malum, aër pestilens; mild —, aër calore et frigore temperatus, cœli temperatio or temperies; cool —, aër refrigeratus; cold —, aër frigidus, ventus frigidus; heavy —, aër crassus; heaviness of —, aëris crassitudo, cœli gravitas; light —, aër tenuis, extenuatus aër; pure —, aër purus; dry —, cœlum siccum, aër siccus; moist —, cœlum humidum, aër humidus; in the high —, sublime or (less freq.) in sublime; to fly in —, sublime ferri, efferri, sublime abire (only of living beings); the — rises from its lightness, aër fertur levitate sublime; the — becomes impure, putrescere; to fly through the —, per sublime volare; to come down from —, ex sublime devolvi; to expose in the —, alqd aëri exponere; to let in —, aëra immittere; to protect from —, ab afflatu omni protegere; to remain in —, sub divo manere; to sleep in —, sub divo cubare; to procure — for, alci rei cœlum aperire; to take — from, alci rei omnem spiritum adimere; to secure from —, curare ne aër alqd tangere possit; the — has access to, alqd perflatum venti recipit, spiritus alqo pervenit; not to allow — to, *lucis usuram alci invidere; some are allowed —, *respirandi copia alci datur, *contingit alci ut respiret; to hinder —, spiritum impedire, animam or spiritum or spiritus viam intercludere; to produce —, ventulum alci facere, leve frigus ventilare, cœlum aperire; to breathe —, animam or spiritum ducere, spirare, the common —, auram communem haurire. fresh — refrigerat-

tionem auræ captare, libero aëre redintegrari; to regain —, *spiritum* or *auram recipere, respirare*; to live by —, *aëris aspiratione sustineri*; on —, *non alio alimento quam haustu aëris vivere, vento vivere*; to build castles in the —, *somnia sibi fingere*; a change of —, *cœlum mutare*; a draught of —, *perflatus*. To — any thing, *aëri exponere, aëra immittere, ventilare*; — a chamber, **cubiculi fenestras patefacere sic ut perflatus alqs accedat*, **perflatum in cubiculum totis admittere fenestris*. The region of air, *cœli regio*; an —-hole, *spiramentum, spiraculum, æstuarium*; to open —, *spiramenta laxare*; an —-pump, **antlia pneumatica*; the — or wind-pipe, *arteria aspera*, or merely *arteria, canalis animæ*. An aerolite, *lapis qui cœlo decĭdit*. Aerial, *aërius, ætherius*. Air-balloon, **machina aërobatica*. Aerometer, **aërometron*. See Atmosphere.

Alacrity, n. *alacritas*. See Agility, Quick.

Alarm, n. *strepitus* (a loud noise which calls out men and beast), *turba* (confusion), *tumultus* (uprising and uproar, as in an insurrection); *tumultuatio*; comb. *strepitus et tumultus*; a vain —, *tumultus vanus*; to make an —, *strepere, strepitum edere* or *facere alqā re, tumultum facere, tumultuari*; to give — of fire, *incendium conclamare*, — to arms, *ad arma conclamare*; to arms! *ad arma!* to sound the —, *classicum canere*; to break up a camp in —, *magno strepitu et tumultu castra movēre*; from —, *præ strepitu*; the whole house is in —, *miscetur domus tumultu*; to be in —, *trepidare*: (2) = fear, *terror, trepidatio*. See Afraid, Fear.

Alert, adj. *vigil, alacer*; to be on the —, *vigilem, pervigilem esse*. See Alacrity.

Alienate, v.tr. *alienare, abalienare* (to make what is mine strange to me or to make it another's), *vendĕre* (to sell), *vendere et alienare, vendere et abalienare*; — a part of, *diminuere de alqā re*. Alienation (of goods), *alienatio, abalienatio, venditio*; — of a part, *deminutio de alqā re*; — of mind, *mentis alienatio* or *alienata mens, vesania* (delusion), *insania* (loss of reason, madness), *vecordia* (folly), *delirium* (wandering), *furor* (rage); to suffer under —, *mente alienari*; one who suffers under —, *mente captus, mente alienatus, vesanus* (full of illusions), *insanus* (mad), *vecors* (foolish), *delirus* (wandering); to be —, *insanire, delirare*; to become —, *in insaniam incidere*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. See Strange, Delusion.

Alight, v.intr. *descendere*, — from a horse, *ex equo*, — from a carriage, *ex rhedā*.

Alive, adj. *vivus*; to be —, *in vitā* or *in vivis esse, vivere*. See Life.

All, *integer* (whole, entire, opp. *truncus, læsus*), *plenus* (full), *solidus* (having no hole), *totus* (the original whole), *omnis* (every part), *universus* (all taken together), *cunctus* (all really united), *ipse* (for *totus* with numbers, e.g. *quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem*, when I was at Athens ten whole days), *quidam* (e.g. *novum quoddam genus dicendi*, quite a new kind of speaking); [illegible] on the table an entire boar, *soli*[illegible]; to pu[illegible] *app*[illegible]*nere*; to swallow [illegible] *aprum in epu*[illegible] *de*[illegible] [illegible] thing whole, *alqd in ma*[illegible] *do solidum vorare*; all the under part of the bridge remained, *pontis pars inferior integra rema*[illegible]*nebat*; the seal was whole, *signum integrum erat*; all Livy's historical books have not come into o[illegible] hands, *Livii historiæ non integræ ad nos perve*[illegible]*runt*; all the army quits the camp, *universus ex*[illegible] *citus castris egreditur*; the entire debt, *solid*[illegible], — interest, *usura solida*; an entire consulsh[illegible] *consulatus solidus*; a whole year, *annus integ*[illegible] (no day excepted), *annus plenus* (that has its full number of days), *annus solidus* (in which there is no gap), *annus totus* (a whole year as oppos[illegible] some months); six whole months, *totos sex m*[illegible], *uni*[illegible] the whole world, *mundus hic omnis* or *tot*[illegible] *versitas rerum*; with all one's heart, *toto* [illegible] *pectore*; *mente et* with all one's heart and soul, *totus ex* [illegible] (afresh, *animo*. Adv. altogether, *ex toto, ex integro*, e.g. *alqd efficere novum*), *ex omni parte* (in every respect, e.g. *beatum esse*), *omni numero, omnibus numeris et partibus* (to be in all respects perfect, *omnes numeros habēre* or *continēre*), *omni ratione* (in every way, e.g. to plunder, *exinanire*), *plane* (clearly), *omnino* (altogether), *prorsus* (out and out), *longe* (far), *multo* (by much), *valde* (greatly); that is altogether false, *falsum est id totum*; I am — thine, *totus tuus sum, totus tibi deditus sum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; he is — wretched, *prorsus nihil abest quin miserrimus sit*; — unlearned, *omnino omnis eruditionis expers est*; altogether, every inch a man, e.g. *Marius, rusticanus vir, sed plane vir*; he is all deceit and lies, *totus ex fraude et mendaciis factus est*; to deny altogether or flatly, *præcise* or *præfracte negare*; of — different opinion, *longe aliter sentire, totā sententiā dissidēre*; to be — different, *longe secus esse, longe aliter se habēre*; he is not — ignorant, *nec tamen scit nihil*. "Altogether" may be expressed by *per*, e.g. *perpauper, perbonus*; *hoc mihi perplacet*; *pernegare*; or by the superlative *nuperrime* (or *nuper admodum*); *homo perditissimus*. In all, *in summā* (e.g. *absolvi in summā quatuor sententiis*, to be acquitted by four votes in all), *omnino* (all taken together, *quinque omnino erant*), *omni numero* (in the full number, e.g. *Padus omni numero triginta flumina in mare Adriaticum defert*); the thing considered as a whole, *re in universum spectatā, si rem omnem spectas*. See Every, Whole.

Allege, v.tr. *allegare* (scil. *exemplum, merita*). See Adduce.

Allegiance, n. *fides*; oath of —, *jurisjurandi verba*; to undertake —, *in verba* or *in nomen alcjs jurare, in obsequium alcjs jurare*; to receive the promise of —, *aliquem in nomen suum jurare pati, aliquem in sua verba jusjurandum adigere*. See Homage.

Allot, v.tr. (1) = to assign by lot, *sortiri* (to cast lots for), *sorte legere* (to take by lot, e.g. every tenth man for punishment, *decimum quemque ad supplicium*). Allotting, n. *sortitio*; (2) = to assign or give, *tribuere, attribuere, assignare, addicere, adjudicare* (opp. *abjudicare*). See Adjudge, Assign.

Allow, v.tr. *sinere* (subj. with or without *ut*), *pati* (with acc. and inf.), *permittere alci* (with *ut* or inf.), *concedere* (to yield to a request); to — to go, *sinere abeat* (not to hinder, whereas *dimittere* is to send away); — me to come to you, *me patiaris ad te venire* (bear with my coming, but *me ad te arcesse* is, send for me). See Permit.

Allude to = to refer to, *significare alqm* or *alqd, designare, denotare* (by word, e.g. *haud dubie Icilios denotante senatu*, the senate doubtless alluding to the Icilii), *describere* (e.g. *me latronem describebant*, they alluded to me as a robber; *alqm significatione appellare*, to refer to by allusion as clearly as if you named the person), *tangere alqd* (to touch on, e.g. *illud tertium, quod et a Crasso tactum est*), *jocare in alqd* (playfully). Allusion, n. *significatio* (also in the plural).

Allure, v.tr. *allicere, allectare*; comb. *invitare et allectare alqm ad alqd, illicere* or *pellicere alqm in* or *ad alqd*; *inescare* (by a bait). Alluring, adj. *blandus, dulcis*. Allurement, *allectatio* (the act), *incitamentum* (something inviting), *incitamentum* (something impelling); allurements, *illecebræ*; to have or exert many —, *multa habēre incitamenta*. Allurer, *allector, illex* (a decoy-bird). See Attract, Entice.

Ally, n. *socius* (a companion), *fœderatus, fœdere sociatus* (united by treaty); relating to an —, *socialis*; to be — to any one, *fœdere jungi alci*; to unite an — to yourself, *societate et fœdere alqm sibi adjungere, alqm in societatem armorum assumere*; one's allies, *alcjs socii, fœderati*. Ally, v.tr. *fœdus facere*; — yourself, *fœdere conjungi cum alqo, sociale fœdus* or *societatis fœdus cum alqo sancire*. Alliance, n. *societas, fœdus*. See Companion.

Almanack or Calendar, n. *fasti, ephemeris.* See Month.

Almighty, adj. *omnipotens, cujus numini parent omnia, rerum omnium præpotens, major ac potentior cunctis;* God is —, *nihil est quod Deus efficere non potest;* — God! *Maxime Deus!* Almightiness, *omnipotentia.* See God.

Almost, adv. *prope* (near), *pæne, fere, ferme, tantum non* (e.g. *tantum non bellum ante portas et murum erat,* war was all but at the gates), *propemodum* (near the right measure), *ad* (close to), *circiter* (about), or by a circumlocution, *haud multum* or *non longe abfuit quin, prope erat* or *factum est ut, propius nihil factum est quam ut;* I — believe, *non longe absum quin credam;* I — went to thee, *prope erat ut ad te venirem.*

Alms, n. *stips* (as a gift), *beneficium* (a kindness); to distribute —, *stipem spargere, largiri;* to collect —, *stipem cogere, colligere;* to beg — from, *stipem emendicare ab alqo;* to live by —, *stipe precariâ victitare, mendicantem vivere* (as a beggar), *alienâ misericordiâ vivere,* **ope alcjs sustentatum vivere;* money collected as —, *stips collata.* Almoner, *a largitionibus.* See Beg.

Aloe, n. *aloë* (ἀλόη). See Tree.

Aloft, adv. *sublime;* with the head —, *sublimis et elato capite;* to fly —, *sublime ferri;* to keep your eye —, *alta quærere, res majores appetere.* See High.

Alone, adj. *solus* (all others excluded), *unus* (one, and no more); strength is given by the comb. *unus solus;* so also by *unus omnium* or *ex omnibus; sine arbitris, remotis arbitris* (without witness); to reign —, *solum regnare;* to be —, *ab arbitris remotum esse* (of a place); to be —, *solum esse, secum esse* (with no companion), *sine arbitris esse;* glad to be —, *secretum captare* or *desiderare;* to seek some one —, *secretum petere alqm* (as a secret audience); to meet with —, *sine arbitris nancisci alqm;* to leave —, *destituere alqm;* to allow a person to come to you —, *alqm remotis arbitris ad se venire jubēre;* one who likes to be —, *solitarius;* he is — in his art, *in suo genere singularis est.* See Only, Sole.

Along, prep. *secundum, præter;* — the coast, *præter oram;* to sail —, *litus* or *oram prætervehi; oram, terram legere* (to coast by), *oram sequi;* — the river, *præter ripam.* See Down.

Aloof, adv. *procul;* to stand — from, *procul ab alqâ re stare;* to keep —, *p. se habēre* (*procul o, procul este, profani!* keep aloof, aloof, ye profane ones!). See Afar, Far.

Aloud, adv. *clare, clarâ voce, magnâ voce, summâ voce.* See Loud.

Alphabet, n. *prima literarum elementa;* to learn —, *discere, literarum nomina et contextum discere;* an A B C book or primer, **libellus elementorum,* **tabula literaria;* a learner of —, *qui prima literarum elementa discit, puer elementarius;* a teacher of —, *qui prima lit. el. tradit.* See Letter.

Already, adv. *jam, jamjam, jamque* (stronger than *jam*), *aliquando* (some time in the future), *jam nunc* (*jam,* up to, *nunc,* this time), *jam tum, jam tunc, jam diu, jamdudum* (a long time ago), *jampridem* (a long while ago), *jam inde antiquitus* (from of old), *jam usque a puero* (even from boyhood).

Also, conj. *etiam* (*et* and *jam*), *præterea* (besides), *insuper* (moreover), *quoque* (*etiam* adds a member and *quoque* a word, as does *que*), *nec minus* (not less), *item* (also subjoins propositions), *item, itidem* (again, the same, e.g. *fecisti item ut prædones solent,* you have done the same as robbers). If to a person or thing the same is ascribed as is ascribed to another, *et ipse* are used, e.g. *Vespasiano Titus filius successit, qui et ipse Vespasianus dictus est,* Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, who also received the name of Vesp. If two or more different qualities are ascribed to the same subject or object, and the force of the sentence lies in the difference, use *idem* for "also," e.g. *musici quondam iidem poëtæ,* of old, musicians were also poets. See And.

Altar, n. *ara* (every slight elevation of stone, etc.), *altaria -ium,* (a high altar, an *ara* with an addition for burnt-offerings; *altare* and *altarium* are late); a small —, *arula;* — of sods, *ara graminea;* to raise an —, *aram statuere, Deo facere aram;* to swear by —, *aram tenentem jurare;* to make a person do so, *altaribus admotum jurejurando adigere alqm;* to flee to —, *ad* (*in*) *aram confugere;* to tear from —, *ab ipsâ arâ detrahere,* — and put to death, *ab altaribus ad necem transferre;* to lay on the — of your country, *reipublicæ afferre alqd;* a servant of the —, **aræ minister* (as a menial), *aræ sacerdos* (as a priest). See Sacrifice.

Alter, v.tr. *mutare, commutare alqd in* and *de alqâ re; immutare* (greatly), *submutare* (partly), *novare* (to give a new form), *emendare* (to take away faults), *corrigere* (to make straight), *variare* (to change often), *invertere* (to turn upside down), *corrumpere* (to falsify, as *tabulas publicas, literas, alcjs nomen*); to — a will, *testamentum mutare, test. rescindere* (the act of the testator); to — your march, *viam flectere, iter convertere;* to — a determination, *consilium mutare* or *commutare;* to — your plan of life, *morum institutorumque mutationem facere* (opp. *instituta tenēre*); to — your habits, *consuetudinem mutare;* to — your disposition, *morum sibi inducere ingenium, alienari;* to — your characters, *morum mutationem* or *commutationem facere* or *mores emendare* (for the better), *mores invertere* (for the worse); what is done cannot be altered, *factum fieri infectum non potest.* To be altered, *mutari, commutari, immutari;* both minds and facts are much —, *magna facta est rerum et animorum commutatio;* customs are —, *alii nunc sunt mores;* all is —, *versa sunt omnia;* the weather is —, *tempestas commutatur* (for the better), *tempestas venit* (stormy); — often alters, *cœlum variat, magna est cœli varietas;* he is not —, *sibi constare, a se non discedere;* he has not —, *non alius est ac fuit, est idem qui fuit semper, antiquum obtinet;* he is wholly —, *commutatus est totus;* from to-day you must alter, *hic dies aliam viam defert* or *alios mores postulat;* men have —, *homines alii facti sunt.* Altering, Alteration, n. *mutatio, commutatio, immutatio, conversio; varietas, vicissitudo;* — of the weather, *cœli varietas;* — of fortune, *fortunæ vicissitudines;* — of your opinion, *mutatio sententiæ, receptus sententiæ* (recalling of); to make an —, *alcjs rei mutat.* or *commut. facere, commutat. alci rei afferre;* to undergo —, *mutat. habēre;* to attempt —, *mutat. moliri;* an — takes place, *commutat. rerum accidit;* the punishment for — documents, *pœna corruptarum literarum.* See Change.

Altercation, n. *altercatio* (strife of words), *jurgium* (quarrel), *convicium* (reproach), *rixa* (a brawl, fight), *lites -ium,* f. (a lawsuit); there arises an —, *fit alterc.* or *jurg.* or *rixa, fiunt lites,* — hence, *inde jurg. fuit;* a great — has arisen, *lites inter eos factæ sunt maximæ;* I have fallen into an —, *orta mihi est altercatio cum alqo de alqâ re;* to begin an —, *causam jurgii inferre, jurgia excitare, rixam ciēre* or *excitare* or *contrahere* or *committere;* to seek for a cause of —, **causam jurgii quærere,* — with some one, *jurgio alqm adoriri;* to have an —, *jurgio contendere cum alqo, rixari cum alqo, rixa mihi est cum alqo;* so *maximis certatum est inter eos jurgiis;* to avoid —, *litibus et jurgiis se abstinēre,* he who —, *fugitans litium;* to allay an —, *rixam sedare, litem dirimere;* by the interposition of the consuls the quarrel was put an end to, *intercursu consulum rixa sedata est;* to cease from —, *litibus desistere;* cause of or materials for —, *causa certaminis* or *jurgii, materia contentionis* or *litium,* to give, *præbēre;* to engage in —, *jurgare, rixari, inter se altercari,* — with reproaches, *certare maledictis*

inter se; — like women, *mulierum ritu altercari*. See Quarrel.

Alternate, v.tr. *alternare alqd cum alqo*; joy and fear —, *mixtum gaudio et metu animum gerit alqs*; the ebb and flow —, *æstus maris senis semper horis reciproci sunt*; to — rest and labour, *variare otium labore, per vices facere alqd*; — letters, *epistolas dare et accipere*. Alternation, n. *mutatio, vel mutatio, vices, vicissitudo, vices loquendi*. Alternate, adj. *alternus, mutuus*. Adv. *variâ fortunâ, in vicem, vicissim, per vices, alternis, mutuo*; in conversation, *sermones alterni* (dialogue). See Alter, Change.

Although, conj. *tametsi, quanquam* (with generally the indic. as presupposing a fact), *etsi* (presupposing a fact, use the indic.; a supposition, the subj.), *licet* (with subj.), *quamvis* (however much), *quum* (since, seeing, with subj.).

Altitude, n. *altitudo, excelsitas, elatio*. See Elevation, High.

Altogether, adv. *unâ simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctim* (in common, e.g. *auxilia petere*); all together, *ad unum omnes, cuncti, universi*. See All, Together.

Alum, n. *alūmen*; to boil —, *alumen coquere*; prepared with —, *aluminatus*; having the qualities of —, *aluminosus*; a worker in —, *aluminarius*; alum-water, *aqua aluminata*.

Always, adv. *semper, omni tempore, usquequaque, numquam non*.

Amanuensis, n. *a manu (servus), ab epistolis (servus)*. See Write.

Amass, v.tr. *acervare, coacervare, aggerare, accumulare*. See Accumulate, Heap.

Amatory, adj. *amatorius*. See Love.

Amaze, v.tr. *obstupefacere, in stuporem dare*. Amazed, *stupens, obstupefactus*; to be —, *stupēre, stupescere, obstupescere*; I am —, *stupor me invadit, me aliquid stupidum tenet*. Amazing, adj. *stupendus, immanis*; an — quantity of money, *immanes pecuniæ*. Adv. *stupendum in modum, vehementer*. Amazement, *stupor*. See Astonish, Astound.

Ambassador, n. *qui missus est, legatus* (as a deputy in state-affairs), *allegatus* (as a deputy in private affairs), *nuncius* (messenger), *orator* (as a political deputy to deliver a verbal message), to be, or perform the duties of. an —, *esse legatum, legationem gerere, administrare, legatione* or *legationis officio fungi*; to send —, *legatos mittere, legationem mittere ad alqm de alqâ re*; to put an — to death, *legatum interficere*. See Embassy.

Amber, n. *electrum* (ἤλεκτρον), pure Latin *sucinum*; of —, *sucineus*.

Ambiguous, adj. *anceps, ambiguus, dubius*; — words, *verba ambigua, verba dubia et quasi duplicia*. Adv. *ambigue* (e.g. *dicere*). Ambiguity, n. *ambiguitas* (e g. *verborum*). See Doubt.

Ambition, n. *ambitio, studium laudis, studium cupiditasque honorum, contentio honorum, cupido honoris* or *famæ, aviditas* or *avaritia gloriæ, æstus quidam gloriæ, sitis famæ* (sometimes merely *gloria*, e.g. *alcjs gloriæ favēre*, and *gloriâ duci*); to be under —, *ambitione teneri*; to burn with —, *ambitione accensum esse* or *flagrare*; full of — to strive for, *ambitiose petere* (e.g. *regnum*). Ambitious, adj. *ambitiosus, avidus gloriæ* or *laudis, cupidus honorum, laudis et honoris cupidus, appetens gloriæ*; to be —, *laudis studio trahi, gloriâ duci*. See Aspire.

Ambush, n. *insidiæ* (the place and the men), *locus insidiarum, latebræ*; to lay in —, *in insidiis locare* or *collocare* or *disponere*; to lie in —, *in insidiis esse*; — yourself, *subsidēre in insidiis*; — against any one, *insidias alci instruere* or *parare*; to rush out from —, *ex insidiis consurgere, exsilire*; to draw into —, *alqm in insidias inducere, ad insid. trahere* or *perducere*; to fall into —, *(in) insidias intrare*, or *incidere*, or *præcipitare*, *(ex) insidiis circumveniri*. See Snare.

Ameliorate, v.tr. *meliorem (melius) facere, corrigere* (to make right), *emendare* (to free from errors); to have ameliorated, *correctorem emendatoremque alcjs rei esse*; to — morals, *mores corrigere* or *emendare*; to — the errors, *menda tollere* (physically), *vitia emendare* (morally); to — your condition, *amplificare fortunam, augēre opes*; to have done so, *in meliore quam antea conditione esse, meliore quam antea conditione uti*. See Amend.

Amen, excl. *ita fiat! ratum esto!* (as a conclusion) *dixi!*

Amend, v.tr. *emendare, vitia corrigere*. Amendment, *correctio, emendatio*, comb. *correctio et emendatio*; to make many — in military tactics, *multa in re militari meliora facere*. See Ameliorate.

Amethyst, n. *amethystus*; of — colour, *amethystinus, amethystini coloris*; wearing an — coloured cloak, *amethystinatus*.

Amiable, adj. *suavis, dulcis, venustus, jucundus*. Amiability, n. *suavitas, venustas, jucunditas*; — of character, *naturæ*. See Love.

Amidst, prep. *in medio (loco), in mediâ (parte) alcjs rei*; sometimes by *ipse*, e.g. in the midst of the preparations for war, *in ipso apparatu belli*. See Among and Mid.

Amiss, adv. *male*; there is something — with me, *male mecum agitur*; that goes —, *illud male* or *secus cadit*; to use —, *alqâ re perverse abuti*; to take —, *ægre* or *moleste ferre, in malam partem accipere*; don't take it —, *des veniam oro!* See Awry.

Ammunition, n. *instrumentum et apparatus belli, arma, tela, cetera quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent*; to place — in some town, *omnem apparatum belli in alqo oppido collocare*. See War.

Amnesty, n. *venia præteritorum, impunitas, incolumitas, fides publica* (the public safeguard), *amnestia* (ἀμνηστία), impure Latin *oblivio* with or without *rerum ante actarum* or *præteritarum*), *lex ne quis ante actarum rerum accusetur neve multetur*; comb. *venia et oblivio, venia et impunitas, venia et incolumitas*; to pass a general —, *omnium factorum dictorumque veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sancire*, to grant an —, *alqm veniâ et incolumitate donare, omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiternâ delēre*; to ask for an —, *veniam præteritorum precari*; to obtain an —, *veniam impetrare*; under condition of —, *sub pacto abolitionis*; under the hope of —, *sub spe abolitionis*. See Pardon.

Among, prep. *inter, in* (with abl.), *ex, de*; — men, *inter homines, in hominibus*; God is — us, *Deus nobiscum est, *Deum præsentem habemus*; — all connexions there is none, *omnium societatum nulla est*. See Amidst.

Amount, or sum total, n. *summa, virum* (the capital); the whole —, *solidum*; a small —, *minuta summa, summula*; a not inconsiderable —, *nummi non mediocris summæ*; a great — of gold, *magna pecuniæ summa*, or *pecunia magna* or *grandis*; a very great —, *incredibilis pecuniæ summa*; to sum up the —, *summam facere*, of something, *alcjs rei, consummare alqd*. Amount, or the contents, *summa, caput*; (a summing up) *consummatio*. See Debt.

Amphibious, adj. *bestia quasi anceps, in utrâque sede vivens, animal cui aquam terramque incolendi gemina natura est, animal cujus et in terrâ et in humore vita, bestia quæ hum et in humore vivit*, unde ἀμφίβιος *nominatur*. See Animal.

Amphitheatre, n. *amphitheatrum*; adj. *amphitheatralis*. See Theatre.

Ample, adj. *amplus* (of large compass, e.g. *domus*; also rich and considerable, e.g. *amplissima civitas*). Amplitude, n. *amplitudo*. Amplify, v.tr. to enlarge upon or adorn (in words), *ampliare, amplificare*. Adv. *ampliter*. See Great.

Amputate, v.tr. *abscidere, præcidere* (e.g. *membra, aurem, manum, caput* or *cervices alci*), *amputare* (*caput alci*); — with a sword, *præcidere gladio (manum)*. See Anatomy.

Amuse, v.tr. *delectare, oblectare*; — yourself with: *se delectare alqâ re, delectari alqâ re* (e.g. *libris*), *se oblectare alqâ re* (e.g. *ludis*); the story — the people, *fabula oblectat populum*; — with conversation, *confabulari, sermones familiares conferre cum alqo, colloqui cum alqo, jucundissime loqui cum alqo, ludos sibi facere, otium consumere in alqâ re, *tempus fallere* or *tædium temporis minui alqâ re*; — by feasting and revelry, *otium conviviis comissationibusque inter se terere*. Amusing, adj. *jucundus, jucundus et delectatione natus*. Adv. *jucunde*. Amusement, *delectatio, oblectatio, oblectamentum, sermo, sermones, collocutio, colloquium, confabulatio, sermones familiares, sermones ludicri, colloquium* or *colloquia rerum leviorum*; literary —, *sermo literarum*.

Anachronism, n. **peccatum in temporis ratione*; to make an —, **a verâ temporis ratione aberrare*, **non servare ordinem temporum*. See Time.

Analogy, n. *analogia* (ἀναλογία, translated by Cicero *comparatio proportioque*), *similitudo*. Analogous, *analogus, similis*.

Analysis, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*; a chemical —, **analysis chemica*; to make an —, **ad principia reducere*, **in elementa dissolvere*. Analyse, v.tr. *explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discerpere*.

Anarchy, n. *nimis* or *infinita licentia, licentia, leges nullæ, judicia nulla, perturbatio omnium rerum, turba et confusio*; — (as a social state), **respublica quæ multitudinis arbitrio agitatur, civitas in quâ libido multitudinis pro legibus est*; to live in —, *plane sine ullo domino esse, dominatione vacare, legibus carēre, sine legibus esse*; in the city — prevails, *urbs resoluta est legibus†*; in the state —, *in republicâ nec leges ullæ sunt nec judicia, nec omnino simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis; omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur*. Anarchical, adj. *legibus carens, legibus resolutus* (e.g. *urbs†*), *dominatione vacans*. Adv. *sine legibus, sine domino*. See Govern.

Anathema, n. (1. in civil affairs) to put a person under —, *aquâ et igni interdicere alci*; (2. ecclesiastical) *sacrificiorum interdictio*, (in Eccl. Latin) *excommunicatio* (exclusion from Church communion), *devotio*, (in Eccl. Latin) *anathema, ătis*, n.; to put a person under —, *sacrificiis interdicere alci, alqm excommunicare* (Eccl. Lat.), *devovēre alqm, anathematizare alqm*; to put forth an — against, **anathema irrogare*; to recal an —, **alqm ad sacra rursus admittere*, **alqm anathemate* or *devotionis religione solvere, alqm resacrare*; Bull of —, **pontificis Romani decretum ex quo sacrificiis interdicit; pontificale fulmen*. See Banish, Curse.

Anatomy, n. *anatomia*; to practise —, *insecare aperireque humana corpora*; a school of —, **theatrum anatomicum*. Anatomise, v.tr. *incidere corpus mortui ejusque viscera et intestina scrutari, rescindere artus cadaveris*. See Amputate.

Ancestor, n. *auctor generis* or *gentis* or *originis* (founder of a clan or family), *unus majorum* (a forefather), *proavus* (a progenitor), *avus* (a grandfather), *abavus* (a distant progenitor); ancestors, *priores, majores, patres*; coming from —, *avitus, proavitus*; to have only one —, *nobilem esse unâ imagine*; — many, *multos numerare majores, multarum imaginum esse, onerari imaginibus, antiquo genere natum esse*; — none, *sine ullis majorum esse imaginibus*; to count among your —, *alqm inter majores tuos numerare*. See Forefather.

Anchor, n. *ancora, ora*; to cast —, *ancoram jacere*; the — takes or holds, *ancora subsistit* or *sidit*; to place at —, *constituere navem*; to — the ships, *naves deligare ad ancoras*; — in deep water, *in alto*, at Salamis over-against Athens, *apud Salamina exadversus Athenas*; to lie at —, *consistere in ancoris* or *ad ancoras, stare in ancoris, navem in ancoris tenēre* or *in statione habēre*; to remain at —, *in ancoris commorari*; to raise —, *ancoram* or *ancoras tollere* (αἴρειν τὰς ἀγκύρας); to slip —, *ancoram* or *oram præcidere, ancoralia incidere*; to wind up —, *ancoram moliri*; the — drags, *ancora arat*; belonging to an —, *ancoralis* or *ancorarius*; fig. Fabius was the last —, *Fabius ancora ultima fessis*; *auxilium* (e.g. *curia summum auxilium omnium gentium*, the senate was the chief anchor of all nations). Anchorage, **fundus ubi ancora sidere potest*; a good —, **egregius ad tenendas ancoras fundus*. See Ship.

Ancient, adj. *antiquus, antiquo opere factus, antiqui operis, antiquo opere*. See Antique, Old.

And, conj. *et* (unites things previously disconnected and independent), *que* (unites things that are alike at least in aim and tendency, e.g. *exploratores centurionesque præmittit qui*, etc.), *atque* (only before consonants), *ac* (adds something dissimilar and new). Sometimes "and" does not appear in Latin, e.g. horse and man, *equi viri*, men and women, *viri mulieres*; mark also *patria laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis servata est*, my native land has been saved by my labours, counsels, and dangers. The use of the copula before *alii, ceteri*, etc., is not good Latin, e.g. *Græci, Romani, alii*; so *honores, divitiæ, voluptates, cetera*. Sometimes you must use the relative instead of the copula, e.g. *venit nuncius qui nunciabat*; also the participle, e.g. *prodiens hæc locutus est*, he went forward and said these things; so *urbe relictâ in villam se recepit*, he left the city and betook himself to his country-seat; also a conjunction, e.g. *Xanthippus quum Carthaginiensibus auxilio missus esset, fortiter se defendit*, Xan. was sent to assist the C. and bravely defended himself; so *postquam eum aspexi, illico cognovi*, I looked at him and knew him immediately. And also, *et quoque, nec non*; and then, *deinde*; and so, *itaque*; and yet, *et tamen*; and indeed, *et — quidem*; and that (those) too, *et id (ea)*, e.g. *exempla quærimus et ea non antiqua*; = especially, e.g. *negotium magnum est navigare, idque mense Quintili*; and truly, *et sane*; and not, *neque* or *nec, et non, ac non* (use *nec* and *neque* to negative a member of a sentence, and *ac non, et non*, to negative a word, e.g. *adhibenda est ratio nec utendum pravissimâ consuetudinis regulâ*, reason must be called in, and the rule of custom is not to be followed; *longum est et non necessarium commemorare*, to go over these things would be tedious, and it is not necessary; *pluribus verbis ad te scriberem, si res verba desideraret, ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur*, I would write more at length if the circumstance required length, and did not speak for itself); and yet, *nec* (e.g. *quidam se simulant scire, nec quidquam sciunt*, some pretend to know, and yet know nothing). See Also.

Anecdote, n. *factum* or *dictum memoratu dignum, fabula, fabella, narratiuncula, facete* or *belle dictum*, or merely *dictum, salse dictum, dicterium* (sarcastic); a book of —, *dicta collectanea*; one who collects, *fabulator*. See Narrative.

Anew, adv. *denuo, de* or *ab integro* (afresh, over again). See New.

Angel, n. *angelus* (one sent), *minister ac nuncius Dei* (Eccl.); thou comest as an —, *venis de cœlo missus*; my — ! (as a word of affection) *meæ deliciæ! mea voluptas! mea festivitas! mea amœnitas! mea anima! mea vita!* my little —, *meum mellicullum*; pure as an —, *integer castusque, innocentissimus*; to be an —, *vitio* or *labe carēre*; a life of —, *vita vitio carens et sine labe peracta*. An angelic form, **forma divina* or *augusta*, **forma humanâ specie augustior*. See Messenger.

Anger, n. *ira, iracundia* (proneness to), *bilis* (the gall), *stomachus* (temper), *indignatio*; outbreaks of —, *iræ, iracundiæ*; raging —, *ira et rabies*; raging for —, *furenter iratus*; the — of the gods, *iræ cœlestes*; from —, *præ irâ* or *iracundiâ*; in or through —, *per iracundiam, iratus, cum irâ, irato animo*; overcome by —, *irâ victus*; to be in —, *iratum fieri, irritari, irâ incendi, excandescere*; to make angry, *alqm iratum reddere*,

iram or *bilem* or *stomachum alci movēre, alqm* or *alcjs iram irritare;* to burn with —, *iracundiā ardēre;* to indulge in —, *iræ indulgēre;* to be mastered by, *irā teneri, iracundiæ parēre;* not to be master of your —, *iræ non potentem esse;* to give vent to — in tears, *iram* or *bilem per lacrimas effundere;* to vent your — against, *iram evomere in alqm, stomachum in alqm erumpere;* your — subsides, *ira discedit, defervescit, deflagrat;* inclined to —, *iracundus, ad iram proclivis, præceps in iram.* Angry, adj. *iratus, iræ plenus, irā incensus* or *accensus* or *incitatus* or *flagrans, iracundiā inflammatus* (opp. *placatus*), *iracundus;* to be —, *iratum esse;* — against, *iratum* or *iratum et offensum esse alci;* he is —, *me illum iratum habeo;* they are — one with another, *ira inter eos intercessit;* to become —, *irasci; iratum fieri, exacerbari, inflammari* or *efferri.* Adv. *irate, irato animo, iracunde;* to look at angrily, **iratis oculis* or *truci vultu alqm intueri.* See Wrath.

Angle, n. *angulus;* a right —, *angulus rectus, angulus ad normam respondens;* an obtuse —, *angulus obtusus* or *hebes;* an acute —, *angulus acutus;* the angles of the eye, *anguli oculorum;* that which has an —, *angulatus;* full of —, *angulosus;* an — of a country, *angulus, recessus;* in an — of Italy, *in angulo Italiæ;* to creep through all —, *omnes angulos perreptare;* in all —, *in omnibus angulis, ubique, undique;* a little —, *angellus.* See Mathematics.

Angle, v.tr. *hamo piscari, hamo pisces capere, arundine pisces captare;* to — after, *captare, aucupari alqd.* See Fish.

Anguish, n. *cruciatus, tormentum, stimuli doloris;* to cause —, *alqm cruciatu afficere, alqm cruciare, torquēre.* See Ache.

Animadvert, v.tr. (1) = to observe or consider, *animadvertere, cognoscere, sentire, vidēre, perspicere, servare, observare;* (2) = to punish, *punire, pœnam alci irrogare, in alqm animadvertere* or *vindicare;* (3) = to criticise, *judicare, censuram agere alcjs rei.* See Avenge.

Animal, n. *animal, animans* (every living object; the first describes the nature, the second the nature in activity), *bestia* (opp. *homo*), *belua* (the larger animals), *pecus* (cattle, tame animals, opp. *belua* and *fera*); a wild —, *bestia fera,* also merely *fera* (opp. *cicur* or *pecus*), *belua fera, belua silvestris* (opp. *belua agrestis*); the species of —, *genus animalium* or *bestiarum;* a little —, *bestiola.* Animal, adj. by circumlocution, e.g. animal life, *vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur* (or merely *corpus,* opp. *animus,* e.g. animal pleasures, *corporis voluptates*); = peculiar to animals, *beluarum* or *pecudum,* e.g. *hoc est, beluarum.* Adv. *beluarum more, pecudum ritu.* See Beast.

Animate, v.tr. (1) = to give life to, *animare,* fig. *spirantia æra excudere* (to give life to a bronze statue), *vivos vultus de marmore ducere* (marble), *saxa movēre lyrā;* (2) = to make lively, *excitare, incitare;* — a hope, *erigere alqm ad* or *in spem;* — his courage, *animum erigere;* — zeal, *alcjs studium incitare;* I am animated with great thoughts, *magnus mihi animus est.* See Enliven.

Ankle, n. *articulus, talus;* belonging to —, *talaris* (e.g. *tunica*). See Foot.

Annals, n. *annales* (scil. *libri;* so *annales maximi* or *pontificalium*); = historical collections, *monumenta rerum gestarum;* writer of —, *annalium scriptor* (annalist). See Year.

Annex, v.tr. *adjungere alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd, addere alqd, adjicere, subjicere.* Annexation, n. *adjunctio.* See Add.

Annihilate, v.tr. *comminuere* (to smash), *delēre* (to blot out), *exstinguere* (as a light. e.g. *alcjs salutem*), *excīdere, tollere, funditus tollere;* to be annihilated, *funditus interire, totum perire, ad internecionem perire.* Annihilation, n. *deletio, exstinctio, interitus, excidium.* See Destroy.

Anniversary, n. *sacra anniversaria* (festival), *festi dies anniversarii;* to celebrate, *agere festos dies anniversarios.* See Annual, Year.

Announce, v.tr. *nunciare, renunciare, indicere, indicare, portendere.* Announcement, n. *nunciatio, renunciatio.*

Annoy, v.tr. *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibēre, vexare, torquēre;* — with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare;* — with questions, *alqm obtundere rogitando;* — with long letters, *alqm obtundere longis epistolis;* — some one about any thing, *alci instare de alqā re.* Annoyance, n. *molestia, vexatio, cruciatus.*

Annual, adj. *annuus;* — produce, *annuus* or *anniversarius fructus.* See Year.

Anoint, v.tr. *ungere, inungere, unguentis oblinere.* Anointing, n. *unctio, inunctio, unctura* (with reference to the way and manner).

Anomaly, n. *anomalia* (ἀνωμαλία), pure Latin *inæquabilitas, inæqualitas.* See Irregular.

Anon, adv. *brevi tempore, brevi, mox;* ever and —, *usque, interdum.*

Anonymous, adj. *sine nomine;* — letter, *literæ sine nomine scriptæ;* — writing, *libellus sine auctore propositus;* — poems, *carmina incertis auctoribus vulgata;* — verses, *sine auctore versus.* See Name.

Another, pron. *alius;* I am of — opinion, *longe alia mihi mens est;* it was — man, *alius erat vir;* he has become — man (better), *plane alius factus est;* one . . . another, *alius . . . alium,* so *alius . . . aliud, alii . . . alia, alium . . . alio, etc.* or by a repetition of the noun, e.g. *civis civi paret,* one citizen obeys another. See One.

Answer, n. *responsio, responsum, defensio, purgatio, excusatio, oraculum, sors oraculi, rescriptum* (in writing, as by a prince); an — to yourself, *sibi ipsi responsio;* — to an objection which may be made, *anteoccupatio, præsumptio;* an acute —, *acute responsa;* to obtain —, *responsum ferre, auferre;* I have received an —, *responsum mihi datum est;* to bring —, *responsum referre, renunciare.* Answer, v.tr. *respondēre ad alqd* or *alci rei* (properly by word of mouth); *responsum dare, edere, reddere, rescribere, respondēre de jure, responsitare* (in law), *se defendere, se purgare;* to — to questions, *respondēre ad rogata* or *interrogata* or *ad ea quæ quæsita sunt;* not to —, *non respondēre, tacēre, obmutescere, nullum responsum dare, nullum verbum respondēre;* to — not at all, *omnino nihil respondēre;* so with adverbs, *fortiter, audacter, ferociter respondēre, humanissime respondēre;* I am answered, *responsum mihi est;* my letters are —, *meis literis respondetur* or *rescribitur ab alqo;* that is easily —, *ejus rei facilis et prompta est responsio;* you do not — my question, *aliud mihi respondes ac rogo;*aliud quæro, aliud respondeo;* thereto he —, *ad ea rescripsit his verbis.*

Ant, n. *formīca;* a little —, *formica parvula*†, *formicula;* a winged —, *pennata formica;* full of —, *formicosus;* an ant's egg, *ovum formicæ;* ant-hill, *formicarum cuniculus;* — nest, *formicarum nidus.*

Antagonist, n. *adversarius* (in every relation), *qui contra dicit, qui contra disputat, qui alci adversatur; iste* (the opponent in a law-suit). See Adversary, Cause.

Antechamber, n. *amphithalamus* (another reading gives *antithalamus*), *procœton, vestibulum* (the open place in front of a Roman house where visitors assembled, e.g. *in vestibulo ædium opperiri salutationem Cæsaris*); to keep watch in the — of the prince, *excubias circa cubiculum principis agere.*

Anterior, adj. *antecedens, præcedens, prior, superior, proximus;* plur. *antecedentia -ium,* n.

Anthem, n. *chorus, canticum* (the tragic chorus on the stage). See Sing.

Antichrist, n. *antichristus* (Eccl.) See Religion.

Anticipate, v.tr. *anticipare* (to do before the time, e.g. *ludos*).

Antics, n. *ludi, joca, jocularia, ridicula, nugæ, tricæ, ineptiæ;* to play —, *jocularia fundere, ridicula jactitare, ludere, jocari, ludos facere, nugari, nugas agere;* — with, *cum alqo, alqm ludibrio ha-*

bĕre; give over those —, *quin tu mitte istas tricas! aufer nugas!* full of —, *jocularis, scurrilis*.

Antidote, n. *antidotus, antidotum alexipharmacon*; pure Latin, *remedium adversus venenum*. See Poison.

Antipathy, n. *discordia rerum, repugnantia rerum, odium, fuga* (avoidance), *aversans et repugnans natura*; to have — for, *abhorrēre ab alqā re, aversari alqd, spernere, aspernari, fastidire*. See Aversion.

Antiquary, n. *rerum antiquarum studiosus, rerum antiquarum literate peritus*. Antique, adj. *opus antiquum, res antiqua, res antiquo opere facta, res antiqui operis, monumentum antiquum*. Antiquity, n. *antiquitas* (opp. *novitas*). Adv. *antiquitus, e vetere memoriā, quondam, olim*. See Age, Old.

Antithesis, n. *contrarium, contentio*; (in Quintillan) *contrapositum* (the opposition of thought); pl. *verba relata contrarie*. See Oppose.

Anvil, n. *incus, udis, f.*; prov. *eundem incudem tundere*, to hammer at one thing. See Hammer.

Anxiety, n. *angor, anxietas, pavor, sollicitudo, trepidatio, timor, æstus*; full of —, *anxius*; to be —; *angi, animo esse sollicito, angi de alqā re*; — for some one, *sollicitum esse pro alqo*; to be in great —, *angore confici, æstuare, angoribus premi, agitari, urgeri, angi intimis sensibus*; to fill with —, *anxiis curis implēre alcjs animum, sollicitudinem alci struere*. See Solicitude.

Any, pron. *ullus, aliquis, quispiam*; if —, *si quis*; anywhere, *alicubi*; at any time, *aliquando, aliquo loco, uspiam, usquam*. See All.

Ape, n. *simia*; a little —, *simiolus*; to —, *imitari, simulare, ludere, illudere, ludificari*. Aping, n. *imitatio, simulatio, illusio, ludificatio*.

Aperture, n. *apertura*. See Open.

Aphorism, n. *sententia, dictum, elogium*. See Proverb.

Apiary, n. *alvear, alvearium, mellarium*. See Bee.

Apocalypse, n. *apocalypsis* (Eccl.). See Scripture.

Apologist, n. *defensor*; to be —, *causam alcjs defendendam suscepisse, dicere, scribere pro alqā re* or *alqo*. Apology, *defensio*. See Defend.

Apoplexy, n. *apoplexis, apoplexia, paralysis* (pure Latin, *nervorum remissio*); to be smitten with —, *morbo quem apoplexin corripi, apoplexi arripi*; one who has been —, *apoplecticus, paralyticus*.

Apostasy, n. **defectio a sacris*. Apostate, *defector, apostata* (Eccl.).

Apostle, n. *apostŏlus*; the office of —, *apostolatus* (Eccl.), **munus apostoli*; Acts of the Apostles, **Apostolorum Acta* or *Res gestæ*. Apostolical, adj. *apostolicus*, **ab apostolo (apostolis) traditus*. Adv. *apostolicorum more*. See Messenger.

Apothecary, n. *medicamentarius, pharmacopōla*; the business of an —, *medicamentaria*; to carry on —, *medicamentariam exercēre, factitare*; a shop of an —, *medicina taberna, taberna instructa et ornata medicinæ exercendæ causā*; an apprentice of an —, *medicinæ tabernæ alumnus*. See Medicine.

Apparatus, n. *apparatus*; — for war, *apparatus belli*. See Prepare.

Apparel, n. *vestis, vestimentum*. See Clothes.

Appeal, n. intr. = to have recourse to a higher power, *appellare alqm, provocare ad alqm*, e.g. *tribunos plebis appello et provoco ad populum*; to — against, *appellare, provocare adversus alqm* or *alqd*; to — from . . . to, *ab alqo ad alqm*; to — to the people on account of a judgment, *ad populum provocare judicium*; a magistrate, a punishment against which there is no —, *magistratus, pœna sine provocatione*; you may —, *tibi est provocatio*. Appealing, or Appeal, n. *appellatio, provocatio*; to interpose an —, *app., prov. interponere* (Jct.); to accept —, *app. admittere* or *recipere* (Jct.); to grant an —, *dare alci prov.* or *jus provocationis*; — as a writing, *libellus appellatorius* (Jct.); a Court of —, **judicium ad quod provocari potest*, **judicium ad quod provocatione certatur*; to conduct a process of —, *de provocatione certare*.

Appear, v. intr. *apparēre, comparēre, in conspectum venire* (to come into view), *conspici* (to be seen), *se offerre, offerri, erumpere* (to break forth), *existere* (to come out suddenly); it — to me. *mihi videtur*; to — publicly, *in publicum prodire*; something — to me in a dream, *in somno video alqd, speciem alcjs rei per quietem oblatam video*; to — in print, **in lucem edi*, **lucem vidēre*, **prodire*; to — = to be present, *adesse*; — personally, *coram* or *præsentem adesse*; — in an assembly, *in concione adesse*. Appearance, n. *adventus* (arrival); *præsentia* (especially in plur. e.g. *ipsorum deorum sæpe præsentiæ*; *vadimonium* (a bail), *res objecta* (that which appears), *visum, species* (a form, as in a dream), *simulacrum* (a creature of the fancy, an apparition), *ostentum, prodigium, portentum*; a sudden —, *repentinum visum*; a frightful —, *objecta res terribilis*; a new and unusual —, *species nova et insolita, facies insolita*; — by night, *visum nocturnum, species nocturna*; — in the skies, *phænomenon* (late); — in the skies and ocean, *quæ mari cœlove fiunt*.

Appease, v.tr. *placare* (e.g. *numen divinum scelere violatum precibus*, to propitiate by prayers the divine power offended by wickedness), *expiare* (e.g. *numen, manes*), *mitigare, lenire* (to soften), *animum alcjs in alqm offensiorem reconciliare*; *placare alqm alci* or *in alqm, alqm cum alqo*; *alqm cum alqo reconciliare* or *reducere*, or *restituere in gratiam*, or *alqm in alcjs gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere*; — enemies, *componere gratiam inter inimicos* (Comedy); to be appeased toward, *reconciliari alci, in gratiam cum alqo redire* or *reverti*; — in reality, *bonā fide cum alqo in gratiam redire*; — in appearance, **simulare reconciliatum alci*. Appeaser, n. *reconciliator gratiæ* (e.g. *Agrippa populi reconciliator*). Appeasable, *placabilis*; — in character, *ingenium placabile*; to show yourself —, *placabilem inimicis se præbēre, se præstare*. Appeaseableness, *placabilitas, animus placabilis, animus ad offensionem deponendam mollis*. Appeasement, *placatio, reconciliatio, concordiæ* or *gratiæ, gratia reconciliata, reditus in gratiam* (*cum amicis*); a pretended —, *ficta, reconciliata gratia*; to consult about —, *de reconciliandis invicem inimicitiis consultare*; to give the hand for —, *alci dextram reconciliatæ gratiæ pignus offerre*. See Atone.

Append, v.tr. *addere, adjungere, figere, affigere alqd alci rei, alligare alqd ad rem, annectere alqd ad rem* or *alci rei, assuere alci rei*. Appendix, n. *appendix, additamentum*. See Add, Attach.

Appetite, n. *cibi cupiditas* or *aviditas* or *appetentia, cibi appetendi aviditas, voluntas capiendi cibi desiderandique* (is satisfied, *restinguitur*), *fames* (hunger), *potionis aviditas*; a great —, *edacitas*; want of —, *fastidium, cibi satietas*; to have an —, *cibum appetere, alci cibi cupiditas est*; having —, *cibi* or *edundi appetens*; to have a good —, *libenter cœnare, libenter cibum sumere* (of the sick); — no —, *alci cibi cupiditas non est*; — none at all, *cibum fastidire* (to loathe food); — no longer, *satiatum esse, cibi satietate teneri*; to create an —, *cibi cupiditatem excitare, appetentiam cibi facere, præstare, invitare*; wine creates an —, *cibi appetentia invitatur vino*; to create — in a person, *salivam alci movēre*; to take away —, *cibum impedire* (e.g. as a fever does); to procure — by walking, *famem ambulando opsonare*; to get — again, *aviditatem cibi appetendi revocare*; to restore —, *cibi cupiditatem reddere*; to come to table with a good —, *integrum famem ad cibum afferre*. See Food.

Applaud, v.tr. *plaudere* or *applaudere alci, plausu* or *plausibus alqm excipere*. Applause, n. *plausus, applausus*.

Apple, n. *malum* (the apple and other similar fruit, as the pomegranate, etc.), *pomum* (the com-

mon name of all edible tree-fruit); wild —, *poma agrestia;* — which hang long, *poma perennia, stabilia* (opp. *fugacia*); gathered —, *mala strictiva* (opp. *caduca*, fallen); keeping —, *mala conditiva;* prov. **mali corvi malum ovum*, like mother like child: apple-tree, *malus, pomus;* the kernel of an apple, *granum mali;* apple-wine, *vinum ex malis factum* or *confectum.* See Fruit.

Apply, (1) = to put or fit to, *applicare, aptare, accommodare* (e.g. *sibi pennas*); to — a ladder, *scalam apponere* or *applicare* *or *admovēre*, also *murum scalis aggredi;* (2) = to use for, *collocare in alqā re, uti alqā re, conferre ad alqd, tribuere alqd alci rei* (e.g. *nonnihil temporis literis*, some time to study), *dirigere, vertere, convertere alqd ad;* (3) = to turn or go to, *se convertere*, or *se conferre ad alqm, adire* or *convenire alqm, appellare alqm, confugere ad alqm, se applicare ad alqm.* Application, n. *appellatio* (appeal to for help). See Appoint.

Appoint, v.tr. *constituere, destinare* (to make fast), *designare* (to order), comb. *constituere et designare; eligere* (to choose); to — a day, *diem statuere, constituere, dicere, eligere;* — beforehand, *diem præstituere, præfinire;* — a time, *tempus dicere, destinare;* — time and place, *tempus et locum condicere;* — a day for marriage, *eligere nuptiarum diem, nuptias in diem constituere;* — the day for execution, *diem necis destinare alci;* — wages, *mercedem constituere;* — a person's habitation, *circumscribere locum habitandi alci;* — the boundaries of a kingdom, *terminare fines imperii;* — some one for death, *destinare alqm ad mortem;* — something for public use, *destinare alqd publico usui;* — a king, *constituere alqm regem* (so *testem*); — a guard, *apponere alqm custodem alcjs;* — to an office, *constituere alqm in munere, præficere* or *præponere alqm muneri.* Appointment, n. *constitutio* (the act), *mandatum* (the duty or office), *opus mandatum, munus.* See Magistrate.

Apportion, v.tr. *dispertire, distribuere* (e.g. *exercitum inter civitates*, also *frumentum civitatibus*), *dispensare* (*pecuniam, nummos*), *disponere, assignare* (*militibus agros*), *æquabiliter partiri* or *dispertiri* (*prædam*).

Appraise, v.tr. = to fix the value of, *æstimare, censēre* (the censor's act); to — in money, *pecuniā æstimare alqd.* See Value.

Appreciate, v.tr. *æstimare, alqm carum habēre;* — highly, *alqm magni facere.*

Apprehend, v.tr. (1) = to lay hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere;* (2) = to observe or take in mentally, *comprehendere, complecti* (with or without *animo* or *mente*), *cogitatione comprehendere, capere mente, mente concipere, percipere, cognoscere et percipere, assequi, intelligere*, to have apprehended, *comprehensum, perceptum, cognitum comprehensumque habēre, animo comprehensum tenēre.* Apprehension, *comprehensio, intelligentia.* See Animadvert.

Apprentice, n. *discipulus* (*artificis* or *magistri*), *tabernæ alumnus;* — of a shoemaker, *tabernæ sutrinæ alumnus.* See Scholar.

Approach, v.intr. *prope accedere, appropinquare;* to — to the truth, *prope accedere ad veritatem, a veritate non multum abesse.* See Access, Near.

Approve, v.tr. *probare, approbare, comprobare, alqd accipere;* to — an opinion, *accipere sententiam* (so *legem*), *alqd ratum facere, ducere* or *ratum esse jubēre.* Approbation, *probatio, comprobatio;* with some one's —, *alqo auctore, alcjs auctoritate, pace tuā;* without —, *alcjs injussu, sine alcjs auctoritate.*

Approximate, *prope accedere.* See Approach, Near.

April, n. *Aprilis* (with or without *mensis*); the first of —, *calendæ Apriles;* the fifth of —, *nonæ Apriles;* to make an — fool of, *ludibrio habēre alqm.* See Month, Year.

Apron, n. *subligaculum, subligar, campestre, præcinctorium* (late); — of leather, **præcinctorium coriarium.*

Apropos, adv. e.g. to come opportune, *venire,* apropos! (used in writing or speaking); *quoniam mentio hujus rei injecta est, sed quod mihi in mentem venit, audi! dic, quæso!*

Apt, adj. *utilis alci rei* or *ad alqd, idoneus ad alqd, bonus alci rei* or *ad alqd, aptus ad alqd.* Aptitude, *facultas* (with gen. or adj. e.g. — for speaking, *facultas dicendi;* poetical —, *poetica facultas, ingenium aptum ad alqd*). See Adapt.

Aqueduct, n. *aquæductio, aquæ inductio* (introduction of water), *aquæ* or *aquarum ductus* (as a condition of things), also *aqua* alone; — of Claudius, *aqua Claudia;* supervision over —, *provincia aquaria;* downward —, *decursus;* to form an — for the city, *aquam in urbem ducere;* — several, *plures aquas perducere.* See Water.

Arabesque, *picturæ monstra, rerumque quæ nec sunt nec fieri possunt nec fuerunt imagines* (pictures of things that are not, were not, and cannot be). See Paint, Picture.

Arable, adj. *arabilis* (scil. *campus*). See Plough.

Arbiter, n. *arbiter, judex, disceptator.* Arbitration, *arbitrium;* to have an —, *alqm arbitrum* or *disceptatorem sumere;* to appoint an arbiter or arbitrator, *alqm arbitrum constituere, arbitrum inter partes dare;* to be —, *esse arbitrum* or *dicept. inter aliquos, aliquorum controversiam disceptare* or *dirimere,* (to act as) *arbitrum esse in alqd, alcjs rei arbitrium penes est alqm, dirimere* or *disceptare alqd, alqd componere.* See Judge.

Arbour, n. *umbraculum, trichila, tectum frondeum, ramorum nexus.* See Branch, Tree.

Arbute, n. (the tree) *arbutus;* (the fruit) *arbutum.* See Tree.

Arch, n. *curvatura, arcus, fornix* (a vault); built with —, *in apsida curvatus* (elliptical, post-Aug.), *sinuatus in arcus.* Arched, adj. *fornicatus;* to be —, *arcuari, in formam arcūs incurvum esse.* See Bow.

Arctic, adj. *septemtrionalis* (e.g. *regio, occasus*). See North.

Ardour, n. *ardor, fervor, æstus;* youthful —, *ardor juvenilis, ardor* or *fervor ætatis;* the — of some one, *præposterum et fervidum ingenium alcjs;* in the first — of the battle, *primo pugnæ impetu.* See Hot.

Arduous, adj. *arduus, difficilis;* very —, *perarduus;* an — undertaking, *res magni negotii, magnum opus atque arduum;* to be —, *difficile esse ad persequendum.* See Hard, Difficult.

Argue, v.tr. (1) = to dispute, *verbis contendere, concertare, disputare;* — on any thing, *alqd in controversiam vocare, adducere;* — for and against, *de re in contrarias partes* or *in utramque partem disputare;* (2) = to give or draw a conclusion, *arguere, concludere, colligere;* from this it may be argued, *ex quo effici cogique potest.* Argument, *argumentum, documentum, conclusio.* See Dispute.

Arid, adj. *aridus, siccus.* See Dry.

Aright, adv. *recte, bene.* See Right.

Arise, v.intr. *emergere* (to come up out of), *se attollere, exoriri, existere* (of distinguished men), *efflorescere* (to bloom); utility arises from friendship, *ex amicitiā efflorescit utilitas;* here — the question, *hoc loco quæstio existit, quæritur hic.* See Ascend, Climb.

Aristocracy, n. (1) as a state, *respublica quæ a principibus tenetur, optimatium civitas, civitas in quā cives per principes reguntur, civitas quæ optimatium arbitrio,* or *quæ ab optimatibus,* or *quæ optimis regitur, respublica quæ est penes principes;* (2) as a government, *optimates et principum administratio;* (3) as a form of government, [illegible] *status* [illegible] *potestas, optimatium status,* [illegible] *forma quā* [illegible] *penes principes* [illegible]; (4) as a dominion, *optimatium dominatio* [illegible]

tia, or *tyrannis, potestas atque opes optimatium*. Aristocrat, n. *qui optimatium causam agit, nobilium amicus, nobilitatis fautor* or *studiosus, optimatium fautor*; the aristocrats, *optimates, optimi* (as a political party), *nobiles, nobilitas* (by birth), *proceres, principes civitatis* (by position), *potentiores cives* (by power). Aristocratical, adj. **quod ad optimatium imperium pertinet, quod ab optimatibus proficiscitur*, also by the gen. *optimatium, potentiorum civium*; — party, *factio quæ optimatium causam agit* (opp. *factio quæ populi causam agit*), or merely *optimates* (opp. *populares*). See Noble.

Arithmetic, n. *arithmetice -es, f.* or *arithmetica -æ, f.*, or *arithmetica -orum, n.* (as a science), *notitia numerorum* (specially the knowledge of the figures). Arithmetical, adj. *arithmeticus*. Arithmetician, n. *arithmeticus*, **arithmeticorum doctor* (teacher of); to be an —, **arithmetica profiteri*; to explain as —, *numeris alqd explicare*. See Number.

Ark, n. *arca*; — of the covenant, **arca fœderis divini*. See Box, Chest.

Arm, n. *brachium* (from the elbow to the wrist); little —, *brachiolum, lacertus* (from the elbow to the shoulder); bone of —, *cubitus, radius brachii*; a broken —, *brachium fractum*; thick as —, *brachiali crassitudine*; armour for —, *tegumentum brachii*; to carry under the —, *portare sub alâ*; — a child in your arms, *puerum in manibus gerere*; to take into —, *medium alqm complecti*; to sink into any one's —, *manibus alcjs excipi*; to throw yourself into —, *ad alqm confugere*; to trust to —, *se fidei alcjs committere*; to sustain any one in —, *sustinēre alqm*; to raise —, *sublevare alqm*. Arm = power, *manus, potestas*; kings have long arms, *longæ regibus sunt manus*. The arm (of a river) *pars*, (of the sea) *brachium*, (of a hill) *ramus*, (of a harbour) *cornu*, (of a scale) *caput*. Arm-band (bracelet), *mitella, armilla, brachiale*; adorned with —, *armillatus*.

Arms, n. *arma* (defensive), *tela* (offensive); armed, adj. *armatus*; without arms, *inermis*; to run to —, *ire ad arma*; against —, *arma capere, sumere contra alqm*; to —! *ad arma!* to lay down —, *arma deponere*; to be under —, *in armis esse*; to bear — against, *arma ferre contra alqm*; to enter a country in —, *arma inferre terræ*; to slay with your —, *suo gladio alqm jugulare*; to terminate a quarrel by —, *dissensionem armis dirimere*; companion in —, *belli socius, commilito*; manufacture of —, *armorum officina*; conducting a —, *armorum officinam exercens*; noise of —, *armorum strepitus*; tumult of —, *tumultus armorum*; armour, *armatura*; armoury, *armamentarium, armorum receptaculum*; maker of —, *faber armorum*; bearer of —, *armiger*; exercise in —, *armorum exercitatio, exercitium*; to exercise soldiers —, **milites in armis tractandis exercēre*.

Arm, v. *armare*; — yourself, *se armare, armari*; in arms, *armati*. Army, *exercitus, copiæ, milites, vires, agmen*; — in battle-array, *acies*; to lead or command an —, *ducere*; to raise an —, *conscribere*, — by pay, *mercede conducere*; to recruit an —, *reficere*; to dismiss an —, *milites dimittere*; to give an order to an —, *per ordines edicere ut*; the head of an —, *acies prima*; —-waggon, *carrus*. See Body, Martial, War.

Around, round (see About), *circa, circum* (of place, prep. *terra circum axem se convertit*, the earth turns on its axis; *circum hæc loca commorabor*, I shall tarry — (about) those places. *Circa* is used when the direction does not take in a perfect circle, but only points lying in a circle, e.g. *custodes circa omnes portas missi*, guards sent round to the gates. It may denote "at" or "near;" *quidquid circa Collatiam agri erat*, the land near Collatia; and hence "companionship;" *Verres multa opus esse aiebat canibus suis quo circa se haberet*, Verres said he had great need of his dogs whom he had at his heels). To turn round, *versare, circumagere*; — a horse at full speed, *equum ab rapido cursu circumagere*; a turning round, *circumversio*. — of the hand, *manūs*, — of the heavens, etc. *versatio mundi, cœli, rotæ* or *circumactio solis, circuitus* or *ambitus solis*; to ask round, **omnes in orbem interrogare*; — for an opinion, *sententiam perrogare*; to go —, *omnia perlustrare*; — all persons, *omnes convenire*; he has gone round or over all Greece, *totâ Græciâ circumlatus est*; to ride round, (*equo*) *circumvehi*, **equo et huc et illuc vehi*, — a place, *circumequitare*; — at a gallop, *locum circumvolare*; — everywhere, *perequitare*; — through the lines, *perequitare per ordines*; — a ring, *vertum equitare in orbem*; to drive —, *agitare*; — in a ring or circle, *in gyrum agere*; to send —, *circummittere*, — embassies everywhere, *in omnes partes legationes*, — messengers to your friends, *nuncios circum amicos*; to fold —, *circumplicare circum alqd, involvere in alqâ re*; to put your arms round a person's neck, *brachia circumdare alcjs collo*; — yourself round something, *circumplicare alqd, circumplexu ambire alqm* or *alqd* (like a serpent), *se circumvolvere alci rei*; to sit round, **in orbe sedēre*; — something, *circumsedēre alqd*; to look —, *oculos circumferre, oculis perlustrare omnia*; to drink —, **circumpotare*; a drinking round, *circumpotatio*.

Arraign, v.tr. *disposite accusare alqm*. Arraignment, n. *libellus*. See Accuse.

Arrange, v tr. *ordinare, componere, disponere*; — the laws, *leges condere*, — in order of battle, *aciem instruere*. Arrangement, n. *ordinatio, compositio*. See Order.

Arrest, v.tr. *comprehendere, in vincula conjicere*; — in flight, *e fugâ retrahere alqm*. Arrest, n. *custodia*; to put under —, *in custodiam dare*; to be under —, *custodiâ teneri*. See Apprehend.

Arrive, v. intr. *advenire, pervenire, adventare, nancisci locum*; — on horseback, *equo* (*curru*) *advehi*; — by ship, *perveni in locum*; the ship is arrived, *navis appulsa est*; to have arrived, *adesse*. Arrival, n. *adventus, accessus*; sudden —, *adv. improvisus*; unexpected —, *interventus, superventus*. See Come.

Arrogant, adj. *arrogans, insolens, superbus, elatus re*; to be —, *superbire*; to show yourself —, *superbum, arrogantem se præbēre*. Arrogance, n. *arrogantia, superbia, fastus*. See Audacious, Bold.

Arrogate, v.tr. *arrogare, sibi sumere* or *assumere, vindicare sibi* or *ad se*; to — supreme power, *vindicare sibi regnum*; to — virtue which belongs to another, *arrogare sibi alqd ex alienâ virtute*; — praise, *alius laudes ad se vindicare*; I do not — to myself so much, *non tantum mihi sumo*. See Assume.

Arrow, n. *sagitta*; to shoot an —, *sagittam expellere arcu*; a great number of —, *ingens vis sagittarum*; to be covered with —, *velut nube sagittarum obrui*; the blow of an —, *ictus sagittæ*; belonging to —, *sagittarius* (scil. *calamus*). See Bow.

Art, n. = skill, *ars, scientia* (knowledge), *studium* (pursuit), *artificium* (by hand); — of painting, *ars pingendi*; to show your —, *artes suas proferre*; to practise several —, *multis artibus uti*; to study —, *arti studēre*; to pursue —, *artem colere, factitare, exercēre*; to discontinue —, *artem desinere*; the fine arts, *artes ingenuæ* or *liberales*; the — and sciences, *studia et artes*; by art, *arte, manu, opere*; fortified by —, *opere munitus*; adv. = skilfully, *arte, scienter*; work of —, *artificium, artis opus, opus arte factum*. Artist, n. *artifex*. Artificial, *artificiosus* (made by art or displaying skill), *artificialis, arte compositus*. Artless, *simplex*. Artlessness, *simplicitas, candor*. See Nature, Skill.

Artillery, n. (the larger offensive weapons) *tormenta -orum, n.* (comprising the ancient *ballistæ* and *catapulta*); the soldiers of —, **cohors tormentaria*, **tormentarii*.

As, adv. or conj. (1) a particle of time, e.g. as he returned, *rediens, in redeundo*, or *quum rediret*; (2) — of comparison, equally as, *æque ac*; so far, *idem, par, alius, aliter, secus, contra*; use *ac*, also *et*, e.g. *amicitiam tueri non possumus nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus*, we are unable to preserve friendship unless we love our friends as ourselves; also *ut*, e.g. *amo te ut amicum*, I love thee as a friend; so *tanquam amicum*; also *pro*, e.g. *agere pro equite*, to serve as a horseman; also by the ablative, e.g. *lucri nomine tollere alqd*, to carry off something as a gain; "as" may often be rendered by an adverb, e.g. *muliebriter se gerere*, to act as a woman. "As," when used conjunctively, is rendered by *quippe, quippe qui, utpote qui* (with subj.); if used to make up a predicate, it does not appear in the Latin; e.g. *hoc summum malum existimandum est*, this is to be considered as the greatest evil; employed with a relative force, it is represented by the relative pronoun; such beasts as are born on the earth, *bestiæ quæ gignuntur in terrâ*.

Ascend, v.tr. *ascendere, escendere, evadere, capere ascensu*; to — to the top of a mountain, *evadere in jugum montis, eniti in verticem montis, murum* or *in murum ascendere, in muros* (*murum* or *mœnia*) *evadere*. Ascension, n. *ascensus in cœlum* (going up to heaven), *discessus ad Deum*. Hercules ascended, *Hercules ad deos excessit*. See Arise, Mount, Rise.

Ascendancy, n. *præpotentia* (having the *præpotens*). See Power.

Ascertain, v.tr. *explorare, rem exploratam habēre, rem exploratum ire*; — from some one, *liquido discere ab alqo*.

Ascetic, n. **asceta*; adj. **asceticus*; adv. *ascetarum more*.

Ascribe, v.tr. *ascribere, tribuere, adjungere*; — great value to, *magnum pretium statuere rei*; — to yourself, *sibi asserere, asciscere*. See Attribute.

Ash, n. *fraxinus*; of the —, *fraxineus*. See Tree.

Ashamed, adj. *pudore suffusus*. See Shame.

Ashes, n. *cinis, favilla*; full of —, *cinerosus*; looking as —, *cinereus*; to reduce to —, *ad* or *in cinerem redigere*; to be —, *in* or *ad c. redigi*; to turn into —, *in cineres vertere*; to burn to —, *conflagrare, deflagare, comburi*; to lay in —, *incendio delēre alqd*; to lie in sackcloth and —, *sordidatum* or *atratum esse*; softly lie thy —, *tua ossa molliter cubent, sit tibi terra levis*. Ash-colour, *color cineraceus*. Ash-Wednesday, * *dies cinerum sacrorum*. See Death.

Aside, adv. *seorsim, ex obliquo, a latere*; to go —, *secedere*; to call —, *alqm sevocare*; to lay —, *alqd seponere*, — for a time, *intermittere, omittere*.

Ask, v.tr. *rogare alqm, quærere ex alqo, sciscitari ex alqo, orare alqm alqd, petere, poscere, flagitare alqm alqd* (repeatedly); — earnestly, *omnibus precibus obsecrare alqm*; — winningly, *benigne orare*; cleverly —, *bene interrogare*; — for advice, *consulere alqm*; it is asked, *quæritur*; to — after, *quærere alqm* (to seek); not to —, *nihil curare*. Asking, n. *interrogatio, sciscitatio*. See Beg, Question.

Askance, adv. *transverse, e transverso*; to look at —, *alqm limis oculis aspicere*. See Awry.

Asleep, adj. *dormiens, in somno, per somnum*. See Sleep.

Asp, n. *aspis, vipera*; bite of —, *morsus aspidis*, — is fatal, *aspis morsu necat*.

Aspect, n. *aspectus, conspectus*; at the first —, *primo aspectu*; a pleasant —, *aspectus jucundus, spectaculum gratum*; a glad —, *aspectus lætus*; frightful —, *horridus*; hateful —, *deformis turpisque*. Aspect (in astrology), *positura siderum, positus ac spatia siderum*; (as signs) *omina*. See Look.

Asperity, n. *asperitas, animi duritas, animus durus*. See Rough.

Asperse, v.tr. *aspergere*; to — with your tongue *alqm linguâ asp.*, — with petty lies, *mendaciunculis*; to be aspersed, *aspergi infamiâ*. Aspersion, n. *labes, macula, dedecus, opprobrium*; to cast an — on a person, *labem alci aspergere*; to remove —, *maculam eluere*. See Calumny.

Aspirate, v.tr. — a word, *adjicere aspirationem*; not —, *detrahere asp*. See Breath.

Aspire, v.intr. *aspirare ad alqd, studēre alci, sequi* or *persequi alqd, eniti, contendere, operam dare ut*. Aspiring, n. *contentio, appetitio*.

Ass, n. *asinus*; a little —, *asellus*; a female —, *asina*; a young —, *pullus asininus*; a wild —, *onăger*; the — brays, *asinus rudit*; asses' milk, *lac asininum*. Ass-driver, *asinarius*.

Assail, v.tr. *adoriri, aggredi alqm, impetum facere* or *invadere in alqm, incurrere, incursare in alqm, ferro petere alqm, tentare alqm*; — behind, *a tergo adoriri alqm*; why do you — me? *quid invaditis?* Assault, n. *impetus, incursus*. See Attack.

Assassin, n. *sicarius*; to hire an — against, *percussorem alci subornare*. Assassination, n. *cædes ex insidiis facta*. Assassinate, v.tr. *alqm ex insidiis interficere*; to accuse of —, *accusare inter sicarios*. See Kill, Slay.

Assemble, v.tr. *cogere, congregare, convocare, contrahere*; to — the people, *concionem convocare*; to — troops, *copias in unum locum cogere*; v.intr. *cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*. Assembly, n. *congregatio, convocatio*; = the people assembled, *conventus, cœtus, concio, corona, consensus, concilium*, — numerous, *celeber conventus, celebritas, frequentia*; to call an —, *concionem vocare*; to hold an —, *consilium habēre*; to dismiss an —, *dimittere*; a place of —, *conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt*. See Collect.

Assent, n. *assensio, assensus*; with my —, *meo assensu, me probante*; to have the — of all, *omnium assensu comprobari*; to give —, *assentiri rei*. See Agree.

Assert, v.tr. (as an opinion) *tenēre, contendere, affirmare, asseverare, dicere*; — or maintain (a thing), *tenēre, obtinēre, sustinēre, tueri*; to — your right, *jus tenēre*; to — your character, *personam tueri*; to — your authority, *auctoritatem tenēre*; = to stand upon, *stare*. Assertion, n. *sententia, opinio, decretum, retentio*. See Affirm.

Assess, v.tr. *tributum imponere alci*. See Appraise, Appreciate.

Assiduous, adj. *assiduus, sedulus, industrius, acer*; to be — in, *rei studēre*. Assiduity, n. *assiduitas, sedulitas*.

Assign, v.tr. *assignare, attribuere alci alqd*. Assignation, n. *assignatio, attributio*. See Ascribe, Attribute.

Assimilate, v.tr. *assimulare alqd in speciem alcjs rei*, **ad similitudinem alcjs rei fingere* or *effingere alqd*; to be assimilated to, *ex alqâ re similitudinem speciemque alcjs gerere, facie alcjs similem esse, similitudinem habēre cum alqo*.

Assist, v.tr. *auxilio esse alci, auxilium ferre, opitulari* (to bring aid), *subvenire, adesse alci* (to stand by a person); to — mutually, *tradere mutuas operas*. Assistance, n. *auxilium, auxilii latio, adjumentum*; — at law, *opera forensis, patrocinium*; with my —, *me adjuvante*; to implore any one's —, *alcjs fidem implorare*. Assistant, *adjutor, adjutrix*; — at law, *advocatus, patronus*; — in war, *socius* (ally); to have as —, *alqm habēre adjutorem, uti alqo adjutore*; to take as —, *alqm adjutorem capere in alqâ re*; — at law, *alqm advocare, adoptare sibi alqm patronum, defensorem, alci adesse in judicio*. = an under-teacher, usher, or tutor, *hypodidascalus* (ὑποδιδάσκαλος), in pure Latin *adjutor*; to act as, or in the quality of, to teach any one, *alqm subdocēre*; — in public business, *adjutor negotiorum publicorum*; — in war, *belli*; (as engaged with you in any work) *socius, socius opificis*; — in agriculture, *socius in opere rustico*; — in thieving, *socius furtorum*; *minister* (one who acts as a servant; so are used *socius, administer, satelles, socius et administer, satelles et administer*); the assistants (servants or hands),

operæ; — of Clodius, *operæ Clodianæ*, or *manus*; assistant, = accessory, as in a robbery, *qui opem fert furtum facienti*; to be — in a crime, *sceleri affinem esse*. See Help.

Associate, v.tr. *fœdus facere* (to make an alliance), *comitem* (*socium*) *se alci. adjungere*, *se conjungere*; to be associated, *fœdere conjungi*, *esse cum algo*; like associates with like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur*. Associate, n. *socius*, *sodalis*, *comes*. Association, n. *societas*, *sodalitas*, *collegium*. See Assembly.

Assort, v.tr. *in genera digerere*. See Allot, Apportion.

Assuage, v.tr. *mitigare*, *lenire*, *sedare*, *solari*. Assuagement, n. *mitigatio*, *placamen*, *lenimen*.

Assume, v.tr. *sibi vindicare*, *sibi arrogare*, *sumere alqd*, *occupare alqd*; *ponere* (to lay it down as a starting-point); this being assumed, *hoc posito atque concesso*. Assumption, n. *sumptio*; in the —, *sperans*, *confidens*. See Arrogate.

Assure, v.tr. (1) = to assert the certainty of, *affirmare*, *pro certo affirmare*; — by oath, *jurejurando*; be assured, *persuadeas tibi*, *crede mihi*, *sic volo tibi persuadēre*; (2) = to give security for, *cavēre de re*, *cautionem adhibēre rei*. Assurance, *fides*, *affirmatio*, *cautio*; — of property, **cautio de re*, *fides de damno pensando interposita*; to enter into, *cavēre de re*; he who does so, **qui cavet de* or *pro re*; the party making good the loss is said *damnum præstare*, the party securing a right to compensation, **rebus suis cautionem adhibēre*.

Asthma, n. *dyspnœa*; to suffer under —, *dyspnœā laborare*. See Disease.

Astonish, v.tr. *perturbare*, *conturbare*. Astonished, *attonitus*; to be —, *stupefactum esse*. Astonishment, *stupor*; — seizes all, *stupor omnium animos ac velut torpor insolitus membra tenet*. See Admire, Astound.

Astound, v.tr. *stupefacere*; to be astounded, *stupefieri*, *stupēre*. Astounded, *attonitus*, *stupidus*. See Amaze, Astonish.

Astray, adv. *vage*; to be —, *errare*, *vagari*; to lead —, *a rectā viā abducere alqm*, *in errorem inducere alqm*. See Error, Wander.

Astringent, adj. *astrictorius*; — power, *astringendi vis*, *astrictoria vis*.

Astrologer, n. *astrolŏgus*, *mathematicus*, *Chaldæus*. Astrology, n. *astrologia*, *ratio sideralis*.

Astronomer, n. *astrolŏgus*, *astronŏmus*. Astronomy, n. *astrologia*, *astronomia*. See Star.

Asunder, adv. to break —, *diffringĕre*; to cut —, *dissecare*; broken —, *ruptus*, *fractus*, *scissus*. See Sunder.

Asylum, n. *asylum*; to open an —, *asylum aperire*. See Refuge.

At, *ad*, *apud*, *juxta* (with the accus. e.g. *ad ostium*, at the door; *ad portas*, at the gate; *ad urbem*, at or near the city; *ad exercitum*, at the army; *pugna ad Trebiam*, *ad Trasimenum*, *ad Cannas*, at Cannæ, etc.; *ad forum*, at or in the market; *ad meridiem*, at midday; *ad quoddam tempus*, at a certain time; *ad horam destinatam*, at the hour agreed on; *ad postremum*, at last. "At" may also be rendered by the abl. with or without *in*; *in urbe*, at the city; *in initio*, at the beginning; *Syracusis*, at Syracuse; or by the gen. e.g. *Romæ*, at Rome; *Londini*, at London; or again by the accus. with *apud*, e.g. *apud me*, at my house, *apud* (the French *chez*) *patrem meum*, at my father's. "At" referring to time may be rendered by the abl. without a preposition, e.g. *quartā horā*, at four o'clock. *Inter* is used, e.g. *inter cœnam*, at supper. See Near.

Atheist, n. *atheus*, *qui Deum esse negat*, *homo impius*. Atheism, n. **atheismus*, *doctrina Deum spernens*; to hold —, *Deum esse negare*, *nullum esse omnino Deum putare*, *Deum spernere*. See God.

Athwart, adv. *transverse*, *in obliquum*. See Across, Askance.

Atlas (in geography), **volumen tabularum geographicarum*.

Atmosphere, n. *cœlum*; a thick —, *aër crassus*; light —, *aër tenuis*, *cœlum tenue*; pure —, *aër purus*; healthy —, *aër salubris*, *cœlum salubre*, *cœlum bonum*; unhealthy —, *aër pestilens*; the heaviness of the —, *cœli gravitas*; the whole —, *omne cœlum*. Atmospheric, adj. by the genitive *aëris* or *cœli*. See Air, Heaven.

Atom, n. *atŏmus -i*, f. (ἡ ἄτομος); pure Latin *corpus individuum* or *corpus individuum et solidum*, or *corpus insecabile*.

Atonement, n. *sacrificium piaculare* (as an act), *piaculum* (as a means), *hostia piacularis*, or merely *hostia* (the animal sacrificed); to make —, *piaculum hostiā cædere*. See Appease.

Attach, v.tr. (1) = fasten, *figere*, *affigere alqd alci rei*, *alligare alqd ad rem*; (2) = to make prisoner, *comprehendere*, *in vincula conjicere*, *in custodiam dare*; to be —, *in custodiā haberi* or *servari*, *custodiā teneri* or *retineri*; (3) = to make your friend, *conciliare*, *alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum*, *alcjs amicitiam sibi parĕre*, *comparare*, *conciliare*; to be —, *amplecti alqm*, *alcjs studiosum esse*. Attachment, *studium alcjs*, *amor alcjs* or *in alqm*, *observantia*; to have —, *amorem habēre in alqm*, *voluntas propensa est in alqm*, *alcjs esse studiosissimum* or *amantissimum*, *maximis amoris vinculis cum alqo conjunctum esse*, *eximiā caritate diligere alqm*; to show — toward, *valde observare alqm*. See Add, Append.

Attack, n. *petitio*, *impetus*, *incursio*, *incursus*, *excursus*, *concursus*, *congressus*, *impugnatio*, *oppugnatio*; — by cavalry, *procella equestris*; at the first —, *primo impetu*, *primo congressu*; to make an — on the enemy, *impetum facere in hostem*, — with the horse, *immittere equites in hostem*; to give the word for —, *bellicum canere*; to repel an —, *impetum frangere*, *reprimere*, *propulsare*; to endure or bear up against an —, *imp. excipere* or *ferre* or *sustinēre*; not to do so, *imp. sust. non posse*; to stand ready to make an —, *infesta signis consistere*; to make an — on a person's property, *involare in possessiones alcjs*, — on the virtue of a woman, *feminam in stuprum illicere*, — of a maiden, *puellæ pudicitiam aggredi* or *attentare*, *puellam tentare*, *puellam de stupro appellare*. Attack, v.tr. *petere* (to aim a blow at), *aggredi*, *adoriri* (to fall on), *oppugnare* (to storm), *procurrere in alqm* (to rush out of your own territories on a foe), *signa inferre in hostem*, *signis infestis in hostem inferri*, *incurrere*, *invehi in hostem*, *lacessere hostem prœlio* (to challenge to battle), — with stones or javelins, *incessere hostes saxis aut pilis*, — with darts, *cum telis*; to — a city, a country, etc. *impugnare urbem*, *terram*, etc.; — the enemy in front, *in adversos hostes imp. facere*; — in the rear, *a tergo hostes adoriri*, *hostium terga impugnare*, — on the flank, *in latus hostium incurrere*; — on both sides, *signa inferre bipartito*; to be attacked in the front and in the rear, *ancipiti acie opprimi*; to — with words, *dicto* or *convicio incessere*, *lacessere*, *insectari*; *consectari*, *adoriri alqm*; to — any one's opinion, *impugnare alcjs sententiam*; — honour or character, *de famā alcjs detrahere*, *dignitatem alcjs impugnare*, *existimationem alcjs oppugnare*, *incurrere in alcjs famam*; to — openly, *aperte petere alqd*; — secretly, *occulte cuniculis oppugnare alqd* (to undermine); to be attacked by a disease, *tentari morbo*, *corripi morbo*. See Aggression, Assail.

Attain, v.tr. *assequi*, *consequi*, *pervenire ad*; to — a wish, *voti compotem fieri*.

Attempt, n. *conatus*, *conata*, *-orum*, n.; an unfortunate —, *res infeliciter tentata*; a vain —, *conatus frustra tentatus*; to make an —, *periculum facere*, *experientiā tentare quædam*. Attempt, v.tr. *tentare*, *experiri*, *periclitari*; — in something, *experiri alqd in alqo*.

Attend, v.tr. = to accompany, *comitari alqm*, *comitem esse alcjs*. Attendant, *comes*. Attend to, *animum advertere*, *intendere ad* or *in alqd*, *animum*

attendere ad algd, rationem habēre alcjs rei, curare algd; to be attentive, *adesse animo, erigere mentem auresque;* = to watch, *custodire algm;* attend! *attende! ausculta! hoc age! adestote animis! hem! serva!* not to be attentive, *alias res agere;* not to — to, *negligere algd, oblivisci alcjs rei;* to pay attention to, *curare algm* or *algd;* to pay no — to, *negligere;* to show —, *colere, diligere, honorem habēre alci;* to show no —, *contemnere, despicere, parvi pendere, nihili, non flocci facere;* to show great —, *magni facere, putare, æstimare;* to show more —, *pluris habēre quam, unum alteri proponere;* to show the same —, *juxta æstimare, in pari laude utrumque (omnes, etc.) ponere.* Attentive, adj. *assiduus, vigil, diligens, attentus, intentus, erectus;* to make —, *attentum algm facere;* to be —, *animo sequi algd, omnem in re esse.* Attention, n. *animi attentio, intentio;* to procure —, *sibi* or *orationi suæ audientiam facere;* to give your — to, *animum attendere ad;* to show — to a person, *officium et cultum tribuere alci;* great —, *significare studium erga algm non mediocre.* Adv. *attente, intente.* See Accompany.

Attenuate, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare, diluere.* Attenuation, n. *extenuatio.*

Attest, v.tr. *testari, testificari, attestari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse.* Attestation, n. *testificatio.* See Witness.

Attire, v.tr. *induere alci vestem* or *algm veste;* to — yourself, *calceos et vestimenta sumere.* See Clothes.

Attitude, n. *corporis habitus.* See Hold.

Attorney, n. **procurator, *negotiorum curator;* the office of an —, **procuratio.*

Attract, v.tr. *attrahere, ad se trahere, allicere;* — the reader, *lectorem delectatione allicere.* Attractive, adj. e.g. power, *vis attrahendi;* that which is —, *quod algm capit, delectat;* an — writer, *lectorem tenens scriptor;* — style, *eloquendi suavitas.* Attraction, *attractoria virtus* (late), **attrahendi quæ dicitur vis.*

Attribute, n. *nota, insigne;* to bear the attributes of royalty, *insignibus regiis uti;* to lay down —, *insignia deponere;* (in grammar), *attributio, res attributa.* Attribute, v.tr. *attribuere.* See Ascribe.

Attrition, n. *fricatio, fricatura* (that which is rubbed off); to clean by —, *defricare, circumfricare, atterere* (to wear away), *usu atterere* (by use).

Auction, n. *auctio, auctio hastæ, hasta publica, hasta censoria;* to sell by —, *auctionari, auctionem facere, constituere;* — a public —, *hastā positā auctionari;* to advertise —, *auctionem prædicare, auctione constitutā vendere algd;* to be sold by —, *sub hastā vendi* or *venire;* to buy at an —, *in auctione emere;* to postpone an —, *auctionem proferre;* a frequenter of auctions, *circulator auctionum;* belonging to —, *auctionarius* (e.g. *atrium auctionarium,* a room for; *tabula auctionaria,* a catalogue, or *tabula rerum venalium*). See Sell.

Audacious, adj. *procax, protervus, impudens;* — look, *os ferreum* ("brazen-face," in English). Audacity, n. *procacitas, protervitas, impudentia.*

Audience, n. *admissio, aditus ad algm, colloquium;* to give — to, *adm.* or *ad. alci* or *ad. conveniendi dare, algm admittere, ad colloquium algm admittere, alci facere potestatem sui adeundi, alci potestatem sui præbēre* or *facere, alci copiam sui dare, algm audire* (e.g. *legationes*), *alci senatum dare* (on the part of the senate); a secret —, *algm in secretum recipere;* to refuse —, *se adiri nolle;* to obtain —, *aditum obtinēre, admitti, audiri;* to seek —, *petere aditum conveniendi, aditum ad algm postulare, colloquium petere;* hall of —, *salutatorium cubiculum, atrium.* Audience = auditory, *auditorium, auditores, audientes, qui audiunt, coram quibus dicimus, corona;* a numerous —, *frequentia eorum qui nos audiunt, celebritas audientium;* to read a work before an —, *ingenti auditorio adhibito librum recitare.* See Access.

Augment, v.tr. *augēre, adaugēre;* to — something with something, *algd algā re, addere algd alci rei* or *ad algd.* Augmented, *auctus;* to be —, *augeri, auctum esse, crescere* (to grow, of things). Augmentation, to be expressed by means of the verb *augēre.* See Increase.

August, n. *Augustus, mensis Augustus, Sextilis.* See Month, Year.

Aunt, n. *amita* (a father's sister), *matertera* (a mother's sister), *agnata* (a female relation on the father's side), *cognata* (on the mother's).

Auriferous, adj. *aurifer (amnis, arbor).* See Gold.

Austere, adj. *austērus, sevērus.* Austerity, *austeritas, severitas.*

Authentic, adj. *fide dignus, certus, verus;* not —, *falsus, subditus, suppositus:* adv. *certo auctore, cum auctoritate.* Authenticity, *fides, fides veritatis, auctoritas.*

Author, n. *auctor* (originator); — of the world, *Creator Mundi;* — of a law, *inventor legis, legislator;* — of a crime, *architectus sceleris;* — of all evil, *omnium malorum seminātor; parens* (a parent), *scriptor* (a writer), *qui librum scripsit;* to labour as an —, *libros scribere, libros edere.* Authorise, v.tr. *mandata alci dare;* I am authorised to —, *jussus sum facere algd.*

Authority, n. *auctoritas* (by birth and office), *amplitudo* (by office), comb. *auctoritas atque amplitudo; dignitas* (by personal worth), *gravitas, gratia;* very great —, *auctoritas summa* or *amplissima;* a man of —, *homo in quo summa auctoritas est;* — of small —, *tenui auctoritate homo;* to have —, *auctoritatem habēre, auctoritate florēre, vigēre, magnā esse auctoritate;* to gain —, *auct. consĕqui.*

Autocrat, n. *dominus.* Autocratical power, *summa potestas, imperium summum;* to have —, *summo imperio præditum esse.*

Automaton, n. *automaton* (late), *automataria -orum,* n. (late).

Autumn, n. *auctumnus, tempus auctumnale;* that which happens in —, *auctumnalis;* the — of life, *ætas grandior.* Autumnal equinox, *æquinoctium auctumni.*

Auxiliary, n. as a city or state, *civitas fœderata;* in the pl. *auxilia, milites auxiliarii, auxiliares* (foreign soldiers who strengthen an army), *subsidia, milites subsidiarii* (the reserve of an army); suddenly given —, *auxilia repentina, milites subitarii.* Adj. *auxiliaris* (e.g. *verbum auxiliare,* an auxiliary verb); an auxiliary study, *instrumentum* (comp. Cic. Brut. 97).

Avail, v.tr. *valēre, prævalēre, obtinēre.*

Avarice, n. *avaritia, habendi cupiditas, pecuniæ studium;* low —, *sordes.* Avaricious, *habendi cupidus, avidior ad rem;* to be very —, *avaritiā ardēre.*

Avenge, v.tr. *vindicare se ab algo;* — severely, *severe in algm, gravius in algm, ulcisci, ulcisci se, ulcisci algd.* Avenger, *ultor.*

Aver, v.tr. *affirmare, asseverare.* Averment, *affirmatio.* See Affirm, Assure.

Avert, v.tr. *avertere algd ab algo, aversari* (scil. *filium, preces*). Aversion, n. *aversatio, fuga, odium, animus alienus* or *aversus;* to have an — for, *alienum esse ab algā re.*

Aviary, n. *aviarium;* a small —, *cavea* (a cage).

Avoid, v.tr. *fugere, defugere, vitare, declinare.* Avoiding, n. *devitatio, fuga.*

Avow, v.tr. *profitēri, confitēri; præ se ferre.* Avowal, n. *confessio.*

Avulsion, n. *avulsio, abruptio.* See Tear.

Await, v.tr. *exspectare, opperiri algm* or *algd;* to — the enemy, *hostis adventum manēre;* to — an opportunity, *occasionem captare.* See Wait.

Away, adv. *procul;* — with! *tolle! aufer!* — you! *apage te!* right —, *continenter;* to be —, *abesse;* bring —, *amovēre, arcere, amoliri;* call —, *avocare;* carry —, *auferre, deportare;* do —, *amovēre, tollere;* eat —, *comedere;* go —, *abire, discedere;* — secretly, *clam se subducere;* hasten

—, *aufugere, se proripere*; look —, *removere oculos, declinare*; melt —, *liquescere, solvi, dissolvi*, put —, *seponere*, remain —, *non venire*; ride —, *citato equo avolare*; snatch —, *alci praeripere alqd*, throw —, *abjicere, projicere*, — your money —, *pecuniam profundere*; — yourself, *se abjicere, se perdere*, turn —, *aversari*, to wish yourself —, *se abesse velle*; — one far —, *procul alqm abesse cupere*.

Awe, n. *veneratio*, — toward God, *religio*; to feel — toward, *vereri alqm*; to approach with —, *religiose adire alqm*. Awful, *venerabundus*: adv. *religiose, sancte*.

Awl, n. *subula* See Shoemaker.

Awry, adj. *obtortus, perversus*; to think —, *prava sentire de*. Adv. *perverse, perperam, praepostere*.

Axe, n. *ascia, securis, dolabra*; to hew with an —, *asciā dolare, edolere*

Ay, adv. *ita, ita est, recte, certe, vero, sane, sane quidem*; often by repeating the verb, e g. will he come? yes! *venietne? veniet*, I say ay, *ajo*; — to something, *assentiri in re*.

Azure, adj. *caesius, caeruleus*. See Colour.

Babble, v. *blaterare, garrire, hariolari, nugari, confabulari*, — with a person, *cum alqo*; — out of school, *dicta foras efferre*. Babbling, n *garrulitas, confabulatio*. Babbler, n. *garrulus, blatero*. See Chatter.

Babe, n. *infans, puerulus, pupulus, pupula, filiolus, filiola*. See Child, Infant

Bacchanal, n *homo vinolentus ac dissolutus*, a female —, *Baccha*, like a —, *Bacchicus*, — orgies, *Bacchanalia -ium*, n.

Back, n. *tergum, dorsum*; on the —, *aversus*; to bind the hands behind the —, *religare manus post tergum*, to lie on the —, *supinum cubare*; to attack the enemy on the —, *hostes aversos aggredi, terga caedere hostibus*; to turn the —, *se avertere*, (of soldiers) *terga dare*; as soon as I turned my —, *simul ac discesserim*; to turn your — on, *alci tergum obvertere*, (fig.) *discedere, abire ab alqo*, — on your native land, *patriam relinquere, solum vertere*; you are compelled to —, *in exsilium mitti*, behind a person's —, *clam alqo*; to be safe —, *a tergo tutum esse*; to protect your —, *cavere ab insidiis* Backside, *nates, clunes*; back or hind part, *pars aversa, tergum*, — of paper, *charta aversa*; in the back part of the house, *in posticā parte aedium*; through —, *per aversam domūs partem*. See Behind

Backbite, v.tr. *de alqo absente contumeliose dicere, alci absenti maledicere, maledice dicere de alqo, contumeliose alqd dicere de alqo absente, alqm absentem dente maledico carpere, alqm sinistris sermonibus carpere*.

Bacon, n *lardum*; a dealer in —, *lardarius* See Boar, Hog, Pig, Swine.

Bad (in a physical sense), *malus*; bad weather, *tempestas mala, adversa, foeda* (foul), — road, *iter difficile, incommodum, iter voraginosum* (full of pits); a very —, *deterrima via*; — money, *nummi adulterini*; — eyes, *oculi lippi*, to have —, *lippire*, one who has —, *lippus*; bad head, *porrigo*. (In a moral sense) *malus, adversus* (opposed to our wishes); — times, *tempora iniqua* (unfavourable), *aspera* (hard), *luctuosa* (sorrowful), *temporum iniquitas, temp calamitates*; — news, *nuncius tristis, acerbus* (bitter); to receive —, *malum nuncium audire*; — (inclined to anger), *iracundus, iratus* (enraged), *vehemens* (impetuous), *incommodus et importunus* (troublesome); a wife with a bad temper, *mulier (uxor) saeva, incommoda et importuna*; a — dog, *canis mordax* (savage); = injurious, a bad tongue, *lingua maledica*; to use — freely, *omnibus maledicere, omnes probris et maledictis vexare*; to be a bad example, *esse exempli mali*; = vicious, *malus*. Adv. *male*; the affair turns out badly, *res male* (or *secus*) *cadit, res male vertunt*. The matter cannot be in a worse condition, etc., *pejore loco non potest res esse quam in quo nunc sita est*; the disease becomes worse daily, *in dies morbus ingravescit*; to make a matter worse, *alqd exulcerare* (e g. *dolorem, res*), *exasperare alqd* (e g *tussim*, a cough), — by words, *verbis*; to bear the worst patiently, *aequo animo ferre quod extremum est*, to take a thing in a bad or wrong light, *alqd in pejorem partem accipere*; I am in a worse condition than the rest, *afflictiore sum conditione quam ceteri*; I am in the worst —, *pessimo loco sunt res meae*; things go badly with me, *male mecum agitur*; he fears he may fare badly, *metuit ne malum habeat*; to carry on badly, *male rem gerere*; to have bad success, *male proficere in alqā re*; — very —, *fortunarum ruinae impendent alci* (to be near bankruptcy), to be in bad health, *incommodā valetudine esse, male se habēre*.

Badge, n. *signum, insigne, nota, indicium*, to serve as a —, *signo esse*; to put on a —, *notam apponere rei, notare alqd*. See Sign.

Badger, n *ursus meles*

Baffle, v tr. *deludere, eludere, ad vanum redigere, disturbare, spem fallere*; to be baffled, *spem excidere, spe dejici*; to — one's whole plan, *conturbare alci omnes rationes*

Bag, n *sacculus, marsupium, zona* (a purse). See Sack.

Bail, n. *sponsio, fidejussio, vadimonium, cautio*; to offer —, *vadimonium promittere*, to give —, *sponsionem facere, sponsione se obstringere*; to take —, *satis accipere*, to honour or observe —, *vadimonium sistere*; not to —, *deserere*. See Pledge.

Bait, n. *esca, illecebra* (enticement); to catch by a —, *cibo inescare*. To bait (in travelling), *devertere, deverti apud alqm*.

Bake, v.tr. *coquere, torrēre* (to toast or roast), *siccare*, intr., = to be prepared by fire, *coqui, percoqui, excoqui* Baking, n *coctura*; baking-oven, *furnus*; to heat —, *furnum calefacere*; payment for baking, *pistoris merces*; bakehouse, *furnaria, pistrina*; baking-bread, *panificium*; baker's work, *opus pistorium*; baker's bread, *panis a propolā emptus*, a baker, *pistor furnarius, furnariam exercens, pistrix*, f; baker's labourer, *opera pistoria, opera pistoriae*; baker's business, *furnaria, pistrina, pistrinum*; to carry on —, *furnariam exercēre*; a baker's apprentice, *pistrinae alumnus*, to get bread from the baker's, *panem a pistore petere*; fuel for baking, *fomenta*.

Balance, n. *trutina, libra, statēra*, — beam, *jugum*. Balance, v tr. *parem (par) esse alci*. See Scale, Weigh

Bald, adj. *glaber, calvus*; — in front, *praecalvus*; — behind, *recalvus*, a — head, *calvitium*, — place, *glabreta, orum*, n.; to be —, *calvēre, glabrēre*; to become —, *calvescere, glabrescere*, to make —, *calvum facere, glabrare*. Baldness, n. *calvities*

Balderdash, n *farrago, sartago*.

Balk, v.tr *repulsam dare alci, deludere alqm, verba dare alci*

Ball, n. *pila, globus*, to play at —, *pilā ludere*; a play at —, *pilae ludus*; to take exercise with —, *pilā exerceri*

Ballad, n *carmen epicolyricum*.

Ballast, n. *saburra*, to provide a ship with — *navem saburrare*.

Balm, n *balsamum, opobalsamum*, (fig.) *solatium, fomentum*; — box, *vas unguentarium*; the odour of —, *odor balsami*, (fig.) *odores suaves*, a dealer in —, *myropola*; a — tree, *balsamum*, — wood, *lignum balsami* Balmy, adj *balsaminus*; of — odour, *balsamodes, suaves odores spargens*.— See Embalm.

Ban, n. *aquae et ignis interdictio, sacrificiorum*

interdictio, anathema, excommunicatio (the three last, Eccl.). Ban, v.tr. *ejicere, expellere, sacrificiis interdicere alci* (Eccl.). See Anathema.

Band, n. (1) = bandage, *fascia, fasciola, mitella, vitta, infula;* to carry your arm in a —, *brachium mitellâ involutum gestare;* (2) = a number of persons united together, *turba, grex, caterva.* See Bond.

Bane, n. *venenum.* See Poison.

Banish, v.tr. *alci aquâ et igni interdicere* (to forbid a person fire and water), *exsilio afficere, in exsilium ejicere* or *pellere* or *expellere* or *agere* (to drive into exile, which was done by the interdiction of fire and water), *ex urbe* or *ex civitate ejicere* or *expellere* or *ejicere, ex urbe exturbare, de civitate ejicere, relegare, deportare* (to transport), *pellere* or *expellere* or *ejicere,* — out of, *ex;* — for ten years, *relegare in decem annos;* — to an island, *alqm relegare* or *deportare* or *projicere in insulam;* — out of human society, *relegare ab hominibus;* — doubt, *expellere dubitationem;* — all suspicion, *delēre omnem suspicionem ex animo;* — love from the heart, *amorem ex animo ejicere* or *amovēre;* — sorrow from minds, *mæstitiam ex animis pellere.* Banishment, *interdictio aquæ et ignis, ejectio, relegatio, deportatio, exsilium;* to go into —, *in exsilium ire* or *proficisci* or *pergere, exsulatum ire* or *abire, solum vertere exsilii causâ;* to live in —, *in exsilio esse, exsulare;* to recal from —, *revocare de* or *ab exsilio, reducere de exsilio, in patriam revocare* or *restituere,* or merely *restituere;* to return from —, *exsilio redire;* to punish with — for five years, *quinquennali exsilio multare;* place of —, *exsilium.* A banished person or exile, *exsul, extorris patriâ* or merely *extorris* (one deprived of his home), *relegatus, deportatus.* See Anathema.

Bank, n. (1) = a seat, *scamnum, scabellum, subsellium;* (2) = a river's side, *ripa;* (3) = a money-changer's table, or place for depositing money (the last, modern), *argentaria (mensa);* to keep a —, *argentariam facere;* a public —, *mensa publica;* to put money in the —, **pecuniam apud mensam publicam occupare.* Banker, n. *argentarius, mensarius, numularius;* to carry on the business of a —, *argentariam facere.* Bankrupt, n. *bonis eversus, ære dirutus;* a fraudulent —, *creditorum fraudator.* Bankruptcy, n. *ruinæ, naufragium fortunarum;* to commit a —, *cedere foro;* to declare —, *bonam copiam ejurare;* to be near —, *in ære alieno vacillare;* to flee on account of —, *ob æris alieni magnitudinem solum vertere.*

Banner, n. *vexillum.* See Flag.

Banquet, n. *epulæ, convivium.*

Banter, n. *irrisio, derisio, cavillatio, ludibrium;* in —, *per ludibrium.* Banter, v.tr. *in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habēre alqm;* to be bantered, *irrideri, in ludibrium venire.*

Baptize, v.tr. *baptizare, *sacris Christianis initiare.* Baptism, n. *baptisma;* name of —, *prænomen.* Baptismal font, **pelvis baptismalis.* Baptistry, *baptisterium.*

Bar, n. *later* (properly a brick); — of gold, *later aureus;* — of silver, *later argenteus;* = bolt, *repagulum;* = a stake, *pertica, sudes, vectis;* = a limit or partition, *cancelli, carceres, septa, orum,* n. Bar or stop up, v.tr. *cancellos circumdare rei, fines* or *modum facere rei, certos fines et terminos constituere.*

Barbarous, adj. *barbarus, rudis, inhumanus, immanis, crudelis, sævus.* Adv. *barbare, sæve, crudeliter.* Barbarousness, n. *barbaria, barbaries.* Barbarity, n. *immanitas, inhumanitas, crudelitas.*

Bare, adj. *nudus;* — of hair, *glaber;* — of leaves, *nudus foliis.* Barefoot, *pedibus nudis* or *intectis.* See Bald, Naked.

Bargain, n. *res, negotium, pactio, factum;* to make a good —, *benè emere,* bad —, *male emere;* to throw into the —, *gratis addere;* not to keep to your —, *ab emptione recedere.* See Affair, Contract.

Barge, n. *actuariolum, lenunculus.* See Ship.

Bark, n. *cortex, liber, corticula;* covered with —, *cortice obductus;* to peel off the —, *decorticare.*

Bark, v.n. *baubari, latrare, gannire.* Bark, n. *latratus.* See Dog.

Barley, n. *hordeum;* of —, *hordeaceus;* — bread, *panis hordeaceus;* — field, *ager hordeo consitus;* — corn, *granum hordei;* — meal, *farina hordeacea;* — tea, *ptisana.* See Bread, Corn, Wheat.

Barm, n. *fermentum.* See Beer.

Barn, n. *horreum;* — floor, *area.*

Barometer, n. **barometrum, *tubus Torricellianus.*

Baron, n. **baro, *liber baro;* baroness, **baronis uxor;* *barony, *baronatus;* to make one a —, **baronis dignitate ac nomine ornare alqm.*

Barracks, n. *castra, orum,* n. See Camp, War.

Barrel, n. *seria, dolium, orca.*

Barren, adj. *sterilis, infecundus.* Barrenness, n. *sterilitas.* See Bare.

Barricade, n. may be rendered by *sepes quæ instar muri munimentum præbet* or *sepimentum militare;* barricaded streets, *intersepta itinera, inædificati vici, inædificatæ plateæ;* to raise —, or barricade, v.tr. *inædificare locum (vicum, plateam, portam), intersepire locum (itinera oppidi).*

Barrier, n. *limes, fines, munimentum, murus.* See Bar.

Barrow, n. hand —, *ferculum;* wheel —, *pabo.* See Bier.

Barter, v.tr. *mutare res inter se, permutare merces;* will you —? *vin' commutemus?* Barter, n. *permutatio mercium;* by —, *permutando.* See Change.

Base, adj. = morally corrupt, *perditus, probrosus, ignominiosus, turpis;* a — act, *dedecus, probrum;* to be base, *ignominiæ (dedecori, probro, turpitudini) esse.* Adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominiâ, contumeliose, turpiter.* Baseness, *turpitudo, dedecus, nequitia.*

Bat, n. *vespertilio.*

Bath, n. (place for bathing) *balineum, balneum;* pl. *balneæ, balnearia, aquæ; lavatio; thermæ* (hot or mineral baths); to go to bathe, *lavatum ire in balneas;* the water for bathing, e.g. *frigida, tepida, callida (aqua);* to take a cold bath, *frigidâ lavari;* the act of bathing, *lavatio, lotio;* to prepare for the bath, *balineo præparari;* bathing-garment, *vestis balnearis;* things for bathing, *vasa quæ ad lavationem pertinent, vasa balnei;* bathing-fee, *balneaticum;* bathing-master, *balneator,* m. *balneatrix,* f.; to bathe, v.tr. *lavare, abluere* (sc. *se*); to — another, *demittere alqm in balneum;* to — in tears, *lacrimis lavare;* — in a river, *flumine corpus abluere;* to be bathed in tears, *effundi (effusum esse) in lacrimis;* to make a journey to the baths, *ad aquas proficisci;* bathing-rooms, *balnearia;* — for cold baths, etc., *frigidarium, tepidarium, calidarium, sudatorium,* time for bathing, **tempus lavandi, *tempus aquarum usui commodum.*

Battering-ram, n. *aries.*

Battle, *prœlium, certamen, acies, dimicatio,* — by land, *terrestre,* by sea, *navale;* a well-contested —, *prœlium acre;* there takes place a —, *fit prœlium acri certamine,* — a slight —, *fit leve prœlium;* to go into —, *in prœlium ire;* to begin —, *pugnam inire, prœlium committere, manus conserere;* to renew a —, *in pugnam redire, certamen repetere, prœlium redintegrare;* to continue a —, *pugnam excipere;* to win —, *pugnâ superiorem discedere;* to lose —, *prœlio vinci;* a reward of —, *certaminis præmium;* to propose —, *proponere;* firm in —, *ad pugnandum (dimicandum) firmus;* ready for —, *ad pugnam paratus, manu promptus;* eager for —, *alacer ad pugnandum, cupidus pugnandi;* tumult of —, *tumultus prœlii, prœlii concursus armorumque strepitus;* place of —, *locus pugnæ, locus ubi pugnatur (pugnatum est, pugnandum est);* to go to the field, *procedere in solem et pulverem;* battle-horse, *equus militaris;* the trumpet sounds for battle, *classicum sonat;* day of —, *dies pugnæ.* See Fight, War.

Bay, adj. *badius*. Bay, n. (a laurel-tree) *laurus*. See Laurel.

Beach, n. *litus*; to drive on the —, *in terram deferre* or *deferri*. See Strand.

Beacon, n. *pharus*.

Beak, n. *rostrum*

Beam (of wood), *tignum, trabs*; a small —, *tigillum*; of a —, *trabalis*; to make of beams, *contignare*; to fasten — within, *trabes introrsum revincire*; to lay —, *tr. immittere*, to cut —, *materiam dolare*; not to see the — in your own eye, etc. *aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum*. Beam (of light), *radius*; — lightning, *fulmen* (flash); to throw out —, *radios fundere*; a — of hope shines out, *spes alqa mihi affulget*. Beam, v intr *radiare, fulgēre*. Beaming, n. *fulgor*.

Bean, n *faba, vicia faba, phaseolus* (kidney-beans); a little —, *fabula*; made of beans, *fabaceus, fabarius*; pertaining to —, *fabalis*; the stalks or straw of —, *fabalia, ium*, n.

Bear (an animal), *ursus, ursa* (a she-bear), that which comes from —, *ursinus*; (as a constellation) *Arctos, Ursa*; the Great —, *Ursa Major*; the Lesser —, *Ursa Minor*; the two, *Septentriones*. Bear, v.tr. *ferre, bajulare, gestare, portare*, — a sword, *cinctum esse gladio*; — (of trees) *ferre, efferre*, the land bears tenfold, *ager effert cum decimo*; = (to bring) *reditum referre*; — the cost, *sumptus tolerare*. Bearing, n. *portatio, gestatio, auctio, vectatio*.

Beard, n *barba*; the early —, *lanugo, barba incipiens*, a long —, *b promissa*; a rough —, *b. horrida, hirsuta*; a red —, *b. rufa*, he who has such, *aenobarbus*, he who has a strong —, *bene barbatus*, to let the — grow, *barbam alere, promittere*, to shave the —, *ponere*; (of corn) *aristæ*. Beardless, adj. *imberbis* Barber, n. *tonsor*; a barber's basin, *concha tonsoria*, — shop, *tonstrina, taberna tonsoris*; — cloth, *sudarium* See Shave

Beast, n *bestia, pecus -udis*, (used collectively) *iumentum*, (beasts of burden) *bestiæ, pecus -oris, pecudes, armenta, grex*. See Cattle.

Beat, v tr. (1) = to strike, *ferire, percutere, pulsare alqd*; (2) = to inflict blows, *verberare, cædere* (to cut), *mulcare*, to be beaten, *vapulare*; (3) = to overcome, *vincere, superare*; — the enemy thoroughly, *hostem fundere et fugare, confligere*, (4) = to beat down, *ad terram dare, solo affligere* The heart beats, *cor palpitat*. Beating, n *verbera -um*, n. See Blow, Strike.

Beautiful, adj. *pulcher, formosus* (in form), *speciosus* (in appearance), *venustus* (elegant), *bellus* (fine). Beauty, n. *pulchritudo, species, forma, venustas, amœnitas* (of places); — of speech or style, *dicendi veneres*, a feeling for —, *elegantia, venustas*; (beauty in the abstract) *pulchrum*.

Beaver, n *castor, fiber*; of a —, *castoreus*; — skin, *pellis fibrina*, — oil, *castoreum* (castor-oil); a den of —, *specus fibrorum*

Because, conj *quod, quia, quoniam, quum, quando, quandoquidem* (the four last = since); also with *qui, quippe qui* and the subjunctive; as well as by a participle, e g. *Dionysius cultros tonsorios metuens candenti carbone sibi adurebat capillum*, Dionysius singed off his hair because he was afraid of the barber's tools; again *Romani veteres regnari volebant, libertatis dulcedine nondum expertâ*, the ancient Romans were willing to be ruled by kings, because they had not tasted the sweets of liberty.

Beck, v.intr. *nutare, annuere*. Beckoning, n. *nutatio capitis*

Become, or arise, v intr. *fieri, evadere, nasci, oriri, existere*, to become a perfect speaker, *perfectum oratorem evadere*, — a beggar, *ad mendicitatem redigi*, often by the inchoative verbs, as, to become warm, *calescere*; — rich, *ditescere*; (2) = to suit, *decēre alqm*, it is becoming, *æquum est, decet, convenit*.

Bed, n. *lectus, lectus cubicularis, stragula*; (of a river) *alveus*, to make a —, *lectum sternere*; to go to —, *cubitum ire, quieti se tradere*; to rise from —, *surgere*; to be in —, *in lecto esse, lecto teneri*, a little —, *lectulus*.

Bedeck, v.tr. *ornare, exornare, comere*.

Bedew, v.tr. *irrorare*; bedewed, *roscidus*.

Bedim, v.tr. *obscurare*

Bedlam, n *domus quâ continentur homines insani*; he is fit for —, *huic helleboro opus est* or *naviget Anticyram*.

Bee, n. *apis*, tame —, *apes cicures*, wild —, *silvestres*; a — house, *alvearium*; — garden, *apiarium*; — hive, *alvus, alveus, vasculum, domicilium, tectum apium*; a swarm of —, *examen apium*, keeping of —, *apium cura*; a little —, *apicula*. See Honey.

Beech, n *fagus*, of —, *fageus faginus*

Beef, n (*caro*) *bubula* See Ox, Bull, Cattle

Beer, n *cerevisia*, to brew —, *cerevisiam coquere*, to sell —, *c. divendere, cauponam exercere*. Brewer, n. *cerevisiæ coctor*, a beer-shop, *caupona*

Beetle, n. *scarabæus*.

Befal, v tr *incidere in alqm*, v intr. *cadere, accidere, contingere, evenire*.

Befit, v.tr *decēre*, it befits thee, *te decet*; does not —, *non convenit*.

Before, conj. and adv. *priusquam, antequam, anteaquam*; = previously, *prius, citius, ante*; much —, *multo ante*; a little —, *paullo ante*; three days —, *triduo ante*; also by *prior*, e g. *qui prior venit*, he comes before (the other); = rather, *prius, potius*. See Soon.

Beg, v tr. *mendicare, stipem colligere, colligere*, to — earnestly, *ad supplices preces confugere*; = to entreat, *rogare, orare alqm alqd*; art goes a begging, *ars non habet successum*. Begging (mendicancy), *mendicatio*; = penury, *mendicitas, egestas*, to live by —, *mendicando vivere*, bread so obtained, *panis mendicatus*; a — woman, *mulier mendicans*, a — boy or girl, *puer, puella mendicans*. Beggar, *egēnus, mendicus, in summâ egestate esse*; beggars, *mendici*; a begging monk, *monachus stipes cogens*, *monachus mendicans*; a beggar (or poor) house, *hospitium mendicorum*; a Mendicant Order, *collegium monachorum mendicorum*; a beggar's wallet, *pera mendici*, — pride, *stulta ac mendica arrogantia*, (adj) *stultâ arrogantiâ elatus*; to be reduced to beggary, *ad rerum omnium inopiam redigi*, the poor-law system, *publica egentium cura*, to beg pardon, or beg off, *postulare sibi ut ignoscatur, delicto veniam petere*; a begging off, *deprecatio*

Begin, v.intr. *incipere*; the war begins, *bellum suscipitur*, it — to be day, *dies appetit, lucescit*, — evening, *advesperascit*, v tr. *incipere* (to commence, e g. *facinus*), *ordiri, inchoare, initium facere, aggredi* (to enter on), *conari* (to endeavour). Beginning, n. *initium* (the first step, opp *exitus*), *principium* (opp *extremum*), *primordium* (original), *ortus* (rising, birth), *exortus* (forthcoming), *inceptio* (the act of b.), *inceptum* (the result of *inceptio*); the — of a letter, *prima epistolæ verba*; — of a speech, *p. orationis verba, exordium, proœmium* (introduction); the beginnings of a science, *elementa, rudimenta, incunabula*; — of a play, *commissio*. Often "beginning" is to be rendered by *primus*, e g. *primâ fabulâ*, in the b of the piece, so differently, e g. *vere novo, ineunte vere*, in the b. of spring; thus *primâ nocte, primo vespere*, from the —, *ab ultimo initio repetere* (to go back to the very beginning), without b, *æternus*, to have neither b. nor end, *nec principium nec finem habēre*, as the b, so the end, *ut initia posuimus, sic cetera sequuntur*, or *principiis consentiunt exitus*

Begone! *abi! apage te!* See Away.

Begrudge, v.tr. *invidēre alqd alci* (e g *naturam alci*); — the women their praise, *laudes suas mulieribus*; — his power, *imperium alci*, — the hills their shades, *collibus umbras*.

Behalf; in — of, *pro, propter, in gratiam alcjs*.

Behave, v.tr. *se gerere, exhibēre*, — according to his dignity, *pro dignitate vivere*. Behaviour, n. *vita, ratio, mores*.

Behead, v.tr. *caput alcjs præcidere, securi ferire* or *percutere*.

Behind, prep. and adv. *pone, post, post tergum, a tergo;* also by *extremus* and *ultimus*, e.g. *ultimus venit*, he came behind or last; with verbs by *re-*, e.g. *oculos retorquēre*, to look behind: to attack a person behind, *aversum aggredi alqm;* from — and before, *aversus et adversus, ab utrâque parte.* See Back.

Behold, v.tr. *aspicere, conspicere, intueri, contemplari, spectare alqd, oculos conjicere* or *convertere in alqd.* Behold! excl. *en! ecce!*

Being, n. *natura* (peculiar quality), *vis* (active quality), comb. *natura atque vis; ratio* (manner of being), *conditio* (permanent state), *essentia, substantia* (translations of οὐσία, essence or being), *res* (reality), *ens* (being); *animal, animans* (a living being); the Supreme —, *Deus supremus*, also merely *Deus;* an endless —, *infinitum;* a reasonable —, *animal intelligens, animal rationis compos;* a senseless —, *animal brutum.* See Essence, Life.

Belief, (1) in general, *opinio* (view or conviction; of any thing, *rei* or *de re*), *persuasio* (assurance, *alcjs rei*, e.g. *veneni ab alqo accepti*, that some one has been poisoned), *fides* (credibility, credence, trust); — in God, *opinio Dei;* — in immortality, *immortalitas* merely (e.g. *nemo me de immortalitate depellet*, no one shall rob me of my belief in immortality); the general — in, *omnium opinio de alqâ re;* the general —, *vulgata opinio quâ creditur*, etc.; the — has struck its roots deep, *inveteravit jam opinio* (with acc. and inf.); in my —, *ut ego existimo, meâ quidem opinione, ut mihi quidem videtur;* to have — in something, or hold it as a reality, *alqd esse credere* (opp. *negare esse alqd*). (2) in the ecclesiastical sense, *fides* (in relation to the object of belief, late), *opinio Dei* (in relation to the believer's mind, conviction of the existence of God), *doctrina, formula* (creed, articles of faith; *lex Christiana*), *religio* (also *religio Christiana*), *sacra* or *cultus* (usages, worship, *cultus Christianus*); so *religio* (*doctrina, cultus*, etc.) *Christiana* or *Christianorum, Muhammedi*, etc.; to profess the Christian —, *legis Christianæ esse studiosum, Christiano cultui adhærēre*, * *Christum colere*, **Christum sequi;* to adopt the Christian —, **sacra Christiana suscipere;* (used of a nation), **sacra patria deserere* (to renounce the belief of your fathers, e.g. as a Jew); to change your —, **mutare sacrorum formulam;* to fight for —, *pro religionibus suis bellum* (*bella*) *suscipere*, **pro religionibus suis pugnare;* to shake or disturb men's —, **religionem in animis hominum labefactare*, also *religionem affligere.* Believe, *credere* (to hold a thing because you think it true), *putare* (to hold without full investigation), *arbitrari* (to think without full conviction), *videri* (to seem or appear; *alqs* or *alqd mihi videtur*, or *videtur* with inf., e.g. *videris vera loqui*, you seem to speak truth; *ego videor habēre multos amicos*, I seem to have many friends; *quum tua lego, te audire, et quum ad te scribo, tecum loqui videor*, when I read your letters, I seem to hear you, and when I write to you, I seem to speak with you), *opinari* (to think, used of probabilities), *animum* or *in animum inducere* (to conceive, form the opinion, fancy, with inf., e.g. *inducit animum sibi licēre*, he fancies he is at liberty to), *reri* (to be of opinion on reasonable grounds, an archaic word used chiefly in the pres. and imp. ind.), *existimare, ducere* (to consider, account, to form a judgment), *censēre* (to pronounce a judgment), *sentire* (to feel, e.g. *de ceteris rebus quid senserim quidque censuerim audisse te arbitror*, I suppose you have heard what I feel and what I have determined respecting the rest), *adduci* (with acc. and inf., to be moved or led to); to — easily, *facile adduci ad credendum, facile ad credendum impelli;* I firmly —, *mihi persuasum est, persuasum habeo* (with acc. and inf.; *hoc mihi persuasi*, I am satisfied of this); I cannot —, *hoc quidem non adducor ut credam, non facile adducor ad credendum* (*illuc adduci vix possum ut*, etc., scarcely can I be brought to this, that, etc.; *non possum in animum inducere quin*, I cannot imagine that); I am inclined to —, *inclinat animus ut arbitrer* (with acc. and inf.); to — in something, *alqd esse arbitrari* or *credere* or *putare* (in the existence of, e.g. *Deum esse credere*, or merely *Deum putare* or *credere*, to believe in the existence of God; also *vim et naturam esse divinam arbitrari*), *credere de alqâ re* (e.g. *et facilius de odio creditur*, people easily believe in hatred), *comprobare alqd* (to approve, to hold, e.g. *numen deorum comprobare*, to hold the providence); to — in ghosts, **credere de umbris*, **homines umbris inquietari credere;* to — in an object, *alci rei* or *alci credere*, or *fidem habēre*, or *fidem tribuere, alci rei* (never *alci*) *fidem adjungere* (e.g. in dreams, *somniis credere* or *fidem adjungere*); to — in his eyes more than in his ears, *oculis magis quam auribus credere;* believe me (used parenthetically), *quod mihi credas velim, mihi crede, crede mihi;* I — (used parenthetically), *credo, opinor, puto;* as I —, *meâ quidem opinione, ut ego existimo, ut mihi visus sum* (as it appeared to me), *quomodo mihi persuadeo;* firmly —, or be assured, *hoc velim tibi penitus persuadeas*, or *persuadeas hoc tibi vere* (with acc. and inf.). Articles of belief, **caput doctrinæ sacræ;* a Creed, or confession of —, **professio quid sentias de rebus divinis*, **formula Christiana, lex Christiana;* to avow or make —, **quid sentias de rebus divinis profiteri.* Believer, *qui credit;* a fellow —, **qui eandem doctrinam sequitur, popularis;* — (used of Christians), **eundem Christum colens* or *sequens;* the belief, or general substance of doctrine, **doctrina sacra;* to explain or set forth —, *interpretari;* disposed to belief, *facilis ad credendum, inclinatus ad credendum animus.*

Bell, n. **campana* (a Church bell), *tintinnabulum* (a small bell), *æs* (e.g. *sonat æs thermarum*, the bell rings in the bath); to ring the —, *campanam pulsare;* bell-ringer, †*agitator campanarum.*

Bellows, n. *follis.*

Belly, n. *venter* (the hollow of the body containing the intestines), *uterus* (the womb), *alvus* (the passage or canal), *abdōmen* (the protruding or fat part of the belly); a protruding —, *venter prominens* or *projectus*, a fat —, *obesus;* fatness of —, *ventris obesitas;* with a fat —, *ventriosus* or *ventruosus* (big-bellied); with a big — or hold (e.g. of a ship), *lato utero;* to get or acquire —, *corpus sibi facere;* to serve the —, *abdomini natum esse, ventri deditum esse* or *operam dare* (to give attention to good eating and drinking); one who is a slave to his —, *abdomini suo natus, ventri deditus, cui cor in ventre est;* to be a slave to the —, *ventri deditum esse.*

Below, prep. and adv. *sub, subter, infra;* — the earth, *sub terrâ;* — the moon all is mortal, *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale;* to be — a person, *infra alqm esse.* See Under.

Belt, n. *cingulum, zona;* — maker, *zonarius;* to put on a —, *cingere;* to have a — put on you, *cingi.*

Bench, n. *scamnum, scabellum;* — (at which people work), *mensa.*

Bend, v.tr. *flectere, inflectere, curvare;* — downward, *deflectere;* — upward, *sursum flectere;* — inward, *inflectere;* — backward, *reflectere;* — sideways, *obliquare;* — yourself, *flecti, curvari;* — before a person, *submittere se alci.* Bending, n. *flexio, flexus, inflexio.* See Flexible.

Benediction, or blessing, **sollemnes preces, bona omina;* to pronounce a —, †*precibus sollemnibus cœtum sacrum dimittere;* to give a — to a person, *alqm bonis ominibus prosequi.* See Blessing.

Benefit, n. *beneficium;* to bestow — on, *b. tribuere alci, b. conferre in alqm, benefacere alci;* to ask as a —, *alqd in beneficii loco petere.* Beneficial, adj. *beneficus, benignus, salutaris.* Beneficence, n. *beneficentia, benignitas.* Benefactor, n.

beneficiorum auctor, beneficus, qui beneficia in alqm confert; to be a — to mankind, *præclare de genere humano meritum esse.*

Benevolent, adj. *benevolus;* to be —, *bene velle* or *cupere alci, favēre alci;* — heartily, *ex animo bene velle alci.* Benevolence, n. *benevolentia, favor;* to have — toward, *benevolo animo esse in alqm;* to show —, *benevolentiā prosequi alqm.*

Benign, adj. *benignus* (e.g. *homo, numen, vultus, oratio, mens*) *erga alqm.* Adv. *benigne.* Benignity, n. *benignitas.*

Bequeath, v.tr. *legare alci alqd;* — to a person one's all, *alqm heredem omnibus bonis instituere;* — nothing, *alqm hereditate excludere.* Bequest, *testamentum, legatum.*

Bereave, v.tr. *orbare* (to deprive of parents or children); bereaved, *orbus.* Bereavement, *orbitas.*

Beset, v.tr. *urgēre, premere alqm, instare alci;* to be —, *laborare.*

Beside, or near, *prope, propter, juxta;* = in addition, *præterea, ad hoc, ad hæc, insuper.*

Besiege, v.tr. *obsidēre, obsidione claudere* or *premere, operibus cingere, oppugnare;* — on all sides, *coronā circumdare;* — a person's ears, *aures alcjs obsidere.* Besieger, n. *obsessor, obsidens.* See Siege.

Besom, or broom, n. *scopæ;* to sweep with a —, *verrere scopis;* new brooms sweep clean, *initium fervet.*

Bespatter, v.tr. *aspergere, conspergere, maculare, commaculare, maculis aspergere, contaminare, inquinare.*

Best, adj. *optimus, excellentissimus;* one's — — years, *flos ætatis;* the —, *primus quisque, optimus quisque;* to consider the —, *optimum judicare;* to do your — *summā ope anniti;* it is — you should be silent, **optime tacueris.* See Good, Better.

Bestir, v.tr. *movēre, commovēre, incitare, excitare.*

Bestow on, v.tr. *insumere, impendere, consumere, conferre ad alqd, collocare in alqā re;* — badly, *alqd perdere;* — on your own advantage, *alqd in usum suum convertere;* — your time, *tempus collocare in re;* — much time, *multum temporis tribuere rei.*

Betake one'sself, v.tr. *se conferre alqo, concedere, ire, proficisci alqo, petere locum;* — to some one, *adire alqm;* — out of the city, *urbe exire, discedere;* — on the road, *dare se in viam;* — into a safe place, *in tutum se recipere.*

Betoken, v.tr. *notare, denotare, signare, designare, notā insignire.*

Betray, v.tr. (1) = to give occasion to know by word or deed, *prodere,* — by your countenance, *alqd vultu,* — your associates or fellow-criminals, *conscios,* — a thief, *furem;* that tortoises sleep on the top of the water is betrayed (or shown) by the sound of their breathing, *testudines in summā aquā obdormiscere id proditur stertentium sonitu;* *enunciare alci* (as a secret, e.g. *commissa*), *deferre alqd* or *de alqā re ad alqm, proferre* (to utter, e.g. *secreta animi, consilia*), *denudare* (to lay open, e.g. *animum, consilium suum*); — yourself, *se prodere;* I know thee by thy voice, or thy voice betrays thee, *te ex voce cognosco, te voce noscito;* when "betray" is used in the sense of "it is the quality of," use the genitive, e.g. *est tardi ingenii rivulos consectari,* it betrays a dull wit to follow the rivulets; (2) = to make known treacherously (as to an enemy), to deliver up, *prodere, tradere, projicere* (to toss to the dogs), comb. *prodere et projicere; destituere* (to desert); — a city, *urbem prodere* or *tradere* (so *prodere alcjs caput et salutem,* to betray one to his ruin). Betrayed and lost, *ab omnibus partibus circumventum;* — by some one, *ab alqo proditum et projectum esse;* I am betrayed and undone, *nescio quid agam, quo vertam.* Betrayal, *proditio, perfidia* (faithlessness), *delatio* (an information in law). Betrayer, *proditor, desertor* (e.g. *communis utilitatis,* one who abandons the public good), *index* (a witness, king's evidence; the eyes are the betrayers of the mind, *animi indices sunt oculi*). Betraying, or treacherous, *perfidus* (faithless), *dolosus* (full of wiles), *subdolus* (wily, trickish). Adv. *perfide, dolose.* The wages of betrayal, *merces proditionis.* See Faithless.

Betroth, *spondēre* or *despondēre alci alqm, destinare alci alqm;* the young woman was already betrothed, etc., *jam destinata erat egregio juveni;* — yourself, *sponsalia facere;* — with any one, *despondēre sibi alqm* (male), *alci despondēri* (female); to be betrothed, *sponsam habēre* (of the man), *sponsum habēre* (of the woman); a betrothed, *sponsus* (male), *sponsa* (female); the betrothed, *sponsi.* Betrothal, n. *sponsalia;* — feast, *cœna sponsalium;* day of —, *dies sponsalis* or *sponsaliorum.*

Better, adj. *melior, potior* (preferable), *præstantior* (more excellent); a — time of the year, *commodius anni tempus;* to be —, *vincere, superare alqm;* — in condition, *meliore esse conditione;* it is —, *melius* or *satius est, præstat;* to be — (morally), *præstare, antecellere, præferendum esse;* to become —, *ad bonam frugem se recipere;* I am —, *melius me habeo;* I am getting —, *convalesco, sanitatem recipio.* Adv. *melius;* to attend —, *diligentius attendere;* to strive —, *magis contendere;* to know —, *rectius scire;* to think —, *æquius judicare.* To better, or make better, v.tr. *corrigere, meliorem* (*melius*) *facere, mores alcjs emendare.*

Between, prep. *inter;* also by other forms of expression, e.g. there was a bridge —, *pons in medio erat;* to place —, *alci rei interponere alqd;* to make a difference —, *duas res discernere;* a space —, *intervallum.*

Beverage, n. *potio, potus.* See Drink.

Bewail, v.tr. *deplorare, deflēre, queri, conqueri alqd* or *de re.*

Beware; to — of, *cavēre, animum attendere ad cavendum.*

Bewilder, v.tr. *turbare, conturbare alqm.*

Bewitch, v.tr. *fascinare, incantare.*

Beyond, *prep.* and *adv.*, = further than, *supra* (e.g. *supra vires,* beyond one's strength; *ratio recta constansque supra hominem putanda est, Deoque tribuenda,* right and consistent reason is to be accounted beyond (the reach of) man, and is to be ascribed to God). "Beyond" is also rendered by *ultra* and *trans* (e.g. *ultra villam; Antiochus ultra juga Tauri exactus est,* Antiochus was driven beyond Mount Taurus; *Germani trans Rhenum incolunt,* the Germans dwell beyond (on the other side of) the Rhine); *ultra fidem,* beyond belief; *ultra fas,* beyond what is proper; *uxor Vitellii ultra feminam ferox,* the wife of Vitellius was more fierce than women are). To live beyond another, *alci superstitem esse;* beyond sixty years, etc., *sexagintis amplius annis natus,* or *annos natus major sexaginta.*

Bias, n. *propensio;* to act from a —, *propenso animo facere* or *agere alqd;* to have a —, *propenso animo esse in alqm* or *alqd, propensum esse ad alqd.*

Bible, n. *libri divini, literæ divinæ* or *sacræ* or *sanctæ, *corpus librorum divinorum; *biblia, orum,* n.; — Society, **societas bibliophilorum;* knowledge of the —, **librorum divinorum notitia;* learning respecting —, **doctrina literarum divinarum;* to be well versed in —, **multum in libris divinis volutatum esse.*

Bid, v.tr. *jubēre, præcipere.* See Command.

Bide, v.tr. *manēre, permanēre, durare, stare.* See Wait.

Biennial, adj. *biennis.*

Bier, n. *feretrum, lectica, sandapila.* See Barrow.

Big, adj. *magnus, grandis, vastus;* twice as —, *duplo major;* as — as, *instar* (with gen.); to be — with child, *gravidam esse.* See Great, Large.

Bigamy, n. *bigamia;* living in —, *bimaritus.*

Bigot, n. *superstitiosus, admodum deditus re-*

ligionibus: adv. *superstitiose*. Bigotry, n. *nimia et superstitiosa religio*.

Bill, n. (1) = a cutting-tool, *securis, falx*; (2) = a proposed law, *rogatio*; to bring forward a —, *rogationem, legem ferre*; to adopt —, *accipere*; to refuse —, *antiquare*; to carry —, *perferre*; (3) = account of debt, *ratio*. See Reckon.

Billiards, n. **tabula lusoria*; to play at —, **globulos eburneos clavâ lusoriâ super mensam agitare*; — table, *sphæristerium*; — ball, *pila*.

Bind, v.tr. (by tying) *ligare, alligare, illigare, astringere, revincire*; — the hands behind the back, *manus religare*; — something to a whole, *colligare, vincire*; — the hair in knots, *crines in nodum cogere*; — a book, **librum compingere*; — with hoops, *dolium cingere circulis*; — any one's hands, *manus alcjs colligare*; (to restrain) *circumscribere* or *coercēre alqm*; (to hem in, limit) *obstringere*; to be bound by something, *constrictum esse, teneri re*, — by business, *negotiis distentum esse*; — by nothing, *omnia sibi libera servare*; (to make dependent) *alligare, astringere*; (dependent on or bound to) *alligatum, astrictum esse re*; — to your word, *fide datâ obstrictum esse*; — to time, *tempus servare*; — to your words, **verba premere*; to unbind, *solvere, dissolvere*.

Biography, n. *vita, vitæ alcjs descriptio et imago*; to write —, *de vitâ alcjs exponere*. Biographer, n. *qui vitam alcjs enarrat*. See Life.

Biped, n. *bipes, bipedalis* (adj.).

Birch, n. *betula*; made of —, *e betulâ factus*; — wood, *lignum betulæ*; — rod, *virga betulæ*.

Bird, n. *avis* (the species), *volucris* (as swift), *ales* (as winged); a little —, *avicula*; — cage, *cavea*; — catcher, *auceps*; — catching, *aucupium*; birds' eggs, *avium ova*; — house, or aviary, *aviarium*; — flight, *volatus*; augury from —, *augurium*; — net, *rete aucupatorium*; — song, *cantus avium, avium concentus*.

Birth, n. *ortus*; the hour of —, *hora quâ quis natus est*; from your —, *inde ab incunabulis, a teneris unguiculis*; by —, *nascens, exoriens*; (as referring to genealogy) *genus, stirps*; of noble —, *nobili genere* or *loco natus*; (that which is born) *partus, infans editus*; year of your —, *annus quo quis genitus est*; place of —, *urbs patria*; birthday, *dies natalis*; — festival, — *festus*; to celebrate —, *natalem alcjs celebrare*; a present on —, *munus natalicium*.

Bishop, n. *episcopus*; office of —, *episcopatus*, (adj.) *episcopalis* (Eccl.)

Bite, v.tr. *mordēre*; to — at, *dente mordēre alqd*; to — your lips, *labia mordēre*, (fig.) *risum continēre*. Biting, *mordicus, mordens, mordax, acidus, aculeatus*; — words, *verborum aculei*; — wit, *acerbitas salis*. Bite, n. *morsus*; a bit (that is, a bite), *frustum*; to have only a bite, *tenuis victus*; not to have a —, *nihil habeo unde vescar*; not to take a —, *abstinēre cibo*.

Bitter, *amarus, acerbus* (sharp), *mordax* (biting); to become —, *amarescere*. Adv. *amare, aspere, acerbe*; to reproach bitterly, *aspere vituperare alqm*; to complain —, *graviter queri*. Bitterness, n. *amaritudo, amaritas, acerbitas, acerbe dictum*; to utter a —, *acerbe increpare alqm*.

Bitumen, n. *bitūmen*; liquid —, *bitumen liquidum*; belonging to —, *bitumineus*; containing —, *bituminosus*; covered with —, *bituminatus*.

Black, *ater* (in general, opp. *albus*; hence fig. sad, unfortunate), *niger* (dark-coloured, raven-black, shining black, opp. *candidus*), *pullus* (dirty black), *fuscus* (blackish, e.g. of the hair, dark-brown), *atratus, pullatus* (clad in dirty black as a sign of sorrow or mourning), *sordidus* (specially dirty or filthy), *atrox* (repulsive); — as a raven, *color coracīnus*; blacker than a Moor, *multo atrior quam Ægyptius*; to make — white, *nigra in candida vertere*; not to be able to distinguish between white and —, *alba et atra discernere non posse*; to become —, *nigrescere*; to be —, *nigrēre*, — somewhat —, *nigricare*; to make —, *denigrare*; the — art, *ars magica*; to describe in — colours, **nigris coloribus pingere alcjs mores*; to blacken, fig. *conflare* or *concitare alci invidiam*; — to any one, *concitare invidiam alcjs in alqm, conciliare alci odium alcjs* (to make a person hateful), *alqm alci in suspicionem adducere* (to make one an object of suspicion), *criminari alqm apud alqm*; — with the people, *alqm assiduis concionibus infamem invisumque plebi facere*; to get off with a — eye, *ambustum evadere*. See Blue, Brown.

Bladder, n. *vesica* (the bladder); a small —, or blister, *pustula*; full of —, *pustulosus*; to become —, *bullare, bullire* (Eng. boil).

Blade, n. (of grass), *stipula, festuca*.

Blame, n. *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio, objurgatio, convicium* (the words rise in intensity in the order in which they stand), *vitium*; to undergo —, *reprehendi, vituperari, vituperationem subire, in vituperationem venire* or *cadere* or *incidere*; various kinds of —, *in varias reprehensiones incurrere*; — on account of something, *vituperationem alcjs rei assequi*; to avoid or escape —, *vituperationem vitare* or *effugere*; to fear some one's —, *alcjs vituperationem vereri*; to be an object of —, *vituperationi esse*; to deserve —, *in vitio esse*; (of persons and things) to be without —, *sine vitiis esse, vitio carēre, sine labe esse, labe carēre*. Blameable, Blameworthy, *reprehendendus, vituperabilis, vituperandus, reprehensione* or *vituperatione dignus, improbatus* (disapproved), *malus* (bad); to be —, *in vitio esse, improbari, in culpâ esse* (to be in fault). Blameless, *non reprehendendus, non vituperandus, probus, ab omni vitio vacuus, integer, sanctus*; a — life, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*; to be —, *nihil in se habēre quod reprehendi possit, a reprehensione abesse, sine vitio esse, omni vitio carēre, sine labe esse, omni labe carēre*; to live without blame, *sancte vivere, sanctissime se gerere*. Blamelessness, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*. Blame, v.tr. *reprehendere, improbare* (disapprove, opp. *probare*), *vituperare, accusare, objurgare, castigare, increpare, increpitare* (to scold), *conviciari* (to reproach), *exagitare, destringere* (to lay bare and harass), *corripere, cavillari* (with irony), *calumniari* (falsely); to — on account of, *reprehendere alqm de alquâ re* or *in alquâ re*; to be blamed, *reprehendi, in vituperationem venire* or *adduci*; he is — for that, *ea res ei vituperationi est*; to — in a friendly manner, *alqm amice reprehendere*. See Reprove.

Bland, adj. *blandus, lenis, mitis*. Blandness, n. *lenitas*; — of disposition, *ingenium lene* or *mite*. Blandishment, n. *adulatio, blanditiæ*.

Blanket, n. *gausape* or *gausapum*; of a —, *gausapīnus*; clad in —, *gausapatus*.

Blaspheme, v. *blasphemare*. Blasphemer, n. *blasphemus* (Eccl.).

Blast, n. *impetus venti*.

Blaze, n. *flamma, ardor*; to set in a —, *inflammare, incendere*; the land is in a — from war, *terra ardet bello*. Blaze, v. *ardēre, flagrare*. See Burn.

Blazonry, n. **doctrina* or *scientia insignium*, †*heraldica*, †*insignia heraldica*.

Bleach, v.tr. *insolare*; (intr.) = to become white or pale, *pallescere, albescere, exalbescere*. Bleaching, n. *insolatio* (properly, sunning). Bleacher, **qui insolat lintea*.

Blear-eyed, adj. *lippus, lippiens*; to be —, *lippire*; the state of —, *lippitudo*.

Bleat, v.intr. *balare* (of sheep), *blaterare* (of goats), *mugire* (of oxen).

Bleed, v.intr. *sanguinem fundere*; — for, *pro alqo sanguinem effundere*; my heart bleeds, *vehementer* or *gravissime doleo, exerucior*; — at something, *incredibilem dolorem ex re capio*; v.tr. to — a person (as a physician), *sanguinem mittere*; to kill by bleeding (as a punishment), *venam incidere*. See Blood.

Blemish, n. *mendum, macula, labes*.

Bless, v.tr. = to pray for the good of, *bonis*

omnibus prosequi algm; = to extol the memory of, *memoriam alcjs pie colere.* Blessing of God, *Dei favor;* may Heaven grant its —! *quod Deus bene vertat!* the — of the field, *proventus* (produce). See Benediction.

Blight, n. *robigo.*

Blind, adj. *caecus, oculis* or *luminibus captus* or *orbatus;* — of one eye, *altero oculo captus;* to become —, *lumina oculorum amittere;* (fig.) *caecus, occaecatus, stultus.* Blindness, *caecitas;* O the —! *o tenebrae!* to be struck with —, *occaecatum esse.*

Blink, v. *connivēre.* A blinking, *conniventia* (connivence).

Bliss, n. *summa felicitas, sensus jucundissimus, beatitas, beatitudo.* See Happy.

Block, n. *truncus, caudex;* he stands like a —, *tanquam truncus stipesque stat.*

Blood, n. *sanguis, cruor;* a shedding of —, *sanguinis profusio;* — -thirsty, *sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens;* to be —, *sanguinem sitire;* — thirstiness, *sanguinis sitis;* to satisfy your —, *sanguine se saturare;* a — -sucker, *hirudo, sanguisuga;* — colour, *color sanguineus;* a flux of —, *profluvium, profusio sanguinis, haemorrhagia;* — monthly, *menstrua -orum,* n.; — vessels, *arteriae, venae;* to let —, *sanguinem mittere;* — in the arm, *ex brachio;* to stop —, *sanguinem sistere;* to shed —, *caedem facere;* — your — for, *pro algo caput suum periculo objicere;* to be allied by —, *sanguine attingere algm;* to act with cold —, *consulto algd facere;* flesh and —, *cupiditates, libidines;* my —, *viscera mea.* Bloody, *cruentus, cruentatus, sanguine respersus;* to make —, *cruentare, sanguine contaminare;* a — victory, *cruenta victoria;* — battle, *proelium cruentum, atrox.* See Bleed.

Bloom, n. *flos;* to be in —, *florēre;* to lose —, *florem mittere;* — of life, *aetas florens, aetatis flos.* Blooming, adj. *florens, floridus;* — health, *valetudo integra.* Bloom, v.intr. *florēre, vigēre;* to begin to —, *florescere;* to cease to —, *deflorescere.*

Blot, n. *macula, labes, infamia.* Blot, v.tr. *maculare, inquinare;* to blot out, *delēre, expungere, eradere, obliterare, exstinguere.*

Blow, *or* stroke, n. *ictus, plaga, verbera, pulsus;* fig. = loss or injury, *casus, damnum;* a slight —, *plaga levis;* at one —, *uno ictu;* to give a —, *plagam alci infligere, verberare algm;* to receive blows, *vapulare;* blow follows on —, *damna damnis continuantur.* See Beat, Strike.

Blow, v.intr. (as the wind) *flare,* (with the mouth) *flare;* — the fire, *ignem conflare,* tr.; (an instrument) *canere, cantare;* — the flute, *tibiā (tibiis) canere;* (for a sign) *classicum canere;* — for a retreat, *receptui canere;* to form by blowing, *flatu figurare.* Blowing, n. *flatus;* — of a flute, *inflatus tibiae.*

Blue, adj. *caeruleus, cyaneus, cumatilis* (blue of the sea; one so clad, *caeruleatus*), *caesius* (blue-green, sky-blue), *glaucus* (sea-green, like cats' eyes), *violaceus* (lily-blue), *purpureus* (dove-blue), *ianthinus* (violet-brown; clothes of the colour, *ianthĭna -orum*†), *amethystĭnus* (violet-blue†), *lividus* (black-blue); somewhat —, *subcaeruleus;* blue eyes, *oculi caerulei, caesii, glauci;* one who has —, *caeruleus, caesius, glaucus;* a blue spot (from beating), *livor;* to become —, *livescere;* to be —, *livēre;* the colour blue, *color caeruleus, caeruleum.*

Blunt, or without an edge, *hebes, obtusus, hebetatus, tardus;* to be —, *hebēre;* to become —, *hebescere,* to make —, *hebetare.*

Blush, n. *rubor qui pudorem consequitur, rubor, oris confusio.* Blush, v.intr. *erubescere, rubēre, rubor alci suffunditur* or *effunditur.* Blushing, *rubore suffusus, erubescens;* — again and again, *rubens multum.* To make blush, *ruborem alci elicere* or *afferre, rubori alci esse.* See Red.

Bluster, v. *aestuare, saevire.* Blustering, n. *aestus.*

Boar, n. *verres;* belonging to —, *verrinus;* a wild —, *aper;* belonging to —, *aprugnus.*

Board, or plank, n. *assis;* to cover with —, *assibus contabulare.* Board wages, n. *pecunia pro alimentis data.* See Aboard.

Boast, v. *gloriari, se efferre, se jactare, gloriosus de se praedicare;* — of, *ostentare, venditare alqd.* Boaster, n. *jactator, ostentator, homo vanus* or *vaniloquus, homo gloriosus.* Boasting, n. *jactatio, ostentatio.*

Boat, n. *scapha* (skiff), *navicula.* See Barge, Ship.

Body, n. *corpus;* a little —, *corpusculum;* a — guard, *cohors praetoria* or *regia;* — servant, *servus, mancipium, verna;* strength of —, *corporis vires;* pain of —, *corporis dolor;* care of —, *corporis cura;* exercise of —, *exercitatio.* Bodily, adj. *corporeus* (scil. *pestis*), *corporalis* (scil. *vitia*).

Bog, n. *terra uliginosa, loca palustria -ium,* n. Boggy, adj. *uliginosus, paluster.*

Boil, v.tr. and intr. *coquere* (to cook by boiling), *fervēre, effervescere, aestuare, bullare* (to bubble as water in boiling); to make —, *fervefacere.* Boiling, n. *coctura, fervor.* Boiler, *coctor.* Boil, (a sore) n. *tuber, tuberculum;* full of —, *tuberosus.* See Hot.

Bold, adj. *audens, audax, confidens;* to be —, *audēre* (with inf.). Adv. *audacter.* Boldness, n. *audentia, audacia, confidentia.*

Bolster, n. *culcita, pulvinus;* a small —, *pulvillus.* Bolster, v. *refercire, sternere alqā re.*

Bolt, n. (1) = a fastening, *obex, pessulus;* to fasten with —, *ostio obdere pessulum, occludere fores;* to break the —, *claustra refringere;* (2) = a weapon for throwing, *materis, sagitta.* See Bar.

Bombard, v.tr. *urbem tormentis verberare.* Bombarder, n. **pyrobolarius.* Bombardment, n. *tormentorum* or *telorum conjectio.* Bomb, n. **pyrobolus;* to throw —, **pyrobolos mittere.*

Bombast, n. *verborum pompa* or *tumor, inflata oratio;* to speak in —, *ampullari.*

Bond, n. (1) = a tie, *vinculum, ligamentum, copula;* (2) = chain, *vinculum, compes* (fetter), *catenae;* to throw into bonds or prison, *in vincula mittere* or *conjicere;* to lie in —, *esse in vinculis.* Bondman, n. *servus.* Bondage, n. *servitus, conditio servilis, mancipium.*

Bone, n. *os, ossis,* n.; without —, *sine osse, exos;* made of —, *osseus;* he is nothing but skin and —, *vix ossibus haeret.* Bony, adj. *osseus, ossi similis.*

Book, n. *liber, codex, volumen, libellus* (dim.); — paper, *scapus;* — binder, *glutinator,* **bibliopegus,* **librorum compactor;* — seller, *bibliopōla, librorum venditor;* a —'s shop, *taberna libraria;* — apprentice or servant, *tabernae librariae alumnus;* bookselling, **mercatura libraria.*

Boot, n. *calceamentum quod crura tegit.* See Shoe.

Border, (1) of a river, *margo, ripa, ora;* (2) of a country, *fines.* See Brink.

Bore, v.tr. *forare, perforare, terebrare;* — a hole, *foramen terebrare.* Boring, n. *terebratio.*

Borrow, v.tr. *mutuari, mutuum sumere, pecuniam mutuam sumere;* to seek to —, *pecuniam mutuam quaerere, utendum rogare;* — to receive, — *accipere;* to — in order to pay another, *versuram facere;* — to lend, *utendum dare, mutuum dare, commodare, credere alicui, pecuniam mutuam dare.* Borrowing, n. *mutuatio.*

Bosom, or chest, n. *pectus, thorax, latera -um,* n. *sinus* (the fold of the cloak); a good —, *latera bona;* to receive a wound in —, *vulnere adversa accipere;* the fleshy parts on both sides of the —, *mamma, ubera -um,* n. *papilla;* fig. *pectus, animus;* to carry a viper in your —, *viperam venenatam ac pestiferam in sinu habēre;* to look into your —, *in sese descendere.* Bosom-friend, *amicus conjunctissimus.* See Breast.

Botany, n. *herbaria (ars).* Botanical, adj. *herbarius.* Botanise, v. **herbas quaerere* or *colligere.*

Both, adj. pron. *ambo, uterque, duo, bini;* also by *et. . . . et,* e.g. *et pecuniam et operam perdidi,* I have lost both money and labour; of — kinds, *utriusque generis,* — sexes, *utriusque sexus;* on — sides, *utrimque.*

Bottle, n. *lagena, ampulla;* to empty the —, *lagenam exsiccare;* a — cellar, **theca ampullarum*, a — maker, *ampullarius*.

Bottom, n. *fundus;* — of the sea, *mare imum;* to go to the —, *perire, interire;* — of a thing, *investigare alqd.* Bottomless, *voraginosus*. See Foundation.

Bound, (1) a limit, *limes, fines*, pl.; (2) = a jump, *saltus;* to make —, *saltum facere.* To bound, (1) = to limit, *finire, definire;* (2) = to leap, *salire*. See Spring.

Bounty, n. *largitas, liberalitas, munificentia.* Bountiful, adj. *largus, liberalis, beneficus;* to be —, *magnâ esse liberalitate.* Adv. *large, liberaliter.*

Bow, v. *se demittere, caput demittere;* I — to or before any one, *acclinis saluto alqm.* A bow, n. *corporis inclinatio.* A bow (for shooting), *arcus;* to bend —, *arcum intendere.* See Arrow.

Bowels, n. *intestina* (the inside), *viscera* (the entrails), *exta* (the nobler parts, as the heart, lungs, etc.)

Bowl, n. (1) = a drinking-cup, *patera, phiala, poculum;* (2) = a ball, *globus, pila;* to play at bowls (nine pins), *conos globis petere.*

Box (tree), *buxus, buxum* (boxwood); of —, *buxeus;* = a small chest, *cista.* A box on the ear, *pugnus, colaphus;* to give —, *colaphum alci impingere.* To box, *pugnis cædere, in pugilatu certare.* A boxer, *pugil.*

Boy, n. *puer;* to become a — again, *repuerascere.* Boyhood, n. *ætas puerilis, pueritia;* in —, *ineunte ætate.* Boyish, adj. *puerilis;* adv. *pueriliter.* Boys' love, *puerorum amor;* — school, *schola in quibus pueris elementa traduntur.*

Bracelet, n. *armilla, brachiale;* adorned with —, *armillatus.*

Brag, v.intr. *se jactare, gloriari.* See Boast.

Brain, n. *cerebrum;* the small —, *cerebellum;* to be brainless, *cerebrum non habēre* (lit. and fig.)

Bramble, n. *rubus;* — bush, *rubetum;* — berry, *rubum, morum rubi.*

Branch, n. *frons, termes, ramus;* dry or dead —, *ramilia;* full of —, *frondosus, ramosus;* to —, *frondescere;* to — out, *ramis diffundi.* Fig. *ramus, familia, stirps, proles.*

Brand, n. (1) = torch, *titio, torris;* (2) = a mark, *nota;* to —, *notam alci inurere, stigma alci inscribere, notam turpitudinis inurere vitæ suæ.* Branded, *stigmatis notâ inustus;* — for cowardice, *ignaviæ notâ designatus.* See Badge, Burn, Sign.

Brandish, v.tr. *vibrare, jactare.*

Brasier, (1) = a place for fire, *foculus;* (2) = a worker in brass, *faber qui vasa ex orichalco facit.*

Brass, n. *orichalcum;* — ware, *opera ex orichalco facta;* of brass, *æneus.* See Copper.

Brave, adj. *fortis, acer, strenuus.* Bravery, n. *virtus, fortitudo.*

Bravo! *euge! factum bene! laudo!*

Breach, n. *munimentorum ruinæ;* to effect a —, *tormentis machinisque perfringere ac subruere muros;* to force your way into a city by —, *per ruinas jacentis muri in urbem transcendere;* to repair a —, *muros quassos raptim obstructis saxis reficere.*

Bread, n. *panis;* home-baked —, *panis cibarius;* white —, *p. siligineus;* new —, *p. recens;* — one day old, *p. hesternus;* fig. = nutriment, *victus, victus quotidianus;* to seek your —, *victum quærere;* he has scarcely — to eat, **vix habet unde vivat.* A bread-baker, *pistor;* a place for bread-baking, *panificium,* — for the sale of —, **forum pistorium;* bread-basket, *panarium;* crumb of bread, *mollia* (-ium, n.) *panis;* crust of —, *crusta panis.* See Food.

Break, v.tr. *frangere, confringere, rumpere* (to tear), *dirumpere* (to break asunder); — in two, cleave, *scindere;* — the arm, *frangere brachium;* — the neck, *defringere cervices sibi;* — legs, *crura;* he has broken his neck, *hoc ei perniciei erat;* — a truce, *rumpere inducias;* — a treaty, — *fœdus;* — the law of nations, — *jus gentium;* to — a lance with a person, *descendere in certamen cum alqo;* to — or subdue, *frangere, domare;* to — or soften a person's spirit, *mollire alcjs animum;* to — a person's (obstinate) will, *ferociam alcjs infringere;* to be broken or dejected, *frangi, minui;* to — off, *carpere, decerpere, avellere, revellere;* — up a camp, *castra movēre;* —, stones from the rock, *lapides excīdere e terrâ;* — a connexion, *frangere, interrumpere;* a broken number or fraction, **numerus fractus;* the clouds break, *nubes discutiuntur;* to — silence, *silentium rumpere;* — a treaty, *fœdus violare;* — an oath, *jusjurandum non servare;* to — off a friendship, *amicitiam discindere, ab amicitiâ alcjs se removēre,* v.intr. to break, *frangi, confringi, rumpi;* my heart —, *dirumpor dolore;* to — out, *erumpere;* — in, *irrumpere;* — into a house, *domum irrumpere, ædes effringere;* — out of prison, *vincula carceris rumpere;* the river — over its banks, *fluvius super ripas effunditur;* to — forth (as the sun), *sol inter nubes effulget;* to — with a person, *renunciare alci societatem, amicitiam alcjs dimittere;* to — off a discourse, *sermonem incidere;* to — the conditions of peace, *pacis conditiones dimittere.* Breaking, n. *ruptio, præcisio, abscissio;* a breaking off, (in speaking) *reticentia;* a breaker, *ruptor, fœderis violator* (of a treaty), — *induciarum* (of a truce), *pacis* (of a peace).

Breakfast, *jentaculum* (on rising), *prandium* (about noon, *cibus meridianus*); to invite to —, *rogare ad prandium;* to give —, *prandium præbēre;* — a rich, *alqm lepide in prandio excipere.* Breakfast, v. *jentare, prandēre, cibum meridianum sumere;* to lay the cloth for —, *prandendi gratiâ mensa posita est.* See Meals.

Breast, n. *mama, papilla, ubera -um,* n.; to give a child the —, *mamam infanti dare;* fig. *pectus, animus.* Breast-bone, *os pectoris.* See Bosom.

Breath, n. *spiritus, anima, halitus;* bad —, *anima fœtida, oris fœtor, halitûs graveolentia;* at one —, *uno halitu, sine respiratione;* to lose your — by running, *cursu exanimari;* he draws his — with difficulty, *spiritus interclusus arcte meat;* he draws his — freely, *liberius spiritus meat;* he scarcely —, *spiritus labitur, latera et vox deficiunt;* so long as I have a — in my body, *dum quidem spirare potero, dum anima est;* the — we draw, *aër quem spiritu ducimus.* To breathe, v. *spirare, animam ducere;* — again, *animam recipere;* — hard, *suspirare;* to stop —, *animam or spiritum intercludere, animam continēre, comprimere;* to — freely, *libere spirare;* — easily, *ex facili spirare;* — hard, *ægre ducere spiritum.*

Breech, n. *podex, anus, nates, sedes.* Breeches, n. *bracæ;* wearing —, *bracatus;* to put on —, *bracis se induere.*

Breed, v.tr. *gignere, generare, parĕre, procreare.*

Breeze, n. *aura;* to enjoy the evening —, *nocturnâ aurâ uti;* while a favourable — fills my sails, *dum flavit velis aura secunda meis.*

Breviary, n. **breviarium, precationum liber.*

Brew, v. *coquere.* Brewing, n. *coctura.* Brewer, n. *coctor, coctor cerevisiæ.* See Beer.

Bribe, n. *corruptela, largitio.* Bribe, v. *corrumpere* (with and without *pecuniâ, donis,* etc.); to try to —, *sollicitare alqm pecuniâ;* to be bribed, *largitionibus moveri;* not —, *largitioni resistere;* to take a —, *pecuniam accipere ab alqo, se vendere alci.* Briber, *corruptor, largitor;* he that is bribed, *venalis.*

Brick, n. *later, laterculus;* burnt —, *later coctilis;* unburnt —, *crudus;* to lay —, *lateres ducere;* make or burn —, *coquere;* made of —, *latericius;* in the shape of —, **in formâ laterum;* a wall of —, *murus* or *paries latericius.* A brick-maker, *laterarius;* clay for making bricks, *terra lateraria.*

Bride, n. *sponsa, alci desponsa* or *desponsata;* bridesman, *paranymphus;* — maid, *paranympha;* bridegroom, *sponsus.* Bridal, adj. *nuptialis;* — pair, *sponsus et sponsa;* — day, *dies sponsalis, dies sponsaliorum;* — chamber, *thalamus;* — song, *epi-*

thalamium, carmen nuptiale; — present, *dos, donum nuptiale*; — veil, *flammeum*; — attire, **vestis n.*; — ornaments, **mundus n.*; — procession, **pompa n.*; — dinner, *cœna n.*, *epulæ nuptiales*. Bridals, or marriage, n. *nuptiæ, nuptiarum sollemnia*; to bring about —, *nuptias conciliare*; to prepare for, *nuptias adornare*; to celebrate, *nuptias facere*.

Bridewell, n. *ergastulum*; to put into —, *alqm in erg. dare*.

Bridge, n. *pons*; — on stakes, *pons sublicius*; to make a —, *pontem facere in fluvio, amnem ponte jungere*; to cut down —, *pontem rescindere*; to restore, *p. reficere*; arch of —, **fornicatio pontis*; toll on —, *portorium*.

Bridle, n. *frenum*, pl. *freni* and *frena*; to put a — on a horse, *frenos injicere equo*; fig. = to hold in, *frenare, coercēre, continēre, comprimĕre*; without —, *infrenis, sine freno, effrenatus* (unbridled).

Brief, adj. *brevis*; adv. *breviter, paucis verbis, strictim*; be —, *verbo dicas*; in brief, *ne longus sim*. See Short.

Brier, n. *frutex*. Briery, adj. *fruticosus*.

Brigade, n. *caterva*. Brigadier, *catervæ* or *alæ præfectus*.

Bright, adj. *clarus, nitens, nitidus, fulgens*; the — side of an object, *lumen rei*; to be —, *clarēre*; to grow —, *clarescere*. Brightness, *claritudo*.

Brilliant, adj. *splendidus, splendens, fulgens*; — actions, *facta splendida*. A brilliant, n. *adamas quadratis areolis*. Brilliancy, n. *splendor, fulgor*; — of a name, *splendor et nomen*.

Brim, n. *ora, margo, labrum*.

Brine, n. *aqua salsa*; to put into —, *sale condire*.

Bring, v.tr. to a place, *ferre, afferre, apportare, advehere*; — in or into, *inferre, importare*; — from a place, *loco movēre*; — to bed, *in cubili collocare*; — home, *domum deducere*; — an offering, *sacra facere*; — forth or out of, *ferre, efficere, proferre, parĕre*; — fruit, *fructus edere, gignere*; to — (cause) vexation, *molestias creare*; — to honour, *honori esse alci*; to — about, *efficere ut, eo pervenire ut*; to — before the senate, *rem ad senatum referre*; — to light, *in lucem proferre*; — over, *in partes suas trahere*; — forwards, *in medium proferre*; — into blame, *culpam in alqm conferre*; — into credit, *auctoritatem alci parare*; — together, *conferre*; — over the river, *copias trans flumen transducere*; — to an end, *ad finem perducere*; — into the world, *parĕre*; — away, *avocare, abducere, avertere alqm ab alqâ re*; — down, *deducere*.

Brink, n. *margo, ripa*; to stand on the — of the grave, *extremâ tangere*. See Border.

Brisk, adj. *alacer, vegetus, acer*.

Bristle, n. *seta*; like a —, *hirsutus*. Bristly, adj. *setosus*; — hair, *capillus rectus*.

Brittle, adj. *fragilis*. Brittleness, n. *fragilitas*.

Broad, adj. *latus*; to be —, *latum esse, in latitudinem patēre*; to make —, *latum facere*; — broader than four ells, *quatuor cubita latitudine excedere*; a finger —, *digitus transversus*; not to differ a finger's breadth, *non transversum digitum a re discedere*. Adv. late. Breadth, n. *latitudo*. Broad-shouldered, *latus ab humeris*.

Broil, v.tr. *assare, torrēre*; — slowly, *subassare*; — on a spit, *in veru incassare*; broiled, *assus*; — cutlet, *assum vitulinum*; to —, intr. *assari, torreri*. Broil, n. *caro assa, assum, assa* -*orum*, n.

Bronze, *æs*; of —, *æneus, æreus, ex ære factus*; to —, **æneum colorem inducere*.

Brooch, n. *gemma*; wearing a —, *gemmatus*.

Brood, v. *incubare ova* or *ovis, incubare rei*; — over, (fig.) *meditari alqd, consulere rei*. Brood, n. *fetus, suboles, pulli*.

Brook, n. *rivulus*. To brook, or bear, v.tr. *ferre, tolerare*; — ill, *ægre*.

Broom, n. *genista*. See Besom.

Broth, n. *jus coctis carnibus*; chicken —, *jus gallinaceum*.

Brother, n. *frater*; on the father's side, *patruus*; the mother's, *uterinus*; a father's —, *patruus*; a grandfather's, *patruus magnus*; a mother's, *avunculus*; a grandmother's, *avunculus magnus*; to love a person as a —, *alqm sic amare ut alterum fratrem*.

Brow, (1) = eyebrow, n. *supercilium*; (2) the forehead, *frons*; to knit the —, *frontem contrahere*; to unknit —, *explicare*; a bold —, *os, os durum*.

Brown, n. *fuscus* (dark-brown); *pullus* (dirty brown), *badius, spadix* (red-brown, chestnut colour), *cervinus* (stag-coloured), *cervini coloris, fulvus* (yellowish brown), *ianthinus* (violet), *sole infectus* (sun-dyed), *adustioris coloris* or *adustiore colore* (sun-burnt); *coloratus* (coloured, a man of colour), *lividus* (brown and blue, as if produced by blows). To make brown, *fuscare, infuscare*; to beat a person black and blue, *sugillare*, (in the face) *in ruborem dare* (Com.).

Browse, v. *depascere*.

Bruise, v.tr. *contundere*. Bruise, n. *contusio*.

Brush, n. *penicillus, peniculus* (a painter's b.). See Besom.

Brute, n. *bestia, belua*. Brutish, adj. *beluinus, spurcus* (foul). Brutal, *immanis, crudelis, atrox*. Brutality, n. *immanitas, crudelitas, atrocitas*.

Bubble, n. *bulla, bullula*.

Buccanier, n. *pirata, prædo maritimus*. Buccaniering, n. *piratica*; to carry on —, *piraticam facere*.

Buck, n. *caper, hircus*; a young —, *hædus, hædulus*.

Bucket, n. *situla, situlus*.

Buckle, n. *fibula*; to fasten with —, *fibulâ subnectere*.

Buckler, n. *scutum, clipeus*. See Shield.

Bud, n. *gemma*; (in flowers) *calyx*. To bud, v. *gemmescere*.

Buffoon, n. *coprea, sannio, scurra*.

Bug, n. *cimex*.

Bugle, n. *cornu*. See Horn.

Build, v.tr. *ædificare, struere, exstruere, construere, condere* (to found); — round about, *circumstruere*; — on, *fidere, confidere, niti re*. Building, n. *ædificatio, exstructio* (the act), *ædificium* (the edifice); a large —, *moles*; to undertake to — a public —, *publicum opus curandum recipere*; to finish —, *exædificare domum*; to give up —, *ædificationem abjicere*.

Bulb, n. *bulbus*.

Bulk, n. *amplitudo, prominentia*. Bulky, adj. *amplus, prominens*.

Bull, n. *bos, taurus, dux gregis*; a young —, *juvencus*; = decree of the Pope, **decretum Pontificis Romani ex quo sacrificiis interdicit*, **fulmen Pontificale*; to publish against, *fulmine Pontificali percellere alqm*. See Ox.

Bullet, n. **glans*; to shoot —, *glandes fundere*.

Bullion, n. *later aureus, later argenteus*.

Bully, v.tr. *jurgio adoriri alqm, rixari cum alqo*.

Bulrush, n. *juncus, scirpus*; a place overrun with —, *junctum*; to form of —, *e junco texere*.

Bulwark, n. *propugnaculum*.

Bundle, n. *fascis, fasciculus, manipulus, sarcina*; to tie up your —, *sarcinam colligere*.

Bung, v.tr. *os dolii obturare*.

Burden, n. *onus, sarcina*; fig. *molestia*. To burden, v.tr. *onerare*.

Burn, v.tr. *urere, adurere*; to be burnt, *uri, aduri*; burnt, *ustus, ambustus*; to burn for a light, *in usum luminis urere*; — waxlights, *cereis uti*; — so as to lay waste, *omnia ferro ignique vastare*; — so as to prepare by fire, *coquere, excoquere*; — wood into charcoal, *de lignis carbones coquere*; — so as to melt silver, *argentum coquere*; — so as to roast coffee, **fabas Arabicas in igne torrēre*; burnt clay or bricks, *lateres*; a burn or mark, *notam, signum inurere rei, charactere signare alqd*; to inflame with passion, *urere*; intr. — so as to give light and heat, *ardēre, flagrare*; to glow and sparkle, *ardēre, flagrare*; burnable, *ignem concipere posse*, —, to take fire, *ignem concipere*; to be on fire, *ardēre, flagrare*;

there has been a fire, *incendium factum est;* to be inflamed with passion, *ardēre, flagrare, incensum esse;* — for any one, *alcjs amore ardēre.* Burning, *ustio, ardor*, burning, part. *candens,* — coals, *candentes carbones;* — cheeks, *flagrantes genæ;* — with strong feeling, *ardens, flagrans;* to be — with zeal, *flagranti studio esse;* a — glass, **vitrum causticum*, wood for —, *lignum, ligna cremia;* oil for —, **oleum quod in lumen uritur;* to burn down, *deurere;* — up, *comburere, incendio delēre*, I have been burnt out, *incendio omnia mea amisi.*

Burnish, v.tr. *levigare, polire.*

Burrow, v. *fodere.*

Burst, v.tr. *rumpere, dirumpere,* v.intr. *rumpi, dirumpi, dehiscere.*

Bury, v.tr. *humare, sepelire,* (*funere*) *efferre.* Burial, n. *sepultura, humatio;* — ground, *sepulturæ locus, sepulcrum, tumulus.* See Funeral.

Bush, n. *frutex, dumus, vepres, sentis;* a place overgrown with —, *fruticetum.* Bushy, adj *fruticosus.*

Bushel, n. *modius, medimnus.*

Business, n. *mercatura, mercatio, negotia -orum,* n., *commercium;* wholesale —, *magna,* retail —, *tenuis;* to carry on, *mercaturam facere, negotiari, rem gerere, vendere, venditare alqd.* See Affair, Bargain, Contract.

But, conj. *autem* (as a particle of transition serves to continue the series), *at* (poetic *ast*, strengthened into *at enim, at vero*, stands in apposition when "but" may be exchanged for "but yet," "it may be said"), *sed* (corrects or limits, is strengthened into *sed tamen*), *verum* (true), *vero* (in truth; makes an admission, *vero* also forms a lively transition to something more important), *verum enim vero* (decisive opposition or contrast = "but in truth," "in fact however"), *atqui* ("but yet," in inferences when something left undecided is taken up; *autem* and *vero* stand after a word, the rest at the beginning of a sentence). "But yet," "yet however," *at, attamen, sed tamen;* but not, *non autem, nec* (*neque*, strengthened into *nec vero, neque vero, non item*); but otherwise, *ceterum, ceteroqui;* but now, *nunc vero, nunc autem,* or merely *nunc;* for truly, *sed enim;* but if, *sin autem,* or merely *sin* (in mere transitions to something new), *si vero* (in a contrast); but if not, *si non, si minus, si aliter;* but on the contrary, *at contra, ut enim vero*, the "but" in contrasts being omitted, gives animation, *armorum ista et victoriæ sunt facta, non Cæsaris*, those are the deeds of arms and victory (but) not of Cæsar; *tu illum amas, ego odi*, you love, (but) I hate him.

Butcher, n. *lanius, macellarius;* a butcher's shop, *laniena, taberna macellaria.*

Butler, n. *cellarius.*

Butt, n. *scopus* (an object to aim at), *labrum* (a large vessel), *sinum* (a large wine-cask). Butt, v.tr. *ferire cornu.*

Butter, n. *butyrum;* to make —, *facere;* bread and —, **panis butyro illitus.*

Buttocks, n. *pars posterior* or *aversa.*

Button, n. *globulus, orbiculus.* Button, v.tr. **globulorum ope jungere.*

Buttress, n *anterīs -īdos,* f.

Buy, v.tr. *emere, redimere, coemere, mercari;* — at a high price, *male;* — low —, *bene,* very low —, *vilissimo.* See Purchase, Sell.

Buzz, v. *susurrare, bombum facere.* Buzzing, n *susurrus, bombus.*

Buzzard, n. *falco buteo,* L.

By, denoting the cause, is rendered by *a, ab,* as *mitti a patre*, to be sent by your father, *interfici ab hoste*, to be slain by an enemy. If the cause is an object without life, the ablative without a preposition is used; *necari gladio*, to be killed by the sword. "By" is the English for the Latin *e* or *ex*, *ex voce cognoscere*, to recognise by the voice. *Per* also may be equivalent to "by;" *per se*, by yourself, that is, alone; *per vim*, by force, *per literas*, by writing, *per avaritiam*, by avarice, *per senatum*, by means of the senate. "By" in entreaties, *per ego te deos oro*, that is, *oro te per deos*, I entreat you by the gods; *per fortunas vestras*, by your fortunes. "By" denoting severally may be rendered by certain adverbs, *oppidatim*, town by town, *viritim*, man by man, every man. "By" may be rendered by the simple ablative, *cogitando mens alitur*, by thought the mind is nourished.

CABAL, n. *ars, artificium, fallacia, artes malæ, consilia clandestina, calumniæ;* to form a —, *fallacias facere, consilia clandestina concoquere, multa machinari*, against any one, *in alqm.*

Cabala, **cabala, arcana Hebræorum doctrina.*

Cabbage, n *brassica, olus, caulis;* warmed-up —, *crambe recocta.*

Cabin, n. *casa, tugurium, mapale;* a little —, *casula, tuguriolum.* Cabinet, n. *conclave, cubiculum minus* or *secretius, zotheca, sanctuarium;* (2) = a repository of precious things, *thesaurus;* — for coins, **numotheca.* To conduct the — of a prince, *secreta consilia agitare;* to scrutinise —, *principum secreta rimari*, skilled in the — and in military things, *rei militaris peritus neque minus civitatis regundæ;* — order, *mandatum ipsius principis*, a — minister, *princeps amicorum regis, quorum secreta consilia agitare solet.*

Cable, n. *ancorale, funis ancorarius.* See Anchor.

Cabriolet, n. *cisium.*

Cackle, v. (of hens) *gracillare; gingrire* (of geese). Cackle, n. *gingritus, clangor.*

Cadaverous, adj. *cadaverosus, luridus, exsanguis* (bloodless), *perpallidus;* — colour, *color perpallidus.* See Corpse.

Cadet, n. **puer ad militiam publice informandus;* school for —, *seminarium militum publicum.*

Calculate, v. *computare.* Calculator, n. *rationarius, tabularius;* to be a — to some one, *a rationibus alcjs esse.* See Reckon.

Calendar, n. *calendarium, ephemeris, fasti.*

Calf, n. *vitulus, vitula*, of a —, *vitulinus, caro vitulina* (veal).

Caliber, n. *modus, magnitudo, amplitudo.*

Calico, n. *byssus, sindon.*

Call, n. *vox, vocatus.* Calling, n. *munus.* Call, v.tr. *vocare, clamare* (to call out), *alqm nomine appellare* (to call by name), *arcessere alqm* (to call to yourself), *alci munus offerre* (to call to an office). Caller, n. *vocator.*

Callous, adj. *callosus;* to be —, *callēre;* to grow —, *callescere.* Callosity, *callus, callum*, to form a — on the skin, *occalescere.*

Callow, adj. *implumis.*

Calm, adj *quietus, tranquillus, placidus;* to be of — mind, *animo esse tranquillo;* to grow —, *quiescere;* adv *quieto animo, tranquille, placide.* Calm, n. *quies, tranquillitas, otium, vita otiosa, pax;* — of mind, *tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus;* to have —, *tranquillo animo et quiete frui.* Calm, v.tr. *sedare, lenire, permulcēre.*

Calumny, *crimen falsum* (false accusation), *calumnia, criminatio.* Calumniate, v. *calumniari* (to accuse falsely and treacherously), *criminari* (to blacken), — a person to or before another, *alqm apud alqm, de famā* or *existimatione alcjs detrahere, maledicere alci;* — behind a person's back, *de alqo absente detrahendi causā maledice* or *contumeliose dicere, alci absenti male loqui.* I am calumniated, *detrahitur de meā famā.* Calumniator, *auctor criminis falsi, calumniator;* a female —, *calumniatrix.* Calumnious, *calumniosus, falsus criminationes continens.*

Calvinist, n. **Calvini assecla.*

Cambric, n, *carbasus,* of —, *carbaseus, carbasinus.*

Camel, n. *camelus*; of a —, *camelinus*; — hair, *pilus* or *seta cameli*. Camelopard, *camelopardalis*.
Cameo, n. *gemma ectypa*.
Camp, n. *castra -orum*, n.; — in summer, *æstiva*; — in winter, *hiberna*; to choose a place for a —, *locum castris idoneum deligere* or *capere*; to measure out —, *castra metiri*; to form —, *ponere, locare, collocare*; to remove —, *transferre in* etc.; to break up —, *movēre*; to conquer the enemy's —, *hostem castris exuere*; to be in —, *sub pellibus durare*; to keep soldiers in —, *exercitum sub pellibus continēre*. See Army, War.
Campaign, n. *bellum, expeditio, stipendium*; to be in a —, *expeditioni interesse*; to serve — with, *militare cum algo*; — under, *merēre algo imperatore*; — your first —, *militiam auspicari*.
Camphor, n. *camphora*; — tree, *laurus camphora* (L.).
Can, n. *cantharus, hirnea, hirnula*.
Can, v. *possum, licet mihi, potestas* or *copia est rei cujusdam, integrum est mihi* (with inf.). I can, *possum, queo*; — not, *non possum, nequeo*; — pay, *non sum solvendo*; — write, *nihil habeo quod scribam*; Themistocles could not be at his ease, *non licuit esse otioso Themistocli*.
Canaille, n. *fæx populi, sentina reipublicæ*.
Canal, n. *canalis, fossa*; a small —, *canaliculus*; to make —, *fossam facere*. See Aqueduct.
Canary (bird), *fringilla Canaria* (L.).
Cancel, v.tr. *delēre, eradere, exstinguere*.
Cancer, n. *cancer*; = a disease, *cancerōma, carcinōma*. Cancerous, adj. *canceraticus*.
Candid, adj. *candidus, sincerus, verus, simplex*; a — friend, *ex animo amicus*; — man, *homo apertæ voluntatis*; — judgment, *judicium incorruptum*. Candour, n. *sinceritas, simplicitas, animi candor, integritas*.
Candidate, n. *candidatus*; relating to —, *candidatorius*. Candidateship, *munus candidatorium*.
Candle, n. *candela* (of tallow), *cereus* (of wax), *lumen* (light); to make —, *candelas sebare* or *fundere*; to light —, *c. accendere*; the — goes out, *candela exstinguitur*; to work by — light, *lucubrare*; by the light of a —, *ad lumen*. See Light.
Cane, n. *arundo, canna, calamus*; of —, *arundineus*; full of —, *arundinosus*; a bamboo —, *arundo Indica*; — stick, or rod, *ferula*.
Canine, adj. *caninus*.
Canister, or basket of reeds, *canistrum*.
Cannibal, n. *homo immanis, omnis humanitatis expers*; adj. *immanis*; adv. *immanem in modum*.
Cannon, n. *bellicum tormentum*; to load a —, **pulverem cum globo in tormentum indēre*; to fire —, *emittere*; within — shot, **quo telum tormento missum adigi potest*; to be out of — shot, *extra tormenti jactum esse*. Cannonier, n. **miles tormentarius*. Cannonade, v. **tormentis verberare, tela tormentis mittere*.
Canon, n. (1) = a rule, *lex, regula, norma* (standard); (2) = a list or collection, *numerus* or *familia librorum optimorum*; to take into the —, *in ordinem redigere*; not to —, *numero eximere*. Canonical, adj. **librorum fide dignorum familia*. Canonize, v. **alqm in sanctorum numerum referre, sanctorum ordinibus ascribere*. A canon, or ecclesiastical officer, **canonicus*; canon law, **jus canonicum*.
Cant, n. **simulata* or *ficta pietas erga Deum*. Cant, v. *pietatem erga Deum simulare*.
Canticle, n. **canticulum* (properly an incantation); the Canticles, or Solomon's Song, *Canticum Canticorum* (Eccl.).
Canton, *pagus*.
Canvas, n. **textum quod Cannabis dicitur*. Canvas, v. (examine), *explorare, disputare*; = to seek for office, *ambire*. A canvas, *ambitio, ambitus*.
Cap, n. *pileus, galerus, petasus*; — for women, *mitra*; a little —, *mitella*; to put on —, *caput mitrā operire*; band for a —, *redimiculum mitræ*.
Capable, adj. *ingeniosus, sollers, aptus, idoneus*; — for, *aptus, idoneus ad alqd, capax rei*. Capability, n. *ingenium, sollertia, docilitas, facultas*.
Capacious, adj. *capax* (scil. *urna, urbs, puteus*, etc.)
Cape, n. *promontorium*.
Capital, n. *caput, sors, pecuniæ, numi, res*; a dead —, *pecuniæ otiosæ*; to take from your —, *de vivo detrahere*; the interest becomes —, *sors fit ex usurā*. Capital of a column, *capitulum*. Capital, adj. *capitalis*; — crime, *crimen capitale*; = excellent, *eximius, egregius*. Capitalist, n. *qui pecunias fenori collocat*, or *qui pecunias fenori dat*, or *fenerator*; = rich, *homo pecuniosus* or *bene nummatus*.
Capitation-tax, n. *tributum in singula capita impositum, exactio capitum*.
Capitulate, v. *arma per pactionem tradere, certis conditionibus tradi hostibus*. Capitulation, n. *pactio, conditiones deditionis*; to yield to —, *ad conditiones (deditionis) descendere*; to treat of —, *de conditionibus tractare*; to accede to —, *ad conditiones accedere*; not to accept —, *nullam deditionis conditionem accipere*; to form —, *certis conditionibus de deditione cum hoste pacisci*; a — is entered into, *conditiones conveniunt*.
Caprice, n. *libido, licentia, voluntas*. Capricious, adj. *libidine factus*; adv. *ad libidinem, prout libet*.
Captain, n. *centurio*; to act as —, *ordinem ducere*; — of a ship, *navarchus, præfectus navis*.
Captious, *jurgiosus, rixosus, rixæ cupidus, captiosus, insidiosus*; to put a — question, *captiose interrogare*; to pursue a very — manner, *captiosissimo genere interrogationis uti*; to answer — questions, *captiosa solvere*; adv. *captiose, insidiose*. Captiousness, *captio*.
Captivate, v. *capere, delenire, permulcēre*.
Captive, n. *captus, captivus*; the captives, *corpora captiva*; to take —, *capere*; to be a —, *in vinculis esse*. Captivity, n. *captivitas*; to fall into —, *capi ab algo*. Capture, v. *capere, comprehendere*; to seek to —, *captare*. Capturing, n. *captura*.
Car, n. *carrus, carrum, plaustrum, vehiculum*.
Caravan, n. *comitatus*. Caravanserai, *xenodocheum*.
Carbine, n. **sclopetum equestre*.
Carbuncle, *carbunculus*. See Ulcer.
Carcase, n. *cadaver* (of men and beasts).
Card, = paper, *charta*; a visiting —, *charta salutatrix*; playing —, *pagina*; to play at cards, **paginis ludere*; pattern —, *exempla -orum*, n.
Cardinal, (1) of numbers, *cardinalis*; (2) = chief, *princeps, primus, eximius*. A Cardinal, n. **Cardinalis*; — bishop, **episcopus cardinalis*; — — hat, **tiara cardinalis*; the dignity of —, **dignitas cardinalis*.
Care, n. *cura, curatio rei, diligentia, ratio*; to take — of, *curam adhibēre* or *impendere alci rei, rationem habēre; providēre, prospicere, consulere rei*; — of or for health, *saluti consulere*; not —, *saluti deesse*; I will take — of this, *hoc mihi curæ erit*; — has been taken for that, *huic rei provisum est*; to be in — (or trouble) for, *sollicitum esse de re*; so as to fear for, *timēre, metuere*; care = anxiety, *sollicitudo*; to give one solicitude, *sollicitare algm*; to be full of —, *anxio et sollicito esse animo*; to free from —, *liberare algm curā*; to relieve or lighten —, *levare algm curis*; to dismiss —, *curas abjicere, missas facere*; dismiss your —, *bono sis animo*; free from —, *curā (curis) vacuus, curæ expers, securus*; — altogether, *omnes curas abjecisse*; to free yourself from —, *curis se expedire*; to be freed from —, *omnibus curis solvi*; without —, (adv.) *sine curā, secure*; freedom from —, *animus omni curā vacuus, securitas*; a load of —, *moles curarum*; full of —, *sollicitus, sollicitudinis plenus*. Careful (diligent), *diligens, curiosus*; to be —, *diligentiam adhibēre rei, curam conferre ad alqd*. Carefully, *diligenter, accurate*. Careless, *securus, imprudens, incuriosus, negligens*. Carelessness, *securitas, imprudentia, incuria, negligentia*.
Career, n. *curriculum, spatium, stadium*; to

enter —, *in stadium ingredi;* to run —, *in spatio decurrere,* — to the end, *ad calcem decurrere;* — of life, *vitæ curriculum;* to enter on a political —, *rempublicam capessere;* — a learned —, *studiorum rationem ingredi.*

Caress, n. *blanditiæ, blandimenta.* Caress, v. *blandiri alci, permulcēre algm.* Caressing, adj. *blandus.*

Caricature, n. *vultus in pejus fictus;* to make a —, *imaginem alcjs lasciviâ jocorum proponere ridentium circulis.*

Carmelite (monk), **monachus Carmelita.*

Carmine, n. *coccum;* of —, *coccineus.*

Carnage, n. *cædes;* to commit —, *cædem facere;* — a frightful —, *ingenti cæde hostes prosternere.*

Carnal, adj. *ad corpus pertinens, voluptatibus corporis deditus, libidinosus.*

Carnation (colour), *candor carnosus.*

Carnival, n. **Saturnalia quibus personati discurrunt homines.*

Carnivorous, adj. *qui carne* or *carnibus vescitur.*

Carousal, n. *convivium.*

Carp, n. *cyprinus,* **cyprinus carpio* (L.). To — at, v. *algm obliquis orationibus carpere, cavillari algm.* Carping, n. *cavillatio.*

Carpenter, n. *faber tignarius.* Carpentry, n. *opera fabrilis, fabrica materia.*

Carpet, n. *tapes, tapetum, peristroma, stragulum.*

Carriage, n. *currus* (a chariot), *traha* (a drag), *vectura* (a carrying); to pay for your —, *pro vecturâ solvere.* Carrier, n. *qui jumenta agit.* Carry, v. *portare, bajulare, gestare;* to — off, *abducere.* See Bring, Abduction.

Cart, n. *vehiculum, carpentum* (with two wheels), *pilentum* (pleasure van), *plaustrum* (for burdens). Carter, n. *vehicularius, carpentarius.*

Cartilage, n. *cartilago;* adj. *cartilaginosus.*

Carve, v.tr. *incidere, insculpere, inscribere;* — at table, *scindere.* Carver, n. *scissor.* Carving, n. *scissura.*

Cascade, n. *aquæ ex alto desilientes.* See Waterfall.

Case, n. (1) = a receptacle, *theca, involucrum;* (2) (in grammar) *casus;* (3) = an incident, *casus, res, causa, tempus;* the case may happen, *fieri potest;* in all cases, *in omnibus rebus;* in any —, *utcunque res ceciderit;* in no —, *neutiquam, nullo modo;* in case that, *si, si est ut, si forte;* to put the —, *fingere, facere, ponere* (e.g. let us put the —, *fingamus*). See Condition.

Cash, n. = ready money, *pecunia præsens* or *numerata;* to have —, *nummos numeratos habēre;* to pay in —, *præsenti pecuniâ solvere;* to be sold for —, *præsenti pecuniâ venire.* Cashier, n. *custos pecuniarum.* To cashier or discharge, *missum facere algm, mittere algm.* Cashiering, n. *missio, dimissio, remotio.*

Casino, n. *conventiculum, circulus.*

Cask, n. *dolium, cupa.* Casket, n. *arcula, capsula, capsella, cistula.*

Cassation, n. *abolitio.*

Cast, v.tr. *jacĕre, jactare, jaculari, mittere;* — into, *injicere algd rei;* — at, *petere algm re;* — into prison, *algm in vincula conjicere;* — your cloak round you, *pallium circumjicere;* — your clothes from you, *vestes raptim deponere.* See Throw.

Castanet, n. *crotalum.*

Castaway, n. *perditus, profligatus;* — by shipwreck, *naufragus.*

Castigate, v.tr. *castigare, punire.* Castigation, n. *castigatio, supplicium;* to receive —, *castigari, puniri.*

Casting-net, n. *rete jaculum.*

Castle, n. *arx, castellum, domus regia;* to build castles in the air, *somnia sibi fingere.*

Castrate, v.tr. *castrare.* Castration, n. *castratio.*

Casual, adj. *fortuitus, forte oblatus.* Casualty, n. *fortuita -orum,* n. *res fortuitæ.*

Cat, n. *feles, felis.*

Cataract in the eye, *glaucoma,* **amaurosis.*

Catarrh, n. *gravedo* (a cold), *destillatio (narium);* to have —, *nares gravedine vexantur;* inclined to —, *gravedinosus.*

Catastrophe, n. *casus durus* or *acerbus* or *exitialis.*

Catch, v.tr. *excipere, intercipere, deprehendere, comprehendere;* — water, *colligere aquas;* — a person in, *deprehendere algm in re;* to — a disease, *eâdem vi morbi repleri.*

Catechise, v.tr. *catechizare* (Eccl.). Catechism, n. *catechismus.* Catechist, n. *catechista.* Catechising, n. *catechesis.* Catachumen, *audiens* (Eccl.).

Category, n. *genus, numerus* (e.g. *ex civium numero*), *categoria,* or (pure Latin) *prædicamenta -orum,* n.; to bring into the same —, *eodem algm* or *algd referre.*

Caterpillar, n. *eruca;* to destroy —, *erucas evincere.*

Cathedral, n. * *ædes cathedralis.*

Catholic, n. *homo Catholicus* (Eccl.), * *Romanæ sacrorum formulæ addictus,* * *Romanæ legis studiosus,* * *pontificis Romani assecla;* to become a —, * *sacra Romana suscipere,* * *doctrinam pontificis Romani amplecti.* Catholicism, n. *fides Catholica* (Eccl.), * *doctrina Catholica.*

Cattle, n. *bos, taurus, pecus, bubulum, armenta -orum,* n. See Beast.

Cauldron, n. *ahenum, cortina, crater, lebes.*

Cause, n. *causa, fons, origo, auctor;* he is the — of the war, *ille est concitator belli;* to seek a — for war, *materiam belli quærere;* to have — for blame, *ansam reprehensionis habēre;* to give as a —, *prætexere algd, prætexere causam ad algd;* to have its — in something, *manare e re, proficisci a re;* for good causes, *justis de causis;* without —, *temere.* Cause, v.tr. *auctorem esse rei, creare, movēre algd.*

Caution, n. *providentia, prudentia, cautio.* Cautious, adj. *providus, prudens, cautus.*

Cavalcade, n. * *pompa equestris.*

Cavalier, n. *vir nobilis.*

Cavalry, n. *equitatus, equites, copiæ equestres;* to be strong in —, *multum equitatu valēre;* to form the —, *turmas equitum explicare;* to serve in the —, *equo merēre;* a fight of —, *prœlium equestre;* a regiment of —, *cohors equestris;* a troop of —, *turma equestris.*

Cave, n. *cavum, caverna, specus, spelunca.*

Caviar, n. * *ova piscium condita.*

Cavil, v. *cavillari cum algo.* Cavil, n. *cavilla.* Cavilling, n. *cavillatio.*

Caw, v.intr. *crocire, crocitare.* Cawing, n. *crocitus.*

Cease, v. *desinere, cessare, absistere, desistere, omittere;* — to speak, *finem facere dicendi,* — to fight, *decertare,* — to rage, *desævire,* — to rain, *depluere;* = to come to an end, *desinere, finem habēre, abire, quiescere, intermittere.* Ceasing, n. *finis.* Cessation, n. *intermissio.*

Cedar, n. *cedrus;* the fruit of the —, *cedris;* of cedar, *cedreus, cedrinus;* — wood, *cedrus;* — oil, *cedrium.*

Cede, v.tr. = to yield or give up, *cedere algd* or *ab algâ re alci, concedere algd, transcribere algd alci* (by writing); — a part of, *cedere alci algd de algâ re;* — your part in, *cedere parte suâ;* — to a person the possession of, *cedere alci possessione algs* (e.g. *hortorum*); to —, or not to redeem, a mortgage, *cedere de hypothecis.*

Ceiling, n. *laquear, lacunar;* vaulted —, *camera;* painted —, * *pictura laquearis.*

Celebrate, v.tr. *celebrare, agere;* — a festival, *festos dies,* a marriage, *nuptias;* — = to praise or extol, especially by song, the power of the people, *popularem potestatem;* = to spread abroad, e.g. *vocibus maledictisque algd; quâ re celebratâ,* which thing being bruited. Celebration, n. *celebratio.* Celebrity, n. *gloria, laus, claritas.* Celebrated, adj. *inclytus, clarus, illustris, nobilis;* to be —, *gloriâ florēre;* to become —, *nominis famam adi-*

pisci; to make —, *celebrare, illustrare*; to make yourself —, *gloriam sibi comparare*.

Celestial, adj. *cœlestis* (e.g. *iræ, numen, animi*); = excellent, *cœlestis*, also in the superlative, *cœlestissimus* (e.g. *vir in dicendo, ingenium*).

Celibacy, n. *cœlibatus, vita cœlebs*.

Cell, n. *cella, cubiculum*.

Cellar, n. *hypogeum, concameratum, doliarium, cella*; a wine —, *cella vinaria, apotheca*.

Cement, n. *maltha, ferrumen*. Cement, v.tr. *malthare, ferruminare*. Cementing, n. *ferruminatio*.

Cemetery, n. *sepulcretum, cœmeterium*.

Cenotaph, n. *cenotaphium* (κενοτάφιον, empty tomb), pure Latin *honorarius tumulus*.

Censer, n. *thuribulum*.

Census, the Latin *census* or valuation, *æstimatio* of the property of each Roman citizen, who on the occasion gave in (*profiteri*) his name (*nomen*) etc. This task was performed by the Censor (who had also a moral supervision), and the results were consigned to tables called *tabulæ censoriæ*. The valuation was made according to a rule or tariff called *formula* or *formula censendi*, whence the phrase *censum agere ex formulâ ab Romanis censoribus datâ*, to take the census according to the tariff supplied by the Roman Censors. To take a census, *censēre* (by the Censor); to undergo —, *censeri*. Censure, v.tr. *reprehendere*. Censure, n. *reprehensio*. Censurable, *reprehendendus*. Censorious, *minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus*. Censurer, n. *reprehensor*.

Centenary, adj. *centenarius, centum annorum, sæcularis*.

Centre, n. *centrum*; — of a place, *media pars*; in the — of the city, *in mediâ* (scil. *parte*) *urbis* or *in mediâ urbe*; the — of a government, *sedes imperii*.

Century, n. *centum anni, sæculum*; that which takes place every —, *sæcularis*.

Ceremony, n. *ritus, cærimonia*. Ceremonial, n. *ritus, mos receptus*; court —, **ritus ac modus ad quem rex colitur*; to observe —, *legi morique parēre*; to neglect —, *contra morem facere*; master of —, *comes* or *magister officiorum*. Ceremonious, adj. *solemnis*; a — man, * *homo nimis officiosus*.

Certain, = fixed, firm, *certus, firmus, stabilis* (all of things and persons), *fidus* (trustworthy, of persons and things, e.g. *Romanis pax fida cum Porsennâ fuit*, the Romans were united with P. in a reliable peace), *præsens* (quickly coming, e.g. *mors*), *exploratus* (ascertained), *status* (settled); a — or firm tread, *gradus stabilis*; — on the ice, *glacies vestigium non recepit*; — on steep rocks, *prærupta saxa vestigium fefellerunt*; a — income, *reditus status*; — witness, *testis certus* or *locuples*; — friend, *amicus certus* or *fidus* or *firmus et stabilis*; death is — for all, *mors nos omnes manet*; *certum est mihi*, I am resolved; is this quite —? *satin' hoc certum est?* yes; *certum*; to live in — hope, *certo sperare, non dubiam spem habēre*; to be — of a thing, *rem exploratam habēre*; in order to be certain, etc. *ut hac de re certior fieret*; I am —, *exploratum est mihi* (with acc. and inf.). Certain, = some one known or unknown but not named, *quidam* (*vir*). Cicero terms his well-known enemies *homines quidam*. *Certus* means that which is fixed and defined; so *quibusdam de causis* and *certis de causis* differ in this, that in the former the causes are conceived as undetermined, if not unknown, but in the latter as determined and known though not mentioned; thus Cicero says *certi homines quos jam debes suspicari*, certain persons whom by this time you may guess; *nescio qui, nescio quis* (the latter with some degree of contempt). Certainly, adv. *certe, certo, liquido* (clearly), *haud dubie, sine ullâ dubitatione, profecto, sane* (soundly), *utique* (at heart, e.g. *res utique inexpertis horrenda*, a terrible thing certainly for the inexperienced), *nimirum* (no wonder), *saltem* (at least), *ferme* (almost always); if not . . . . . yet certainly, *si non* . . . . . *at saltem*, or *si non* . . . . . *certe*; to know certainly, or for certain, *certo* (*pro certo*) *scire*; *pro explorato habēre, exploratum habeo alqd* or *mihi est alqd exploratum*; to learn — from, *liquido discere ab alqo*; it is — believed, *pro certo creditur*; I — believe, *persuasum est mihi* or *persuasi mihi*; to assert for certain, *pro certo affirmare, liquido dicere, liquido confirmare alqd* or *de alqâ re*. Certificate, n. *testimonium literarum*. Certify, v.tr. *affirmare, certiorem facere*. Certitude, n. *veritas ad liquidum explorata, fides*; to have —, *rem compertam habēre*.

Chafe, v.tr. (1) = to warm, *calefacere*; (2) = to irritate, *irritare, iratum reddere alqm, stomachum movēre alci*; to be chafed, *irasci, irâ incendi*; to — at, *alqd graviter* or *ægre ferre*.

Chaff, n. *palea*; mixed with —, *paleatus*.

Chaffer, v.tr. *facere mercaturam sordidam*.

Chagrin, n. *ægritudo, mœror*; to be in —, *in mœrore esse*; to cause — to, *mœrore afficere alqm, ægritudinem afferre alci*; to yield to —, *mœrori animum dare*.

Chain, n. *catena, vinculum*; to put chains on a person, *catenas injicere alci*; to throw into —, *in catenas conjicere alqm*; to bind in —, *catenis vincire alqm*; to lie in —, *catenis vinctum esse*; chained, *catenatus*; fig. (= slavery) to break your —, *se in libertatem vindicare*; (as an ornament) *catena, catella, torques*; adorned with a —, *torquatus*; a chain or connected series of actions, *continuatio, series*. Chain-work, *catenæ*.

Chair, n. *sella, sedile, cathedra*; to set a — for, *sellam alci apponere*; between two chairs people fall to the ground, *utrâque re excidere*. See Sit.

Chaise, n. *carpentum, pilentum*.

Chalice, or cup, *calix, calathus*.

Chalk, n. *creta*; like —, *cretaceus*; full of —, *cretosus*; to mark with —, *cretâ notare alqd*; to cover with —, *incretare*; to become white as —, *expallescere*.

Challenge, n. *provocatio*. Challenge, v.tr. *provocare, evocare, lacessere alqm ad pugnam*; — to drink, *provocare bibendo*; to accept a —, *adversus alqm provocantem arma capere*.

Chamber, n. *cubiculum*; — woman or maid, *cubicularia*; — pot, *matula, matella, trulla, scaphium*. Chamberlain, *cubiculi præpositus, cubiculariis officiis præpositus*.

Chamelion, n. * *lacerta Chamæleon* (L.); fig. used of a man, *versipellis*, also *qui versat naturam suam atque huc illuc torquet*.

Champ, v.tr. *mandere*.

Champaign country, *locus campester*; — wine, * *vinum Campanum*.

Champion, n. *propugnator*; to fight as a —, *propugnare*.

Chance, n. *casus*; to happen by —, *casu evenire, accidere*.

Chancel, n. *cancelli -orum*, m. Chancellor of the Exchequer, *ærarii tribunus*. Chancellory, *ærarium*.

Chandelier, n. *candelabrum*.

Chandler, n. *qui candelas sebat*.

Change, v.tr. *mutare, immutare, commutare*; — for the better, *emendare, corrigere*; — a will, *testamentum mutare, rescindere*; — a march, *iter flectere*; — your character for the better, *mores emendare*; — for the worse, *invertere, corrumpere*; unchanged, *quod integrum est*; what or who does not change? *sibi constare, a se non discedere*; he has not changed, *non alius est ac fuit, antiquum obtinet*; he has wholly —, *commutatus est totus*; from this day you change your life, *hic dies aliam vitam defert*; these men have changed, *homines alii facti sunt*; the weather changes, *tempestas commutatur, cœlum variat*; things —, *commutatio rerum accidit*. Change, n. *mutatio, immutatio, commutatio, conversio, vicissitudo, varietas*; to make a — with another, *mutationem moliri*; to undergo a —, *mutationem habēre*. Changeable, *mutabilis, quod mutari* or *immutari potest*. See Alter.

Channel, n. *canalis*; the British —, **fretum Britannicum*; to have learnt anything by a good —, *certo auctore* (*certis auctoribus*) *comperisse alqd.*

Chant, v.tr. *canere, cantare.* See Sing.

Chaos, n. *chaos, rudis et indigesta rerum moles*; = confusion, *confusio, turbæ.* Chaotic, adj. *inordinatus, indigestus, indispositus.* Adv. *perturbate et indisposite.*

Chapel, n. **ædicula*, **sacellum*, **sacrarium.*

Chaplain, n. **capellanus*, **diaconus.*

Chapter, n. (1) of a book, *caput*; (2) = an ecclesiastical body, **collegium canonicorum*; a meeting of —, †*conventus canonicorum*; — house, †*curia canonicorum.*

Character, n. (1) = a sign, *signum, character*; (2) = secret writing, *notæ*; (3) the special token of an object, **peculiaris indoles*; (4) — of a person, *natura, indoles, ingenium, animus, mores, vita*; a good —, *bonitas*; amiable —, *comitas*; lofty —, *animus magnus*; many-sided —, *ingenium multiplex*; of a mild —, *mitis ingenio*; to form your —, *mores conformare*; the fault of your —, *morum vitium*; weakness of —, *infirmitas, inconstantia*; strength of —, *constantia*; to have much —, *magnā esse constantiā.* To characterise, v.tr. *notare, designare.* Characteristic, n. *notatio*; a true —, **notatio morum quæ nihil abhorret a veritate*; as an adj. *proprius*; it is — of, *proprium est.*

Charade, n. **ænigma syllabicum.*

Charcoal, n. *carbo*; to prepare —, *de lignis carbones coquere*; to make into —, *in carbones redigere*; to become —, *carbonescere.* See Coal.

Charge, n. (1) = office or trust, *munus, officium, provincia*; civil —, *magistratus*; — in war, *imperium*; to seek —, *magistratum ambire*; he who does so, *candidatus*; to enter on —, *provinciam capere*; to execute —, *munere fungi*; that is my —, *hoc meum est*; in virtue of my —, *pro auctoritate*; (2) = price, *pretium*; at a small —, *parvo pretio.*

Chariot, n. *currus*; a two-horsed —, *bigæ*; four —, *quadrigæ*; to ride in a —, *curru vehi*; to drive a —, *currum regere*; to overset —, *evertere*; to stop —, *currum sustinēre.* Charioteer, n. *auriga.*

Charity, n. (as a sentiment) *amor, benignitas*, **amor Christianus*; (as conduct), *beneficentia, liberalitas.* Charitable, adj. *benignus, liberalis, beneficus.*

Charlatan, n. *circulator, pharmacopola circumforaneus* (a travelling quack doctor), *jactator, ostentator* (a braggadocio).

Charm, n. (lit.) *carmen, canticum, fascinum*; (fig.) = an attraction, *delenimenta -orum, blanditiæ.* To charm, (lit.) *fascinare, incantare*; (fig.) *capere, rapere.* Charming, adj. *suavis, venustus, lepidus*; the affair went on charmingly, *prorsus ibat res.* My charmer! *meæ deliciæ! meæ deliciolæ!*

Charnel-house, n. *ossarium.*

Chart, n. *tabula* (*geographica*); — of the earth, *orbis terræ in tabulā*; to form —, *terrarum situs pingere.* Charter, n. **charta.* Charter-house, **cœnobium Carthusianum*; a monk of the —, **monachus Carthusianus.*

Chase, v.tr. *venari.* Chase, n. *venatio, venatus*; belonging to —, *venaticus, venatorius*; to go to —, *venatum ire*; to be in —, *in venatione esse*; to be fond of —, *venandi studiosum esse*; right of —, *jus venandi.* See Hunt.

Chasm, n. *hiatus, specus, infinita* or *immensa altitudo, locus præceps.*

Chaste, adj. *castus.* Chastity, *castitas, verecundia virginalis.*

Chastise, v.tr. *castigare.* Chastisement, n. *castigatio.*

Chat, v. *confabulari cum alqo.*

Chatter, v. *blatire, confabulari.* Chatter, n. *sermones, gerræ, nugæ, fabulæ, ineptiæ.* Chattering, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas.* Chattering, adj. *garrulus, loquax, verbosus.* See Babble.

Cheap, adj. *vilis, non magni pretii*; — times, *vilitas annonæ*; to be —, *parvi pretii esse, parvo pretio vendi*; to buy —, *parvo pretio emere.*

Cheat, n. *fraus, fallacia, dolus malus, ars, artes*; to devise a —, *fraudem moliri, dolum parare*; to practise a — on any one, *fraudem facere alci, dolum struere alci*; there is some — under, *aliquid doli subest.* Cheat, v.tr. *fallere, decipere, circumvenire algm, fucum facere* (to throw dust in a person's eyes), *verba dare alci.* See Deceit.

Check, n. *impedimentum, mora.* Check, v. *obstare alci, impedimento esse alci, moram facere alci.*

Cheer, n. (1) = joy of mind, *hilaritas*; (2) = of good heart, *bono animo*; be of good —, *bono sis animo*; (3) = hospitality, *hospitium*; to entertain with good —, *hospitaliter* or *laute excipere*; to be so received, *excipi.* Cheerful, *hilaris, hilarus.*

Cheese, n. *caseus*; mixed with —, *caseatus*; to make —, *caseos facere, formare*; — chamber, *caseale.*

Chemistry, n. **chemia, ars chemica.* Chemist, **chemiæ peritus.* Chemical, adj. **chemicus.*

Cherish, v.tr. *curare, diligere, colere, observare.*

Cherub, n. **Cherub, Cherubus*, pl. *Cherubim* and *Cherubi.*

Chess, n. *lusus latrunculorum, lusus latruncularius*; to play —, *latrunculis ludere*; check! **cave regi*; check-mated, *victus, ad incitas redactus.*

Chest, n. (1) = part of the body, *pectus*; (2) = a receptacle, *arca, cista.*

Chestnut, n. *castanea*; — grove, *castanetum*; the wild —, **æsculus hippocastănum.*

Chevalier, n. *eques.* See Equestrian, Cavalry.

Chicanery, n. *dolus, prævaricatio.* See Deceit.

Chicken, n. *pullus* (*gallinaceus*); — hearted, *ignavus*; — pox, **purpura.*

Chide, v.tr. *objurgare alqm*; — a little, *molli brachio objurgare alqm*; — for something, *de alqā re.* Chiding, n. *objurgatio.*

Chief, n. *caput, princeps, præfectus, dux.* Chief, adj. *primus, præcipuus.*

Child, n. *filius, filia, liberi* (children); — of the house, *filius* or *filia herilis, filius* or *filia familias*; to beget children, *liberos procreare*; I have no —, *stirps mihi deest*; — no longer any —, *orbus sum*; O my child! *mi fili! obone! mea filia! mea lepida!* a burnt — dreads the fire, **cui dolet meminit.* Childbirth, *partus*; to be in —, *parturire*; to die in —, **parturientem exstingui*; to be delivered of a child, *partum edere*; a woman lying in, *puerpera*; to do so, *puerperio cubare*; the fever of a —, **febris puerperalis.* Childhood, *ætas puerilis, anni infantiæ, ætas prima, anni pueriles, ætas puerilis*; to grow out of —, *ex pueris excedere.* Children's cry, *vagitus*; — play, *lusus infantium*; — money, *pecunia pupillaris*; — clothes, *vestis infantium* or *parvulorum*; — love, *amor in parentes*; love to —, *amor in liberos*; — chatter, *nugæ pueriles*; — nonsense, *ineptiæ pueriles, deliramenta puerilia.* Childlike, adj. *puerilis*; adv. *pueriliter.* Childish, adj. *ineptus*; to indulge in — joy, *pueriliter exsultare.* It is children's duty, *liberorum est*, — to honour —, *alqm pie* or *pietate colere* (father or mother), *alqm loco patris* or *matris colere* (as a f. or a m.). See Babe, Infant.

Chill, adj. *frigidulus.*

Chime, n. *concentus*; to sound in —, *concinere.*

Chimera, n. *commentum, monstrum, opinionum commenta.* Chimerical, adj. *commenticius, inanis, vanus.*

Chimney, n. *fumarium*; — corner, *caminus.*

China, or porcelain, *murrha*; made of —, *murrhinus*; — ware, *opus* or *vas murrhinum.*

Chink, n. *rima, rimula*; full of —, *rimosus.*

Chirp, v. *fritinnire, pipire, pipilare.*

Chisel, n. *scalprum fabrile, cælum.*

Chivalry, n. *ordo equester, res equestris.*

Chocolate, n. **calda cacaotica.*

Choice, n. *delectus, electio*; — to an office,

creatio; — of words, *verborum delectus elegans*: a blind —, *temeritas*; without —, *temere, sine delectu*; with —, *eleganter*; freedom of —, *optio, eligendi optio, arbitrium*; to give —, *optionem dare alci*; you have the —; *tua est optio*; if I had —, *si optio esset*; there is no —, *nihil est medium*.

Choose, v.tr. *eligere, deligere, habēre delectum rei*.

Choke, v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere*; — by a rope, *strangulare*; fear — the voice, *metus vocem præcludit*; intr. *suffocari, spiritu intercluso exstingui*.

Choler, n. *ira, iracundia, stomachus*. Choleric, adj. *iracundus, ad iram pronus*. Cholera, n. *cholera*.

Chop, v.tr. *abscidere* (e.g. *ramos, truncos*); to — off the head, *caput* or *cervices alci abscidere*; — the hands, *amputare*; — the branches, etc., from a tree, *detruncare arborem*.

Chorus, n. *chorus*; leader of —, *choragus*.

Chrism, n. **oleum sacrum*.

Christ, *Christus*. A Christian, *Christianus, Christianæ legis studiosus*; Christians, *populus Christianus*; to make a man a Christian, *sacris Christianis alqm imbuere*, **legi Christianæ alqm ascribere*; to become —, *Christianum fieri*; to be —, *Christianæ legis esse studiosum, Christiano cultui adhærēre*; Christendom, *populus Christianus*, **universi Christiani*, **nomen Christianum* (all Christians), **orbis terræ Christianus* (all lands inhabited by Christians); Christian love, **amor Christianus*, **pietas Christiana*; — duty, *Christiani officium*; — disposition, *mens Christiana*, also merely *pietas, ut decet Christianum, Christo dignus*; —, observances, **ritus Christianorum, ritus a Christianis recepti*; a persecutor of Christians, *Christianæ religionis insectator*, **populi Christiani vexator*; to persecute —, *Christianam religionem insectari*; the persecution of —, *populi Christiani vexationes, Christianorum persecutio*; Christianity, *religio Christiana*, **doctrina Christi* or *Christiana, Christiana lex, cultus Christianus*, **sacra Christiana*, **sensus Christianus, pietas Christiana*, also *pietas* merely; to deny —, *negare se esse Christianum*; an enemy to —, **Christianæ legi infestus*, **Christiano nomini inimicus* or *infestus*; a bitter —, *Christiano nomini inimicissimus* or *infestissimus*. Christmas, **dies festi sacri Christo nato*; to keep —, **dies festos sacros Christo nato celebrare*; — day, **dies natalis Christi*, **dies festus Christo nato sacer*.

Chronic (e.g. disease), *morbus longinquus* or *diuturnus*.

Chronicles, n. *annales, fasti, chronica -orum*, n.; (in the Bible) *Paralipomena -orum*, n. (Eccl.); a writer of —, *annalium scriptor*.

Chronologer, n. **chronologus*. Chronology, n. **chronologia*, (pure Latin) *temporum* or *annorum ratio, ætatum* or *temporis* or *temporum ordo, temporum ordines*; a book of —, *liber de temporibus scriptus*; to observe the —, *conservare tempora* or *ordinem temporum, ordinem temporis servare, ordinem cujusque anni observare*. Chronological, adj. **chronologicus*; — errors, *temporum ætatumque errores*; without — order, *non servato temporis ordine*.

Chronometer, n. **chronometrum*.

Church, n. (1) = a place of assembly, *ædes sacra*; (2) = the assembly, **cœtus sacer*; (3) = the Service, **sacra publica -orum*, n.; to go to —, **sacra publica adire*; to be at —, **rebus divinis interesse*; = the worshippers, as a body, **civitas Christianorum*, † *ecclesia*. See Ecclesiastic.

Cider, n. *vinum ex malis factum* or *confectum*.

Cinder, n. *carbo exstinctus*. See Ashes, Coal.

Cinnamon, n. *cinnamum, cinnamōmum*; — tree, *frutex cinnamōmi*; colour of —, **color cinnameus*.

Cipher, n. *nota, litera secretior*; to write in —, *per notas scribere*; = a sign or numeral, *litera, nota numeri*. Cipher, v. *computare*. See Number, Reckon.

Circuit, n. *circuitus, ambitus, circulus, orbis*.

Circular, adj. *orbiculatus*. A circular, n. *literæ circum alqos dimissæ*. Circulation, n. *circulatio*; — of the sun, *circuitus* or *amfractus solis*; — of the stars, *ambitus siderum*; — of wheels, *circumactio rotarum*; to put a rumour in —, *rumorem spargere*; there is a rumour in —, *rumor est*; money is in —, *pecunia in communem usum venit*. Circulate, v.tr. *circumagere*; intr. *circumagi* (e.g. the year —, *annus circumagit se* or *circumagitur*).

Circumcise, v.tr. *circumcidere genitalia*. Circumcision, n. *circumcisio*.

Circumference, n. *orbis, circuitus, linea circumcurrens*.

Circumflex, n. *circumflexus accentus*; to put the —, *syllabam circumducere, circumflectere*.

Circumlocution, n. *circuitio, circuitus eloquendi, circuitus plurium verborum, circumlocutio* (e.g. if in our language no one word is found, recourse must be had to a —, **si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est*).

Circumnavigate, v. *circumvehi navi* or *classe*, also merely *circumvehi* or *circumvectari alqm locum*.

Circumscribe, v.tr. *circumscribere, circumvenire*. Circumscription, n. *circumscriptio*.

Circumspect, adj. *cautus, providus, consideratus, circumspectus*. Circumspection, n. *cautio, circumspectio*; to act with —, *omnia circumspicere, cautionem adhibēre in re*.

Circumstance, n. *res, causa, tempus, ratio, momentum*; also by *hic, is*, etc.; this — induced me, *hoc me movit*; on this — depends the whole, *in eo tota res vertitur*; according to the —, *pro re, pro re natâ*; to act —, *ex re consulere*; under these —, *quæ cum ita sint*; to find yourself in the same —, *in eâdem causâ esse*; to direct yourself by —, *tempori servire, necessitati parēre*; to be in good —, *in rebus secundis esse*; in bad —, *afflictiore conditione esse*; without —, *missis ambagibus, simpliciter*. Circumstantial, adj. *accuratus, verbosus, copiosus, multus, longus*; too —, *longum est*; not to be —, *ne multus sim, ne longum sit*; adv. *accurate, pluribus verbis, copiose*; to write —, *accurate perscribere alqd*; to speak — on, *copiose disputare de re*. Circumstantiality, n. *diligentia, ambāges*.

Circumvallation, n. *circummunitio*; line of —, *circummunitiones*; to form —, *urbem operibus circummunire*.

Circumvent, v.tr. *circumvenire*. Circumvention, n. *dolus*.

Cistercian (monk), **monachus Cistertiensis*.

Cistern, n. *cisterna, puteus*.

Citadel, n. *arx, castellum*.

Cite, v.tr. *afferre, proferre, memorare, laudare, citare*; — a passage, *locum afferre*; I will not — all, *non omnia persequar*; — a person, *ducere, citare, in jus vocare alqm*. The citations, **loci allati* or *laudati*. Citation, n. *evocatio*; to receive a —, *citari, in judicium vocari*.

Citizen, n. *civis* (he that has civil rights, opp. *peregrinus*), *municeps, municipalis homo* (the inhabitant of a *municipium*, that is, a town which has the right of Roman citizenship, opp. *rusticus, rusticanus*), *oppidanus, incola urbis* (the inhabitant of a town, as opposed to the inh. of a village, *vicanus*), *togatus* (the citizen in peace, opp. *paludatus* or *miles*, i.e. warrior), *plebeius, homo ignobilis* (opp. *patricius, vir nobilis*). Citizens! (in addresses) *Quirites*! a — of the world, *mundi incola, mundanus*; to be a —, *civem esse*; to act as a —, *pro cive se gerere*. Citizenship, n. *civitas*; to present or bestow —, *civitatem alci dare, impertire, tribuere civitate alqm donare, alqm in civitatem accipere* or *recipere, alqm ascribere civitati* or *in civitatem alqm in civitatem* or *in numerum civium asciscere civem alqm facere*; to obtain or receive the — *consequi civ., recipi in civitatem, civitate donari civitati ascribi, in civitatem pervenire, c. impetrare ab alqo*; — for any one, *c. imp. alci*; not to accept —, *civitatis beneficio uti nolle*; to sneak into —

civitatem furari; to lose —, *c. perdere, amittere*; to take — from, *c. alci adimere, ex civitate exterminare* or *de civitate ejicere alqm.* City, n. *urbs* (a town), *oppidum, civitas* (with a view to civic rights), *municipium* (a free city which has received the *jus civile Romanum*), *colonia* (a Roman settlement), *præfectura* (a place under a special governor or prefect). See Civic, Civil.

Citron, n. *malum citrum*; — tree, *citrus*; — oil, *oleum citreum*; — juice, *succus citrei*; — grove, *citretum.*

Civic, adj. *civilis, civicus* (the former relates to the condition, the latter to the person or individual). Adv. *civiliter, populariter.* See Citizen.

Civil, adj. *urbanus, modestus, bene moratus, benignus.* Civilisation, n. *cultus humanus, cultus atque humanitas, vitæ cultus*; to lead men from barbarism to —, *homines a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere*; these people are very far from —, *hi populi a cultu atque humanitate longissime absunt.* Civilise, n. *expolire hominemque reddere, omni vitâ atque cultu excolere atque expolire, ad humanitatem informare* or *effingere.* Civilised nations, *populi eruditi*; a — state, *bene morata et bene constituta civitas, civitas disciplinis erudita.* Civil law, *jus civile* (opp. *jus naturale* and *jus publicum*); a civil suit or process, *causa* or *lis privata.*

Claim, n. *postulatio, jus, petitio, vindiciæ*; to have a —, *mereri* or *merēre alqd* (or with inf.); to make a —, *vindicare, affectare alqd, alqd sibi permitti velle* (e.g. *licentiam scribendi*, liberty to write), *alqd postulare* (e.g. *suum jus*), *petere alqd ab alqo*; to give up a —, *jus suum dimittere* or *remittere, de jure suo decedere*; — a part of your —, *remittere alqd, decedere de alqâ re.* Claimant (at law), *petitor.*

Clamour, n. *vociferatio, clamor, voces*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollere, clamare, vociferari.* Clamorous, adj. *clamosus.*

Clan, n. *gens, familia.*

Clandestine, adj. *clandestinus, furtivus.*

Clang, n. *clangor*; to give a —, *clangere.*

Clank, n. *crepitus*; to make a —, *crepare, crepitum dare.*

Clap, n. *pulsatio.* Clap, v.tr. *pulsare.*

Claret, n. *vinum rubellum, vinum conditum.*

Clarify, v. *deliquare, percolare, defæcare.*

Clash, v. *inter se collidere, collidi*; — with, *offendere alqd*; (as in battle) *concurrere inter se.*

Clasp, n. *fibula.* Clasp, v.tr. *fibulâ conjungere.* See Embrace.

Class, n. *classis, ordo, genus*; men of the lowest —, *homines infimi generis*; people of all —, *omnium ordinum homines*; a — of learners, **auditorium.* Classic (writer), *scriptor classicus*; the —, *scriptores optimi* or *præcipui*; (as an adj.) *optimus, præcipuus, eximius.* Classify, v.tr. **describere in classes.*

Clause, n. *pars, membrum, exceptio, conditio.*

Claw, n. *unguis*; to throw — on, *ungues injicere alci*; to tear with —, *unguibus discerpere*; to fall into the —, *in manus alcjs venire*; to snatch out of —, *alqd ex faucibus alcjs eripere.*

Clay, n. *argilla, creta figularis*; of —, *argillaceus.*

Clean, adj. *purus, mundus*; to walk —, *pure lavare*; a — conscience, *mens bene sibi conscia.* Clearness, *munditia, mundities.* Clean, v.tr. *purgare, repurgare, expurgare, mundare, emundare.*

Clear, adj. *clarus, lucidus, perspicuus, planus, manifestus, evidens*; a — hand, *literæ compositissimæ*; — expression, *sermo distinctus*; — voice, *vox clara*; — image, *effigies expressa*; — description, *descriptio dilucida.* It is —, *apparet, liquet*; to —, or make —, *explanare, illustrare*; to speak clearly, *aperte dicere.* Clearness, *perspicuitas.*

Cleft, n. *fissura, fissum, rima*; to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimâ.*

Clemency, n. *clementia, gratia.*

Clergy, n. *clerus, clerici*; — man, *sacerdos, *verbi divini minister.* Clerical, adj. *clericus, ecclesiasticus.*

Clerk, n. *ab epistolis, a manu*; to act as a —, *scriptum facere*; to be —, *alci ab epistolis esse*; a merchant's servant, **mercatoris adjutor.*

Clever, adj. *habilis, solers, peritus rei.* Cleverness, n. *peritia, habilitas, solertia.*

Clew, n. *glomus*; to make into a —, *glomerare*; = a guide, *filum, dux*; I follow the —, *sequor alqd.*

Client (that is, the dependent of a patron or protector), *cliens*; (the body of a great man's dependents) *clientes*; a young —, *clientulus*; to be —, *esse in alcjs clienteliâ*; to become —, *conferre se in alcjs clientelam, alci se in clientelam ac fidem commendare.* Clientship, *clientēla.* See Feud, Patron.

Cliff, n. *scopulus, saxum*; a place of —, *locus scopulosus, scopulosa -orum*, n.; to dash against —, *scopulum offendere, ad s. appelli, allidi*; to pass by, or avoid —, *scopulos prætervehi.*

Climate, n. *cælum, cæli status, aër, aëris qualitas*; a healthy —, *cælum salubre*; unhealthy —, *cæli gravitas*; the diversities of —, *varietates cæli.*

Climb, v. *ascendere, escendere, eniti in alqd*; — to the top of the mountain, *eniti in verticem montis*; difficult to —, *aditu difficilis.*

Clinch, v.tr. *clavulo figere.*

Cling, v. intr. *adhærēre rei*; the fault — to him, *hæret ei peccatum*; — to a person, *amplecti, sectari alqm*; — to a system of philosophy, *sequi philosophiam.*

Clink, v. *tinnire, sonare.* Clink, n. *tinnitus, sonitus.*

Clip, v.tr. *amplecti, complecti, amplexari alqm.*

Cloak, n. *amiculum, pallium, chlamys*; to wear a —, *pallium gestare, pallio amictum esse*; to change your —, *pallium commutare.*

Clock, n. *horologium, horarium* (late), *clepsydra* (κλεψύδρα, a water-clock, hour-glass).

Clod, n. *gleba.*

Clog, n. *impedimentum*; to be a —, *impedimento alci esse.* Clog, v. *impedire.*

Cloister, n. *cænobium* (Eccl.), *monasterium* (very late); to enter a —, *in cætum monachorum* or *monacharum recipi*; — life, ** vita monasterialis.*

Close, v.tr. *claudere, occludere, præcludere, obserare.* Close, adj. *occultus, tectus, taciturnus.* Closeness, n. *taciturnitas, pectus tectum.*

Closet, n. *zotheca, zothecula, cubiculum.*

Cloth, n. *textum, pannus*; linen —, *linteum, lintea -orum*, n. Clothes, n. *vestitus, vestes, vestimenta*; — for in-doors, *vestis domestica*; — for out of doors, *vestis forensis*; silk —, *serica -orum*, n.; — vary-coloured, *vestis varia*; to spend too much on —, *vestitui nimio indulgēre.* Clothe, v.tr. *vestire, veste tegere, veste induere, amicire alqm*; — yourself, *induere sibi vestem*; — with, *vestiri* or *amiciri re*; — new, *novam sibi parare vestem*; the earth — itself with grass, *terra vestitur herbis.* A clothes cupboard, *vestiarium.*

Cloud, n. *nubes*; the drift of the —, *nubium tractus*; covered with — or beclouded, *obnubilus*; to fall from the —, *de cælo delabi*; he was as if he had fallen —, *stupor et admiratio cum incessit.* Cloudy, adj. *nubilus.* Cloudless, *nubibus vacuus, serenus.*

Clover, n. *trifolium*; a field of —, ** ager trifolio consitus.*

Clown, n. *homo rusticus*; a complete —, *merum rus.* Clownish, adj. *rusticus, agrestis, crassus.*

Cloy, v.tr. *satiare, saturare.*

Club, n. *circulus, factio*; one of a —, **homo de circulo, factionis studiosus.* Club-foot, *tali pravi* or *extantes*; club-footed, *scaurus.*

Cluck, v. intr. *singultire* (of the hen in calling her young); *glocire* (about to hatch).

Clump, n. *massa, gleba*; a small —, *massula, glebula*; a large —, *moles*; round —, *globus.*

Clumsy, adj. *agrestis, inficetus, inhabilis, ineptus*; a — joke, *jocus illiberalis*; — manners, *mores*

rustici. Adv. *infecte, illiberaliter, rustice*; to act —, *rustice facere.*

Cluster, n. *fasciculus, corymbus* (of grapes).

Clutch, v.tr. *comprehendere.*

Clutter, v. *strepere, strepitum edere, tumultuari.*

Clyster, n. *clyster*; (one in oil) *infusio in olea*; to have a —, *clystere purgari*; to give —, *clystere infundere per intestinum.*

Coach, n. *carpentum, pilentum, cisium, rheda.*

Coadjutor, n. *socius, operis socius, collega, collega adjunctus.*

Coagulate, v.intr. *coire, concrescere, congelari, coagulari.* Coagulation, n. *coagulatio.*

Coal, n. *carbo* (that is, charcoal), **carbo bituminosus*; a live —, *carbo vivus, pruna*; dead —, *carbo exstinctus*; a — fire, *carbones candentes, foculus*; trade in —, *negotium carbonarium*; to carry on —, *carbones venditare.*

Coalesce, v. intr. *coalescere.* Coalition, n. *conjunctio, consociatio.*

Coarse, adj. *crassus*; — food, *victus asper*; — work, *opus servile*; — manners, *mores inhumani*; (in moral tone) *turpis.* Coarseness, n. *crassitudo, inhumanitas, mores inculti*; (of words) *verba rustica.*

Coast, n. *litus, ora*; lying on the —, *maritimus*; a vessel to guard the —, *navis speculatoria*; a dweller on the —, *maris* or *litoris accola*; a coasting ship, *navis oneraria.* To coast, v. *oram legere, praeterveh i.*

Coat, n. *toga, tunica.*

Coax, v. tr. *blandiri alci, permulcēre alqm, morem alci gerere.*

Cobble, v. **inscienter facere alqd.* Cobbler, n. *imperitus artifex.* A cobble, n. **opus inscienter factum.*

Cochineal, n. *coccum.*

Cock, n. (1) as to the gender, *mas*; (2) the male of the barn-door fowl, *gallus gallinaceus*; (3) to — a gun, **retinaculum ad ictum parare.* Cock-fight, *pugna* or *certamen gallorum.* Cockcrow, *cantus galli*; time of —, *gallicinium*; — spur, *calcar galli.*

Cocoa, n. *faba cacao* (the fruit), **potio e cacaone facta* (the beverage); — tree, *theobroma cacao* (L.)

Code, n. *codex juris, corpus juris* (e.g. *Romani*), *leges (scriptae).*

Cod-fish, **gadus morbua* (L.)

Codicil, n. *codicillus* (a small *codex*).

Coefficient, adj. *adjutor, adjuvans.*

Coemption, n. *coëmptio.*

Coequal, adj. *coaequalis* (of like age).

Coerce, v.tr. *coërcēre.* Coercion, n. *coërcitio.*

Coffee, n. * *coffea* (L.); — berries, *fabae coffeae*; to burn —, *fabas coffeae igni torrēre*; the drink, *potus coffeae*; to make —, **potum coffeae coquere.* Coffee-house, n. **thermopolium.*

Coffer, n. *fiscus, cista.*

Coffin, n. *arca, loculus, sarcophagus*; a nail in your —, *causa mortis.*

Cogent, adj. *firmus ad probandum.* Cogency, *persuasio, ratio quae fidem facit.*

Cogitate, v. *cogitare.*

Cohabit, v. *concumbere, concubare.* Cohabitation, n. *concubitus.*

Cohere, v. *cohaerēre, cohaerescere.* Coherence, n. *cohaerentia.*

Cohort, n. *cohors.*

Coin, n. *numus*; a small —, *numuli*; copper —, *aes signatum*; good —, *numi boni*; bad —, *adulterini*; to pay in the same —, *par pari respondēre.* Coin, v.tr. *cudere, ferire, signare*; — new words, *verba nova.*

Coincide, v. *consentire, convenire.* Coincidence, n. *consensio, consensus.*

Coition, n. *coitus*; impulse of —, *conjunctionis appetitus.*

Cold, adj. *frigidus* (opp. *calidus*), *algens, algidus*† (cold by nature, also used of that which does not keep you warm, e.g. *algens toga*), *gelidus* (icy cold), *languidus, lentus* (fig. slow); very —, *perfrigidus*; cold water, *aqua frigida*; cooling drink, *potus algens*; cool or refreshing —, *frigida (potio)*; — collation, *prandium sine mensā, gustatio, sportula* (a luncheon, opp. *coena recta*); it becomes —, *frigus ingruit*; — colder, *frigus ingravescit*; a man of — nature, *homo frigidus*; a — letter, *literae languidae*; — praise, *laus frigida*; to give —, *frigide laudare alqm.* Adv. *frigide, gelide*; fig. *languide, lente.* To bathe in — water, *frigidā lavari*; to drink —, *frigidam bibere.* Cold-blooded (of animals), *qui frigidum sanguinem habet*; fig. *imparidus, tranquillus, impudens.* See Cool.

Colic, n. *colicus dolor, tormina -um*, n.; to be taken with —, *torminibus affici*; to suffer under —, *torminibus* or *ex intestinis laborare.*

Collapse, v. *collabi.*

Collar, n. *collare, monile, torques*; dog —, *armilla*; horse —, *phalerae.*

Collation, = comparison, n. *collatio*; = a slender meal, *coenula, gustatio.* To collate (e.g. MSS.), *conferre inter se.*

Colleague, n. *collega.*

Collect, v. *colligere.* Collecting, n. *collectio.* Collection (the result), *collectus*; (used of water) *collatio, corpus.* Collectanea, n. *excerpta -orum*, n.

College, n. = the body of persons of the same profession, *collegium, corpus*; to admit into a —, *alqm in c. legere*, (when the members elect, *cooptare*; to form a — of, *collegium constituere ex iis*, etc.

Collision, n. *pugna, certamen*; I am in — with, *est mihi certamen cum alqo*; to come into a — with, *inter se pugnare.*

Collocation, n. *collocatio.*

Colloquy, n. *colloquium*; to hold a —, *colloqui cum alqo de re, per literas, inter se.* Colloquial speech or style, *sermo communis*, also *sermo.*

Collusion, n. *colludium*; to be engaged in —, *colludere.*

Colon, n. *colon -i*, n. (a member of a sentence or point).

Colonel, n. *tribunus militum, praefectus.*

Colony, n. *colonia, coloni*; to send out a —, *coloniam* or *colonos mittere* or *deducere in alqm locum*; (a place or settlement so formed) *colonia*; to establish a —, *coloniam constituere.* Colonist, n. *colonus.*

Colonnade, n. *columnarum ordo, porticus.*

Colossal, adj. *colossicus, colossēus, vastus, immanis*; — statue, *colossus, statua colossica.*

Colour, (1) as a quality of bodies, *color*; a strong or decided —, *color satur*; a dull —, *color dilutior*; a natural —, *color nativus* or *verus*; a sound —, *color validus*; *vigor* (freshness of the body); he who has such, *coloratus*; to have acquired such, *coloratiorem factum esse*; to lose —, *colorem amittere*; to discharge —, *colorem remittere*; that which has lost —, *decolor*; to receive another —, *colorem alienum accipere*; to hold or keep —, **colorem servare* or *retinēre*; to take a —, *colorem ducere*; to be restored to a former —, *in colorem pristinum restitui*; having much — in the countenance, *multo sanguine et rubore alci facies suffusa est*; to change — in the countenance, *colorem mutare* or *immutare*; not to do so, *consistere ore, constat alci color et vultus*; (2) as a means of colouring or dye, *pigmentum, color*; to receive —, *colorem bibere* or *ducere*; to cover with —, *colorem inducere alci rei*; the shining of colours, *pigmentorum flos et color*; to describe a crime in very dark colours, *crimen atrociter deferre*; to give a — to a shameful act, *rei deformi dare colorem, honestā praescriptione rem turpem tegere.* The mingling of colours, *colorum commissurae et transitus* (in a painting); a grinder of —, *tritor colorum, puer qui colores terit*; variety or play of —, *colorum varietas, colores varii*; rich in —, *coloribus variis, distinctus vario colore*; a highly coloured style, *orationis genus pictum et expolitum.* See Dye, Black, Red, White, etc.

Colt, n. *pullus equinus.* See Horse.

Column, n. (1) a pillar, *columna*; (2) in printing, *pagina*; (3) in an army, *pars exercitus, agmen*; in two —, *bipartito*; in three —, *tripartito*.

Comb, n. *pecten*; with the teeth nearer or wider, *pecten densioribus, rarioribus dentibus*; (of a cock) *crista, juba*. To comb, *pectere*. See Hair.

Combat, n. *pugna, certamen, dimicatio, concursus*; (with the fists) *pugilatus, pugilatio*; (in wrestling) *luctatus, luctatio*; (with wild beasts) *venatio*. See Battle.

Combine, v.tr. *conjungere*. Combination, n. *conjunctio, societas*. See Join.

Combustion, n. *exustio, crematio, adustio*. Combustible, adj. *quod comburitur*.

Come, v.intr. *venire* (in general), *pervenire* (to reach, arrive at), *advenire* (to come to), *accedere* (to approach), *appropinquare* (to draw near), *redire* (to return), *incidere in alqm* or *alqd* (to light or fall on), *devenire, deferri alqo* (to be brought without your knowledge or will), *ingredi alqd* (to tread on, the bridge, *pontem*); — on foot, *peditem venire*; — on horseback, *equo vehi* or *advehi, curru* (in a carriage), *navi* (by ship); to cause a person to —, *alqm accire*; to send for, *arcessere* (to yourself, *ad se*), *alqm ad se venire jubēre*; to — a certain way, *alqâ viâ proficisci*; — to a place often, *in alqm locum ventitare, alqm locum frequentare, celebrare*. For many years I have not come (gone) to Rome, *multis annis Romam non accessi*. To come from some one, *ab alqo venire*; — to —, *alqm convenire, adire alqm*; unexpectedly, *supervenire* or *intervenire alci*, (so as to surprise) *opprimere alqm*; to go often to a person, *crebro ad alqm venire, alqm frequentare*. Come hither, *huc veni!* — to me, *propius me huc accede!* I cannot — up to him, *semper victor discedit*; it comes into my mind, *in mentem venit*; he — to himself, *ad se redit, se colligit, animum recipit, animus redit*; it — to, *res venire ad alqd* (e.g. *ad arma atque pugnam*). How comes it that? *qui factum est, ut*, etc. It comes hence, *inde* or *ex quo evenit ut*, etc. *hæc causa est cur* or *quod, hinc est quod, hinc fit ut, hoc est quare*; *ex quo fit ut, quo factum est ut*. I know not how it — to pass, *fit nescio quomodo*; come as it may, *utcumque res ceciderit* or *cessit, ceciderit, casura est (sit)*, etc.; the thing has — to this, *res eo deducta est* or *rem eo adduximus ut*, etc.; he has — to that audacity, *eo usque audaciæ progressus est ut*; you see to what the thing has —, *quem in locum res deducta sit vides*; it often — to this, *sæpe in eum locum ventum est ut*; do not let it — to this, *non committere ut*, etc. *noli committere ut*. Coming, n. *ventio, reditio, reditus, adventus*. See Go.

Comedy, n. *comœdia, fabula Atellana*; a maker of —, *poëta comicus*; an actor of —, (*actor*) *comicus*. Comic, *res comica* or *ridicula*; a — speech, *ridiculum dictum*. See Play.

Comely, adj. *bellus, venustus*. Comeliness, n. *venustas, decor*. See Beautiful.

Comet, n. *cometes, sidus* or *stella cometes*.

Comfort, n. *solatium, consolatio*. Comfort, v.tr. *consolari alqm, solatium afferre* or *solatio esse alci*; — yourself, *se consolari*; I — myself with, *hoc solatio utor quod*, etc. Comforter, n. *consolator*.

Command, n. *imperium*; to obey —, *imperio parēre*; to have a —, *esse cum imperio*; to be severe in —, *acerbiore uti imperio*. Commander, n. *præfectus, dux*; — in chief, *imperator*; — in war, *dux belli*; — of a fleet, *præfectus classis*. Command, v. *jubēre, imperare*; to have the right of —, *imperandi jus habēre*; — over some one, *imperium in alqm habēre*. See Order.

Commemorate, v.tr. *commemorare, celebrare*.

Commence, v.tr. *incipere*. See Begin.

Commend, v.tr. *commendare*; my friend — himself to you, *amicus meus salutat te*. A commendatory letter, *literæ commendaticiæ*.

Commensurate, adj. *æqualis*.

Comment, v.tr. *interpretari, explanare, enarrare, commentari*. Commentary, n. *interpretatio, explanatio, enarratio*.

Commerce, n. (1) = business, *commercium, negotia -orum*, n. *negotiatio, mercatura, mercatio*; to carry on —, *rem gerere et lucrum facere*; articles of — or merchandise, *merces, res venales*; treaty of —, **fœdus commercii causâ initum*, association of —, *†collegium* or *societas mercatorum*; right of —, *jus commercii*; spirit of —, *studium mercandi*; place of —, *forum rerum venalium*. Commercial, adj. *mercatorius*; — law, *lex mercatoria*; — speculation, *spes et cogitatio quæstûs*; — accounts, *rationes mercatoriæ*; — affair, *res ad mercatoriam pertinens*; (2) = intercourse, *commercium, consuetudo, convictus, usus*; — among men, *convictus humanus*; to have — with a person, *commercium habēre cum alqo*; — much, *hominum consuetudine abundare*; to break off —, *consuetudinem intermittere*; to be united in —, *consuetudine conjunctum esse cum alqo*. See Business, Market.

Commiserate, v.tr. *miserēre, misereri, commisereri alqm*. Commiseration, n. *miseratio*.

Commission, n. *mandatum*; to give a —, *mandare, deferre alci alqd*; to receive —, *recipere*; to execute —, *mandatum exsequi, conficere*; I am commissioned to, *alqd facere jubeor ab alqo*; (as an office or charge) *munus, procuratio*. Commissioner, *procurator, negotiorum curator, confector*.

Commit, (1) = to intrust, *dare, mandare, committere*; (2) = to send to prison, *in custodiam dare, in vincula conjicere*; (3) = to pledge, *oppignerare* (yourself, *se*); to be committed, *pigneratum* or *oppigneratum esse*.

Committee, n. *consilium*; — of two, *duumviri*; — of three, *triumviri*, etc.

Commodious, adj. *commodus, opportunus, aptus*; a — dwelling, *domicilium bonum*.

Common, n. *communis, publicus*; the — good, *bonum publicum*; — safety, *salus communis*; — weal, *res publica*; to have in — with, *est mihi alqd commune cum alqo*; a — proverb, *proverbium tritum*; — life, *vita quotidiana*; — people, *plebs, vulgus*; — soldier, *miles gregarius*; — man, *homo vulgaris*; to rise above the — herd, *plus sapere quam ceteri*. Communion, n. *communio sancti altaris* (Eccl.); to take the —, **sumere* or *percipere cœnam Domini, *accedere ad mensam sacram*. Communicant, *qui ad m. s. accedit*; day of your —, **dies sacræ cœnæ*. Community, n. *communio, communitas, societas, commune, civitas*; the Christian —, *Christiani*; at the cost of the —, *publice, publico sumptu*; to be joined in — with, *consuetudine conjunctum esse cum alqo*.

Commotion, n. *tumultus, motus, agitatio*.

Commune, v. *colloqui cum alqo, se dare in sermonem cum alqo, alqd communicare* or *conferre inter se*.

Communicate, v.tr. *impertire alci alqd* or *alqm alqâ re, communicare alqd cum alqo, participem facere alqm rei, exponere alci alqd* (orally), *perscribere alqd ad alqm*, or (less often) *alci alqd*; — a plan, *consilium communicare cum alqo, alqm participem facere consilii*; I — a part of my design, *impertio alci alqd consilii mei*; — my thoughts, *cogitationes meas cum alqo communico*; so *expono alci quid sentiam, dico quid sentiam*; *perscribas ad me quod vides*; *multa inter se communicare de re*; *habeo quocum possum familiares conferre sermones*. Communication, n. *communicatio*; — by word of mouth, *comm. sermonis*; — whether by writing or orally, *consuetudo sive sermonis sive scripti*; to make a secret —, *occultius perferre alqd alci*; I have a necessary — to make to you, **habeo quod tecum communicem necesse est* (in general), *habeo quod ad te perscribam necesse est* (in writing).

Commute, v. (1) = to exchange, *mutare, permutare, commutare*; (2) = to buy off, *redimere re*; to — your pledge for money, *fidem redimere pecuniâ*. Commutation, n. *commutatio, redemptio*.

Compact, n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*; by —, *ex pacto, ex convento*; to form a —, *pacisci cum*

algo; to keep a —, *pactum præstare, conventis stare.*

Companion, *comes, socius, assectator, assecla* (a follower), *deductor* (a conductor of one high in office to the forum), *sodalis* (at table); my companions, *qui sunt mecum*; to give as a —, *addere alci comitem*; the collection or assemblage of —, *comitatus, comites, stipatio, præsidium.* Company, n. *societas*; to form a —, *societatem facere*; to enter into — with, *algm socium sibi jungere.* See Accompany, Follow.

Compare, v.tr. *comparare, componere, conferre* (e.g. *conferre nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo*; *tempora præsentia præteritis*; — one with another, *inter se*, e.g. *vitam inter se utriusque conferte*). Comparable, *quod comparari potest, comparabilis.* Comparison, n. *comparatio, collatio*; to make —, *comparationem habēre*; — none —, *nullo modo comparari posse*; in comparison of or with, *præ, ad* (e.g. *præ nobis beatus est*, he is happy in comparison with us; *Caius nihil ad Titum*, Caius is nothing — Titus); also by a periphrasis, e.g. *si me cum illo comparaveris, infans sum*, I am a child if compared with him. Compared with, *comparatus ad alqd.*

Compass, n. **acus magnetica nautarum*; — box, **capsula acûs magneticæ.*

Compassion, n. *misericordia.* See Commiserate.

Compel, v.tr. *algm vi cogere, alci necessitatem imponere alqd faciendi, compellere*; — yourself, *sibi vim facere*; — to something, *alqd invitum facere.* Compulsion, n. *vis*; by —, *vi, per vim*; to employ —, *vi grassari in algm, vim adhibēre alci.* See Force.

Compendium, n. *summarium, enchiridion.* Compendious, adj. *in angustum coactus.*

Compensate, v.tr. *pensare, compensare*; — a loss, *damnum restituere.* Compensation, n. *compensatio.*

Compete, v.tr. *unā petere alqd, competere.* Competitor, *competitor, qui unā petit munus*; a female —, *competitrix.*

Compile, v.tr. *in unum conferre.* Compilation, n. *compilatio.*

Complain, v.tr. *queri, conqueri de re* or *alqd, expostulare de re, accusare, incusare*; — of your health, *de incommodā valetudine queri.* Complaint, n. *questus, querimonia, querela, expostulatio*; to bring a — before, *querelam deferre ad algm*; a judicial —, *criminatio, delatio nominis*; — from bad motives, *calumnia*; to institute —, *actionem instituere, actionem intendere alci.*

Complaisance, n. *voluntas officiosa, officium*; to show your — to, *officium præstare alci*; have the — to, *gratum feceris si*, etc.

Complement, n. *complementum, supplementum*; — of troops, *supplementa -orum*, n.

Complete, v.tr. *complēre, explēre, supplēre, absolvere* (to finish), *cumulare alqd.* Complete, adj. *absolutus, perfectus, justus*; adv. *absolute, perfecte, omnino, prorsus.*

Complex, adj. *multiplex* (e.g. *causa*), *perplexus.* Complexity, n. *implicatio.* Complexion, n. *color.*

Complicate, v.tr. *implicare.* Complication, n. *res impedita et difficilis.* Complicated, e.g. *res in magnis difficultatibus est*, the matter is very c.

Compliment, n. (1) = bow, *corporis inclinatio, genuum flexio*; (2) = greeting, *salutatio, salus*; (3) = politeness, *verborum honos, laus*; to make a — to, *honorificis verbis prosequi algm, gratulari alci alqd*; to — one's arrangements, *laudare alcjs instituta*; a speech full of —, *oratio blanda*; that is a mere —, *verba isthæc sunt.*

Comply, v.tr. *obsequi alci, alcjs voluntati morem gerere*; — with one's requests, *alcjs precibus indulgēre.*

Components, n. *elementa rei, res ex quibus conflatur alqd* or *quibus continetur alqd.*

Compose, v.tr. (1) as an essay or a book, *scribere, conscribere, concipere, perscribere*; in words, *verbis concipere*; in verse, *versibus scribere.* Composition, n. *confectio, conceptio*; (2) to — music, *modos musicos componere*; (3) = to put together, *componere*; so, to be composed of, *compositum esse ex re.* Composing, n. *compositio.* Compound, adj. *multiplex, compositus.*

Comprehend, v.tr. *comprehendere, complecti, intelligere, arripere.* Comprehension, n. *comprehensio, intelligentia.* Comprehensible, adj. *comprehensibilis, facilis intellectu.* Comprehensibility, n. *perspicuitas.*

Compress, v.tr. *comprimere* (scil. *ordines*). Compression, n. *compressio, compressus.* Compressed, adj. *astrictus, pressus.*

Compromise, n. *transactio* (Jct.), *satisfactio*; to make a —, *transactionem facere, transigere cum algo.* To compromise a person, *in invidiam adducere*; — yourself, *turpiter se dare.*

Compunction, n. *pœnitentia*; I have — for, *pœnitet me rei*; — comes too late, *sera algm subit pœnitentia.*

Compute, v.tr. *computare.* See Reckon.

Comrade, = a fellow-soldier, *contubernalis* (tent-companion), *commilito, quocum mihi est militia communis, socius, socius itineris* (a fellow-traveller); the relation or connexion of —, *contubernium, commilitium, sodalitas, sodalitium.*

Concave, adj. *concavus.*

Conceal, v.tr. *celare, occultare alqd algm.* Concealment, n. *occultatio.*

Concede, v.tr. *cedere, concedere, confiteri.* Concession, n. *concessio, concessus.*

Concentrate, v.tr. *colligere, cogere, contrahere, in unum conferre*; — your thoughts, *cogitationes suas in unam rem digerere.*

Conception, n. (1) as in procreation, *conceptio, conceptus*; (2) in the mind, *notio, opinio*; a general —, *notitiæ rerum*; to form a —, *mente fingere alqd, notionem rei animo concipere*; to have perverse —, *prava de re sentire*; the power of —, *captus, intelligentia*; according to human —, *ut est captus hominum*; to descend to the — of your hearers, *ad intellectum audientium descendere.* Conceive, v. *concipere*; — in mind, *percipere mente, intelligere*; to have —, *cognitum habēre*; he who readily —, *docilis, perspicax.*

Concern, n. *res, negotium, cura.* Concern, v. *curæ esse alqd alci, pertinēre ad, curæ habēre.* Concerning, prep. *de, super.*

Concert, n. *symphonia, concentus, certamen musicum*; — hall, *odeum*; = agreement, *consensus.* Concert, v. *inire consilium de, pacisci alqd cum algo*; I — with, *convenit mihi alqd cum algo*; we have —, *convenit inter nos*; a concerted signal, *signum quod convenit.*

Conciliate, v.tr. *conciliare.* Conciliation, n. *conciliatio.*

Concise, adj. *brevis, pressus.* Conciseness, *brevitas, breviloquentia.*

Concision, n. *concisio* (Eccl., Philip. iii. 2), *præcisio* (a cutting off). See Circumcise.

Conclave, n. (1) = the place of assembling, **conclave*; (2) = the persons assembled, **patres purpurati* (cardinals).

Conclude, v.tr. *concludere, colligere.* Conclusion, n. *conclusio.*

Concord, n. *concordia, consensus.* Concordant, adj. *concors, concordiā conjunctus*; adv. *concorditer.* Concordance, n. **index Biblicus.* Concordat, n. *pactio cum pontifice Romano facta.*

Concrete, adj. *concretus* (grown together, thickened, e.g. *lac, sanguis*; from *concrescere*).

Concubinage, n. *concubinatus.* Concubine, n. *concubina*, f. *concubinus*, m.

Concupiscence, n. *lubido*; to have —, *concupiscere.*

Concur, v. *consentire, congruere, convenire.* Concurrence, n. *consensio, consensus*; general —, *consensus omnium.* See Consent.

Concussion, n. *concussio, concussus.*

Condemn, v.tr. *damnare, condemnare*; — to death, *algm capitis damnare*; — to the galleys, *ad opus publicum*; — in the costs, **in expensas*; — any one unheard, *algm indictā causā damnare*

or *condemnare*. Condemnation, n. *damnatio, condemnatio* (post-Aug.); to vote for —, *ad condemnandum sententiam ferre*.

Condense, v.tr. *densare, condensare, spissare*; to be —, *densari, concrescere*. Condensation, n. *densatio*; — of air, *aer densatus*.

Condescend, v.intr. *se demittere*. Condescending, adj. *comis*. Condescension, n. *comitas*.

Condign, adj. (1) = due, *debitus, meritus*; (2) = severe, *acerbus, atrox*.

Condiment, n. *condimentum*.

Condition, n. = state, *conditio, status*; (2) = stipulation, *conditio*; to impose —, *astringere alqm conditionibus*; to accept —, *conditiones accipere, ad con. accedere, venire* (to agree or assent to); not —, *con. recusare, repudiare*; to observe —, *in conditione manēre, conventis stare*; under the —, *eā conditione, eā lege*.

Condole, v. *casum luctumque alcjs dolēre, coram dolorem suum alci declarare*.

Condor, n. *vultur gryphus* (L.).

Conduce, v. *conducere*.

Conduct, v.tr. *ducere, agere, administrare, regere*; — a war, *bellum gerere*; — a cause, *causam alcjs defendere*; — yourself, *se gerere*. With the adverbs *honeste, liberius, perdite*, etc., and *gero* express our noun "conduct" or behaviour, e.g. what was his conduct? very bad, *quomodo se gessit? pessime*.

Cone, n. *conus*; — shaped, *cono similis, conicus, conoides*, **in formam coni redactus*; a hill of the shape, *collis in coni modum erectus*.

Confectionary, n. *dulcia -ium*, n. *cuppedia -orum*, n. Confectioner, n. *pistor dulciarius*.

Confederacy, n. *fœdus, societas*. Confederates, n. *socii, fœderati*.

Confer, v. *deliberare, rem conferre inter se*. Conference, n. *consultatio, deliberatio*; to hold a —, *deliberationem habēre*; a secret —, *consilia arcana*; to take part in —, *consiliis arcanis interesse*.

Confess, v.tr. *fateri, confiteri, profiteri*; — your sins, **peccata tua sacerdoti confiteri*; — the Christian religion, **doctrinam Christianam profiteri*; not to confess, *celare, negare*. Confession, n. *confessio, professio*. Confessional, n. **sella audiendis confessionibus*. Confessor, n. **sacerdos a confessionibus*.

Confide, v. (1) = to intrust, *credere, committere*; (2) = to trust in, *fidere, confidere rei, fretum esse re*. Confidence, n. *fiducia, fides*; this is said in — to you, *hoc tibi soli dictum puta! hoc in aurem tibi dixerim! hoc lapidi dixerim! secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto! arcano tibi ego hoc dixi*; a word in —, *tribus verbis te volo*; full of — or trust, *fiduciæ plenus*; adv. *animo fidenti*; to live in — with any one, *familiariter* or *intime aliquo uti*.

Confine, n. *finis, terminus, limes, confinium*. Confine, v. *circumscribere, coercēre, in vincula conjicere*.

Confirm, v. *affirmare, confirmare, sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubēre, consecrare* (Eccl.), *commendare Deo* (Eccl.). Confirmation, n. **sollemnis ritus quo adolescentes utriusque sexūs doctrinam Christianam, in quam ab ineunte ætate imbuti sunt, coram omnibus profitentur*; to perform the rite of —, *adolescentes doctrinam Christianam professos coram omnibus commendare Deo*.

Confiscate, v.tr. *confiscare, publicare, proscribere*. Confiscation, n. *confiscatio, publicatio*.

Conflagration, n. *incendium, ignis*; a — bursts out, *suā sponte incendium oritur*.

Conflict, n. *certamen, conflictatio*. Conflict, v. *confligere* (to dash together), *concurrere, certare*.

Confluence, n. *confluentia*. Confluent, adj. *confluentes* (of two rivers meeting).

Conform, v. *obsequi*; — to circumstances, *temporibus et rebus servire*; *rationem alcjs habēre, voluntati alcjs obtemperare, alqd sequi*. Conformed, adj. *consentaneus, accommodatus*.

Confound, v.tr. *confundere*. Confuse, v.tr. *conturbare*. Confusion, n. *confusio, perturbatio*.

Confraternity, n. *fraternitas, societas*.

Confront, v.tr. *comparare alqm alci, componere cum alqo, se committere, committere inter se*, **ex adversus alqm stare, exadversus alqm pugnare*.

Confute, v.tr. *refellere, redarguere, confutare, refutare alqm*; — any one out of his own mouth, *suo sibi gladio jugulare alqm*.

Congeal, v.tr. *gelare*; intr. *gelari, congelari, frigēre, algēre, frigoribus horrēre*. Congelation, n. *congelatio*.

Congenial, adj. *ejusdem generis, eodem genere, par*; — with each other, *æquales*.

Congeries, n. *congeries*.

Congratulate, v.tr. *gratulari alqm*. Congratulation, n. *gratulatio*. Congratulatory, adj. *gratulabundus*.

Congregate, v.tr. *cogere, congregare*; intr. *cogi, congregari, convenire, coire, confluere*. Congregation, n. *conventus, cœtus, concio*; a numerous —, *celeber conventus, celebritas, frequentia*. See Assemble.

Congress, n. *conventus, concilium*; to hold a —, *conventum agere, in locum convenire*; the members of —, *legati*.

Congruity, n. *convenientia* (*naturæ, temporum cum alqā re*). See Conform.

Conjecture, n. *conjectura, opinio, suspicio, divinatio*. Conjecture, v. *conjicere, conjecturā augurari* or *consequi, animo præcipere, opinari*; — from, *conjecturam facere ex re*. Conjectural, adj. *quod conjecturā prospici potest*. Adv. *conjecturā, quantum conjectare licet*; to judge of —, *conjecturā judicare alqd*.

Conjoin, v.tr. *conjungere*; intr. *conjungi*. Conjoining, or Conjunction, n. *conjunctio, conjunctus*. Conjuncture, n. *tempus, tempora, temporum ratio*.

Conjugal, adj. *conjugialis, conjugalis, matrimonialis*; — faith, *conjugii fides*; — love, *conjugalis amor*. Adv. *conjugaliter, connubialiter*.

Conjugate, **conjugare, declinare* (Gramm.). Conjugation, *conjugatio* (Gramm.), *declinatio* (Gramm.)

Conjure, v. (1) = to entreat, *obtestari, obsecrari per alqm* or *alqd*; — by all that is sacred, *omnibus precibus*; (2) = to move by magic forms, *adjurare*, **adjuratione divini nominis expellere*; — evil spirits, **exorcizare*.

Connect, v. *obligare, alligare, deligare, jungere, conjungere alqd* or *alqm cum re, adjungere alqd rei, copulare alqd cum re*; — yourself with, *se jungere* or *conjungere cum alqo, societatem inire cum alqo*; — matrimonially, *matrimonio alci jungi*. Connexion, n. *conjunctio, copulatio, societas*; — of the soul with the body, *societas et contagio corporis*; to enter into a —, *se conjungere, conjungi*; — very close, *arcte conjungi*; to be in a —, *conjunctum esse, societatem habēre cum alqo*; — with a family, *domum devinctam consuetudine tenēre*.

Connive at, v. *connivēre in alqā re* (to shut the eyes at), *indulgentiā tractare alqm, concedere* or *condonare alci alqd, alci rei* or *alci alqd ignoscere, alci alcjs rei veniam dare*. Connivance, *indulgentia*.

Conquer, v.tr. *vincere, capere, expugnare, potiri re*. Conqueror, n. *victor*. Conquest, n. *victoria, occupatio, expugnatio*; to make many —, *multos in amorem sui pellicere* (of a female).

Conscience, n. *conscientia virtutis et vitiorum, c. factorum, c. mentis, religio, fides*; a good —, *c. bona, c. recte facti, mens bene sibi conscia*; to have a good —, *nullius culpæ sibi conscium esse*; a bad —, *c. mala, c. scelerum, mens male sibi conscia*; to have a bad —, *conscientiā morderi*; with good —, *salvā fide, liquido*; the voice of — speaks aloud, *magna est vis conscientiæ*; with the best —, *optimā fide*; a man without —, *homo sine ullā religione et fide*; to have no —, *nihil religioni sibi habēre*; I make it a point of —, *religio mihi est*; I cannot prevail on my — to, *hoc ab animo meo impetrare non possum*; I will take it on my —, *culpam in me transferas*. Conscientious, adj. *religiosus, sanctus*,

severus, justus; to be —, *religionem adhibēre*; adv. *religiose, sancte, severe, juste*. Conscientiousness, n. *religio, sanctitas, severitas, fides, justitia*.

Conscription, n. *delectus, conquisitio militum*; to levy a —, *delectum habēre, milites conscribere*.

Consecrate, v.tr. *consecrare, sacrare, dicare, dedicare, offerre*; to — your life to your country, *vitam suam totam patriæ dedere*; — yourself to death, *se offerre ad mortem, ad mortem se devovēre*. Consecrated, *sacratus, sacer*. Consecration, n. *consecratio, dedicatio*.

Consent, v. *consentire, assentiri, annuere, probare*. Consent, n. *consensus, assensus*; with your —, *te consentiente*. See Concur.

Consider, v.tr. *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, perspicere*; — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; = to weigh in mind, *contemplari animo, considerare secum, referre animum ad alqd, perpendere*; to — as, e.g. they all considered Pompey as sent from heaven, *omnes Pompeium sicut aliquem de cælo delapsum intuebantur*; — any one as a father, *alqm in patris loco habēre, observare alqm et diligere ut alterum parentem*; — any one as your child, *alqm in liberorum numero habēre*; to be considered or accounted as a friend, etc. *amicus*, (*dux sapiens*). Considerable, *haud spernendus, non contemnendus* (not despicable). *non mediocris, magnus, grandis, gravis* (weighty); also by *aliquantum* with genitive (*al. prædæ*, considerable plunder; — *æris alieni*, — debt); a good part of, *bona pars*; not considerable, *tenuis, levis*; a — number, *multitudo, vis*; — size, *magnitudo*; of — consequence, *gravitas*. Consideration, *contemplatio, consideratio, inspectio* (both the eyes and the mind); careful —, *conspectus*, — of nature, *naturæ*; diligent and repeated —, *contemplationes*; to think a thing worth —, *visendum existimare, dignum habēre qui* (*quæ, quod*) *visatur*; sustained —, *meditatio*, (so as to study) *commentatio*; to institute or undertake —, *secum meditari* or *commentari alqd*, — together, *commentari inter se*; — on many topics, *multa cum animo suo cogitare*; worth consideration, *contemplatione dignus, contemplandus, considerandus, visendus*; with —, *considerate, consulto, consilio, judicio* (opp. to *inconsiderate, inconsulto, sine consilio, sine judicio*); to act —, *consulto* and *cogitatum facere alqd, alqd prudens sciensque facio* (with a full knowledge); with good —, *bono consilio facere alqd*; nothing —, *nihil consilio facere*; he who acts with consideration or is considerate, *homo consideratus, qui caute agit*. Considerate, *circumspectus, cautus, providens*; inconsiderate, *inconsideratus, inconsultus, incautus, improvidus, improvidus incautusque*; inconsideration, *inconsiderantia* (want of reflection), *imprudentia* (want of forethought).

Consign, v.tr. *deferre alqd ad alqm, credere, concredere, mandare alqd alci, deponere alqd apud alqm*; — to writing, *alqd consignare literis*.

Consist, v.intr. = to be made of or depend on, *constare*, — in some thing, *in alqā re*, — of something, *ex alqā re, compositum esse* (to be put together of, the formation rather than the form being considered); *contineri alqā re* (to be contained in); man — of soul and body, *homo constat (ex) animo et corpore* or *e corpore constat et animo*; again, *hominum genus compositum est ex animo et corpore*; the gods — not of veins, muscles, and bones, *non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur dii*; a part of his property consisted in money, *partem rei familiaris in pecuniā habebat*; the dactyl — of one long and two short syllables, *dactylus est e longā et duabus brevibus*; the army — of 10,000 men, *exercitus est militum decem millium* or *numerus copiarum explet decem millia*. To consist = to have your essence or essential quality in, *consistere in alqā re, contineri alqā re, versari, situm esse, positum esse, cerni* (to show yourself) *in alqā re, niti alqā re* or *in alqā re* (to have your chief support or essential point in); virtue — in action, *virtus cernitur in agendo* (shows its character); let it — in what it may, *qualecunque est*. To consist = to correspond or agree, *constare sibi* (e.g. *cura adhibenda ut constare in vitæ perpetuitate possimus nobismet ipsis*, we must take care to be consistent with ourselves at successive periods of our life). Consistent = agreeing with itself in different states or at different times, *constans* (thus *oratio constans, res constans, rumor constans, memoria constans, fama constans, opinio constans*). Consistence = thickness (as that of porridge compared with water), *concretio*. Consistency = agreement, harmony, *constantia*.

Consistory, n. **senatus ecclesiasticus*.

Console, v.tr. *consolari alqm, solatium afferre* or *solatio esse alci*; — by letter, *alqm per literas consolari*; — yourself, *se consolari*; I — myself with, *hoc solatio utor quod*, etc. Consolation, n. *solatium, consolatio* (consoling). Consoler, n. *consolator*. Consoling, adj. *consolatorius*. Consolable, adj. *consolabilis*.

Consonant, n. = a letter, *consonans (litera)*. Consonant, adj. *consentaneus, congruus*.

Consort, n. *comes, socius* (female —, *socia*); *maritus, conjux*; *uxor, marita*.

Conspire, v. *conjurare, conjurationem facere, conspirare*; — against, *conj. in alqm*, for something, *in alqd*. Conspiracy, n. *conjuratio, conspiratio*. Conspirator, n. *conjuratus, conjurationis socius*; the conspirators, *conjurationis globus*.

Constellation, *astrorum* or *cæli affectio*; born under a —, *eodem statu cæli et stellarum natum*; if it is of moment under what —, etc., *si ad rem pertineat quomodo cælo affecto compositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur*; *positus siderum* (properly the aspect); so *positus ac spatia siderum, positura stellarum, positio siderum*. See Star.

Constitution, n. (1) of body, *corporis constitutio, affectio*; a good —, *corpus bene constitutum*; to have such, *corpore robusto esse*; a weak —, *corporis imbecillitas*; to have such, *valetudine infirmā uti*; (2) of a state, *civitatis forma, reipublicæ ratio*; to change the —, *formam reipublicæ mutare*.

Constrain, v.tr. *constringere alqm, alqm vi cogere, alci necessitatem imponere alqd faciendi*; — yourself, *sibi vim facere*. Constraint, n. *vis*; to do by —, *alqd invitum facere*; the thing cannot be had by —, *res vi obtineri non potest*.

Construct, v.tr. *struere, construere*; — round about, *circumstruere*. Construction, n. (1) = building, *ædificatio, exstructio, ædes, ædificium*; (2) = form of words, *verborum compositio*, (in mathematics) *descriptio*.

Construe, v.tr. (1) = to put together, *componere*; (2) = to translate, *vertere, convertere, transferre*.

Consul, n. **procurator mercaturæ*.

Consult, v.tr. *consulere alqm* (to ask counsel of), *consulere alci* (to consult for).

Consume, v.tr. *edere, comedere, exedere, consumere, conficere*; intr. *se conficere, tabescere, contabescere*. Consumption, n. *consumptio*; = the disease, *tabes, phthisis*; to be ill of —, *tabe laborare*. Consumer, n. *consumptor, confector*.

Consummate, v.tr. *absolvere, cumulare alqd, consummare, extremam* or *summam manum imponere rei*. Consummation, n. *confectio, consummatio, absolutio, perfectio*.

Contact, n. *tactio, tactus, contactus* (specially of diseased things). Contagion, n. *contagio*. Contagious, adj. *contagiosus*.

Contain, v.tr. *continēre, complecti, comprehendere*; to be contained in —, *contineri re*; — yourself, *abstinēre a re, temperare sibi quominus*, etc.

Contaminate, v.tr. *contaminare, inquinare, polluere*; — yourself, *se inquinare sordibus*. Contamination, n. *contaminatio, macula, labes*.

Contemn, v.tr. *contemnere, contemptui habēre, despicere, spernere*. Contempt, n. *contemptus, fastidium*; to fall into —, *in contemptionem ad-*

duci; to be contemned, *contemni*. Adv. *contemptim, cum fastidio.*
Contemplate, v.tr. *contemplari.* Contemplation, n. *contemplatio.* See Consider.
Contemporaneous, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*; adv. *uno tempore, simul*; to be —, *æqualis alcjs* or *alci.* Contemporary, n. *æqualis, qui ejusdem ætatis est.*
Contend, v.tr. *contendere*; to — against, *impugnare, oppugnare*; — all, *contra omnia disserere.* Contention, *certatio, disceptatio.*
Content, adj. *parvo* or *paucis* or *sorte suâ contentus.* Contentment, n. *tranquillitas animi, animus tranquillus*; to my great —, *cum magnâ meâ voluptate*; to the general —, *cunctis approbantibus.*
Contest, n. *certatio, certamen.* Contest, v. *contendere, æmulari cum alqo.* See Contend.
Context, n. *contextus.*
Contiguous, adj. *contiguus*; to be —, *contingere.* Contiguity, n. *continentia.*
Continent, n. *continens* (*terra*, opp. *insula*).
Contingent, adj. *fortuitus, forte oblatus*; n., or the —, *quantum militum quæque civitas mittere debet, auxilia -orum*, n.; to send your —, *suum numerum conferre.*
Continual, adj. *continuus, perpetuus.* Continuance, n. *constantia, perpetuitas.* Continue, v. *perseverare in re, pergere, exsequi, consequi, continuare.* Continuation, n. *perseveratio, continuatio*; the — follows, *reliqua deinceps persequemur.*
Contortion, n. *contortio, distortio, depravatio.*
Contour, n. **extremæ lineæ.*
Contraband, n. **merces vetitæ.* Contrabandist, n. **merces vetitas importans.*
Contract, n. *pactum, conventio, conditio, conductio, locatio*; by —, *ex pacto*; to make a — with, *pacisci cum alqo.* See Agree.
Contradict, v.tr. *contradicere.* Contradiction, n. *contradictio*; without —, *nemine obloquente.*
Contradistinction, n. *contrarium, pars contraria.*
Contrary, adj. *contrarius*; to have the wind —, *ventus adversum tenet nobis*; the —, *contrarium, contraria pars*; on the —, *contra, adversus, exadversus* (with acc.) *e regione*; to stand —, *exadversus alqm stare.*
Contrast, n. *asperitas* (in building and painting), *diversitas, intervallum*; to form a fine —, *propter asperitatem eblandiri omnium visus.* Contrast, v. *confligere alqd cum alqâ re, pugnare, discrepare.*
Contribute, v.tr. (to give towards), *conferre*, — to something, *ad* (or *in*) *alqd, pecuniam dare ad alqd, pecuniam* (or *stipem*) *conferre, collationem facere*; — for a common object, *in commune* (or *in publicum*) *conferre*; — according to your means, *pro re suâ* (or *pro facultatibus*) *conferre.* Fig. = to assist, *conferre ad alqd* (*nihil, multum, plus, plurimum*, etc.), *vim habēre ad, valēre ad* (to have influence for or to), *prodesse, adjuvare ad, facere ut, efficere ut*; — much, *magnum momentum afferre*; — more, *plus momenti afferre*; it — (or conduces) so much to it that, *alqd hoc momenti facit ut*; it — much to glory, *magni interest ad laudem* (with inf. and acc. following). Contribution, n. *collatio, stips, collecta -æ*, f. *symbola* (συμβολή, e.g. to a common meal, pic-nic); to give —, *stipem conferre, symbolam dare*; — your own —, *in partem impensæ venire*; contributing nothing to a pic-nic, *asymbolus, immunis*; to — to a scientific or learned work, periodical, **acta eruditorum multis accessionibus augēre.* See Conduce, Collect.
Contrite, e.g. mind, *animus pœnitentiâ affiictus.*
Contrition, n. *pœnitentia*; I feel —, *pœnitet me rei.*
Contrive, v.tr. *excogitare, invenire, fingere, comminisci*; — snares, *dolos nectere, procudere.* Contrivance, n. *excogitatio, dolus.*
Control, n. *moderatio, temperatio.* Control, v.tr. *moderari.*
Controversy, n. *controversia, altercatio, disceptatio, contentio.*
Contumacy, n. *pertinacia, contumacia.* Contumacious, adj. *contumax, pertinax, præfractus.*
Contumely, n. *contumelia, ignominia.* Contumelious, adj. *contumeliosus*; to assail with — words, *contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi.*
Contusion, n. *contusio, contusum.*
Convalescence, n. *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata.*
Convene, v.tr. *convocare*; intr. *convenire.* Convenient, adj. *commodus.* Convenience, n. *commodum.* Convent, see Cloister. Convention, n. *conventus, fœdus, pactio.* Conventional, adj. *tralaticius, a majoribus traditus, usu receptus*; it is —, *moris est, in more est.*
Converge, v. *se inclinare ad* or *in alqm* or *alqd.*
Conversation, n. *sermo, sermo quotidianus* or *communis.* Converse, v. *colloqui cum alqo, serm. habēre cum alqo de re*; I have a — with, *est mihi sermo cum alqo*; to come upon a —, *in sermonem delabi* or *incidere*; the — came up about. *incidit mentio de re*; what was the — about? *quæ res tandem inciderat?* to enter into — with, *sermonem instituere cum alqo*; to lead the — to another object, *sermonem alio transferre*; to break off a —, *sermonem præcidere*; the — slackens, *sermo friget*; to be the subject of —, *in ore omnium esse*; to become a subject of —, *fabulam fieri.* Conversely, *contra ea, ex contrario.*
Convert, v.tr. *in aliam mentem adducere, aliam mentem injicere, revocare ad virtutem a perditâ luxuriâ, sanare voluntatem nefariam, *ad verum Dei cultum alcjs animum convertere*; intr. *sententiam mutare, sententiâ suâ decedere, mores suos mutare, morum mutationem facere, ad bonam frugem se recipere, ad sanitatem redire*; * *Christum sequi, ad Christianam fidem transire.* Conversion, n. intr. *morum mutatio*, * *accessio ad Christi doctrinam*, tr. *ad bonam frugem revocatio.* An association for —, * *ad fidem Christianam propagandam consociatio.*
Convex, adj. *convexus, gibbus* (humped, opp. *concavus*, hollow). Convexity, n. *convexio, convexitas.*
Convey, v.tr. *vehere, portare, deportare, exportare, importare, comportare.*
Convict, v.tr. *damnare, condemnare alqm.* Convict, n. *damnatus, maleficus.* Conviction, n. *damnatio.*
Convince, v.tr. *convincere alqm alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re, persuadēre de re, convincere* or *persuadēre* (with acc.); I am —, *persuadetur mihi* (so *tibi, nobis*, etc.), or *mihi persuasum est de re*; *persuasum, persuasissimum habeo, persuasum mihi habeo.* Convincing, adj. *ad persuadendum accommodatus, ad persuasionem appositus.* Convincing, n. *persuasio* (conviction); the conviction of the mind, *animi judicium* (to utter, *proferre*).
Convivial, adj. *convivalis.* Conviviality, n. *convivium.*
Convoke, v.tr. *convocare.*
Convoy, n. *præsidium, custodia*; under —, *cum custodibus*; to appoint a —, *præsidium alci dare*; to leave a —, *milites præsidiarios relinquere, cohortes custodiæ ac præsidio relinquere.*
Convulse, v.tr. *convellere*, intr. *convelli.* Convulsion, n. *spasmus*, (pure Latin) *convulsio*; under —, *spasticus.*
Cook, n. *coquus*; head —, *archimagirus*; to be your own —, *sibi manu suâ parare cibum.* Cookery, *res coquinaria*; a — book, *culinarum præcepta* (as a title, for *de re coquinariâ, de opsoniis et condimentis*). Cooking, n. *coctura.* Cook, v.tr. *coquere, igne mollire, coquere in* or *ex re* (e.g. *in lacte, ex oleo*), *incoquere alqâ re* or *cum alqâ re* (e.g. *aquâ ferventi, cum aquâ*), — thoroughly, *percoquere*; — food, *cibum* or *cibaria coquere, cibum parare* or *comparare.* Cooked, adj. *coctus, igne mollitus.*

Cool, adj. *frigidus* (making cool), *alsus* (cool in itself); somewhat —, *subfrigidus*; to become —, *refrigerari, refrigescere*, to make —, *refrigerare, frigidum facere*. Cooling, n *refrigeratio*. A cooling beverage, n *potio refrigeratrix*. See Congeal, Cold.

Cooper, n. *victor*.

Co-operate, v. *unā agere*; — in a thing, *juvare* or *adjuvare alqd*; — much to, *multum valēre ad alqd*. Co-operation, n. *opera, auxilium*; with any one's —, *alcjs operā* or *auxilio, alqo juvante* or *adjuvante* or *adjutore*; to promise active and faithful —, *polliceri alci nec infidelem nec segnem operam in re*.

Coordinate, v.tr. *adjungere, annectere*

Copartner, n *socius, consors, particeps alcjs rei, affinis conductionis* (in taking a job of work). See Companion, Comrade.

Copious, adj *copiosus*. Copiousness, n. *copia*.

Copper, *æs, æs Cyprium, cuprum*; of —, *Cyprius, Cupreus*; — vases, *vasa Cypria*; — colour, **color Cyprius*; — money, *rudera* -um, n. *nummus Cyprius, æs*.

Copulate, v.intr. *jungi, conjungi, se jungere, se conjungere, coire, jungi* or *copulari cum alqā*.

Copy, v.tr. *describere, exscribere, pingere*; — according to nature, *similitudinem effingere ex vero*, — a person, *imitando exprimere*. Copy, n. *exemplar, imitatio*; to make a — *imaginem exscribere*. Copyist, n. *librarius* or *qui describit* or *exscribit*.

Coquette, n. *improba juvenum circumspectatrix, immodica sui ostentatrix, oculis venans viros* Coquetting, n *immodica sui ostentatio*. Coquette, v. *oculis venari viros*, **improbe juvenes circumspectare*, **immodice se ostentare*.

Coral, n. *coralium* or *corallum*.

Cord, n. *restis, funis, laqueus*, take a — and hang thyself, *sume restim et suspende te*; to end your disgrace with a —, *laqueo infamiam finire*. Cordon, n. *funiculus*; — of troops, *milites limitanei*; to establish a —, *fines præsidiis militum tueri*.

Cordial, adj *familiaris, ex animo amicus*.

Cordovan, n. *alūta Cordubensis*.

Core, n *nucleus* (the kernel of corn), *medulla* (marrow), *os, lignum* (the hard nut), *granum* (corn), *semen* (the seed), *flos, robur* or *robora*

Coriander, n. *coriandrum*; — julet, *coriandratum*.

Cork, n. *cortex*; to swim without —, *sine cortice nare*; a — tree, *suber*, **suber quercus* (L.). Corky, adj *subereus* (late). Corkscrew, **instrumentum extrahendis corticibus*.

Cormorant, n **gulo* (L.)

Corn, n *frumentum, fruges, annona*; a — field, *ager frumentarius*, an ear of —, *spica*; corn-rust, *rubigo*; — harvest, *messis frugum*; — stalk, *culmus*; — meal, *farina e secali parata*. See Barley, Wheat.

Cornet, n. *vexillarius, vexillifer*.

Corporal, n. *decurio*.

Corporation, n. *sodalitas, municipium, concilium, collegium, corpus*.

Corps, n *corpus, manus, pars exercitūs, ala equitum, agmen*; corps diplomatique, *legationes*.

Corpse, n *cadaver*, (a dead body of an animal may be expressed by *morticinus*, e.g. *ovis morticina*, mutton,) looking like a —, *cadaverosus*; the smell of a —, *odor cadaveris*, flies that feed on dead bodies, *muscæ cadaverinæ*.

Corpulent, adj. *corpore amplo, pinguis, opimus, obesus*; to be —, *corpore esse amplo* or *obeso*; to become —, *corpus facere, pinguescere*.

Correct, v tr. *melius facere, corrigere, emendare, punire*. Correction, n *correctio, emendatio, pœna*. To — proofs, **menda typographica tollere*. See Ameliorate, Amend

Correspond, v. *respondēre alci rei* or *ad alqd, convenire alci rei*, the words — to each other, *verba verbis respondent*; the event — to the hope, *eventus alci respondet ad spem*, far from —, *res longe aliter ac quis ratus est evenit*. To — by letter, *literas dare et accipere*; — with, *cum alqo per literas colloqui*. Correspondent, n. **literarum commercio cum alqo junctus*; to be a diligent —, *impigrum esse in scribendo*; he is my —, *utor ejus literis*.

Corroborate, v.tr. *ratum facere* or *efficere, confirmare, comprobare*, intr. *probari, comprobari, confirmari*. Corroboration, n. *confirmatio*.

Corrode, v.tr. *corrodere, erodere*, grief — my heart, *ægritudo exest animum*

Corrupt, adj. *perditus, profligatus, turpis*; — morals, *mores corrupti depravatique, mores perditi* or *turpes*. Corrupt, v.tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitiare, perdere, pervertere, pessumdare*. Corruption, n. *corruptio, depravatio, corruptela*. Corrupting, adj. *perniciosus, exitiosus*

Corsair, n *pirata* (πειρατής), in pure Latin *prædo maritimus*.

Corslet, n *thorax* (θώραξ), in pure Latin *pectoris tegumen* or *tegumentum*; provided with a —, *thoracatus*.

Coruscate, v. *coruscare, fulgēre, splendēre*. Coruscation, n *fulguratio, fulgor, splendor*.

Cosmography, n. **cosmographia, descriptio mundi*. Cosmographer, n. *cosmographus*, **geographus* (geographer).

Cosmology, n *cosmologia*.

Cosmopolite, n. *mundanus, qui totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitratur, incola mundi*

Cost, n. *sumptus* (outlay), *impensa* (what is spent), *premium* (price), *merces* (wages); a very great —, *sumptus infiniti*; the public —, *impensæ publicæ*; at a person's —, *sumptu alcjs, de pecuniā alcjs, alcjs impensis, alcjs impendio*; at private —, *privato sumptu*, at your own —, *suā pecuniā, de suo* (opp. *alieno*) *sumptu*; at the public —, *publico sumptu, de publico, publice, impensā publicā*; at a great —, *magnā impensā, sumptuose*, without any —, *nullā impensā, nullo sumptu*, not at thy —, *sine sumptu tuo*, to live at a person's —, *alcjs impensis ali*, at the — of your health, *cum damno valetudinis*; to spare neither — nor labour, *nec impensæ nec labori parcere*. Cost, v. *alqd stat* or *constat* or *venit* or *venditur* or *emitur* (with gen. of the exact price); to — little, *parvo stare*, very little, *minimo*; — nothing, *gratis* or *nihilo constare, gratuitum esse*; what is the cost or price? *quanti* (e.g. *quanti cœnas?* what does your dinner cost?)

Costume, n. *habitus, ornatus, mos vestis*; a new —, *novus habitus*.

Cottage, n. *casa, tugurium, mapale*.

Cotton, n *byssus, sindon*; of —, *byssinus*.

Couch, or sofa, n. *lectus, lectulus, grabatus, lecticula lucubratoria*. See Bed.

Cough, n *tussis*; inclined to —, *tussiculosus*; a dry —, *tussis sicca*. Cough, v. *tussire* (to have a —); — badly, *male tussire*; to relieve or remove —, *tussim levare, discutere*; not to expectorate in coughing, *in tussi nihil exscreare*.

Counsel, n (1) = consultation, *consultatio, deliberatio*; to hold — with yourself, *deliberare de re*; — with some one, *alqm in consilium adhibēre*; to give — one to another, *consilia inter se communicare*; (2) = advice, *consilium, auctoritas*; good —, *e rectum*; by my —, *me auctore*; to give —, *consilium dare alci, consilii auctorem esse alci*; — to do something, *suadēre alci, hortari alqm ut*; to ask for —, *alqm consulere*; to follow one's —, *sequi alcjs consilium*; to spurn —, *monentem alqm spernere*; to support with —, *neque consilio neque operā deesse alci*; (3) = a consulting assembly, *concilium, senatus*, to call a —, *senatum convocare*; a member of —, *a consiliis, consiliarius, senator*. To consult, or take counsel, *deliberare*, to counsel or give counsel, *consilium dare*. Counsellor, *consiliarius, consiliorum socius et adjutor, auctor consilii*; to have a person as a —, *alcjs consilio uti*. Council-house, or town-hall, *curia* See Advice.

Count, n. **comes*; to bestow the title of —, **comitis nomine et dignitate ornare alqm*. County, n. *comitatus*. Count = to reckon, *computare* See Number, Reckon.

Countenance, n. *vultus, os*; a friendly —, *vultus benignus*; a sad —, *vultus tristis*; an impudent —, *os ferreum*; an imposing —, *supercilium grande*; to assume a joyful —, *frontem explicare*; — a sorrowful —, *vultum ad tristitiam adducere*, an angry —, *frontem contrahere*; a threatening —, *supercilia tollere*; another —, *vultum mutare*; a learned —, *viri docti speciem præ se ferre*; to receive with a friendly —, *benigno vultu alqd excipere*.

Counter, adv. = against, *contra*; to counteract, *resistere*; counterbalance, *parem esse alci, æquare, præponderare* (to overweigh); to counterfeit (1) in voice, *alienum vocis sonum fingere*; (2) in general, *simulare, dissimulare*; (3) in learning, *artificio simulationis eruditum esse*; — money, *numus adulterinus*; to countermand, *aliter præcipere, imperium mutatum dare*; to countermarch, *redire, regredi, se recipere, exercitum alqo reducere*; to countermine, *cuniculis transversis adoriri, alci rationes conturbare*; to counterplot, **fraudem fraude repellere*; to countersign, *alqd subscribere*.

Country, n. (1) as opposed to town, *rus*; in the —, *ruri*; to live a — life, *ruri vitam agere, rusticari*; to go into the —, *rus concedere*; — to live, *abire rus habitatum*; to remain in —, *ruri se continēre*; (2) one's native land, *patria*; in your —, *domi*; to be driven from —, *civitate pelli, in exsilium pelli*; to remain in —, *in patriā manēre*; to go out of —, *peregre proficisci*; to keep out of —, *peregrinari*; to dwell —, *peregre habitare*; here in this —, *in his regionibus, apud nos*; of what — ? *cujas?* of our —, *nostras*. Countryman, n. *homo rusticus, paganus*; country gentleman, **homo nobilis ruri habitans*.

Couple, n. *par, bini*; — of doves, *par columbarum*; — of noble brothers, *par nobile fratrum*; (in married life) *conjuges, mariti*; only a — of words, *paucis te volo*. Couple, v. *jungere, conjungere*; — with, *copulare cum re, miscere re*; = copulate, *jungi, coire*.

Courage, n. *animus* (to be of good —, *bono animo esse*), *animus fortis, audacia* (daringness), *ferocia* (fierce courage), *fortitudo* (bravery), *virtus* (manly strength); to have —, *animo forti esse*; to take —, *animum capere*; — again, *animum recipere* or *se recipere*; to restore —, *animum alci reddere*; to quicken —, *alcjs animum erigere*; to allow — to sink, *animo cadere*; to lose —, *animum demittere*; to loose —, *animo fracto esse*. Courageous, *animosus, fortis*.

Courier, n. *nuncius volucer* or *expeditus, cursor, veredarius*; a horse of —, *veredus*.

Course, n. *cursus, decursus*; — of water, *lapsus*; — of the stars, *motus*; the regular —, *ordines astrorum*; in full —, *effuso cursu*; to direct your — to, *cursum dirigere alqo*; to turn —, *flectere ad alqd*, — somewhere else, *alium cursum petere*; to give a person free —, *alqm non coercēre, non impedire*, — to a thing, *indulgēre rei, non morari alqd*, — to your tongue, *libero ore loqui*, — in blaming any one, *vocis libertate perstringere alqm*; to leave justice to its —, *justitiam colere, non impedire*; in the — of the year, *anno vertente*; such is the — of things, **sic natura hominum comparata est*; unacquainted with —, *imperitus rerum*; the — of nature, *naturæ lex*; a race —, *curriculum, spatium, stadium*; to enter —, *in stadium ingredi*; to run in —, *in spatio decurrere*; (fig.) the — of life, *vitæ curriculum*; to enter on a — of study, *studiorum rationem ingredi*.

Court, n. *aula, regia, palatium, domus palatina*; the —, *rex, princeps, aulici*. Court, v. *salutare, colere alqm, se venditare alci, prosequi alqm, amorem declarare* or *fateri* or *significare*. Courtier, n. *purpuratus, aulicus*; he who has admission at —, *qui ad aulam admittitur*. Courtly, *or* Courteous, adj. *urbanus, bene moratus*. Courtliness, n. *urbanitas, modestia, officium*.

Cousin, n. *consobrinus* (first), *sobrinus* (second), *patruelis* (a father's brother's child), *amitinus* (a father's sister's or mother's brother's child), *propinquus, cognatus* (relatives). Cousinship, n. *cognatio*.

Covenant, n. *pactio, pactum, conventum*. To covenant, *pacisci cum alqo*.

Cover, n. *tegumen, tegmen, tegumentum, operimentum, involucrum, stragulum*; woollen —, *gausape*; having —, *cilicium*; leather —, *scortea*; matted —, *storia*; (for a bed) *lodix*; to act under cover, *colludere cum alqo*; a — or cloak (in a bad sense), *involucrum, velamentum*; (of a house), *tectum*; — of beams, *tectum laqueatum, lacunar*; (vaulted), *camera*; a small covering, *operculum*. Cover, v.tr. *tegere, contegere, obtegere, operire, velare*; — with straw, *stramento integere*; — the table (lay the cloth), *mensam linteo tegere*; — one's self, *corpus suum protegere*; to cover, i.e. to protect, *protegere, defendere*; = to secure against loss, *cavēre alci*; = to be secured —, *tutum, tectum esse*.

Covet, v.tr. *appetere, concupiscere, flagrare cupiditate rei, invidēre alci*. Covetous, adj. *cupidus, avidus*; to be —, *avide affectum esse de re*; to become — for, *in rei cupiditatem incidere*: adv. *appetenter, flagrantissime*.

Cow, n. *vacca, bos*; a young —, *juvenca, bucula*; of or pertaining to a —, *vaccīnus, bubulus*. Cowherd, n. *bubulcus*.

Coward, n. *homo ignavus, timidus*. Cowardly, adj. *ignavus, imbecillus*; I am not so — as to, etc., *non is sum qui mortis periculō terrear*: adv. *ignave, timide*. Cowardliness, n. *metus, ignavia*.

Coy, adj. *verecundus*. Coyness, n. *pudor, verecundia*.

Crab, n. *cancer*; — shell, *testa cancri*.

Crack, n. *fissura, fissum, rima*; to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimā*; to get a —, *rimam agere*. Crack, v.tr. *findere, diffindere*; intr. *findi, diffindi*. Cracked, *fissus*. Cracking, n. *fissio*.

Cradle, n. *cunæ, cunabula -orum*, n.; from the —, *inde ab cunabulis*; to rock —, *cunis infantem movēre*.

Craft, n. (1) = cunning, *dolus, astutia*; (2) = skill or trade, *ars* (*operosa* or *sordida*), *artificium, quæstus*. Crafty, adj. *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*.

Cram, v.tr. *farcire, refarcire*.

Cramp, n. *spasmus, tetănus*; seized with —, *spasticus*; to have —, *spasmo vexari*. See Spasm.

Crane, n. *grus*, **ardea grus* (L.).

Crank, n. *nexus, flexio, flexura*.

Crash, n. *fragor, fragores*; to make a —, *fragorem dare*; it lightens with terrible — of thunder, *inter horrendos fragores micant ignes*.

Crater, n. *crater*.

Cravat, n. *focāle*.

Crave, v.tr. *efflagitare*.

Craw, n. *ingluvies, guttur*.

Crawl, v. *repere, reptare, serpere*; — on all fours, *reptare per manus et genua, quadrupede gradu repere*; to — out, *erepere, prorepere*; — from the egg, *exire ex ovo, excludi*; — on, *irrepere rei*; — into, *in alqd*; — in all corners, *perreptare in omnibus latebris*; (fig.) = to act meanly, *humiliter servire, parasitari*; — to a person, *adulari alqm, se venditare alci*. Crawling, n. *reptatio, humilitas, adulatio*.

Crayon, n. **stilus cerussatus*.

Crazy, adj. *mente captus, vecors, delirus*; to be —, *delirare*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. Craziness, n. *deliratio*.

Creak, v. *crepare, concrepare*; the doors —, *cardo sonat*; the wheels —, *rotæ strepunt*. Creaking, n. *crepitus*.

Cream, n. *flos lactis*. To cream, or skim, v. *florem lactis tollere*, **colligere florem*.

Create, v.tr. *creare, procreare, gignere, facere, fingere*. Creation, n. (1) = the beginning of things, *origo, principium*; — of the world, **mundus conditus*; from the —, *inde ab hominum memoriā*; (2) = the result of —, *mundus, universitas rerum*. Creator, n. *creator, procreator, fabricator, auctor*. Creature, n. *res, res creata, animal, homo*;

a reasonable —, *animal ratione præditum;* — without reason, *animal brutum;* O thou dear —! *O tu carissima anima!* a shameful —, *mulier nequam* or *scelesta.*

Credit, v.tr. (1) = to believe, *credere.* Credit, n. *fides;* to give — or credence to a thing, *alci* or *alci rei fidem habēre, tribuere, adjungere, credere; alci rei servire* (e.g. *incertis rumoribus,* to act in relation to vague rumours); to withhold or refuse —, *fidem alci abrogare* or *denegare;* to procure for —, *alci rei fidem facere* or *afferre* or *addere;* — greater —, *alci rei fidem augēre;* to procure —, *fidem sibi conciliare;* it finds some —, *creditur alqd, fides habetur* or *tribuitur alci rei, fides est alci rei;* it finds no —, *fides abiit* (with acc. and inf.); he finds —, *creditur alci, alci fides habetur* or *tribuitur;* — a little —, *parva alci est apud alqm fides, parvam alci habet alqs fidem;* to find — with no one, *nemini fidem facere* (e.g. a messenger who brings incredible intelligence); to find — from the fact, *fidem ex eo trahere quod,* etc.; to deserve —, *fidem* or *nullam fidem habēre* (e.g. a letter, *epistola*); you may give — to, *te tibi persuadēre volo* or *tibi persuadeas velim* (with acc. and inf.); (2) = to trust, that is, to let a customer have goods, and wait for the payment, *credere alci alqd* (e.g. *pecuniam, centum talenta*); payment of things obtained on —, *solutio rerum creditarum;* to take up money on —, *pecuniam alcjs fide mutuam sumere;* the object given on —, *creditum;* to purchase on —, *emere in diem* (the time being fixed when payment has to be made), **emere pecuniā non præsenti.* (3, as a noun) = trustworthiness, *fides, existimatio* (belief in a debtor's honour); his — is gone, *fides cecidit, concidit;* — has begun to fail, *fides alqm deficere cœpit;* — has vanished in business, *fides de foro sublata est;* to lessen a person's —, *fidem alcjs moliri, fiduciam arcæ conturbare;* to destroy —, *fidem tollere;* to preserve —, *existimationem tueri;* to keep — sound, *fidem retinēre;* to acquire more —, *ad fidem alqd acquirere;* with your — safe, *fide incolumi;* (4) = authority or influence, *auctoritas, gratia* (influence), *opinio, existimatio;* to support with —, *gratiā alqm juvare;* to preserve —, *gratiam tueri;* bad —, or discredit, *invidia;* to bring into —, *invidiam alci facere, conflare;* to be in —, *in invidiā esse;* to be in very bad —, *invidiā flagrare.* Credible, *fide dignus, credibilis, probabilis, verisimilis* (truth-like); to make any thing —, *alci alqd credibile facere, probabile facere alqd, probare alqd* (to procure for it acceptance), *alqd confirmare;* to make a thing —, *alci rei fidem augēre;* more than is —, *supra quam cuipiam credibile est;* it is scarcely — to me, *illuc vix adduci possum ut,* etc.; it is more —, *magis adducor ut credam;* that is more —, *id propius fidem est;* not to be —, *a fide abhorrēre, fidem excedere;* is it —? *an credi potest?* to become — by means of, *fidem ex eo trahere quod.* Credibly, adv. *credibiliter.* Credibility, *fides, auctoritas,* comb. *auctoritas et fides;* to have —, *fidem habēre, auctoritatem et fidem habēre;* to attach — to, see Belief; it grows in —, *additur alci rei fides;* not to surpass — in any thing, *veritatis fidem servare in alqā re;* to lose —, *fidem amittere;* to refuse —, *alci fidem abrogare* or *derogare.* See Borrow, Belief, Faith.

Crescent, n. **luna crescens.*

Crest, n. *crista, juba.* Crested, *cristatus.*

Cretaceous, adj. *cretosus.*

Crib, n. *præsepe, præsepium.*

Cricket, n. *gryllus.*

Crime, n. *delictum, maleficium, facinus, scelus, nefas, crimen* (an accusation or charge); to commit a —, *delictum committere, maleficium* or *facinus admittere, scelus facere* or *committere;* to lay as a — against, *alci alqd crimini dare, alci alqd in crimine ponere.* Criminate, v. *criminor.* Crimination, n. *crimen, criminatio.* Criminating, adj. *criminosus.* See Accuse.

Crimson, n. *coccineus* (scil. *color*). See Colour.

Cripple, n. *homo mancus* or *membris captus, homo claudus et debilis;* to become —, *mancum et debilem fieri.*

Crisis, n. *discrimen, momentum;* in the very —, *in summo discrimine;* the matter is in a —, *res inclinatur;* — is over, *discrimen sublatum est.*

Crisp, adj. *crispus.* Crisp, v. *crispare, concrispare;* intr. *crispari, leniter inflecti.* See Curl.

Criterion, n. *discrimen.* Critic, n. **censor, judex.* Criticism, n. **censura libri;* to write a —, *libri censuram scribere.* Criticise, v.tr. *judicare, censuram agere rei.*

Critical, adj. **censorius, criticus;* = dangerous, *rerum discrimina* (critical points or crises).

Croak, n. (as frogs) *ranarum voces.* Croak, v. *coaxare.* Croaker, n. *magnarum calamitatum prœnuncius.*

Crockery, **coctilia -orum,* n. *vasa terrena.*

Crocodile, n. *crocodilus.*

Crocus, n. *crocus;* — colour, *color croceus* (saffron), *pigmentum e succis paratum.*

Crook, n. *pedum, lituus, falx.* Crooked, adj. *curvatus, incurvus, falcatus;* = bad, *pravus;* with — legs, *pedibus distortis;* — nose, *naso adunco;* — neck, *qui est obstīpā cervice;* — beak, *rostro adunco.*

Crop, n. *fruges, messis.*

Cross, n. the figure †, *crux;* the figure ✕, *decussis;* to put on the last, *decussare;* (as an instrument of execution) *crux;* to set up a —, *crucem constituere;* to affix a person to —, *cruci alqm affigere, in crucem tollere alqm;* to hang on —, *pendere in cruce;* to die on —, *in crucem agi;* to take down from —, *alcjs corpus refigere;* the sign of the —, **crucis figura;* to make —, **digito crucis figuram imitari.* Fig., a cross, *calamitas, miseria;* to take up your —, **Christo auctore mala non subterfugere;* to have many —, *multis malis vexari* or *conflictari.* Crosier, **lituus episcopi.* See Crook. Crucifix, **Christus cruci affixus.* Crucifixion, n. *supplicium summum a Christo sumptum.* Crusade, *miles* or *eques rei Christianæ propugnator.*

Crouch, v. *se demittere, caput demittere;* — before any one, *acclinem salutare alqm.*

Crow, n. *cornix;* a little —, *cornicula.* To crow (like a cock), *canere.* At cockcrow, *sub galli cantum.*

Crowd, n. *turba, caterva, frequentia, multitudo.* Crowd, v. *se ingerere, obtrudere alci, turbā confertā premi.*

Crown, n. *corona;* the — of a hill, *summus mons;* — of a tree, *arbor summa;* to gift with a —, *coronā donare alqm;* modesty is the — of virtue, *pudor primus est virtutis honos;* (as an ensign of royalty) *insigne capitis,* or *insigne regium, diadēma,* pure Lat. *fascia;* to put on —, *diadema capiti alcjs imponere;* fig. = dominion, *summa rerum, regnum, imperium;* the — passes to, *imperium transit ad alqm;* the British —, **regnum Britannicum;* property of the —, *prædia publica;* the heir to a —, *heres regni;* pretender to —, *æmulus regni;* the rival pretenders to —, *qui de regno inter se contendunt.* Crown, v.tr. *coronare;* — with laurel, *coronare lauro, præmio ornare;* the end — the work, **exitus acta probat;* his efforts were — with success, *fortunā in eā re prospere usus est;* to be crowned, *diadema accipere;* a — head, *princeps, rex, imperator.* Coronation, n. *sollemnia quibus alqs præmio ornatur,* **sollemnia quibus rex diadema accipit.*

Crude, adj. *crudus.* Crudity, n. *cruditas.*

Cruel, adj. *crudelis, sævus, ferus, durus.* Cruelty, n. *crudelitas, feritas, duritas;* to exercise — against, *crudelitatem exercēre in alqo;* to run into all kinds of —, *in omne genus crudelitatis erumpere.*

Cruise, v.intr. *vagari, pervagari mare;* — along the shore, *præter oram vagari.*

Crumb, n. = the soft part of bread, *panis mollia* (-ium, n.), *interior pars panis;* = a small piece, *mica, micula, panis uncia.*

Crumple, n. *ruga*. Crumple, v.tr. *rugare*; intr. *rugari*.
Crush, v.tr. *comprimere, contundere*.
Crust, n. (of bread) *crusta*; to cover with —, *incrustare*. Crusty, adj. *crustatus*.
Crutch, n. *baculum*; to walk with a —, *baculo levare membra*; to lean on —, *baculo inniti*.

Cry, v. *clamare, conclamare*; — respecting, *de re*; — to, *inclamare alqm*; — after, *clamore alqm insequi*; — with a loud voice, *maximâ voce clamare*; — "fire!" *ignem conclamare*. Cry, n. *vociferatio*. To cry = to shed tears, *lacrimare*.

Crystal, n. *crystallus*; a — cup, *poculum crystallinum*. Crystalline, adj. *crystallinus, vitreus*. Crystallise, v.tr. *in crystallos formare*; intr. * *in crystallos abire*. Crystallisation, n. * *formatio crystallorum*.
Cub, n. *pullus*. To cub, v.tr. *fetus edere*.

Cube, n. *cubus, quadrantal*. Cubic, adj. *cubicus*.
Cubit, n. *cubitum*; of a —, *cubitalis*; half a —, *semicubitalis*; two —, *bicubitalis*; two — high, *binorum cubitorum in altitudine*.

Cuckold, n. *curruca*; to make a —, *rem habēre cum alcjs uxore*.
Cuckoo, n. *cuculus*.
Cucumber, n. *cucŭmis*; a dressed —, * *cucumis aceto maceratus*.
Cud, to chew the —, *ruminare, ruminari*; (as a noun) *ruminatio*.
Cudgel, n. *baculum, fustis*. Cudgel, v.tr. *ferire, verberare*.
Cue, n. *cauda*.
Cuff, n. *plaga*. Cuff, v.tr. *verberare alqm, plagam alci infligere*. See Box.
Culmination, n. *summum fastigium*. Culminate, v.intr. *in summo fastigio esse*.
Culpable, adj. *nocens, noxius*; to be —, *in noxiâ esse*. Culprit, n. *maleficus, qui crimen commisit*.

Cultivate, v.tr. *colere, conserere, excolere, expolire, instituere*; — a field, *colere agrum*; — the understanding, *animum excolere*; — the character, *mores conformare*; — any one, *instituere alqm*. Cultivation, n. *cultus*; — of the fields, *cultus agrorum*. Culture, n. *cultus, humanitas*; = civilisation, *exculta hominum vita*.

Cunning, adj. *astutus, callidus, versutus, dolosus*. Cunning, n. *astutia, calliditas, versutia, dolus*. See Cheat, Deceit.
Cup, n. *poculum, scyphus, calix*; a small —, *pocillum*.
Curate, n. (as holding the place of a superior) *vicarius*; (as having the care of souls) *qui animos regit ac moderatur*. Curacy, * *cura animarum, sacerdotium*; to do the duties of a —, * *curam anim. gerere*. Curator, n. *curator*.

Curb, n. * *catenula maxillaris, frenum*. Curb, v.tr. *frenare, domare, edomare*; — the passions, *libidines comprimere, domitas habēre libidines*; — anger, *iram prohibēre*; not to —, *iræ indulgēre*; — yourself, *animum suum comprimere*.
Curd, n. *lac concretum*.
Cure, n. *curatio, medendi facultas, medicina*; to apply a — to, *curationem adhibēre morbo*; to undertake the — of, *curationem alcjs suscipere*. Cure, v.tr. *sanare alqm, mederi alci*.

Curiosity, n. (1) = a desire for new things, *curiositas, nova noscendi studium, spectandi studium*; to satisfy your —, *studio spectandi indulgēre*; (2) = something rare or strange, *res raritate nobilis*. Curious, adj. *curiosus, nova videndi cupidus*.
Curl, v.tr. *crispare, calamistro intorquēre, comere capillos, capillum crispare*. Curled, *crispatus*.
Currant, n. * *uvæ passæ Corinthiæ*.
Currycomb, n. *strigilis*; (as a verb) *strigili radere*.
Curse, n. *exsecratio, devotio, imprecatio, maledictum*. Curse, v. * *exsecratione uti*; to — any one, *exsecrari, devovēre alqm, male precari, diras imprecari alci*; to — and swear, *impias voces jactare*; — thereupon, *diras voces addere*.
Curtail, v.tr. *truncare, detruncare, in angustum cogere, contrahere*.
Curtain, n. *velum, plaga, aulæum*; to draw the —, *vela obducere*; — before, *velis obtendere alqd*.
Curvature, n. *curvatio, incurvatio, flexio, inflexio* (tr. curving), *curvamen, curvitas, curvatura, flexura flexus, tortus, sinus* (passive, curve); full of —, *flexuosus, sinuosus*. Curve, v.tr. *curvare, incurvare, flectere, inflectere* (to bend); intr. *curvari*. Curvilinear, adj. * *lineis curvis* or *obliquis* or *pravis*.
Cushion, n. *pulvinus, pulvinar*.
Custard, n. * *placenta ex ovis*.
Custody, n. *custodia, carcer, vincula -orum*, n.; to be in —, *in custodiâ servari*.
Custom, = usage, *consuetudo, mos* (moral observance), *institutum* (ordinance); — of sinning, *consuetudo peccandi*; according to my, thy, etc. —, (*ex*) *consuetudine*, (*ex*) *more, pro meâ consuetudine, ex instituto meo*; against —, *præter consuetudinem, contra morem consuetudinemque*; — and the example of others, *aliorum exemplo institutoque, aliorum more et exemplo*; it is the Greek —, *est consuetudo* or *mos Græcorum* (with *inf.* or *ut*), *est Græcæ consuetudinis, est moris Græci*; it is a custom with us, *est usu receptum, est institutum*; as the custom bears or causes, *ut consuetudo fert*; to have a —, *consuetudinem habēre*; to adopt a —, *cons. asciscere*; to lead a person to —, *inducere alqm in cons.*; to be lead or brought to —, *in cons.* or *in morem venire*; to become a —, *in cons. vertere*; it becomes a — to me, *in cons. alcjs rei venio*; — to some one, *alqs in eam cons. venit* or *in eam se cons. adducit ut*; the — has grown old or up, *consuetudo inveterascit*; a — has come from —, *tradita est cons. ab alqo*; to introduce —, *cons. introducere, alqd in morem inducere* or *perducere*; to hold or retain a —, *cons. tenēre* or *retinēre* or *servare*; — your own —, *institutum suum tenēre, nihil mutare de cons. suâ*; to give up —, *a cons. recedere*; to turn from your old —, *a pristinâ cons. deflectere*; to give up a — gradually, *cons. minuere*; to accommodate yourself to —, *consuetudini servire*; to recal or call back to ancient —, *revocare ad pristinam cons.*; to restore an old —, *veterem cons. referre*; to lose the —, *desuefieri ab* (of persons), *obsolescere* (of things); — is second nature, *consuetudine quasi altera quædam natura efficitur*, also *vetus consuetudo obtinet vim naturæ*; the — of acting rightly has become a second nature with me, *mihi bene facere ex consuetudine in naturam vertit*. Customary, *tralaticius* (brought from the past), *usitatus* (used), *tritus* (rubbed), *pervulgatus* (common), comb. *usitatus et tritus, usitatus et pervulgatus*; *vulgaris, quotidianus* (daily), *communis, mediocris* (ordinary); a — word or expression, *verbum usitatum et tritum, verbum vulgare* or *vulgi* or *quotidianum* or *quod versatur in sermone et consuetudine quotidianâ*; a — style, *genus sermonis usitatum*; the — marks of poison, *quæ indicia et vestigia esse veneni*; it is a — question, *quæri solet*. See Accustom, Use, Usage.
Cut, v.tr. *secare* (in general, and with a surgical instrument), *scalpellum admovēre* or *adhibēre alci rei, scalpere* (to form by cutting, as wood or stone), *metere, demetere* (to mow), *castrare* (to castrate), *temperare* (to mend a writing-tool), *recidere, præcidere* (e.g. *capillos*); — out of, *exsecare alqd alci rei*; to — a tree into planks, *arborem in laminas secare*; to — into pieces, *minutim* or *minutatim concidere*; to —, = engrave, *scalpere in re* (e.g. *alqm in gemmâ*, a likeness on a precious stone); to — to the bone, *consecare usque ad ossa*; to — yourself, *cultro se vulnerare*; the morning cold cuts the face, * *matutinum frigus mordet os*. Cutting, adj. *acutus*; — frost, *gelu acutum*†, so *prægelidum frigus, ventus perfrigidus*.
Cutaneous disease, *scabies*; (on the chin) *mentagra, mentigo*. Cuticle, n. *cuticula, membranula, pellicula*.
Cutlass n. *gladius, culter*.

Cutlet, n. *caruncula.*

Cycle, n. *circulus, orbis.*

Cyclopædia, n. **encyclios doctrinarum omnium disciplina, orbis doctrinæ.* Encyclopædic, *encyclios;* to possess — knowledge, *magnâ varietate et copiâ esse in suis studiis.*

Cylinder, n. *cylindrus.* Cylindrical, adj. *cylindratus.*

Cypress, n. *cupressus;* of —, *cupresseus;* a — grove, *cupressetum.*

Czar, **imperator Russorum, Czarina imperatrix R.*

Dabble, v. *aquâ manus crebro intingere, leviter alqd attingere* (art or letters). Dabbler, n. *homo leviter eruditus.*

Dad, or Daddy, n. *tata.*

Daffodil, n. *narcissus;* of the —, *narcissinus.*

Dagger, n. *pugio, sica;* a small —, *pugiunculus;* to strike with a —, *pugione petere alqm.*

Daggle, v. *rore* or *luto inficere;* daggled, *rore* or *luto infectus.*

Dainty, adj. *delicatus, fastidii delicati,* **cuppediorum studiosus.* Dainty, n. *cibus delicatus, cuppedia -orum,* n. *cupediæ, cibi delicatiores;* to eat only dainties, *unumquidque quod est bellissimum edere.*

Dairy, n. **lactarium, caseale.*

Daisy, n. **bellis perennis* (L.).

Dale, n. *vallis, convallis.*

Dally, v. *nugari, lascivire.* Dalliance, n. *nugæ, lascivia.*

Dam, n. *agger, aggeratio, moles;* — against a flood, *moles fluctibus* (*aquis*) *opposita;* to form —, *exstruere;* soil for —, *terra ad aggerem exstruendum congesta;* — a road along, *agger viæ;* to form —, *tramitem aggerare;* to dam out a river, *flumen arcēre.*

Damage, n. *damnum, detrimentum, jactura* (loss), *dispendium* (waste), *noxa* (injury); to do — to, *damno esse alci, damnum inferre alci.* Damage, v. *nocēre, efficere, obesse, damno esse.*

Damask, n. *pannus Damascenus, linteum Damascenum.* Damask, adj. **ferrum Damascenum* (a Damask blade).

Dame, n. *mulier, matrona, domina.*

Damn, v.tr. *damnare, condemnare;* — any one to death, *alqm capitis damnare;* — to the hulks, *ad opus publicum.* Damnable, adj. *damnandus.* Damnation, n. *damnatio, condemnatio* (the act), *pœna quâ alqs post mortem afficitur* (the punishment).

Damp, adj. *humidus, humectus;* to be —, *humidum esse;* to become —, *humescere.* Damp, v.tr. *humectare,* (fig.) *deprimere, comprimere, restinguere, sedare.*

Damsel, n. *puella, ancilla, famula, virgo.*

Damson, n. **prunus Damascena* (the tree), **prunum Damascenum* (the fruit).

Dance, n. *saltatio, orbis saltatorius, chorēa.* Dance, v. *saltare;* — well, *commode;* to go to —, *saltatum ire;* to learn to —, *saltare discere.* Art of dancing, *ars saltandi;* pleasure in —, *saltandi voluptas;* teacher of —, **saltandi magister;* room for —, *œcus in quâ saltant;* school —, *ludus saltatorius.* Dancer, n. *saltans, saltator,* m. *saltatrix,* f.

Dandelion, n. **leontodon taraxacum* (L.).

Dandle, v. *blandiri, manibus agitare.*

Dandy, n. *homo elegans, juvenis barbâ et comâ nitidus, de capsulâ totus* (just out of the bandbox).

Danger, n. *periculum, discrimen;* — and necessity, *periculum negotiumque;* to meet —, *p. adire;* to undergo, *p. subire, suscipere;* to rush into —, *in discrimen se conferre;* — of your life, *in p. capitis se inferre;* to bring any one into —, *in discrimen adducere alqm;* to endeavour to do so, *periculum intendere alci;* to place out of —, *tutum præstare alqm;* with — to me, *meo periculo* (at my risk), *meo Marte* (with my resources); to play at the risk of another, *de alieno corio ludere.* Dangerous, adj. *periculi plenus, anceps;* a — condition, *res dubiæ;* — region, *regio gravis;* — season, *anni tempus grave;* it is — to sail in winter, *periculose hieme navigatur;* it looks — on all sides, *imminent undique pericula;* free from danger, *periculi expers.*

Dangle, v.intr. *pendēre a* (*de, ex, in*) *alqâ re, dependēre ex* (*de*) *re, pendēre ex ore alcjs.*

Dank, adj. *humidus.*

Dapple, adj. *coloris maculosi, maculosus;* dapple-grey, *scutulatus.*

Dare, v. *audēre, non vereri, hoc sibi sumere ut,* etc. Daring, adj. *audax.* Daring, n. *audacia.*

Dark, adj. (1) = dark (as opposed to daylight), *obscurus, tenebricosus, caliginosus, cæcus* (blind); somewhat —, *subobscurus;* it is —, *tenebræ sunt;* it is becoming —, *tenebræ oboriuntur;* as it was already —, *jam obscurâ luce;* to see in the —, *per caliginem cernere;* to make —, *obscurare;* (2) dark in colour, *fuscus, niger, pullus;* to become —, *nigricare;* (3) = dark or difficult to the mind, *obscurus, abstrusus, impeditus, incertus;* — words, *verba obscura;* to make any thing —, *tenebras obducere rei;* the thing is yet —, *res nondum ad liquidum perducta est.* Adv. *obscure, perplexe.* Darkness, n. *obscuritas, tenebræ, caligo, nox;* — covers my eyes, *oculi caligant, caligo oculis offunditur;* to bring out of —, *alqm in lucem proveherē;* to lie in —, *in tenebris jacēre, in umbrâ degere;* it darkens, *vesperascit, jam tenebræ oboriuntur.* Dark-red, adj. *ex rubro subniger;* dark-black, *niger.*

Darling, n. *deliciæ, amores alcjs;* he is my —, *est mihi alqs in deliciis.*

Darn, v. *farcire, sarcire* (to patch, fill up). Darning needle, *acus grandior.*

Dart, n. *pilum, hasta.* Dart, v. *jacēre.*

Dash, v. *concutere, collidere, perfringere.*

Dastard, n. *homo ignavus.*

Date, n. *dies;* to put the —, *diem in epistolâ ascribere;* not to do so, *non ascribere;* without —, *sine die et consule.* See Day.

Date (palm), n. *palmula;* of —, *palmeus;* — tree, **phœnix dactylifera* (L.). Data, n. *indicia -orum,* n. *argumenta -orum,* n.

Daub, v.tr. *linere, oblinere, perlinere, ungere.*

Daughter, n. *filia;* a little —, *filiola.* See Child.

Daunt, v.tr. *terrēre alqm, terrorem injicere, incutere alci, in terrorem conjicere alqm;* to be daunted, *terreri, exterreri;* by any thing, *alqâ re;* — by any one's appearance, *aspectu alcjs conturbari.* Dauntless, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus.*

Dauphin, n. **Delphinus.*

Daw, n. *monedula.*

Dawn, n. *diluculum.* It dawns, v. *lucescit, dilucescit.*

Day, (1) = the period of light, *dies* (opp. *nox*), *lux* (daylight, opp. *tenebræ* or *nox*); the longest —, *dies solstitialis, solstitium* (the entire time of the longest days); the shortest —, *dies brumalis, bruma* (the entire time of the shortest days); the days are longer than with us, *dierum spatia ultra nostri orbis mensuram;* before day, *ante lucem;* at break of —, (*cum*) *primâ luce, luce oriente;* by —, *luce, die, interdiu;* — and night, *diem noctem, diem noctemque, dies noctesque, noctes diesque, noctes et dies, noctes atque dies;* by night and by —, *die ac nocte, nocte ac die, die noctuque; nocte et interdiu;* the work is carried forward —, *nocturnus diurno continuatus labor est;* the — breaks, *lucescit, illucescit, dilucescit, lux oritur;* for many months there is no —, *multis mensibus dies non cernitur;* it is a bright —, *clara dies est;* far on in the —, *multus dies est, multo die;* to sleep till — *ad lucem dormitare, in medios dies dormire* to

live for the —, *in diem vivere, in horam vivere;* to wish one good —, *alqm salvum esse jubēre, alqm salutare;* good day! *salve* (*salvete*); to spend —, *festum diem agere;* (2) = a period of time, *dies* (in the feminine when it denotes a series of changes or a limit); a bright —, *dies albus* or *candidus;* a dark —, *dies ater* or *ominosus;* a period of two, three, four days, *biduum, triduum, quatriduum;* three whole —, *totum* or *universum triduum;* yesterday, *heri, hesterno die;* to-day, *hodierno die, hodie;* this is the eighth —, *hic est dies octavus;* every other —, *tertio quoque die, alternis diebus* (post-Aug.); from day to —, *in dies;* day after —, *diem ex die, diem de die;* every day, *in dies singulos;* to the —, *ad diem, ad diem dictum* or *statutum* or *constitutum, in diem certum* (against the time fixed); to pay to the —, *in diem solvere;* for all times, *in omnes dies;* the day before, *pridie,* — after, *postridie, postridie ejus diei;* — the arrival, *pridie adventum;* in these days, *his diebus;* to next —, *cras* (the morrow), *crastino die;* within seven —, *intra septem dies;* on an early —, *propediem;* in our —, *nostrā ætate, nostro tempore, nostris temporibus;* in my old —, *in senectute, senex;* to pass one's — in care, in want, *vitam degere in otio, in egestate;* to end one's —, *diem supremum obire;* the length of a —, *unius diei spatium;* brightness of —, *claritas diurna;* daylight, *lux;* to avoid —, *lucem fugere;* the day-time, *tempus diurnum* (opp. *tempus nocturnum*), *diei tempus;* according to the time of —, *ut tempus est diei;* to conclude from —, *ex diei tempore conjecturam capere;* a day's sail, *diei cursus, navigatio;* — labour, *labor quotidianus, labor diurnus, opus diurnum* (daily labour), *opera, actus diurnus, pensum* (the slave's task); a — book or journal, *factorum dictorumque descripta per dies,* * *diurni rerum suarum commentarii;* to keep —, *facta dictaque describere per dies;* a day's wages, *manuum merces, quæstus quotidianus* or *diurnus;* to earn — or live as a day-labourer, *diurnum victum quærere;* — with difficulty, *diurno quæstu famem propulsare;* he lives on —, *ei operā vita est;* a day-labourer, *in diem se locans, mercenarius, operarius* (in pl. *operæ mercenariæ* or *operæ*); to hire, *operas conducere;* to supply, *operas præbēre;* a day's march, *diei* or *unius diei iter, iter* (the first, the second, the third, *prima, secunda, tertia castra*); after a full —, *confecto justo itinere ejus diei;* to command the legions to follow with short days' marches, *legiones minoribus itineribus subsequi jubēre;* to reach in five —, *quintis castris venire, pervenire algo;* a day's journey, *diei* or *unius diei iter, iter, cursus, navigatio* (sail, voyage); — of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursus* or *navigatio;* — nine —, *novem dierum iter;* (*mansio,* a station or halting-place for the night); to be distant by —, *diei itinere* or *cursu* or *navigatione abesse;* — from a place by eight days' journey, *ab algo loco octo mansionibus distare;* the wood is nine days' journey broad, *latitudo silvæ patet novem dierum iter;* the journey took nearly ten days, *via dierum fere erat decem;* to have already advanced many —, *jam multorum dierum viam progressum esse.* Daily, *quotidianus, diurnus;* — food, *victus quotidianus, cibus diurnus;* adv. *quotidie, quot diebus, nullo non die, omnibus diebus, in dies singulos* (*quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto,* I send you a short letter daily or rather every day; *diebus singulis,* on every day, day by day.) See Light, Night.

Daze, v.tr. *cæcare, oculorum aciem præstringere.*

Deacon, n. *diaconus.* Diaconate, *diaconatus.* Deanery, * *domicilium diaconi.*

Dead, adj. *mortuus, exanimis, exanimus, vitā et sensu carens;* a — person, *funus* (corpse); the regions of the —, *inferi;* (fig.) dull, *mortuus, languidus;* — language, *lingua mortua;* the city is as if —, * *cautum in totā urbe silentium est;* a — complexion, *exsanguis funereusque color.* Death, n. *mors, letum, nex, obitus, discessus e vitā, finis* or *exitus vitæ;* after a person's —, *algo mortuo;* in his —, *moriens;* to die a violent —, *violentā morte perire;* to have an easy —, *facilem exitum habēre;* to suffer —, *mortem subire;* to condemn to —, *capitis damnare;* to be vexed to —, *mœrore consumi;* to be starved to —, *per inediam a vitā discedere;* death-pang, *morientis angor;* fear of —, *mortis metus;* in the article of —, * *in mortis discrimine;* sleep of —, *sopor æternus;* — sweat, * *sudor quem mors evocat;* stillness of —, *silentium summum;* punishment of —, *pœna capitis* or *mortis, supplicium summum.* Deadly, adj. *mortalis, mortifer, exitialis.* See Die, Kill.

Deaf, adj. *surdus, auribus captus;* somewhat —, *surdaster;* naturally —, *cui auditus negatus est;* to become —, *obsurdescere.* Deafen, v.tr. *exsurdare, obtundere, sopire;* deafened, *torpidus;* to be —, *torpēre, stupēre;* to become —, *torpescere, stupescere.*

Deal, v.tr. (1) = to act, *agere;* (2) = to conduct yourself, *se gerere;* (3) = to buy and sell, *mercari, mercaturam facere, negotiari, rem gerere.* Dealer, n. *qui rem gerit et lucrum facit, institor, mercator;* a plain —, *vir probus;* a double —, *fraudator.*

Dear, adj. *carus* (opp. *vilis*), *magni pretii, pretiosus* (of high value, opp. *parvi pretii*), *multorum numorum* (that which has cost much, e.g. *bibliotheca*); corn is —, *annona cara est;* in very — times, * *rebus carioribus multo;* what you don't want is — at nothing, *quod non opus est, asse carum est.* Dearly, *care* (opp. *vili pretio* or merely *vili*), *magno pretio* or *magno* (opp. *parvo pretio* or *parvo*); very —, *carissime, impenso pretio* or *impenso;* how dear? (much?) *quanti!* so —, *tanti;* however —, *quanti quanti;* to buy —, *alqd emere care* or *magno* or *male, comparare alqd magno pretio;* — dearer, *carius emere;* to sell —, *vendere care* or *magno* or *bene;* — dearer, *pluris vendere;* to be sold very —, *impenso pretio venire, quam plurimo venire;* (fig.) to pay very — for, *maximas alcjs rei pœnas dare;* to stand in —, *care constare, pluris stare, non sine magnā mercede contingere;* — much dearer than, *multo pluris esse quam.* He is — to me, *alqm diligo et carum habeo;* — above all, *alqm unice diligo;* your wish is very — to me, *carissimam habeo voluntatem tuam;* one's dearest possessions, *quæ alci sunt carissima.* Dearness, or high price, *caritas* (opp. *vilitas*), *magnum pretium* (opp. *parvum pretium*), *caritas annonæ* or *rei frumentariæ* (opp. *annonæ vilitas*). Dearth = deficiency or want of food, *inopia rei frumentariæ, inopia frumentaria;* comb. *inopia et caritas rei frum.;* to cause a —, *annonam incendere* or *flagellare* or *excandefacere* (of speculators), *caritatem annonæ inferre* (of things, e.g. as of a hailstorm); there was a great — that year, *annus in summā caritate fuit.*

Debar, v.tr. *excludere, occludere, præcludere.*

Debase, v.tr. *corrumpere, vitiare, adulterare, depravare.*

Debate, n. *altercatio, disceptatio, contentio.* Debate, v. *altercari, disceptare verbis.*

Debauch, v.tr. *corrumpere, depravare, vitiare, perdere alqm, alcjs mores depravare;* to try to —, *alcjs interitum quærere.* Debauch, n. *helluatio, luxuria.* Debauchee, n. *helluo, gurges, comissator.*

Debilitate, v.tr. *debilitare, infirmare, frangere.* Debility, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas, infirma valetudo.*

Debt, n. *debitum, pecunia debita, nomen. æs alienum;* to get into —, *æs alienum contrahere;* to be in —, *in ære alieno esse, debēre;* to be oppressed by —, *ære alieno premi, ære alieno demersum esse, obæratum esse;* to pay —, *debita solvere;* — your old — by new, *versurā solvere;* — the — of nature, *debitum naturæ reddere;* free of —, * *ære alieno vacuus;* to make yourself —, *se liberare ære alieno;* to become —, *exire ære alieno;* to begin to —, *cœpisse æs alienum solvere.* Debtor, n. *debitor, qui debet, obæratus;* a good —, *bonum nomen;* to be a —, *debēre alci.*

Decade, n. *decas -ădis* (late).

Decalogue, n. * *præcepta decem tabularum.*

Decamp, v.intr. *aufugere, subterfugere, abscondere.*

Decant, v.tr. *deliquare, percolare, diffundere.*

Decapitate, v.tr. *caput alcjs* or *cervicem alci praecidere.* See Behold.

Decay, n. *deminutio, defectio virium, vires corporis affectae;* — of the understanding, *deminutio mentis.* Decay, v.intr. *deminui, minui, deficere, decrescere, senescere, hebescere;* I —, *viribus senesco* or *deficior, vires extenuantur, deficiunt;* I — in body, *vires et corpus amitto* (opp. *corpus facio*); the memory —, *memoria labat, minuitur, deficior memoriâ;* zeal — as hope, *studium cum spe senescit;* the power of the Athenians —, *opes Atheniensium senescunt.*

Decease, n. *decessus, obitus.* See Dead.

Deceit, n. *fallacia;* to practise a —, *fallaciam intendere in algm;* to fall into —, *in fraudem incidere.* Deceive, v.tr. *decipere.* Deceiver, *fraudator, homo ad fallendum paratus;* a subtle —, *veterator;* to be a thorough —, *totum ex fraude et fallaciâ constare.* Deceitful, adj. *fallax, dolosus, vafer;* — words, *verba ad fallendum instructa.* Adv. *fraudulenter, fallaciter, dolose, per dolum.* See Cheat.

December, n. (*mensis*) *December.*

Decent, adj. *quod decet, decōrus.* Adv. *decōre, recte.* Decency, n. *decentia, decorum;* to observe, *decorum sequi* or *servare;* to have a feeling of —, *quid deceat sentire.*

Deception, n. *fraus, dolus.* See Cheat, Deceit.

Decide, v.tr. *dijudicare alqd, decernĕre rem* or *de re, decidere rem* or *de re;* — a question, *quaestionem solvere;* — a battle, *pugnam decernere;* — that something shall be done, *decernere alqd faciendum;* — for a person, *alcjs partes sequi.* Decided, *certus, exploratus;* I am —, *certum mihi est.* Decision, n. *dijudicatio, judicium, sententia;* to leave the — to, *alcjs arbitrio permittere, integrum relinquere alqd alci.* I have the — of, *res penes me posita est.*

Decimate, v.tr. *decimare cohortes* (post-Aug.), *sorte decimum quemque* (*cohortis*) *ad supplicium legere, decimum quemque cohortis sorte ductos fusti necare, decimum quemque fusti ferire.* Decimation, n. *decimatio.*

Decipher, v.tr. *investigare et persequi.* Deciphering, n. **ars notas investigandi et persequendi.*

Deck of a vessel, *constratum navis;* ships which have —, *naves constratae* or *tectae.* See Bedeck.

Declaim, v. *pronunciare, declamare, declamitare, graviter et venuste pronunciare;* he — with a clear voice, etc., *pronunciavit voce acutâ, ardenti motu gestuque.* Declamation, n. *pronunciatio, ex rerum et verborum dignitate vocis et corporis moderatio; vocis, vultûs, gestûs moderatio cum venustate; actio* (delivery), *pronunciandi ratio.* Declaimer, n. *declamator.*

Declare, v.tr. *dicere, profiteri, prodere, praedicere, declarare;* — a person heir, *heredem algm scribere;* — any thing as null, *irritum facere, abolēre;* — for any one, *partes alcjs sequi;* — for any thing, *accipere, probare alqd;* — against, *detrectare, improbare alqd.* Declaration, n. *praedicatio, sententia, dictum;* — of love, *declaratio amoris;* — of war, *denuntiatio;* his — was to this effect, **in eam sententiam disputavit ut doceret,* etc.; to give an explicit — of, *diligentius explicare alqd.*

Decline, v.tr. *fugere, recusare, declinare* (to retire or shrink from, *de* or *ab*); — a verb, *verbum immutare casibus, verbum declinare.* Declination, n. *declinatio, flexura, flexus, fuga.* Decline, or Declivity, *declivitas, declive;* at the — of day, *die decedente;* — of life, *aetate ingravescente;* — of your affairs, *inclinatis rebus tuis.*

Decoction, n. *decoctum, potio medicata, decocta* (*aqua*); to make —, *decoquere.*

Decompose, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere;* intr. *dissolvi, solvi.* Decomposition, n. *solutio, dissolutio.*

Decorate, v.tr. *decorare alqd alqâ re* (e.g. *alqm praemiis*), *ornare, exornare, distinguere alqd alqâ re* (e.g. *parietes marmoribus,* your room with marble); I — myself to please you, *me exorno tibi ut placeam.* Decoration, n. *ornatio, exornatio* (act.), *ornatum, decor* (pass.). Decorous, adj. *decōrus.* Decorum, n. *decōrum.*

Decoy, v.tr. *voce allicere, cibo allicere, cibo inescare,* also *inescare;* (fig.) *allicere, allectare, allectare et invitare ad alqd, illicere, pellicere in alqd alqâ re.* Decoying, n. *allectatio;* means of —, or a decoy, *esca, illecebra, lenocinium;* a — bird, *allector, illex.*

Decrease, v.intr. *minui, se minuere, minuere, imminui, remitti, se remittere* (to relax), *levari, sublevari* (to be lightened), *leniri, mitigari* (to be lessened or abated); his anger —, *ira defervescit.* Decrease, n. *deminutio, imminutio, decrementum.*

Decree, v.tr. *decernere, censēre, placēre alci, sciscere, jubēre,* comb. *sciscere jubēreque* (a law, an ordinance). Decree, n. *decretum, senatusconsultum, plebiscitum, populi scitum.*

Decrepid, adj. *decrepitus, victus;* to be —, *vietum et caducum esse.*

Decry, v.tr. *diffamare* (to spread an evil report), *infamare* (to bring into disrepute).

Dedicate, v.tr. *dicare* or *dedicare alci alqd,* (e.g. *librum*), *sacrare, consecrare* (to a divinity); — an altar to Jupiter, *Jovi aram dicare;* — a temple to a god, *deo templum dicare;* — a book to a person, *alci librum dicare* or *dedicare* (post-Aug.), *librum ad alqm mittere, librum ad alqm despondēre;* — yourself to the service of the state, *patriae se dedere* or *devovēre, reipublicae se tradere;* — to the service of the gods, *totum se vertere in cultum deorum;* — your time to, *tempus consumere in re;* — your talents, *ingenium conferre ad alqd.*

Deduct, v.tr. *detrahere alqd alci* or *de alqâ re;* — from a sum, *detrahere* or *deducere alqd de summâ;* — from a weight, *subtrahere alqd e pondere.* Deduction, n. *deductio;* a — is made from the money, *deductio fit ex pecuniâ.*

Deed, n. *facinus, quae alqs facit* or *agit;* deeds, *acta, facta;* = documents or archives, *literae, tabulae, literarum monumenta;* to sign —, *consignare.*

Deep, *altus* (distance from the land level up or down, e.g. *altus mons,* a high mountain; *alta aqua,* deep water; so *altum flumen, altae radices, alta plaga;* so we say "the high sea" for the sea where it is very deep). Deepen, v.tr. *deprimere* (opp. *tollere, allevare*). A deep, or depth, *locus depressior, altum, profundum;* the depths, *loca in mirandam altitudinem depressa;* — of the river, *altitudo fluminis;* — of the sea, *altitudo maris;* the greater —, *profunda altitudo maris, profundum maris;* in the —, *in profundo* (opp. *in summo*); to throw yourself into —, (*se*) *praecipitare, se jacĕre in profundum, se immittere in profundam altitudinem;* to go down into —, *deorsum ferri* (of things = to sink); to rise out of —, *ex alto emergere.* The depth of character, *altitudo ingenii;* — of the soul, *altitudo animi;* — of God's wisdom, *summa Dei sapientia.*

Deer, n. *cervus;* fallow —, **cervus dama* (L.).

Deface, v.tr. *deformare, in pejus fingere, foedare.* Defacement, n. *deformatio, deformitas.*

Defame, v.tr. *calumniari, de famâ* or *existimatione alcjs detrahere.* See Accuse and Calumny.

Default, n. = error or omission, *culpa, peccatum, error;* by — of care, *incuriâ;* — of attention, *negligentia;* — of property, *inopia.* Defaulter, *qui vadimonium deserit* (one who forfeits his surety), *obaeratus* (one deep in debt).

Defeat, n. (of an army) *clades, strages, internecio.* Defeat, v.tr. *stragem dare* or *edere;* to inflict a — on, *cladem inferre alci;* to suffer —, *cladem accipere.* See Conquer.

Defect, n. *quod deest, quod desideratur;* — in a book, *liber in quo desunt quaedam plagulae;* the defects of character, *vitia;* to labour under —, *vitio laborare;* = a flaw, *labes, vitium, mendum.* Defective, adj. *imperfectus, mancus, vitiosus* (faulty);

to be defective, *deficere, deesse*. Defection, or Desertion, *defectio*, (fig.) a — of mind, *a totâ mente et a rectâ ratione defectio*. Deficiency, *defectio* (e.g. *virium, animi*).

Defend, *tueri, tutari, defendere*. Defence, n. *tutela, patrocinium, defensio*; without —, *sine præsidio, indefensus, non tectus, non munitus*; want of —, **inopia præsidii*; a place of —, *asylum* (ἄσυλον, properly a free city), *portus et perfugium*; a wall or tower of —, *propugnaculum*; — against the barbarians, *oppositum barbaris*; a means of —, *tutamen*; forces for defence, *præsidia*. Defensive weapons, *arma ad tegendum et ad nocendum, arma et tela*. See Guard, Protect.

Defer, v.tr. (1) = to postpone, *differre* (in general), *proferre, conferre* (to a fixed time), *prorogare* (to a longer period, to lengthen, e.g. the time for payment, *diem ad solvendum*), *procrastinare* (by delay), *producere, prolatare* (to draw out), *rejicere, reservare* (to put off what you ought to do now); — from day to day, *diem ex die ducere*; — some days, *aliquot dies proferre* or *promovēre*; — a marriage, *prodere nuptiis aliquot dies*; — something for another volume, *alqd differre in aliud volumen*; (2) = to give way to, *cedere, decedere alci*. Deferring, n. *observantia*. See Delay.

Defile, n. *angustiæ, fauces, pylæ* (πύλαι, gates). Defile, v. *per angustias iter habēre*; the army defiled through a wood, *agmen per saltum porrigitur*; to march in defile, *acie procedere*.

Defile, v. = to pollute, *maculare, inquinare, spurcare, conspurcare, fœdare, violare, polluere*; — a virgin, *alqam vitiare*. See Deflower.

Define, v.tr. *finire, definire, describere, circumscribere*. Definition, n. *finitio, definitio* (giving the limiting or discriminating future).

Deflect, v. *declinare*. Deflection, n. *declinatio*.

Deflower, v.tr. *alqam vitiare, alqam* (*per vim*) *stuprare, alcjs pudicitiæ vim atque vitium afferre, per vim vitium* or *stuprum offerre alci, alci pudicitiam* or *decus muliebre expugnare, alci pudicitiam eripere*. Deflowering, n. *vitiatio*. See Disgrace, Dishonour.

Deform, v.tr. *deformare, depravare, in pejus mutare* or *vertere*; deformed, *deformatus, deformis* (ugly). Deformation, *deformatio, depravatio* (act.), *deformitas, turpitudo* (as a condition, deformity).

Defraud, v.tr. *fraudare, fraudem* or *fallaciam alci facere, fraude* or *dolo capere, defraudare alqm alqâ re*; — of his money, *alqm circumducere* or *circumvertere argento, alqm emungere argento*; to — one's creditors, *fraudare creditores*; to try to — a person, *fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam intendere in alqm*. See Cheat.

Defray, v.tr. *sumptus facere* or *suppeditare, solvere, impensam* or *impensas facere*; to — the cost of the public games, *ludorum facere impensas* (so *cœnarum, munerum, operum ac munerum*, etc.).

Defunct, adj. *mortuus, fato functus*.

Defy, v. *confidenter resistere, confidenter resistentem respondēre, alqm provocare* (to challenge), *contumaciter spernere alqd* (i.e. *imperia*), *contemnere alqd* (e.g. *leges*), *obviam ire alci rei, se efferre alci rei* (e.g. *periculis*). Defiance, n. *contumacia, confidentia, contumax animus*; noble —, *libera contumacia*; unbridled —, *ferocia*.

Degenerate, v. *degenerare* (to lose the qualities of kind or race), *degenerare a parentibus, mores mutare, depravari*; seriousness often — into sadness, *severitas sæpe in tristitiam procedit*. Degenerate, adj. *degener*.

Degrade, (1) = to lower in rank or position, *ex superiore ordine in inferiorem detrudere alqm, gradu dejicere alqm, ab ordine removēre alqm, militandi ordinem alci mutare* (in military affairs). Degradation, *gradus dejectio, ab ordine motio*. (2) to lower one's authority or influence, *minuere, imminuere alcjs auctoritatem*; — one's self, *se demittere, se submittere*; — to something, *prolabi ad alqd, se projicere in alqd* (e.g. *in muliebres fletus*, to womanlike wailing), *descendere ad alqd*; — to the worst insults, *ad gravissimas verborum contumelias se abjicere, se abjicere et prosternere* (to act unworthily). Degrading, *indecōrus*. Degradation, *humilitas*. See Disgrace, Dishonour.

Degree, n. *gradus*; having degrees, *gradatus* (graduated); to go up many —, *multis gradibus ascendere* (steps); the — of human age, *gradus ætatis humanæ*; — of honour, *gradus honoris* (*dignitatis*); the — of dignity and fortune, *gradus dignitatis et fortunæ*; not to have reached that — of wisdom, *ad istum gradum sapientiæ nondum pervenisse*; to advance by — to higher topics, *gradatim ad superiora ascendere*.

Deify, v.tr. *alqm ex homine deum facere, alqm in cœlum tollere, alqm inter deos* or *in deorum numerum referre, alqm in deorum numero collocare, deorum numero consecrare*, or *consecrare* alone, *in deorum numero referre, deum numerare* or *putare, alqm ut deum colere, deorum honores alci tribuere, ad cœlum* or *ad astra tollere, laudes alcjs in astra tollere, alqm ad cœlum laudibus efferre*. Deified, *divus*. Deification, n. *apotheōsis* (ἀποθέωσις), pure Latin *consecratio*.

Deign, v.tr. = account worthy, *dignari alqm re, dignum habēre* or *ducere alqm re* (or with subj. e.g. *alqm congressione dignum judicare*, or *alqm dignum judicare quîcum congrediar*, to deign to honour a person with your intercourse; so *alqm dignari honore cœnæ*, or *alqm dignum honore cœnæ habēre*); I beg that you would deign, etc., *te rogo ut digneris* (with inf.).

Deism, n. **deismus*. Deist, n. **deista*. Deity, n. *Deus, numen divinum* (divine power), *divinitas, natura divina*. See God.

Deject, v.tr. *alqm* or *alcjs animum affligere, alcjs animum frangere* or *infringere, contristare*. Dejected, *mæstus, tristis, dejectus*; to be —, *in mærore esse* or *jacēre*. Dejection, n. *ægritudo, mæstitia, tristitia*.

Delay, v.tr. = retard, *morare, remorare, detinēre alqm, moram facere alci rei, moram afferre alcjs rei* (or *alci rei*), *moram et tarditatem afferre alci rei, tardare, retardare, retinēre* (to hold back); = to check, *reprimere* (e.g. *fugam hostium*); = to restrain, *arcēre, cohibēre*; = prolong, *ducere, trahere, extrahere*; = postpone, *differre*. Delay, v.intr. *morari, commorari, se tenēre, continēre se*; — in some place, *alqo loco*; — over a thing, *morari in alqâ re, hærēre in alqâ re*; — too long, *longum esse*. Not to delay much thereon, *ne multis morer, ne longum fiat* (to avoid tediousness); — over little matters, *morari in parvis*; — over each point, **diu hærēre in singulis*. See Defer, Stay, Tarry.

Delectation, n. *delectatio, oblectatio*; for (his) —, *deliciarum causâ, deliciarum et voluptatis causâ*; *deliciæ*.

Delegate, n. *legatus, nuncius*; to be a —, *esse legatum, legationem gerere* or *administrare, legatione* or *legationis officio fungi*. Delegate, v.tr. *legare, allegare*.

Deleterious, adj. *mortifer, exitialis, venenatus*.

Deliberate, v. *deliberare* (to weigh); — on any thing, *deliberare* or *habēre deliberationem* or *consulere* or *consultare*, or *consilium inire* or *capere de alqâ re, tractare consilia alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli*); — with a person, *deliberare* or *consultare cum alqo, adhibēre alqm in consilium* or *ad deliberationem*; — one with another, *consilia inter se communicare, consilia conferre*. Deliberation, n. *deliberatio, consultatio, consilium*; to enter into —, *in deliberationem* or *consultationem venire*; to conduct the public —, *publicorum consiliorum esse moderatorem*.

Delicate, adj. (1) of persons, *tener, mollis, delicati fastidii* (in eating, etc.), *lautitiarum studiosus* (a gourmand), *difficilis et morosus* (not easily pleased, particular); (2) of things, *suavis* (sweet), *delicatus* (costly, luxurious), *lautus* (well prepared), *tener, tenuis* (fine), *teres, fastidiosus* (e.g.

cures); (3) = difficult to handle, *difficilis, lubricus* (slippery), *anceps et lubricus*. Adv. *molliter, tenuiter, delicate, suaviter, subtiliter*. Delicacy, n. *mollitia naturæ, mollitudo humanitatis, verecundia, cautio*; — in eating, *cibus suavissimus, cibus lautus*; delicacies, *cibi exquisitissimi* or *suavissimi, lautitiæ* (tit-bits).

Delight, n. *voluptas, dulcedo*. Delight, v.tr. *delectare, oblectare*; intr. *delectari* or *oblectari re*. Delightful, adj. *lætus, jucundus, suavis*.

Delineate, v.tr. *delineare, designare, describere*. Delineation, n. *graphis -idos*, f. or pure Latin *pictura linearis*.

Delinquent, n. *maleficus, capite damnatus* (condemned to death). Delinquency, n. *delictum, scelus, facinus*.

Delirium, n. *delirium, vesania, furor*. Delirious, adj. *delirus*; to be —, *delirare*.

Deliver, v.tr. *liberare algm re* or *a re*; — out of slavery, *servitute liberare* or *excipere, servitio eximere, e servitute in libertatem restituere* or *vindicare*; — from a siege, *liberare obsidione*; — from the punishment of death, *capitis absolvere* (in a trial); — from debt, *ære alieno liberare* or *exsolvere*; — from pecuniary need, *difficultate pecuniarum exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem illatam ab algo repellere, algm crimine eximere, expedire, algm absolvere* (in a trial); — from disgrace, *levare infamiâ*; — from fear, *metu liberare, levare, a metu vindicare*. Delivered, *liberatus, solutus, solutus ac liber*; — from earthly bonds, *corporis vinculis relaxatus, corpore solutus*; — from dangers, *periculis liberatus, periculis defunctus*; to be — from fever, *febri carere*. To deliver one's self, *se liberare, in libertatem se vindicare, libertatem capessere, ex vinculis effugere, carceris vincula rumpere*; — from debt, *se liberare ære alieno, æs alienum dissolvere*; — from snares, *se exuere ex laqueis*; — from the yoke, *jugum exuere, jugo se exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem dissolvere*; — from an unfortunate position, *ex malis se emergere* or *se extrahere*. Deliverer, n. *liberator*, or *is qui liberavit, vindex*; — out of danger, *periculi*; — slavery, *libertatis*. Deliverance, n. *liberatio*.

Delude, = to impose on, v.tr. *aliquem lactare et falsâ spe producere* (literally, to entice a person and lead him on in false hope), *algm eludere et extrahere, deludere* (to delude and to disappoint), *algm variis dilationibus frustrare* (to disappoint by various delays or excuses), *algm variis frustrationibus differre, algm per frustrationem differre* (to put off on various pretexts). Delusion, n. *error, dolus, fallacia, præstigiæ, *falsa doctrina, opinio falsa, vana fides*; it is not a — that there are gods, *non vana fides deos esse*; to be under —, *errore duci*; to relieve from —, *errorem ab algo evellere*.

Deluge, n. **inundatio propter scelera hominum in terras immissa*.

Delve, v.tr. *fodere*. Delver, n. *fossor*. Delving, n. *fossio*. See Dig.

Demagogue, n. *vir popularis, qui populi causam agit, populi potentiæ amicus*; to be a —, *populariter agere, rebus novis studere*; the arts of a —, *artes populares*; the disposition of —, *ingenium avidum in novas res*; the words of —, *voces seditiosæ, colloquia seditiosa*; — to deliver speeches as a —, *seditiosa per cœtus disserere*. See Revolutionist.

Demand, v.tr. *poscere* (in the expectation of obtaining), *deposcere, exposcere* (earnestly), *postulare, expostulare* (as a right), *flagitare, efflagitare* (pressingly; Cicero has this climax, *misericordiam implorare, requirere, exposcere, flagitare*), *petere, expetere* (to seek), *exigere* (to desire or require), *requirere*; — with justice, *jure quodam suo postulare, justam postulandi causam habere*; what the time and necessity —, *quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat*; truth —, *veritas clamat*; prudence —, *est prudentis*; friendship —, *est amici*. Demand, n. *postulatio, postulatum*; an intolerable —, *postulatum intolerabile*; a shameless —, *postulatio impudens*; extravagant — or pretensions, *deliciæ* (*equitum*); very mild —, *postulata lenissima*.

Demarcation, n. *terminus, limes, confinium*; lines of —, *termini constituti, fines terminati*. See Bound.

Demean, v. (1) = to conduct, *se gerere in re*; — in a friendly way, *amice facere*; — prudently, *prudenter se gerere*; — honourably, *honeste se gerere*; (2) = to lower one's self, *se demittere, se submittere, prolabi ad alqd, descendere ad alqd, minuere suam dignitatem*. See Behave, Conduct.

Demerit, n. *culpa, meritum*. See Blame, Fault.

Demise, n. *obitus, decessus*. See Dead, Die.

Democracy, n. *ratio popularis, populi potentia* or *imperium, populi potestas omnium rerum, civitas* or *respublica popularis* (opp. *civitas regia*), *civitas in quâ in populo sunt omnia, civitas quæ a populo tenetur, civitas in quâ populi potestas summa est, respublica in quâ per populum aguntur et sunt in populi potestate omnia, resp. in quâ populus plurimum potest omniaque ejus arbitrio geruntur, resp. quæ populo* or *populi potestate regitur*; to be averse to —, *aversum esse a ratione populari*. Democratical, adj. *popularis*. Democrat, n. *qui populi causam agit, populi potentiæ amicus*.

Demolish, v.tr. *demoliri alqd* (*statuam, domum, templa*, also *culpam de se*), *dejicere, sternere, prosternere*. Demolition, n. *demolitio*. Demolisher, n. *demolitor*.

Demon, n. *dæmon* (Eccl.), *dæmonium* (Eccl.). Demoniacal, adj. *dæmoniacus* (Eccl.).

Demonstrate, v.tr. *demonstrare* (to show clearly), *firmare, confirmare, probare alci alqd*. Demonstration, n. *demonstratio, probatio*; this is difficult of —, *difficile est probatu*.

Demoralise, v.tr. *mores corrumpere, moribus nocere*; public-houses —, **cauponæ moribus nocent, *in cauponis mores corrumpuntur*. Demoralisation, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi*; in so great —, *tam perditis moribus*; — grows worse, *mores magis magisque lapsi sunt*.

Demur, v.tr. (1) = object to, *exceptionem facere, contra dicere, occurrere*; (2) = to delay, *remorari, moram facere*. Demurrer, n. *exceptio, mora, dilatio*.

Demure, adj. *severus, serius, gravis*; to make a — countenance, *vultum componere*. Demureness, n. *gravitas, severitas*.

Den, n. *caverna, specus, cavea, claustrum, latibulum*.

Denominate, v.tr. *nominare algm* or *alqd, denominare, nomen alci dare*. Denomination, n. *nominatio, genus*.

Denote, v.tr. *denotare* (*algm colore, cretâ*, — citizens to be slain, *cives necandos*), *notare, signare, designare, notam imponere alci rei, notam apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd, notâ insignire*; these things are denoted better by Latin than by Greek words, *melius hæc notata sunt verbis Latinis quam Græcis*.

Denounce, v.tr. *denunciare*; — war, *bellum*; — before a court, *nomen alcjs deferre, libellum de algo dare*. Denunciation, n. *denunciatio, delatio* (at law), *libellus de algo datus* (bill of indictment).

Dense, adj. *densus, condensus, confertus, creber*; a — line of battle, *acies condensa* or *conferta*; to fight in — masses, *confertim pugnare*; to make —, *densare, condensare*. Density, n. *densitas*. See Thick.

Dentist, n. **medicus dentium*. Dentition, n. *dentitio*; to facilitate —, *facilem præstare dentitionem infantibus*. See Tooth.

Deny, v.tr. and intr. *negare* (to say "no," opp. *dicere* = to affirm), *abnuere* (to refuse by a nod, opp. *annuere* = to grant), *infitias ire, infitiari* (to deny a fact or a crime, opp. *confiteri*), *abjurare* (by oath); — thoroughly, *denegare*; — constantly, *pernegare*; I will not — that, *haud abnuerim* (with acc. and inf.); I cannot — that, *negare non possum quin*. Denial, n. *infitiatio*. Denier, *qui negat, infitiator*. See Abnegation, Negation.

Depart, v.intr. *abire ab* or *ex*, *abscedere ab* or *ex*, *decedere alqo loco*, *de* or *ex loco*, *discedere ab loco*, or *loco*, or *ex loco*, *excedere loco* or *ex loco*, *egredi loco* or *ab loco*, *digredi ab*, *ex*, or the abl.; (fig.) = to die, *discedere ex* or *a vitâ*. Departure, n. *abitus*, *decessio*, *decessus*, *discessus*.

Department, n. (1) = office or duty, *munus*, *munia -orum*, n. *provincia*, *muneris partes*; (2) = district, *ager*, *regio*, *territorium*, *provincia*; that is not in my —, *haud meum est*, *hoc non est meum officium*; the — of the navy, *provincia maritima*, or *classis provincia*; the Admiralty —, *duumvir navalis*; the foreign —, **cura* or *administratio rerum exterarum*; to divide a country into —, *terram in regiones describere* or *dividere*; by departments, *regionatim*.

Depend, v.intr. *pendēre ex algo* or *alqâ re*, *pendēre ex alcjs arbitrio* (on a person's will), *in alcjs ditione esse* (to be in a person's power), *esse in alcjs manu*, *in alcjs potestate verti*, *in alqo esse* or *positum* or *situm esse*; the decision of this — on thee, *hujusce rei potestas omnis in te sita est*; what part we shall play — on our will, *quam personam gerere velimus a nostrâ potestate proficiscitur*; to — on fortune, *fortunæ subjectum esse*; their fate — on the issue of the war, *discrimen rerum suarum in bello eventuque ejus vertitur*; all — on their decision, etc. *eorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum redit*. Dependent, adj. *alieni juris*; to be —, *alieni juris esse*. Dependence, n. *fiducia* (*humanis quæ sit fiducia rebus cogita*, consider what dependence you can place on human affairs); the mutual — of friends, *amicorum inter se fiducia*.

Depict, v.tr. *depingere*, *pingere*, *fingere*, *effingere*, *dicendo effingere rei imaginem*, *exprimere*, *describere*; — vividly, *alqd pæne sub aspectum subjicere*, *alqd sub oculos subjicere*.

Deplore, v.tr. *deplorare*, *deflēre*, *complorare* (of several); — a person's death, *deflēre* or *complorare alcjs mortem*, *de morte alcjs flēre*, *alcjs morti illacrimari*, *alcjs mortem cum fletu deplorare*; — the loss of a friend, *lacrimis justoque comploratu prosequi mortuum* (of the wailing over a corpse before burial); — the living as well as the dead, *complorare omnes pariter vivos mortuosque*; he is not — at his death, *mors ejus caret lacrimis*; to — one's self and one's country, *complorare se patriamque*; — one's ill fortune, *deplorare de suis incommodis*; — the condition of the people with vain lamentation, *complorare inutili lamentatione fortunam gentis*. Deploring, n. *deploratio*, *comploratio*; — of yourself and your country, *sui patriæque*.

Depopulate, v.tr. *terram vacuefacere*, *incolas terrâ ejicere*.

Deport, v.tr. *se gerere*. Deportment, n. *ratio vivendi*, *mores*. See Demean.

Depose, v.tr. *testari*, *testificari*; — falsely, *falsum testimonium dicere* or *præbēre*. Deposition, n. *testimonium*, *testimonia* or *dicta testium*. Deponent, n. *testis*. See Witness.

Deposit, v.tr. *deponere*. Deposit, n. *depositum*; — of money, * *pecuniæ apud alqm depositæ*.

Deprave, v.tr. *depravare*, *corrumpere*, *vitiare*. Depravation, n. *depravatio*, *corruptio*. Depravity, n. *pravitas*, *turpitudo*, *mores perditi*, *mores turpes*.

Deprecate, v.tr. *deprecari* (*bellum*, *mortem*, *vitam ab alqo*, *ditationem mortis*; with *ne* and *non*, also *quin* and *quominus*). Deprecation, n. *deprecatio*.

Depreciate, v.tr. *minuere* (person or things); — any one's dignity, *alcjs auctoritatem*; *elevare* (the moral worth, e.g. *res gestas*, *alcjs auctoritatem*), *obtrectare alci* or *alci rei*. Depreciation, n. *obtrectatio*; to extol yourself by the — of another, *premendo alium se extollere*; to speak for the — of another, *de algo detrahendi causâ dicere*. See Detract.

Depress, v.tr. *deprimere*, *opprimere*, *alcjs spiritus reprimere*. Depression, *animus demissus* or *submissus*; to be —, *animo esse submisso*.

Deprive, v.tr. *privare alqm re*, *spoliare*, (stronger) *despoliare*, *exspoliare*; comb. *spoliare nudareque alqd*, *detrahere spoliareque alqd*; *adimere*, *orbare*, (children, hope, etc.); — a person of goods, *alqm omnibus bonis evertere*, *expellere*, *alqm de fortunis omnibus deturbare*; — of his children, *alqm orbare liberis*, *liberos ab alqo abstrahere* (e.g. *obsidum nomine*, as hostages); — of his sanity, *alqm deturbare de mente et sanitate*; — of all his senses, *alqm omnibus orbare sensibus*. Deprived, *orbus alqâ re* (*liberis orbatus*, bereft); — of the use of his limbs, *membris captus*; — of his eyes, etc., *oculis et auribus et mente captus*; — of hope, *spe orbatus*; — altogether, *spe dejectus*. Deprivation, n. *privatio*, *spoliatio*, *orbatio*.

Depute, v.tr. *legare* (in state affairs), *allegare* (in private). Deputation, or Deputies, *allegati*, *apocleti* (ἀπόκλητοι), pure Latin *delecti*. See Ambassador, Delegate.

Derange, v.tr. *turbare*, *deturbare*, *perturbare*. Derangement of mind, *mentis alienatio*, *dementia*.

Deride, v.tr. *deridēre alqm* or *alqd*, *irridēre in alqm*. Derision, n. *derisus*, *irrisio*. Derider, n. *derisor*, *irrisor*.

Derive, v.tr. *derivare* (to draw off or turn aside a river), *deducere*; — water from a river, *aquam de flumine* or *ex flumine derivare* (*ducere* and *derivare* used of compound words; he thinks the word is derived from, etc., *verbum ductum esse ab re putat*; to be derived from, *fluere* or *manare ab* or *ex*; (as to origin) *verbum derivare ab altero*, to derive one word from another; *nomen alcjs rei a verbo quodam ducere*, to derive the name of a thing from a certain word; whence do you derive the word Neptune? *unde nomen Neptuni dictum* or *ductum esse putas?*) to be derived from a family, an ancestor, etc., *ortum esse* or *oriundum esse* (e.g. *nati Carthagine*, *sed oriundi ab Syracusis*, born at Carthage, but derived from Syracuse); *originem trahere ab*, *originem ducere ab* or *ex algo*, *genus ducere ab algo*, *ad alqm originem sui deferre*; (of things) *originem accepisse ab algo*.

Derogate from, v. *derogare* (e.g. *alqd de magnificentiâ*, *ex æquitate*, *alqd sibi*, *fidem alci*). Derogation, n. *derogatio*.

Descend, v.intr. *descendere* (from a carriage, *ex rhedâ*; *ex equo*), *se demittere* (to let yourself down), *demitti* (e.g. *in æquum*, *in vallem*). Descent, *descensio*, *descensus*; (in genealogies) the degrees of —, *gradus descendentium* (Jct.); the relatives, or descendants, *descendentes* (Jct.); to be descended in direct line, *alqm artissimo gradu contingere*, *per artissimos gradus ad alqm primam sui originem perducere*.

Describe, v.tr. *describere*, *perscribere*, *verbis exsequi*, *scripturâ persequi* (specially by writing), *explicare alqd* or *de alqâ re* (in detail), *exponere alqd* or *de alqâ re* (to set forth), *enarrare* (recount), *enumerare*, *comprehendere*, *complecti*, *literis mandare*, *memoriæ prodere*, *tradere*; — shortly, *breviter describere*; — at length, *stilo uberiori explicare*; — in verse, *versibus describere*, *exponere*, *persequi*; — in one volume, *in uno volumine exponere*. Description, n. *descriptio*, *narratio*, *enarratio*, *expositio*; — of a life, *vita*; — of the earth, *geographia*; — of a country, *chorographia*; — of a place, *topographia*; — of the moon, **selenographia*; — of mountains, **orographia*; — of the world, **cosmographia*; eloquent beyond —, *supra quam enarrari potest eloquens*.

Descry, v.tr. *explorare*, *scrutari*.

Desecrate, v.tr. *profanare*, *profanum facere* (opp. *sacrum esse velle*), *exaugurare* (opp. *inaugurare*), *polluere*, *maculare* (*sacra*), *violare* (*templa*; fig. *virtutem suspicione*). Desecration, n. *polluta sacra*.

Desert, n. (1) = a wilderness, *regio deserta*, *loca deserta*, or *deserta -orum*, n.; (the condition) *vastitas*; the — of Libya, *vastitas Libyæ deserta*

Libya; to turn into a —, *regioni vastitatem inferre, regionem vastare, devastare*; to become a —, *vastari*; to lie —, *vacare*.

Desert, n. *meritum, promeritum*, — toward, *de algo* or *in alqm*; he has great deserts in regard to me, *magna ejus sunt in me merita*; so great, etc., *tanta est magnitudo tuorum in me meritorum*; according to any one's —, *pro merito alcjs*. See Deserve.

Desert, v.tr. *deserere, derelinquere, destituere* (to leave without resources), *alci deesse, prodere* (to betray), *deficere* or *desciscere ab algo* (to become a deserter, as a subject or a soldier), *signa deserere* or *relinquere, deserere imperatorem, desertis signis ad hostem transire, ad hostem transfugere* or *perfugere, deficere alqm* (to fail, to want, scil. *vires*); I will rather lose my life than desert them, *animam relinquam potius quam illas deseram*; hope — me, *destituor a spe*; my senses —, *a mente deseror*; my strength —, *vires me deficiunt, a viribus deficior*; my memory —, *memoria deficit* or *labat* or *memoriâ labor*. Desertion, n. *desertio, defectio, transitio ad hostem*. Deserter, n. *transfuga, defector, desertor signorum*, or *castrorum*, or *militiæ*, also *desertor* alone.

Deserve, v.tr. *merere, mereri, commerere, commereri, promerere, promereri, dignum esse re*; he — praise from me, *dignus est quem laudem* or *qui a me laudetur*; to — credit, *fide dignum esse*; — well of a person or city, *de algo* or *erga alqm mereri*; have I so —? etc., *siccine de te merui* or *meritus sum?* I did not — that, *non merui cui talem gratiam referas*; *bene mereri de algo* or *de re*, to — well of the Roman people; *bene mereri de populi Romani nomine*; so *optime mereri de republicâ*.

Desiderate, v.tr. *desiderare, quærere, requirere, desiderio rei angi, magnâ molestiâ desiderare alqd*. Desideratum, n. *desiderium*. See Desire.

Design, n. (1) = plan or intention, *consilium, ratio, rationes, consilia*; with what —? *quo consilio?* (2) = a sketch, *designatio, adumbratio, deformatio, forma, figura, species, imago, descriptio, commentatio, cogitatio*; I bring you the —, *ad te cogitationes et formas affero*; quick in —, *cogitatione celer*. To design, or devise, *magna meditari* or *moliri*; — lofty things, *altiora meditari*; to — or intend, *in animo habere, spectare alqd, (animo) intendere alqd, totâ mente in alqd incumbere, tendere algo*; to — injury, *habere voluntatem nocendi*; designing what? *quid spectans?*

Designate, v.tr. *designare, notare, eligere, nominare*. Designation, n. *designatio*. See Denominate.

Desire, n. *appetitio* (the act), *appetitus* (the condition), *appetentia* (the feeling), *cupiditas, desiderium* (sentiment of regret), *voluntas* (will); to be possessed by a — for, *rei desiderio incendi*. Desire, v.tr. *appetere, concupiscere, desiderare alqd, desiderio alcjs teneri, avere* (with inf., e.g. *aveo scire, audire*, etc.); to — strongly, *alcjs rei desiderio flagrare* or *excruciari* or *æstuare, summâ rei cupiditate affectum esse*; — a person, *magno alcjs desiderio teneri*; what do yo —? *quid vis? quid fieri jubes?* Desirable, adj. *desiderabilis*.

Desist, v.intr. *desistere re* (*ab re* and *de re*, or with inf.), *absistere re* (or with inf.); — from an undertaking, *desistere, absistere incepto*; — a siege, *absistere obsidione*; — a battle, *pugnâ*; — from flight, *fugere desisto*; — from maintaining an opinion, *desistere (de) sententiâ*; — from requests, *desisto rogare, absisto petere, mitto orare*; — from war, *recedere ab armis*; — from building, *abjicere ædificationem* or *ædificandi consilium*; — from your right, *decedere suo jure* or *de jure suo*.

Desk, n. * *mensa scriptoria*.

Desolate, adj. *spe destitutus*.

Despair, n. *desperatio*; in —, *desperatus*; a condition of —, *desperatæ res, res perditæ*; one who is in —, *cujus dolor* or *luctus nullo solatio levari potest*. Desperate, adj. *desperatus* (of persons and things); *exspes, spe carens* or *orbatus*. To despair, *desperare, omnem spem abjicere, animum despondere* (— of, *de re* or *alqd* or *alci rei*, or with acc. and inf.); — of the cure of a sick person, *ægrum deponere, ægrotum* or *ægroti salutem desperare*; all the physicians —, *omnes medici diffidunt*; I am despaired of, *desperor*; I — of something, *desperatur alqd*.

Despatch. See Dispatch.

Despise, v.tr. *contemnere, contemptui habere, despicere, despicatui habere, despicatum habere, aspernari* (to spurn); no one ever despised himself, *nemo unquam sui despiciens fuit*; the consciousness of having — the gods, *spretorum deorum conscientia*. Despiser, n. *contemptor, spretor, contemptrix*, f. Despising, or contempt, n. *contemptus, contemptio, despicientia, spretio*. Despised, *contemptus, despectus, abjectus, vilis* (worthless). Despicable, *contemptibilis, despicabilis, aspernabilis, contemnendus*; a very — man, *homo despicatissimus* or *contemptissimus*. Despicableness, *vilitas*. See Contemn.

Despite, prep. *adversus* (he is a fool — his grey hairs, *stultus est adversus ætatem et capitis canitiem*); *in* (with abl.; — their age, both had youthful minds, *sed in hâc ætate utrique animi juveniles erant*; *so in summâ copiâ oratorum*, notwithstanding, and *tamen in tot circumstantibus malis mansit aliquamdiu immota acies*); also by the abl. abs., *contemptis precibus meis Romam rediit*, (in) despite (of) my prayers he returned to Rome; it may also be rendered by *tametsi, quanquam*, or *etsi* with a verb (e.g. *quanquam sæpe, cum regnaverat, licet altâ voce clamaret*).

Despond, v.intr. *spe decidere, spem deponere* or *abjicere* or *projicere, desperare de rebus suis, spe dejectum esse*. See Despair, Hope.

Despot, n. * *princeps* or *rex cujus arbitrium pro legibus est* or *cujus libido pro legibus habetur, tyrannus* or (pure Latin) *dominus, rex importunus* (opp. *rex clemens*), *superbus* (e.g. *Tarquinius Superbus*). Despotism, n. *dominatio impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque, tyrannis*, (pure Latin) *dominatio*. Despotical, adj. *imperiosus, superbus, impotens, importunus, sævus*; a — spirit, *superbia*; adv. *superbe, crudeliter*; to act —, *crudeliter ac regie facere, crudelissime se gerere*.

Dessert, n. *mensa secunda, epidipnis, idis*, f. (ἐπιδειπνίς).

Destine, v.tr. *destinare, statuere, constituere*. Destined, *destinatus, status, constitutus*. Destination, n. *constitutio, lex quâ nati sumus, fatum quo nati sumus ut*, etc.; such is our —, *ita a naturâ generati sumus ut, hoc nobis propositum est ut*, etc.; Nature destined us for greater things, *Natura nos ad majora genuit et conformavit*; man has a high destination from, etc., *homo præclarâ quâdam conditione generatus est a supremo Deo*. Destiny, *fatum, sors*; to avoid impending ruin by a higher —, *imminentem perniciem majore fato effugere*.

Destitute, adj. *inops, inops auxilii, destitutus a spe* or *spe* (so *consiliis, promissis*), also *destitutus* alone. Destitution, n. *inopia*; reduced to the greatest —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus*.

Destroy, v.tr. *destruere* (e.g. *ædificium, navem*, also fig. *alcjs fortunam*), *disjicere* (to scatter, e.g. *arcem, mœnia, munitiones*), *dissipare* (*tecta, turres, statuam*), *disturbare* (*tecta, opera, porticum*), *diruere* (*tecta, muros, urbem, monumentum*), *demoliri* (to pull down, as *tectum, partem muri*), *evertere* (to overturn, e.g. *urbem, statuam*, and fig. *rempublicam, virtutem, amicitiam*), *excidere* (to cut out, e.g. *urbem, vicos, domos*), *vastare locum, vastitatem inferre alci loco, rescindere* (scil. *pontem*), *intercidere* (*pontem*), *delere* (*urbem*), *exstinguere* (*societatem vitæ, potentiam*), *dissolvere, interrumpere, interscindere*; *conficere, subvertere* (*imperium, leges, et libertatem*); — altogether, *disturbare et dissipare, excidere et evertere, funditus destruere, a* or *e fundamentis disjicere, funditus evertere, ab stirpe exstinguere, stirpitus* or *radicibus extrahere, tollere atque extrahere radicitus*;

there is nothing which age does not —, *nihil est quod non conficiat ætas.* Destroyer, n. *eversor rei* (e.g. *Corinthi*), *exstinctor rei* (*conjurationis*), *deletrix* (f., e.g. *hujus imperii*). Destruction, n. *disturbatio, eversio, excisio, excidium, exstinctio;* before the — of Troy, *Trojâ incolumi.*

Desultory, adj. *inconstans, levis, volaticus, mobilis;* in a — manner, *cursim, leviter, negligenter, parum diligenter;* to act so —, *percurrere oculo veloci;* to read so, *libros cursim transire;* to study so, *studia leviter attingere, primoribus, ut dicitur, labris gustare libros.*

Detach, v.tr. *separare, sejungere, disjungere.* Detachment, n. (1) = separation, *divisio, diremptio, diremptus;* (2) = a body of troops, *delecta manus, delecti milites;* to send a — of 300 men, *CCC sub vexillo unâ mittere.*

Details, n. *singula, singulæ res;* the details of a narrative, *res ordine narrata;* to go into —, *de singulis agere, de singulis rebus scribere.* Detail, v.tr. *res explicare, singula consectari et colligere.*

Detain, v.tr. *tenēre, detinēre* (e.g. *naves tempestatibus detinentur*). Detention, n. *retentio.*

Detect, v.tr. *detegere* (to uncover), *manifestum facere, nudare alqm.*

Deter, v.tr. *deterrēre alqm ab* or *de re* (or with *ne, quin, quominus*), *absterrēre alqm re* or *a re;* not to be deterred by danger, *periculo non moveri ab alqâ re;* not to be — by any thing, *invictum esse adversum ea quæ ceteros terrent.*

Deteriorate, v.tr. *deterius facere, in deterius mutare, in pejus mutare* or *vertere et mutare* (opp. *in melius mutare*), intr. *deteriorem* (*deterius*) *fieri, in pejorem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari;* to have deteriorated, *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse, pejore loco esse* (to be in worse circumstances). Deterioration, n. *deterior conditio* or *status.*

Determine, v.tr. *statuere, constituere, decernere, consilium capere* (with gen. of gerund, to form a determination), *inducere animum* or *in animum* (with inf.); I have determined, *certum est mihi, stat mihi* (*sententia*), *statutum habeo cum animo et deliberatum, fixum mihi istud et deliberatum;* — to die, *ad mortem obstinatum esse;* not to be able to —, *animi* or *animo pendēre;* determined to die, etc., by the part. fut., as *moriturus, periturus, iturus.* Determination, n. *sententia, decretum;* we have formed the —, *placuit nobis;* = force of mind or will, *animi fortitudo.*

Detest, v.tr. *detestari alqm* or *alqd, aversari alqm* or *alqd.* Detestable, adj. *detestandus, detestabilis.* See Abhor, Abominate.

Dethrone, v.tr. *dignitatem regni alci adimere, alci regi imperium abrogare, regnum alci eripere* or *auferre, alqm regno spoliare, regno pellere* or *expellere alqm.*

Detract, v.tr. *detrahere de alqo* or *de alqâ re,* e.g. *detrahere de alcjs gloriâ, rebus gestis* (from any one's deeds), *famâ; alcjs existimationem offendere, alcjs dignitatem labefactare* (to undermine). (*verbis*) *elevare alqm* or *alqd* (to make less), e.g. *facta, res gestas, auctoritatem; obtrectare alqd* (to cast into the shade), e.g. *alcjs virtutes, laudes; obtrectare alci* or *alci rei ob alqd* (to injure from envy), e.g. *laudibus* or *laudes alcjs; premere alqm* (to lower; *non premendo alium me extulisse velim,* I don't wish to exalt myself at the expense of another). Detraction, *obtrectatio;* — of another's glory, *alienæ gloriæ.* See Derogate.

Detriment, n. *damnum, detrimentum, jactura, dispendium.*

Detruncate, v.tr. *detruncare* (*caput, arbores, corpora*). See Decapitate.

Deuteronomy, n. *Deuteronomium* (Eccl.)

Devastate, v.tr. *vastare, devastare, pervastare, populari, depopulari, perpopulari;* — by fire, *urere, perurere,* comb. *perurere populareque;* — and sword, *ferro ignique* or *igni ferroque vastare, ferro flammisque pervastare.* Devastation, n. *vastatio, populatio, depopulatio;* — of the country, *agrorum,* — of the temples, *delubrorum sacrorum.* Devastator, n. *vastator, populator*

Develop, v.tr. *evolvere, explicare.* Development, n. *explicatio.*

Deviate, v.intr. *declinare, deflectere, digredi, discedere* (all *ab alqâ re*); — from the words, *recedere a verbis;* not to — a hair's breadth, *ab alqâ re non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, ab alqâ re transversum unguem non oportet discedere;* — not a finger's breadth from duty, *ab honestissimâ sententiâ digitum nusquam discedere;* — from the right path, *de viâ decedere, deerrare itinere, aberrare viâ, recto itinere labi.* Deviation, n. *declinatio.*

Device, n. *ratio, consilium, excogitatio;* = motto, *dictum, sententia;* (as an inscription) *inscriptio.*

Devil, n. *diabŏlus* (Eccl.); devil's tricks, *malæ artes;* go to the — ! *abi in malam partem! i in hinc quo dignus es!* Devilish, adj. *diabolicus* (Eccl.), *nefandus;* — wickedness, *nefanda malitia, fœdus;* — plans, *fœda consilia.*

Devise, v.tr. *excogitare, invenire, fingere, comminisci, machinari* (in a bad sense); — ruin to a person, *ad alcjs perniciem alqd cogitare.* See Device.

Devolve, v.tr. *devolvere, demandare.*

Devote, v.tr. *devovēre* (to give an oblation); — yourself to death, *animam, pectora morti.* Devotion, = sacrifice, *devotio;* — of life, *vitæ,* — of the Decii, *Deciorum;* = piety, *pietas erga Deum, veneratio.* Devoted, *devotus.* Devout, adj. *pius erga Deum, venerabundus.*

Dew, n. *ros;* the — falls, *rorat, cadit ros, cadunt rores.* Dewy, adj. *roscidus;* — water, *nives liquatæ.*

Dexterity, n. *habilitas, facultas, ingenii dexteritas ad alqd, sollertia, peritia rei, scientia rei;* to show your —, *artem ostentare;* — for, *habilem* or *aptum esse ad alqd;* a natural —, *natura esse ad alqd.*

Diadem, n. *diadema* (διάδημα), pure Latin, *regium capitis insigne, insigne regium;* to put on a —, *imponere alci;* to confer —, *alci regnum ac diadema deferre.*

Diagonal, adj. *diagonalis;* — line, *linea diagonalis* or *diagonia;* to draw — in a square, *in quadrato diagonion lineam ducere;* to form two triangles in a square by a —, *duo trigona in quadrato lineâ diagoniâ designare.*

Dial, n. *horologium solarium;* the art of making dials, *gnomonice* (γνωμονική).

Dialect, n. *genus linguæ, dialectus* (διάλεκτος); in earlier writers *lingua, sermo;* the five dialects of the Greeks, *quinque sermonis Græci differentiæ;* to speak in the Doric —, *Doricè loqui.*

Dialectics, or logic, n. *dialectica -æ,* f. *dialectica -orum,* n. *ars bene disserendi et vera ac falsa dijudicandi, disserendi ratio.* Dialectician, *dialecticus.*

Dialogue, (1) the philosophical, *dialogus* (διάλογος); to introduce into the —, *alqm in dialogum includere;* (2) in plays, *diverbium, sermones alterni;* to set forth a —, *inducere sermones hominum.*

Diameter, n. *diametros* (διάμετρος), pure Latin *dimetiens -ntis,* f. (scil. *linea*); half the —, *radius, semidiameter;* a foot in —, *quasi pedalis* (said of the sun); a cask or vat four feet in —, *dolium quod occupat per medium pedes quattuor.*

Diamond, n. *adamas, adamas ferro inclusus, parva adamantis crusta quæ ferro inclusa est* (as used by glaziers); of the —, *adamantinus.*

Diaphragm, n. *præcordia -orum,* n. (φρένες), *transversum septum quod [illegible] superiores partes præcordiorum ab inferioribus [illegible], quod Græci διάφραγμα [illegible] quod [illegible] et cetera intestina secernit.*

Diarrhœa, n. *alvi profusio, profluvium, alvus citatior, liquida, fluens, soluta* (διάρροια), an Greek word. [illegible]; to suffer from —, *profluvio laborare;* to cause —, *alvum movere, ciere, ducere;* to check or stop —, *alvum adstringere, sistere.*

Diary, n. *[illegible] diurna [illegible]*

dies, *†diurni rerum suarum commentarii*; to keep a —, *facta dictaque describere per dies*.

Dice, n. *talus, taxillus, tessera, tesserula* or *tessella*; to play at —, *talis* or *tesseris ludere, aleā* or *aleam ludere*; to be given to —, *aleæ indulgēre, aleam studiosissime ludere*; a — box, *phimus* (φῖμος), pure Latin *fritillus, turricula*; to shake the —, *phimum concutere*; — table, *tabula, forus aleatorius, alveus, alveolus*. Dice-shaped, *tessellatus* (tessellated). To dice, v. *talos* or *tesseras jacĕre* or *mittere*, also merely *jacĕre* or *mittere*; *aleā se oblectare*. The game of dice, *alea, ludus talarius, lex talaria*; to lose at —, *in aleā alqd perdere*; loss at —, *damnum aleatorium*; to win at —, *prosperā aleā uti*; — something —, *alqd in aleā lucrari*; gain at —, *aleæ compendium*; to spend your time at —, *tempus in aleam conferre*. A dicer, n. *aleā ludens, in alveo ludens, aleo, aleator*.

Dictate, v.tr. (1) = to read to one who writes down what you read, *dictare*, (fig.) necessity dictated that law, *inopia scripsit hanc legem*; (2) = to appoint, *constituere* (e.g. *pœnam alci, multam alci*), *jubēre, præcipere, præscribere*. Dictator, n. *dictator*. Dictatorial, adj. *dictatorius, imperiosus*. Dictatorship, n. *dictatura*.

Diction, n. *dicendi* or *scribendi genus, sermo*. See Style.

Dictionary, n. *†lexicon* (λεξικόν, a list of words in alphabetical order), *†onomasticon* (ὀνομαστικόν, a collection of words and names arranged according to the matter), *dictionarium* (belongs to the barbarous Latin of the middle ages), *†thesaurus verborum, †index verborum*; to compose a —, *†lexicon condere, conficere*; he is a — to me, *mihi quoties aliquid abditum quæro, ille thesaurus est*.

Didactic, *†didacticus* (διδακτικός); the — art, *docendi ars*. See Teach.

Die, v.intr. *mori, vitā decedere, animam efflare, diem supremum obire*; — a natural death, *naturæ satisfacere, suā morte defungi*; — a violent —, *morte violentā perire*; — of a disease, *morbo confici*; — on the bed of honour, *honestā morte defungi, in prœlio cadere*; all must —, *omnibus moriendum est*. See Dead.

Diet, n. *diæta* (δίαιτα), pure Latin *victus, certus vivendi modus ac lex*; sparing —, *abstinentia*; too —, *nimia abstinentia*; under such a —, *sub ejusmodi victu*; by a careful —, *curioso victu*; to cure by —, *victu curare morbos, victu mederi, diætā curare, morbos per victūs rationem finire*; to observe a certain —, *alqm victūs rationem habēre*. Dietetics, n. *diætetica -æ*, f. (διαιτητική); (as a part of medicine) *ea medicinæ pars quæ victu curat morbos*, or *quæ victu medetur*; to write on —, *†scribere de valetudine tuendā*.

Differ, v.intr. *discrepare cum alqo* or *alqā re* (opp. *concinere*), *dissidēre, dissentire ab* or *cum alqo* (in opinion, opp. *consentire*), *differre ab* or *inter se alqā re*; it differs not, *nec quidquam differt*; how does it —? *quid differt?* the writers —, *discrepat inter scriptores*; to — more in words than in views, *ab alqo dissentire verbis magis quam sententiis*; to agree in fact, but to — in word, *re concinere, verbis discrepare ab alqo*. Different, adj. *discrepans, diversus*; a — reading, *†varia* or *discrepans lectio, varietas lectionis*; to mark the — readings of a MS., *†discrepantes lectiones codicis notare*. Difference, n. *discrepantia, dissensio* (difference in opinion and feeling). Differential method, *†calculus differentialis*.

Difficult, adj. *difficilis, non facilis, arduus* (lofty), *impeditus* (beset with hindrances), *magni negotii* (of great labour, opp. *nullius negotii*); very —, *perdifficilis, perarduus, perimpeditus*; a — birth, *partus difficilis* or *laboriosus*; to have —, *partum difficulter edere*; a great and — work, *magnum opus atque arduum*; a — book to understand, *liber difficilis ad intelligendum*; a — passage to explain, *†locus difficilis ad explicandum*; the access to him is —, *difficilis ad eum est aditus*; it is —, *res est magni negotii, magnum opus est atque arduum*; to be — to follow out or explain, *difficilem esse ad persequendum, difficiles habēre explicatus*; — to say, *difficile dictu* or *ad dicendum*. Difficulty, n. *gravitas* (weight), *tarditas*; to do a thing with —, *invitum* or *ægre facere alqd, gravari* (with inf., e.g. *gravatur literas dare*).

Diffidence, n. *diffidentia, verecundia*; I have —, *ipse mihi diffido*. Diffident, adj. *timidus, diffidens*, comb. *timidus ac diffidens*. See Distrust.

Diffuse, adj. *copiosus, verbosus*; — speech, *oratio longa* or *copiosa* or *verbosa*; — work, *opus diffusum*; to be —, *longum esse*; — in a matter, *multum esse in re*; — too —, *nimium esse in re*. Adv. *longe, fuse, diffuse, latius et diffusius, copiose, verbose*; more — than necessary, *verbosius quam necesse erat*; to write — on, *verbose alqd perscribere, latius se fundere*. Diffuseness, n. *verbositas*.

Dig, v.tr. *fodere*; — to find, *alqd rimari* (e.g. *radices arborum*), *suscitare et elicere alqd* (e.g. *fontem*), *e terræ cavernis elicere* (e.g. *ferrum*); — up, *effodere*; — before, *præfodere*. Digging, n. *fossio*. Digger, n. *fossor*.

Digest, v.tr. *concoquere, conficere, perficere, cibos concoquere* or *conficere*; easy to —, *facilis ad concoquendum*; difficult to —, *difficilis ad concoq.* or *concoctioni* or *concoctu, quod difficulter concoquitur*; things greedily eaten are difficult to —, *aride hausta difficulter perficiuntur*. Digestion, n. *concoctio*; slow —, *tarda c.*; to aid —, *concoctiones adjuvare*; to hinder —, *concoctionem impedire*. Digested, *concoctus*. Means of digestion, *quod adjuvat concoctionem, quod utile est concoctioni*; organs of —, *eæ corporis partes per quas concoquimus*.

Dignity, n. (1) in general, *dignitas, honestas* (moral dignity), *gravitas* (earnestness of character, *comitate condita gravitas*), *auctoritas* (influence), *amplitudo* (respect), *majestas*; according to a person's —, *pro dignitate, digne* (e.g. *alqm laudare*), *pro merito* (*alqm honorare*); to ascribe to a person his —, *suam dignitatem alci tribuere*; to act with —, *cum dignitate agere, honeste se gerere*; not to recede from —, *nihil a dignitate suā discedere*; to forget your —, *decoris oblivisci*; to consider it below your —, *infra se ducere* or *positum arbitrari, alienum ducere majestate suā, non censēre esse majestatis suæ, inferius majestate suā reri*; (2) dignity of office; regal —, *regia dignitas*; consular —, *dignitas consularis, fastigium consulare*; official —, *magistratus*. Dignify, or to confer dignity on, *dignitatem deferre alci, ornare, exornare alqm*; to be dignified, *dignitate* or *honore augeri*, or *ornari, magistratum adipisci*. See Honour.

Digress, v. *abire, discedere, degredi*; — from your subject, *aberrare* or *egredi* or *declinare a proposito*; the discourse digresses too much, *oratio ab eo quod propositum est longius aberrat*; to — from a thought, *sententiam deflectere*; the speech — to other things, *oratio ad alia aberrat*. Digression, n. *declinatio, digressio*, also with *a proposito* or *a propositā oratione*; a short —, *brevis declinatio a proposito*; to return from this —, *sed unde huc degressa est, eodem redeat oratio, sed redeamus ad id unde devertimus, sed ut eo revertar unde sum egressus, ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio*.

Diligence, n. *diligentia, industria*; there are many marks of — in his book, *in libro multa industria et diligentia comparet, multa doctrina*; he is of great —, *in re singulari est industriā*; to miss some one's —, *desiderare alcjs industriam et diligentiam*; to apply —, *industriam locare, diligentiam adhibēre, studium collocare in re, operam in re ponere* or *locare, in alqd conferre, operam alci rei tribuere, operam* or *laborem ad* or *in alqd impendere*; — all your —, *omnes industriæ nervos intendere*; — to reach an object, *omni contentione elaborare, summā ope niti, eniti et contendere, operam dare* (all with *ut*); my — shall not fail,

mea industria in eâ re non deerit; with —, *industrie, sedulo, strenue, studiose, diligenter; cum diligentiâ.* Diligent, adj. *diligens, industrius, studiosus rei (literarum, bonarum artium)*; he is very —, *singulari est industriâ*; to be —, *diligentem esse in re*; to study diligently, *studiose discere, studia urgēre.* See Industry.

Dill, n. *anethum*; made of —, *anethinus* (late).

Dilate, v.tr. *diluere* (e.g. *vinum, potionem*).

Dim, v.tr. *obscurare.* Dim, adj. *obscurus*; — sighted, *hebes, caligans*; to be —, *caligare*; to make —, *hebetare aciem oculorum.* Dimness of vision, *infirmitas oculorum, hebes acies oculorum.*

Dimension, n. *dimensio*; in all dimensions, *in omnes partes.*

Diminish, v.tr. *minuere* (*vectigalia, alcjs gloriam, molestias, potentiam et auctoritatem senatûs*), *imminuere* (*numerum patrum, copias, laudem*), *deminuere alqd* or *alqd de re* (*vectigalia, vires, potestatem*); — the price, *pretium, annonam levare*; — the dearth, *inopiam sublevare*; intr. *minui, se minuere, minuere, imminui.* Diminutive, n. *nomen deminutivum* (Gramm.); to speak by —, *alqd deminutive dicere* (Gramm.). See Decrease.

Dimple, n. *scrobiculus, parva lacuna.*

Din, n. *strepitus, fremitus, crepitus, stridor, fragor*; to make a —, *strepere, strepitum edere, fremere, concrepare.*

Dinner, (if at noon) *cibus meridianus, prandium,* (if the chief meal is meant) *cœna*; an ordinary, *mensa quotidiana* (opposed to *epulatio*, a feast. See Eat, Food, Meals.

Diocess, n. *diocesis* (Eccl.)

Dip, v.tr. *intingere in re, mergere in alqd*; — the pen, *calamum intingere*; intr. *mergi, immergi.*

Diphthong, n. *diphthongus* (δίφθογγος, late).

Diploma, n. *diplōma* (*diploma civitatis alci offerre*, to bestow citizenship on), *codicilli, tabula publica.* Diplomacy, n. * *legationum obeundarum disciplina atque doctrina.* Diplomatic, adj. * *in legationibus obeundis versatus.*

Dire, adj. *dirus* (*exsecratio*), *atrox, teter* (*discordia*). Direfulness, n. *atrocitas.*

Direct, adj. *directus* (e.g. *iter, oratio*); not —, *circuitione quâdam.* Direct, v.tr. *regere, dirigere, præesse.* Director, n. *magister, princeps, præses, præfectus, rector, gubernator*; —, of a society, *magister societatis*; — of a school, * *gymnasii rector* or *gubernator*; — of a theatre, *princeps gregis*; — of a choir, *chori canentium magister.* Directory, n. *magisterium, præfectura.* Direction, n. *gubernatio, cura, magistri* (the persons).

Dirge, n. *threni* (late), *nenia.* See Lamentations.

Dirk, n. *pugio.* See Dagger.

Dirt, n. *cœnum, lutum* (mud); to throw — at, *cœno incessere alqm.* Dirty, adj. *cœnosus, lutosus, lutulentus, sordidus*; to be —, *sordēre, squalēre*; to become —, *sordescere.*

Disable, v.tr. *infirmare, enervare, debilitare, labefactare*; — the mind, *animum debilitare* or *comminuere*; — the enemy, *hostes frangere.* Disabled, *fractus, effetus, enectus, exhaustus.*

Disabuse, v.tr. *dedocēre*; virtue disabuses, etc., *virtus dedocet populum falsis uti vocibus.*

Disadvantage, n. *incommodum.* Disadvantageous, adj. *incommodus.*

Disaffection, n. *declinatio* (opp. *appetitio*), *fuga, odium.* Disaffected mind, *animus alienus* or *aversus*; to be —, *alienum esse a re*; — to work, *declinatio* or *fuga laboris, alienum esse a labore, animo esse a labore alieno*; to be very — towards a person, *ab alqo animo esse aversissimo.*

Disagree, v. *discrepare, dissentire, dissidēre.* Disagreement, n. *dissidium.*

Disallow, v.tr. *improbare, renuere, vetare.*

Disappear, v. *evolare e conspectu, apparēre desinere, abire, auferri, tolli, obscurari, evanescere*; the ship quickly disappeared from our eyes, *navis evolabat e conspectu quasi fugiens*; the silver tables —, *mensæ argenteæ ex omnibus templis sublatæ sunt*; that time has —, *abiit illud tempus*; hours and days —, *cedunt horæ et dies*; time — unnoticed, *tempus elabitur*; — quickly, *ætas volat* or *fugit*; the memory of them has —, *eorum memoria evanuit*; never will the memory, etc., *nunquam animo meo discedat memoria alcjs*; to — from the recollection, *e memoriâ effluere* or *excedere*; the custom has —, *consuetudo de civitate sublata est.*

Disappoint, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere*; to be disappointed, *irritum fieri, ad irritum cadere* or *recidere*, or *venire*; to — a hope or expectation, *spem fallere* or *ludere* or *destituere*; to be — in —, *spem perdere, spe excidere, a spe decidere, spe dejici, spes ad irritum cadit* or *redigitur*; to — a person in all his plans, *conturbare alci omnes rationes*; unless some, etc. had — his plan, *nisi aliqui casus aut occupatio ejus consilium peremisset*; death —, *omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit*; thus was their attempt —, *ita frustra id inceptum iis fuit.* Disappointed, or frustrated, *vanus, irritus.*

Disapprove, v.tr. *non probare, improbare, reprobare* (opp. *probare, approbare*), *damnare, condemnare, dissuadēre alqd* or *de alqâ re* (opp. *auctorem esse rei, adhortari*). Disapproval, *improbatio.*

Disarm, v.tr. *exarmare* (lit. and fig., e.g. *alcjs excusationem*), *dearmare, armis exuere, arma adimere alci.*

Disarrange, v.tr. *turbare, conturbare, perturbare, confundere.* Disarrangement, n. *perturbatio* (*ordinis*); general —, *omnium rerum perturbatio.* See Arrange, Derange.

Disaster, n. *malum, clades, calamitas, miseria*; to suffer under —, *malis urgeri, multum malarum rerum sustinēre*; disasters follow me, *omnia mala me consectantur*; to bring — on a person, *alqm affligere, alqm pessumdare, miseriarum tempestates alci excitare*; to be born for —, *ad miseriam natum esse.* Disastrous, adj. *calamitosus, funestus*; — state of things, *res adversæ, fortūnæ afflictæ*; to be in —, *afflictâ conditione esse.* Adv. *miserē.*

Disavow, v.tr. *diffiteri, infitiari, denegare.* Disavowal, n. *infitiatio.*

Disband, v.tr. *exauctorare, missos facere, dimittere, militiâ solvere, sacramento solvere.*

Disbelieve, v.tr. *diffidere, non credere.* Disbelief, n. *dubitandi obstinatio.*

Disburden, v.tr. *exonerare*; (fig.) *levare, liberare, solvere re.*

Disburse, v.tr. *impendere, impensas facere, solvere, pecuniam erogare.* Disbursement, n. *expensum, expensa pecunia, impensa, sumptus.*

Discard, v.tr. *alqm mittere* or *missum facere.* See Discharge.

Discern, v.tr. *discernēre.* Discernment, n. *judicium, subtilitas judicii, acre judicium.*

Discharge, v.tr. (as a soldier) *mittere aliquem, missum facere, alqm dimittere ab exercitu*, also simply *dimittere alqm*, so *alci missionem dare, alqm ab exercitu removēre, alqm militiâ solvere* (to set free from service), *exauctorare alqm* (to set free from the duty of service; used also in a bad sense); *sacramento solvere alqm* (to free a soldier from his oath), *alqm loco movēre* (to displace); — a high officer, *demovēre alqm præfecturâ*, — with disgrace, *alqm cum ignominiâ missum facere, alqm ignominiæ causâ ab exercitu removēre*; a discharged soldier, *missicius.* To discharge a gladiator, *rude* (*rudis*, the foil for exercise) *donare* (the *rudis* was given as a token of honour); to be discharged, *rude donari, rudem accipere*; to — a civil officer or servant, *mittere alqm, missum facere alqm, removēre alqm ab republicâ, alqm summovēre administratione reipublicæ* or *a republicâ*; to seek a discharge, *missionem postulare* or *flagitare.* Discharge, n. *missio, dimissio.* See Dismiss.

Disciple, n. *discipulus.* See School.

Discipline, n. *disciplina, institutio, regimen, ordo.* Disciplinarian, n. *magister plagosus.* Discipline, v.tr. *docēre, instituere, formare, castigare.*

Disclaim, v.tr. *repudiare, abdicare.*

Disclose, v.tr. *detegere, retegere, revelare, nudare, aperire, patefacere.*

Discolour, v.tr. *colorem mutare, decolorare;* intr. *pallescere.* Discoloration, n. *coloris mutatio.*

Discomfit, v.tr. *fundere, profligare, in fugam vertere.* Discomfiture, n. *fuga, strages, clades.*

Discomfort, n. *aegritudo, maeror, maestitia.*

Discommend, v.tr. *reprehendere, improbare.*

Discommode, v.tr. *sollicitare, onerare, molestum esse alci.*

Discompose, v.tr. *agitare, perturbare;* this — me, *hoc me male habet.*

Disconcert, v.tr. *frustrari, spe dejicere, consilia frangere.*

Disconnect, v.tr. *discindere, dissuere, dirimere, disjungere.*

Disconsolate, adj. *spe destitutus, desperatus, cujus luctus nullo solatio levari potest.*

Discontent, n. *molestia, taedium, fastidium.* Discontented, adj. *sorte suā non contentus;* to be —, *non contentum esse re, graviter* or *moleste ferre alqd,* with one's self, *sibi displicēre,* — at any thing, *indignari alqd;* to look —, *tristi esse vultu.* See Dissatisfied.

Discontinue, v.tr. *interrumpere, intermittere, intercipere, dirimere.* Discontinuance, n. *interpellatio, intermissio;* without any —, *uno tenore.*

Discord, n. *dissensio, dissidium, discordia;* — in a state, *civiles dissensiones;* to cause —, *discordiam concitare.* Discordant, adj. *dissidens a* or *cum alqo, discors cum alqo, absonus, dissonus;* to be —, *absonum esse, discrepare, dissentire ab alqo;* — one with another, *inter se dissidēre.*

Discount, n. *deductio;* without any —, *sine ullā deductione;* to take off the —, *deductionem, decessionem de pecuniā facere;* to pay without —, *solidum solvere.*

Discountenance, v.tr. *improbare, condemnare.*

Discourage, v.tr. *spem alcjs infringere, deprimere, animum frangere,* to be —, *inclinari, concidere, corruere.*

Discourse, n. *sermo, collocutio, colloquium, disputatio, vivā voce, praesens sermo, praesentis cum praesenti colloquium;* confidential —, *sermones familiares;* to enter into — with, *se dare in sermonem cum alqo;* to hold secret —, *secreto colloqui cum alqo.* To discourse with, *confabulari, sermones serere cum alqo.*

Discourteous, adj. *inurbanus, rusticus;* to be —, *ab humanitate abhorrēre.* Discourtesy, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas.*

Discover, v.tr. *invenire* (to come upon, to find out), *aperire* (to lay open), *detegere* (to uncover), *indicare* (to point out), *in lucem proferre* (to bring to light), *enunciare* (to make known); to have been discovered, *emanavisse;* — to the judge, *deferre alqd apud judicem;* — the truth, *aperire verum;* — to any one his inmost feelings, *detegere alci intimos suos affectus;* — one's self to a person, *aperio alci quis sim;* so *aperire alci sensus suos; quid sentiam alci aperire* or *expromere.* Discoverer, n. *inventor, auctor, index, inventrix* (f.). Discovery, n. *inventio;* to make a —, *invenire alqd, alcjs rei auctorem esse, deprehendere alqd;* the thing discovered, *inventum, res inventa;* to learn the — of the ancients, *veterum inventa perdiscere;* to hold the — of the new philosophy, **novae philosophiae inventa tenēre.*

Discredit, n. (1) = small trust, *fides parva;* (2) = loss of reputation, *mala fama, infamia.* Discredit, v.tr. *non credere, diffidere.* To bring into —, *alcjs fidem minuere, de famā detrahere, alcjs auctoritatem levare, alci invidiam facere;* to be in —, *fide carēre, male audire, in invidiā esse;* to come into —, *fidem perdere, de existimatione suā alqd perdere* or *jacturam facere.* Discreditable, adj. *inhonestus, turpis;* — conduct, *flagitium.*

Discreet, adj. *prudens, cautus, continens.* Discretion, n. *prudentia, continentia, cautio.*

Discriminate, v.tr. *discriminare, discernere, distinguere.* Discrimination, n. *discrimen;* to make —, *discrimen facere;* — no —, *omnia promiscue habēre;* — of persons, *nullum personae discrimen servare.* See Differ.

Discuss, v.tr. *disceptare.* Discussion, n. *disceptatio.*

Disdain, v.tr. *dedignari, spernere, fastidire.* Disdain, n. *fastigium, arrogantia.*

Disease, n. *morbus, aegrotatio, valetudo;* a contagious —, *contagio, lues;* chronic —, *longus;* periodical —, *valetudines certo tempore recurrentes;* — falls on, *morbus opprimit alqm, vis morbi invadit alqm;* to be wasted by —, *morbo absumi;* to be healed of —, *morbo mederi;* to drive away —, *morbum depellere;* to get better of —, *ex morbo recreari* or *convalescere;* to outlive —, *morbo defungi, ex morbo evadere;* the — gets worse, *morbus ingravescit;* — gets the upper hand, *praevalet;* — better, *minuitur;* — more endurable, *levior esse coepit;* — is at a stand, *quiescit;* — returns, *repetit;* — changes, *variat;* the science of —, **nosologia;* kinds of —, *valetudinis genera;* the condition of —, *aegrotatio.* See Sick.

Disembark, v.tr. *exponere;* — soldiers, *copias (e classe, navibus) exponere;* intr. *escendere (in terram).*

Disembarrass, v.tr. *expedire, liberare, exonerare.*

Disenchant, v.tr. **incantatum praestigiis exsolvere.*

Disengage, v.tr. *solvere;* — yourself, *se liberare, se divellere.*

Disennoble, v.tr. **nobilitatis honore privare.*

Disentangle, v.tr. *expedire, explicare.*

Disesteem, v.tr. *parvi facere alqm.*

Disfavour, n. *odium, ira;* to fall into —, *alci in odium venire.*

Disfigure, v.tr. *deformare.* Disfiguration, n. *deformatio.*

Disfranchise, v.tr. *civitatem alci adimere.*

Disgorge, v.tr. *vomere, evomere, ejicere;* — his gall, *acerbitatis virus evomere.*

Disgrace, n. *ignominia* (loss of name), *infamia* (loss of reputation), *dedecus* (loss of honour), *probrum* (a shameful act), *opprobrium* (reproach for shameful deeds), *contumelia* (insult); to cause —, *alci esse ignominiae* or *dedecori, opprobrium alcjs esse;* to bring — upon, *ignominiam alci injungere, ignominiā alqm notare, ignominiam alci inurere* (to brand); to consider as a —, *ignominiae loco ferre alqd, ignominiae* or *probro habēre alqd;* not to endure —, *ignominiam non ferre;* to repel —, *ignominiam depellere;* with — and shame, *cum ignominiā et dedecore, cum probro atque dedecore, cum summo probro.* To disgrace, *convicium alci facere, alqm conviciis consectari* or *incessere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere.* Disgraceful, *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, probrosus;* a — act, *dedecus, probrum;* adv. *per ignominiam, cum ignominiā, ignominiose* (late), *contumeliose, turpiter.* See Insult, Revile, Reproof.

Disguise, v.tr. *simulare, larvam aptare, mutare vestem.*

Disgust, n. *fastidium, satietas* (from fulness), *taedium* (wearisomeness), *nausea* (from a foul stomach); to have a — for, *taedet me rei;* to create —, *fastidium movēre, creare;* I form a — for, *venit mihi alqd in taedium;* adv. *fastidiose, non sine nauseā.* Disgusting, part. *fastidium creans, teter;* of a — appearance, *habitu aspectuque tetro.*

Dish, n. *patina, patella, lanx, scutula.*

Dishearten, v.tr. *animum alcjs frangere, spem alci eripere;* to be —, *animum abjicere, animo cadere, despondēre, animo esse demisso.*

Dishonest, adj. *malus, improbus, inhonestus, male moratus.* Dishonesty, n. *improbitas, mores pravi* or *corrupti.*

Dishonour, v.tr. *dedecorare, dedecore afficere, polluere* (to stain, as the honour of a family), *con-*

taminare (as by an immoral act), *alcjs famam dehonestare, alqm ignominiâ afficere* or *notare, alci turpitudinis maculam injungere, infamem facere alqâ re;* — yourself, *se dedecorare alqâ re, dedecus accipere alqâ re, se contaminare alqâ re* (e.g. *maleficio*); it is a — to me, *mihi est dedecori* or *turpitudini.* Dishonouring, *inhonestus, turpis* (base), *infamis, ignominiosus;* a — deed, *factum dedecoris plenum, flagitium;* not to be —, *nullam habēre infamiam.* A dishonour, *ignominia, contumelia, labes alqa decoris;* — of a maiden, *vitiatio, vitium virgini oblatum.* See Disgrace, Deflower, Degrade.

Disinclination, n. *declinatio rei* (opp. *appetitio*), *fuga, animus alienus* or *aversus;* to have a very strong — against, *ab re animo esse aversissimo.*

Disingenuous, adj. *falsus, fallax, adulterinus, improbus, infidelis.* Disingenuous, n. *dissimulatio, improbitas, fraus.*

Disinherit, v.tr. *exheredare, exheredem facere, hereditate excludere.*

Disinter, v.tr. *effodere.*

Disinterested, adj. *innocens, abstinens;* to be —, *suæ utilitatis immemorem esse;* adv. *innocenter;* to act in a — manner, *liberaliter agere.* Disinterestedness, n. *innocentia, abstinentia.*

Disjoin, v.tr. *disjungere, sejungere.*

Disjoint, v.tr. *luxare.* Disjointing, n. *luxatura.*

Disk, n. *discus, orbis.*

Dislike, v.tr. *improbare, aversari, fastidire.*

Dislocate, v.tr. *luxare.*

Dislodge, v.tr. *pellere, depellere, expellere, propellere;* — from a house, *domo pellere;* — a property, *dejicere de fundo;* — cares, *curas pellere.*

Disloyal, adj. *perfidus, infidelis.* Disloyalty, n. *perfidia, infidelitas;* to show —, *perfide agere.*

Dismal, adj. *mæstus, luctuosus, tenebrosus;* to have a — countenance, *vultu mæsto uti;* to make a person —, *alqm mærore affligere;* to look —, *vultu dolorem præferre.*

Dismantle, v.tr. *navis armamenta demere* or *demittere, navem exarmare, navem armamentis spoliare* (by a storm).

Dismast, v.tr. **malo* or *malis privare.*

Dismay, n. *angor, terror.* Dismay, v.tr. *terrēre alqm.*

Dismember, v.tr. *dissecare* (*in partes*), *membratim cædere.*

Dismiss, v.tr. *mittere, dimittere, missum facere alqm;* to — soldiers, *exauctorare;* — from service, *militiâ* or *sacramento solvere;* to — from a civil or military office, *removēre alqm a republicâ, alci imperium adimere* or *abrogare, alci exercitum adimere* (the opposite of *alci exercitum dare*); — a senator, *alqm movēre de senatu;* a stronger phrase is *senatu* or *e senatu* or *de senatu ejicere;* — from the rank of —, *ordine* or *loco senatorio movēre,* (since they took away the broad purple stripe indicative of a senator) *alci latum* (*angustum* in the case of the knights) *clavum adimere,* (and as the name was struck out of the roll) *albo senatorio eradere;* — a prætor, *alqm præturâ removēre;* — a governor, *provinciâ demovēre;* — a proconsul, *summovēre a proconsulatu,* so *tribunum plebis removēre, alqm quæsturâ removēre;* — a guardian, *tutorem tutelâ* or *a tutelâ removēre;* — a prince, *regnum* or *imperium alci adimere.*

Dismissal, *missio, remotio* (to vote for, e.g. *senatus Cælium ab republicâ removendum censuit,* the senate decreed the removal of Cœlius from the commonwealth); of soldiers, *dimissio militum, exauctoratio;* the cause of —, *causa remotionis.* See Discharge.

Dismount, v.intr. *descendere ex equo, desilire ex equo* (jump down), *descendere, degredi ad pedes,* also *descendere* or *desilire ex equis;* to cause the cavalry to —, *equitatum* or *equitem deducere ad pedes.*

Disobey, v.tr. *alci non parēre, alci dicto audientem non esse.* Disobedient, adj. *non parens, dicto non audiens, minus obediens.* Disobedience, n. *immodestia, inobedientia.*

Disoblige, v.tr. *lædere, offendere, pungere, mordēre, ægre facere alci.*

Disorder, n. *perturbatio ordinis;* — of a thing, *perturbatio alcjs rei;* — of an army, *exercitûs;* — of the state, *rerum;* — in family affairs, *rei familiaris;* disorders in the state, *tumultus, seditiones;* to guard against —, *ne quid turbetur præcavēre;* to put into —, *turbare, confundere* (*ordines hostium*), *miscēre* (*rem publicam*); to fall into —, *turbari, perturbari, confundi;* to bring all things into —, *omnia perturbare* or *miscēre;* the enemy comes in —, *ordinibus incompositis effuse veniunt hostes;* they fly to the camp in —, *effuso cursu castra repetunt.* See Disarrange.

Disorganise, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere.* Disorganised bodies, *corpora nullâ cohærendi naturâ.* Disorganisation, n. *dissolutio.*

Disown, v.tr. *proprium esse negare;* — a person's authority, *detrectare alcjs imperium;* — as a judge, *alqm judicem recusare;* — a debt, *infitiari debitum.*

Disparage, v.tr. *extenuare, elevare, parvi facere.*

Dispassionate, adj. *placidus, quietus, sedatus, placatus.*

Dispatch, v.tr. (1) = accomplish, *peragere, conficere;* (2) = to hasten, *maturare, accelerare;* (3) = to send, *mittere, legare.*

Dispel, v.tr. *dispellere* (to drive in different directions), *discutere* (to shake off), *dissipare* (e.g. *ordines pugnantium*), *pellere* (to drive), *depellere* (to drive down); — fear, *metum alci depellere.*

Dispense, v.tr. *distribuere, dispensare* (to weigh out). Dispensation, or license, *venia;* to obtain a —, *veniam rei impetrare;* with a —, *veniâ datâ.*

Disperse, v.tr. *disjicere, dissipare, dispergere.*

Dispirit, v.tr. *affligere, animum alcjs affligere* or *frangere* or *infringere.*

Displace, v.tr. *deponere, seponere.*

Display, v.tr. *in conspectum dare, in conspectu ponere, præ se ferre, explicare, evolvere.*

Displease, v.tr. *displicēre, alqd habēre offensionis;* that — me, *hoc mihi displicet, abhorreo a re, molestum est mihi;* some one — me, *alqs mihi displicet, offendo in alqo.* Displeasure; the noun, as in many other instances, must be expressed by a circumlocution, e.g. this excites my —, *alqd offensionis mihi hoc habet;* to fall into a person's —, *incurrere in alcjs offensionem;* I show my —, *me ægre pati ostendo;* I cannot deny my —, **rem mihi displicēre non possum non profiteri;* to my —, *me improbante;* without —, *æquo animo;* with —, *invito animo.*

Dispose, v.tr. *statuere, constituere.* Disposal, n. *constitutio, potestas;* to be at a person's —, *esse in alcjs potestate;* to have at your —, *in potestate tuâ habēre, in potestatem habēre;* to put at a person's —, *in alcjs potestatem* or *alcjs arbitrio alqd permittere.* Disposition, n. *institutio, dispositio, descriptio, digestio, ordo et rerum distributio; animi affectio, indoles* (natural d.), *mores* (character).

Dispossess, v.tr. *de possessione dimovēre et dejicere, possessione depellere, deturbare.*

Disproportion, n. *inæqualitas, dissimilitudo.* Disproportionate, adj. *inæqualis, non æqualis.*

Disprove, v.tr. *refellere, redarguere,* comb. *refellere et redarguere.* Disproof, n. *responsio, refutatio.*

Dispute, v.tr. *verbis contendere, concertare, disputare;* — about, *alqd in controversiam vocare* or *adducere;* — for and against, *de re in contrarias partes* or *in utramque partem disputare.* Disputation, n. *disputatio, concertatio;* to be present at a —, **disputationi interesse;* the art of —, *ars disputandi;* practised in —, *dialecticis imbutus;* the love of —, *concertationis studium.*

Disqualify, v.tr. *alqm alci* or *ad alqd inhabilem facere* or *reddere.* Disqualification, *inhabilem esse,* etc.

Disquiet, n. *inquies* (the condition), *animi motus* (excitement of mind), *turbidus motus* (agitation), *perturbatio* (disturbance, also with *animi*); to fall into —, *perturbari, commoveri, permoveri*; to cause — to a person, *alci alqd sollicitudinis afferre*; this causes me —, *sollicitus sum hac de re*, to be in great — and uncertainty, *dubitatione æstuare*. Disquieted, *inquietus, quietis impatiens* (unable to be quiet), *anxius, sollicitus*.

Disquisition, n. *disquisitio, inquisitio, tractatio, examen*.

Disregard, n (1) = neglect, *derelictio* (e.g. *communis utilitatis*); (2) = disrespect, *contemptio*; to hold in —, *male de alqo opinari*. Disregard, v.tr. *parvi, minimi facere, contemptim* or *male de alqo loqui*, **alqm contemptim tractare, alqm contemnere*.

Disrespect, n. *contemptio, despicientia*, comb. *contemptio et despicientia*. See Disregard.

Dissatisfied, adj. *tristis, morosus, indignabundus*; I am — with, *hoc mihi displicet*; — a person, *inimicus sum alci*; I am — with my fortune, *pœnitet me fortunæ meæ, accuso sortem et fortunam meam*; to my great dissatisfaction, *cum magnâ meâ molestiâ*. See Discontent, Displease.

Dissect, v.tr. *secare, dissecare*. Dissection, n. *anatomia* or *anatomice* (ἀνατομική, late). Dissector, or anatomist, **corporum sector, anatomicus* (late).

Dissemble, v.tr. *simulare, dissimulare*. Dissembler, n. *rei simulator ac dissimulator*.

Disseminate, v tr. *spargere, dispergere, disseminare*. Dissemination, n. *sparsio*.

Dissent, v.intr. *dissentire ab alqo*. Dissenter, *dissentiens*, = one who does not belong to the Anglican Church, **a formulâ Britannorum dissentiens*.

Disservice, n. *detrimentum, fraus, injuria*.

Dissever, v.tr. *sejungere, secernere, segregare*, — yourself from others, *se sejungere* or *segregare a ceteris*; — from human society, *a cœtu hominum frequentiâque se recipere in solitudinem*.

Dissimilar, adj. *dissimilis, diversus, diversi generis*. Dissimilitude, n. *dissimilitudo*, — of character, *morum*.

Dissimulation, n. *dissimulatio*. See Dissemble.

Dissipate, v tr. *dissipare*. Dissipated, or immoral, *deditus cupiditatibus, in libidinibus effusus, dissolutus, luxuriosus, ad luxuriam effusus, libidinosus*. Dissipation, n *profusa luxuria*.

Dissolute, adj. *dissolutus*. Dissolution, n. *dissolutio, mors*.

Dissolve, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, liquefacere, liquare* (to make liquid), *diluere*.

Dissonant, adj *absŏnus, dissŏnus*; to be —, *dissonare, discrepare, absonum esse*. Dissonance, n. *vox absŏna*; to sing a —, *absonum* or *dissonum canere*.

Dissuade, v.tr *dissuadēre alqd* or *de alqâ re, dehortari alqm ab alqâ re, deterrēre alqm ab alqâ re* or *alqm* (with *ne*); he — the acceptance of the law, *dissuadet ne legem accipiant*. Dissuasion, n. *dissuasio*. Dissuader, n *dissuasor*.

Dissyllable, n. *disyllăbus* (δισύλλαβος).

Distaff, n *colus*.

Distance, n. *distantia, intervallum*, at a long —, *longo spatio* or *intervallo interjecto*; at equal —, *paribus spatiis*; — small —, *parvo spatio*; at a — of 5000 feet, *a milibus passuum quinque*; at a considerable —, *satis magno intervallo ab*, etc. Distant, adj *distare, abesse ab*; to be far —, *distare longo intervallo* or *procul disjunctum esse ab*; he is far —, *longe abest*; to keep —, *alqm removēre a re*; — yourself, *aditum sermonemque defugere, non attingere alqd* (e g. *negotium, nullâ ex parte rempublicam*).

Distaste, n. *animus alienus, stomachus, tædium*; that creates a — in me, *tædium hoc mihi affert*.

Distemper, n. *lues, contagio*.

Distend, v.tr. *distendere*. Distension, n. *distensio*.

Distich, n *distichon* (δίστιχον), pure Lat. *versus impares, disticha, carmen factum imparibus modis*.

Distil, v tr. *liquare*, **succos elicere ex, coquere*. Distillation, n **liquandi opera*. Distiller, n. **liquandi artifex*.

Distinct, adj. (1) = separate, *distinctus, disjunctus*. Distinction, n *distinctio*, mark of —, *discrimen, insigne*; (2) = clear, *distinctus, clarus, perspicuus*. Distinguish, v.tr. *distinguere, secernere*. Distinguished, *insignis, clarus, nobilis, eximius*; a — man, *vir omnibus rebus ornatus* or *præcellens*, the — men of the state, *lumina civitatis*; to do something —, *in republicâ se excellentius gerere*.

Distort, v tr. *detorquēre, distorquēre* (e g *oculos, os*), *depravare* (fig. *rem narrando*), *perverse interpretari* (to expound falsely); — the limbs, *partes corporis detorquēre, membra distorquēre*; — a word, *verbum in pejus detorquēre*, — every thing calumniously, *omnia calumniando detorquēre*. Distorted eyes, *oculi distorti* or *perversi*.

Distract, v.tr. *turbare, conturbare, perturbare, animos implicare* or *confundere*. Distracted, *turbatus, conturbatus, perturbatus, confusus animi, mente turbatâ, mente captus*, my head is altogether —, *sum animo conturbato et incerto*, to — a person, *alcjs animum confundere, alqm conturbare*, to be —, *mente turbari, memoriâ turbari, memoria alcjs confunditur*. Distraction, n. *mens turbata*, to fall into —, *mentis errore affici, mente capi* or *alienari*.

Distraint, v.tr. *occupare bona* (Jct.). Distraint, n *retentio*; to hold in —, *retinēre bona*.

Distress, v.tr. *cruciare*; — greatly, *vehementer angere, vexare, urere, discruciare*, to be distressed, *angi, animo angi, afflictari de alqâ re*. Distress, n. *afflictatio, anxietas, timor, nimia cura*. Distressed, *anxius, sollicitus*, — in mind, *anxius animo, anxiæ curæ*, to be tortured by, *cruciatu timoris* (*mœroris*, etc) *angi*; a distressing plight, *fuga præceps*, — dream, *tumultuosum somnium*. Adv. *anxie, sollicite, pavide*, etc See Vex.

Distribute, v.tr. *dispertire, distribuere, dispensare, describere*, — corn, *frumentum metiri*; — animal food, *visceratiönem dare*, among the soldiers, *militibus*, — land man to man, *agrum viritim dividere*; — voting papers, *tabellas diribēre*. Distribution, n *distributio*.

District, n. *circuitus, ambitus, provincia*.

Distrust, n. *diffidentia* (— in, *alcjs rei*, opp. *fidentia*), *parva fides*, *suspicio*, to have — in, *diffidere alci, non credere alci, de fide alcjs dubitare*; — a little, *subdiffidere*; — very much, *summe*. Distrustful, adj. *suspiciosus*, adv. *diffidenter, timide, suspiciose*. See Diffidence.

Disturb, v.tr. *turbare, disturbare, perturbare*. Disturbance, n. *turbatio, turba, tumultus, motus*.

Disunion, n. *dissensio, discidium, discordia*; — in the state, *civiles dissensiones*; to excite —, *commovēre*. Disunite, v.tr. *sejungere, secernere, disjungere*. Disunited, *sejunctus*, to be —, *discordare cum alqo*, — about something, *dissidere de re*.

Disuse, v.tr. *distrahere alci consuetudinem alcjs rei, abstrahere alqm a consuetudine alcjs rei, deducere alqm ab alqâ re, dedocēre alqm alqd*; — yourself to, *a consuetudine alcjs rei recedere, dediscere alqd*; — by degrees, *consuetudinem rei sensim minuere*.

Ditch, n. *fossa, fossa incilis, incile* (a channel or drain); to form —, *ducere*; — before, *fossam prœducere*; — round, *fossâ cingere* or *circumdare alqd*, to fill —, *fossas complēre*.

Dithyramb, n. *dithyrambus, poëma dithyrambicum*.

Dithyrambic, adj. *dithyrambicus* (διθυραμβικός).

Diurnal, adj. *quotidianus, diurnus*.

Divan, (1) = the Turkish council of state, **concilium summum Turcorum*; to take part in —, **asciscι in concilium tyranni Turcici*; (2) = a Turkish sofa, *pulvinar*.

Dive, v.intr. *se mergere, se demergere* (of living

beings), *mergi, demergi, submergi* (also of things, = sink); — under, *algâ re* or *in algd* or *in algâ re* or *sub algd; urinari* (to go under the water and remain swimming, etc. as divers do, e.g. Cicero, *si quando nos demersimus ut qui urinantur,* — with the head under, as those who bathe), *submergere fluctibus caput.*

Diver, n. *urinator.*

Diverge, v.intr. *digredi, discedere, discrepare.*

Diverse, adj. *diversus, dispar, impar, dissimilis.* Diversity, n. *diversitas, discrepantia, dissensio;* the preposition *de* in the same word takes diverse meanings, de *præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit;* a great — of character, *longe dispar moribus;* to be —, *diversos esse, inter se differre;* — opinion, *dissentire.* See Differ.

Diversion, n. to make a — against an enemy, *hostem distinēre, hostes distringere.*

Divert, v.tr. (1) to lead aside, *diducere, flectere;* (2) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare.* Diversion, n. *delectatio, oblectatio, voluptas, delectamentum* (means of), *oblectamentum* (means of).

Divest, v.tr. *exuere alqm veste, exuere alqm, nudare alqm* or *alqd, detegere;* — of ornament, **ornatum detrahere, exuere.*

Divide, v.tr. *dividere* (e.g. *flumen in duas partes*), *partiri* (e.g. *corpus, alqd in membra, genus in species*), *dispertire, dispertiri* (to part), *distribuere* (to give each a portion), *describere* (to lay out in parts, e.g. *annum in duodecim menses, terram in regiones*); — into parts, *in partes dividere;* — into two, three, etc. *alqd in duas, tres, quatuor partes dividere, alqd bifariam* or *bipartito, trifariam* or *tripartito, quadrifariam* or *quadripartito dividere, distribuere, dispertire;* — into two equal parts, *æquâ portione dividere alqd;* — into twelve —, *alqd in duodecim partes æquabiliter dividere;* — into equal parts among several, *alqd æquâ portione dispensare,* so *dispertiri alqd in infinita;* to — with a person, *partiri, dividere cum alqo* (e.g. bread with the hungry, *cum esuriente panem suum*), *participare alqd cum alqo;* — among each other, *partiri inter se;* — your time between labour and pleasure, *tempora laboris voluptatisque dispertire;* the whole day is — between sleep and reading, *totus dies inter stratum et lectionem divisus est.* Divide, v.intr. *dividi, discedere, in diversum abire;* so *in duas partes dividi, in duo ora discurrere, in duas partes discedere, in contrarias sententias distrahi;* the senate was divided in opinion, *duæ sententiæ senatum distinebant;* opinions are —, *sententiæ in diversum tenduntur, sententiæ variantur.* Division, n. 1. (in arithmetic) **divisio;* so, to practise —, **dividere;* (2) = a large part of an army, *legio, pars exercitus;* general of —, *legatus;* (3) = a part, *pars* (*particula*), *portio.* Divisible, adj. *quod dividi potest, dividuus.*

Divine, adj. *divinus* (godlike); our minds have a — origin, *a Deo animos haustos et libatos habemus, ex Divinitate animos haustos et acceptos habemus;* by — inspiration, *divinitus;* a — word, *divinitus dictum;* a — maiden, *eximiæ pulchritudinis puella;* to honour as —, *alqm divino honore colere, alci divinos honores habēre.* Divinity, n. *Divinitas, natura Divina, vis Divina, immortalitas.* A divine = a religious teacher, *sacerdos, *verbi Divini minister, ecclesiasticus* (Eccl.), **presbyter, *clericus, sacrorum antistes* (Eccl.). Divination, n. *divinatio, vaticinatio, auguratio* (by birds); the substance or result of —, *vaticinium, oraculum.* To tell by —, *divinare* (to divine), *vaticinari* (to prophesy, from *vates*), *canere* (to declare), *hariolari* (to tell fortunes), *futura divinare.* Diviner, n. *divinus, vaticinator, vates, hariolus.*

Divorce, n. *divortium, discidium* (separation), *diffarreatio* (eating a part, opp. *confarreatio*), *repudium* (the putting away); a sudden —, *abruptio matrimonii* (the form of divorce ran, *res tuas tibi habeto* or *tuas res tibi agito*). To divorce (as the act of the man), *divortium facere cum uxore, repudium remittere uxori, uxorem repudiare, uxorem* (*matrimonio*) *exigere, uxorem e matrimonio dimittere* or *expellere* (with force); the woman was said *divortium facere cum marito, repudium remittere viro, repudiare virum, discedere a viro.*

Divulge, v.tr. *divulgare, in medium proferre, evulgare.*

Do, v. *facere* (ποιεῖν, to make; use *facere* when "to do" is used substitutionally, e.g. I fall at thy feet and beg, which I cannot do without the greatest pain, *supplex te rogo, quod sine summo dolore facere non possum*), *agere* (πράττειν, to carry on), *administrare* (e.g. *per se quæ videbantur administrabant*); to do as if, *facere* (e.g. I do as if I had other things in hand, *facio me alias res agere*), so *simulare* and *dissimulare;* to do too much, *modum excedere in re;* I do not know what I shall do, *quid agam* or *faciam nescio, consilii inops sum, quo me convertam nescio;* he thought nothing done while any thing remained to do, *nihil actum putabat si quid superesset agendum;* may be done, *fieri posse;* what in their condition they should do, *quid facerent de suis rebus;* to determine what to do, etc. *judicare quid faciendum non faciendumve sit;* I have something to do, *occupatus sum;* what have you to do here? *quid tibi hic negotii est?* to have much to do, *multis occupationibus distineri;* to have always much to do, *assiduis occupationibus distineri* or *impediri;* the thing gives me much to do, *res me occupatissimum habet;* to have enough to do, *satis negotiorum habēre;* to have enough to do with yourself, *suarum rerum sat agere;* to do nothing, *nihil agere, domi desidem sedēre, studia negligere, otiosum esse, negotiis vacare* or *vacuum esse;* to have to do with a person, *ratione cum alqo conjunctum esse* (in business), *mihi commercium est cum alqo* (intercourse), *consuescere* or *rem habēre cum alqo* or *cum alqâ* (sexual); I have to do with, *mihi res* or *negotium est cum alqo;* my speech has to do with several, *oratio mea ad plures pertinet;* I have nothing to do with such men, *tales homines fugio;* to have to do with a thing, *operam suam navare alci rei, versari in re;* not —, *vacare administratione rei;* I have nothing to do with this, *hoc meum munus non est, hæ non sunt meæ partes;* I will not have any thing to do with that, *hanc rem non attingam;* to give a person something to do, *alci pensum imperare;* to be done for, *de re actum esse.* "Do" used emphatically has no exact correspondent in Latin, as I *do* love, *amo* or *amo vero;* "do" in asking a question is represented by the form of the phrase, as, do you run? *curris?* or *currisne?* or *an curris?* "Do," as a sign of the imperative, is dropped, as, do not run, *ne curre, ne curras,* or it may be represented by *noli,* as, do not think, *noli putare.* How do you do? *quomodo vales? quomodo habes te?*

Dock, n. *navale, is,* n.; sometimes *navalia.*

Doctor, n. (1) as a title of honour, **doctor;* (2) as a physician, *medicus;* to become —, **ad amplissimum doctoris gradum promoveri, *amplissimum doctoris gradum adipisci;* to wish to become —, **summos doctoris honores petere.* Doctorship, n. **doctoris dignitas ac nomen.*

Doctrine, n. = instruction, *doctrina, institutio, præceptum.*

Document, n. *literæ tabulæ.*

Dodge, v.tr. *alqm huc illuc trahere, circumvenire, illudere.*

Doe, n. *dama femina.*

Doff, v.tr. *exuere;* — your hat, *caput aperire;* — to a person, *aspectu alcjs caput nudare.*

Dog, n. *canis;* a young —, *catulus;* of a —, *caninus;* to keep —, *canes alere;* dog's skin, *pellis canina;* — flesh, (*caro*) *canina;* — bark, *latratus canum;* — kennel, *tugurium canis.*

Doge: the — of Venice, **dux Venetus, *summus apud Venetos magistratus.*

Dogma, n. *dogma* (δόγμα), pure Latin *placitum, scitum, præcepta, institutum, sententia, judicium;* it is a dogma of the Stoics that all sins are alike,

placet Stoicis omnia peccata esse paria. Dogmatical, e.g. he is —, *vir est sui arbitrii.*

Dollar, n. * *thalērus.*

Dolphin, n. *delphīnus.*

Dolt, n. *stipes, caudex, homo rusticus.* Doltish, adj. *rusticus;* — conduct, *rusticitas;* adv. *rustice.*

Domain, n. * *prædium privatum principis* or *nobilis, ager publicus, possessio.*

Dome, n. *tholus* (cupola), *hemisphærium.*

Domestic, adj. *domesticus, familiaris, privatus;* — altar, *ara domestica;* — religion, *domestica sacra;* — medicine, * *medicamentum domestico usui destinatum;* — chest, *medicamenta domestico usui parata;* — physician, *medicus domesticus et familiaris;* — custom, *mos domesticus;* — chapel, *sacrarium;* — musicians, *servi symphoniaci;* — chronicle, *commentarius;* — of the Porcian family, *de familiā Porciā;* — thief, *fur domesticus;* — custody or detention, *custodia libera* (which consisted in this, that a prisoner was consigned to the custody of an eminent Roman); to have in —, *domo custodiri;* to be in —, *domi teneri liberali custodiā septum, domi in liberā custodiā haberi;* — with the magistrates, *custodiri domibus magistratuum.* Domestic tutor, *præceptor domesticus;* to have —, *præceptorem* or *magistrum domi habēre;* to be under —, * *domestico uti præceptore;* to become —, * *munus præceptōris domestici suscipere,* * *puerum suscipere regendum;* to seek —, * *præceptorem domesticum quærere;* domestic discipline (government), *imperium domesticum, disciplina domestica;* severe —, *severa,* lax —, *mollis;* to keep good —, *diligenter disciplinam domesticam regere;* — animal, *animal quod nobiscum degit, domestica pecus* (timid animals, opposed to *fera*), *animal domi natum* (as born in the house); — theatre, *domestica scena;* — investigation, *scrutinium;* to make —, *inquirere apud alqm,* with police, etc. (*immissis lictoribus ceterisque publicis ministris angulatim sedulo cuncta perlustrari jubēre;* to order all things in every corner of a house to be scrutinised by means of lictors and other public officers). See Home, House.

Dominican (monk), * *monachus ordini Sancti Dominici ascriptus.*

Dominion, n. *potestas* (civil authority), *imperium* (supreme power), *ditio* (rule), *principatus* (the first position, especially in a free state, opp. *regnum, dominatio*), *dominatio, dominatus* (lordship), *regnum* (unrestricted power, as in an absolute monarchy), *tyrannis* (τυράννις, usurped dominion in a free state); supreme —, *summa imperii, omnium summa potestas, omnium rerum potestas;* to exercise — over, *imperium in alqm tenēre, dominationem in alqm habēre, alqm in suā potestate* or *ditione* or *in suā potestate et ditione tenēre;* to hold — in a state, *summum imperium tenēre* or *obtinēre, summæ imperii præesse, principatum obtinēre, clavum reipublicæ tenēre, gubernacula reipublicæ tractare, civitatem regere, imperium tractare, regnare;* — by lawful authority, *legitime imperare;* to seize or assume —, *rerum potiri, imperium* or *regnum* or *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare;* to seek —, *regnum appetere;* to resist —, *alcjs imperium detrectare, alcjs nutum ditionemque respuere;* to confer — on any one, *alci regnum* or *regnum ac diadēma deferre;* to give up — to, *imperium* or *regnum alci tradere;* to accept —, *diadema accipere, imperium inire, regnum auspicari* (post-Aug.), *imperare* or *regnare cœpisse;* — comes or falls to a person, *venit imperium* or *regnum ad alqm, defertur ad alqm summa rerum, defertur alci regnum* or *regnum ac diadema;* to succeed to —, *regno succedere alci;* — to any one in —, *succedere in alcjs locum,* also *excipere alqm;* to lay down —, *imperium deponere, imperio cedere;* to live under a mild —, *justo et miti imperio regi;* under any one's —, *alqo imperante* or *regnante, alqo imperatore* or *rege,* or merely *sub alqo.* Domineer, v. *ex arbitrio imperare.* See Govern, Reign, Rule.

Donation, n. *donum, donatio, largitio.* See Gift.

Doom, n. *sententia* (*judicis*), *judicium.*

Door, n. *ostium, janua, foris, valvæ* (folding-doors), *limen* (threshold), comb. *ostium limenque, valvæ limenque;* — at the back part of the house, back-door, *ostium posticum* or *posticum, pseudothyrum* (a concealed entrance); from door to —, *ostiatim;* to open a —, *ostium* or *januam* or *fores patefacere, aperire, fores reserare* (to unbolt), *fores recludere* (unfasten), *ostio pessulum obdere* (to unbar); to close or fasten —, *fores obserare, fores claudere* or *occludere;* to knock at —, *januam* or *ostium* or *fores pulsare;* to break open —, *fores effringere;* to guard —, *ostium observare;* to admit at the —, *alqm januā intromittere;* not —, *alqm januæ aditu arcēre, alqm januā prohibēre, alqm excludere;* to show a person the —, *jubēre alqm abire* or *discedere;* to be at your —, *imminēre, impendēre;* to open a — to wickedness, *patefacere alci fenestram ad nequitiam.* Doorkeeper, n. *janitor, janitrix,* f.

Dormitory, n. *cubiculum in quo dormio;* (all that follow, post-Aug.) *cubiculum, dormitorium,* also *dormitorium, cubiculum noctis et somni; zothēca, zothecula* (a little cabinet for repose); the sleeping rooms in general, *dormitorium membrum* (in a row); living and sleeping rooms, *cubicula diurna nocturnaque.*

Dose, n. *potio;* a small —, *potiuncula.*

Dot, n. *punctum.* Dot, v.tr. *pungere.*

Dote, v. *delire;* — on, *perdite amare.* Dotage, n. *amentia;* to be in —, *alci fluxa senio mens est.* Dotard, n. *cana culex.*

Double, *duplex* (twofold); *duplus* (proportional), *geminus, geminatus* (twins, double in nature), *bipartitus* (having two parts), *anceps* (properly two-headed, doubtful), *duo* (e.g. *R duobus perscribere* to write with a double R); *miles duplicarius* (a soldier belonging to two nations); *prælium anceps,* a battle of doubtful issue, *victoria geminata,* a victory of doubtful issue; double the price, *dupla;* your letter gave me double pleasure, *dupliciter delectatus sum tuis literis;* that is said in a double sense, *dupliciter dicitur.* The double, *duplum, alterum tantum* (as much again). Adv. *dupliciter, duplum, bipartito, bifariam* (toward two sides, on two parts); double as much, *alterum tantum, bis tantum;* double as great, *altero tanto major, duplo major.* To make double, or to double, *duplicare, geminare.* We see all things double, *omnia quæ contuemur fiunt bina contuendo; quæ sunt singula, bina video.* Double-doors, *fores* (having two wings; folding-doors are *valvæ*). Double-tongued, *bilinguis.* Double mind, *ambiguum ingenium;* of —, *ambigui ingenii* (of doubtful character, false). Double sense, *ambiguitas;* of —, *anceps, ambiguus, dubius;* words of —, *verba ambigua, verba dubia et quasi duplicia;* adv. *ambigue.* See Two, Second.

Doubt, n. *dubitatio* (doubting, with *quin, ne, num, quidnam*), *scrupulus, difficultas, dubium* (as an adj. always); without —, *sine dubio, haud dubie, certe;* this reading is — genuine, *hæc lectio sine dubio* or *haud dubie vera est;* if God knows this, it will — happen, *si Deus scit, certe illud eveniet;* *sine ullā dubitatione* (hesitation; e.g. *hæc lectio sine ullā dubitatione præferenda est,* this reading is without any doubt to be preferred); "without doubt" may be rendered also thus, *non dubito quin ad te omnes scripserint;* to be in —, *dubium esse, dubitare;* people are in —, *dubitatur, ambigitur;* I am in —, *dubito num, dubius* or *incertus sum utrum — an;* there is no —, *non est dubium quin, nemini dubium est quin, satis constat* (with inf.); there is no doubt he will not come, *non est dubium quin venturus non sit;* to call in —, *alqd in dubium vocare* or *devocare* or *revocare, dubitare de re;* to place beyond —, *alqd haud dubium relinquere;* to leave in —, *dubium* or *in dubio relinquere;* a — arises in my mind, *dubitatio mihi movetur* or *affertur, scrupulus mihi injicitur;* to remove a —, *scrupulum alci* or *ex alcjs animo eximere* or *evel-*

lere; to give up all —, *dubitare desinere, omnem dubitationem alci tollere;* yet a — remains, *unus mihi restat scrupulus.* To doubt, v. *dubitare, dubium esse, in dubio esse* (to be doubtful), *animo* or *animi pendēre;* about —, *de alqā re;* — a little, *subdubitare;* — no longer, *dubitare desinere;* I doubt whether, *dubito num;* I — not that, *non dubito quin.* Doubtful, adj. *dubius, incertus;* to be —, *dubium esse, in dubio esse, dubitare, incertum esse, dubitatione æstuare;* I am — what to do, *incertus sum quid faciam;* adv. *dubitanter;* ground of doubt, * *causa dubitandi;* love of —, *dubitandi* or *omnia in dubium revocandi studium.*

Dough, n. * *farina ex aquā subacta, farina;* to knead the —, *farinam subigere, depsere.*

Dove, n. *columba,* f. *columbus,* m. *palumbes, palumba, palumbus* (the larger kind, ring-dove); young —, *pullus columbinus;* to keep —, *columbas alere.*

Dower, n. *donum nuptiale* (marriage-present), *dos;* to give a —, *filiæ dotem dare, filiam dotare, filiam instruere;* as he could not provide a —, etc., *quum filiæ nubili dotem conficere non posset.*

Down, prep. *de* (*descendit de rostris,* he came down from the *rostra; de humero,* from the shoulders, also *ab humero; se muro dejecerunt,* they threw themselves down from the wall). Down, Downwards, adv. *desuper* (from above), *deorsum* (*de-vorsum* opposed to *sursum,* upwards). Down, Downwards, are represented in compounds by *de;* to go down, *descendere* (so *ascendere* is to go up); to descend, *deorsum ferri;* to blow down, v.intr. *deflare;* to bring —, *deferre, deducere;* to hurl or cast —, *dejicere, deturbare;* to fall —, *decidere, devolvi, defluere, delabi;* to fire —, *tormenta* (*tela*) *mittere de;* to fly —, *devolare de;* to flee —, *fugere de;* to flow —, *defluere, dilabi,* (as wood) * *ligna secundo flumine deferre;* to hang —, *dependere;* to let —, *demittere;* to cut — (hew), *decīdere;* to help —, * *alqm descendentem juvare;* to fetch —, *deferre, depromere;* to pull —, *tollere, auferre, demovēre de;* to hunt —, *depellere, deturbare;* to come —, *devenire;* to roll —, *devolvere,* (intr.) *devolvi.* A letting down, *demissio;* a run-down, *decursus;* a casting-down, *dejectio, dejectus.* See Up.

Down, n. *plumæ;* softer than —, *plumā mollior;* — of the beard, *lanugo.* Downy, adj. *plumosus;* to become —, *plumescere.*

Doze, v.intr. *paullisper conquiescere.*

Dozen, *duodecim;* a —, *duodeni -æ -a;* consisting of a —, *duodenarius.*

Drab, adj. *ravus.*

Drachm, n. *drachma* (δραχμή, a weight and a coin).

Drag, v.tr. *trahere, ducere, vehere, moliri;* — out, *educere;* — down, *deducere;* — to, *adducere, attrahere.* See Draw.

Dragon, n. *draco* (δράκων), pure Lat. *serpens,* comb. *serpens draco; draco, anguis* (the constellation).

Dragoon, n. *dimacha* (διμάχαι, as fighting on both foot and horseback), *levis armaturæ eques;* dragoons, *equites qui prœliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus prœliantur.*

Drain, n. *fossa, incīle, cloaca, colliciæ;* to make —, *facere, ducere.* To drain, v. *derivare, deducere, siccare.*

Drama, n. *fabula, drama* (δρᾶμα), *dramaticum poēma.* Dramatic, adj. *scenicus, dramaticus;* the — art, *ars scenica;* — poetry, *poēsis scenica;* to set forth in a — form, *sic exponere alqd quasi agatur res.* Dramatise, v.tr. *ad actus scenarum componere.*

Draper, n. *qui pannos vendit.* Drapery, n. (as a business) * *pannorum mercatura;* to carry on —, *pannos vendere, venditare;* (as hangings) *tapetum* (*tapes -ētis,* m.); to put up —, * *conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare.*

Draw, v.tr. *trahere;* — a sword, *gladium e vaginā educere* (opp. *in vaginam recondere*); — a carriage, *currum vehere, currum ducere;* — any thing to, *trahere* or *attrahere ad;* — ships to land, *naves trahere ad litora;* — yourself, *ad se trahere* or *attrahere, ad se allicere et trahere* (e.g. the magnet); — troops out of winter-quarters, *copias ex hibernis evocare;* — water, *haurire aquam ex puteo;* — out, *ex alqo loco educere, ab* or *ex alqo loco deducere* (persons, troops); — a ring from the finger, *alci de digito annulum detrahere* or *auferre;* — a line, *ducere lineam* (with ink, *atramento* or *ex atr.*). Draw = to portray, *delineare, designare, describere* (always with an object, e.g. *delineare imagines*), *depingere;* — figures in the sand, *formas in pulvere describere;* — something well, *probe depingere alqd.*

Drawl, v. = to do or speak slowly, *lentum esse.*

Dray, n. *carrus, carrum, vehiculum;* a — man, *palustrarius* (Jct.); — horse, *equus vectuarius, caballus.*

Dread, n. *terror.* To dread, or be in dread of, *terrorem habēre ab alqo* or *ab alqā re.* To dread, *horrēre, perhorrescere alqd* or *alqm;* I —, *horror me perstringit.*

Dream, n. *somnium, species per somnum oblata* or *in quiete visa, visus nocturnus;* in a —, *per somnum, in somnis, per quietem, in quiete;* to have a —, *somniare, speciem vidēre in quiete;* — very pleasant —, *somniis uti jucundissimis;* — a wonderful —, *mirum somniare somnium;* to explain —, *somnium interpretari* or *conjicere;* some one appeared to me in a —, *imago alcjs in somnio mihi venit;* that comes to me like a —, *somnio similis res mihi videtur;* many — become true, *multa somnia vera evadunt;* empty —, *somnia.* Dreamer, n. *somnians, dormitator, homo somniculosus* or *veternosus* (sleepy, heavy), *homo tardus.* Dreamy, adj. *somniculosus, veternosus.* Dream, v. *somniare, dormitare* (to sleep away time); — of, *alqd* or *de re, dormientem vidēre alqd animo, vidēre alqd in somnis* or *per somnum,* or *per quietem;* I have —, *somniavi, somnium mihi fuit.*

Dreary, adj. *tristis, mæstus, pertristis, permæstus, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus.*

Dregs, n. *fæx, sedimentum, crassamen, crassamentum;* relating to —, *fæcarius;* pressed from —, *fæcibus expressus;* the — settle, *fæx desidit;* to have no —, *omni fæce carēre;* to empty to the —, *cadum potare fæce tenus* †; fig. the — of the population, *fæx populi, sordes et fæx urbis, infima plebs;* the — of the state, *sentina reipublicæ;* to drain the cup of liberty to the —, *meram libertatem haurire.*

Drench, v.tr. (1) = to give to drink, *dare bibere, potum præbēre;* (2) = to cover with water, *irrigare, madefacere.*

Dress, n. *vestis, vestitus, cultus, vestis ornatus,* comb. *vestis atque ornatus;* — out of fashion, *vestitus obsoletus;* ordinary —, *cultus a privato non abhorrens;* — of a common person, *cultus paganus;* to wear the same —, *vestitum atque ornatum immutabilem habēre;* a new —, *novus habitus;* the fashion of —, *mos vestis, habitus;* to adopt the — of the Romans, *Romano habitu uti;* to change nothing in the —, *nihil de Laconum vestitu mutare.* Dress, v.tr. *vestire, convestire, veste tegere, veste induere alqm, vestem induere alci, veste alqm amicire;* — soldiers as shepherds, *vestire milites pastorum habitu;* — thoughts in words, *sensus verbis prosequi;* — yourself, *induere sibi vestem* or *se veste, veste indui,* (*veste*) *se amicire;* intr. *vestiri, amiciri alqā re;* — with a new garment, *novam sibi parare vestem;* — not better than a slave, *se non servo melius vestire* †; — in gold and purple, *insignem auro et purpurā conspici;* the — becomes her, *hæc vestis satis decet eam.*

Dribble, v. = to drop, *stillare, destillare de re, rorare.* Dribble, n. *guttula.*

Drift, n. = tendency or aim, *consilium, ratio, propositum, ad quod spectat mens* or *animus;* to have a very different —, *longe alio spectare;* what is the —? *quo spectat oratio?* what is your —? *quid vis?* with this —, *eo consilio ut,* etc.

Drill, v.tr. = to bore, *forare* (to make a hole in), *perforare* (to bore through), *terebrare*; (2) = to exercise, *exercēre* (e.g. *milites*), *militum docendorum exercendorumque curam habēre, milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere, milites omni disciplinâ militari erudire; milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prælia præparare.* Drill, n. *exercitium*; — master, *milites ad tradendum disciplinam immixti manipuli, armorum doctores, campi doctores*; — ground, **campus in quo milites exercentur.*

Drink, n. *potio, potus, potiuncula* (dim.); giving a —, *potatio*; to drive to —, *ad aquam ducere, aquatum ducere, ad bibendum appellere*; to go to —, *ad potum ire, potum* or *potatum ire* or *venire.* Drink, v.tr. *bibere, potare, haurire* (drink up), *sorbēre* (suck in), *mammam sugere* (to suck), *potionem rei bibere, vino deditum esse* (to be given to —); to give to —, *alci bibere dare, ministrare alci bibere, alci potandum* or *potui dare alqd*; — much, *plurimum bibere, vino indulgēre*; — too much, *plus paullo adhibēre, crapulam potare, vino se obruere*; — for days together, *totos dies potare* or *perpotare*; — till night, *perpotare ad vesperum.* Drinker, n. *potor, potator* (habitual), *combibo, compōtor* (a cup-companion); a stout —, *acer potor, vini capacissimus.* Drinking-cup, n. *vas potorium, poculum, calix* (κάλιξ, a glass), *scyphus* (σκύφος, a goblet), *calathus* (κάλαθος, in the shape of a lily), *cantharus* (κάνθαρος, a jug), *capis, capello, capula* (a goblet), *phiala, patera* (broad), *ciborium, carchesium, scaphium, cymbium, batiola, culullus, cyathus*; several —, *pocula -orum*, n.; *vasa potoria -orum*, n.; silver —, *argentum potorium, potoria argentea*; golden —, *potoria aurea.* Drinking company, **compotorum concilium, compotores, combibones, sodales*; — glass, *calix vitreus*; — song, *canticum*; — house, *ganeum.*

Drip, v. *stillare.* See Dribble, Drop.

Drive, v.tr. *agere, pellere* (by force); — a trade, *mercaturam facere*; *propellere* (forward, e.g. *navem*), *trudere* (to drive out by blows, etc.); *versare* (e.g. *rotam*, by water), *movēre*; — to, *impellere, propellere, incitare in alqd*; — the cattle to pasture, *pecus agere pastum, pecus propellere in pabulum*; — from, *abigere ab* or *ex alqâ re, exigere re* or *e re* (e.g. *domo, e civitate, hostem e campo*), *pellere re* or *de re* (e.g. *calculum e corpore, domo, civitate, patriâ, foro* or *e foro, aquam de agro*), *expellere alqm re* or *de re* (*domo, ex urbe, civitate, ex republicâ, possessionibus, a patriâ*), *depellere alqm re* or *de re* (*urbe, ex urbe, de provinciâ*), *ejicere alqm re* or *de re* (*ex castello, de fundo*), *exturbare ex re* (*hostem ex ruinis muri*); — hither and thither, *agitare* (*fluctibus agitari*); — in, *agere in alqd* (*pecus in stabulum*), *adigere alci rei* or *in alqd* (e.g. *clavum in tignum*), *pellere in alqd* (*in exsilium*), *compellere in alqd* (*hostes in flumen, naves in portum*); — across, *obliquum agere*; — before you, *agere ante se*; — into confusion, *proturbare* (*hostem*). Necessity —, *necessitas urget* or *cogit alqm ut alqd faciat*; — far, *longe procedere in re*; — too far, *modum excedere in re*; — to extremes, *ultima experiri.*

Drivel, v.intr. *salivare, salivam fluere pati ineptire, nugari.* Drivel, n. (idle and bad talk) *pus at venenum, ineptiæ, mores fatui.*

Drizzle, v.intr. *leniter defluere, pluere, rorare.*

Droll, adj. *lepidus, jocularis, ridiculus.* Drollery, n. *lepores, ludus, jocus.*

Dromedary, n. *camelus dromas, camelus Bactriæ.*

Drone, n. *fucus.*

Droop, v.intr. *tabescere* (to waste away), *marcescere* (to lose colour like a flower), *consenescere* (to grow old).

Drop, n. *gutta*; a little —, *guttula, stilla* (considered as falling), *stiria*; not a —, *ne tantillum quidem, ne minimum quidem.* Drop, v. *stillare, lippire* (from the eyes); — from, *stillare, destillare de re*; — with, *stillare re* (e.g. *sanguine, rore, multo sudore*), *madefactum esse re* (e.g. *pluviâ, sanguine*); a dagger dropping blood, *stillans pugio, cruentus pugio.*

Dropsy, n. *aqua intercutis morbus, aqua intercus* (ὕδρωψ, ὑδρωπίασις, used also by the Latins); he has the —, *cum aqua inter cutem male habet, cum aqua intercus tenet*; to get the —, *aquæ intercutis morbo implicari*; to die of —, *aquæ intercutis morbo decedere.* Dropsical, adj. *hydropicus, aquæ intercutis morbo implicitus.*

Dross, n. *scoria*; free from —, *purus.* Drossy, adj. **scoriam continens.*

Drought, n. *cælum siccum, siccitas, siccitates*; long —, *longæ siccitates*; a great — this year, *siccitate insignis annus fuit, siccitatibus eo anno laboratum est.*

Drove, n. *grex, armenta -orum*, n. Drover, n. *pecuarius, armentarius, bubulcus.*

Drown, v.tr. *demergere in aquâ, aquâ mergere, aquâ suffocare*; — in some place, *mergere alqo loco* (e.g. *mari, amni*).

Drowsy, adj. *dormitans, somni plenus, somno gravis, oscitans* (yawning); fig. *tardus, lentus, segnis.*

Drub, v.tr. *vapulare, verberare, ferire.*

Drudge, n. *servus, verna.* Drudgery, n. *servitium, officium servile.* Drudge, v. *servire.*

Drug, n. *aroma*; drugs, *odores Arabici, merces odorum.* Druggist, n. *thuris odorumque Arabicorum mercator*; the business of a —, *mercatura thuris odorumque Ar.*

Druid, n. *Druida*; the Druids, *Druidæ -arum* or *Druides -um.*

Drum, n. *tympanum militiæ*, **tympanum*; to beat the —, **tympanum pulsare*; the beating —, **pulsatio tympani.*

Drunk, adj. *ebrius, bene potus, temulentus, vino gravis, crapulæ plenus.* Drunkenness, n. *ebriositas, vinolentia* (the love or habit of), *ebrietas* (the quality), *temulentia* (the condition); to be given to —, *vino deditum esse.* Drunkard, n. *ebriosus, vinolentus, potator.*

Dry, adj. *siccus, aridus* (withered), *siticulosus* (thirsty), (fig.) *exilis, frigidus*; a — place, *siccanea* (scil. *loca*); a very — year, *siccitate insignis annus*; the — land, *siccum.* Dryness, n. *siccitas, ariditas*; (fig.) *jejunitas, exilitas*; — continued, *siccitates*; — of the weather, *cælum siccum.* Dry, v.tr. *siccare, exsiccare, arefacere, torrefacere*; — tears, *abstergere lacrimas*; intr. *siccari, siccescere*; to begin to —, *subarescere.* Drying, n. *siccatio.*

Dub, v. **percutere alqm gladio atque nominare.*

Dubloon, n. **aureus duplex.*

Ducat, n. **ducatus.*

Duck, n. *anas*; wild —, **anas fera* (L.); of a —, *anatinus.* To duck, v. *delitescere, caput demittere.*

Ductile, adj. *quod extendi potest.*

Due, adj. *debitus, justus, dignus*; to be —, *debēre alci, decēre alqm.*

Duel, *certamen singulare, pugna singularis*; to challenge to a —, *alqm ad certamen provocare*; to fight a —, *in cert. sing. descendere cum alqo*; to fall in a —, *occidi ex provocatione dimicantem.*

Duet, n. *versus alterni.*

Duke, n. *dux, princeps*; duchess, n. *ducis uxor.* Ducal, adj. *ducalis*, or by the gen. *ducis.* Duchy, n. * *ducatus, ducis terra.*

Dulcimer, n. *sambuca.*

Dull, v.tr. *hebetare.* Dull, adj. *hebes*; — of understanding, *obtusus, tardus.* Dullness of mind, *obtusior animi acies* or *vigor, mens tarda, imbecillitas ingenii, ingenium hebes*, (*ingenii*) *tarditas.*

Dumb, adj. *mutus, elinguis*; to be —, *infantem esse, non loqui, tacēre*; to become —, *obmutescere, conticescere.* Dumbness, n. *infantia linguæ.*

Dun, adj. *fuscus, subfuscus.* See Colour.

Dunce, n. *stipes, truncus.*

Dung, n. *stercus, fimus, lætamen.* Dung, v.tr. *stercorare*; — sufficiently, *stercorare satiare.* Dunging, n. *stercoratio.*

Dungeon, n. *carcer*; a deep —, *clausus in tenebris.*

Duodecimo, n. **fo*rma duodenaria*.

Dupe, v.tr. *alqm ludibrio habēre*. A dupe, n. *homo fatuus, credulus, ludibrium*.

Duplicate, n. *literæ duplices* or *eodem exemplo*.

Duplicity, n. *ambiguitas, amphibolia, fraus*.

Durable, adj. *firmus, solidus, duraturus, stabilis, diuturnus*; not —, *fragilis, caducus, fluxus, brevis*. Durability, n. *firmitas, stabilitas, perennitas*; to acquire —, *inveterascere*.

During, prep. *per, in, inter, super*; — those days, *per eos dies*; — the dinner, *inter cœnam* (also by part. or gerund in *do*); — my absence, *me absente*; (as a conj.) *dum, quum*.

Dusk, n. *crepusculum* (opp. *diluculum*); at —, *in crepusculo, primo vespere*. Dusky, adj. *subobscurus*.

Dust, n. *pulvis*; to raise the —, *pulverem movēre* or *excitare*; to lay —, *sedare*; to shake off —, *excutere*; to throw — in the eyes, *glaucomam alci ob oculos objicere, verba alci dare*; to raise from the —, *alqm ex humili loco ad dignitatem producere*; to lie in —, *humi prostratum esse*. Dusty, adj. *pulverulentus, pulveris plenus*.

Dutch, *Belgicus*; the high —, *Germani*; the low —, *Belgæ, Batavi*.

Duty, n. *officium, debitum (officium), pietas, munus, partes*; it is the duty of —, *est alcjs*; it is my —, *meum est*; I have thought it my —, *meum esse putavi*; to do his —, *officium præstare, officio satisfacere* or *non deesse*; not —, *ab officio recedere*; to act contrary to —, *a religione officii in re declinare*; to perform your — toward, *alci officium præstare*; to violate —, *officium violare*; to remain true to —, *in officio manēre*. Dutiful, adj. *pius, obediens, dicto audiens*.

Dwarf, n. *nanus, pumilio*. Dwarfish, adj. *pusillus*.

Dwell, v.intr. *habitare in loco, colere, incolere locum, domicilium habēre in loco*; — with some one, *apud alqm habitare, in domo alcjs habitare*; — near, *prope* or *juxta habitare*; — opposite, *e regione habitare*. Dwelling, n. *domicilium, sedes, habitatio, ædes*; a safe —, *sedes stabilis et certa*; to take up your — at, *domicilium collocare alqo loco*; to transfer —, *sedem alio transferre* (to remove, also *sedem mutare*); to assign a —, *alci locum ad habitandum dare*.

Dwindle, v.intr. *evanescere, tabescere*.

Dye, v.tr. *tingere*; — with something, *alqâ re, inficere alqâ re, imbuere alqâ re, colorare alqd, inducere colorem alci rei*. N.B. The particular colour is put in the accusative, e.g. to dye a sky colour, *cæruleum tingere*, — purple, *purpuram tingere*; with this purple a dark-red is produced, *hoc fuco hysginum tingitur*; woad produces sky-blue (water-blue, dark), *vitrum cæruleum efficit colorem*; to dye red, *rufare* (e.g. *capillum*), *miniare* (vermillion), *fucare* (purple-red), *cocco tingere* (scarlet); to dye sky-colour, *colore cæruleo tingere*, so dyed, *cæruleatus*; — with blood, *cruentare, sanguine inficere* (e.g. a place); to be dyed with a person's blood, *alcjs sanguine imbutum esse*; to colour or dye yourself, *colorari, se colorare, colorem ducere* (as the harvest), *se variare, variari, varium fieri cœpisse* (only of the harvest); — with something, *se inficere alqâ re* (e.g. with woad, *vitro*); not to receive a colour, *colorem non bibere*. A dyeing material, *infector succus*; the blossom of the pomegranate is a —, *flos Punici mali tingendis vestibus idoneus*. A dyer, *tingens, infector*; a purple —, *infector purpurarius*; a purple-dyer, *blattiarius*; a mallows colour-dyer, *molochinarius*; the dyer's art, *tinctura*, **ars tingendi vestes*; — shop (dye-house), *tingentis (tingentium) officina*; a colour-merchant, *pigmentarius*. See Colour, Red, White.

Dynamics, n. **dynamica*, **disciplina quæ exponit de virium naturâ et effectibus*.

Dynasty, n. *domus regnatrix*.

Dysentery, n. *dysenteria* (δυσεντερία).

Dyspepsy, n. *cruditas*; to suffer from —, *cruditate laborare*.

EACH, *unusquisque*; each two apples, *bina poma*. See Any, Every, and the numbers Three, Four, etc.

Eager, adj. *acer, cupidus, avidus, studiosus*; to be —, *appetere, cupere, concupiscere alqd*; — very —, *cupiditate rei ardēre, flagrare*; — for something, *avide affectum esse de re*; to become —, *in rei cupiditatem incidere*.

Eagle, n. *aquila*; — eyed, *oculus aquilinus*; —'s claw, *ungula aquilina*; — nose, *nasus aduncus*; — bearer, *aquilifer* (standard-bearer).

Ear (part of the body), *auris*; long ears, *aures flaccidæ*; attentive —, *applicatæ*; to give ear, *aures erigere*; to box a person's ears, *colaphum alci ducere*; to pull —, *vellere aures*; to pour into —, *scrupulum injicere alci*; to be over head and — in debt, *ære alieno demersum esse*; I have no ear for, *non audio, surdus sum*; to preach to deaf ears, *surdis auribus canere*; to afford the —, *aures alcjs offendere*; to lend an ear to, *aures alci præbēre*; it comes to my —, *audio alqd, pervenit alqd ad aures meas*. The ear of a jug, *ansa*; — in a book, *plicatura*. Ear (auricular) confession, *peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta*; a disease in the ear, *aurium morbus*; to labour under —, *ex auribus laborare*; pleasures for (by) the ear, *aurium voluptas*; to prepare —, *auribus delectationem parēre*; pain in the ear, *aurium dolor*; the drum of —, **tympanum auris*.

Ear (of corn), *spica*; to form ears, *spicam concipere*; to gather —, *spicas legere*; a garland of —, *sertum spiceum*; a chaplet —, *corona spicea*; gathering of —, *spicilegium*.

Earl, n. **comes*. See Count.

Earn, v.tr. *merēre, demerēre*; — much money, *grandem pecuniam quærere*, — by labour, *manu*; — your subsistence, *alqâ re victum quærere* or *quæritare*; — money, *alqâ re pecuniam sibi facere* or *colligere, quæstum facere re*; — immortality, *immortalitatem merēre*. Earnings, n. *quæstus, lucrum* (gain); to make — by bad means, *turpi quæstu victum parare* or *quærere* (to get your living).

Earnest, adv. *gravis, serius, verus*; adv. *serio, ex animo, vere*; I speak in —, *serio* or *ex animo dico*; in —? *bonâne fide?* to take in —, *rem in serium vertere*; an —, or earnest-penny, *arrhabo*. Earnestness, n. *studium, contentio*; to show —, *urgēre rem*.

Earth, n. *tellus* (in opposition to other orbs), *terra* (as matter, hence *terrenus* opp. *igneus*; *terra* stands also for *tellus*), *solum* (the solid ground, opp. *aqua*, hence *solidus* opp. *fluidus*), *humus* (as the lowest part of the visible world), *orbis terræ* (the earth as a whole), *terrarum orbis, terræ* (all lands), *terræ globus* (the orb, as a planet). Earthy, adj. *terrenus, terreus, terrestris*. To lie on the earth, *humi jacēre, stratum esse*; to fall —, *in terram cadere* or *decidere, humi procumbere*; to return to —, **in sua initia resolvi*; while we are on the —, *dum erimus in terris*; his heart is fixed on the —, *humi defixa est mens*.

Ease, n. *tranquillitas, quies, otium* (leisure), *vita otiosa, pax*; to be at —, *quiescere*; to take your —, *requiescere, quieti se dare*; to let one —, *alqm respirare et conquiescere jubēre*; to have no —, *semper agere alqd atque moliri*; to leave no —, *alqm urgēre de re*; to enjoy —, *tranquillo animo et quiete frui*. Ease, v.tr. *exonerare, levare, laxare, expedire*; — one's labour, *partem laboris minuere alci*; — heart, *animum exonerare sollicitudine*. Easement, n. *levatio, allevatio, laxamentum*; to give —, *levationi esse*. Easy, adj. *levis*; — load, *onus leve*. Adv. *leviter*. To take —, *alqd leve habēre*; to make the heart —, *alqm curis levare*. Easy (i.e. free from difficulty), *facilis, expeditus, solutus, nullius negotii*; — of access, *facilis aditus ad alqm*; that is —, *id nihil habet negotii*; — to

believe, *facilis ad credendum*, it is — to conquer, etc., *facile est vincere non repugnantes*, it is — to distinguish, etc., *virtutum et vitiorum facilis est distinctio*; — of ascent, *facili esse ascensu*. Adv. *facile, nullo negotio, commode*. Easy (= without a question), *facile* (e.g. *facile princeps*, undoubtedly the first).

Easel, n. *machina*.

East, *oriens* (in general), *pars cæli orientis solis, regio orientis* (as a district of the heavens), *orientis solis partes* (the East). Eastward, *ad orientem vergens, in orientem spectans*; (as adverbs) *ad orientem versus, ad* or *in orientem, ad regionem orientis, ad partem cæli orientis solis*. Easterly, or from the East, *ex oriente, in oriente*; to lie eastwardly, *ad orientem vergere, in (ad) orientem spectare*, to dwell —, *ad regionem orientis colere*. From East to West, *ab ortu solis ad occidentem*; in the East, *in oriente*. Eastern, *orientis incola, Asiaticus* (Asiatic); the Orientals, *Asiani* (*Orientales* is a word of late origin); belonging to the East, *Orientalis, Asianus, Asiaticus*, or with the genitive, e.g. eastern kings, *orientis reges*; so *Asiæ mores*, Oriental customs. East north-east wind, *Cæcias* (Καικίας); East south-east wind, *Phœnix*; South-east wind, *Vulturnus*; East wind, *subsolanus*; we have an — wind, *ventus flat ab ortu solis*.

Easter, **festi dies paschales*; — week, **funesti dies Christi*; — time, **tempus paschale*; — holydays, **sollemnia paschalia (-ium)*.

Eat, v.tr. (to take food) *edere, manducare* (to chew), *comedere* (to eat up), *vesci alqâ re* (to eat up as nutriment), *vorare* (to swallow, particularly to swallow unmasticated), *gustare* (to taste, e.g. *panem et palmulas*, to taste the bread and figs), to have pleasure in —, *delectari alqâ re*, (to desire) *alqd maxime petere*, (to be tasty) *jucunde sapere*; = to take food or a meal, *edere, cibum capere, capessere, sumere*; not —, *cibo se abstinēre*, to — abundantly, *largiter se invitare* (as at a banquet), *multi cibi esse*; — very —, *plurimi cibi esse, edacem esse* (the habit), to — and drink very freely, *cibi vinique capacissimum esse*; — little, *paullulum cibi tantum sumere* (in a particular case), *non multi esse cibi* (generally); — very —, *minimi esse cibi*; — with a good appetite, *largiter se invitare, libenter cœnare*; to be able neither to — nor sleep, *cibi somnique inopem esse*; the gods neither — nor drink, *dii nec escis nec potionibus vescuntur*; to — richly (live well), *opipare et apparate edere*; to give to —, *alqm cibo juvare* (to relieve by food), *alqm cibare manu suâ* (to feed with your own hand); to have nothing to —, *nihil mihi est quo famem tolerem*; — for two days, *biduum cibo prohiberi*; to — so much, *tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum est*. Eating, n. *cibus* (food), *cibi* (meats, that is, several kinds of food), *esca* (prepared food); — and drinking, *cibus potusque, cibus vinumque, victus* (living, victuals); moderate — and drinking, *temperatæ escæ modicæque potiones*; he relishes his —, *libenter cœnat*. Of the various kinds, manners, or times of eating, we may mention (1) *jentaculum*, food shortly after rising, (2) *prandium*, breakfast (about noon), (3) *gustatio*, luncheon, (4) *cœna*, the chief meal, dinner (about 3 P.M.), (5) *convivium*, a dinner-party, or feast, (6) *epulum*, a public banquet (given to the gods and the people on festivals and triumphs), (6) *epulæ*, a banquet (a private feast on a large and sumptuous scale), (7) *daps* (a grand feast having a religious purpose, a sacrificial feast; a banquet in general), (8) *cœnula* (a small or family dinner), a proper or regular dinner, (9) *cœna recta*, opposed to *sportula* (cold meat). To partake of a sacrificial meal, *sacrificium epulare*, to prepare or give a dinner, *cœnam parare, instruere*; so *convivium instruere, apparare, comparare, ornare, exornare*; — in honour of any one, *cœnam* or *epulum alci dare*; — on his birth-day, *alci natalicium dare*; to have a dinner-party, *convivium habēre, agere*; to go to —, *ad cœnam ire, convivium inire*; to go back to —, *se convivio reddere*, to invite to —, *alqm ad cœnam invitare* or *vocare, alqm adhibēre cœnæ* or *in convivium* (to entertain); to be at a —, *in convivio interesse*, — at a person's house, *cœnare apud alqm, accubare apud alqm*; to rise from table, *surgere a cœnâ*, to wish or prepare to do so, *calceos poscere* (to ask for your shoes, put off before dinner), at table, *inter cœnam* or *epulas, super cœnam, super mensam*; after dinner, etc. *post cibum (meridianum), post cœnam, a cœnâ* (straightway after, e.g. he went to his study, *in lecticulam lucubratoriam se recipiebat*), *cœnatus*, having dined; *incœnatus*, not —; so *pransus, impransus*. Eating-time, **tempus cibi capiendi, tempus cœnandi* (time for taking the chief meal); five is the hour for dinner, **quintâ horâ cœnatur*. Eating-room, *cœnatio, conclave ubi epulamur*; a small —, *cœnatiuncula*. See Food, Meal.

Ebb, n. *marinorum æstuum recessus*; — and flood, *æstus maritimi accedentes et recedentes*. Ebb, v intr. *recedere*.

Ebony, n. *ebĕnum*.

Ebriety, n. *ebrietas, temulentia*. See Drunk.

Eccentric, adj. **e centro aberrans*. Eccentricity, n. *e centro aberratio*.

Ecclesiastic, n. **sacerdos*. Ecclesiastical, adj. — treasury, **ærarium ecclesiasticum*; — servant, **famulus sacrorum*, — usage, **ritus sacer, *sacrorum mos*; — communion, **communio sacrorum*; — furniture, **supellex quâ ad res divinas uti solent*; — gift, *eccl. donarium*; — history, **historia sacra, *res populi Christiani*; — law, **lex ecclesiastica, *decretum canonicum*, — property, **bonum eccl.*; — Latin, **Latinitas scriptorum eccl.* See Church.

Echo, n. *imago vocis, vox reciproca* or *resiliens*; to give an —, *voci respondēre, vocem reddere, remittere*; numerous echoes, *voces multiplicato sono reddere*; a place which —, *locus clamoribus repercussus*.

Eclipse, n. *obscuratio* (*solis, lunæ*), *defectus* (*lunæ*). Eclipse, v.tr. *obscurare*; to be —, *obscurari* (of the sun), *deficere*.

Ecliptic, n. *linea ecliptica quâ sol cursum agit circum terram*.

Eclogue, n. *poëma bucolicum, bucolica -orum*, n.

Economy, n. (1) = house-management, *rei familiaris administratio, diligentia*; (2) = frugality, *parsimonia*; from —, *rei familiaris tuendæ studio*; to disregard —, *rem familiarem neglĭgere*. Economical, adj. *attentus ad rem, frugi, diligens, parcus*.

Ecstacy, n. (1) = great delight, *summa voluptas*; (2) = elevation and abstraction of mind, *secessus mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore*; *furor*; in — to foretel, *per furorem vaticinari, furentem futura prospicere*; to be in — at, *unice lætari re*.

Edge, n. (1) = the sharp line, *acies*; (2) = margin, *margo, ora*.

Edict, n. *edictum, decretum, consultum, jussum*; to publish an —, *edictum proponere*.

Edify, v.tr. = to improve religiously, **pios sensus in animo alcjs excitare*; intr. or pass. **salubriter moneri*. Edification, n. **pietatis excitatio*, for —, **sanctitatis alendæ causâ, *ut salubriter moneatur alqs*.

Edit, v.tr. *librum emittere, edere*. Editor, n. **editor*; the editors of Hesychius, **qui Hesychium ediderunt*. Edition, n. *editio, exemplum, exemplar* (a copy), the manuscripts and the editions, **libri scripti et typis expressi*; a genuine —, *editio vera*; the first, second, etc., **prima, altera editio, liber primum, iterum editus*; to prepare a new —, **novam editionem parare* or *adornare*.

Educate, v.tr. *educere, educare* (to form the body and mind of a child), *nutrire* (to nurse physically), *alere* (to support), *tollere, suscipere* (to bring up), — as your child, *adoptare et educere, educere pro filio*; — with strictness, *severâ disciplinâ educere*, pass. *educari, educi*; — well, *bene doctum et educatum esse, institutum esse liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili*; — in a person's house, etc.,

a parvo or *a primâ infantiâ in domo alcjs educi;* — in arms, *nutriri in armis.* Education, n. *educatio, disciplina;* lax —, *ed. mollis;* a man of good —, *homo institutus liberaliter educatione doctrinâque puerili, homo bene doctus et educatus;* without —, *politioris humanitatis expers, humanitatis inops;* of common —, *humili cultu educatus;* to give children a good —, *liberos bene educare;* to send your son for —, *filium educandum* or *in disciplinam mittere alqo;* to entrust a boy for —, *puerum alci in disciplinam* or *alci educandum tradere;* to go for —, *alqo in disciplinam venire,* (if of several) *convenire;* a place of —, *παιδευτήριον, locus ille ubi altus atque doctus sum;* the art of —, *ars educandi;* a book on —, *liber de liberis educandis.* Educator, n. *educator, educatrix,* f., *magister, magistra, formator morum et magister; pædagōgus* (in Rome, a slave); to be an — of youth, **formare vitam juventutis et mores.*

Educe, v.tr. *protrahere, producere, educere* (to lead out, e.g. *mulierem secum ab domo, copias e castris, gladium e vaginâ*).

Eel, n. *anguilla;* eel-catching, **captura anguillarum;* eel-pot or pond, *anguillarium;* eel-pout, *mustela* (*gadus lota,* L.).

Efface, v.tr. *delēre, expungere, radere, eradere.*

Effect, n. *effectus, factum, eventus;* with —, *prospere,* without —, *frustra, nequidquam.* Effectual, adj. *efficax, valens;* to be —, *efficacem esse, vim habēre.* Efficacy, n. *efficientia, efficacia, efficacitas, vis.* Effect, v.tr. *efficere, perficere, vim habēre in alqd.*

Effeminate, adj. *mollis, effeminatus, delicatus;* adv. *molliter, effeminate.* Effeminacy, n. *mollities, vita delicata.*

Effervesce, v.intr. *fervēre, effervescere, exæstuare.*

Effigy, n. *effigies, imago, simulacrum.*

Efflux, n. *effluvium, profluvium.*

Effort, n. *opera, labor, studium, conatus;* to make an —, *laborem suscipere, operam dare, niti, eniti, laborare;* — a great —, *omnibus viribus contendere.*

Effrontery, n. *impudentia, os impudens.*

Effulgence, n. *splendor, fulgor;* fig. *claritas, magnificentia.*

Egg, n. *ovum;* a fresh —, *recens;* as like as one — to another, *non ovum tam simile ovo quam hic illi est.*

Egregious, adj. *insignis, præstans, egregius.*

Egress, n. (1) = going out, *egressus, exitus;* (2) = place through which you go, *exitus, egressus, effugium;* (mouth of a river) *os, ostium;* to have —, *patēre;* to make an — for water, *aquam derivare.*

Eight, *octo; octoni -æ -a* (eight each; with plural nouns, e.g. *octona loca occupare,* to occupy eight separate stations); exactly —, *uni octo, soli octo;* — or nine, *octo novem, octo aut novem;* twice —, *bis octo;* consisting of —, *octonarius* (e.g. *numerus octonarius,* having eight feet; *octonaria fistula,* a pipe the reed of which before being formed was eight inches broad); of — years, *octo annorum, octo annos natus* (eight years old), *octavum annum agens;* — at the most, *annos maximo octo natus;* — asses, *octussis;* — months, *bes, octo menses;* — ounces, *bes, octo unciæ;* eight-twelfths, *octava* (*pars*), *octans, bes* (so *heres ex besse, socius ex besse*); every — days, *octavo quoque die, transactis octonis diebus;* eight and a half, *octo et dimidius, octo et dimidiatus, octo et semis* (the last when the half is the half of a unit divided into twelve parts, e.g. a foot of twelve inches, eight feet and a half long, *longus octo pedes et semissem*); the eight-twelfth, *bes* (gen. *bessis,* as a coin, as a weight or mass, so that *bes* = eight ounces, eight inches; eight inches long, thick, etc. *bessalis,* adj.) The number —, *numerus octonarius;* eight-footed, *octo pedum, octo pedes habens;* eight-fold, *octoni, octies divisus* (eight times divided); eight times more, *octuplus, octuplicatus;* — punishment, *pœna octupli;* to be condemned to —, *damnari octupli;* to multiply — times, *octuplicare.* Eighth, *octavus;* every —, *octavus quisque;* the — time, *octavum;* a soldier of the — legion, *octavanus;* the — month, *mensis October* (in the Roman year), *mensis Augustus* or (before Augustus) *mensis Sextilis* (the eighth in our year, the sixth in the Roman. For Eighty, Eight hundred, etc., see the Latin-English part.

Either, (1) pron. *uter, uterris;* if — will, *si uter volet;* (2) conj. *vel — vel, sive — sive, aut — aut.*

Ejaculate, v.tr. *voces interruptas et inconditas edere, clamare.*

Eject, v.tr. *jacĕre, ejicere, emittere, extrudere.* See Expel.

Elaborate, v.tr. *elaborare, perficere, componere;* — in writing, *conscribere.*

Elapse, v.intr. *evadere, elabi, effugere.*

Elastic, adj. **elasticus, mollis.* Elasticity, n. **natura* or *vis elastica.*

Elbow, n. *cubitum;* to lean on the —, *in cubitum inniti.*

Elders, (father, mother, etc.) *parentes, procreatores;* love of —, *parentum amor, amor erga parentes;* after the manner of —, *parentum more, ut parentes solent.* Elderly, *ætate provectior.* See Age, Old.

Elect, v.tr. *creare* (to create), *capere* (to take), *legere* (to choose), *eligere* (to choose out), comb. *eligere et creare; deligere* (to appoint), *cooptare* (as a colleague), *designare, declarare;* — any one as a senator, *alqm legere* or *cooptare in senatum;* — as consul, *alqm consulem creare;* — as emperor, *alqm imperatorem eligere et creare;* — an arbitrator, *capere arbitrum;* — a defender, *patronum sibi adoptare, adoptare alqm sui juris defensorem.* Elector, n. *elector.* Election, n. *creatio.*

Electric, adj. **electricus;* to become —, **vi electricâ imbui;* — machine, **machina electrica.* Electricity, n. **vis* or *natura electrica.* Electrify, v.tr. *vi electricâ imbuere.*

Elegant, adj. *elegans, urbanus, bellus, comptus;* an — gentleman, *bellus homunculus.* Elegance, n. *elegantia, urbanitas, cultus amœnior* (in clothing), *nitor* (of writing).

Elegy, n. *elegīa, carmen elegiacum* (Gramm.); elegies, *elĕgi* (ἔλεγοι). Elegiac, adj. *elegiacus* (Gramm.); — poet, *elegiarum scriptor;* — verses, *versus impariter juncti.*

Element, (1) = original material, *elementum, natura;* the —, *principia rerum e quibus omnia constant;* the fourth — water, *quartum aquarum elementum;* the four —, *quatuor elementa, quatuor initia rerum;* air is the — of birds, **in aëre naturalis est domus avium;* (2) = a part, *membrum;* (3) = the rudiments of knowledge, *elementa.*

Elephant, n. *elephas* (ἐλεφας), *elephantus;* the — cries, *elephas barrit;* —'s proboscis, *proboscis* (προβοσκίς), pure Latin *manus elephanti;* — tooth, *dens elephanti, eburneus dens* (considered as ivory).

Elevate, v.tr. *tollere, extollere, attollere, augēre, ornare, producere ad dignitatem* or *ad honores;* — any one, *amplis honoribus ornare;* — to the highest honours, *ad summam dignitatem perducere;* — to the gods, *ad deos immortales tollere.* Elevation, (1) of voice, *sublatio soni, contentio vocis;* (2) of mind, *elatio, sublatio animi;* (3) of character, *ascensio.* See High, Lofty.

Eleven, *undecim;* — each, *undēni;* — times, *undecies.* Eleventh, *undecimus;* every —, *undecimus quisque;* the — time, *undecimum;* eleventhly, *undecimo.* Eleven years old, *undecimos annos natus.*

Elf, n. *umbra quæ homines inquietat.*

Elicit, v.tr. *elicere alci alqd* or *alqd ab* or *ex alqo, ad* or *in alqd; eblandiri* (to worm out of), *exsprimari* (to get out of), *evocare alci alqd* (to call or bring forth); — a word, *verbum elicere ex alqo;* — tears, *lacrimas elicere, evocare, movēre alci;* — a laugh, *risum alci movēre, evocare;* — notes from the harp, *sonos nervorum elicere.*

causâ), *peregrinationem suscipere, peregre abire* or *proficisci*. Emigration, n. *migratio, demigratio*.

Eminent, adj. *insignis, præstans, clarus* (opp. *obscurus*), *nobilis* (opp. *ignobilis*), *egregius* (superior to your peers), *excellens, præcellens, eximius* (standing out), *singularis* (sole of its kind), *summus* (e.g. *ingenium*); an — physician, *medicus arte insignis*; a man — in every respect, *vir omnibus rebus ornatus*. Eminence, *præstantia, claritudo*. See Distinguished.

Emir, n. *phylarchus Arabum*.

Emissary, n. *emissarius, speculator*.

Emmet, n. *formica, formica parvula*†, *formicula*; of an —, *formicosus*.

Emolument, n. *emolumentum* (gain from use, opp. *detrimentum*).

Emotion, n. *animi motus, commotio, concitatio*; a strong —, *animi perturbatio*; to be under —, *perturbatum esse*; to cause —, *excitare alqm*.

Empale, v.tr. **alqm palo transfigere*, **palum per medium hominem adigere*.

Empannel, v.tr. **judices juratos instruere*.

Emperor, n. *imperator, Cæsar, Augustus, princeps*; to assume the power of —, *dominatum invadere, Augusti nomen arripere*. Empress, n. *domina, Augusta, uxor imperatoria*.

Emphasis, n. *vis verbi* (*verborum*), *vis in dicendo*; with —, *cum vi*; to have —, *vim habēre, multum valēre*; — more —, *plus gravitatis habēre, plus auctoritatis habēre*; without —, *jejunus, frigidus*.

Empire, n. *imperium, potestas, ditio, principatus, dominatio, dominatus, regnum* (monarchical despotism), *tyrannis* (power usurped in a free state). See Dominion.

Empiric, n. *qui se ab experientiâ ἐμπειρικὸν nominat, præstigiator*.

Employ, v.tr. (1) = to engage in any work or office, *occupare, occupatum tenēre, detinēre*; I am employed in, *curæ est mihi alqd, consulo alci rei*; — in various pursuits, *distinēre, distringere*; to be employed in or with, *occupari in re* or *re*, *versari in re* or *circa rem, se ponere in re, tractare, agere alqd, dare se rei* (in history, *historiæ*); — altogether in one thing, *penitus uni rei deditum esse, se totum collocare in re*; — with books, *hærēre in libris*; — all your life in letters, *ætatem conterere, consumere in literarum studiis*; — in other things, *alias res agere*; my mind is quite —, *totus animus in hâc unâ contemplatione defixus est*; — no longer with an art, *desinere artem*; I am — in, *intentus sum alci rei, in manibus mihi est alqd, in manibus habeo alqd*; (2) = to apply to in or on, *adhibēre alqd* or *alqm alci*, etc. (e.g. *alqm ad deliberationem, in consilium, cœnis, oculos ad investigandum, tempus et diligentiam ad considerandas res, modum vitio, sapientiam in reipublicæ salute*); (3) = to spend in or on, *insumere in alqm* or *alqd*, *conferre ad alqd, impendere in* or *ad alqd, consumere in alqd* or *in alqâ re, collocare in alqâ re, tribuere alqd alci rei* (e.g. *his rebus undecim dies, nox nihil temporis literis*); — badly, *alqd perdere*; —*orum* —er, *alqd melius insumere*; — something to*um annum*e, *alqd in usum* or *in commodum suum*, *octo natus*, — your time, leisure, etc. *in temp*... *octo menses*; —or *collocare in re, otium conferre* ... elfths, *octave*... *terere* or *conterere alqâ re*; — muc... *se, socius e*... *tum temporis alci rei tribuere*; — your... *e, transacti*... *tempus bene locare* or *collocare in alq*... *et dimidius*... ment, n. *tractatio, pertractatio* (the ... whers of a thing), *occupatio, negotium* (business), *studium, cura*; important —, *graviora studia*; — with agriculture, *agrorum cultus*; — the poets, *pertractatio poetarum*; to have an —, *alqd agendo occupatum esse*; to give up —, *studium amittere*. See Occupy, Possess, Use.

Emporium, n. *emporium* (ἐμπόριον) *celebre et frequens, forum rerum venalium, commercium, forum, oppidum nundinarium* (market); the most frequented —, *forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*.

Empoverish, v.tr. *ad inopiam alqm redigere, ad mendicitatem alqm detrudere*; — a rich man, *egentem ex locupleti efficere*.

Empower, v.tr. *alci alcjs rei faciendæ licentiam dare* or *permittere, liberum alcjs rei arbitrium alci permittere, mandare alci ut*, etc.; to be empowered by, *mandata habēre ab alqo, alcjs nomine, alqo auctore facere alqd*.

Empty, adj. *inanis* (having nothing in it, opp. *plenus* or *instructus*), *nudus* (naked, opp. *ornatus* or *exornatus*), *vacuus* (emptied, opp. *occupatus*), *purus*; an — house, *domus inanis, domus vacua* (uninhabited); — place, *locus inanis* or *vacuus*; — nest, *nidus inanis* (having nothing in it, *nidus vacuus* when the young have been taken away); — street, *via occursu hominum vacua*; to come with — hands, *sine munere venire*; to be —, *inanem esse, vacuum esse, vacare*. To empty or make empty, *exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere* (to plunder, e.g. *domum ejus exornatam atque instructam reddiderat nudam atque inanem*), *vacuare, evacuare, vacuum facere, vacuefacere, exonerare* (to disburden), *exhaurire* (to exhaust, scil. *poculum*), *exsiccare* (to dry up), *everrere, extergere, expilare* (to plunder). Empty (fig.), *inanis, vanus, omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, omnium rerum rudis* (the two last in regard to learning and culture); — words, *verba inania, voces inanes, sermo inanis, sermo vanus*; without truth, friendship is an — name, *sine veritate nomen amicitiæ valēre non potest*; those are — compliments, *verba isthæc sunt*; — hope, *spes inanis, vana*. Emptiness, n. *inanitas, inane, vacuitas, vacuum, vanitas*.

Emulate, v.tr. *certare, concertare, contendere cum alqo, æmulari alqm* or *cum alqo*; to — in any thing, *alqâ re certare, concertare cum alqo, alqâ re inter se certare*. Emulation, n. *studium, certamen, certatio, æmulatio*. Emulator, n. *æmulus, æmula*, f.

Enable, v.tr. **efficere ut aliquis aptus sit ad alqd, informare alqm ad alqd*.

Enact, v.tr. *statuere* (to set up), *constituere* (to order), *præcipere* (to appoint), *jubēre* (with inf., to command), *sancire* (to make sacred, scil. *legem, fœdus, jura*); — any thing by law, *sancire alqd lege*; — respecting, *sancire de re*; the laws — this, *leges sanciunt hoc*. Enactment, n. *constitutio, præceptum, lex, sanctio*.

Enamel, n. **vitrum metallicum*; the work, **opus vitri metallici*. Enamel, v.tr. **vitrum metallicum inducere*.

Encamp, v. *castra ponere*. See Camp.

Encaustic, *encaustica* (ἐγκαυστική); it is not known who discovered the art, *ceris fingere ac picturam inurere quis excogitaverit non constat*; relating to, *encausticus*; to make — pictures, *encausto pingere, tabulas urere coloribus*†.

Enchant, v.tr. *fascinare, effascinare* (by the evil eye), *incantare* (by charms); fig. *capere, rapere, delinire, permulcēre*; an enchanting beauty, **puella cujus forma rapit*. Enchantment, n. *fascinatio, effascinatio, delenimenta -orum*, n.

Encircle, v.tr. *ambire* (to go round), *circumire, circumsedēre, circumsidere, circumsistere, circumcludere, circumdare*.

Enclose, v.tr. *concludere, includere in re, cingere, circumdare* (to surround); to be enclosed by, *alqâ re cingi, circumdari, contineri*; to enclose with a hedge, *sepe cingere, sepire*; — with a wall, *muro* (*muris*) *sepire, mœnibus cingere*; — with fortifications, *operibus complecti*; — with a moat, *circumdare* or *sepire vallo et fossâ*; — an enemy, *hostem circumvenire*; — by means of a narrow pass, *locorum angustiis claudere*. Enclosure, n. *inclusio, conclusio* (blockade), *septum, sepimentum*.

Encomium, n. *laudatio, laus, laudes*; — of a dead person, *laudatio mortui, laudatio funebris, laudes funebres*; to pronounce an — on, *alqm laudare, dicere de alcjs laudibus, alcjs laudes dicere, sermonem cum admiratione laudum alcjs instituere, ornare res alcjs divinis laudibus*; to write —, *laudationem alcjs* or *alcjs rei scribere*.

Encompass, v.tr. *circumdare alqd alqâ re, cingere alqd alqâ re, circumire.* Carthage is encompassed with harbours, *Carthago succincta est portubus;* the city — with hills, *urbs montibus undique continetur;* encompassed with friends, *stipatus gregibus amicorum;* the encompassing crowd of an orator, *corona.*

Encounter, n. *concursio, concursus* (as soldiers in fight). **Encounter**, v.tr. *inter se concurrere, (inter se) congredi, signa inter se conferre, cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies); — a person, *concurrere* or *congredi cum alqo* (hostilely), *incurrere in alqm* (to fall on), *incidere in alqm* (to meet by chance), *convenire, congredi cum alqo* (to meet by design).

Encourage, v.tr. *hortari, adhortari, cohortari ad alqd* or with *ut, firmare, confirmare, excitare, impellere, stimulare alqm, stimulos admovēre alci;* — each other, *cohortari inter se;* — to learn, *ad cupiditatem discendi excire alqm;* — to read and write, *ad legendi et scribendi studium excitare alqm;* — to great diligence, *alcjs diligentiam excitare* or *acuere;* — to concord, *concordiam suadēre.* **Encouragement**, n. *hortatio, adhortatio, cohortatio, impulsus, stimulatio;* the means of —, *hortamen, hortamentum, incitamentum, stimulus;* strengthened by mutual —, *mutuâ adhortatione firmati;* not to need —, *non egēre hortatione* or *stimulis;* to do a thing without any —, *alqd facere sine ullis stimulis;* by thy —, *te hortatore, te adhortatore, te impulsore.*

Encroach, v.tr. *invadere;* — on one's rights, *alqm interpellare in jure ipsius, alqd de jure alcjs deminuere;* — on one's property, *invadere, violare* or *manus porrigere in alcjs possessiones;* — another's —, *manus afferre alienis bonis* (opp. *abstinēre manum alieno*). **Encroachment** (as an act), *vis, violatio;* (as a result) *injuria illata.*

Encumber, v.tr. *gravare, onerare;* — much, *prægravare;* — with burdens, *onera alci imponere.* **Encumbrance**, n. *onus* (load), *molestia.*

Encyclopædia, n. *encyclios doctrinarum omnium disciplina.* See Cyclopædia.

End, n. (1) = termination, *finis, extremum* (the last), *terminus* (boundary), *exitus* (going forth, the termination, e.g. *vocis, verbi*), *modus*, e.g. *nullus modus* (limit or end) *cædibus fuit, clausula* (the conclusion of a period, of a letter, etc.), *ramus* (branch), *caput* (e.g. *capita funis*); "end" must often be rendered by *extremus*, e.g. *in extremâ oratione*, in the end of the speech; so *in extremo libro, extremo anno* or *anni*, also *exeunte anno, extremo mense Junio* (*ultimo mense Junio* would be, in the month of June last year); at the end, *in extremo* (in space), *ad extremum* (lastly), *denique;* at the ends of the world, *in extremis partibus terrarum;* to see the — of the world, *rerum humanarum terminos vidēre;* many thought the — of the world had come, *multi æternam illam et novissimam noctem interpretabantur;* to bring to an —, *finem alci rei afferre, alqd ad finem adducere* or *perducere, alqd absolvere, alqd transigere, perficere, conficere, consummare;* the work is not yet brought to —, *operi nondum accessit ultima manus;* to put — to, *finire alqd, alcjs rei* or (more seldom) *alci rei finem facere, alci rei modum facere, alci rei finem* or *modum imponere, alci rei finem constituere, dirimere alqd* (*nox prœlium diremit*); to come to —, *ad finem* or *exitum venire, ad exitum adduci, exire* (headlong, *præceps*); I hasten to the —, *propero ad finem;* to have an —, *terminari, finem* or *exitum habēre;* the battle had an — after, etc., *finis certaminis fuit postquam*, etc.; the war has come to —, *debellatum est*, almost —, *bellum profligatum ac pæne sublatum est;* the dispute —, *disputari desitum est;* the thing has not yet found —, *res nondum finem invenit;* not to be able —, *alcjs rei exitum evolvere non posse;* so *non habēre finem diligentiæ in re;* (2) = aim or object, *finis, consilium, propositum.* To **end**, v.intr. *finem habēre* or *capere, exitum habēre, evenire;* v.tr. to cause that a thing ends, *finire alqd, terminare alqd;* — a speech, *finem facere orationis* or *dicendi;* — a letter, *epistolam concludere;* — life, *vitam finire, vitam deponere;* to end your days, *mortem sibi consciscere;* — a strife, *controversiam dirimere.* **Ending**, n. *finis, terminatio, exitus;* to have similar —, *similes casus habēre in exitu, similiter cadere, in easdem literas exire* (of letters of the alphabet); to have the — *tis* in the genitive, *genitivo casu tis syllabâ terminari.*

Endanger, v.tr. *alqm in periculum, in discrimen adducere* or *vocare.* See Danger.

Endear, v.tr. *devincire alqm alci;* — by, *alqâ* (e.g. *benevolentiâ, consuetudine, pignore*).

Endeavour, n. *nisus* (a leaning on), *contentio* (straining), *opera, conatus, studium* (desire), *affectatio* (a seeking for, with the connected idea of no result); — after honours, *honorum contentio, ambitio, ambitus;* learned —, *studia;* my — tends, *id ago, hoc specto ut*, etc.; his — aims only, *id unum agit ut.* **Endeavour**, v. *niti, eniti* (stronger than *niti*), *contendere*, comb. *eniti et contendere ut*, etc., *operam dare ut*, etc., *studēre, conari* (the two last with inf., rarely with *ut*).

Endive, n. *intubus, intubum;* — leaf, *folium intubaceum;* of —, *intubaceus.*

Endow, v.tr. *donare alqm alqâ re* or *alci alqd, instruere* (provide with), *augēre* (enrich), *ornare* (furnish with as an ornament) *alqm re.* **Endowed**, *ornatus, præditus;* richly —, *abunde auctus ornatusque alqâ re;* — with mental gifts, *bonæ indolis;* very highly —, *ingenio uberrimo affluens.* **Endowment**, n. *donatio.*

Endure, v.tr. *ferre, sustinēre, tolerare, pati, perpeti, exanclare* (to empty, e.g. *labores*), comb. *ferre et perpeti, pati ac ferre, perpeti ac perferre;* — bravely, *fortiter ferre;* — with great pain, *asperrime ferre;* — well or patiently, *toleranter pati* or *ferre, animo æquo* or *moderato ferre;* — moderately, *sapienter ferre*, also *patientem ferre;* — an evil, *malum pati fortiter;* — an injury, *injuriam æquo animo recipere;* not to endure —, *calamitati* or *ad calamitatem animum submittere;* I endure that quietly, *tacitus hoc fero.* **Endurance**, n. *toleratio, tolerantia, perpessio*, comb. *perpessio et tolerantia.* **Endurable**, adj. *tolerabilis, tolerandus* (opp. *intolerabilis*), *patibilis;* to make a thing —, *lenire, mitigare, levare* (*consuetudine levior fit labor*).

Energy, n. *vis, vigor, virtus, gravitas* (*verborum et sententiarum*); — of the speaker, *virtus oratoris;* with —, *cum quâdam virtute;* what — in that book! *quantum in illo libro vigoris est!* **Energetical**, adj. *fortis, audax, gravitatis plenus;* to use — remedies, *fortioribus remediis agere.* Adv. *fortiter, audacter* (e.g. *sententiam dicere*).

Enervate, v.tr. *enervare, debilitare, emollire;* enervated by lusts, *debilitatus stupris.* **Enervating**, n. *debilitatio;* enervated condition, *languor effeminatus.*

Enfeeble, v.tr. *debilitare, imbecillum* or *infirmum reddere.* **Enfeeblement**, n. *debilitatio, imminutio;* — of health, *valetudinis confectio.* See Weak.

Enfeoff, v.tr. *prædium velut fiduciarium alci dare.*

Enforce, v.tr. *vi cogere, vi auferre, alci rei vim afferre.*

Enfranchise, v.tr. *alci civitatem dare;* to be enfranchised, *in civitatem* or *in civitate* or *civitati ascriptum esse.*

Engage, v.tr. (1) = to fight with, *confligere cum alqo;* (2) = to bind, *obligare, obstringere alqm;* (3) = to secure the services of, *conducere mercede alqm;* (4) = to try to bring over, *invitare, excitare alqm* (e.g. *ad saltandum*); to — yourself to, *fidem alci dare;* — to a meal, *condicere ad cœnam* (self-invited), *promittere ad cœnam* (to accept an invitation). **Engagement**, n. (1) = a fight, *prœlium;* (2) = an obligation, *fides quâ aliquis se obstringitur;* (3) = a duty, *munus alci mandatum* or *assignatum.*

Engender, v.tr. *gignere, generare, creare, procreare*, comb. *creare et gignere, gignere et pro-*

creare; to be engendered, *gigni, nasci ex* or (but seldom) *ab*.

Engine, n. *machina* (μηχανή), *machinatio, machinamentum, compages*; military —, *tormenta*; fire —, *sipho*. See Steam.

Engrave, v.tr. *insculpere* (e.g. *fœdus columnâ æneâ, literas tabellæ*), *scribere, inscribere* (e.g. *arbori amores, carmen in cortice describere*+). Engraving, n. **pictura linearis* (or *imago*) *per æneam laminam expressa, figura ænea*, also *imago*. Engraver, **chalcographus*; the art of an —, **chalcographia*.

Engross, v.tr. (1) = buy up, *coëmere*; (2) = to seize, *occupare*, (3) = write, *tabulas conficere*; (4) = to write in large letters, *majusculis literis pulchrè perscribere*.

Engulf, v.tr. *absorbēre* (*oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbēre potuisse*, Cic.).

Enhance, v.tr. *efferre, majus reddere, exaggerare*; — the price, *pretium rei efferre, carius vendere alqd*.

Enigma, n. *ænigma -ătis*, n. (αἴνιγμα), *griphus* (γρῖφος, a puzzle), *ambāges*; to solve an —, *ænigma solvere, griphum dissolvere*; not to be able —, *ænigma non intelligere*; you speak in —, *ambāges narras*; that is an — to me, *hæc non intelligo*. Enigmatical, adj. *obscurus, perplexus* (opp. *apertus*), *ambiguus* (double meaning), *arcanus* (secret); — words, *ambāges*; — discourse, *sermones perplexi*; — person, **homo ingenii multiplicis et tortuosi*.

Enjoin, v.tr. *prædicere* (with *ut* and *ut ne*), *inculcare alqd alci, præscribere alqd alci*. See Command.

Enjoy, v.tr. *frui, perfrui re, uti re* (e.g. *prosperrimâ valetudine*), *florēre re* (e.g. *justitiæ famâ*), *voluptatem capere* or *percipere ex re*; I have — prosperity enough, *prosperis rebus satiatus sum*; to — advantages, *commodis frui*; — great honour, *magnâ gloriâ esse, gloriâ florēre*; — any one's intercourse, *alcjs consuetudine frui*. Enjoyment, n. *fructus, usus, voluptas, suavitas, oblectatio*; — of body, *voluptas corporis*; mental —, *voluptas* or *delectatio animi*; the enjoyments of life, *vitæ jucunditates*; his —, *deliciæ*; sensual —, *voluptaria*; to seek —, *quærere*; — of the table, *voluptates vini et epularum*; to have — from, *voluptatem capere ex re*; to measure all by —, *omnia ventre* or *voluptate corporis metiri*.

Enkindle, v.tr. *accendere, incendere, inflammare* (scil. *animos, discordiam, odium*, etc.).

Enlarge, v.tr. *amplificare* (by widening the compass, e.g. *urbem, rempublicam, alcjs auctoritatem*), *dilatare* (opp. *coartare*, e.g. *castra, aciem, imperium*), *proferre* or *propagare* (to extend, e.g. *imperii fines, imperium*), *laxare* (to loosen, e.g. *vestem, aciem*), *augēre* (to increase); — a house, *domum multiplicare, accessionem adjungere ædibus*; — a chapel (of a temple), *alqâ re amplum laxamentum cellæ efficere*; — a city by adding two hills, *urbi addere duos colles*; — your knowledge, **eruditionem locupletare*; — more and more, *semper alqd addiscere*; — your business, **plura negotia suscipere*; v.intr. *se dilatare, patescere*. Enlargement, n. *amplificatio, propagatio, prolatio, laxatio, laxamentum, incrementum* (increase as a result, growth).

Enliven, v.tr. *hilarare, exhilarare alqm*; — the countenance, *vultum exhilarare, frontem explicare, diffundere vultum*+; — the mind, *animum relaxare, discutere, resolvere animi tristitiam*; — yourself, *diffundi, hilarem se facere*. Enlivened, *hilaris* or *hilarus, hilaritatis plenus*.

Enmity, n. *inimicitiæ, odium, simultas* (continued, specially rivalry); to form an —, *inimicitias, simultates suscipere*; to live at — with, *inimicitias* or *simultates cum alqo habēre* or *gerere* or *exercēre, esse in simultate cum alqo*; great —, *graves*; longstanding —, *veteres*; there is an old — between, *sunt veteres inter eos inimicitiæ*; to lay down, *inimicitias ponere, deponere*.

Ennoble, v.tr. **dare alci nobilitatem*, **recipere alqm in nobilium numerum*, **nobilium ordini ascribere alqm*; to be ennobled, **nobilitatis gradum consequi*; (in the Roman sense) *transitio fit a plebe ad patricios*; fig. *ornare, excolere* (e.g. *animos doctrinâ, vitam per artes*).

Enormous, adj. *inusitatus, incredibilis, mirus, mirificus, singularis, summus*; adv. *præter morem*. Enormity, n. *horror, res atrox* or *nefanda*. See Extraordinary.

Enough, adj. *sat, satis* (e.g. *satis consilii*), *affatim*; more than —, *abunde, satis superque*; not —, *parum* (opp. *nimis*); to be —, *satis esse, sufficere*; that is — for me, *satis habeo*; thy wish is —, *mihi vel sola voluntas tua sufficit*; this is evidence —, *hoc satis testimonium est* (so *satis consilium habēre*); that was not — for him, *neque vero id satis habuit*; to have —, *satis habēre, satiatum esse*; — of, *alqd satis habēre, sufficit mihi alqd*; — for life, *in totam vitam ei satis est*; not to be able to have —, *satiari non posse*; — of that! *sed satis de hoc! sed satis jam verborum est, sed hæc hactenus, sed finis sit, nolo plura dicere* (so *sed de hoc satis, metuoque ne tu nimium putes, sed hæc satis multa, vel plura potius quam necesse fuit*); — about painting, *de picturâ satis*; — of joking, *de joco satis est*; enough = say no more! have done! *heus tu! manum de tabulâ*. = I shall say no more, *ne longum fiat, ne longum faciam, denique*.

Enrage, v.tr. *alci furorem objicere, animum alcjs exasperare*; to be enraged, *furore incendi* or *inflammari*; v.intr. *irâ excandescere*; — against, *furorem* or *iram in alqm effundere, sævire in alqm*!

Enrapture, v.tr. *oblectare, voluptate perfundere alqm, suavissime afficere*.

Enrich, v.tr. *locupletare, locupletem facere, fortunis locupletare, divitiis ornare*; — any one, *divitiis explēre alqm*; — yourself, *se collocupletare, rem suam* or *rem familiarem* or *facultates suas augēre*; — honourably, *bonis et honestis rationibus rem suam augēre*; — in any way, *rem f. omni ratione exaggerare*; — by usury, *fœnore pecunias auctitare*; — with another's goods, *aliorum spoliis suas facultates augēre*; to wish to —, *divitias quærere*; to — discourse, *sermonem ditare*+; — any one with knowledge, *augēre alqm scientiâ*; — science, *disciplinam excolere*; science is enriched, *disciplina increvit*.

Enrobe, v.tr. *induere alci vestem* or *alqm veste* (opp. *exuere alci vestem*).

Enrol, v.tr. *inscribere, consignare*; — a student, **alqm civitati academicæ* or *in civitatem academicam ascribere*, **alqm in civitatem academicam* or *in numerum civium academicorum asciscere*; to have yourself enrolled, *nomen dare* or *edere* (specially of soldiers); — for sea service, *in classem*; — before a person, (*nomen*) *profiteri apud alqm*.

Enshrine, v.tr. *consecrare, conservare, condere, recondere*.

Ensign, n. *signum militare, vexillum*; to set up —, *signum* or *vexillum proponere, vexillum tollere*; to lower —, *vexillum submittere* (to any one, *alci*).

Enslave, v.tr. *alqm in servitutem redigere, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitute afficere*.

Ensue, v.intr. *sequi, consequi, evenire*.

Entail, v.tr. **terram heredi addicere*, **hereditatem posteris tradere*; to cut off an —, **jus hereditarium rescindere*.

Entangle, v.tr. *implicare, illaqueare in re*. Entanglement, n. *implicatio, nodus*; to explain —, *nodum expedire*.

Enter, v.intr. *introire, inire, ingredi*; — a house, *ingredi domum, tectum subire*; — a person's chamber, *alcjs cubiculum intrare* or *ingredi*; fig. — life, *introire vitam, ingredi in vitam*; — public —, *ad rempublicam accedere, remp. capessere*; — your tenth year, *annum ætatis decimum ingredi*; — an office, *munus inire, ingredi, capessere, suscipere*. Entrance, n. *introitus, ingressus, initium*; at the — of spring, *primo vere, vere ineunte*; entrance-money, *pecunia quæ offertur ob introitum, pecunia*

quæ datur pro introitu; a fixed sum for —, *certum alqd quod datur pro introitu*; entrance-ticket, *tessera*.

Enterprise, n. *inceptio, molitio, inceptum, conatus, conata -orum*, n. *opus, facinus, expeditio*; to frustrate an —, *alcjs conatus reprimere*.

Entertain, v.tr. (1) = to have or support, *alci e* (scil. *spem*), *sustinēre* (a person or thing); (2) = to amuse, *delectare, oblectare*; (3) = to give hospitality to, *hospites accipere, recipere, convivio excipere*.

Enthrone, v.tr. *deferre alci regnum ac diadema*†, *summum imperium deferre ad alqm*.

Enthusiasm, n. *inflammatio animi, mentis incitatio et permotio, mens incitata, æstus* or *fervor ingenii, ardor animi, furor divinus, mens furibunda*. Enthusiast, n. *animus elatus, divino spiritu tactus, divino instinctu concitatus, homo fanaticus* (in a bad sense). Enthusiastic, adj. *fanaticus*.

Entice, v.tr. *allicere, illicere, pellicere*. Enticement, n. *illecebræ*.

Entire, adj. *integer*. See All, Whole.

Entitle, v.tr. (1) = to name, *inscribere* (a writing); (2) = to give a title to, *jus* or *potestatem alqd faciendi dare*; I am entitled to, *facere alqd possum, hæc res ad meum officium pertinet*; not —, *non meum est*.

Entomb, v.tr. *in sepulcro condere*, or *condere, tumulare*.

Entomology, n. **entomologia*. Entomologist, n. *entomologus*.

Entrails, n. *intestina, viscera, exta* (heart, lungs, etc.)

Entrap, v.tr. *irretire* (by a net), *illaqueare* (in a trap).

Entreat, v.tr. *precari alqd ab alqo* or *alqm ut, rogare, orare, petere, supplicare*. See Ask, Beg.

Entrust, v.tr. *credere, concredere, commendare et concredere, committere, permittere, mandare, demandare* (to consign to the care of), *deponere alqd apud alqm*; — to a person's fidelity, *fidei alcjs alqd committere, tradere in alcjs fidem alqd*; to — one's self to a person, *se* or *animum suum alci credere*; — one's plans, *consilia sua alci credere*; — one's secrets, *occulta sua*; — one's life, *vitam suam alci credere* or *committere, se dare* or *dedere alci*; — altogether, *totum*; to entrust one's self to a person's protection, *se permittere* (*committere, tradere*) *in alcjs fidem*; — all —, *summam fidem rerum omnium alci habēre*; — many boys to a teacher, *unius magistri curæ plures pueros demandare*; — a ship to one steersman, *navem uni gubernatori*; — a sick man to one physician, *uni medico ægrum committere*; — one's honour, *existimationem suam committere alci*; — something to a letter, *literis* (*epistolæ*) *committere alqd*; — something to a person's silence, *taciturnitati alcjs alqd committere*; — to some one an office, *munus* or *imperium alci dare* or *commendare*; — a city to be defended, **urbem alci tuendam dare*; — to memory, *mandare memoriæ alqd*. One to whom you entrust all your secrets, *secretorum omnium arbiter*; — to whom you may safely —, *homo certus, secreti omnis capacissimus homo*; one who easily entrusts himself to others, *incautior fidei æstimator*. Entrusted, *creditus, commissus, depositus* (given to keep), *fiduciarius* (in confidence for a time); a property entrusted, *depositum, fidei commissum*. See Faith, Trust.

Entwine, v.tr. *innectere alqd alci rei*.

Enumerate, v.tr. *numerare, annumerare, dinumerare, renumerare, enumerare, recensēre, colligere* (e.g. *alcjs peccata, vitia*).

Enunciate, v.tr. *edicere, indicare, pronuntiare*.

Envelope, v.tr. *involvere, obducere*; — yourself in your virtue, *suā virtute se involvere*; — a fault in fine words, *vitium obvolvere verbis decoris*. Envelope, n. *involucrum, integumentum*.

Envenom, v.tr. *alqd veneno imbuere*.

Environ, v.tr. *circumdare, circumstare*. The environs, n. *loca quæ circumjacent alci loco, quæ circum alqm locum sunt*; — of a city, *urbi propinqua loca, loca urbem ambientia*.

Envoy, n. *qui missus est, legatus*. See Ambassador, Embassy.

Envy, n. *invidia, livor, malignitas, obtrectatio, malevolentia*; from —, *propter invidiam, invidiā, invidiā incensus*; to feel —, *invidiam habēre*; to form —, *in invidiam venire*; to have —, *in invidiā esse*; to excite — against, *alci invidiam facere* or *conflare* or *excitare, alci esse invidiæ*. Envious, adj. *invidens, invidus, lividus, alienis incrementis inimicus, malignus*; to be —, *invidēre, livēre*. To envy, v.tr. *invidēre alci*; — a little, *subinvidēre alci*; — something, *alqd* (e.g. *invidēre alci honorem*; *nullius equidem invideo honori*, I envy no one's honour, so *in quā re tibi hoc invideo*); I am envied, *invidetur mihi, in invidiā sum, invidiæ sum, invidiā premor, ex invidiā laboro*; to be — on all sides, *ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari*. Enviable, adj. *invidendus*†, *fortunatus, beatus*.

Epact, n. *epactæ* (ἐπακταὶ ἡμέραι).

Ephemeral, adj. *unius diei*. Ephemeral, n. *bestiola quæ unum diem vivit, volucre quadrupes quod non ultra unum diem vivit, unde hemerobion vocatur*, **ephemera* (L.)

Epic, adj. *epicus* (ἐπικός), *herōus, herōicus*; written in — verse, *heroicis compositus versibus*; an — poet, *poēta epicus* (with plural *epici*).

Epicurean, (1) = a follower of Epicurus, *Epicurēus*; (2) = a lover of pleasure, *Epicurēus, homo delicatus* or *luxuriosus*.

Epidemic, *qui* (*quæ, quod*) *vulgo ingruit*; an — disease, **morbus epidemicus, pestilentia*; — began to prevail, *ingruere morbi vulgo cœperunt*.

Epigram, n. *epigramma -ătis*, n. Epigrammatic, adj. *epigrammaticus*.

Epilepsy, n. *morbus comitialis, vitium comitiale, epilepsia* (late); to be seized with —, *comitiali morbo affligari* or *opprimi, vitio comitiali corripi*; to deliver from —, *alqm comitiali morbo liberare*; — by this means, *hoc medicamento*. Epileptic, adj. **epilepticus*.

Epilogue, n. *epilŏgus* (ἐπίλογος).

Epiphany, n. *Epiphania* (late), *feriarum dies quem celebrantes mense Januario Christiani Epiphania dictitant*.

Episcopal, adj. *episcopalis* (Eccl.). Episcopacy, *episcopatus* (Eccl.)

Episode, n. *embolium*, pure Latin *excursus* or *digressio* or *digressus*; to insert as an —, *alqd includere* or *inserere orationi suæ*.

Epistle, n. *epistola*; a portion of the New Testament Epistles, **lectio epistolica*.

Epitaph, n. *epitaphius* (in Cic. a funeral oration), *supremus titulus, elogium monumenti* or *sepulcri* or *tumuli, carmen in sepulcro incisum*; to write an —, *inscribere sepulcro alcjs, lapidem alcjs memoriæ inscribere*; to put on a tomb an — of the person's own writing, *elogium tumulo alcjs versibus a se compositis exsculpere*; to perpetuate fame by —, *nominis famam supremo titulo prorogare*.

Epithalamium, n. *epithalamium* (ἐπιθαλάμιον), pure Lat. *carmen nuptiale*.

Epithet, n. *epitheton* (ἐπίθετον), pure Lat. *appositum*; (as an adjective) *adjectivum* (Gramm.).

Epitome, n. *epitome* (ἐπιτομή), pure Lat. *summarium, breviarium, liber in angustum coactus*. See Abbreviate.

Epoch, n. *tempus, tempestas* (*periŏdus* is not good), *ætas*.

Equal, adj. *æquus* (in the same line, on the same plane), *æqualis* (like in quality, age, etc.), *par* (as equal by reference to a standard, opp. *inferior* or *superior*, whereas *æqualis* is used of two or more things as compared with each other), *similis*, (similar, e.g. *similes ne fingite deos hominibus*), *idem* (the same), *geminus* (twin), comb. *æquus et par, æqualis et par, par et æqualis, par et similis, par atque idem par atque unus*; — to each other, *compar* (scil. *connubium*), *inter se æquales*; not —, *dispar, impar, dissimilis*; to divide into twelve — parts, *in duodecim partes æqualiter dividere*;

— days and nights, *æquales dies noctesque;* an — relation, *æqualis tributio* (ἰσονομία); all things are — to each other, *omnia omnibus paribus paria respondent;* — rights, *jura paria, jus æquum et par;* to have — rights with the citizens, *æquo et pari jure cum civibus vivere;* to be in — favour with a person, *adæquare apud alqm gratiâ;* — to another, *par alci, non inferior alqo;* — in courage and strength, *et animis et viribus pares;* like seeks like, *pares cum paribus facillime congregantur;* to drive out like by like (a motto for homœopaths), *clavum clavo ejicere;* to repay like for like, or to give tit for tat, *par pari respondēre, par pari referre;* to return an — favour, *parem gratiam referre alci, paria paribus respondēre;* my equals, *mei generis homines* (of origin), *æqui et pares* (in rank, etc.), *homines mei similes, homines nostræ farinæ* (in character), *meus ordo, homines mei ordinis* (in position), *unus e nobis* (one of my party); not to have your —, *in re parem habēre neminem.* Equality, n. *ratio par;* — of the parts of an object, *æqualitas.* Equable, adj. *æquabilis* (remaining equal; used of persons and things), *æqualis sibi, constans (sibi), stabilis.* Equability, n. *constantia.* Adv. *æquabiliter, constanter, æqualiter, eodem modo, pari magnitudine, æque longus, æquâ longitudine, æquâ altitudine.*

Equanimity, n. *æquus animus, æquitas animi, æqua mens, constantia;* to preserve —, *servare æquam mentem*†.

Equation, n. *æquatio, exæquatio* (an equal division); in arithmetic, **æquatio arithmetica* (so *geometrica*).

Equator, n. *circulus æquinoctialis.*

Equerry, n. *equiso, tribunus stabuli* (under the emperors).

Equestrian, adj. *equester;* — dignity, *dignitas equestris, locus equester.*

Equiangular, adj. *angulis æquis* or *paribus.*

Equidistant, adj. *pari intervallo, æquis* or *paribus intervallis distantes inter se.*

Equiformity, n. *æquabilitas.*

Equilateral, adj. *æquis* or *paribus lateribus, æquilateralis* (late).

Equinox, n. *æquinoctium.* Equinoctial, adj. *æquinoctialis.*

Equip, v.tr. *armare, instruere, ornare;* — soldiers, *milites armare, armis instruere, militibus arma dare;* — the troops completely, *copias omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere;* — ships, *naves armare, instruere, ornare, adornare;* — a fleet, *classem instruere, ornare, exornare, comparare;* — yourself with eloquence, *eloquentiâ se armare;* — with knowledge of, *scientiâ alcjs rei instruere;* to be equipped with —, *scientiam alcjs rei habēre, scientiâ alcjs rei instructum esse.* Equipment, n. *armatus* (as an act), *arma -orum,* n. *armatura* (the means), *armamenta, instrumenta navalia;* — of a soldier, *equus tabernaculumque et omne aliud instrumentum militare, carpentum et equi, vehiculum cum equis.*

Equipoise, n. *momentum par;* in —, *pari momento, suis ponderibus libratus, paribus examinatus ponderibus;* to cause an —, *pari pondere parem pensionem perficere;* to keep yourself in —, *suâ vi et suo nutu teneri, suis ponderibus librari;* the — is in a measure destroyed, *portionum æquitas turbatur;* (fig.) *æquitas;* the political —, **æqua civitatum conditio;* to preserve —, **providēre ne æqua civitatum conditio turbetur;* to destroy the — of the mind, *æquitatem animi turbare;* to restore —, *dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere;* to lose your moral —, *se abjicere.*

Equitable, adj. *æquus, justus, meritus* (deserved), *modicus;* it is —, *æquum, verum est, par, jus, fas est* (with inf., or inf. and acc.); to make — requests, *æqua postulare.* Equity, n. *æquitas, justitia, moderatio, liberalitas;* according to —, *ex æquo, sicut æquum est, ut par est;* to judge —, *ex æquo et bono judicare;* to act under a sense of —, *æquitate duci;* contrary to —, *contra fas, contra quam fas est, contra jus fasque* (against law and conscience); to recognise the — of, *æquitatem alcjs rei perspicere.*

Equivalent, adj. *idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (of the same value); — in meaning, *idem declarans, idem significans, quod idem significat* or *valet;* — sound, *consŏnus, concinens, congruens;* to make —, *æquare, adæquare alqd cum alqâ re, exæquare;* to return an —, *remunerari quam simillimo munere.*

Equivocal, adj. *æquivocus* (having two equal meanings), *ambiguus* (e.g. *responsum, verba,* = not trustworthy, with *ingenium* or *fides*), *anceps* (double-headed, e.g. *oraculum, responsum*), *dubius* (not knowing which of two), *dubius et quasi duplex, flexiloquus* (variable), comb. *flexiloquus et obscurus.* Equivocation, n. *ex ambiguo dictum, ambiguitas, amphibolia;* a man of —, *homo ambigui ingenii* (character), *homo ambiguâ fide.* To equivocate, v. *ambigue respondēre, nihil certi respondēre.*

Era, n. *temporum ratio, temporum computandorum ratio, temporum* or *annorum descriptio;* before our —, **ante hanc temporum rationem.* See Time.

Eradicate, v.tr. *eradicare, exstirpare, radicitus vellere, evellere, extrahere, evellere et extrahere* (with the roots), *eruere* (to pluck up); fig. *exstirpare, delēre, exstinguere, excīdere;* — altogether, *alcjs rei radices evellere et extrahere penitus, omnes alcjs rei stirpes ejicere, alqd funditus tollere;* comb. *exstirpare et funditus tollere; e naturâ rerum evellere;* — a nation, *gentem penitus excīdere, gentem ad internecionem interimere;* — all human feeling, *omnem humanitatem ex animo alcjs exstirpare.* Eradication, n. *exstirpatio, exstinctio, excidium.*

Erase, v.tr. *delēre, exstinguere, inducere* (to cover with the broad end of the stylus), *eradere;* — a name out of a list, *nomen alcjs eximere de tabulis;* — of the senators, *eradere alqm albo senatorio;* — a name in a book, *nomen tollere ex libro.* Erasure, n. *rasura, exstinctio.*

Ere, adv. *priusquam, antequam* or *anteaquam.* See Before.

Erect, adj. *erectus.* To erect, v.tr. *erigere* (to set straight up), *excitare* (a tomb, a tower), *educere* (a pyramid), *statuere* (a pillar, a trophy, a tent), *ædificare* (a house, a temple).

Err, v.intr. *errare* (to go wrong in walking and in conduct), *errore vagari, vagari et errare* (to roam about without a clear design), *per errorem labi* or merely *labi* (to stumble or slip, take a false step), *in errore versari, errore captum esse* (to be under errors), *falli* (to be mislead), *peccare* (to sin through mistake), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (to be doubtful or undetermined), *consilio labi* (to do wrong intentionally), *casu labi* (by accident), *valde* or *vehementer errare* (greatly), *totâ re errare, longe* or *procul errare* (very much), *in hoc uno errare* (in this one point), *nullo pacto errari potest* (can go wrong in no way), *haud, ut opinor, erravero* (I think I have not erred), *hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur* (these rules prevent error), *nisi fallor, nisi animus (me) fallit* (unless I err), *nisi me omnia fallunt* (unless all things mislead me), *potest fieri ut fallar* (I may err, I am not infallible). To cause to err, *turbare, obturbare* (to put in confusion), *in errorem inducere* or *conjicere, errorem alci objicere* (to mislead), *stomachum alci movere, molestiam alci adhibēre.* Error, n. *erratio* (as an act), *error* (as a condition), *erratum* (a single act), *lapsus* (a slip or fall), *peccatum* (a sin), *fraus* (deceit); to commit —, *errare, peccare;* to go wrong through —, *per errorem labi;* to be or find yourself in —, *in errore esse* or *versari, errore captum esse, errore vagari;* in a great —, *in magno errore versari;* they are in great error who hold, *in magnis erroribus sunt ii qui credunt;* to see his error, *erratum suum agnoscere;* to confirm a person in —, *alcjs errorem affirmare;* you see how much error there is in these things, *vides quanto hæc in errore versentur.* An error = false doctrine, **doctrina falsa.* See Sin, Wander.

Errand, n. *mandatum;* to do an —, *mandata perferre, conficere;* to go on —, *jussa capessĕre, exsequi;* to send —, *alqm legare, mittere;* an errand-boy, *nuncius, tabellarius;* — returns without a message, *tabellarius inanis venit.*

Erratum, **mendum typographicum* (of the writer), **erratum typographicum* (of the printer), **peccatum typographicum,* **vitium typographicum;* a book full of errata, * *liber mendosus,* * *liber mendose descriptus;* — having no —, **liber emendate descriptus* or *ab omnibus mendis purus.*

Erudite, adj. *literatus, doctus, doctrinā instructus, eruditus, literis eruditus, eruditione ornatus;* comb. *doctus atque eruditus.* See Learned.

Eruption, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *Ætnæorum ignium*), *conflagratio* (e.g. *Vesevi montis*).

Erysipelas, n. *erysipĕlas -ătis,* n. (ἐρυσίπελας).

Escape, v. *fugere, effugĕre, subterfugere* (secretly), *evadere ex alqā re, ab alqo, elabor alci rei* or *ex alqā re* (e.g. *custodiæ* or *vinculis*); — a danger, *periculum vitare, effugere, periculo evadere;* — death by flight, *fugā mortem vitare;* — a misfortune, *calamitatem subterfugere;* it escapes me, *me præterit, me fugit alqd;* not a word of that speaker escaped me, *præbui me illi attentum auditorem;* I let an opportunity —, *omitto* or *dimitto* or *amitto occasionem;* I do not —, *oblatam occasionem teneo.* Escape, n. *vitatio, evitatio, devitatio* (avoidance), *fuga* (flight).

Escheat, n. e.g. of an inheritance, *hereditas quæ alci venit* or *obvenit, hereditas quæ ad alqm venit* or *pervenit.* To escheat, v.intr. *redire ad alqm, cedere alci* (e.g. *morte ejus ad me redierunt bona, villa creditoribus cessit*).

Escort, n. *comitatus, assectatio;* — of the bride, *deductio sponsæ in domum mariti;* under some one's —, *alqo comite* or *comitante, comitatu* or *cum comitatu alcjs, cum alqo.* To escort, v.tr. *comitari alqm.* See Accompany, Companion.

Escutcheon, n. *insigne generis.*

Espouse, v.tr. (1) = to engage to marry, *spondēre, despondēre alci alqm, destinare alci alqm* (e.g. *jam destinata erat egregio juveni*), *sponsalia facere, sponsam habēre* (of the man), *sponsum habēre* (of the woman). Espoused, *sponsus, sponsa;* the —, *sponsi.* Espousals, n. *sponsalia -ium,* n.; to celebrate —, *sponsalia facere;* (2) = to marry, *alci nubĕre* (of the woman), *alqm ducere* (of the man); (3) = to defend, *defendere, tueri, alci patrocinari.* See Marry.

Espy, v.tr. *speculari, perspicere, perquirere, cognoscere.*

Esquire, n. *armiger.*

Essay, v.tr. *tentare, experiri.* Essay, n. *commentatio, scriptum, commentariolum, commentarii;* to write an —, *commentari, scribere de alqā re.*

Essence, n. *essentia;* sometimes by *ipse* or *verus,* e.g. *vera amicitia in eo versatur,* the essence of friendship consists in this; *ipse animus nescit qualis sit animus,* the mind has no knowledge of its own essence; also by *vis et natura,* e.g. *vis et naturā eloquentiæ;* and by *proprium* with gen. e.g. *est boni viri proprium,* it is the essence of a good man. Essential, adj. *verus, primus, præcipuus, proprius, in alcjs rei naturā positus, ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam pertinens, cum re ipsā* or *cum rei naturā conjunctus, necessarius.* Unessential, *a re alienus, adventicius.* An essential circumstance, *caput rei, res gravissima, res magni momenti;* — cause, *prima* or *præcipua causa;* — condition, *prima conditio.* All states are essentially alike, *eadem omnium civitatum est natura;* what however is essential, *quod vero rem causamque continet.* Adv. *vere, præcipue, imprimis, necessario;* to be — different, *ipsā rei naturā diversum esse.* See Being.

Establish, v.tr. (1) = to set up, *statuere, constituere;* (2) = to make strong, *confirmare.*

Estate, n. *res, res familiaris, fundus.*

Esteem, n. (that is, a high opinion of, respect for) *observantia, verecundia, reverentia, honor;* to possess —, *coli et observari;* = to feel for, *vereri, revereri alqm.* To esteem, v.tr. *magni facere alqm;* to be esteemed, *magni haberi* (the genitives *maximi, minimi, nihili, pluris,* etc., may be employed). Estimable, adj. *venerandus, venerabilis, observantiā dignus* (*dignior, dignissimus*).

Estimate, n. *æstimatio* (valuing). To estimate, v.tr. *æstimare* (*alqd magni* or *magno, parvi* or *parvo*) *censēre;* to be estimated, *in æstimationem venire, censeri.* See Account, Esteem, Reckon.

Estrange, v.tr. *alienare, abalienare;* — from yourself, *alqm* or *alcjs voluntatem a se alienare, alienare sibi alcjs animum.* Estrangement, n. *alienatio.*

Estuary, n. *æstuārium.*

Eternal, adj. *æternus, sempiternus, immortalis, perpetuus;* — snow, *nives quas ne æstas quidem solvit;* — friendship, *firma et perpetua amicitia;* — enmity, *odium inexpiabile;* to endow with —, *æternitate alqd donare.* Eternity, n. *æternitas, vis æterna* (the eternal essence of God). Adv. *perpetuo, semper, nunquam non;* for eternity, *in æternum, in perpetuum, in omne tempus;* an eternal farewell! *in perpetuum ave atque vale!* to live eternally, *in æternum vivere, æternum esse, sempiternā frui vitā, perpetuā vitā perfrui, ævo sempiterno frui;* to have — fame, *vigēre memoriā sæculorum omnium, per omnium sæculorum memoriam vivere, manēre in animis hominum.*

Ether, n. *æther.* See Air.

Ethics, n. *philosophiæ pars moralis, philosophia in quā de hominum vitā et moribus disputatur,* also *hæc omnis quæ est de vitā et de moribus philosophia* or *philosophia quæ virtutis, officii et bene vivendi disciplinam continet,* or *ea pars philosophiæ quā mores confirmari putantur.* Ethical, adj. *moralis, quod ad mores pertinet.* See Moral.

Etiquette, n. *mos et usus* (specially moral), *morum elegantia.*

Etymology, n. (1) = the root of a word, *etymon* (ἔτυμον, explanation by reference to origin); (2) = derivation, *etymologia* (ἐτυμολογία), pure Lat. *originatio, enodatio nominum;* regarding merely the —, *verbi vim solam intuentes.* Etymologist, n. **etymologus,* pure Lat. *qui in enodandis nominibus laborat, qui studiose exquirit unde verba sint ducta.* Etymological, adj. *etymologicus.* To pursue or study —, *in enodandis nominibus laborare, studiose exquirere unde verba sint ducta, scrutari origines nominum, vocabulorum cur quæque res sit ita appellata causas explicare.*

Eucharist, n. *eucharistia* (Eccl.), **cœna* or *mensa sacra, communio sancti altaris* (Eccl.). See Supper.

Eulogy, n. *laudatio.* See Encomium.

Eunuch, n. *eunūchus* (εὐνοῦχος), pure Lat. *homo castratus, spado* (naturally so).

Evacuate, v.tr. *derĕlinquere, cedere loco* or *ex loco, decedere loco* or *de* or *ex loco, discedere a loco* or *loco* or *ex loco, excedere loco* or *ex loco.* See Depart.

Evade, v. *evadere alci, de* or *e alcjs manibus elabi, de alcjs manibus effugere, alcjs manibus evadere.*

Evangelist, n. *evangelista* (Eccl.). Evangelical, adj. *evangelicus* (Eccl.). Evangel (or a portion of a Gospel), * *lectio evangelica.*

Evaporate, v.intr. *evaporare, exhalare, exspirare.*

Even, adj. *æquus* (opp. *acclivis* or *declivis* or *superior* and *inferior*), *planus* (flat; opp. *asper, montuosus, montanus*), comb. *æquus et planus* (e.g. *locus*).

Evening, *vesper, tempus vespertinum* (even-tide), *occasus solis* (sunset); towards —, *ad* (*sub*) *vesperum, sub occasum solis;* in the evening, *vesperi;* late —, *pervesperi;* the evening before, *pridie vesperi;* yesterday —, *heri vesperi;* early in the —, *primo vespere, primā vesperi;* as the evening sets in, *vesperascente cœlo;* the evening draws in, *vesperascit;* — already, *jam advesperascit, vergit in vesperum dies;* the evening is close at hand, *jam præceps in occasum sol est;* it is already —,

jam diei vesper est, jam vesperavit Good evening! *salve*, I wish — to any one, *salutare algm jubeo*, that which takes place in the evening, *vespertinus*. We know not what a day may bring forth, *quid vesper ferat incertum est, nescis quid vesper serus vehat*. The evening of life, *occasus vitæ, vita occidens*, in the last —, *supremo vitæ die*. To make an evening call, *convenire algm vesperi*; evening meal or supper, *cibus vespertinus*, — prayers, **precatio ante somnum facta*, **preces vespertinæ*; to make —, * *ante somnum precari ad Deum*; even-song, *cantus vespertinus*; cool of evening, *frigus vespertinum*; — breeze, *aura vespertina*.

Event, n. *casus, eventus, res gesta, factum*

Ever, adv. *semper* (opp. *nunquam*), *perpetuo* (for ever); *in æternum* (e g. *in æternum urbe condita*), *in omnem vitam* (e g. *ostiœis in om. vit. renunciatum est*); the best is ever the rarest, *optimum quidque rarissimum est*.

Eversion, n. *eversio* (e g. *columnæ, templorum*).

Every, *quisque* (as to the name, and substantively), *quique* (as to the quality and adjectively), *quilibet* (any one you please, as to his name, substantively), *quivis* (any one you wish, as to quality), *omnis* (every, so as to include the whole species, must often be rendered by every kind, e.g. *omni officio satisfacere*, by services of every kind); every one, each separately, *unusquisque, unusquique, unusquilibet* or *quilibet unus* (any one), *unus quivis*; each (*cuique vestrûm bini pedes assignantur*, to each of you two feet of land are allotted); every five days there were two days for hunting, *binæ venationes per dies quinque*; to each of the prætors 8,000 infantry were given, *prætoribus octona millia peditum data*; to each of the people two acres of land were assigned, *bina jugera agri plebi dividebantur*; for each bushel of wheat to require three bushels, *pro tritici modus singulis ternos exigere*; every day, etc, *singulis diebus, mensibus, annis*, also *quot diebus, mensibus, annis*, and *in singulas horas* or merely *in horas*, each of two, *uterque*; *optimus quisque* (that is, every one so far as he is excellent); every person, every one, *nemo non* or *nemo est quin* or *nemo est qui non*, e.g. every one holds, *nemo est quin existimet*; — knows, *nemo est qui nesciat*, also by the interrogative, *quis est qui* (e g. *quis est qui non arbitretur*? is there any one who does not think?) Every time, *quotiescumque*, or by the distributive numbers, e.g. *quin*, five every time. See All, Any.

Evident, adj *manifestus, apertus, evidens*. Evidence, n. *evidentia* (that which is clear), *testimonium, probatio* (proof), *demonstratio* (pointing out or showing), *argumentum*

Evil, *malus* (bad physically and morally; adv. *male*), *pravus* (adv. *prave*), *perversus* (an evildoer, *maleficus*, adv. *perverse*). Evil, n *malum* (in general), *incommodum* (inconvenience); to be in —, *in malis esse*; to suffer under some —, *laborare ex alqâ re* (e g. *ex pedibus*); to account something an —, *alqd in malis habēre* (*ponere, ducere*); to make — worse, *malum augēre, malum malo addere*; you would only make the evil worse, *in ulcere tanquam unguis exsisteres*, one evil follows another, *sequitur varam tibia*, to do or inflict evil, *injuriam alci facere* (or *inferre*)

Evince, v.tr. *ostendere, probare, vincere, evincere*.

Eviscerate, v tr. *exenterare algm*.

Evolve, v.tr. *evolvere, explicare*, fig *excolere*.

Evulsion, n. *evulsio*.

Ewe, n. *ovis femina*.

Ewer, n. *urceus aquarius, hydria* (ὑδρία), pure Lat. *urna*.

Exacerbate, v tr *exacerbare, exasperare, algm iratum efficere, alcjs iram accendere, irritare*; — against, *infestum facere algm alci*. See Embitter.

Exact, adj *exactus, accuratus*. To exact, v.tr. *exigere, extorquere alci alqd* or *alqd ab alqo*; — money, *pecuniam per vim capere, pecuniam alci* or *nummulorum alqd ab alqo exprimere, aurum expugnare ab alqo*. See Extort.

Exaggerate, v.tr. = to represent a thing as larger than it really is, *verbis exaggerare, multiplicare verbis* (e g. *copias*), *verbis augēre, in majus (verbis) extollere* (opp *exasperare verbis*), = to represent a thing worse than it is, *in falsum augēre, in majus celebrare, in majus accipere, verbis augēre rem, rei actæ modum excedere*; rumour exaggerates all things, *fama omnia in majus extollit*; report greatly exaggerated the fact, *inflatius multo quam res erat gesta fama percrebuerat*; so *fama plurium Dyrrhachinum multis partibus* (many-fold) *auxerat*.

Exalt, v.tr. *afferre, augēre, majus reddere, verbis* or *laudibus efferre* or *extollere* Exaltation, n. *dignitatis accessio*.

Examine, v.tr *explorare, examinare, ponderare, inquirere*; — carefully, *alqd exactissimo judicio examinare, alqd ad obrussam exigere* (to put to the test of fire, e g. *argumenta*) Examination, n. *examen, examinatio, scrutatio, inquisitio*.

Example, n. *exemplum*; to give —, *ex. præbēre*: to allege, * *exemplo uti, exemplum proponere, supponere*; — as an —, *exempli causâ ponere alqd, proponere alqd*; to prove by an —, *exemplo confirmare*; for —, *exempli causâ* or *gratiâ, ut exemplo utar, verbi causâ* or *gratiâ, velut veluti*.

Exasperate, v.tr. *exasperare algm*. See Embitter.

Excavate, v.tr. *cavare, excavare, fodere et exinanire, fossurâ exinanire*

Exceed, v.tr. *transgredi, transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.), *transire fines* (lit and fig), *terminos egredi* (fig.), *modum egredi* or *excedere, ultra modum egredi* (fig.), *extra cancellos egredi* (fig) Excess, n. *intemperantia, licentia, luxuria*.

Excel, v tr. *excellere* (*ingenio, virtute, animi magnitudine, dignitate*, also *in alqâ re*), *superare* or *exsuperare algm in re*. Excellence, n. *excellentia*.

Except, v tr. *excipere, eximere, excludere*, — any one by name, *algm nominatim excipere*; — from the list of proscribed, *eximere algm de numero proscriptorum*; — from military service, *vacationem militiæ alci dare*, — one or at most two, *excepto uno aut ad summum altero*, all — you two, *omnes exceptis vobis duobus*, not one excepted, *ad unum omnes* or *omnes ad unum, singuli universique*.

Exchange, v.tr. *mutare, permutare*, — clothes, *mutare vestem*, — letters, *literas dare et accipere*, — with some one, *cum algo per literas colloqui* or *agere*, — words with, *colloqui cum algo*; — money, *pecuniam permutare* (e g *denarium sedecim assibus permutare*). Exchange, n. *mutatio, permutatio, vices* (turns), *forum* (the market).

Exchequer, n. *ærarium*, to pay into the —, *in ærarium* or *in publicum referre*; at the expense of the —, *publice, publico sumptu*.

Excise, n. **vectigal rerum venalium*. Exciseman, n. **exactor vectigalium*.

Excision, n. *excisio*.

Excite, v tr. *excitare, concitare, movēre, commovēre*; — pity, etc. *misericordiam, seditionem, bellum mov* or *com , suspicionem, risum mov , conflare* (e g. *bellum, alci invidiam*); a controversy, *controversiam inferre*; — strife, *causam jurgii inferre*, — wonder, *admirationem efficere*; in any one, *algm admiratione efficere*; — desire, *cupiditatem efficere alci alcjs rei*, — pain, *dolorem movēre, com , facere*, or *efficere* (so *aspectu rerum turpium libidines excitare*, and *dulcem motum sensibus afferre*). Excitement, n *concitatio, commotio, motus*

Exclaim, v tr. *exclamare, conclamare* (of several). Exclamation, n. *exclamatio, acclamatio*; note of —, *signum exclamationis* (gram).

Exclude, v.tr. *excludere* (to shut out). Exclusion, n. *exclusio*

Excogitate, v.tr. *excogitare*

Excommunicate, v.tr. *sacrificiis interdicere alci*, *a* *m excommunicare* (Eccl.). Excommunication, n. *sacrificiorum interdictio*, *excommunicatio* (Eccl.); bull of —, **pontificis Romani decretum, ex quo sacrificiis interdicit*.

Excrement, n. *excrementum* (e.g. *oris aut narium excrementa*); *stercus* (of men and animals).

Excrescence, n. *stolo* (in plants), **ecphyma*, *sarcōma* -*atis*, n. (ἔκφυμα, σάρκωμα, any fleshy excrescence); *gibber* (a hunch).

Exculpate, v.tr. *excusare*, *purgare*, — with some one, *alci* or *apud alqm*; — yourself, *se excusare de re*; — thoroughly, *satisfacere alci*. Exculpation, n. *excusatio*, *purgatio*; to make use of —, *excusatione uti*.

Excursion, n. *excursus*.

Excuse, n. *excusatio*. To excuse or free from blame, v.tr. *excusare alqm* or *alqd* (so *apud alqm*); — yourself for, *se de re* (the judge excuses himself on the ground that he is an Areopagite, *judex excusatur Areopagites esse*; *excusare morbum*, *inopiam*, *valetudinem oculorum*, *ætatem*, *vires*, *etc.*, to allege as a ground of excuse); to excuse a person or admit his excuse, *alcjs excusationem accipere*; = to dispense with, *alqm alcjs rei immunem facere*; excuse me, *hujus rei gratiam fac mihi*; to be excused, or set free from, *excusari*, e.g. *vitare alqd ex eo cui in universum excusari mallet*.

Execrate, v.tr. *exsecrari*, *devovēre*, *detestari*, *abominari*.

Execute, v.tr. (1) = to carry into effect, *exsequi*, *persequi* (e.g. *alcjs mandata*; a command, *imperium*); *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere*; (2) = to inflict punishment, *pœnam capere* or *pœnas exigere de alqo*, *supplicium sumere de alqo*. Execution, n. *exsecutio*, *effectio*, *supplicium*. The executive, **qui jus* or *potestatem habent leges exercendi*.

Exegesis, n. = the science of explaining writings, *explanatio*, *interpretatio*, *enarratio*, *enarratio auctorum*.

Exempt, v.tr. *eximere*, *eximere*, *immunem facere*, *vacationem dare*, *gratiam facere alci alcjs rei*. Exemption, n. *exemptio*, *exemplus*.

Exercise, v.tr. *exercēre* (e.g. *milites*), *militum docendorum exercendorumque curam habēre*, *milites omni disciplinā militari erudire*; to be well exercised, **armorum usum habēre*, **armorum usu præstare*, *omni disciplinā militari eruditum esse*; v.intr. *exerceri*; to exercise (in general), *exercēre* (e.g. *juventutem*, *vocem*, *vires in re*, *corpus*, *membra in palæstris*, *ingenium*, *memoriam*, *stylum*, *animum et virtutem*, *etc.*) Exercise, n. *exercitatio* (e.g. *juventutis in armis*, *dicendi*, *etc.*), *exercitio*, *exercitium*; = a task, *pensum*; a Latin —, **pensum Latine convertendum*.

Exert, v.tr. *contendere*, *intendere* (to stretch); — all your powers, *contendere nervos omnes*, *manibus pedibusque obniti*, *facere omnia*, *omni virium contentione incumbere in alqd*, *laborare in alqā re*, *magno conatu studioque agere alqd*; — your eyes, *aciem oculorum intendere* (so *animum*); — your voice too much, *nimis imperare voci*; — yourself, *niti*, *conniti*, *eniti*, *animo connīti*; — beyond your strength, *se supra vires extendere*; — beyond your years, *præter ætatem facere*; — in vain, *inanes impetus facere*, *frustra conari alqd*. Exertion, n. *contentio*, *intentio*, *conatus*; — of the body (in speaking), *summa vis atque contentio*; vain —, *inanes contentiones* or *impetus*; undue —, *effusa contentio*; to make great —, *acerrime agere*, *eniti*, *facere alqd*; not without —, *non sine summā industriā*; avoidance of —, *fuga laboris*.

Exhale, v. *exhalare*; odours are exhaled, *odores e floribus afflantur*. See Evaporate. Exhalation, n. *exhalatio*.

Exhaust, v.tr. *exhaurire* (lit. and fig.), *conficere*; my patience is exhausted, *rumpo* or *abrumpo patientiam*; to — a subject, *omnia accurate exponere*, *nihil intactum relinquere*, *omnia exsequi*, *alqd ab omni parte considerare*; the whole inquiry is —, *abunde satisfactum est toti quæstioni*.

Exhibit, v.tr. *proponere*, *ante oculos ponere*.

Exhilarate, v.tr. *hilarare*, *exhilarare* (e.g. *vultum*), *hilarem facere*. Exhilaration, n. *animi relaxatio*; for —, *relaxandi animi causā*; to seek —, *animi oblectationem et requiem curarum quærere*.

Exhort, v.tr. *hortari*. See Admonish, Encourage.

Exigence, n. *necessitas*, *angustiæ*.

Exile, v.tr. *in exsilium ejicere*. See Banish.

Exist, v.intr. *exsistere*, *oriri*, *esse*; I have means of existence, *habeo unde utar*; — not enough, *egeo*.

Exit, n. *exitus*, *egressus*, *abitus* (going away).

Exonerate, v.tr. *exonerare*, *levare alqā re*.

Exorbitant, adj. *immodicus*, *immoderatus*.

Exorcise, v.tr. *exorcizare* (ἐξορκίζειν, Jct.), *carminibus elicere* (e.g. *infernas umbras*).

Exotic, adj. *peregrinus*, *externus*.

Expand, v.tr. *expandere* (scil. *vestes*, *alqd dictis*).

Expatiate, v.intr. *expatiari*, *diffundi*, *vagari*, *se effundere in alqm locum*, *spargi*.

Expatriate, v.tr. *ex urbe* or *ex civitate pellere* or *expellere* or *agere*. See Exile, Banish.

Expect, v.tr. *exspectare alqm* or *alqd*; thou wilt be waited for, etc. *carus omnibus exspectatusque venies*; *sperare* (with *fore ut*, *spem habēre ad alqd* or *alcs rei*, or with acc. and inf.); you perhaps expect him to speak, *exspectas fortasse dum dicat*; a less slaughter than might have been expected; *minor clades quam pro tantā victoriā fuit*. Expectation, n. *exspectatio*, *spes*, *opinio*, the highest —, *summa rerum exspectatio* (so *exspectatio meliorum rerum*); to excite —, *exspectationem movēre*, *commovēre*, *facere*, *concitare*; to fulfil —, *exspectationem explēre*, *complēre*, *tueri*, *exspectationi spondēre*; to disappoint —, *exspectationem decipere*, *destituere*, *frustrare*; to surpass —, *vincere alcjs exspectationem* or *opinionem*; to have great — of, *magnam spem in alqo ponere* or *collocare*; they have great — from, *non parvam alqo sustinent exspectationem*; to be in anxious — about, *animo* or *animi pendēre alcjs rei*; to leave in —, *alqm suspendēre exspectatione*; in painful —, *exspectatione torqueri* or *cruciari*; to perish in —, *exspectando exedi*; full of —, *erectus exspectatione* or *in exspectationem*, *erectā exspectatione*; contrary to —, *præter* or *contra exspectationem* or *opinionem* (e.g. *alqd præter opinionem cecidit*, *evenit alqd præter spem*, *alqd aliter ac ratus eram evenit*).

Expectorate, v.tr. *exscreare* (e.g. *sanguinem*, *pituitam*), *exscreare per tussim*, *extussire* (to cough up), *exspuere*, *ecomere*, *eructare*.

Expedient, adj. *commodus*, *utilis*. Expedient, n. *via*, *ratio*, *effugium*, *via salutis*; no useful — is at hand, *nullum consilium in promptu est*; to find —, *viam invenire*, *viam consilii invenire*.

Expel, v.tr. *expellere re* or *a re* or *ex re* (e.g. *domo*, *ex urbe*, *civitate*, *ex republicā*, *possessionibus*, *a patriā*), *depellere alqm re*, *de re* or *ex re* (*urbe*, *ex urbe*, *de provinciā*), *exigere re* or *ex re* (*domo*, *e civitate*, *lassitudinem ex corpore*). See Eject.

Expend, v.tr. *expendere* (to weigh out), *consumere in alqd* or *in alqā re*; — much money, *magnos sumptus facere*; *pecuniam profundere* (to throw money away). Expense, n. *expensum*, *expensa pecunia*; to bear —, *ferre*. See Cost.

Experience, n. *usus*; — in politics, *usus reipublicæ*, *usus in republicā*; — in war, *in castris usus*; — in nautical matters, *scientia atque usus rerum nauticarum*; a man of —, *plurimo rerum usu* or *magno usu præditus*, *usu et prudentiā præstans*, *multā rerum experientiā cognitus*, — *peritiā alcjs rei*; without —, *nullius usūs*; to obtain —, *usum alcjs rei percepisse*; to possess —, *magnum usum habēre in re*; — various —, *multarum rerum usum habere*; — no —, *usu carēre*, *nullius usūs esse*; to know by —, *expertum scire*, *experiendo didicisse*, *usu cognitum habēre*; what I know by —, *quod me docuit usus*; from daily —, **cognitum habēre*

observatione diurnâ (so *quæ illi literis, ea ego militando didici*); I write from —, *expertus scribo quod scribo;* I have had — in myself, *in me ipso expertus sum;* taught by the — of others, *per aliena experimenta doctus* (post-Aug.); — has taught, *experimentis cognitum est* (post-Aug.), *res docuit;* — teaches much, *dies multa affert;* — comes late, *serus venit usus ab annis†.* To experience, v.tr. *experiri, (usu) discere* or *cognoscere, experientiâ discere, usu alqd mihi venit;* he will — what sort of a man I am, *sentiet qui vir sim.* Experienced, *(usu) peritus, usu atque exercitatione præditus, multarum rerum peritus; peritus alcjs rei, exercitatus, versatus in re;* — in war, *rei militaris* or *belli gerendi peritus, usu militari præditus.* Experiment, n. *experimentum, periclitatio* (*herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus*), *periculum;* an unfortunate —, *res infelicis operæ, res infeliciter tentata;* a useless —, *conatus frustra captus;* to make an —, *periculum facere, experientiâ tentare quædam.*

Expert, adj. *aptus, idoneus alci rei* or *ad alqd, alcjs rei compos, peritus alcjs rei, exercitatus in alqâ re.*

Expiate, v.tr. *alqd luere, expiare, pœnas alcjs rei dare, pendere, dependere, expendere, solvere;* — severely, *maximas alcjs rei pœnas pendere;* — with death, *luere morte, capite;* — in prison, **pœnam in carcere perferre;* I —, *peccati mei luo pœnas;* — my folly, *ego pretium ob stultitiam fero.* Expiation, n. *satisfactio, pœna, piaculum;* to require —, *piaculum ab alqo exigere.*

Expire, v.intr. *exspirare* (to breathe out), *animam* or *extremum spiritum* or *vitam efflare* (to give up the ghost); so *animam edere, extremum spiritum edere, animum exspirare, animam* or *vitam exhalare,* and (merely) *exspirare.* See End.

Explain, v.tr. *exponere (verbis), expedire, explanare, explicare, interpretari;* — the idea of a dark thing, *notionem rei involutæ aperire;* difficult to —, *difficiles habēre explicatus;* — yourself clearly on, *accuratius exponere de re;* — at length, *pluribus verbis disserere de re.* Explanation, n. *explicatio, explanatio, interpretatio.*

Explicit, adj. *apertus, dilucidus, definitus;* adv. *dilucide, plane, diserte, definite;* to command —, *nominatim præcipere;* it is — written, *disertissime planissimeque in eo (decreto) scriptum est;* the law — forbids, *hoc lex vetat dilucide,* (so *lex definite potestatem Pompeio civitatem donandi dederat*).

Explode, v.intr. *rumpi, dirumpi* (to break asunder with violence); v.tr. *explodere* (e.g. *sententiam, genus divinationis*), *refellere, confutare, refutare, diluere.* Explosion from powder, **fulmen pulveris pyrii;* to be shaken or destroyed by —, *concuti vastarique fulmine pulveris pyrii.*

Export, v.tr. *exportare* (opp. *importare,* e.g. *aurum ex Italiâ, frumentum*).

Expose, v.tr. *exponere;* — a child, *infantem, puerum exponere (puer expositus);* — wares for sale, *merces exponere* or *venales proponere, merces in medio proponere; exponere alci rei, opponere alci rei* (e.g. *omnibus telis fortunæ*); *objicere alci rei, ad* or *in alqd, offerre alci rei* or *in alqd* (to give up to); to be exposed to, *patēre alci rei* (e.g. *vulneri, morbis*); — yourself, *se opponere, se objicere, se offerre alci rei, incurrere in alqd;* a place — to the sun, *locus solibus expositus;* — the whole day, *locus qui toto die solem accipit;* — the roots unsheltered, *nec datas radices frigori hiberno opponere;* — to all eyes, *in ore omnium versari;* — to the danger of death, *objicere alqm morti;* — life to danger, *in discrimen offerre salutem* or *vitam suam, se pro alqo in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen inferre* (so *caput suum furori civium objicere, se opponere, offerre, committere periculis, pericula adire* or *inire* or *subire, ad omne periculum se opponere, se pro alqo offerre periculis* or *in discrimen, pro alcjs salute se in dimicationes objicere, ad omnes casus subitorum periculorum objectum esse, ubi plurimus labor periculumque erat se offerebat, copiis, telis hostium se objicere, mittere alqm in ora populi* or *in fabulas sermonesque hominum, traducere alqm per ora hominum, in hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurrere, sē offerre invidiæ, invidiam subire, in varias vituperationes incurrere, fortunæ objectum esse;* = to blame, *reprehendere, vituperare;* = to lay open, *detegere* (e.g. *latentem culpam, consilium*).

Expound, v.tr. *exponere, interpretari, enarrare;* — the cause of, *causam rei repetere ex re;* — the nature of, *naturam rei evolvere;* — your opinion, *exponere* or *exprimere quid sentias, sententiam suam aperire, dicere.* Exposition, n. *enarratio* (the continuous setting forth of an author's meaning).

Express, v.tr. *exprimere, significare, verbis declarare, demonstrare, verbis* or *dicendo exprimere;* — accurately, *verbis consequi, exsequi;* — a thought, *sententiam efferre verbis;* — your feelings, *animi sensum exprimere; sensa exprimere dicendo;* — in a work of art, *animi sensus exprimere;* — in good Latin, *Latine dicere aptis verbis;* — in verse, *versibus alqd persequi;* — word for word, *exprimere ad verbum* or *verbum de* or *e verbo;* — yourself, *loqui, dicere, verbis uti;* — in Latin, *Latinâ linguâ loqui, Latine loqui, dicere, scribere;* to be able —, *Latine scire;* — correctly, *apte dicere;* — elegantly, *ornate politeque dicere;* Plato often — himself thus, *Plato sæpe hanc orationem usurpat;* on the same point Metrodorus — better, *quod idem melioribus etiam verbis Metrodorus;* in his face pain is —, *signa doloris vultu ostendit;* — joy —, *vultus ejus prodit gaudia†.* Expression, *verbum, sententia;* void of —, *languens, languidus* (as in the countenance, the voice, etc.), *iners†* (in the eyes). Expressive, adj. *expressus, significans, nervosus, gravis* (with strength, of a speaker), *argutus, loquax†* (of the eyes or face); adv. *significanter, plane, diserte;* in these express words, *his ipsis verbis;* on this — condition, *eâ conditione ut* or *ne,* etc. An express, or rapid messenger, *tabellarius datâ operâ* or *deditâ operâ missus, cursor datâ operâ dimissus;* to send an —, *deditâ operâ mittere tabellarium.*

Expulsion, n. *expulsio.* See Expel.

Expunge, v.tr. *expungere, delēre, inducere, liturâ tollere* or *corrigere, scriptum spongiâ linguâve delēre.*

Expurgate, v.tr. *expurgare* (e.g. *sermonem*). Expurgation, n. *expurgatio* (freeing from blame).

Exquisite, adj. *exquisitus, conquisitus, egregius, pulcher.*

Extant, to be, *esse, exstare.*

Extemporary, adj. *subitus, subitus et fortuitus* (e.g. *oratio subita et fortuita,* made there and then, unexpectedly, opp. *commentatio et cogitatio;* in post-Aug. times *extemporalis*); power of — speaking, *ex tempore dicendi facultas; extemporalis facultas, extemporalitas* (post-Aug.); to speak —, *subito* or *ex tempore dicere* (opp. *parate atque cogitate dicere*); to make — verses, *ex tempore versus fundere* or *poëmata facere.*

Extend, v.tr. *extendere, distendere* (to stretch), *explicare, proferre* (e.g. *usque ad locum*), *tenuare, ducere;* — a discourse, *sermonem longius producere;* — an argument, *argumentum pluribus verbis amplecti;* to extend far, or have a wide application, *latius patēre;* to — to all, *rem vulgare;* the danger —, etc. *equester ordo in hujus legis periculum concluditur;* to — itself, *sese extendere, extendi, diffundi, patescere, diffundi et patescere.* Extension, n. *extentio* or *extensio, distensio.* Extent, n. *ambitus;* to have a wide —, *latius patēre;* to give in immense —, *alqd immensis finibus describere;* of great —, *longe lateque patens.*

Extenuate, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare.* Extenuation, n. *extenuatio.*

Exterior, adj. *extrinsecus, ab* or *ex exteriore parte* (opp. *intrinsecus, ab* or *ex interiore parte,*

ab interioribus partibus); adv. *extra*. The exterior, n. *facies, figura, forma, species, extra posita* (n. pl.), *res extra positæ, res externæ, quæ extra sunt*; a pleasing —, *venusta forma* or *species*; to have a rough and unmannerly —, *alci est asper et indecens habitus*; — offensive —, *habitu aspectuque tetro esse*; his — corresponds to, *animus alcjs digno domicilio inclusus est*; to judge by the —, *hominem ex veste, aut ex conditione quæ vestis nobis circumdata est, æstimare* (so *studium philosophiæ habitu corporis præferre* or *præ se ferre*); if you look at the —, *si faciem spectas*; not even by the —, *ne de facie quidem nosse*. See External.

Exterminate, v.tr. *exterminare* (to drive beyond the boundaries, e.g. *ex urbe, a diis penatibus, urbe, agro*), *exstirpare, excidere*. See Extirpate.

External, adj. *extraneus* (outward); *externus* (opp. *intestinus*, and post-Aug. *internus*), *domesticus, exterior* (of two things, e.g. *pars exterior*); — ornaments, *extranea ornamenta*; — advantages, *bona externa, bona corporis* (in reference to *bona* or *virtutes animi*); — warmth, *tepor externus*; — remedies, *remedia quæ extrinsecus adhibentur, adjumenta externa et adventicia*; — display, *ambitio*; — circumstances, *fortunæ*; — goods, *quæ extra nos bona sunt*; to estimate by —, *alqd non ex re sed ex commodo æstimare*. See Exterior.

Extinguish, v.tr. (a fire) *exstinguere, restinguere, compescere* (to restrain, put out, e.g. *incendium*), *delēre* (to blot out or destroy); v.intr. *exstingui*; the fire is — of itself, *consumptum suā sponte exstingui*; the family has become extinct, *finita est domus*.

Extirpate, v.tr. *exstirpare, eradicare*. See Eradicate.

Extol, v.tr. *augēre, ornare, laudibus ferre, efferre, extollere, verbis efferre*; — too much, *in majus extollere, dicendo augēre et tollere altius*; — to the skies, *laudes alcjs in astra tollere*.

Extort, v.tr. *exprimere alci alqd* or *alqd ab alqo, expugnare alqd ab alqo, vi metuque extorquēre alci alqd*; — a confession, *exprimere alci confessionem, exprimere* or *extorquēre ut alqs fateatur*. Extortion, n. *violenta exactio*; to accuse of —, *postulare alqm repetundarum* or *de repetundis*; accused of —, *pecuniarum repetundarum reus*. Extortioner, n. *expilator, immodici fenoris exactor, accipiter, milvus*.

Extract, v.tr. *extrahere, vellere, evellere*; — a tooth, *dentem alci evellere*; the sun's rays — the colour, *solis radii lambendo colorem eripiunt ex re*; = to make an extract, *excerpere, exscribere* (to write out), *eligere* (to select); — the best passages, *omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, e libro excerpere*. Extraction, n. (1) of a tooth, *evulsio dentis*; (2) as to origin, *origo, genus*; of good —, *honesto loco ortus, honesto genere (natus)*; of poor —, *tenui loco ortus, humili* or *ignobili loco natus, obscuris parentibus*. Extract, n. (from plants) **extractum*.

Extrajudicial, adj. **quod fit extra judicium, *quod non coram judicibus agitur*.

Extraneous, adj. *extrinsecus*. See Exterior, External.

Extraordinary, adj. *extraordinarius, inusitatus, insolitus, insolens, non vulgaris, novus, inauditus, incredibilis, mirus, insignis, summus*; an — ambassador, **legatus extra ordinem missus*; — member, **extra ordinem societati ascriptus*; — honours, *honores solito majores*; to offer — sacrifices, *sacrificia extraordinaria facere*; — pleasure, *incredibilis voluptas*; — desire, *mirum alcjs rei desiderium*; — love, *singularis* or *incredibilis amor*; — mental power, *divina vis ingenii*; — rapidity, *summa velocitas*; — speaker, *divinus in dicendo, præcipuus eloquentiā*; Africanus an —, *Africanus singularis et vir et imperator*; to possess — ability, *plus in alqo est ingenii quam videtur humana natura ferre posse*; to gain — approbation, *mire placēre* (of players); to render — services, *mirabiles utilitates præbēre*. Adv. *extra ordinem, præter morem* or *consuetudinem, incredibiliter, mire, mirifice*.

Extravagant, adj. (1) = lavish, *prodigus*; (2) = excessive, *immoderatus*; (3) = foolish, *insulsus*; an — man, *profusus, perditus, nepos*.

Extreme, adj. *extremus* (farthest), *ultimus* (last), *summus* (highest); — part, *pars extrema*; the — price, *summum pretium*; to come into — danger, *in ultimum discrimen adduci, in summum periculum vocari*; — misfortune, *extremum malorum, extremus casus*; — necessity, *summæ angustiæ, extremæ res, extrema* or *ultima*; to fall into — want, *venire ad ultimum* or *extremum inopiæ*; to venture on extremes, *extrema* or *ultima audēre, quidvis perpeti*; to put a person to —, *ad summam desperationem* or *in summum discrimen adducere alqm*; I am brought to extremities, *magnā desperatione affectus sum*; to try —, *ultima* or *extrema omnia* or *extrema auxilia experiri*; to endure —, *extrema* or *extremam fortunam pati*; to go to —, *ad extrema descendere* (so *ad extremum perventum est, ventum jam ad finem est, res est ad extremum perducta casum*). Adv. *summe, summopere, quam* or *vel maxime*; — attentive to me, *summe observantissimus mei*. Extremities of the human body, *partes membrorum extremæ*; extremes, or opposites, *pugnantia secum*; to compare —, *componere*; to fall into —, **modum excedere in contrarias partes, nimis vehementem esse in utramque partem, plus minusve facere*.

Extricate, v.tr. *extricare* (e.g. *cervam plagis*), *expedire*. Extrication, means of, *via salutis* (to find, *invenire*); no — can be found, *emergi alqā re non posse*. See Expedient.

Extrude, v.tr. *extrudere, expellere, ejicere*, comb. *extrudere et ejicere*. Extrusion, n. *expulsio*. See Expel.

Exuberant, adj. *abundans, affluens*; to be —, *exuberare* (e.g. *pomis, foliorum luxuriā*, etc.). Exuberance, n. *ubertas, copiæ*.

Exult, v.intr. *lætitiā* or *gaudio exsultare, lætitiā* or *alacritate gestire*, or merely *gestire*, comb. *exsultare et gestire, lætitiā se efferre, lætitiā efferri ac gestire*; — over, *gaudio perfundi ab alqā re*; — excessively, *ingenti lætitiā* or *incredibili gaudio efferri, lætitiā inflatum esse, insolenti alacritate gestire*.

Eye, n. *oculus*, (diminutive) *ocellus* (of the mind, *acies mentis*), *lumen* (*lumina oculorum*), *aspectus, conspectus*; of a full —, *oculeus*; having eyes, *oculatus*; belonging to the —, *ocularius*; sharp —, *oculi acres et acuti*; to have —, *acriter vidēre, oculos acres et acutos habēre, perspicacem esse, lynceus*; — good —, *bene vidēre*; dim —, *oculi hebetes*; having such, *lusciosus* or *luscitius*; he has such, *oculi alci cæcutiunt*; lively —, *oculi vegeti, oculi lubrici et mobiles*; soft —, *oculi languidi*; speaking —, *oculi loquaces†*; watery —, *lippire*; having such, *lippus, lippiens*; the — water, *oculi humectant, lacrimæ alci oboriuntur* (for joy, *gaudio*; at the coming of some one, *adventu alcjs*); my — pain, *oculi mihi dolent*; unless my — see amiss, *nisi animus fallit aut oculi parum prospiciunt*; as far as the — go, *quā visus est, quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*; to open the —, *oculos aperire*; to raise —, *oculos attollere*; to have your — everywhere, *circumferre oculos, diligenter circumspicere, ad omnia attendere*; to keep a vigilant — on, *alqm observare, custodire*; to keep under your —, *habēre alqd in oculis suis*; to cast — on, *oculos conjicere ad* or *in alqd*; to fix — on, *oculos adjicere alci rei, oculos defigere in vultu alcjs* or *in alqm†*; to turn people's — on you, *conspici, conspicuum esse*, (of persons and things) *omnium oculos ad se convertere* or *in se vertere*; to turn — on some one, *conspicuum facere alqm*; all — are turned on him, *omnium oculi in eum sunt conjecti, omnium ora in eum sunt conjecta*; to close —, *connivēre* (to sleep, *ad fulgura, in alqā re*, to wink at); — of a dying man, *morienti operire oculos*; to contemplate with fixed —, *contemplari intentis oculis, intueri, observare alqd*; to see with the —, *oculis cernere*; your own —, *suis oculis uti*; before the —, *ante oculos*; to be —, *versari*; before my

—, *me spectante* or *inspectante* or *præsente*, or *coram me*; to happen before the — of the world, *in oculis hominum geri*; to have —, *ante oculos habēre*; to set —, *ante oculos* or *oculis* or *sub aspectum subjicere, proponere, exponere*. See Sight.

FABLE, n. *fabula* (with *ficta* or *composita* or *commenticia* or *poëtica*), *apologus* (apologue or parable), *commentum, res commenticia, mendacium* (untruth), *historia fabularis* (mythology); as, — says, *ut est in fabulis, ut ferunt fabulæ*; under the veil of — truth often lies, *sub fabulis involucris sæpe veritas latet*; to be pleased with —, *fabulis duci* or *delectari*; to account a thing a —, *falsum alqd existimare*. To fable, v. *fabulose narrare alqd, fingere, comminisci alqd*. A writer of fables, *fabularum* or *apologorum scriptor*, *fabulator* = a teller of stories or anecdotes; a book of —, †*fabularum liber*. Fabulous, adj. *fabulosus, fabularum similis, fabularis, fictus, commenticius, falsus*, comb. *fictus et commenticius*. Adv. *fabulose*.

Fabricate, v.tr. *fabricari* (used of smiths, carpenters, and the like), *texere* (of weavers), *conficere* (generally to form or make). Fabricator, or workman, *opifex, fabricator* (always with gen.), *artifex, textor*; = inventor, *commentor*. Fabric, n. *opus quod arte* or *manu factum est*.

Face, n. *facies* (the front of the head), *vultus* (the countenance), *os* (properly the mouth), comb. *os vultusque* or *os et vultus*; *frons* (the forehead); to lie on the —, *in os pronum jacēre, in faciem cubare* (opp. *supinum cubare*, on the back); to fall —, *procumbere pronum in os, pronum concidere*; to wound in —, *alqm alqâ re vulnerare in os adversum*; to throw at —, *mittere alqd in faciem alcjs*; a beautiful —, *facies pulchra*; a noble —, *facies liberalis*; to know by —, *de facie nosse alqm*; to look in —, *intueri in alcjs os et oculos, alqm contra intueri*; to tell it to his —, *liberrime profiteri apud alqm, voces veras coram ingerere*; to praise —, *laudare alqm coram in os*; also *præsentem alqm laudare*; a shameless —, *os durum*; an earnest —, *vultus* or *frons gravis*; a joyful —, *vultus hilarus* or *lætus* or *serenus*; to put on an earnest —, *vultum componere*; — a sad —, *frontem contrahere*; — again a friendly —, *frontem remittere* or *exporrigere*; to regard with an unfriendly —, *alqm inimico vultu intueri*; stupidity is in his —, *vecordia prorsus inest in vultu ejus*; to make up a —, *vultum fingere*; to change —, *vultum immutare*; to make faces, *os ducere* or *torquēre* or *distorquēre*; — grimaces, *ducere os exquisitis modis*; a woman with a pretty —, *mulier lepidâ specie*; the form of the —, *oris habitus, lineamentorum qualitas, lineamenta -orum*, n. comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et vultus ingenium, os vultusque, os et vultus*.

Facetious, adj. *jocosus, jocularis, lepidus, facetus*.

Facilitate, v.tr. (e.g. the learning of a thing) *faciliorem reddere alci cognitionem alcjs rei, expedire*. Facility, n. *facilitas*; with —, *facile, sine ullo negotio, nullo negotio*; with great —, *facillime*.

Facsimile, n. *descriptio imagoque literarum*; to make a —, *literas scripturæ assimilare et exprimere*.

Fact, n. *factum*; that is a fact, *hoc certo auctore comperi*. Facts, n. *res, facta -orum*, n. *ea quæ facta sunt*; the structure of history is built on —, *exædificatio historiæ posita est rebus et verbis*; to proceed from fables to —, *ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus*. See Deed.

Faction, n. *factio* (every union of like-minded men, then such a union in politics), *pars adversa*. Factious, adj. *factiosus, partium studiosus*. See Party.

Factitious, adj. *factitius* (e.g. *gemma*).

Factor, n. *negotiorum curator, procurator*; to act as a —, *alcjs rationes negotiaque procurare, alcjs rem* or *negotia gerere*; the business of —, *procuratio*.

Factory, n. (1) = a depot of merchandise, *mercium horreum*; (2) = a colony, *colonia*; to found —, *coloniam* or *colonos deducere alqo*; (3) = a large workshop, *fabrica*; — hands, *operæ*.

Faculty, n. *ingenium* (natural talent), comb. *animus ingeniumque*; *sollertia* (skill), *ingenii facultas* (a single mental power; *ingenium* = the faculties collectively), *facultas*, e.g. *dicendi* (also *poëtica facultas*); a — for, *ingenium aptum ad alqd*; to possess — from nature, *alcjs rei gerendæ a naturâ adjumenta habēre*; to possess many mental —, *ingeniosum esse, ingenio abundare*. Faculty (in a university), *ordo*; the — of law, **illustris jurisconsultorum ordo*; the theological —, *venerandus theologorum ordo*.

Fade, v.intr. *evanescere, pallescere, expallescere, marcescere, colorem mutare*†; it fades, *color ei immutatur*. Fading, n. *coloris mutatio*.

Fagot, n. *fascis, fasciculus* (*lignorum, stramentorum*), *manipulus* (a handful), *fasciculus manualis, sarcina* (a load); to make or bind a —, *sarcinam colligere*.

Fail, v.intr. (1) = to fall or come short of, *non ferire, ictus alci deerat* (to fail of your mark); without —, *sine frustratione*; to cause a blow to —, *frustrari ictum*; (2) = to err or to do wrong, *errare, labi* (scil. *per errorem, per impudentiam*), *peccare, peccatum admittere* (to sin), *delinquere* (to omit); (3) = to fall short, *deesse, abesse, deficere*; ("I fail on or of" may be rendered variously, as *careo re*, I have it not; *egeo re*, I should wish to have it; *deficit mihi alqd*, it is wanting; *alqd non suppetit*, not supplied, not sufficient); to let nothing fail, *nihil deesse pati, nihil omittere, nihil reliqui* or *reliquum facere*; not to fail in expense, *sumptibus non parcere*; I have not — in regard to thee, *tibi nullum a me pietatis officium defuit*; to — in diligence, *non urgēre studia*; I will not —, *non deero*. Failing, n. *error, peccatum, delictum*. Failure, n. *irritus ictus*; *error, lapsus, ictus frustratus, ruinæ* or *naufragium fortunarum* (bankruptcy). Fault, n. *vitium, mendum, error, culpa*; to impute as a —, *alci alqd vitio dare, ducere, vertere*; to correct —, *mendum corrigere*; remove —, *mendum tollere*; full of —, *mendosus, vitiosus*; free from —, *vitio* or *vitiis carens, ab omni vitio vacuus*; a faultless character, *innocentia*.

Fain, adv. *libenter, non invito animo, haud gravate, facile*; also by a participle, as *volens, lubens, non invitus, juvat* (*et hæc olim meminisse juvabit*); I would fain believe that, *hoc credere voluerim* (*vellem*).

Faint, v.intr. e.g. I —, *animus me relinquit, anima deficit, animo linquor* (post-Aug.); — and fall, *animo linquor submitturque genu* (post-Aug.). Fainting, n. *subita* (*animæ*) *defectio*.

Fair, adj. = beautiful, *pulcher*; the — sex, *sexus muliebris*; — weather, *tempestas serena*. A fair, n. *nundinæ -arum* (weekly market), *mercatus, status in quasdam dies mercatus*; a much frequented —, *mercatus frequens*; to appoint a —, *mercatum instituere*; to hold —, *mercatum habēre*; to go to —, *ad mercatum ire* or *proficisci* or *venire*; a booth at —, *taberna*.

Fairy, n. *dea quædam*; — tales, *fabula Milesia*.

Faith, n. (1) = fidelity, *fidelitas* (truth and conscientious acting, e.g. *erga amicos, erga patriam*), *fides* (honour), *pietas* (reverend discharge of duty toward God, parents, etc.), *fidus amor* (faithful love, as of the husband), *veritas* (truthfulness). To show or keep —, *fidem præstare, fidem adhibēre* (e.g. *in alqâ re, in amicorum periculis*); to break —, *fidem lædere* or *violare* or *frangere*; to put one's faith to the test, *alcjs fidem experiri*; to

shake —, *alqm fide dimovēre*; to try so to do, *alcjs fidem sollicitare*; to doubt of —, *de alqo dubitare*; with faith (fidelity), *cum fide*; to entrust to one's faith, *alcjs fidei alqd committere*; against faith, *per fidem*, e.g. *alqm circumvenire, fallere, decipere*; (2) = belief, *opinio, persuasio, fides* (see Belief); (3) = oath, *sacramentum* (as a pledge of fidelity), see Oath. Faithful, *fidelis* (one who shows truthfulness), *fidus* (one you can trust), *pius* (one who does his duty to God, etc.), *officii memor* (mindful of duty); a — slave, *servus fidelis, servus fidelis domino, servus fideli in dominum animo*; — subjects, *cives qui in officio permanent*; a — historian, *scriptor qui ad fidem historiæ narrat*; a — picture, *imago ad rei similitudinem picta, pictura veritati similis*; a — copy, *exemplum accurate descriptum* (a manuscript); *imitatio ad similitudinem veri efficta* (a picture); to remain —, *fidum manēre alci, fidem servare* or *tenēre, in fide* or *officio alcjs manēre* or *permanēre* (used of subjects); — to an object, *in alqā re manēre* or *permanēre* (e.g. *in veritate, in officio, in sententiā*); — in your opinion, *in suā erga alqm voluntate permanēre* (to remain firm in your goodwill toward), *in alqā re perstare* (e.g. *in suā sententiā, in pravitate suā*, to persist in his wickedness, *in societate*); too faithful (as an artist), *nimius in veritate*; not to remain faithful to a thing, *deficere ab alqā re* (e.g. *a virtute*), *desciscere ab alqā re* (to abandon, e.g. *a consuetudine parentium*, the customs of your parents, *a societate*, a connexion, *a veritate*); to remain — to your promises, *stare promissis*; — to yourself, *sibi constare* (to be consistent); — through life, *in vitæ perpetuitate sibi ipsi constare*; — to your own character, *propriam naturam sequi*; to keep any one —, *retinēre alcjs fidem* (e.g. *legionum*). Faithless, *perfidus, perfidiosus* (the first denotes the character, the second the habit), *infidelis, infidus* (not to be trusted); adv. *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter*; to become faithless, *fidem violare* or *frangere* or *lædere, in fide non manēre*. Faithlessness, *perfidia* (breaking faith); *infidelitas* (want of faithfulness); to act with —, *perfide* or *fraudulenter agere*. See Entrust, Confide.

Fall, v.intr. *cadere, decidere, delābi* (as fruit from trees), *defluere*; to — away, desert, or abandon, *deficere, desciscere ab alqo, deserere alqm*; not to —, *in fide manēre*; to plot a falling away, *defectionem moliri*; to — away (that is, to grow less), *minui, imminui*; to become thin, *corpus amittere*; to let —, *excidit alci alqd de manu*; to — in battle, *in acie cadere*; — by ambush or snares, *per insidias interfici*; to fall (that is, to die), *mori, perire*; the city — or is captured, *expugnari, deleri*; to sink in circumstances or position, *cadere, auctoritatem amittere*; (used of a maiden) *pudicitiam amittere, vitiari*; to — out of, *excidere*; to — out (disagree), *dissentire*. To denote a sudden attack, as to fall on, *invadere, irruere, involare in alqd*; — into a person's arms, *ruere in alcjs amplexus*; (to denote what is unexpected) *incidit alci alqd in manus, in manus alcjs venire*; to — on robbers, *prædonibus capi*; to — into suspicion, *suspicio cadit in alqm*. To fall (in the sense of to sink), *delabi, desidere*; the water falls, *undæ recedunt*; the voice —, *cadere*; to let — the voice, *vocem remittere*; things — (in price), *res fit vilior*. A fall, n. *casus, lapsus, ruina, labes*; to threaten a —, *ruinam minari*; fall (in the sense of ruin), *ruina, excidium*; a — from rank or dignity, *dignitas amissa*, *gratia principis amissa*; a — (as of a virgin), *pudicitia amissa*; = the lessening of a height or level of a fluid body, *decessus, recessus*; a falling down, *decursus, declivitas*. See Fall.

Fallacy, n. error, *præstigiæ, fallacia*; an optical —, *mendacium oculorum*; — of the sight and hearing, *ludibria oculorum auriumque*; — of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against —, *ne fallaris cide*. Fallacious, adj. *fallax, vanus, fucosus, falsus*. Fallible, adj. *qui falli potest*; infallible, *qui falli non potest*.

Fallow, adj. *sine cultu*; the field lies —, *ager cessat, quiescit, requiescit, cultu vacat*; — every other year, *alternis annis relinqui*; to allow —, *quietem dare agro*, the lying —, *agri cessatio*; a field that has lain —, *vervactum, ager novalis, veteretum* (that has long lain —); to sow a — field, *frumentum serere in terrā quæ proximo anno quierit*.

False, adj. (1) = not genuine, *adulterinus* (opp. *bonus*), *falsus* (opp. *verus*), comb. *falsus et corruptus* (e.g. *literæ*), *subditus, suppositus* (forged), *alienus* (under another name, e.g. *libellum sub alieno nomine edere*), *simulatus* (pretended, opp. *verus*), *fucatus, fucosus* (having a fair exterior, opp. *sincerus, probus*), *fallax* (deceptive, *fallax et fucosus*, e.g. *merces*), *mendax* (lying, *falsa et mendacia visa*); — teeth, *dentes empti*; — hair, *capillamentum emptum, comæ emptæ*; (to have or use —, *dentibus atque comis emptis uti*;) a — prince, *regiæ stirpis originem mentiens*; adv. *simulate, fallaciter*; (of persons) *falsus* (he who is not that which he seems to be), *fallax, fraudulentus, dolosus* (e.g. *falsus es animi*); (2) = untrue, *falsus, fictus* (made up), *commenticius* (e.g. *dei*), comb. *fictus et commenticius*; a — oath, *perjurium*; to swear —, *perjurare, pejerare* (*falsum jurare* is through ignorance, to swear a thing to be which is not); a — swearer, *perjurus*; to have — opinions, *falsum sentire, falsum putare*; (3) = not as it should be, *falsus*, *perperam* or *male positus*; adv. *falso* (opp. *vere, vero*), *perperam* (opp. *recte*), *secus* (other than it should be), *vitiose* (e.g. *concludere*, opp. *recte*). False! *falso!* thou art —, *falsus es* (mistaken); to sing —, *dissonum quiddam canere*, *perperam canere*; to pronounce —, *perperam pronunciare*; has the judge — or not, *utrum recte an perperam judicatum est?* to explain —, *perperam interpretari*; to use a word —, *perperam* or *non recte dicere verbum*. The false, or falsity, *falsum*; without —, *sine fuco et fallaciis, sincere*; a man without —, *homo simplex, candidus*, *homo simplicis ingenii, simulationum nescius*. Falseness, *falsum, fallacia, dolus*. To falsify, v.tr. *vitiare* (e.g. *pecuniam, merces*), *corrumpere, adulterare* (e.g. *nummos, gemmas*), *interpolare* (to give a good appearance to, e.g. *merces*), *depravare* (*rem narrando*, to give a false colouring or misrepresent), *tabulas interpolare* (to "doctor," or erase some letters and substitute others), *tabulas interlinere* (to erase or to put out letters), comb. *tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere*, *tabulas transcribere*; — a will, *testamentum interpolare* or *interlinere* or *transcribere*; — money, *nummus adulterinus* (opp. *nummus bonus*).

Fame, n. *laus* (praise), *gloria, claritas* (distinction), *fama* (good repute), *præconium* (public announcement); small —, *gloriola*; to bring — *laudi* or *gloriæ esse, laudem afferre*; to strive for —, *laudem* or *gloriam quærere*; to do all for — *omnia ad gloriam revocare, gloriæ servire*; earn —, *laudem sibi parĕre* or *sibi colligere, gloriam acquirere* or *consequi* or *adipisci*; to possess distinguished —, *laude* or *gloriā florēre*; to bestow eternal —, *immortali gloriā afficere alqm, sempiternæ gloriæ alqm commendare*; desirous of — *gloriæ* or *laudis cupidus* or *avidus, appetens gloriæ atque avidus laudis, gloriæ laudisque cupidus, gloriæ appetens*; desire of —, *laudis studium, laudis* or *gloriæ cupiditas* or *aviditas*, comb. *gloriæ laudisque cupiditas*, also *gloria* (e.g. *alcjs gloriæ favēre, gloriā duci*); burning —, *gloriæ æstus*; insatiable —, *insatiabilis famæ cupido*; to be led by —, *laudis studio trahi*. Famous, adj. *celebratus, clarus, præclarus, illustris, perillustris*; to be — *esse in laude, gloriā florēre*; to make —, *celebrare, illustrare, nobilitare, illustrem reddere alqm*; to make yourself —, *gloriam* or *famam sibi acquirere* or *comparare, claritudinem sibi parare*; to wish to —, *gloriam quærere, sequi, famæ studēre, servire, inservire*.

Familiar, adj. *familiaris* (scil. *amicus*); = a home or bosom friend, *homo intimus, homo quo intime utitur*; a very near —, *amicus conjunctissimus*; — epistles, *epistolæ secretæ et familiares*; — friendship, *familiaris amicitia, familiaritas, intima amicitia*; to form — with, *familiaritatem contrahere cum algo*; to enter into —, *in alcjs familiaritatem venire, intrare, in alcjs intimam amicitiam pervenire*; to live in — with, *algo familiariter* or *intime uti, in familiaritate alcjs versari*, also *vivere cum algo*; I have a great — with him, *magna est mihi cum eo familiaritas*. Familiar (that is, acquainted with), *alcjs rei sciens, gnarus, non ignarus, peritus, non expers*; — with a language, *linguam bene nosse, linguam intelligere*; — with danger, *in periculis versatum esse*. Familiarity, n. *familiaritas, familiaris* or *intima amicitia*. See Above.

Family, n. *familia* (originally the slaves in a house), *domus* (consisting of the head or master, *herus*, the mistress, *hera*, who are also the father, *paterfamilias*, and the mother, *materfamilias*, their son, *filius herilis*, and their daughter, *filia herilis*, called also *filiusfamilias* and *filiafamilias*, and who form the children of the heads of the family, *liberi*, or offspring, *proles, progenies, stirps*, race. The family is served by their domestics, *domestici*). Hast thou a family? *num liberis auctus es?* In a wider sense a family means a race or clan, *gens*, also *genus* and *familia* (a branch of a *gens*, thus the *gens Cornelia* comprised the families of the Scipios and Lentuli), *stirps* (the root of a *gens*, *familia*, that is, the first progenitors, *e.g.* of the family of Priam, *de Priami stirpe*), *propinqui*. Of good family, *nobilis, nobili genere* or *nobili loco natus, haud obscuro loco natus, honesto loco natus*; of an ancient —, *antiquo genere natus*; a man not of noble —, *homo sine gente*; belonging to a —, *gentilis* (of persons and things), *gentilicius* (of things); relating to a —, *gentilicius, familiaris, domesticus, privatus* (opp. to *publicus*), *intestinus* (in the interior of the —, opp. to *externus*); family affairs, *domesticæ res et privatæ*; — bond, *fœdus domesticum*; — inheritance or property, *hereditas gentis* or *gentilicia, gentile bonum*; — vice, *vitium avitum*; — enemy, *hostis domesticus*; — crime, *scelus intestinum*; — secret, *arcana domūs* (to divulge —, *vulgare*); — image or likeness, **imago gentilicia*; — business, *negotia familiaria*; members of the family, *domestici*; — as a race (*gens*) *gentiles*; all —, *totius cognationis grex*; family happiness, **felicitas domestica*; — divinity, *numen gentile*†; — gods, *dii penates*; — property, *aviti agri*; — war, *bellum familiare* (which the family conducts against an enemy), **discordia familiæ, domesticorum*; *discordiæ quibus domus evertitur; discordia intestina*; **dissensio gentilium*; — fortune, *fatum familiare*; — slaughter, *intestina cædes* (in the family); — name, *nomen gentile* or *gentilicium*, commonly merely *nomen* (opposed to *cognomen*); — sacrifices, *sacra* (*sacrificia*) *gentilicia*; — council, *consilium familiare, consilium propinquorum*; — right, *jus gentium, jura familiaria*; — glory, *gloria domestica*; — disgrace, *nota gentilicia, commune familiæ dedecus*; — seal, **signum gentis*; — cares, *domesticæ curæ*; to relieve from —, *domesticis curis levare algm*; — pride, **spiritus gentilicii*; — quarrels, *rei familiaris controversiæ*; — table, *cœna familiaris*; — grief, *luctus domesticus* or *familiaris*; — funeral, *funus familiare*; a family which is liable to —, *familia funesta*; — archives, **tabulæ gentiliciæ*; the place where they are kept, *tablinum*; family union or communion, *domesticus usus et consuetudo, privatæ necessitudines*, also *necessitudo*; — arms, *insigne gentilicium*; a family friend, *familiaris amicus*, also merely *familiaris* or *profamiliaris, alcjs familiæ amicissimus*; to receive as —, *algm in familiaritatem recipere*; to be one, *esse in familiaribus alcjs*; I alone am —, *mihi soli in domum familiæ aditus est*; a family friendship, *familiaris amicitia*. See Domestic, Home.

Famine, n. *fames, inopia et fames*; to suffer —, *fame* or *inopiā et fame premi*; to cause —, *famem afferre alci*; to portend —, *inopiam famemque portendere*; to remove — at his own cost, *ab ore civium famem suis impensis propulsare*. See Hunger.

Famish, v.tr. *algm fame enecare, conficere*; — a city, *urbem fame domare* or *suffocare, fame* or *inopiā expugnare, fame vincere atque expugnare*; v.intr. *fame mori, fame confici, fame absumi* or *perire* or *interire, inediā mori, inediā vitam finire* (to put yourself to death by abstaining from food). Famine destroyed more than the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit*. Famished, *fame enectus, confectus, inediā confectus*.

Fan, n. (1) = an agricultural instrument, *vannus, ventilabrum*; to employ a —, *frumentum ventilare* or *evannere*; (2) = a toy used by ladies, *flabellum, flabellulum*; a — bearer, *flabellifera*.

Fanatic, n. *fanaticus*. Fanatical, adj. *fanaticus*. Fanaticism, n. **error fanaticus*. See Enthusiast.

Fancy, n. *opinio* (*falsa*); the fancy, as a faculty, *sensus* (*phantasia* has no sanction); a glowing —, *fervidum ingenium, calor et impetus*; a rank —, *cogitationis luxuria* or *nimia quædam ubertas*; a living —, *rerum quasi gerantur sub aspectum pæne subjectio*; it belongs to —, and not to fact, *opinionis esse, non naturæ*. To fancy, v.tr. *cogitatione sibi algd depingere, in opinione esse, opinari*; I — I am ill, **ægrotare mihi videor*; what is fancied, *opinatus*; what may be —, *opinabilis*; — merely, *falsus, fictus*.

Far, adv. *procul* (e.g. *a patriā procul relegatum esse*), *longe* (e.g. *longe vidēre, prospicere*, to a great distance), *e longinquo* (from afar), *eminus* (opp. *comminus*); to be —, *procul* or *longe abesse*; to come from —, *e longinquo venire*; to follow far off, *magno* or *longo intervallo sequi*; he is — from blame, *culpa ab eo procul est*; far be it! *dii meliora* (scil. *dent*), *ne id Deus sirerit! longe absit propositum illud! hæc absint velim!* — from me! *id a me procul aberit!* so far is it that, etc. *tantum abest ut*; farther, *ulterius, amplius, porro*.

Farce, n. *fabula*. Farcical, *scurrilis*.

Fare, v.intr. *se habēre*; — well, *bene, commode, recte valēre, bene, belle se habēre, bonā valetudine uti*; — very well, *optime valēre* or *se habēre, plane, belle se habēre*; — pretty well, *satis valēre*; — not very well, *minus commodā valetudine uti*; — not at all, *parum valēre*; — very ill, *perditā valetudine esse*; how do you fare (or do)? *quomodo te habes? ut vales? quomodo vivis? quid agis? quid agitur?* answers, *recte mihi est, meliuscule mihi est*; I hardly know, *quācumque valetudine est*. Farewell! *vale!* to bid —, *salvēre* or *valēre algm jubēre, alci valedicere* (post-Aug.); — a hearty —, *multam salutem alci dicere*; — the last —, *ultimum* or *supremum alci vale dicere*. Fare, n. *cibus potusque, victus*; poor —, *tenuis victus*; good —, *lautus victus*; to fare well, *laute vivere*; bill of fare, **ciborum index*.

Farinaceous, adj. *farinaceus*.

Farm, n. *ager, agellus, arvum, fundus, solum*; a yet untilled —, *ager ferus* or *silvester*; unworked —, *ager rudis*; a good —, *ager bene natus*; a worn-out —, *solum defatigatum et effetum*; belonging to a —, *agrarius*; on a —, *agrestis*; he who has farms, *agrosus*; farm-work, *aratio, opus rusticum, agricultura, agrorum cultus*; to carry on —, *agrum colere*; given to —, *rusticis rebus deditus*; a farmer, *arator, agricŏla, colōnus*; farm-instruments, *instrumenta rustica* or *agrorum*; laws relating to farming or agriculture, *lex agraria*; farm-slave, *servus arator*. To farm, = to take or let with a view to gain, *conducere, redimere, locare, elocare*; to take to farm, *conducere*; to let —, *locare*; a taking —, *conductio, redemptio*; a letting —, *locatio*; a taker —, *conductor, redemptor*; a letter —, *locator*; to hold or farm, *conductum habēre*; a valuation for —, **æstimatio rei locandæ*; agreement of —, contract for —, *syngrapha, conductio, locatio*; to farm at a very small charge, *parvo* (*magno*, etc.) *conducere, locare*; a farmer of the public revenues,

redemptor vectigalium, publicanus; a female —, *conductrix*; a property taken or let to farm, **prædium conductitium, fundus conductus*.

Farrago, n. *farrago, mixtura, colluvio, colluvies*.

Farrier, n. **faber ferrarius qui equis soleas ferreas suppingit; medicus equarius, veterinarius* (generally animal doctor). See Horse.

Farrow, n. *fetus porculorum*; to farrow, *fetum edere*.

Farthing, n. *quadrans*; I do not care a — for, *haud flocci facio*.

Fascinate, v.tr. *fascinare* (βασκαίνω, by the look, e.g. *agnos*). Fascination, *fascinum* (also an amulet).

Fashion, n. *mos* (as custom, e.g. *mos vestis*), *habitus, ornatus*; a new —, *habitus novus*; the — of the day, **seculi deliciæ*; to be in the —, *in more esse, moris esse, usu receptum esse, vigēre*; an old —, *antiqui moris fuit*; this is the universal —, *hunc morem vestis gens universa tenet*; it is becoming the —, *alcjs rei mos recipitur, alqd in mores recipitur*; to introduce a —, *morem inducere* or *inferre*; — new —, **novos vestium mores inducere*; — foreign —, **peregrinos mores inferre*; to bring up an old —, *antiquum (vestis) morem referre*; to put an end to a —, **abolēre morem alcjs rei* or merely *abolēre alqd*; to go out of —, *obsolescere*; to imitate —, **aliorum habitum* or *ornatum* or *amictum imitari*; to follow foreign —, *in externum habitum mutare corporis cultum*; to be dressed after the —, *nove vestitum esse* (so *cultum victumque non ad nova exempla componere sed ut majorum suadent mores*); this is my —, *sic meus est mos*; according to my —, *meo more*. A dealer in the fashions, **qui tabernam delicatarum merçium exercet*; a journal of fashions, **libelli quibus novi vestium habitus omniaque, quæ ad cultum victumque pertinent, describuntur*.

Fast, adj. = quick, *celer* (of persons and things, opp. *tardus*), *citus* (in haste, of things, rarely of living objects), *properus, properans* (hasting), *festinans* (hurrying), *citatus, incitatus* (pressed forwards), *velox* (swift in flight), *pernix* (brisk), *alacer* (alive, energetic, opp. *languidus*), *agilis* (in movement), *promptus* (ready); too —, *praeproperus*; a — horse, *equus celer* or *velox*; — walk, or gait, *incessus citus* (opp. *tardus*); — step, *citato gradu*; the motion of the stars is now faster, now slower, *stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur*; a — tongue, *volubilitas linguæ, celeritas dicendi*; — utterance, *citata pronunciatio*; to go —, *celeriter ire, celeri* or *citato gradu ire* (of persons); *celeri cursu ferri* (of carriages and ships); to go faster, *gradum addere* or *corripere*; faster! *move te ocius! propera!* speaking, —, *volubilis*. Fast = fixed or firm, *firmus, stabilis*; comb. *stabilis et firmus, firmus stabilisque, vinctus, devinctus, constrictus*; to hold —, *tenēre, retinēre, mordicus tenēre* (with the teeth, and fig.); to stick —, *adhærēre alci rei* or *ad alqd* or *in alqā re*; to make —, *firmare, stabilire*; to set —, *in custodiam dare*. To fasten, v.tr. *vincire, devincire, ad alqd*; — to, *conjungere cum*; — to yourself, *alqm sibi adjungere, alqm sibi devincire*; — by, *alqā re*, e.g. *alqm sibi obstringere donis*, **præmiis sibi devincire alqm*.

Fast, n. (abstinence from food), *jejunium, inedia*; to appoint a —, *jejunium instituere, indicere*; annual —, *jejunia annua* (to observe, *celebrare*), *feriæ esuriales*; fast-day, n. *jejunium*; to keep —, *jejunium servare*. To fast, v. *jejunium servare, cibo se abstinēre*.

Fastidious, adj. *fastidiosus, delicatus*.

Fat, adj. *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (full, rich, opp. *gracilis* or *sterilis*, of a field), *obesus* (filled up, opp. *gracilis*), *nitidus* (shining), *perpastus*, (well fed), *saginatus* (fed up), *adipatus* (supplied with grease), *luculentus* (productive, e.g. *munus*). To fatten, v.tr. *pinguem facere* or *reddere, opimare, obesare, saginare, farcire* (to stuff); v.intr. *pinguescere, nitescere*; to be —, *pinguem esse, nitēre*; — too —, *nimiā pinguitudine laborare*. Fat, n. *pingue, adeps, caro pinguis*. Fatness, n. *pinguitudo* (of animals and land), *obesitas, pinguedo* (of a thing).

Fate, n. *fatum* (the fixed order of the world), *fors* (the unknown power), *fortuna* (the realisation of *fatum*), *sors* (the lot of life), *casus* (that which falls to men), *eventum* (the event); favourable —, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; adverse —, *fortuna adversa, sors misera, casus miserabilis*; it is so written in the book of —, *sic est in fatis*; if you are fated to get well, *si tibi fatum est convalescere*; all things are the work of —, *omnia fato fiunt*; contrary to —, *præter fatum*; the books of —, *libri fatales*; to be in the —, *libris fatalibus contineri, in libris fatalibus inveniri*. See Fortune.

Father, n. *pater, parens* (in the poets, *genitor, generator*); — and mother, *parentes*; the fathers, *patres* (forefathers, senators); — of his native land, *pater patriæ*; a happy —, *felix prole parens*; coming from your fathers, *avitus*; as a second —, *ut alterum patrem, in parentis loco*; to care as a — for the people, *consulere ut parentem populo*; a father's heart, *animus paternus*; — brother's, *patruus*; fatherless, *orbatus* or *orbus patre*; on the father's side, *paternā stirpe* (opp. *maternā stirpe*); to fill the place of a —, *loco* or *instar patris alci esse, alqm in liberorum numero habēre*. See Paternal.

Fathom, n. **orgyia* (ὀργυιά, unknown to the Romans), **terni cubiti*. To fathom, v. *explorare, pervestigare, perspicere*.

Fatigue, n. *fatigatio, defatigatio*, intr. *lassitudo, defectio virium* (fainting). To fatigue, v.tr. *fatigare, defatigare, ad languorem dare, languorem alci afferre*; fatigued, *fatigatus, fessus, defatigatus, defessus, lassus, lassitudine confectus*; an ox —, etc. *bos confectus vexatione operum*; v.intr. *fatigari, defatigari, languescere, elanguescere, languēre* (e.g. *mens*).

Fatuous, adj. *fatuus, ineptus, inficetus, insulsus*. Fatuity, n. *fatuitas, ineptiæ*.

Fault, n. = failing or wrong doing, *vitium, peccatum*; faultless, *vitio* or *vitiis carens*; to be —, *sine vitio esse*; faulty, *vitiosus*. See Fail. Fault = blame, *reprehensio* (opp. *probatio*), *vituperatio* (opp. *laus*), *vitium* (opp. *virtus*); to be in —, *in vitio esse, in culpā esse*. See Blame.

Favour, v.intr. a person or thing, *favēre alci* or *alci rei* (in general), *favēre alcjs rebus* or *partibus* (to be of his party or promote his interests or views), *indulgēre alci* (to consult a person's wishes), *propitium esse alci* (to be favourable or well disposed, used generally of the gods), *alci studēre, alcjs esse studiosum* (to be attached to), *juvare, adjuvare alqm* (to assist), *esse alci adjumento, afferre alci adjumentum* (to give aid), *fovēre alqm, fovēre ac tollere alqm, sustinēre ac fovēre alqm, gratiā et auctoritate suā sustentare alqm* (to support with your influence), *suffragari alci* (to vote for or recommend), *prosperare alqm, obsecundare alci*; favoured by some one, *gratiosus alci* or *apud alqm* (that is, to stand in favour with some one); — by nature, *naturam fautricem habēre in alqā re*; — by nature and fortune in every way, *instructum esse naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis*; — by fortune, *fortunā prosperā uti*; the ships reached the land by favour of night, *naves noctis interventu ad terram pervenerunt*. Favour, n. *favor, studium* (good-will, affection), *gratia* (that which you feel and that which you show), *adjumentum, auxilium, suffragatio, gratificatio*; with favour of the people, *secundo* or *favente* or *suffragante populo*. Favourite, n. *deliciæ*; (as adj.) a — form of speech, **vox quā longe omnium maxime utitur alqs*; — cup, *poculum gratissimi usûs*; — pursuit, *studium quo alqs maxime delectatur*; — book, *liber quem alqs non dimittit e manibus*; — matter, **res de quā alqs sæpe et libenter disserit*; — opinion, *sententiā quam alqs adamavit*; — inclination, *studium, ingenii voluptas*; — writer, *scriptor gratissimi studii*; — study, **studium cui alqs maxime indulget*; — wish, **quod alci maxime in votis est*;

— labour, * *opus quo alqs maxime delectatur;* — dog, *canis quem alqs in deliciis habet.*

Fawn, n. *vitulus capreæ, hinnuleus.* To fawn, v. *blandiri.*

Fear, n. *metus, timor* (from weakness), comb. *metus ac timor; verecundia* (of what is wrong, e.g. *turpitudinis*), *terror* (fright, sudden fear), comb. *metus et terror; pavor* (alarm), comb. *pavor terrorque, terror pavorque, terror ac pavor; trepidatio* (trembling), *horror, formīdo* (the highest degree of fear), *timiditas* (fearfulness as an attribute), *ignavia* (cowardice); well-grounded —, *timor verus;* ungrounded —, *timor falsus, inanis, metus vanus;* — of, *metus, timor alcjs* or *alcjs rei,* — from, *ab alqo;* constant —, *timor assiduus ab,* etc.; in fear of, *metuens alcjs rei;* the fear of the king, etc., *metus regius, consularis,* etc.; — respecting domestic affairs, *timor domesticus;* through — of punishment, *metu pœnæ;* for — of another, *alieno metu;* for — lest the enemy should break in, *præ metu ne hostis irrumperet;* full of —, *metu* or *timore perterritus, metu fractus;* to be, to live in —, *in metu* or *timore esse, metuere, timēre, metuentem vivere;* — great —, *in magno metu esse, versari,* also *pavēre, trepidare;* — on account of any one, *in metu esse propter alqm, alci metuere;* — greatly —, *perterritum esse metu alcjs rei;* I am in great — on your account, *præcipuum metum quod ad te attinet habeo;* no longer —, *omittere, abjicere timorem;* to have an imaginary —, *opinione timēre alqd;* to cause —, *metum* (*timorem,* etc.) *alci injicere, incutere, afferre, inferre, offerre, alqm in metum compellere conjicere;* is occasioned by —, *timor incutitur ex alqā re;* it puts me in —, *facit mihi terrorem;* — great —, *me summo timore afficit;* our friends have great — on our account, *maximo de nobis timore affecti sunt amici nostri;* it leads to very great —, *animos ad summum timorem traducit;* the greater — of the Romans overcame the — of their chiefs, *major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicit;* — overcomes me, *metus me invadit, animo metus objicitur, timor me occupat, me incessit;* all fell into great —, *timor omnium incessit magnus, timor incessit omnes magnus;* I suddenly fell into —, *subito me timor occupat,* also *timore opprimor;* I cannot speak for —, *mihi lingua metu hæret;* from — my hair stands on end, *formidine horreo;* I tremble from —, *timore perterritus tremo;* — at, *paveo alqd, ad alqd;* — lest, *ne;* I am beside myself for —, *vix sum apud me, ita commotus est animus.* Fearful, (1) = having fear, see Afraid; (2) = causing fear, formidable, *metuendus;* to make yourself more — than powerful, *plus timoris quam potentiæ sibi addere.* Fearfulness, *timiditas, pavor, trepidatio, ignavia.* Fearless, *metu vacuus* or *solutus, impavidus, intrepidus;* — as to, *securus de alqā re* (e.g. *bello*); to be —, *sine metu esse, metu vacare, bono animo esse* (to be of good heart), *bonum habēre animum;* adv. *sine metu, sine timore, impavide, intrepide.* Fearlessness, * *animus metu vacuus, securitas* (without anxiety regarding, e.g. *securitas mortis*). To fear, v.tr. *metuere, timēre alqd* (opp. *contemnere*), *in metu ponere, habēre* (= *metuere*), *extimescere, pertimescere alqd* (stronger than *timēre*), *vereri alqm* or *de alqā re* (to fear from respect or reverence), *pavēre alqd* or *ad alqd, horrēre alqd* (to shudder at, e.g. *numen divinum*), *formidare, reformidare alqd* (e.g. *mortem*); we — nothing, *sine timore sumus;* there is no enemy near to —, *nullus in propinquo est hostium metus;* thou hast nothing from me to —, *nihil est a me periculi;* to — all things from, *omnia ab* or *ex alqo timēre;* not —, *contemnere alqm* or *alqd;* — before or at the approach of death, *mortis appropinquatione angi, mortis metu perterritum esse, mortem reformidare;* he caused himself to be so much feared, *tantum sui timorem injecit;* I fear for (= I am concerned or anxious for), *metuo, timeo alci* (*rei*) *de alqo* (*alqā re*), *extimesco, pertimesco de alqā re, vereor alci rei;* — greatly, *magno timore sum* (opp. *bene spero*); — for his life and property, *de capite fortunisque extimescere;* to begin to —, *ad timorem se convertere;* I fear that, etc., *metuo, timeo, vereor, extimesco, pertimesco, horreo ne,* etc., that not, *ne non* or *ut;* I — a little, *subtimeo, subvereor;* to cause to —, *alqm in eum metum adducere, ut pertimescat ne;* they begin to —, *in timorem perveniunt ne;* it is to be feared, *timendum est, periculum est ne;* fear not! *bono sis animo, bonum habe animum, noli timēre* or *laborare;* to — God, *Deum vereri, Deum vereri et colere.*

Feasible, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest.* Feasibility, n. *potestas* or *facultas alqd faciendi.*

Feast, n. (1) = holy day, *dies festus, dies sollemnis,* comb. *dies festus ac sollemnis, sollenne, dies feriatus, festum;* to keep a —, *festum agere* (for three days, *per triduum*); to place a day of victory among holidays, *inter festos dies referre* (*diem*) *quo victoria patrata est;* (2) = a bountiful meal, *convivium, epulum, epulæ, daps.* See Eat, Feast, Festival.

Feat, n. *facinus, factum, res mira, res difficilis.*

Feather, n. *penna, pluma* (down); having feathers, *plumeus;* covered with —, *plumā tectus;* full of —, *plumosus;* feathered, *pennatus, plumatus, plumis obductus;* without —, *deplumis, implumis;* to acquire —, *plumescere;* to have —, *pennas habēre;* to adorn one's self with another's plumes, *alienis gloriari bonis;* to cut a person's —, *pennas alci incidere;* you know the bird by its —, *hominis mores naturaque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscuntur.* A feather bed, *culcita plumea;* the feathered tribe, *pecus volatile.*

Feature, n. *lineamentum oris;* the features collectively, *os vultusque, os et vultus;* mother and son have similar —, *lineamentorum qualitas matri ac filio similis.*

February, n. *Februarius* (*mensis*).

Fecundation, n. *prægnatio, caprificatio* (artificial, of figs); — of the palm, *palmarum coitus excogitatus ab homine.* Fecundity, n. *fertilitas, ubertas.*

Federate, adj. *fœderatus, fœdere junctus, fœdere sociatus.*

Fee, n. *merces, pretium, honos, honorarium.*

Feeble, adj. *tenuis* (e.g. *valetudo*), *imbecillus* (e.g. *corpus, animus, stomachus, ingenium, homo, imbecilli venarum pulsus;* opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*), *infirmus* (e.g. *vires, lumen, sapor, argumentum*), *invalidus* (*milites, statio, ignes*). Feebleness, *imbecillitas, debilitas, infirmitas.*

Feed, v.tr. *cibum præbēre alci, cibare alqm* (post-Aug.), *pabulum dare alci* (oxen, etc.), *alere* (to nourish), *pascere* (to pasture, e.g. *sues, greges*); — with your own hand, *cibare manu suā;* — out of your hand, *de manu cibos et aquam præbēre;* to be fed by human hands, *manibus humanis ali;* — with ample food, *largo pastu sustentare;* birds — their unfledged young, etc. *aves infirmis fetibus cibos ore suo collatos partiuntur;* — a child, *infanti cibum in os ingerere;* — horses, etc. *equos alere foliis ex arboribus strictis.* Feeding, n. *pastio;* — within doors, *pastio villatica.* Feeder, n. *pastor, qui præbet cibos.*

Feeling, n. *sensus;* the capacity of —, *natura patibilis;* the power or method of, *sentiendi ratio; tactus* (the touch), *gustatus* (taste), *judicium* (power of judging), *conscientia* (feeling of right and wrong, consciousness, e.g. *conscientia virium nostrarum, conscientia quid abesset virium*), *affectus* (the permanent condition of feeling), a fine —, *judicium elegans, judicii elegantia;* a just and fine —, *sincerum judicium et elegans;* an intelligent —, *j. intelligens,* also *intelligentia;* natural —, *natura* (*si non interdum naturæ bonitas vincatur*); tender moral —, *pudor;* thankful —, *gratus animus, pietas;* humane —, *humanitas;* moral —, *verecundia;* joyous —, *lætitia;* — for truth, *veritas, veritatis studium;* — for the beautiful, *elegantia* (e.g. *esse exculta cujusdam elegantiæ*), *venustas;* a man having the æsthetic —, *homo*

elegans; — decidedly, *homo in omni judicio elegantissimus*; to have —, *sensu prœditum esse*; — of, *sentire alqd*; *alcjs rei sensu moveri*; to be moved by a painful —, *animi dolore torqueri*; the more one has a — of one's strength, *ut quisque sibi plurimum confidit* (*ut quisque minimum in se esse arbitratur*); to lose —, *sensum amittere* (*animus obduresscit*, *occallescit*); it causes various — in me, *varie afficior re*; not by theory but by natural —, etc. *non arte aliquâ sed naturali quodam sensu judicare*; from my inmost —, *ex animi mei sensu*; to open your — to, *alci sensus suos aperire*; — your inmost —, *alci intimos suos sensus delegere*; to utter well your —, *id quod sentimus polite eloqui*. Without —, *sensûs expers*, *a sensu* or *a sensibus alienatus*; *nihil sentiens*, *durus*, *ferus*, *ferreus*, comb. *saxeus ferreusque*, *inhumanus*; to be —, *sensu carēre*, *nihil sentire*, *nullius rei sensu moveri*, *a sensu abesse*; — altogether, *tactu sensuque omni carēre*, *omnem humanitatem abjecisse*, *exuisse*; I am not so —, *non sum ille ferreus qui*, etc.; full of —, *humanus*, *humanitatis plenus*, *multum humanitatis habens*, *humanitatis sensu prœditus*, *mollis*. See Insensibility, Senses. To feel, v.tr. *sentire* (in general), *intelligere* (in the understanding), *affici re*; — pain, *sentire alcjs rei dolorem*, *dolore alcjs rei affici* or *affectum esse*, *dolet alqd*; — at, *dolēre alqd* or *ex re* (e.g. *alcjs mortem*, *ex alcjs interitu*), *laborare re* (e.g. *alienis malis*), *acerbe ferre alqd* (e.g. *discidium*); — very painfully, *magnam molestiam trahere ex re*, *magnâ molestiâ affici ex re*, *magnum capere dolorem ex re*, *graviter* or *gravissime dolēre alqd*, *acerbissime ferre alqd*; — the beauties of a speech, *orationis virtutes intelligere* or *introspicere*; it is more easily felt than described, *alqd facilius intelligi quam explanari potest*; I — offended, *offendit me alqd*; — injured, *magnam injuriam mihi illatam esse puto*; — discontented, *meæ me fortunæ pœnitet*; I — bound, *debeo*; — induced, *commoveor*; he shall —, etc. *sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes*; to let his anger be felt, *bilem effundere*, *stomachum erumpere in alqm*, *alqs me iratum sentit*.

Feign, v.tr. (1) = to form or invent, *fingere*; (2) = to pretend, *simulare*, *assimulare*, *dissimulare*; he — to be a learned man, *se doctum esse simulavit*. Feint, n. *stropha* (turn, trick), *fabrica* (a doing), *fallacia* (deceit); to make a —, *stropham invenire*, *fabricam fingere ad alqm* (Com. = to the slang phrase "to do a person"), *fallaciam intendere in alqm*, *fallaciâ aggredi alqm*.

Felicitate, v.tr. *gratulari alci*; — on his arrival, *adventum alcjs gratulari*. Felicitation, n. *gratulatio*. Felicity, n. *vita beata*, *beatum*, *beate vivere* (e.g. *beate vivere est unâ positâ in virtute*; *beatitas* (late), *beatitudo* (late), *felicitas*; to enjoy eternal —, *beatum sempiterno œvo frui*.

Feline, adj. **feli similis*; adv. *felium modo*.

Fell, adj. *crudelis*, *sævus*, *ferus*, *immanis*, *atrox*.

Fellow, n. = associate, *socius*, *comes* (a companion), *sodalis* (a friend), a good —, *homo festivus* or *lepidus*; a bad —, *homo dissolutus*; a trumpery —, *homuncio*; a fellow, used adjectively, as a fellow worker, *operis socius*; — officer, *collega*; — possessor, *compossessor*; — citizen, *civis*, *municeps*; — consul, *collega consulatûs* (or *in consulatu*); — slave, *conservus*; — heir, *coheres*; to be —, *coheredem esse*, *in hereditate partem habēre*, *legatum in testamento habēre* (to have a legacy in the will); to make one —, *alqm coheredem alci facere*, *scribere*; to have —, *coheredem habēre*; not to allow one to be —, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*; a fellow-commander, *socius imperii*; — guest, *conviva*; daily —, *convictor*; — murderer, *particeps cædis*; — counsellor, *consiliorum socius* (or *particeps*); to take as —, *alqm in consilium sibi adhibēre*; — governor, *regni socius*, *regni collega*; — debtor, *qui mecum est debitor*; — disciple, *condiscipulus*; to be —, *unâ cum alqo literas discere* (or *præceptorem audire*); — conqueror, *victoriæ particeps*; — soldier, *commilito*; — criminal, *unus ex consciis*. Fellowship, *societas*; — in plans, — *consiliorum*; — a virtuous life, *beate et honeste vivendi*; — all actions, *omnium facinorum*; to form —, *coire cum alqo*; to break off —, *dirimere*; most closely united in —, *vir conjunctissimus mecum consiliorum omnium societate*; *sodalitium*, *sodalitas* (especially for religious objects), *sodalitates* (secret societies, like Freemasonry), *collegium* (a corporation, e.g. of merchants, artizans, priests); to take into —, *alqm in collegium cooptare*. Human fellowship, *societas humana*, *societas hominum* (*humani generis*). See Society.

Felon, n. *maleficus*, *sons*, *sons reus*. Felony, n. *delictum*, * *clientelæ perfidia*.

Felt, n. *coacta*, *-orum*, n.; a garment of —, *vestis coacta*; — coverings, *coactilia* (Jct.).

Female, adj. *muliebris*, *femineus*; — sex, *sexus muliebris* or *femineus*; adv. *muliebriter*. A female, n. *femina* (in relation to sex), *mulier* (a marriageable woman); a young —, *juvenis*; an old —, *anus*, *vetula*.

Fen, n. *terra uliginosa*, *solum uliginosum*, *loca uliginosa* or *palustria*. Fenny, adj. *uliginosus*, *paluster*.

Fence, n. *septio* (the fencing), *sepes* (the hedge), *septum*, *conseptum*. To fence, v.tr. *sepire*, *consepire re*, *circumsepire*, *septo circumdare*, *cingere munimento sepis*. To fence = to fight in fencing, *armis uti*, *batuere* (to practise with rapiers). A fencer, n. *pugnator*, *gladiator*, *pugil* (pugilist); a good —, *armorum peritissimus*; to be —, *armis optime uti*. Fencing, or the art of, *ars gladii*, *ars gladiatoria*, *ars armorum*; *studium armorum*; ignorant of —, *armorum inscius*; skilled in —, *armorum peritus*; a fencing-master, *armorum doctor*, *lanista*, * *batuendi magister*, *armorum peritus*.

Feoff, v.tr. *prœdium velut fiduciarium alci dare*. Feoffee, n. * *cliens fiduciarius*. Feoffment, * *ritus inaugurationis feudalis*.

Ferment, v.intr. *fermentari*, *fermentescere*, *fervēre*, *effervescere*; to let or put to —, *sinere fermentari* or *fervēre*; to make —, *fermentare*, — by, *alqâ re*; (fig.) *moveri*; — very much, *ardēre*. Fermentation, n. *fermentatio* (late), *fervor* (the f. of wine); (fig.) *motus*, *turba*, *tumor rerum*; to bring the people into a —, *animos plebis sollicitare*; — the camp, *turbas efficere in castris*; — a land by war, *terram bello distrahere*, *miscēre*; to be in —, *tumēre*, *moveri* (*movetur aliquot locis servitium*); *ardēre*; means of —, or yeast (barm), *fermentum*.

Ferocious, adj. *ferox* (connected with *fera*, a wild beast). Ferocity, n. *ferocia*, *ferocitas*. Adv. *ferociter*.

Ferret, n. *viverra*, * *mustela furo* (L.)

Ferruginous, adj. *ferrugineus* (iron-coloured), *ferratus* (holding or tasting of iron, scil. *aquæ*).

Ferry, n. *trajectus*; — boat, *scapha*; — man, *portitor*; the charge of —, *portorium*. To ferry over, v. *trajicere*, *transmittere*.

Fertile, adj. *ferax*, *fecundus*, *fertilis*, *opimus*, *uber* (rich), comb. *uber et fertilis*, *fecundus et uber*; to make —, *feraciorem reddere*, *fecundare*; — the land by, *alqâ re terris dare fecunditatem*; to be —, *in copiam alcjs rei effundere*; a — year, *fertilis annus* (opp. *annus sterilis*); the year was very —, * *magnum proventum frugum fructuumque annus hic attulit*; a — author, *multorum librorum scriptor*, (so *haud ulla ætas virtutum feracior fuit*; *hæc ætas effudit copiam oratorum*; *magnum proventum poëtarum annus hic attulit*); a — genius, *ingenium ferax* or *fecundum*, *indoles læta*. Fertility, n. *fertilitas*, *ubertas*, *fecunditas*, *copia*; the — of the country, *natura regionis ferax alcjs rei*. See Fruit.

Ferule, n. *ferula* (a reed or staff).

Fervid, adj. *fervidus* (hot, glowing, e.g. *pars mundi*, *vada*, *æquor*; fig. *animus*, *ingenium*, *oratio*, *genus dicendi*), *fervens* (heated, hot, e.g. *rota*, *aqua*); adv. *ferventer*; to make —, *fervefacere*; to be —, *fervēre*. Fervor, n. *fervor* (e.g. *oceani*, *musti*, fig. *ætatis*, *animi*); to be in a —, *fervore furere*. See Hot, Warm.

Festival, n. *dies festus, dies sollemnis;* to keep a —, *diem festum agere.* Festivity, n. *festæ epulæ* (sacred feast), *lætitia* (joy); — of mind, *animus lætus* or *hilaris;* to awaken —, *hilaritatem excitare;* to indulge in —, *lætitiâ* or *gaudio exsultare, lætitiâ* or *alacritate gestire.*

Fetch, v.tr. *afferre, apportare, adducere, arcessere* (to send for), *advehere;* — a person, *algm arcessere;* to cause to be —, *arcessi* or *arcessiri jubēre;* — a medical man for a sick person, *medicum ad ægrotum adducere;* — breath, *spirare, spiritum ducere;* — a deep sigh, *gemitum de imo pectore ducere.*

Fetid, adj. *male olens, fœtidus;* — breath, *fœtida anima* or *fœtidum os, putidus* (e.g. *ulcus*); to be —, *male olēre, fœtēre, putēre.* See Stink.

Fetter, n. *compes, numella* (for the neck and feet, to hold a slave), *pedica, vinculum* (chain), fig. *vincula* and *compedes.* To fetter, v.tr. *vincula alci injicere* (in general), *alci compedes indere;* fig. to hold a youth in a silken —, *juvenem gratâ compede tenēre vinctum* (scil. *amore, puellâ*); free from the — of the law, *liber exsolutusque legum vinculis.* See Fasten.

Feud, n. (1) = enmity, *simultas* (hidden, *obscura;* open, *aperta;* very great, *summa*); to have — with any one, *habēre simultates;* to gratify —, *exercēre cum algo;* to keep up —, *gerere cum alqo;* to enter into —, *suscipere;* to lay down or end —, *deponere, finire;* to cause —, *facere;* to foster —, *nutrire;* to bring on yourself — for any one's good, *subire pro alqo;* to expose to —, *simultatibus alcjs dare alqm;* to destroy —, *dirimere;* to root out an inherited —, *paternas obliterare; inimicitiæ* (private enmity), *bellum* (public war); they live in a —, *inimicitiæ sunt inter eos;* — in open —, *bellum gerere cum alqo;* if it must come to an open —, *si pugnandum erit.* (2) = a property held of a lord, **prædium* (*ager*), *beneficiarium,* **prædium velut fiduciarium datum;* to bestow a —, **prædium velut fiduciarium dare alci;* to receive —, *accipere.* Feudal, *quod velut beneficium dari potest,* (in juristical Latin) *feudalis;* — right, *beneficium,* **feudum;* — service, **officia a beneficiario* or *a cliente præstanda.* See Client, Patron.

Fever, n. *febris, febrium valetudines;* the tertian —, *febris tertiana* or merely *tertiana* (so *quartana,* f.), also *febris tertiis* or *quartis diebus decurrens* (so *f. ardens, frigida, lenta,* **putrida*); to fall ill of a —, *in febrim incidere, febrim nancisci, febri corripi;* to have —, *febrim habēre, pati, affectum esse, febrire, æstu febrique jactari, febricitare* (frequently): to get better of —, *quartanum passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare;* the — begins, *febris incipit* or *accedit;* — goes off, *decedit, desinit, finitur, quiescit;* — returns, *repetit;* — increases, *increscit, augetur;* — decreases, *levatur, conquiescit;* — continues, *continuat;* to remove —, *febrim abigere, discutere;* to bring back —, *febrim reducere;* to cause —, *febrim afferre;* an attack of —, *febris accessio;* free from —, *febri carens, febre relictus;* to be —, *febri carēre;* sick of —, *febricitans;* dreams of or from —, *ægri somnia.* Feverish, adj. *febriculosus* (of persons and sickness), *febricosus* (ill of fever).

Few, adj. *pauci* (opp. *complures,* e.g. *homines*); very —, *perpauci, perquam pauci, paucissimi;* not —, *multi, plerique;* — things, *pauca;* in — words, *paucis* (*verbis*). Fewness, n. *paucitas.* See Little, Less.

Fibre, n. *fibra.* Fibrous, adj. by the gen. *fibræ.*

Fickle, adj. *inconstans, varians, varius, levis, mutabilis,* comb. *varius et mutabilis, mobilis* (e.g. *ingenium, animus, voluntas*); — fortune, *fluxa fortuna.* Fickleness, n. *inconstantia, levitas, mutabilitas mentis;* — of fortune, *mobilitas fortunæ.*

Fiction, n. *fictio, confictio* (the act), *res ficta* or *commenticia, commentum* (the object); mere —, *opinionum commenta.*

Fiddle, n. **violīna;* to play the —, **violinâ canere;* — well, *scite.* Fiddler, n. **violinista,* m. **violinistria,* f.

Fidelity, n. *fidelitas.* See Faith.

Field, n. (1) = a plain, *campus;* to entice an enemy into the —, *hostem in campum deducere;* an open or free —, *campus apertus;* in —, *in aperto;* (2) = a piece of land, *ager,* or pl. *agri; arvum,* or pl. *arva; seges* or *segetes* (a sowed field); relating to —, *agrarius;* on or in —, *agrestis;* possessing many —, *agrosus;* in relation to an army, *in castris, bello;* to be in the —, *in castris esse, bellum gerere;* never to have been in —, *nunquam in acie stetisse, nunquam castra vidisse;* to go into the —, *ad bellum proficisci;* to lead into —, *exercitum* or *milites in expeditionem educere;* — out of winter-quarters, *copias extrahere ex hibernaculis;* to quit —, *hiberna relinquere;* to take the field against, *proficisci contra alqm, arma capere* or *ferre adversus alqm;* not to wish to —, *militiam detrectare;* to quit — a conqueror, *superiorem discedere;* — conquered, *inferiorem discedere;* (fig.) the — of honour, e.g. *omnibus patet honoris et gloriæ campus;* so *campus in quo oratio exsultare potest;* he has a wide — for his industry, *latissime manat ejus industria;* so *libro egressu memorare potest* (of an historian); the — of history has not been cultivated, *abest historia literis nostris;* the labours of the —, *opus rusticum* or *agreste* (to carry on —, *facere*), *agri* or *agrorum cultura;* field-artillery, *tormenta bellica* (pl.); a — bed, *lectus militaris;* — service, *castrensia stipendia;* to learn —, *castrensibus stipendiis imbui;* fruits of the —, *terræ fruges* or *fruges, campi fructus;* a field-officer, *dux belli* or *exercitūs,* or merely *dux;* a field-marshal, *imperator;* a cloak of a —, *paludamentum;* the tent of —, *prætorium.*

Fiend, n. *adversarius, diabolus* (διάβολος, Eccl., devil). Fiendish, adj. *diabolicus, nefandus, fœdus.*

Fierce, adj. *ferox.* Fierceness, n. *ferocitas.*

Fife, n. **fistula transversa.* Fifer, n. **qui fistulâ transversâ canit.*

Fight, n. *pugna, certamen, concursus;* — with the fist, *pugilatus, pugilatio;* = wrestling, *luctatus, luctatio;* — with wild beasts (in the circus), *venatio;* a sham —, *simulacrum pugnæ.* A fighting cock, *gallinaceus pyctes;* to get up a cock —, *gallum certaminibus præparare.* To fight, v. *pugnare, bellare;* to learn to —, *armis uti discere;* a fighter, n. *pugnator, gladiator;* to be a good —, *armis optime uti;* the art of —, *ars gladii, ars gladiatoria;* a master of —, *armorum doctor, lanista;* a place for —, *palæstra;* exercise in —, *armorum exercitium.* See Battle, Contest, War.

Figure, n. (1) = form or shape, *figura, forma, species* (εἶδος), *facies* (the general appearance), *statura* (the stature), *habitus* (*corporis,* the natural bearing, opp. *cultus;* Cicero combines thus *corporis nostri figura et forma et statura*); the external — of a man, *humana species et figura, figura et lineamenta hominis;* the beautiful —, *dignitas corporis, forma et decor corporis;* — of a woman, *venustas;* (2) = an image or representation, lit. *schema -atis,* n. (in pure Latin) *figura, forma, imago;* geometrical figures, *formæ geometricæ, schemata geometrica, descriptiones;* to draw —, *describere;* the — of a circle, *schema rotundationis;* — of a triangle, *schema trigoni* or *figura triquetra;* — of a square, *quadrata designatio;* (fig.) a — in rhetoric, *forma, orationis lumen, insigne, ornamentum;* rhetorical figures, *orationis ornamenta, verborum exornationes;* I cut a pretty —, **parum honestæ sunt meæ partes in algâ re.* Figure = a cipher, *litera,* **nota numeri.* See Form, Number.

Filament, n. *fibra* (in bodies and plants), *filum prætenue, pecten* (in trees), *capillamentum* (in trees), *floccus* (in cloth).

Filch, v.tr. *surripere algm alci* or *ab alqo, furto abigere.* See Steal.

File, n. *lima;* to bring under the —, *limâ persequi* or *perpolire;* to need —, *limâ egēre;* to apply the last —, *extremum perpoliendi laborem adhi-*

bēre; — to a discourse, *extrema lineamenta orationi afferre*. To file, v.tr. *limare, limā polire*; (fig.) *polire, perpolire*. Filed, *limatus* (lit. and fig. *oratio*). Filings, n. *scobs elimata* or *delimata*, or merely *scobs*.

Filial, adj. *pius erga parentes*; — love, *pietas erga parentes*; also by the genitive, as *est liberorum parentes tueri*, filial duty protects parents. See Son.

Fill, v.tr. *implēre* (generally), *explēre* (to fill up), *complēre* (to make quite full), *replēre* (to fill again), *opplēre* (to fill so as to cover), *refercire* (to stuff), *cumulare alqd alqā re* (to heap up), *plene infundere* (e.g. *vasa*); to be filled with meat and drink, *cibo et potione completum esse, epulis refertum esse*; to fill a page, *paginam complēre* (so *de quibus volumina impleta sunt a Chrysippo*); to — yourself with wine, *vino se onerare*; to be —, *vino obrui*. See Full.

Fillet, n. *fascia* (*fasciola*), *mitella* (to support a broken arm), *vitta* (round the head as an ornament), *infula* (used by priests).

Film, n. *cuticula* (a little skin), *membranula, pellicula*.

Filter, n. *colum*. To filter, v.tr. *colare*.

Filth, n. *sordes, squalor, illuvies, situs, pædor, lutum, cœnum, purgamentum*. Filthy, adj. *sordidus* (lit. and fig.), *squalidus* (only lit.), *lutosus, lutulentus, cœnosus, immundus, spurcus, obscœnus*; very —, *sordium plenus, squalore sordidus*; to make — verses, *versus obscœnissimos facere in alqm*; to be —, *sordēre, squalēre*; — very —, *situ squalēre*; to become —, *sordescere*.

Fin, n. *pinna, pinnula*.

Final, adj. *ultimus, extremus*; — cause, **causa ad quam omnia referuntur*; — judgment, **sententia quā omnis controversia dirimitur*.

Finances, n. (1) of a private person, *res familiaris, vectigal* or *vectigalia* (income); embarrassed —, *res familiaris perturbata*; his — are in a bad condition, *comminutus est alqs re familiari*; (2) of a state, *vectigalia, ærarium* (treasury), *respublica* (the general pecuniary condition, e.g. *modica respublica novis sumptibus atterebatur*); to regulate the —, **vectigalia* or *rempublicam ordinare*; minister of finance, or chancellor of the exchequer, **cui cura ærarii tradita est*.

Find, v.tr. *invenire* (to come upon), *reperire* (to discover after a search), *offendere* (to fall on), *deprehendere in alqā re* (to catch), *animadvertere* (to notice); I — in authors, *apud auctores invenio*; few, etc. found safety, *perpauci lintribus inventis salutem repererunt*; they found the temple not finished, *non perfectum templum offenderunt*; intr. *inveniri, reperiri, gigni*; witty and fine pleasantry is often found in, etc. *ingenioso et faceto genere jocandi philosophorum Socraticorum libri referti sunt*; not a trace is found, **ne vestigium quidem reliquum est*; he found admirers, *erant* or *non deerant qui eum admirarentur*; to — your death, *perire*; — in battle, *pugnantem cadere, prœliantem occidere*. To find out, *excogitare, explorare, exquirere*.

Fine, or beautiful, *bellus, elegans*; the — arts, *artes liberales*; fine words, *verba isthæc sunt*; — opportunity, *occasio maxime opportuna*; to write a — hand, *lepidā manu literas facere, eleganter scribere*; very fine! *belle! pulchre! bene dicis! bene facis!* Finery, n. *lenocinium* (artificial), *cultus, mundus muliebris*.

Fine, n. *multa* or *mulcta* (in property, specially money); to incur a —, *committere multam*; to impose —, *irrogare multam*. To fine, v.tr. *multare* (e.g. *vitia hominum damnis, populos stipendio, alqm exsilio, pœnā, pecuniā*).

Finesse, n. *argutiæ, astutia, calliditas*.

Finger, n. *digitus* (also as a measure, e.g. *quatuor digitis longus, latus, crassus*), *pollex* (the thumb); the fore —, *digitus pollici* or *a pollice proximus, index digitus*; the middle —, *d. medius, d. famosus* or *infamis*, or *impudicus*; the ring —, *d. medicus* or *medicinalis, d. minimo proximus* or *vicinus*; the little —, *d. minimus* or *brevissimus*; his little — is worth more than your whole body, *ejus pluris unguis quam tu totus es*; to put your — to your mouth, *digito suadēre silentium*; to put out the middle —, *digitum medium porrigere*†; to raise your —, *digitum tollere* (for silence, etc.); to count by the —, *in digitos digerere, digitis* or *per digitos numerare, digitis computare*; not to advance a —'s breadth, *digitum progredi non posse*; to turn round your —, *perducere eum possum quo volo, nihil est tractibilius illo, auriculā infimā mollior est*; to regard as the — of God, **divinitus alqd accidisse putare*; not to move a — for, *ne digitum quidem alcjs rei causā porrigere*; the end of the —, *digitus extremus*; to touch with the —, *digitis extremis attingere*; language of the fingers, **digitorum signa, digiti nostram voluntatem declarantes*; to speak with the —, *digitis loqui* (Ovid), **in vicem sermonis digitis uti*; to signify by —, **per digitorum gestum significare alqd*. See Hand.

Finish, v.tr. *finire, ad exitum adducere, ad finem perducere, conficere, consummare, absolvere, perficere, perpolire*; comb. *perpolire atque conficere*; *extremam* or *summam manum imponere alci rei* (to put the last hand to). See End.

Finite, adj. *finitus* (having an end), *circumscriptus* (limited), *non æternus, interiturus* (about to perish); we men are — beings, *nos homines morti obnoxii sumus*. See Infinite.

Fir, n. *pinus*; the wild —, **pinus silvestris* (L., opp. *pinus pinea*, L.); of —, *pineus*; — grove, *pinetum*; — wood, *lignum pineum*; forest of —, *pinea silva*†; — branch, *frons pinea*.

Fire, n. *ignis, flamma, ardor, incendium, scintillæ*; to take —, *ignem* (*flammam*) *concipere*; to strike —, *elicere e silice*; to make — again, *reficere*; to feed a —, *alere, igni alimenta dare*; to put — to, *ignem admovēre, subjicere rei*; to set fire to, *ad ignem apponere*; to throw out fire, *eructare flammas*; to be on fire, *ardēre, flagrare*; to waste with fire and sword, *ferro ignique vastare*; to put out fire, *ignem reprimere, incendium restinguere*; to fire (as soldiers do), **tormentum* (*tormenta*) *mittere*; — at, **ictum sclopeto mittere in alqm, tela conjicere in alqm*; to stand fire, *sub ictu esse*; to be beyond the reach of —, *extra teli conjectum esse*; to come within —, *sub ictum dari*; to be between two fires, *lupum auribus tenēre*. Fire (in the sence of glance or brightness), *ignis, ardor*; (fire of the eyes) *vultum et oculorum aciem ferre non posse*, not to be able to bear the fire of the eyes and looks; fire (in the sense of heat), *ardor, incendium*; to set a person's mind on fire, *vehementius incendere alcjs animum*; he readily fires up, *natura ejus præceps est in iram*; mental fire, *vis, rigor, impetus, spiritus, calor, ardor, fervor animi*; fire of youth, *juvenilis ardor*; natural fire, *alacritas naturaliter innata*; poetic fire, *impetus divinus*; rhetorical —, *concitatio dicentis, ardor dicendi*; fire of discourse, *vis orationis*; to be on fire (as poets), *assurgere, mente inflammatum esse*; to be without fire (of speakers), *languēre, frigere*; he who has no fire, *languidus, frigidus*. Under the fire of the cannon, **inter sonitum* (or *fragorem*) *tormentorum*. A fire-worshipper, *qui ignem pro Deo veneratur*; the fire department (in a corporation), **cura incendiorum*, **quibus est cura incend. mandata*; a fiery look, *oculi ardentes, oculorum ardor*; a fire-brand, *titio, torris*; a little fire, *igniculus*; commander of the fire-men, *præfectus vigilum*; easy to take fire, *igni concipiendo aptus, ignis capacissimus*; fire-proof, *ignibus impervius, incorruptus, ab igne tutus*; fire-men's tools, **instrumenta ad incendia compescenda*, **subsidia reprimendis ignibus*; smell of fire, *nidor fœdus ex adustis rebus*; to cry "fire," *incendium conclamare*; a fire-arm, **sclopetum*, **bombarda*; the god of fire, *Vulcanus*; the fire-place, *focus*; a shot or ball, *globus*; the art of making fire-works *pyrotechnia*; the fire police, **cura incendiorum*; **excubiæ nocturnæ vigilesque adversus incendia*

instituti, a signal of fire, *ignium significatio;* red as fire, *igneo colore, igneus, flammens, rutilus, rubicundus,* fire-stone, *pyrītes;* death by fire (as a punishment), *pœna quâ aliquis igni cr ematur;* to be burnt to death, *rogum ascendere, igni necari.* Fiery, *igneus, ardens, fulgens,* — wine, *vinum fervidum,* — speech, *oratio ardens.*

Firm, adj *firmus, stabilis;* — hand (of the surgeon), *manus stabilis nec unquam intremiscens;* — health, *firma corporis constitutio, corpus bene constitutum,* — friendship, *amicitia firma (et perpetua),* — mind, *animus firmus;* to be of a —, *stare animo (animis,* of several); to remain — in, *stare in re* (e g *sententia*), a — man, *homo constans;* — determination, *consilium certum;* to have a — conviction of, *de alqâ re sibi persuasisse;* to hold —, *tenēre, retinēre;* I am firmly persuaded, *persuasissimum mihi est* Firmness, n. *firmitas, firmitudo* (e g *vocis, animi*), *constantia, perseverantia;* to give — to *alqd corroborare, firmare;* to act with —, *constantiam adhibere alci rei.*

First, *primus.* See One.

Fiscal, adj *fiscalis,* — treasury, *fiscus* (the public purse), — administrator, *procurator principis* or *Cæsaris* (chancellor of the exchequer); — advocate, *advocatus fisci* (Solicitor-General).

Fish, n *piscis;* — of the sea, *piscis maritimus;* river —, *piscis fluviatilis;* an ordinary —, *plebeiæ cœnæ piscis,* a small —, *pisciculus;* very small —, *minuti pisciculi,* the Fishes (a constellation), *Pisces,* — hook, *hamus, hamus piscarius;* to throw out a —, *hamum demittere,* to take —, *hamum vorare,* — skin, *piscis* or *piscium cutis* or *corium;* — monger, * *qui pisces vendit* or *venditat, cetarius* (large sea-fish), *salsamentarius* (salt), — pond, *piscina, piscium vivarium;* — bait, *esca.* Fishing, n *piscatio* (the act), *piscatus* (as a business), to carry on —, *piscationem exercēre;* to be fond of —, * *piscandi studio teneri,* a — net, *rete piscatoris* or *rete, funda, jaculum* (a casting-net), — box or cottage, *casa piscatoria;* — boat, *piscatoria scapha* or *cymba* (small), — vessel, *navis piscatoria;* — rod, *arundo piscatoria* A fisher, n *piscator,* m. *piscatrix,* f, to get your living as —, *piscatorio artificio quæstum facere.* To fish, v.tr. *piscari* (with the hook, *hamo*), *pisces capere*

Fissure, n. *fissura, fissum, rima* (a leak); to have a small —, *fissum esse tenui rimâ,* to undergo —, *fissurâ dehiscere, rimam agere,* to make —, *diffindere*

Fist, n. *pugnus,* to show fists, *manus in pugnam comprimere,* to strike with —, *pugnis cædere;* = a cuff, *pugnus, colaphus;* to give —, *colaphum alci impingere.* See Fight, Contest, Pugilist.

Fistula, n *fistula.*

Fit, adj. *aptus, idoneus* (proper), *commodus, opportunus, habilis,* comb. *opportunus et idoneus, commodus et idoneus, habilis et aptus,* a garment — for running, *vestis commoda ad cursum,* a — occasion, *occasio idonea* or *commoda et idonea, opportunitas;* — place, *locus naturâ idoneus atque opportunus,* a — season of the year, *commodum anni tempus;* that is not —, *hoc offendit* or *hoc offensioni est* Fitness, n. *commoditas, commodum.* To fit, or be fit, *aptum esse, apte convenire ad* or *in alqd, inire convenireque in alqd,* the shoes —, *calcei ad pedes apti sunt* or *ad pedes apte conveniunt,* the garment —, *vestis bene sedet;* (fig.) *decēre* (with acc, to be fit), *aptum esse alci* or *ad alqd, accommodatum esse alci rei* or *ad alqd, convenire alci* or *alci rei* or *cum re, congruere alci rei* or *cum alqâ re;* — a person, *cadere in alqm;* not — for, *abhorrēre* or *dissentire ab alqa re,* it is not — for a good man to lie, *non cadit in bonum virum mentiri;* to fit, or make —, v.tr. *accommodare alci rei* or *ad alqd.* A fit, or sudden attack of disease, *accessio (morbi, febris;* to have a —, *morbo tentari;* the fits become more severe, *graviores accessiones veniunt.* A fit of temper, *stomachus, ira.*

Five, *quinque, quini -æ -a* (five each, e.g. *fossæ quinos pedes altæ ducebantur,* dykes were formed each five feet deep; with plural nouns, *quinæ literæ,* five epistles); — asses, *quinquessis;* a piece of money of — asses worth, *nummus quinarius;* the five marks on a dice ⁙ *quincunx; quinque primi,* the — chief magistrates, *quinquennium,* a period of — years, also *lustrum; quinto quoque anno,* every — years; five years old, *quinquennis, quinque annorum, quinque annos natus, quinquennalis* (happening every — years); more than —, *quinquenni major;* — times, *quinquies;* — so many, *quinquies tantum;* — more, *quinquies tanto amplius, quam tantum,* etc., to count five five times, *quinquies quinque numerare;* the — men, *quinqueviri,* their office, *quinqueviratus;* — monthly, *quinquemestris, quinque mensium,* of five pounds, *quinquelibralis, quinque pondo;* — fold, *quincuplex, quinquepartitus* (of — parts); adv. *quinquepartito;* — times greater, *quinquiplus; quinquies tanto amplius quam quantum ei in cellam sumere licitum est, civitatibus imperavit,* he required from the cities five times more than it was lawful for him to take into the magazine; to increase — fold, *quinquiplicare.* Fifteen, *quindecim, decem quinque,* the —, *quindecimviri;* their office, *quindecimviratus;* belonging to —, *quindecimviralis;* five and a half, *quinque et dimidium.* Fifth, *quintus -a -um,* every —, *quintus quisque;* every — month, *quinto quoque mense;* the — day after the Ides, *quinquatrus,* one of the — rank, *quintarius,* — legion, *quintanus,* that which takes place on the — day, *quintanus,* the — part, *pars quinta (quincunx* is 5-12ths). Fifteenth, *quintus decimus,* one of the — legion, *quintadecimanus,* the — of March, *Idus Martia.*

Fix, v.tr. *figere, affigere* (preferable) *alci rei* or *ad alqd;* — with nails, *clavis figere, affigere* or *configere alqd alci rei.* Fixture, n *res quæ moveri non potest.* Fixity, n. *firmitas* Fixedness, n *constantia (animi, consilii).* See Fasten.

Flag, n. *signum (militare), vexillum;* to hoist a —, *vexillum proponere,* to strike or let down —, *vex. submittere.* A flag-bearer, n *signifer, vexillarius.*

Flagellate, v.tr. *flagris* or *flagellis cædere, flagellare* (post-Aug.). Flagellation, n. *flagellatio* (Eccl.).

Flagitious, adj. *flagitiosus, nefarius, fœdus*

Flagon, n *lagēna, ampulla.*

Flagrant, adj *impudens, apertus, manifestus* Flagrancy, n. *impudentia.*

Flail, n. *flagellum*

Flake, n *floccus;* — of snow, *plumea crustula;* in pl *nives plumeæ,* also *nives*

Flambeau, n. *fax, tæda, funale, faces* or *tædæ ardentes* (on fire), *faces collucentes* (giving light), to shake —, *facem concutere;* to kindle — at the fire, *faces ex ignibus inflammare;* a procession with flambeaus, *pompa collucentibus facibus ducta.*

Flame, n. *flamma* (lit and fig), *ardor* (of the fire), *ignis;* to set in a —, *inflammare, incendere;* the — grows, *flamma crescit,* (fig.) the — of war spreads in Africa, *Africa ardet bello* To flame, v.intr. *ardēre, flagrare.* Flaming, *flammeus;* — colour, *coloris flamma;* — eyes, *oculi ardentes,* — countenance, *ardor vultûs;* — rage, *ultrix flamma.*

Flank, n. *latus* (of men, beasts, a camp, an army, opp. *frons, tergum*), on both —, *ab utroque latere;* the open —, *latus apertum,* to present merely the — (in battle), *latus nudum dare,* also *latus dare* or *vrabēre,* to cover —, *latus tegere, latus tutum præstare,* to attack on the —, *hostem a latere aggredi* or *invadere, hostem ex transverso adoriri, latus hostium invadere* or *incurrere, transversam hostium aciem invadere, in latera hostis incursare;* to surround —, *aciem hostium a latere circumire,* to stand on —, *latera cingere.*

Flannel, n. * *pannus laneus mollior.*

Flap, n. *lacinia, pannus, linteolum.* To flap, v. *clangere.*

Flare, v intr. *fulgēre, splendēre, lucēre*

Flash, n. *fulgur* (sing., rare pl. *fulgores*). To

flash, v.intr. *fulgurare, fulgēre, micare, splendēre;* the swords —, *micantes fulsere gladii;* the eyes —, *oculi scintillant;* — through the mask, *ex persona ardebant oculi;* flashing thoughts, *vibrantes sententiæ.*

Flask, n. *laguncula, ampullula;* a powder —, **cornu pulveris pyrii.*

Flasket, n. *corbis, fiscina.*

Flat, adj. *planus* (opp. *asper* or *montuosus* or *montanus*), *æquus* (even); — bottomed boats, *naves planæ carinis, naves plano alveo;* a — nose, *nasus simus;* — land, *campus;* — shore, *litus planum.* Flat, n. *planities;* — of the hand, *palma.*

Flatter, v.tr. *alqm adulari, alci assentari* or *blandiri;* pleasure — the senses, *voluptas blanditur sensibus; nimium esse in alcjs laudibus;* do not think I — you, *noli putare me hoc auribus tuis dare;* as I — myself, *quomodo mihi persuadeo;* to — yourself with the hope, *sperare fore ut,* etc., *in eam spem adduci ut,* etc., *magna me spes tenet* (with inf.). Flattery, n. *adulatio, assentatio, ambitio* (effort to gain favour), *blanditiæ* (smooth words, caresses, etc.); *blandimentum, vox blanda;* petty —, *assentatiuncula;* slavish —, *blanditiæ verniles;* without —, e.g. *dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem,* I will say so without fearing the charge of flattery, also *ambitione relegatā;* from —, *assentandi causā, per adulationem* or *assentationem;* by —, *per blanditias;* to say flattering things to —, *alci blanditias dicere;* to listen to —, *adulatoribus aures patefacere.* Flattering, *blandus, blandiens, jucundus, gratus* (acceptable); it is very — to me, *summo honori mihi duco.*

Flatulence, n. *inflatio;* to have —, *inflationem habēre;* to cause —, *infl. facere, parĕre;* to relieve yourself of —, *infl. levare, discutere, flatum crepitumque ventris emittere, crepitum ventris emittere;* food which occasions —, *cibi qui inflant* or *qui inflationem habent.*

Flaunt, v. *se ostentare;* — in gold and purple, *insignem auro et purpurā conspici;* = to display, *jactare alqd.*

Flavour, n. *sapor jucundus, suavitas;* having —, *jucundi saporis.* To flavour, v.tr. *alqd condire alqā re.*

Flaw, n. *rima, fissura, foramen* (whole), *fractura, vitium.*

Flax, n. *linum;* of —, *lineus;* to comb —, *linum evellere.*

Flay, v.tr. lit. *pellem detrahere alci* or *alcjs corpori, deglubere alqm* (alive, *vivum*); *detegere corium de tergo alcjs;* (fig.) *vexare, lacerare.*

Flea, n. *pulex;* full of —, *pulicosus.*

Fledged, adj. *adultus;* to be —, *pennas habēre, pennulis uti posse;* the young becomes —, *pennæ nascuntur pullo;* not yet —, *infirmus.*

Flee, v.intr. *fugam petere, capere, capessere, fugæ se mandare, se committere, in fugam se dare, se conjicere, terga vertere* (of soldiers), *in fugam effundi* or *se effundere;* — from, *fugere ab* or *ex algo loco;* — a person, *fugere alqm;* the king's servants —, *fit fuga regis apparitorum;* — neck and heels, *præcipitem sese mandare fugæ;* — from fear, *metu perterritum profugere;* — to, *fugā petere alqd* (e.g. *arborem*), *confugere* or *fugam capessere algo, confugere* or *profugere ad alqm;* — in complete disorder, *fugā effusā castra petere.* Flight, n. *fuga.*

Fleece, n. *vellus;* the golden —, *pellis aurata* or *inaurata*†, *pellis aurea, auratæ ovis pellis*†; the order of —, **turma equestris pelle aureā insignis.* To fleece, or shear, *tondēre;* = to harass, (fig.) *vexare.*

Fleer, v. *alqm ludificari, irridēre, alqm irridēre et vocibus increpitare, alqm irrisu insectari, alqm cavillari.*

Fleet, adj. *velox, volucer, pernix.* Fleetness, n. *velocitas, pernicitas.*

Fleet, n. *classis;* to build —, *classem ædificare;* to fit out —, *ornare;* the — sets sail, *exire;* to lead out of port, *naves e portu educere;* to anchor a fleet, *classem constituere;* to bring — to shore, *classem ad terram appellere;* to command —, *præesse classi;* a flotilla, *classis parva;* to have a small —, *alqd navicularum habēre.*

Flesh, n. *caro* (both on the body and cooked), *viscera -um,* n. (everything under the skin of an animal, e.g. *boum visceribus vesci scelus habebatur, eorum viscera apponit*), *corpus* (opp. *ossa*), *vivum, vivæ partes;* to cut to the —, *alqd ad vivum resecare, ad vivas partes recidere;* a piece of —, *caruncula;* roast — or meat, *caro assa;* boiled —, *caro lixa;* cooked —, *caro cocta;* salt —, *caro salse conspersa* or *conditanea;* smoked —, *caro fumo durata, jurulenta;* in speaking of the flesh of animals the Latins omit *caro,* e.g. *vitulina,* calf's flesh or veal; *canina,* dog's flesh; (fig.) my flesh and blood, *mea viscera;* the eating of — as food, **carnium usus;* to abstain from —, *abstinēre edendā carne;* on a fast it is a sin to eat —, **jejunio indicto carnibus vesci nefas habetur;* flesh-colour, *candor carnosus.* Fleshy, adj. *carnosus.*

Flexible, adj. *flexibilis, mollis;* — joints, *molles commissuræ.* Flexibility, n. *mollitudo;* — of character, *facilitas.*

Flicker, v.intr. *volitare* (of birds), *fluitare* (of things, as sails).

Flight, n. *fuga;* to take to —, *fugere;* to put to —, *fugare, in fugam dare, vertere, conjicere;* to be in —, *in fugā esse;* to escape by —, *fugā se eripere;* to be brought back from —, *ex fugā retrahi.* Flying, *fugiens;* — swiftly, *fugax, velox;* = decaying, *fluxus, caducus;* adv. *cursim, leviter, breviter.* Flighty (in character), *levis, inconstans, mobilis.* To fly over study, *studia leviter attingere.* See Flee.

Flimsy, adj. *mollis, rarus, levis, vilis.*

Flinch, v.intr. *cedere, recedere, retro cedere, resilire, horrēre, exhorrescere alqd.*

Fling, v.tr. *jactare, mittere, jaculari, conjicere;* — at, *injicere alci rei* or *in alqd, petere alqm alqā re;* — stones, *lapides jacĕre;* — at a person, *lapides conjicere in alqm, lapidibus petere alqm, lapidibus alqm prosequi;* — anything at a person's head, *in caput alcjs alqd jaculari.*

Flint, n. *lapis vivus, silex;* he has a heart of flint, *habet silices pectus ejus*†, *stat ei in corde silex*†.

Flippant, adj. *lascivus, petulans;* to be —, *lascivire.* Flippancy, *petulanter factum;* we commit a — when, *petulanter facimus si,* etc.

Flirt, v.intr. **lenocinare juvenibus.* Flirtation, n. *lenocinium,* **levitas in amore.* Flirt, n. *desultor amoris* (m.)

Flit, v.intr. *volitare.*

Flitch, n. *succidia.*

Float, n. *ratis,* **lignorum per aquas decursus; natare, deferri,* **ligna flumine secundo dimittere.*

Flock, n. *grex;* = a great number of persons, *caterva, multitudo.* To flock, v.intr. *concervari.*

Flog, v.tr. *verberare, loris cædere, flagris* or *flagellis cædere;* — with rods, *virgis cædere;* — to death, *usque ad necem alqm loris cædere, alqm flagellis ad mortem cædere.*

Flood, n. (1) as contradistinguished from ebb, *accessus maris* (opp. *recessus æstuum*), *æstūs commutatio* (change of tide from the ebb), *æstus maritimi;* the flood (tide) rises, *æstus crescit, æstus ex alto se incitat;* — falls, *minuit;* (2) = overflow, *inundatio fluminis, eluvio;* "the —," *inundatio propter scelera hominum in terras immissa.*

Floor, n. *solum* (of the ground), *coaxatio;* to make or lay —, *coaxationem facere, coaxare; pavimentum sectile* (made of slabs of marble), *p. tessellatum* or *vermiculatum* (Mosaic); a hanging —, *suspensura; area* (a barn-floor); *tabulatum, tabulatio, contabulatio, contignatio* (a story); the lowest or ground —, *contignatio quæ plano pede est; conclavia quæ plano pede sunt;* the second —, *cœnaculum, domus superior;* the third —, *contignatio tertia, cœnaculum superius;* to go up to the third —, *in tertiam contignationem escendere;* to dwell in —, *tribus scalis habitare*†.

Floral, adj. *floreus.* Florid, adj. (1) = flowery,

floridus; (2) = bright like flowers, *florus*. See Flower.

Flounce, n. (of a woman's gown) *instita*.

Flour, n. *farina, farina minuta, pollen* (fine); — of wheat, *farina tritica*; — of barley, *f. hordea* (barley-meal); full of —, *farinosus*; relating to —, *farinarius*; looking like —, *farinulentus*; floury or mealy, *farinaceus*; measure for —, **dolium farinæ* or *farinarium*; chamber for —, *cella farinaria*; sieve for —, *cribrum farinarium*.

Flourish, v.intr. *florēre, vigēre*; to begin to —, *florescere*; to cease —, *deflorescere*. Flourishing, *florens, lætus*; — circumstances, *res florentes*. See Bloom, Flower.

Flout, v.tr. *alqm ludificari, cavillari, deridere, irridēre*.

Flow, to, v.n. (as a fluid) *fluere, labi, manare*; — out, *affluere ex, e*; — in, *influere*; — down, *deferri in alqd*; — into the sea, *effundi in mare*; to — through, *fluere per alqd*. The speech flows from his tongue, *fluit oratio*; the ink —, *litera se fundit, charta transmittit literas, charta est bibula*; to — (that is, to spring or arise), *fluere, manare*. A flowing, *fluxio, flumen, fluor*. Flowing, adj. *fluens, manans*; — water, *flumen vivum*; — speech, *fluens, profluens, volubilis*. Flowingly, adv. *facile, commode*; to speak —, *verba volvere*; to narrate —, *alqd non interrupte narrare*.

Flower, n. *flos, flosculus* (dim.); cultivation of flowers, *florum cultus*; a bed of —, *area floribus consita*; a field of —, *ager floribus consitus*; a leaf of a —, **petalum*; season of —, **tempus, mensis florum*; a lover of —, **florum amans*; a cultivator of —, *florum cultor*; a flower-garden (also a festival of flowers), *floralia*; a flower-root, *bulbus, bulbulus*; a garland of flowers, *sertum, corona florea*; to adorn with —, *sertis redimire*; odour from —, *odores qui afflantur e floribus*; a vase for —, *testa florum*; the goddess of —, *Flora*; a knowledge of —, *florum intelligentia*; the world of —, **regnum florum*; a flower-painter, **qui flores picturā imitatur*. Flowery, adj. *floridus, floribus vestitus*; to use flowery diction, *floribus loqui, florido dicendi genere uti*; a collection of flowers (in poetry, etc), *anthologia*. The flower of life, *ætas florens, optima*; to be in —, *ætate florēre*; the flower of health, *valetudo integra*; to lose flowers, decline, *deflorescere, mittere flores*.

Fluctuate, v.intr. *fluctuare animi* or *animo*, also *fluctuare* alone, *pendēre animi* or *animo* (of several, *animis*, but never *animorum*), *incertum esse, hæsitare, dubitare, in dubio esse*; the battle —, *incerto Marte pugnatur* (so *diu anceps stetit pugna*); *districtum esse, in contrarias sententias distrahi, inter varia consilia fluctuare, inter spem metumque suspensum animi esse*; — between trust and distrust, *alternis fidere ac diffidere*. Fluctuation, n. *animus incertus* or *dubius* or *suspensus, dubitatio, anceps spes et metus*.

Flue, n. *fumarium*; the — smokes, *domus fumat* or *culmen fumat*.

Fluency, n. *oratio volubilis, expedita et perfacile currens oratio, verborum expedita ac profluens quodammodo celeritas, facundia, volubilitas linguæ* or *verborum*. Fluent, adj. *volubilis* (opp. *stabilis*); a — style, *genus orationis profluens*, **genus dicendi sponte suā fusum, oratio leniter profluens*; — verses, *versus sponte suā ad numeros aptos venientes*; adv. *facile, commode*; to speak —, *commode verba facĕre*; to narrate —, **facundum et linguā promptum esse narratorem*. See Flow.

Fluid, n. *liquor, fluor, humor, aqua*; adj. *liquidus, fluidus, fluens*; to become —, *liquescere, liquefieri*; to make —, *liquescere, liquare*.

Flummery, n. (1) a dish, *avēnæ puls*; (2) empty talk, *gerræ, nugæ, nugatoria -orum*, n.

Flush, n. *rubor*. To flush, v.intr. *rubor* or *pudor alci suffunditur, alqo erubescit*.

Fluster, v.tr. *percutere, agitare, commovēre*.

Flutter, v.intr. *volitare*; v.tr. *agitare, commovēre*.

Flux, n. *fluxio, fluxura*; (as a disease) *fluxio, rheumatismus*; — of the nose, *destillatio naris, gravedo* (from a cold); I suffer from, **rheumatismis laboro, destillationes male me habent* (catarrh); — and reflux of the sea, *marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus*.

Fly, n. *musca, cantharis*. To fly, v.intr. *volare, volitare, fluitare*; to fly to, *advolare*; — in, *involare*; — out, *evolare*; — away, *avolare*; to let fly, *emittere e manibus, ventis dare*; flying (dishevelled) hair, *crines passi*; flying garments, **vestes fluitantes*; — leaves, **ephemerides*. Flight, n. *volatus*. A swarm of flies, *muscarum vis*.

Foal, n. *pullus equi, pullus equinus*.

Foam, n. *spuma*. To foam, v.intr. *spumare, spumas agere in ore*; the water —, *aqua ex edito desiliens albescit*; v.tr. *despumare*.

Focus, n. **focus*, **locus in quem radii colliguntur*.

Fodder, n. *pabulum, pastus*.

Foe, n. *hostis* (a public), *inimicus* (a private). See Enemy.

Fog, n. *nebula, nebula densa* (opp. *subtilis*); a cold —, *nebula frigida*; the — rises out of the sea, *nebula oritur e lacu*; — lies in the plain, etc. *nebula sedet campo, montibus*; the rivers are covered with —, *caligant flumina nebulis*; — covers the forest, *densa nebula saltum omnem intexit*; — is so thick, etc. *nebula adeo densa est ut lucis usum eripiat*; — rises, *nebulæ de terrā surgunt, nebula in nubes levatur*; — falls, *nebulæ delabuntur* or *desīdunt*. Foggy, adj. *nebulosus*; it is — weather, *cœlum est nebulosum, aër est nebulosus*.

Fogh! *phui! turpe dictu!*

Foil, n. *rudis*. To foil, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum redigere, eludere*.

Foist, v. *supponere alqd alci, subdere, subjicere*.

Fold, n. *sinus, ruga* (a wrinkle or small fold, e.g. *in veste et rugas et sinus invenit*); a garment with —, *vestis sinuosa*. To fold, v.tr. *complicare alqd, artare alqd in rugas, rugas locare in re*; intr. *replicari in rugas*; — the hands, *digitos inter se pectine nectere*†, *digitos pectinatim inter se implectere*; — in prayer, *manus in supplicem habitum conformare* (Eccl.).

Foliage, n. *frons, frondes* (branches); *folia* (leaves).

Folio, n. **liber formæ maximæ*; in —, *formā maximā*.

Follow, v.tr. *sequi alqm, consequi*; *insequi, subsequi* (very close), *prosequi* (at a distance), *persequi alqm* (to follow out), *comitari* (to accompany); he was followed by an unusually large company, *stipatus est non usitatā frequentiā*; to — after or succeed, *succedere alci* and *alci rei, excipere alqm* and *alqd, continuari alci rei*; — (as a successor), *succedere in alcjs locum* (on the throne, *in regno*); the summer — the winter, *hiemem æstus excipit* (so *noctem dies subsequitur et ætas succedit ætati*, **malum malum excipit, fallacia alia aliam trudit*); — from, *manare* (e.g. *peccata ex vitiis manant*), *effici, confici ex re* (in argument, e.g. *ex propositis efficitur*, etc.; *ex ratiocinatione conficitur*); hence it —, *sequitur, sequitur igitur* or *enim, ex quo efficitur*; what —? *quid igitur? quid ergò est? quid postea?* thus it —, *ita fit ut*, etc.; the one — the other, *alterum alteri consequens est*; to follow or imitate, *sequi alqm* or *alqd, auctoritate alcjs moveri, alci obtemperare* (to listen to the wishes of), *dicto alcjs audientem esse* (to follow or obey his command); — an opinion, *sententiam alcjs sequi* or *probare*; — your own judgment, *suo uti ingenio*. Following, *sequens, secutus*; for the — year, e.g. *in insequentem annum tribunos creare*; the — month has many holidays, *sequens mensis complures dies feriatos habet* (so *quā imagine insecuti principes signarunt*), *alci proximus, secundus ab alqo* (of persons in a series), *futurus, venturus, posterus*; the — day, *dies posterus*; on the —, *postero die, postridie* (*ejus diei*); the whole — period, *omnis*

perpetuitas consequentis temporis; he spoke as follows, *hæc locutus est, his ferme verbis usus est,* he is said to have —, *in hunc modum locutus fertur.*

Folly, n. *stultitia, dementia* (loss of sense); that is the greatest —, *quo nihil est stultius;* I consider its —, *summæ dementiæ esse judico;* (as an act) *stulte factum, stultitia;* to commit follies, *omnia stulte facere;* to be pleased with —, *alcjs stultitias et ineptias decorare* See Fool.

Foment, v.tr. *fovēre alqd, fomenta adhibēre* or *admovēre alci rei.* Fomentation, n. *fomentum, malagma -atis,* n.; to apply a —, *fomentum corpori admovēre.*

Fond, adj. (1) = foolish, *stultus;* (2) = loving, *amans, amator, cultor;* — of women, *amator mulierum* (so *alcjs rei*), *studiosus alcjs rei,* very —, *alcjs rei* or *alcjs amantissimus* or *studiosissimus, consectator alcjs rei* (e g. *voluptatis*); — of literature or learning, *literarum studiosus;* — of hunting, *venandi studiosus;* to be —, *alcjs rei amantem esse, alqâ re delectari, gaudēre, magno alcjs rei studio teneri.* Fondness, n. *studium.*

Fondle, v tr. *blandiri alci, permulcēre alqm, amplexari et osculari alqm.* Fondling, n. *blanditiæ, blandimenta.*

Food, n *cibus, esca, cibaria -orum,* n. (whatever may be eaten by men or beasts), *edulia -um* or *-orum,* n (eatables), *opsonium* (sauce, every thing beyond mere necessaries), *alimenta* (nutriment), *penus* (supplies of food), *epulæ* (feast). To abstain from —, *cibo se abstinēre;* to digest —, *cibum conficere, concoquere;* to furnish the table with the choicest —, *mensas conquisitissimis epulis exstruere* A food-shop, *popīna;* a store-room, *cella, penaria;* a larder, *cella promptuaria;* food-market, *macellum* (shambles), *forum olitorium* (for vegetables); to go to —, *opsonatum ire,* a food-distributor, *procurator peni* (a steward or housekeeper), food for sacrifice, **cibaria sacrificatu oblata;* to offer —, **cibaria sacrificare* See Eat, Meals.

Fool, n *homo stultus* (one who lacks intelligence), I think him a great fool who, *bis stulte facere duco qui,* etc.; *coprea* (κοπρίας, a fool, as in a pantomime), *sannio* (a maker of grimaces); a little fool, *stultulus, homuncio, homullus, capitulum* (as *lepidum capitulum,* a funny fellow); a fool's wit or fun, *nugæ, ineptiæ;* — cap, *copreæ pilus;* to put a fool's cap on a person, *ludibrio habēre;* to play the fool *nugari, ineptire, desipere;* give over playing the fool! *quin tu mitte istas nugas* or *ineptias,* a fool's stroke, **stulte* or *inepte factum;* — words, *verba stulta.* Foolish, *stultus, stolidus* (silly), *ineptus* (one who acts out of place and time and reason), *insulsus* (witless), *demens* (one who has lost his head). Folly, *stultitia* (stupidity, a foolish act), *fatuitas* (silliness), *insipientia* (want of prudence), *amentia* (unreason), *dementia* (loss of faculty), *delirium* (wandering of mind). To sustain the character of a fool, **copreæ personam tueri* or *sustinēre,* **copreæ partes agere;* to treat as a fool, *alqm ludibrio habēre, alqm pro deridiculo ac delectamento putare;* to allow yourself to be so treated, *ludibrio se haberi ab aliis pati;* to be a great man's fool, *esse inter ludibria aulæ;* to choose one, *animi causâ sibi deligere alqm;* to act as a fool (in pretence), *stultitiam simulare,* (in reality) *stulte agere;* O you good-natured fool! *O tuam mansuetudinem!* He is a perfect fool, *hoc homine nihil potest esse dementius;* to render a person a fool, *stultum reddere, alqm infatuare;* to become foolish through joy, *præ gaudio pæne desipere.* Adv. *stulte, stolide, dementer* (e g *aliquid stolide* or *dementer credere,* to be a fool to believe that; *summæ dementiæ esse judico,* I think it the part of a madman, or I think it the greatest folly). To take in a person's follies, *alcjs stultitias et ineptias decorare.* See Mad.

Foot, n. (1) = the member of the human body, *pes, calx* (the heel); to dance on the two hind —, *saltare sublatis prioribus pedibus* (of quadrupeds), to go on —, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere;* he goes —, *pedibus incedit;* to serve on —, *pedibus merēre, stipendia facere;* to fight on —, *pedibus prœliari;* the horse fights —, *pugna it ad pedes;* to lay at a person's —, *alqd ante pedes alcjs abjicere;* to fall —, *ad pedes alci se abjicere, projicere, prosternere, provolvere, ad genua alcjs procumbere, ad pedes alcjs procidere, accidere, genibus alcjs advolvi, prosternere se et supplicare alci;* to be weak in the —, *pedibus non valēre, pedibus captum esse, pedibus æger, male pedatus;* to have lost the use of —, *usum pedum amisisse;* to set — in, *pedem ponere in alqm locum* or *in alqo loco;* not to advance a —, *nusquam longius vestigium movēre;* to put your — on a person's neck, *pedem super cervices alcjs imponere;* not to set a — out of the house, *pedem e domo non efferre* (so *portâ, e villâ,* etc), *pedem e domo non egredi* (not to go a — out; so *e villâ, e portâ*); to tread under —, *pedibus alqm conculcare, proculcare* (so *omnia jura populi obterit* or *omnia divina humanaque jura permiscēre*); to set a firm —, *firmiter insistere, firmo gradu consistere;* I cannot set —, *gradus instabilis me fallit;* foot by —, *pedetentim, gradatim* (step by step). Footstep, n. *vestigium* (trace of the foot), to follow the — of a person, *vestigiis alcjs instare, vestigia alcjs tenēre, premere;* (2) = the lowest part of a thing, the foot of a mast, *calx mali,* (of a pillar) *basis,* — of a mountain, *radices montis,* at the —, *in radicibus montis, in infimo monte, sub jugo montis* (so *in imis montis radicibus ferri*), the town lies —, *oppidum monti subjectum est;* (3) = a measure, *pes,* a — in size, *pedalis* (*in longitudinem, in altitudinem*), *pedem longus;* half a —, *semipedalis;* one and a half —, *sesquipedalis;* two —, *bipedalis;* three —, *tripedalis,* five — deep, *quinque pedes altus;* a foot (in versification), *pes* (*pes tres syllabas non videtur excedere*) Footing, n. = way or manner, *modus, ratio;* to place on a certain —, **certum alcjs rei modum consistere,* to place an army on the — of the Roman, *exercitum ad Romanæ disciplinæ formam redigere, ordinare exercitum proxime morem Romanum,* on the old —, *in pristinum restituere, ad antiquum morem revocare;* to be on a very friendly — with, *valde familiariter alqo uti, valde familiariter vivere cum alqo, valde alci esse familiarem*

Fop, n *homo ineptus;* an old worn-out —, *cana culex* Foppery, n *ineptiæ.* Fopling, n *homuncio, homunculus, lepidum capitulum*

For, prep = in behalf of, instead of, in return for, as, *pro* (with the ablative); *dimicare pro legibus* (so *pro libertate, pro patriâ*), to fight for the laws; *hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius,* this is not only not for me, but rather against me; *Cato est mihi unus pro multis milibus,* Cato alone is to me for (as good as) many thousands, *huic ille pro meritis gratiam retulit,* he returned him thanks for his deserts, *alqm virum bonum habēre,* to hold him as a good man (so *vir bonus habetur*); "for" and "as" in such phrases do not appear in Latin, e g *dux electus est,* he was chosen for (as) general; yet, *pro nihilo putare,* to think nothing of. If "for" denotes value, employ the genitive of indefinite price and the ablative of the definite, e g *quanti emisti?* for how much did you buy it? *viginti assibus,* for twenty pence, for both sides, *in utramque partem de re disputare,* for and against, *favēre adversarioque legi,* to watch or consult for, *consulere alci;* love for, *amor alcjs* or *erga alqm;* means or remedy for, *remedium adversus alqd,* or the genitive alone, as, care for you, *vestri cura;* eager for, *studiosus rei;* for, as denoting according to, *pro suâ quisque parte, pro viribus* (according to your strength); according to your wisdom, *quæ tua est prudentia,* or *quâ ex prudentiâ;* for the present, *in præsens;* for yourself (that is, by your own strength), *suo Marte;* on your own account (behalf), *suo nomine;* to live for yourself (that is, your own interests), *sibi vivere,* whereas *secum vivere* is to live by yourself or alone.

Forage, n. *pabulum*. Foraging, n. *pabulatio*. To forage, v.tr. *pabulari*; to send soldiers to —, *pabulatum* or *pabulandi causā milites mittere*; to go to —, *pabulatum ire* or *proficisci*, *pabulatum egredi*; to suffer from want of forage, *premi inopiā pabuli*; to cut the enemy off from —, *hostem pabulatione intercludere*.

Forbear, v. (1) = to abstain, *se tenēre*, *se continēre*, *se cohibēre*, *abstinēre* or *se abstinēre alqā re*; (2) = to endure patiently, *alqm ferre*, *patientiā uti*, *patientiam adhibēre alci rei*, *patienter atque æquo animo ferre*, *pati ac ferre*, *pati ac perferre*, *perferre patique alqd*. Forbearance, n. *abstinentia*, *continentia*, *patientia*. Forbearing, *abstinens*, *continens*, *temperatus*.

Forbid, v.tr. *vetare* (with acc. and inf.), *interdicere alci alqā re* (or with *ne*), *alci prædicere* (with *ne* or *ut ne*); to — one your house, **interdicere alci domo suā*, *alqm domum ad se non admittere*; I am forbidden, *vetor*; it is —, *vetitum est*, *non licet*; the birds forbid (in the auspices), *aves abdicunt*.

Force, n. *vis*, *violentia*, *injuria*, *superbia*; to use —, *vim facere*, *vim adhibēre*; to compel to by —, *vi adigere rei*; I force myself, *vi coactus facio alqd*, *vim mihi affero*; I am forced to —, *naturæ repugnat*. See Power.

Ford, n. *vadum*; to send across a —, *vado transmittere*; never to leave a — (of a river), *nusquam vada aperire*.

Fore, adv. *ante*, *antea*, *in fronte*, *adversus*. Forebode, v. *portendere*, *præsagire*, *præsentire*; foreboding, n. *præsensio*. Forecast, v. *prævidēre*, *providēre*, *prospicere (animo)*. Forefather, n. *proavus*; pl. *priores*, *majores*, *patres*. Forefinger, n. *digitus index*. Forego, v. *concedere alqd*, *cedere alqd* or *de alqā re*, *transcribere alqd alci* (in writing, Jct.), *cedere alci alqd de alqā re*; — your part in, *cedere parte suā*. Forehead, n. *frons*. Foreland, n. *promontorium*. Foremast, n. *malus anterior*. Foremost, adj. *primus*. Forerunner, n. *prænuncius*. Foreshorten, v. *præcidere*, *corripere*. Forestall, v. *anticapere*, *præcipere*, *præmercari*. Forethought, n. *providentia*; by —, *consulto*; to do —, *alqd consulto* or *meditatum* or *præparatum facere*. Forewarn, v. *præmonēre alqm ut caveat* or *ad cavendum*.

Foreign, *peregrinus*; poets that have something — in their diction, *poëtæ peregrinum quiddam sonantes*; a — rule, *externum imperium*; things — to each other, *res sibi repugnantes*; a — citizen of Rome, *civis inquilinus urbis Romæ*. A foreigner, *alienigena* (opp. *indigena*), *peregrinā stirpe oriundus*. See Abroad, Strange.

Forensic, adj. *forensis* (e.g. *causa*, *contentiones*); — eloquence, *judiciale dicendi genus*.

Forest, n. *silva*, *saltus* (wild and on hills). Forester, n. *saltuarius*.

Forfeit, v.tr. *amittere*; — your life, *capitis pœnam committĕre*; to have —, *capitis pœnā dignum esse*. Forfeit, n. *pœna*, *multa*, *damnum*; — in money, *pœna pecuniaria*.

Forge, v.tr. (1) = form, *tundere* (to beat, e.g. *ferrum*), *procudere* (e.g. *gladium*), *fabricari* (e.g. *fulmina*, *fallaciam*), *fingere* (e.g. *fallacias*); — a lie, *mendacium* (so *dolum*); (2) = to falsify, *adulterare* (e.g. *nummos*); — documents, *tabulas corrumpere*, *vitiare*, *interpolare*; forged coin, *nummus adulterinus*. Forgery, n. *adulteratio*, *impostura* (Jct.)

Forget, v.tr. *oblivisci alcjs rei* or *alqd* (e.g. *alqd oblitus*, *reverentiæ quæ parentibus debetur*, *ut alia obliviscar*), *oblivioni dare*, *memoriam alcjs rei abjicere* or *deponere*, *alqd ex memoriā deponere*, *memoriam rei ex animo ejicere* (purposely), *negligere*, *negligentiā præterire*; I have forgotten, *fugit me alqd*, *oblivio rei me cepit*, *alqd ex animo effluxit*, *alqd e memoriā excessit* or *e memoriā elapsum est*; to be forgotten, *e memoriā excidere* or *dilabi*, *ex animo effluere*; he forgot all offences, *offensorum omnium immemor fuit*; already he has —, *jam e memoriā excessit*; to forget yourself, *sui oblivisci*; — your dignity, *dignitatis suæ immemorem esse*, *alqd peccare*. Forgetful, adj. *obliviosus*. Forgetfulness, n. *oblivio*; to cover with —, *alqd oblivione obruere*, *memoriam rei obliterare* or *expellere*; to lie in —, *in oblivione jacēre*; to fall into —, *in oblivionem adduci*, *oblivione obrui*, *in oblivionem venire*, *obliterari*; to rescue from —, *alqd ab oblivione vindicare* (so *memoriam ejus nunquam delebit oblivio*, and *laudes tuas obscuratura nulla unquam oblivio*).

Forgive, v.tr. *ignoscere*; — some one something, *alci alqd* (literally, not to know, to act as if you did not know, to pardon from a generous feeling), *veniam dare alcjs rei* (to give mercy instead of justice), *gratiam facere alcjs rei* (to omit the punishment), *concedere*, *condonare*, *indulgēre alci*, *alci alqd concedere*; — yourself, *sibi ignoscere*; — any one a sin, *peccatum alci ignoscere*, *errori* or *errati veniam dare* (an error); — a crime, *delictum alci ignoscere*, *delicti gratiam facere*; — in consideration of your youth, *veniam dare adolescentiæ*; — any one the past, *præterita ignoscere*, *veniā donare in præteritum*; — an offence, *condonare alci injuriam*; it may be pardoned, *alqd ignosci potest*, *alci rei venia dari potest*, *alqd veniā dignum est*; — not —, *alqd condonari* or *excusari non potest*, *alci rei venia dari non potest*, **alqd veniā indignum est*; there is some excuse for, *quod alqd excusationis habet*. Forgiveness, *venia*, *pœnæ remissio*, *pœnæ meritæ remissio*; inclined to —, *promptus veniā dandæ* (forgiving); to ask —, *veniam ignoscendi petere*; — for yourself, *postulare sibi ut ignoscatur*, *postulare ut ignoscat alqs*, *alci satisfacere* (to give satisfaction by entreaty); — for something, *alci rei ut ignoscat alqs postulare*, *ab alqo petere* or *alqm orare ut ignoscat alqd*; I beg you to forgive me that, *id ut ignoscas a te peto*; to induce a person to forgive, *alqm ad ignoscendi voluntatem deducere*, *ab alqo impetrare veniam*, of something, *alci rei*.

Fork, n. *furca*, *furcilla* (used in making hay; forks for eating were unknown), *merga* (for scattering), *ancon* (ἀγκών), or, pure Latin, *ames* (for spreading nets), *capreolus* (supports), *clavicula*. Forked, *furcillatus*.

Forlorn, adj. *spe dejectus*, *relictus*, *destitutus*.

Form, n. *figura*, *forma*; beauty of —, *decor corporis*; — of a woman, *venustas*; a noble —, *forma honesta et liberalis*, *ingenua corporis pulchritudo*; of a fine —, *formosus*, *dignitate corporis præditus* or *insignis*; a youthful —, *species juvenilis*; a majestic —, *corporis majestas*; commanding —, *forma imperatoria*; human —, *species humana*; in a —, *specie humanā indutus* (of divine beings, so *humano visu esse*); in the — of the letter D, *in similitudinem D literæ circumactus* (e.g. *porticus*); — of a rolling wheel, *in similitudinem rotæ jacentis circumscriptus* (e.g. *mare*); things have taken a new —, *magna rerum commutatio facta est*; — a better —, *melior* or *lætior facta est rerum conditio*; to see a person in his true —, *alqm evolutum integumentis simulationis nudatumque perspicere*; to show yourself —, *se aperire*, *animum nudare*; in the following —, *hoc modo*, *hāc ratione*. Formless, *figurā carens*. Form of words, *verba* (e.g. of an oath, *juris jurandi*); to repeat —, *verba legitima nuncupare*. Formality, n. **molesta urbanitas*. Formula, n. *forma*, *exemplum*, *formula*. To form, v.tr. = to give form to, *fingere*, *figurare*, *formare*, *fabricari*, *efficere*; (intellectually and morally) to form, *fingere*, *colere*, *excolere*, *expolire*, *instituere*; — the understanding, *animum excolere*; — the character, *mores conformare*; — a person, *instituere alqm*; — after another, *se formare in mores alcjs*, *exemplum sumere de alqo*; formation of sensible objects, *formatio*, *figuratio*; — of the mind and heart, *cultus*, *educatio*, *disciplina*; (culture) *cultus*, *humanitas*, *urbanitas*, *eruditio*, *doctrina*; to possess a learned education, *artium studiis eruditum esse*; to give — to any one, *doctrinā instituere*

algm. To form, v.intr. (as troops) *se explicare*; to — the line, *ordinare aciem.* See Figure.

Former, adj. *prior* (opp. *posterior*), also by *ille* and *hic*.

Formidable, adj. *metuendus, timendus, horrendus, horribilis, formidolosus, truculentus.*

Fornication, n. *stuprum*; to commit —, *stuprum facere.*

Forsake, v.tr. *derelinquere, deserere, destituere*, comb. *deserere et relinquere, destituere et relinquere.*

Forswear, v.tr. (1) = to deny on oath, *abjurare, ejurare* (to renounce); (2) = to swear falsely, *perjurare, pejerare, perjurium facere.* See Oath.

Fort, n. *locus munitus, arx, castellum, castrum.* Fortification, n. *munitio, munitiones, munimenta -orum*, n. *opera -um*, n. (works); a natural —, *locus naturâ* or *naturaliter munitus, castellum naturâ munitum*; a very strong —; *oppidum* (or *locus*) *munitissimum* or *maximis operibus munitum*; — by nature and art, *opere et naturâ egregie munitus locus, oppidum operibus et naturâ munitum*; to rase —, *munimenta (oppidi) solo æquare* or *adæquare, castrum diruere.* To fortify, v.tr. *munire, communire, præmunire, operibus munire, munitionibus firmare, muris munire, mœnibus sepire, castellis sepire, vallo et fossâ circumdare locum, vallum et fossam circumdare alci loco*; nature has — Italy by the Alps, *Alpibus muniit Italiam natura.*

Forth, adv. *foras*; in combination it is expressed by *e, ex*, and *pro* with the several verbs, e.g. to bring —, *efferre*; to cast —, *ejicere*; to go —, *exire*; to hurry —, *se eripere*; to lead —, *educere, producere.*

Fortitude, n. *fortitudo, animus fortis, virtus.*

Fortnight, n. *quatuordecim dies.* See Four.

Fortune, n. *fortuna* (*fors*); good —, *fortuna secunda* or *prospera*; adverse —, *f. adversa, sors misera*; oppressive —, *f. gravis, sors acerba* (bitter), *casus gravis* or *acerbus*; the uncertain — of men, *dubii casus humanarum rerum*; changeful —, *fortunæ vicissitudines, varietates temporum*, comb. *temporum varietates fortunæque vicissitudines, casus varii*; my — are known, etc. *notæ tibi sunt varietates meorum temporum*; to experience various —, *jactari variis casibus* or *varietate fortunæ*; to be struck by a hard blow of —, *casu concuti acerbo*; I have had the — to, *mihi accidit ut*; all will have the same —, *omnes eundem fortunæ exitum laturi sunt*; prepared for every kind of —, *ad omnem eventum paratum*; to bear all — quietly, *quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit quiete ferre*; to be content with your —, *sorte suâ contentum vivere*; to learn by other's —, *ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus providēre* (so *quæcumque fortuna propōnetur subeatur*); a companion of one's —, *omnium tristium lætorumque socius* or *socia*; the goddess of —, *Fatum*; blows of —, *fulmina fortunæ* (to despise, *contemnere*), *fortunæ ictus.* Fortune = wealth, *divitiæ, res familiaris, facultates, opes, pecuniæ, bona, fortunæ, patrimonium, census.* Fortuitous, adj. *fortuitus*; *in casu positus, forte oblatus.* Fortunate, adj. *felix, fortunatus*; — condition, *res secundæ.* See Fate.

Forum, n. *forum* (e.g. *Romanum*); to be occupied in the —, *in foro versari*; devoted to the —, *foro operam dare*; to quit —, *decedere de foro* (*cedere foro* is to become a bankrupt).

Forward, adv. *prorsus, prorsum*; to go —, *pergere*; to move an army —, *agmen agere*; forwards! *urge igitur!* To forward, v.tr. *perferendum curare* (e.g. *literas perferendas curavit*), *juvare* or *adjuvare algm* or *algd, adjumento esse alci rei, adjutorem* or *adjutricem* (f.) *esse alcjs rei* or *in algâ re, promovēre ad* or *in munus* or *in locum, p. algm ad* or *in ampliorem gradum* or *ad ampliora officia.*

Foss, n. *fossa, fossa incilis, incile* (a water-course).

Fossil, n. *res fossiles, fossilia -ium*, n.

Foster, v.tr. *curare*; — the body, *corpus curare*; *nutrire, sustinēre, alere, permulcēre algm.* Foster-father, n. *educator et altor*; — child, *alumnus, alumna*, f.; to be —, *ab algo educari et ali.*

Foul, adj. *putidus, putridus* (rotten), *fœtidus* (stinking), *fœdus* (morally foul), *obscœnus* (disgracefully); to become —, *putrescere* or *putescere.* Foulness, n. *putor, putredo, fœditas.*

Found, v.tr. *fundamentum alcjs rei jacere* or *ponere, fundamenta locare, condere, instituere, constituere*; — a kingdom, *imperium constituere* or *condere* (not *fundare*, which is to give strength and permanence); — a state, *civitatem, rempublicam constituere*; a new —, *novas res condere*; — a city, *urbem condere* or *constituere*; to be founded on, *niti algâ re* or *in algâ re*, also *niti fundamento alcjs rei, positum esse in algâ re.* Founder, n. *conditor, auctor, parens* (e.g. *Romulus hujus urbis parens, philosophiæ parens Socrates jure dici potest*). Foundation, n. *fundamenta -orum*, n. *sedes*; to pull a house down to its —, *domum convellere sedibus suis*; to destroy the state to its —, *fundamenta reipublicæ evertere*; (fig.) the foundations of freedom, e.g. *tribunicium auxilium et provocatio plebi Romanæ duæ artes libertatis tuendæ.* Foundation (as meaning the area or soil), *area, fundus*; — (of a pillar), *basis.*

Found, v.tr. = to melt or make by melting, *fundere* (to fuse), *fingere, ex ære ducere* (e.g. *algm, opus*). Founder, n. *fusor.* Foundry, n. *officina operum fusorum.*

Foundling, n. *infans expositus*; — hospital, *brephotrophēum* βρεφοτροφεῖον, Jct.); a nurse in —, *brephotrophos* (Jct.).

Fount, or Fountain, n. (1) lit. *fons* (the place and the water), *scaturīgo* (the outflow), *caput* (the spring); (2) fig. *fons, caput, principium*; comb. *fons et caput, principium et fons*; *origo* (original), *causa* (the primary cause), comb. *causa atque fons*; it is the —, *est algd fons alcjs rei, algd manat ex* or *ab algâ re*; *algd nascitur ex algâ re*; to draw from the —, *e fonte haurire algd*; to go back to —, *a fonte repetere algd, a capite arcessere algd*; to exhaust the — of kindness, *fontem benignitatis exhaurire*; abounding in —, *fontibus abundans*; nymph of —, *fontanum numen* (*fontana numina Naiades*, Ovid), *Naias -adis*, f. or *Nais -idis*, f.; water from the —, *aqua vivo e fonte* or *vivis e fontibus hausta, aqua fontinalis, aqua fontana.*

Four, *quatuor*; *quaterni -æ -a* (four each distributively, four at once; with substantives used only in the plural, e.g. *quaternos viros singuli currus vehebant*, each chariot carried four men; *quaternæ literæ* = *quatuor epistolæ*); four or five, *quatuor quinque, quatuor aut quinque*; twice four, *bis quatuor*; having four pieces, *quaternarius* (also of four feet through); one of a society of four, *quatuorvir*; the dignity of —, *quatuorviratus*; during — months, *quadrimestris*; — year old, *quadrimus*; each —, *quaternorum annorum* (e.g. *pueri*); during — years, *quadriennis*; a period of — years, *quadriennium* (e.g. — years after the capture of Veii, *quadriennio post Veios captos*); every — years, *quarto quoque anno*; in — years, *quarto anno*; at — o'clock, *quartâ horâ*; — per cent., *quadrans*; a yoke of —, *quadrigæ*; to travel with —, *curru quadrigarum vehi*; on all fours, *per manus et genua* (e.g. *reptare*, to creep); going on — feet, *quadrupes, more bestiarum quadrupes*; — cornered, *quadratus, quadrangulus* (quadrangular); — fold, *quadruplex*; adv. *quadrifariam*; — times as much, *quadruplus*; that which is so, *quadruplum, quater tantum*; — more, *quater tanto amplius, quam quantum*, etc.; to increase so, *quadruplicare*; — handed, *quatuor manus habens*; — times, *quater.* Four and a half, *quatuor et dimidius.* Fourth, *quartus -a -um*; every fourth, *quartus quisque*; the — time, *quartum*; in the — place, *quarto*; the — daughter in a family, *Quartilla*; the — of a year, *trimestris*; adv. *tertio quoque mense.* To fourth, or divide into four, *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispertiri, in quatuor partes distrahere.* A fourth, *quadrans*; — of a pound,

quadrans pondo; of an hour, **quadrans horæ*. See the Numbers in the Latin-English Part.

Fourteen, *quatuordecim*; *quaterni deni* (distributively); the — of the knights (in the theatre), *quatuordecim ordines*; to sit in the place of —, *in quatuordecim sedēre*; — days, *quatuordecim dies*; — after the entrance into winter-quarters, *diebus circiter XV. quibus in hiberna ventum est*; after — days, *nudius quintus decimus* (the Romans reckoned in the fifteenth day), *post quintum decimum diem*; every — day, *quinto quoque decimo die*; — times, *quater decies*.

Fowl, n. (1) a flying animal, *avis, volucris, ales*; fowler, n. *auceps*; fowling, n. *aucupium, alitum captura*; (2) = a hen, *gallina*; a young —, *pullus gallinaceus, pullus*; flesh of —, (*caro*) *gallinacea*. See Bird.

Fox, n. *vulpes*; of a —, *vulpinus*; (fig.) = a cunning man, *vulpes, homo versutus* or *callidus*; — skin, *pellis vulpina*; — cave, *vulpis specus* or *cubile*; — hunt, **venatio vulpium*.

Fraction, n. = a broken number, **numerus fractus*, **fractura*. Fracture, n. = a break, or something broken, *fractura*. Fragile, adj. *fragilis*. Fragility, n. *fragilitas*. Fragment, n. *fragmentum, reliquiæ* (remains); fragments of the plays of Menander, *trunca quædam ex Menandro*.

Fragrancy, n. *odor suavis*, or merely *odor* (so *odores incendere*).

Frail, adj. *infirmus, debilis, imbecillus*. Frailty, n. *infirmitas, imbecillitas*; human —, *infirmitas humana, vitium* (error); to fall through —, *labi per errorem, errore labi*.

Frame, n. *forma, margo*; to put a picture in a —, *picturam in formâ ligneâ includere, picturam tabulâ marginatâ includere*. To frame, (1) = to form, v.tr. *fingere*; (2) = to arrange, *ordinare*; (3) = to appoint, *constituere*.

Franchise, n. *libertas, potestas, jus*. See Free.

Frank, adj. *sincerus, integer, apertus, simplex*. Frankness, n. *animus apertus*. To frank a letter, **epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere* (— to, *ad alqm locum*).

Frankincense, n. *thus*; to burn —, *thus accendere*, of —, *thureus*; bearing —, *thurifer*.

Frantic, adj. *insanus, delirus*; to be —, *insanire*; to become —, *mente alienari, in insaniam incidere*; to make —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm*. See Frenzy.

Fraternal, adj. *fraternus*; — disposition; *fraterna plena humanitatis et pietatis voluntas*. Adv. *fraterne* (e.g. *facere, amari*); to love —, *alqm sic amare ut alterum fratrem*. Fratricide, n. = the murder of a brother, *parricidium fraternum, cædes fraterna*; to imbrue the hands in —, **manus sanguine fraterno cruentare, parricidio fraterno contaminari*; *fratrem necare, fratrem vitâ privare*. Fratricide, n. = the murderer of a brother, *fratricīda*. Fraternity, n. *fraternitas* (post-Aug.), *necessitudo fraterna, germanitas*; *sodalitas, sodalitium* (in society), *collegium, corpus*. To fraternize, v. *fratres fieri* (by marriage), *amicitiâ inter se conjungi*; — with, *alcjs fratrem fieri, alcjs amicitiæ se dedere*.

Fraud, n. *fraus, fraudatio* (opp. *fides*), *fallendi studium, dolus malus* or *dolus. circumscriptio, fallacia*; comb. *doli atque fallaciæ*; to practise a —, *fraudem inferre*; to devise —, *fraudem moliri, dolum parare, commoliri*; — against any one, *dolum alci struere, nectere, confingere, fraude alqm tentare, fallaciam in alqm intendere*. Fraudulent, adj. *fraudulentus, qui totus ex fraude et fallaciis constat* (opp. *homo sine fuco et fallaciis*). See Defraud, Deceive.

Fraught, adj. *refertus, repletus, oneratus*. See Full.

Fray, n. *pugna, concursus, pugnatio* (a boxing).

Freak, n. *arbitrium, stomachus*. Freakish, adj. *stomachosus, difficilis, mutabilis*. Freakishness, n. *mentis mutabilitas*.

Freckle, n. *lenticula, lentigo*; pl. *lenticulæ, lentigines, æstates*; to have —, *lentiginem habēre*; to produce —, *faciem lentigine obducere*; to remove —, *lentigines e facie tollere, lentigines emendare* or *corrigere* or *sanare, lenticulas curare*. Freckled, *lentiginosus*; to be —, *lentiginem habēre, spurco esse ore*.

Free, adj. (from burdens), *liber, solutus*; = void of, *vacuus* (*a*) *re, expers rei*; (from taxes) *immunis*; (from guilt) *innocens*; — from military service, *immunis militiâ*; (from danger) *tutus*; (from care) *securus*; to be —, *vacationem, immunitatem rei habēre*; to make —, *liberare*; to pronounce —, *solvere alqm re, alci gratiam facere rei*; to — from guilt, *absolvere alqm*. Free, = not subject to, *liber, ingenuus*; to free a slave, *servum manumittere*. Free, = not restricted, as in space, *patens, apertus*; on a — or open place, *in aperto*; to leave a thing —, *rem non impedire*; to set one — or at large, *alqm e custodiâ emittere*; to have your rear —, *a tergo tutum esse*; — hands —, *libere agere posse*; to go or get off —, *pœnas non dare, impune alqd facere*; — (in will), *liber*; to be —, *sui juris esse*; not —, *ex alterius arbitrio pendēre*; to be no longer —, *amore captum esse*; you are — to, *licet tibi*; to keep — to, *integrum sibi reservare de re*. Free, = without cost, *gratuitus*; to have a — dwelling, *gratis habitare*; to keep — for some one, *solvere pro alqo*. Free (to do or to act), *liber, solutus*; I am — to say, *audeo dicere, mihi sumo dicere*; to be — to confess, *ingenue confiteri*; — to say, *libere dicere*; a — life, *licentia*; to lead —, *licentius vivere*; a — or unbridled step or demeanour, *procacitas*; to pursue —, *procacius se gerere*; a — farm or estate, *ager immunis*; a — corps, *voluntariorum manus*; a freebooter, *latro, prædator, pirata*; a free ticket, *tessera*; a free giver, *largus, liberalis, beneficus*; to be —, *magnâ esse liberalitate*; free-born, *ingenuus*; a free-thinker, **vir liberioris de rebus divinis judicii*; a free port, *portus de vectigalibus exemptus*; a free-mason, **latomus*; free-masonry, **disciplina et instituta latomorum*; order or lodge of —, **societas latomorum*; assembling place of —, **porticus in quam latomi conveniunt*; a free school, **schola gratuita*; a — city, *civitas libera, municipium*; — hours, *tempus ab opere vacuum, otium, tempora subseciva*; labours in —, *operæ subsecivæ*; free-will, *voluntas libera, animus promptus ad alqd*; by —, *voluntarius, volens, non coactus, spontaneus*; adv. *sponte, ultro*. Freedom, (from limits) *vacuitas, vacatio*; (from business) *otium*, (from taxes) *immunitas*; — from punishment, *impunitas*. Freedom = independence, *libertas*; to give —, *libertatem dare alci, in libertatem vindicare alqm*; — from slavery, *alqm manumittere*; — from prison, *e custodiâ emittere*; to restore —, *libertatem alci reddere*; — yourself —, *e vinculis se expedire*; (moral freedom) *arbitrium, arbitrium liberum, potestas, optio*; = rights or privileges, *jus, jus præcipuum, privilegium, beneficium*. Freedom, = license, *licentia*; to take —, *licentiam sibi sumere, audēre*; — great —, *multa sibi sumere*; = great license, *licentia, arrogantia, procacitas*. Testimonials of freedom, **literæ beneficii alcjs testes*; sense of freedom, *libertatis sensus*; fight or war of (for), *pugna* or *bellum pro libertate tuendâ*; love of —, *libertatis amor*; precipitate —, *libertatis immaturæ cupido*; desire for —, *studium libertatis*; vindicator of —, *libertatis auctor, vindex*; rage for —, **effrenatæ licentiæ cupiditas*: free speech, *sermo liberior*; to use —, *libere profiteri*; a free man (in the feudal sense), **baro*; the condition of —, **dignitas baronis*; freedom of mind, *libertas*; — of speech, *sermo liberior*; — of thought, *libere sentire de*; — of utterance, *liberam vocem emittere*. To free, or set free, *liberare, exsolvere, expedire, eripere, extrahere re*; — a slave, *manumittere*; — from capital punishment, *capitis absolvere*; — from penury, *difficultate pecuniarum exuere*; — from disgrace, *levare infamiâ*; — from fear, *a metu vindicare*; — from military duty, *dare alci militiæ vacationem*; — yourself, *in libertatem se vindicare, libertatem capessere, ex vinculis effu-*

gere; — from a yoke, *jugum exuere*; — from a charge, *criminationem dissolvere*; — from misfortune, *ex malis se emergere*. Freed, *liber*, *solutus*; (from taxes) *immunis* or *immunis factus esse*; — from fever, *febri carēre*. Freeing, n. *liberatio*.

Freeze, v.intr. (1) = to feel frost, *frigēre* (to be cold, opp. *calēre*), *algēre* (to feel cold, opp. *æstuare*); — much, *frigoribus horrēre*; my feet are frozen, *pedes frigent*; to begin to —, (*frigore*) *frigescere*; (2) = to become ice, *gelari* or *congelari*, *gelare* or *congelare*; it —, *gelascit*; it has —, *gelavit*. Freezing, or Frost, n. *algor*.

Freight, n. (1) = lading, *onus*, *merces*; (2) = the fare or money paid, *vectura*, *portorium*; to pay the —, *pro vecturā solvere*; I asked —, *interrogavi quanti veheret* (*navis*).

Frenzy, n. *vesania*, *delirium*, *furor*.

Frequent, adj. *frequens* (many present, e.g. *frequens senatus*), *creber* (thickly filled, opp. *rarus*); *multus* (many), *celeber* (numerous); adv. *crebro*, *sæpe*; to be — in a place, *frequentem esse algo loco*, *frequentem venire algo loco*; to visit —, *locum frequentare* or *celebrare*; to do —, *frequenter* or *crebro facere alqd*. Frequency, n. *frequentia*, *crebritas*, *celebritas*, *frequentatio* (frequenting). To frequent, v.tr. *frequentare* (to meet in number, to visit often).

Fresco, to paint —, *in udo colores illinere*; to decorate with —, *opere tectorio exornare alqd*; — painter, *tector*; — painting, *opus tectorium*.

Fresh, adj. (1) = cool, *frigidus*; to enjoy the — air, *refrigerationem auræ captare*, *libero aëre redintegrari*; (2) = recent, *recens*; — wound, *vulnus recens* or *crudum*; — traces of flight, *recentia vestigia fugæ* (so *recentia vestigia plagarum*); — sod, *cæspes vivus*; (3) = unused, and therefore vigorous, *recens*, *integer*, comb. *recens integerque*, *vegetus*, *hilaris*, *alacer*; a — complexion, *nitidus color*; the — look of a tree, *arboris hilaritas*; to have — in memory, *in recenti memoriā habēre*; the recollection is —, *recens est alcjs rei memoria*; the wind becomes —, *ventus increbrescit*. To freshen, v.tr. *refrigerare* (to cool), *recreare*, *reficere* (to revive), *animum reparare*, *relaxare*, *integrare*. Refreshment, n. *refrigeratio*, *cibus*; to take —, **cibum quo corpus recreetur sumere*; house of —, *taberna deversoria*.

Fret, v.intr. *alqd ægre ferre*; I fret, *alqd mihi molestum est*; he —, *alqd illum pungit*; they —, *alqd eos habet male*, *stomachum illis facit alqd*.

Friable, adj. *friabilis*. Friability, n. *friabilem esse*.

Fribble, n. *homo lascivus*, *nugax*.

Fricassee, n. *carnes in frustula concisæ et frixæ*. To fricassee, *carnes in frustula concisas frigĕre*.

Friction, n. *fricatio*, *fricatus*, *tritus*, *attritus*.

Friday, n. **dies Veneris*.

Friend, n. *amicus*, *sodalis* (companion), *necessarius* (relation), *familiaris* (intimate), *studiosus*, *amans*, *amator alcjs* or *alcjs rei*, *cultor alcjs rei*, *consectator alcjs rei*, *diligens alcjs rei* (e.g. *veritatis*), *fautor alcjs rei*; my —! *O bone! sodes?* my good —, *amicus meus*; a good —, *amicus bonus*; a very dear —, *homo amicissimus*; a deceitful —, *amicus ad fallendum accommodatus*; we are old —, *vetustate amicitiæ cum eo* (*iis*) *conjunctus sum*, *veteres mihi necessitudines cum his omnibus intercedunt*; we are the best —, *nihil potest esse conjunctius quam nos inter nos sumus*, *nihil est nostrā familiaritate conjunctius*; to have some one as a —, *alqm amicum habēre*; he has no —, *neminem tenet voluntate*; to be one of a person's —, *in amicis alcjs esse*, *ex familiaribus alcjs esse*; to make a person a —, *alqm sibi facere* or *reddere amicum*, *animum alcjs sibi conciliare* or *ad usus suos adjungere*, *alcjs amicitiam sibi parere*, *comparare*, *conciliare*; yieldingness makes —, *obsequium parit amicos*; to be a friend (patron) to, *alcjs fautorem esse*, *alci favēre* or *bene velle*; those who are — to a cause, etc., *qui stant ab* or *cum algo*; a — or an enemy, *amicus aut inimicus*; not to know — from foes, *non civem dignoscere hoste*; — and foes, *æqui et iniqui*, *cives hostesque*, *hostes et cives*, *socii atque hostes*; to be a — of (or fond of), *alcjs rei esse studiosum*, *amantem*, *amatorem*, *algā re gaudēre*, *delectari*; to be no — of (or to), *abhorrēre*, *alienum esse algā re*, *displicet mihi alqd*; a — of learning, *studiosum esse literarum* or *doctrinarum*, *literis studēre* or *deditum esse*; a female —, *amica*. Friendly, adj. *amicus*, *benevolus*, *humanus*, *benignus*; adv. *comiter*, *amice*, *benigne*, etc.; to salute —, *benigne alqm salutare*, *alqm comiter*, *blande appellare*; to reply —, *alci respondēre liberaliter*; to invite —, *alqm blande invitare*. Friendship, n. *amicitia*, *necessitudo*; an ordinary —, *amicitia mediocris*; a close —, *conjunctio*; intimate —, *familiaris amicitia*, *familiaritas*; to form a —, *amicitiam cum algo facere*, *jungere*, *instituere*, *conciliare*, *inire*, *sibi parare*, *ad am. alcjs se conferre*, *se applicare*, *se adjungere*, *amicitiā alqm sibi conjungere*. Friendliness, n. *comitas*, *humanitas*, *urbanitas*, *benignitas*, *liberalitas*, *affabilitas*; — conversation, *comitas affabilitasque sermonis*; to unite — with earnestness, *comitatem cum severitate conjungere*; he is — itself, *non humanus homo est*, *sed humanitas*.

Frieze, n. *hyperthyrium*.

Frigate, n. **navis bellica minor*.

Fright, n. *terror*, *pavor*; — at, *alcjs rei*; — seizes me, *terror mihi incidit* or *me invadit*; to be under —, *terrorem habēre ab algo* or *ab algā re*; to cause —, *terrorem ac tumultum facere*; from —, *terrore percussus*, *terrore coactus*; to the — of the rest, *ad terrorem ceterorum*; in great —, *cum magno* (*meo*, *illius*, etc.) *terrore*. To frighten, v.tr. *alqm terrēre*, *exterrēre*, *terrorem alci afferre*, *inferre*, *offerre*, *injicere*, *incutere*, *alqm in terr. conjicere*, *terrore alqm complēre*, *terr. affundere alci*; — very much, *perterrēre*, *perterrefacere alqm*, *pavore percellere alcjs pectus*. Frightful, adj. *terroris plenus* (e.g. *nuncius*), *terribilis*, *horribilis*, *horrendus*, *horrificus*, *ingens*, *immanis*. Frightened, *terrore perculsus*, *territus*, *exterritus*, *trepidus* (afraid, trembling).

Frigid, adj. *frigidus*. See Cold.

Frill, n. **collare leniter inflexum*.

Fringe, n. *fimbriæ*, *cirri*. Fringed, *fimbriatus*, *cirratus* (late).

Frippery, n. *scrutaria*, *scruta -orum*, n.; a seller of —, *scrutarius*.

Frisk, v.intr. *salire*, *circumsilire*.

Frith, n. *fretum*, *euripus*, *fauces angustæ* or *artæ*.

Fritter, v.tr. e.g. to — away time, *tempus terere*, *conterere*, *absumere*.

Frivolous, adj. *nugax*; a — man, *nugator*; to be —, *nugari*.

Frog, n. *rana*; a small —, *ranunculus*; the — croaks, *rana coaxat*.

Frolic, n. *ludus et jocus*. To frolic, v. *joca agere*; — with, *cum algo jocari*, *joco uti*, *joculari*. Frolicsome, *hilarus*, *jocularis*.

From, prep. denoting severance and distance, is expressed by *a*, *ab*; the force sometimes being increased by *procul*; *a cœlo decidentia*, things falling from heaven; *decedere ab algo*, to depart from; *absunt a Dyrrachio*, far from Dyrrachium; *conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul*, I know that this fault is far from me; *res procul ab ostentatione positæ*, things very distant from display; *procul* is found without *a* or *ab*, e.g. *non procul urbe Romā*, not far from the city of Rome. "From," denoting order, is represented by *a*; *quartus ab Arcesila*, the fourth from Arcesilas; = aversion, *alieno a te animo fuit*, his mind was hostile to (from) you; = transference, *per manus tradere*, from hand to hand. *A*, *ab* denotes the beginning, e.g. *ab fundamento interire*, to perish from the foundation, and has *ad* for its antithesis, e.g. *a minimo ad maximum*, from the least to the greatest. "From," of time, *a*, *ab*, e.g. *ab horā tertiā bibebatur*, they drank from three o'clock; the force is increased by *jam inde*, etc. *jam inde ab adolescentiā*,

from youth up; so *a puero*, from boyhood; *a mane ad noctem*, from morning to night, *a matutino tempore in occasum*; *ab incenso Capitolio*, from the burning of the Capitol; *ab urbe conditā*, from the foundation of the city. "From" may denote a cause or source, and then requires *a*, e.g. *discere a patre*, *perire a peste*, *plaga ab amico*, a snare from a friend; *certe scio me ab singulari amore ac benevolentiā tibi scribere*, I well know that I write to thee from singular love and good-will; *servus a manu*, a secretary; so *a balneis*, a bath-slave; *a metu*, from fear; *ab irā*, from anger. See By.

Front, n. *frons*; in — of the camp, *pro castris*; to place the troops —, *copias in fronte statuere*, *constituere*; to show — to the enemy, *in hostem obvertī*; to change your —, *signa convertere*; to attack in —, *hostes adversos aggredi*. Frontier, n. *confines*, *confinium*. Frontispiece, n. * *ædificii* (*libri*) *frons*. Frontlet, n. *frontis redimiculum*.

Frost, n. *frigus* (cold in the atmosphere causing frost), *algor* (felt cold), *gelu* (the result of freezing, found only in the abl.), *gelatio* (freezing), *gelicidium* (commonly in the pl.); to suffer from —, *gelicidiis laborare*, *infestari*; to be able to endure —, *algoris patientem esse*; a severe — ensued, *magna gelatio consecutus est*. Frosty, adj. *frigidus*; — weather, *gelicidiorum tempestas*, *frigora*.

Froth, n. *spuma*. Frothy, adj. *spumosus*. To froth, v. *spumare*.

Froward, adj. *contumax*, *pertinax*, *pervicax*.

Frown, n. *ruga*, *frons turbata*, * *vultus corrugatus*. To frown, v. *frontem contrahere*, *vultum adducere*; he —, *vultus corrugatur*.

Frowsy, adj. *sordidus*, *immundus*.

Frugal, adj. *parcus* (sparing, opp. *nimius*), *restrictus* (opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus*; *tenax* (tight-fisted, opp. *profusus*), *diligens* (in housewifery, opp. *negligens*), *frugi* (indecl., comp. *frugalior*, sup. *frugalissimus*), comb. *homo frugi et diligens*; to be — in bestowing benefits, *parce beneficia tribuere*. Frugality, n. *parsimonia alcjs rei*, *frugalitas*.

Fruit, n. *fructus* (in the pl. denotes the genus of useful products of the earth, e.g. *frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio et conservatio*, Cic.), *fruges* (fruit collectively, including *frumentum* and *legumina*), *segetes* (green corn, e.g. *lætæ sunt segetes*), *fetus* (fruit as produced by generation), *pomum* (tree-fruit), *bacca* (berry); to bear —, *fructum ferre* or *reddere*; — rich —, *uberiores efferre fruges*; — no —, *sterilem esse*; fig. = good and bad results, *frux*, *fructus*, *commoda -orum*, n., *merces*, *pretium* (reward); the fruits of peace, *pacis bona* (also *fruges*); to enjoy the —, *fructum capere* or *percipere*, *utilitatem capere ex algā re*, *fructum alcjs rei capere*; to bear golden —, *bonam frugem ferre*; bad —, *mala*, *incommoda merces*, *pœna*. Fruitful, adj. *ferax* (e.g. *ager ferax olivæ*, *venenorum*), *fecundus* (e.g. "pregnant with celestial fire," opp. *infecundus*), *fertilis* (productive, opp. *sterilis*), *opimus* (rich, rank), *uber*, *fructuosus*, *frugifer*, *fructifer*, *pomifer*; the very — soil of Italy, *ager Italiæ uberrimus*; a province — in corn, *fecunda annonæ provincia*; — in metals, *metallorum fecunda*; to make —, *feraciorem reddere*, *fecundare*, *lætificare*. Fructifying, *fecundus*, *fecundans*; a — rain, *imber fecundus*; — weather, * *cælum bonum frugibus*, * *læta* or *fecunda tempestas*. Fruitfulness, n. *fertilitas*, *ubertas*. A fruit-tree, *arbor fructifera*, *arbor pomifera*; — basket, *corbis* (for gathering in), *canistrum* (for the table), *calathus* (for flowers). Fruitless, adj. *inutilis*, *sterilis*. See Fertile.

Frustrate, v.tr. *ad vanum* or *ad irritum* or *ad vanum et irritum redigere*, *frustrari*; to be frustrated, *irritum fieri*, *ad irritum cadere* or *recidere* or *venire*; — a hope, *spem fallere* or *ludere* or *destituere*; pass. *spem perdere*, *spe excidere*, *a spe decidere*.

Fry, n. *ova piscis*. To fry, v.tr. *assare*, v.intr. *assari*.

Fuel, n. * *phlogiston* (φλογιστόν), *materia facilis ad exardescendum*, *alimenta ignis*, *res quibus ignis excitari potest*.

Fugitive, adj. *fugiens*, *fugax*. Fugitive, n. *domo* or *patriā profugus*, *fugitivus*, *extorris*.

Full, adj. *plenus alcjs rei* or *algā re*, *completus re*, *oppletus re*, *confertus re* (stuffed), *refertus re* or *rei*, *abundans* or *affluens re*, *consitus re* (planted, e.g. *nemus proceris arboribus consitum*), *frequens* (well attended, e.g. *theatrum*, *senatus*); — to the brim, *ad margines plenus* (e.g. *lacus*); — of noble thoughts, *sententiis clarissimus*; to be — of wine, *vini plenum esse*; to go with — sails, *passis velis vehi* (lit. and fig.); to be — of expectation, *exspectationis* or *exspectatione plenum esse*; — of hope, *certam spem habēre*; with the eyes — of tears, *oculis lacrimantibus*, *multis cum lacrimis*; in — chase, *equo citato* or *admisso*; to have all hands —, *maximis occupationibus distineri*; a — year, *annus plenus* or *integer* or *solidus* or *totus*; — number, *numerus integer* or *plenus* or *justus*. Adv. *plene*. Fulfil, v.tr. *conficere* (e.g. *cursus annuos*, *negotium*), *efficere*, *ad effectum adducere* (e.g. *alcjs mandata*), *exsequi*, *persequi* (e.g. *mandata*, *imperium*, *negotia*), *peragere* (e.g. *consulatum*), *patrare*, *perpetrare* (e.g. *facinus*), *consummare* (to finish). See Fill, Finish.

Fuller, n. *fullo*, *coactor lanarius*; —'s earth, *creta fullonica*; —'s work, *fullonica*; to carry on the trade of, *fullonicam facere*. To full, v.tr. *cogere*.

Fulminate, v.tr. *fulminare* (to hurl thunderbolts, and to cast down by). See Lightning, Thunder.

Fulsome, adj. *fastidium creans* or *afferens*.

Fume, n. *fumus*, *vapor*, *fœtor* (bad smell). To fumigate, v.tr. *fumigare*.

Fun, n. *jocus*, *ludus*.

Function, n. *munus*, *officium*, *magistratus*, *procuratio*.

Fund, n. *pecunia*, * *pecuniæ summa*; a public —, *pecunia publica*.

Fundamental, adj. *primus*, *principalis*; — cause, *causa*; — meaning, *significatio*. Fundamentals, n. *elementa -orum*, n. *principia -orum*, n.

Funeral, n. *funus* (ἐκφορά, the outcarrying of a corpse), *exsequiæ funeris* or *exsequiæ* (all that belongs to the solemnity), *pompa funeris* or *pompa* (the procession), *justa -orum*, n., *justa funebria*, n.pl. (the last tribute), *sepultura* (interment); a numerous attendance at —, *celebritas supremi diei*; an honourable —, *funus amplum*, *apparatissimum*, *honestum*; to execute a —, *funus facere*, *f. exsequiis celebrare*, *f. alci solvere*; — in a regal manner, (*prope*) *regio funere algm efferre*, *regio more alci justa facere*; — a simple —, *algm sine ullā pompā funeris efferre*; to perform your — in your life-time, * *sibi vivo et videnti funus duci jubēre* (as did Charles V.); to attend a —, *funus exsequi*, *exsequias comitari*, *exsequias funeris alcjs prosequi*, *alci in funus prodire*, *in funus alcjs accedere*; to invite to —, *algm evocare ad funus*, *rogare ut algs alci in funus prodeat*.

Funnel, n. *infundibulum*, *cornu*, *rugas* [illegible] or, pure Latin, *cava*.

Fur, n. *pellis* (skin), *vellus -eris*, n. (fleece).

Furbish, v.tr. *polire*, *expolire*.

Furl, v.tr. *vela legere*.

Furlong, n. *stadium*.

Furlough, n. *commeatus*; to give —, *alci commeatum dare*; to take —, *commeatum sumere*; to have —, *comm. habere*; to be on —, *in commeatu esse*; to stand on —, *in commeatu manere*.

Furnace, n. *fornax*, *fornax æraria*.

Furnish, v.tr. (1) = to provide with, *instruere algm algā re*, *ornare algm alci rei*; — soldiers with arms, etc., *milites armare*, *arma instruere*, *copiis omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*; (2) = to supply, *suppeditare*, *præbere*; (3) = to fit up a house, with furniture, *instruere*, *exornare* et *instruere*. Furniture (of a house), *supellex*, [illegible]

strumenta; a house with —, or a furnished house, *aedes instructae*; to buy a —, *aedes instructas emere*.

Furrow, n. *sulcus*; (in length) *striga*, (in breadth) *scamnum*; a field divided by —, *porculetum*; to make or draw a —, *sulcum facere, agere, ducere* (by men), *imprimere* (by the plough). To furrow, v.tr. *sulcos facere, agere, ducere, sulcare*.

Further, adj. *ulterior*; adv. *ulterius, amplius*; = in fut. *porro, posthac*; = yet more, *praeterea, ad hoc, jam, autem, accedit, accedit quod, huc accedit quod, addendum eodem est quod, adjice quod*; further! *perge! pergite! pergamus!* to go —, *longius proficisci*; to postpone —, *longius* or *ultra differre* or *producere*; what —? *quid vis amplius? quid porro?* To further, v.tr. *juvare, adjuvare algm* or *algd, alci* or *alci rei consulere*.

Fury, n. *furor, rabies*. Furious, adj. *rabidus*.

Fuse, v.tr. *liquefacere, liquare, fundere, conflare*. Fusion, n. *fusio* (outpouring), *conflatura*. See Melt.

Fustian, n. *pannus linoxylinus*.

Futile, adj. *futilis* (e.g. *sententia, auctor*). Futility, n. *futilitas* (nothingness, idle talk).

Future, adj. *futurus, posterus, veniens, consequens*; a — governor, *imperaturus*; the —, *futura*, n.pl. (e.g. *scire, prospicere*); — fate, *ventientia fata*; adv. *in posterum* (scil. *tempus*), *posthac, postea, in reliquum* (*tempus*).

GABBLE, v.intr. *blaterare, crepare*. Gabble, n. *blateratus*.

Gabel, n. *vectigal salis, vectigal annonae salariae*.

Gable, n. *fastigium*.

Gad-about, v.intr. *circumcursare*.

Gadfly, n. *oestrum* (οἶστρος), pure Lat. *asilus*.

Gag, v.tr. *os obstruere*.

Gage, n. *pignus, hypotheca* (ὑποθήκη). See Mortgage.

Gain, n. *lucrum* (opp. *damnum*, loss or injury), *quaestus* (profit), *commodum* (advantage), *emolumentum* (opp. *detrimentum*), *compendium* (savings), *fructus* (natural growth), *praeda, praedae*, pl. (booty), *praemium* (a prize, ἆθλον); a small —, *lucellum* or *algd lucelli* (e.g. *dare alci*); for the sake of —, *lucri* or *quaestûs causâ* (e.g. *gerere rem*), *sui quaestûs et commodi causâ*; to make —, *lucrum* or *quaestum facere*, of or in something, *ex algâ re*; — great gains, *magnos quaestus praedasque facere*; from any one, *ab algo*; — from any thing, *quaestui habêre algd*; there is much — to be made from, *est magnum lucrum in algâ re*; to make — by some one, *quaestum facere in algo*; to turn every thing to —, *omnia ad lucrum revocare, omnia quaestu metiri*; to bring —, *lucrum ferre* or *apportare*; — to some one, *alci esse quaestui*; — little —, *parum lucri apportare*; to live by —, *de lucro vivere*; to look or be a slave to —, *quaestui servire* or *deditum esse*; to worship one's —, *suum quaestum colere*; to be wise for one's own —, *suum quaestum callêre*; to account —, *in lucro ponere, putare esse de lucro, lucro apponere*. Gainful (lucrative or productive), *lucrosus, quaestuosus, quod quaestui est* (e.g. *mercatura*, a trade), *fructuosus*. To gain, *lucrari, lucrificare algd* (opp. *perdere*), *proficere algd* (in other respects besides mercantile), *consequi, assequi algd, vincere algd* (to conquer, opp. *perdere*), *tollere* (to take away); — in something, *quaestum facere in algâ re* (to make profit by); — nothing, *nullum facere quaestum, nihil proficere*; he never gained more at dice, *numquam se prosperiore aleâ usum esse*; to have gained 50,000 at dice, *vicisse L. milia nummûm*; he won all who threw Venus (at dice), *cum tollebat universos qui Venerem jecerat*; you have gained in honour more than you have lost in property, *plus acquisisti dignitatis quam amisisti rei familiaris*; dishonest gains make no stay, *male parta male dilabuntur, male partum male disperit*; to gain ten bushels of corn from an acre, *decem medimna arare ex jugero*. To gain a place (that is, to reach it after effort), *locum capere* (also = *potiri locum* or *loco*, that is, to gain possession or overcome it), *algm in locum pervenire, in algm locum eniti* or *evadere*; to — the land, *in terram evadere*; — the top of the hill, *in verticem montis evadere*; — the open country, *in campum pervenire*; to seek to — a place, *locum petere* or *capessere* (e.g. the main land, *continentem*), *locum* or *in locum tenêre* (to hold or steer for, e.g. *portum* or *in portum*). To gain a battle or victory, *superiorem discedere, in praelio* (*in pugnâ*) *vincere*; — over an enemy, *victoriam ex hoste referre* or *ab hoste reportare, hostem praelio vincere*; the enemy has gained the day, *hostis vicit* or *victor evasit*; to — a wager, *sponsione* or *sponsionem vincere*; — a lawsuit, *causam* (or *causâ*), *judicium* (or *judicio*) *vincere, causam tenêre*; — a prize, *praemium auferre*; — a person's friendship, *in amicitiam alcjs recipi*; — confidence, *in alcjs familiaritatem venire* or *intrare, in alcjs amicitiam pervenire*; — by underhand ways, *in alcjs amicitiam insinuare*; — people's hearts, *animos conciliare*; to try to —, *algâ re hominum* (*plebis*, etc.) *animos ad benevolentiam allicere, conciliare ad benevolentiam erga algm*; thereby you most surely — the hearts of the people, *eo nihil popularius est*; to — some one, *alcjs animum conciliare* (by money, etc., *pecuniâ, donis, pollicitationibus*); — a judge, *conc. sibi judicem* or *judicis animum, algm in suas partes ducere* or *trahere, algm ad studium sui perducere, alcjs gratiam consequi, algm ad causam suam perducere*; — by persuasion, *alci id persuadêre ut*, etc.; to — over, *algm in sententiam suam adducere* or *perducere*; to try to do so, *algm* or *alcjs animum tentare*, to any thing, *ad algd, algm* or *alcjs animum sollicitare* (e.g. *spe libertatis*), *algm aggredi* (e.g. *variis artibus*, by various means). The love of gain, *lucri* or *quaestûs studium* (φιλοκέρδεια), *cupido augendi pecuniam, avaritia* (πλεονεξία, thirst for more); base —, *sordes* (αἰσχροκέρδεια).

Gainsay, v.tr. *obloqui alci, contradicere, impugnare algd* (e.g. *sententiam*), *repugnare alci rei* or *contra algd*.

Gait, n. *incessus*.

Gaiters, *scortea -orum*, n. (made of leather), *lintea -orum*, n. (of linen), *ocreae* (leather coverings for soldiers, etc.)

Galaxy, n. *orbis* or *circulus lacteus, via lactea*.

Gale, *ventus vehemens, imber*.

Gall, n. *fel* (his heart is full of —, *cor felle litum est*), *bilis* (to move —, *bilem alci movêre, commovêre*), *stomachus* (*stomachum alci movêre*; his — runs over, *exarsit iracundiâ ac stomacho*); full of —, *biliosus, stomachi plenus*; without any —, *sine ullo stomacho*; (fig.) to let out your — against, *virus acerbitatis apud algm evomere, bilem effundere* or *stomachum erumpere in algm*.

Gallant, adj. (1) = brave, *fortis, animosus, strenuus*; (2) = attentive to females, *amori deditus, amatorius*. Gallantry, n. *virtus, fortitudo, galbani mores, amores*.

Gallery, n. *porticus* (an open — with pillars), *crypto porticus* (roofed or vaulted), *xystus* (walk or alley formed by two lines of trees), *pinacotheca* (πινακοθήκη, a picture-gallery), *superior locus* (as in a theatre, e.g. *ex superiore loco spectare*), *cavea summa* or *ultima* (the last row in a theatre; to address the —, *verba ad summam caveam spectantia*).

Galley, n. *navis actuaria, triremis publica*; to condemn to the —, *algm dare ad remum publicae triremis*; to chain to —, *affigere algm remo publicae triremis*; — slave, *servus noxius ad remum p. tr. datus*.

Gallipot, n. *ollula fictilis*.

Gallon, n. *congius*.

Gallop, n. *equo admisso* or *laxatis habenis*; to

ride at a —, *vehi, accurrere ad alqm*; to assail the enemy at a —, *laxatis habenis invehi in hostem*; in full —, *libero cursu invehi, calcaribus subditis ferri in hostem, effusis habenis invadere hostem, effusissimis habenis invadere hostem*. To gallop, v.intr. *equo admisso*, etc. *vehi* or *currere*; to begin to —, *equum admittere*.

Galloshes, n. **tegumenta calceorum*.

Gallows, n. **catasta ad supplicium exstructa, arbor infelix*; to hang on the —, *alqm arbore infelici suspendere*; *patibulum* (a species of cross).

Gamble, v.intr. *ludere*; — with dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere, aleâ* or *aleam ludere*, — for, *in alqd* (e.g. *in pecuniam*, Jct.); to like to —, *lusionibus delectari, aleæ indulgēre, studiosissime aleam ludere*; to win —, *prosperâ aleâ uti*. A gambler, n. *aleâ ludens, aleo, aleator*. Gambling, n. *alea, ludus talarius*; laws of —, *lex talaria*, **leges ludi*, **leges aleæ*; laws which forbid —, *lex* (*leges*) *quæ aleam vetat*; — house, *lusorium, aleatorium*; — companions, *lusores, aleatores, collusores, consessus lusorum* or *aleatorum*; to lose at —, *in aleâ alqd perdere*; loss at —, *damnum aleatorium*; to win at —, *prosperâ aleâ uti, alqd in aleâ lucrari*; gain at —, *aleæ compendium*; to give time to —, *tempus in aleam conferre*.

Gambol, v.intr. *ludere, lascivire*.

Game, n. *ludus*; there were three kinds of public games in Rome, (1) *ludi Circenses*, in the Circus, (2) *l. scenici*, in the theatre, (3) *l. gladiatorii*, in the amphitheatre; to exhibit —, *ludos facere, committere*; to desire a new —, *novum sibi excogitare ludum*; to make — of, *alqm ludibrio habēre, alqm ludere* or *deludere* or *illudere*. See Gamble.

Gander, n. *anser mas* or *masculus* (opp. *anser femina*).

Gangrene, n. *ossium caries, gangræna* (γάγγραινα, an incurable inflammation).

Gaol, n. *carcer, ergastulum* (workhouse), *vincula -orum*, n.; to send to —, *in vincula* or *in ergastulum mittere, in custodiam* or *in vincula mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere, in custodiam* or *in carcerem dare, includere, custodiæ* or *vinculis mandare, in carcerem conjicere, detrudere*; to be in —, *in custodiâ esse* or *servari, custodiâ teneri, in carcere* or *in vinculis esse*; to go to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula mitti*. Gaoler, n. *præfectus custodum* (the head), *carceris custos* (inferior).

Gap, n. *hiatus*. To gape, v.intr. *hiare*; — with wonder, *omnia stupēre*.

Garbage, n. *sordes*.

Garble, v.tr. (1) = to pass through a sieve, *cribrare, cribro* or *per cribrum cernere, cribro succernere*; (2) = to falsify, *corrumpere, transcribere, depravare*.

Garden, n. *hortus, horti*; a small —, *hortulus*; belonging to —, *hortensis*; to lay out a —, *hortum ædificare*; a well-laid out —, *hortus institutus*; a — seat, *sedile* (of marble, *e marmore*); — house, *casa horti*. Gardener, n. *hortulanus* (late), *olitor* (in a kitchen-garden), *arborator* (in an orchard). Gardening, n. *hortorum cultus, cultura* or *cura*.

Gargle, n. *gargarizatio* (the act), *gargarizatus*. To gargle, v.tr. *gargarizare alqâ re* or *ex alqâ re* (e.g. *ex ficis*).

Garland, n. *corona florea, corolla, sertum*.

Garlic, n. *allium*.

Garment, n. *vestis*. See Clothes.

Garner, n. *granarium, farrarium, cella penaria*, also *cella* alone, *horreum*; M. Cato called Sicily the garner, etc. *M. Cato sapiens cellam penariam reipublicæ nostræ Siciliam nominavit* (so *Capua cella et horreum campani agri*). To garner, or lay up, v.tr. *condere* (grain, *frumentum*).

Garnet, n. *carbunculus*; the oriental, *c. Carchedonius*.

Garnish, v.tr. *ornare, exornare, instruere*. See Adorn, Embellish.

Garret, n. *cœnaculum superius*; to live in a —, *sub tegulis habitare, in superiore habitare cœnaculo, tribus scalis habitare* (up three pair of stairs).

Garrison, n. *præsidium, milites præsidiarii*; to be in —, *præsidio esse alci loco*; to remain as a —, *alqo loco relinqui præsidio*; to place a — in, *in oppido præsidium ponere, locare, collocare, constituere, urbi præsidium imponere, locum præsidio firmare, munire*; to have a —, *præsidio teneri, præsidio firmatum* or *munitum esse*; — a strong —, *firmum præs. habēre, valido præs. firmatum esse*; to strengthen a —, *præs. majoribus copiis firmare*; to quit together with —, *præsidium ex urbe deducere, abducere*; to remove —, *locum præsidio nudare*; to leave a sufficient —, *locum tutum relinquere*.

Garrulity, n. *garrulitas, loquacitas*. Garrulous, adj. *garrulus, loquax, verbosus*.

Garter, n. *periscĕlis* (περισκελίς), or, pure Lat., *genuale*. A knight of the —, **auratæ periscelidis eques*; = principal king-at-arms, **fetialis garterius*.

Gas, n. *spiritus naturales*, **gas quod dicitur*; — light, **lumina quæ dant spiritus naturales per tubos circumfusi*; — tube, *tubus per quem circumfunduntur spiritus naturales*.

Gasconade, n. *jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio, venditatio quædam atque ostentatio, ostentatio sui, jactantia sui, vana de se prædicatio*.

Gash, n. *vulnus, incisura*. To gash, n. *vulnerare, sauciare*.

Gasp, v.intr. *ægre spiritum ducere, anhelare*.

Gate, n. *janua, porta* (of a city).

Gather, v.tr. *legere* (to pick up), *colligere, conquirere* (to search out), *congerere* (to heap up), *coacervare*; — together, *in unum locum cogere* or *contrahere*; (as a hen her chicken) *fovēre pennis*; — flowers, *flores carpere*; — grapes, *vindemiare*; — in plaits, *in sinus consuere*; (matter as a sore) *suppurare*; v.intr. *convenire, congregari*; — about a person, *circumfundi, circumsistere*; — (as from arguments) *concludere*; whence we —, *ex quo intelligitur* or *conficitur*; = to guess, *conjecturam facere*.

Gaudy, adj. *exornatus, splendidus*.

Gauge, v.tr. *metiri, dimetiri*. See Measure.

Gaunt, adj. *exilis*; a — man, *homo vegrandi macie*.

Gauntlet, n. **digitabulum ferreum* or *militare*; to run the —, **per militum ordines currentem virgis cædi*.

Gay, adj. (1) of mind, *hilarus, lætus*; (2) of body, *comptus, lautus, nitidus, nitide vestitus*. Gaiety, n. *hilaritas, lætitia*.

Gaze at, v.tr. *in obtutu alcjs rei hærēre defixum*.

Gazette, n. *acta diurna*, n.pl. (journal), *acta publica*, n.pl. (newspaper); also merely *acta*, n.pl. (among the ancients a sort of official gazette in which events were made known), **diurna quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant* (a political newspaper like the "Times"); to be in the —, *in actis vulgatum esse*; to put in —, *diurnis actis* (*urbis*) *mandare*; to cause to be inserted —, *in acta mittere*.

Gear, n. *ornatus, vestitus, supellex* (household), *utensilia* (things for use), *res, arma, arma equestria* (horse-gear).

Gelatine, n. **jus gelatum*.

Geld, v.tr. *castrare*. Gelding, n. *cantherius, equus castratus*.

Gem, n. *gemma, lapis, lapillus* (both also with *generosus*); Indian —, *lapilli Indici*; to set a — in gold, *gemmam includere auro*; to set with —, *gemmis distinguere*; set with —, *gemmatus, gemmis distinctus*; made of —, *gemmeus*; full of —, *gemmosus*; bearing —, *gemmifer*; to become a —, *gemmescere*; to shine as —, *gemmare*; to send out money for —, *lapidum causâ pecunias ad exteras gentes transferre*; a dealer in —, *gemmarius*; a cutter of —, *gemmarum sculptor*.

Gender, n. *genus*. To gender, v.tr. *generare, procreare*. Genealogy, n. *genealogia* (γενεαλογία), *propagines* (the branches or descendants of a family), **liber in quo familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem narrantur* (a table of descents); to

investigate the — of the family, *familiarum originem sic subtexere ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere;* to set forth the — of the Julian family, *Juliam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine enarrare;* the science of —, **genealogia, *doctrina quæ in familiarum origine subtexendâ sic elaborat ut ex eo nobilium virorum propagines possimus cognoscere.* Genealogical, adj. *propaginum ordine descriptus* or *dispositus;* — tables, **tabulæ in quibus familiæ nobiles a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrantur* or **propagines virorum nobilium ordine dispositæ.* Adv. *propaginum ordine*, or merely *ordine*. Genealogist, n. *genealogus, *qui in nobilium familiarum propaginibus cognoscendis elaborat* or **qui familias nob. a stirpe ad hanc ætatem enarrat* (a writer of g.)

General, n. *dux, dux belli* or *exercitûs, prætor, imperator* (g.-in-chief); — of cavalry, *copiarum equestrium rector, magister equitum* (in the Roman army); — of infantry, *copiarum pedestrium rector* (post-Aug.) Some one is —, *penes alqm summa equestris* or *pedestris imperii est.* General, adj. *generalis* (relating to the genus or whole), *communis* (common to all, opp. *singularis*, individually), *vulgaris, tritus;* comb. *vulgaris communisque; omnium rerum*, or merely *omnium;* — confusion, *perturbatio omnium rerum;* — want, *inopia omnium rerum, omnium hominum* or *omnium, omnium communis;* — laugh, *omnium risus;* — conversation, *omnium hominum sermo, omnium communis sermo;* our — opinion, *nostra omnium sententia;* this is the — conversation, *hic sermo omnibus est in ore;* a — idea, *notio universa* or *summa, notio communis;* too — expression, **vox nimis ampla, parum definita;* — history, **historia universalis;* the — good, *omnium salus;* to devote to —, *in commune conferre, consulere* or *consultare;* to receive — approbation, *ab omnibus laudari;* — culture, **omni genere doctrinæ florere;* to be of — interest, *et late patēre et ad multos (omnes) pertinēre;* in —, *in universum, universe* (opp. *proprie, nominatim*), *omnino* (opp. *separatim*), *generatim, generaliter* (opp. *singillatim, per singulas species*), *summatim* (scil. *exponere*), *communiter;* if you regard it —, *si rem omnem spectas;* to speak of —, *in universum de alqâ re dicere;* — intelligible, *facillimus ad intelligendum, sensum ad popularem vulgaremque accommodatus.* Generality, n. *commune, communitas.*

Generate, v.tr. *gignere* (to beget), *generare* (the result of *gignere*), *creare, procreare;* to be —, *gigni; nasci ex* or *ab.* Generation, n. *generatio, procreatio* (e.g. *liberorum*); = age, *sæculum, ætas;* the rising —; *qui jam adolescentes sunt;* the present —, *hujus ætatis homines, qui nunc vivunt homines;* down to the present —, *(usque) ad hanc ætatem.*

Generous, adj. (1) = good of its kind, *generosus, nobilis, eximius;* (2) = of a large heart and liberal hand, *largus, largitor, liberalis, beneficus, munificus,* comb. *largus et liberalis.* Generosity, n. *indoles generosa, largitas, largitio, liberalitas.*

Genesis, n. *Liber Genesis* or merely *Genesis* (in Hebrew, *Beresith*).

Genet, n. *asturco, equus Hispanicus, caballus.*

Genial, adj. *ingeniosus, hilaris* (joyous). Geniality, n. *vis ingenii*, or merely *vis;* — of expression, *vis dicendi;* to attain —, *vim dic. assequi.*

Genitive case, *casus genitivus* (Gramm.)

Genius, n. (1) = an imaginary spirit, *genius;* (2) = high, natural ability, *ingenium;* a man of —, *vir magni* or *elati ingenii, vir ingenio præstans, magno ingenio præditus homo;* to possess no great —, *non maximi esse ingenii.*

Genteel, adj. *honestus, elegans, urbanus;* of — family, *sanguine generoso cretus.* Gentility, n. *nobilitas, venustas, urbanitas.*

Gentile, or Pagan, *paganus, ethnicus, gentilis, veræ religionis ignarus* (all Eccl.)

Gentle, adj. *generosus* (of good blood), *lenis, mitis, comis;* to grow —, *mitescere;* to make —, *mansuefacere.* Gentleman, n. *vir nobilis, vir ingenuus;* — of the king's bedchamber, *cubicularius;* a gentlewoman of the queen's —, *cubicularia;* the —, *turba feminarum reginam comitantium* (for the hair, *ornatrix;* for keeping the clothes, *vestifica;* for putting them in the wardrobe, *vestiplica*).

Gentry, n. *nobilitas, nobiles, optimates;* — of the higher class, *nobiles majorum gentium;* — of the lower —, *nobiles minorum gentium.*

Genuflexion, n. **genuum flexura, genua curvata* (e.g. *pacem genibus curvatis orabat*).

Genuine, adj. = not feigned, fictitious, or false, *sincerus, probus, merus, putus;* genuine virtue, *virtus vera;* = legitimate (as children), *certus, legitimus, justâ uxore natus.* Genuineness, *incorrupta integritas, auctoritas, fides.* Periphrastically, e.g. many doubt of the genuineness (that is, authenticity) of this book, **multi dubitant hunc librum ab eo ad quem refertur conscriptum esse.* Properly "genuineness" has to do with an original in contradistinction to a spurious and pretended copy, and "authenticity" refers to the question whether a book was or was not written by its alleged author, so that "a genuine book" resembles good coin, the sterling and authorised currency of the realm, and "an authentic book" is a book written by its professed author.

Geographer, n. **geographus* (γεωγράφος), **terrarum* or *regionum descriptor.* Geographical, adj. **geographicus.* Geography, **geographia, terrarum* or *regionum descriptio.*

Geology, n. **geologia, *geognosia* (knowledge of the earth's surface).

Geometry, n. *geometria, geometricæ, geometrica -orum*, n.pl. *ratio linearis* (as theory); to understand —, *geometricen novisse, geometriâ* or *geometrice eruditum esse;* to learn —, *geometrica discere.* Geometrical, adj. *geometricus* (γεωμετρικός). Geometer, or Geometrician, n. *geometres* (properly a land-measurer).

Germ, n. *germen, asparagus* (the sprout of larger plants), *cyma* (young and tender); to destroy the —, *fetum reprimere;* (fig.) *semen* (e.g. *malorum, discordiarum*), *igniculus* (specially in the pl., *igniculi*, e.g. *quasi virtutum igniculi et semina*). To germinate, v.intr. *germinare, pullulare.* Germination, n. *germinatio.*

Gesture, n. *gestus* (the mode of carrying the body), comb. *motus gestusque* (*gestus* is used especially of speakers, players, etc.). To make —, or gesticulate, *gestum agere, facere, gestu uti, gestum componere* (according to the rules of art), *gesticulari* (so *gesticulator* and *gesticulatio*); to be ignorant of —, *gestum nescire;* to fail in —, *peccare in gestu;* to express by —, *gestu verba exprimere* (so *exiguo signet gestu quæcumque loquetur*).

Get, v.tr. *acquirere, conquirere, consequi, parare, comparare, lucrari* (to get gain); — above, *superare* or *exsuperare alqm;* — before, *antecedere* or *anteire alqm;* — caught, *deprehensum esse;* — down, *descendere;* — forward, *proficere, provehi;* — in, *introire;* — near, *accedere;* — out, *egredi;* — round, *circumvenire;* — through, *percurrere;* — under, *subterfugere;* — by heart, *memoriæ mandare alqd;* — drunk, *se inebriare;* — away, *aufer te hinc;* to — with child, *gravidam facere.* See Gain.

Gewgaws, tr. *tricæ, nugæ, crepundia.*

Ghastly, adj. *horrificus, horrendus;* — countenance, *facies cadaverosa.* Ghastliness, n. *pallor, horror.*

Ghost, n. (1) = breath, *spiritus, anima;* the Holy —, *Spiritus Sanctus* (Eccl.), *Paracletus* (Eccl.); to give up the —, *supremum spiritum efflare, animam agere, animam deponere;* (2) = imaginary spirits, or the spirits of the dead, *lemures* (in general), *manes* (the shade or ghost of a particular person, e.g. *non manes ejus conquiescunt viri*), *lares* (the good spirits worshipped in the home), *larvæ, maniæ* (the bad), *umbræ* (the shade). See Spirit.

Giant, n. *homo ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis, homo eximiâ corporis magnitudine, vir major quam pro humano habitu;* a Gaulish —, *eximiâ corporis magnitudine Gallus;* a gigantic enemy, *immanis magnitudinis hostis;* to be a —, *humanæ magnitudinis propemodum excessisse formam.* Gigantic, adj. *eximiæ* or *ingentis* or *immanis magnitudinis, eximiâ* or *ingenti* or *immani magnitudine;* a — labour, *moles.*

Gibbet, n. *arbor infelix.* See Gallows.

Gibe, n. *dicterium, sanna, scomma.* To gibe, v.tr. *ludere, ludibrio habēre, dicterio petere alqm.*

Giddy, adj. (1) lit. *vertigine correptus;* (2) fig. *levis, inconstans.* Giddiness, *vertigo, animus levis.*

Gift, n. *donum.* See Give.

Gig, n. *cisium.*

Giggle, v intr. *effuse ridēre, inepte ridēre, furtim cachinnare.*

Gild, v.tr. *inaurare* (e.g. *statuam, laminam æream*), *aurum illinere alci rei* or *auro illinere alqd* (e.g. *marmori*), *aurum inducere alci rei* or *auro inducere alqd.* Gilded, *auratus, inauratus.* A gilder, n. *inaurator* (late). Gilding, n. *auratura.*

Gill, n. (a measure) *hemina;* in pl., gills of fish, *branchiæ.*

Gilliflower, n. (1) the plant, **cheiranthus incanus* (L.); (2) the blossom, *leucoion,* **flos cheiranthi incani.*

Gimlet, n. *terebra.*

Gin, n. = trap, *laqueus, tendicula;* = strong drink, **juniperi succus.*

Ginger, n. *zingiber* or *zingiberis* or *zingibĕri* (indecl.); gingerbread, **libum mellitum,* **panis zingibere conditus;* — baker, *pistor dulciarius* (late).

Gingle, v.intr. *tinnire.* A gingle, n. *tinnitus.*

Gipsy, n. **Cingarus, Cingara,* f.; — language, **Cingarorum lingua.*

Gird, v.tr. *cingere, succingere;* — yourself, *cingi* or *succingi* or *accingi* (e.g. *gladio, ferro*); fig. = to apply to, *se accingere* or *accingi ad alqd, se parare* or *se comparare ad alqd.* Girdle, n. *zona* (ζώνη), pure Lat. *cingulum, cestus* (κεστος); to loose the —, *puellæ zonam solvere*†, *zonam recingere*†; — maker, *zonarius.*

Girl, n. *puella, virgo;* a little —, *puellula, virguncula;* a — (two, three, etc.) years old, *bima, trima, quadrima;* a little — of —, *bimula, trimula, quadrimula;* a grown up —, *puella adulta, virgo;* a marriageable —, *virgo nubilis;* a pretty —, *puella lepida;* he looks like a —, *puerili in ore est vultus virgineus;* a girls' school, **schola puellarum.* Girlish, adj. *puellaris, virginalis;* a — modesty, *verecundia virginalis.*

Girth, n. = distance or space round, *ambitus, circuitus, complexus.*

Give, v.tr. *dare, præbēre, donare, reddere, tradere, impertire* (*dare* is simply to give; *præbēre* is to afford or bestow; *donare,* to make a present of; *reddere* is to restore; *tradere* is to give up, and *impertire* is to communicate or impart). To give wine, *apponere vinum;* to give it to some one = to punish, *castigare verbis* (or *verberibus*); to give polish to style, *orationi ornatum afferre;* to give = contribute, *conferre;* to give for = to buy at, *rem emere tanti* (e.g. *quanti domum emisti? quanti cœnas?* what does your supper cost?); to — word for word, *verbo exprimere alqd, exprimere verbum de verbo;* to — up for lost, *desperare de re;* to — little attention to, *parum curare, negligere alqd;* — none at all, *nihili putare, spernere alqd;* to — up yourself = to surrender, *se dare, manus dare, cedere, concedere;* = to devote to, *devovēre, consecrare.* Gift, n. *donum* (a free gift), *munus* (a gift from regard to duty), *præmium* (a reward or prize), *factura* (a gift with effort or for a certain object), *donarium* (an offering), *corollarium* (a chaplet of flowers given to players), *strena* (a new year's present), *xenium* (ξένιον, a token of hospitality), *apophoretum* (a Christmas-box), *donativum* (a present of money distributed among the soldiers), *congiarium* (present of food to the people); a small —, *munusculum, munus parvum;* to make a —, *alci donum* or *munus dare, alqm dono donare, alci donum impertiri, dare alci alqd dono* or *muneri, munus alci deferre;* to make considerable gifts to —, *alqm largitione augēre;* to receive as a —, *dono* or *muneri accipere alqd;* to buy for a —, *dono alci alqd emere.*

Gizzard, n. *ingluvies, guttur.*

Glad, adj. *lætus, hilaris* or *hilarus;* to be —, *lætum* or *hilarum esse;* — at, *lætari alqd re;* to make —, *hilarum facere alqm, alqm* or *alcjs animum exhilarare, ad lætitiam excitare;* I am — to say, *lubens dico;* I am — of it, *de isthoc gaudeo;* I am — to hear it, *perlibenter audio.* Adv. *læte, hilare, hilariter, animo læto* or *hilari;* to look —, **vultu lætitiam præferre,* **vultu speciem lætitiæ præ se ferre.* Gladness, n. *lætitia, hilaritas, animus lætus.* See Joy.

Glade, n. **interstitium silvaticum.*

Gladiator, n. *gladiator* (a slave fighting in the public games). Gladiatorial, adj. *gladiatorius;* — fight or game, *munus gladiatorium, ludus gladiatorius, certamen* or *spectaculum gladiatorium* or *gladiatorum;* to exhibit —, *munus* or *gl. spect.* or merely *gladiatores edere, ludum gladiatorium facere;* he who exhibits such, *dominus.*

Glance, n. *splendor* (the quality), *fulgor* (the radiance), *nitor* (the shining, e.g. *stella cometes fulgore suo solis nitorem vicerat*), *candor* (pure brightness), *jubar* (a sunbeam); — of the eyes, *oculorum conjectus.* To glance, v.intr. *splendēre, fulgēre, nitēre;* — on, *alci affulgēre;* (fig.) — at, *oculos conjicere in alqd, alqd leviter attingere.*

Gland, n. *glandula;* the — of the throat, *tonsillæ.* Glanders, n. *ulcus.*

Glare, n. *splendor oculos perstringens.* To glare, *oculos perstringere.*

Glass, n. *vitrum;* pure and clear —, *vitrum purum;* white —, *vit. candidum;* transparent —, *vit. translucens;* porcelain —, *vit. murrhinum;* to make —, *vitrum fundere;* transparent as —, *vitri modo translucidus;* looking like —, *vitreâ specie;* to colour —, *vitro tingere;* to work — into figures, *vitrum flatu figurare, vit. spiritu formare in plurimos habitus;* to paint on —, *vit. coloribus pingere ac picturam inurere;* to drink out of —, *vitro potare;* a utensil made of —, *vas vitreum,* also merely *vitreum;* a cup —, *calix vitreus;* a small —, *vasculum vitreum, caliculus vitreus;* to drink a — of wine, *vinum bibere;* — too much, *paulo plus adbibere* (Com.). An eye —, **vitrum opticum;* by means of an — (to see), **oculo armato* or **oculis armatis;* a burning —, **vitrum causticum.* A glass-blower, n. *vitrarius, qui spiritu vitrum in habitus plurimos format.* Glazier, n. **vitrarius qui fenestris vitrum inserit.* Glassy, adj. *vitreus;* — eyes, *oculi vitrei* (of glass), *oculi natantes* (like those of a person in drink).

Gleam, n. *radius, coruscatio.* To gleam, v. *radiare, coruscare.*

Glean, v.tr. *spicilegium facere* (in the field), *racemari* (in the vineyard), **omissa colligere.* Gleaning, n. *spicilegium.*

Glebe, n. *gleba;* — land, **prædium sacerdotale.*

Glee, n. *hilaritas, lætitia.* Gleeful, adj. *hilaris, lætus.*

Glib, adj. *loquax, garrulus, levis.*

Glide, v. *labi, prolabi.*

Glimmer, n. *lux crepera.* To glimmer, *sublucēre.*

Glimpse, n. **rei aspectus brevior;* to have but a — of, **alqd per caliginem* or *quasi per nebulam vidēre.*

Glisten, v.intr. *micare, candēre;* eyes glistening, etc., *tremulo fulgore micantes oculi.* Glistening, n. *coruscatio, candor.*

Glitter, v.intr. *micare, rutilare, nitēre.*

Globe, n. *globus* (scil. *terræ, flammarum, sanguinis,* also *circa alqm, mulierum, virorum,* [illegible]), *sphæra* (σφαῖρα); the —, *terræ globus, orbis terrarum.*

Globular, adj. *sphæricus,* [illegible]

Gloom, n. *obscuritas, caligo, tenebræ;* (fig.) *animus dejectus, afflictus.* Gloomy, adj. *obscurus, tenebrosus.*

Glory, n. *gloria, honor, decus, splendor;* to be a — to, *laudi* or *gloriæ esse alci, laudem afferre alci;* to strive for —, *laudem* or *gloriam quærere;* to do all for the sake of —, *omnia ad gloriam revocare, gloriæ servire;* to earn —, *laudem sibi parĕre, sibi colligere, gloriam acquirere* or *consequi* or *adipisci;* to be distinguished by —, *laude* or *gloriâ florēre;* to bestow everlasting — on, *alqm* (*patriam*) *immortali gloriâ afficere;* the desire of —, *laudis studium, laudis* or *gloriæ cupiditas* or *aviditas,* comb. *gloriæ laudisque cupiditas;* burning —, *gloriæ æstus;* insatiable —, *insatiabilis famæ cupido;* desirous of —, *gloriæ* or *laudis cupidus* or *avidus* or *appetens;* glorious, or full of —, *gloriosus, illustris.* To glorify, v.tr. *laudibus ornare* or *efferre* or *tollere, gloriâ afficere alqm, alqm* (*laudibus*) *celebrare;* — yourself, *gloriâ et prædicatione sese efferre, de re ipsum prædicare.* To glory in, *in alqâ re gloriari,* also *jactare* or *ostentare alqd.* Glorying, n. *gloratio, prædicatio.*

Gloss, n. (1) = a shining, *nitor, candor;* (2) = an explanation, *glossa, glossema -atis,* n. *° scholion* (σχόλιον).

Glove, n. *digitale, digitabulum;* — maker, *° digitabularius* or *qui digitabula facit.*

Glow, n. *ardor, fervor, æstus.* To glow, v.intr. *candēre, ardēre;* — with love for, *amore alcjs;* to begin to —, *ardescere, exardescere;* to cause to —, *candefacere.* Glowing, *candens, ardens, fervens, fervidus;* — anger, *præfervida ira;* — language, *oratio fervidior;* to have a — desire for, *flagrare desiderio alcjs.*

Glue, n. *glutinum, gluten, viscum;* to make — out of ox-hides, *boum coriis glutinum excoquere.* To glue, v.tr. *glutinare, conglutinare.* Gluing, n. *glutinatio.* Gluey, adj. *glutinosus.*

Glutton, n. *homo edax, gulosus, vorax, homo profundæ et intempestivæ gulæ, gurges, helluo;* comb. *gurges et helluo, abdomini suo natus.* Gluttony, n. *edacitas, aviditas cibi, voracitas* (late); to be given to —, *abdomini natum esse, helluari.*

Gnash the teeth, *dentibus frendere* or *infrendere, dentibus stridere, stridore dentium frendere.* Gnashing, n. *stridor dentium.*

Gnat, n. *culex;* — bite, *° ictus culicis.*

Gnaw, v.tr. *rodere, arrodere, derodere alqd, circumrodere alqd;* (fig.) *pungere* (e.g. *ægritudo me* or *animum meum pungit* or *cruciat*); gnawing sorrow, *ægritudo crucians;* — cares, *sollicitudines mordaces;* a kind of — pain, *quasi morsus alqs doloris.* Gnawing, n. *rosio* (lit.), *morsus* (a bite), *cruciatus* (pain).

Go, v.intr. *ire* (simply), *gradi* (to step), *ingredi* (to step into), *incedere* (to enter), *vadere* (to advance as with a firm foot and bearing; the soldier *vadit* into battle, the man of gravity *graditur,* the vain man *incedit*); *ambulare* (to walk, walk out), *spatiari* (to strut, walk at large), *commeare ad alqm* (*in locum*), *procedere* (to go forth to; *ante portam,* out of doors into the streets, *foribus foras;* into public, *in publicum;* from the tent into the sun, *e tabernaculo in solem;* to the assembly, *in concionem*); to go out, *prodire* (of the harbour, *e portu;* of doors, *foribus*); *exire, excedere, egredi;* — in, *inire, introire, intrare, ingredi;* — over, *transire, præterire locum* (to pass by a place); — on board, *ascendere, conscendere;* — down, *descendere;* — up, *ascendere;* — before, *anteire, antegredi* (with acc.); — through, *transire* (to pass an object, as, the sun passes the constellation of Cancer, *sol Cancri signum transit*); = to set out, proceed, march, *proficisci* (on foot or horseback); = to betake yourself, *conferre se alqo;* = to make for, *contendere alqo;* = to betake yourself, *contendere;* = to intend to go to, *petere alqm locum;* = to retire to, *concedere alqo* (*rus*); not to be able to go, *ingredi non quire, ad ingrediendum invalidum esse* (too weak to go); to go on foot, *pedibus, peditem venire;* it is time to go, *jam tempus est abire;* go! *abi! abi hinc! apage sis!* you may go! *ilicet!* begone from my sight! *age illuc! abscede procul e conspectu meo!* to let one go, *sinere ut abeat alqs, alqm dimittere;* let me go! *omitte me!* let me alone! I can do it, *sine me, rem ipse conficere possum.* Where are you going? *quo tendis?* What — to do? *quid cogitas?* to go and come, *venire et redire, ire et redire;* to go up and down, *ambulare;* — till you are tired, *deambulare;* to go on somewhat (as on crutches), *inniti alqâ re;* to lean or support yourself on, *artus sustinēre alqâ re;* to go to (apply to, as to work), *accedere ad alqd, aggredi alqd;* — to any one, *adire alqm;* — into yourself (examine), *descendere in se, se excutere;* to come to your senses, *ad sanitatem reverti;* to go after, *petere alqd;* — to see, *spectatum ire;* — for some one, *alqm arcessere, arcessitum ire;* — to see, *alqm visere, visitare* (as the physician visits the patient); the desires of the man go so far, *hominum cupiditas prorumpit eo ut,* etc. How far should love go? *quatenus amor progredi debet?* The river goes quickly, *fluvius citatus fertur;* the book — under my name, *sub nomine meo liber fertur;* the sword goes into the groin, *ferrum descendit in ilia;* the affair begins to go better, *incipit res melius ire;* the affair — very well, *res prorsus it;* go as it will, *utcumque res casura est;* how goes it? how is it? how are you? *quomodo habes te?* or *est tibi?* the answer is made by *bene, recte, male,* etc.; so of health, *quomodo vales?* of action, *quid agis? quid agitur? quid fit?* of condition, *satin' salvæ* (scil. *res*)? is all well? answers, *valeo, bene mecum agitur;* very well, *præclare mecum agitur, res mihi sunt maximæ et secundæ;* with your mother? answer, *apud matrem recte est;* how are things in Attica? *quomodo it de Atticâ?* answer, *optime;* my health is better, is improving, *valetudo it in melius;* if you are a little better, *si meliuscule tibi est;* so it goes, *ita vita est hominum, sic vita hominum est, sic est vulgus.* There goes, etc. (used of measures), *sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt stadium,* 625 feet go to a stadium; that goes to this, *hoc eo spectabat ut;* he is gone (that is, dead), *exanimatum esse, periisse, nullum esse, extinctum esse.* A going, *itio, ambulatio;* in going, *quum irem, incedens.* See Come.

Goad, n. *aculeus* (the sting of an insect), *stimulus;* to kick against —, *stimulum pugnis cædere, adversum stimulum calces remittere, contra acumina calcitrare.* To goad, v.tr. *stimulare ad* or *in, incitare.*

Goal, n. *meta* (the pillar at the end of the course).

Goat, n. *capra, capella;* of a —, *caprinus.*

Gobble, v.tr. *vorare, devorare.*

Goblet, n. *scyphus.* See Cup.

Goblin, n. *umbra quæ homines inquietat; ° dæmon.*

God, n. *Deus* (as the highest being), *numen divinum, numen* (properly the nod, that is, the supreme will), *divus* (for *deus* in the best age was an archaism); the gods, *dii, divi, cœlestes* (poet. *cœlites* and *cœlicŏlæ*), *dii superi,* also *superi* (opp. *inferi,* comb. *dii superi inferique*); — of the highest order, *dii majorum gentium;* — of the lower —, *dii minorum gentium;* — of the house, *lares, penates;* the ancient national —, *dii indigetes;* the recent —, *dii novensiles;* the — of two allied nations, *sociales dii;* to raise a person to —, *alqm ad deos immortales benevolentiâ famâque tollere, alqm in cœlum famâ ac voluntate tollere, alqm beneficiorum memor in consilio cœlestium colloco, alqm in deorum numerum referre, alqm inter deos referre, alqm consecrare;* to call — to witness, *Deum testari;* for God's sake I beg, *Deum testans oro te, pro deûm fidem!* by the —, *per deos;* so help me —, *ita me Deus juvet* or *adjuvet* or *amet, hercule* or *mehercule* (e.g. *est mehercule vir optimus, hercule is est quem diligi deceat*); so also *Deus me perdat!* O immortal —, *dii immortales! maxime Jupiter! proh Jupiter!* may — be favourable, *faveas mihi, dii propitii sint;* in —'s name, *quod*

bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit! quod bene vertat! with —'s aid, *Deo annuente, Deo juvante, Deo bene juvante, ducente Deo;* — grant, *faxit Deus! utinam dii ita faxint! utinam Deus ratum esse jubeat!* — give his blessing, *Deus approbet! dii approbent!* may — bless, *annuat (mihi, tibi, vobis,* etc.) *Deus nutum numenque suum;* unless — aid, *nisi quis nos Deus respexerit;* if — will, *si Deo (diis) placet;* — forbid! *quod Deus prohibeat! quod omen Deus avertat, ne id Deus sinat* or *siverit! dii meliora!* — be thanked, **gratia debetur Deo, Deo habenda est gratia;* the worship of —, *deorum cultus;* Son of —, *Deo natus, Dei Filius (Filia);* life of —, **vita cœlestium;* to live —, *jucundissime vivere;* providence of —, *numen deorum;* council of —, *deorum consilium;* house of —, *ædes -is, templum;* Lamb of —, *Agnus Dei* (Eccl.) Godhead, n. *divinitas* (the divine nature or essence). Godlike, adj. *divinus, deo* or *diis proximus, eximius.* Godless, adj. *impius (erga Deum,* so *erga patriam, erga parentes), atheus* (God-denying), *nefarius, nefandus, scelestus, sceleratus.* Godlessness, n. *nullus deûm metus, impietas, nefas, scelus, res scelesta* or *nefaria.* Goddess, n. *dea.* Godfather, n. **sponsor baptismalis, pater lustricus;* — mother, *mater lustrica;* — son, *filius lustricus;* — daughter, *filia lustrica* (all Eccl.)

Goggle, v.intr. *transverse* or *tortis oculis intueri.*

Gold, n. *aurum;* unworked —, *aurum rude, infectum;* wrought —, *au. factum;* spun —, *au. netum;* coined —, *au. signatum;* solid —, *au. solidum;* pure —, *au. purum;* made of —, *ex auro factus* or *fabricatus, aureus* (golden); to cover with —, *auro inducere, inaurare (auratus);* adorned with —, *auro distinctus;* inlaid with —, *auro cælatus;* inwoven with —, *auro intextus;* in —, *in auro* (e.g. *decies sestertium in auro secum efferre*); a vein of —, *vena auri;* a bar of —, *later aureus;* a sheet of —, *lamina auri;* to cover with —, *laminâ inaurare;* a thread of —, *filum aureum;* thirst for —, *auri cupido* (poet. *auri sitis* or *fames;* to have —, *auri cupidine immensâ flagrare*); a mine of —, *auri fodina, auraria (fodina);* a lump of —, *auri massa* (a nugget); a bit of —, *auri mica;* land or region of —, *regio auro* or *auri fertilis, regio auri metallis referta* (poet. *terra aurifera, arva aurifera*). Goldsmith, n. *aurifex, aurarius* (scil. *artifex*), *vascularius* (maker of golden goblets). Gold-dust, n. *pulvis aureus, pulvis aurosus* (like gold). Golden, adj. *aureus, ex auro factus, aureolus* (mostly fig. = *eximius*); the — age, *aurea ætas, seculum aureum* (post-Aug.); the — mean, *aurea mediocritas;* to produce — fruit, *bonam frugem ferre;* to live — days, *jucundissime vivere;* to give — words, *rogare blande et concinne.*

Gondola, n. *navis thalamēgos* (θαλαμηγός), pure Lat., *navis cubiculata.* Gondolier, n. *magister navis cubiculatæ* or *thalamēgi.*

Good, adj. *bonus* (in physical and moral sense, *bona indoles, natura bona;* but observe, it is *secundus ventus* and *benignus animus,* a good disposition), *jucundus, suavis, dulcis* (pleasant, *alci rei* or *ad alqd*), *probus* (what it ought to be and what is approved, morally and physically), *opīmus* (rich in itself, full of good qualities), *commodus* (having the right quantity or quality), *opportunus* (suitable), *prosper, secundus (res prosperæ,* good circumstances), *utilis* (useful), *salutaris* (healthful), *honestus* (morally good, honourable), *simplex* (unpretending), *benignus* (kind); — food, *cibi suaves* or *jucundi;* — clothes, *vestis forensis* (best or Sunday clothes); a — field, *ager ferax* or *fertilis, solum ferax* or *fertile;* — pasture, *pascuum herbis abundans, pascuum pecori alendo bonum;* — harvest, *messis frugifera* or *opīma;* — year, *annus frugifer, annus frugibus locuples†, annus magni proventus;* — times, *tempora bona* or *felicia;* — physician, *medicus artis peritus;* very —, *medicus arte insignis;* — soldier, *miles bello bonus, miles fortis ac strenuus;* — statesman, *bonus pace belloque;* — man, *bonus vir, bonum nomen;* — city, *bene merita civitas;* — eyes, *oculi acres et acuti;* to have —, *bene* or *acriter vidēre, oculos acres et acutos habēre;* he has —, *lynceus est;* — friend, *o bone! sodes!* a — friend to me, *mihi amicus, amicus meus;* a — friend, *bonus amicus* (a friend, in the true sense); — counsel, *consilium salutare, con. rectum;* a — part, *bona pars* (a considerable part); a — while, *aliquantum temporis;* to have a — sleep, *satis arte dormire.* Adv. *bene, belle, jucunde, suaviter, commode* (e.g. *habitare, saltare, verba facere*), *scienter, scite* (e.g. *scienter tibiis cantare, scite convirium exornare, scite coli,* to dress well). To be good for as a remedy, *alci rei* or *contra alqd prodesse, alci rei mederi, alqd sanare, contra alqd efficacem esse;* to — to, *alqm diligere carumque habēre, alci bene velle* or *cupere, alci favēre, alcjs rebus* or *alcjs saluti consulere;* to make —, *alqd recte facere;* — again, *alqd sanare;* = to make up, *incommodum acceptum majoribus commodis sanare, sarcire alqd (detrimentum acceptum), reconcinnare alqd* (*det. accept.*), *corrigere* (*culpam virtute*), *restituere alqd* (e.g. *rem temeritate alcjs prolapsam*); — the former fault, *præteritam culpam redimere;* those things which you cannot — you make worse, *ea quæ sanari non possunt, exulcerare;* to — by, *alqo piaculo expiare alqd* (e.g. *errorem regis*); it does me —, *alqd suaviter me afficit;* to do — to, *alci consulere;* good! *bene agis, bene fecis! bene fecisti! bene habet!* (well!) *non repugno! nihil impedio!* Good, n. *bonum;* the highest —, *summum bonum, ultimum* or *finis bonorum;* external —, *externa bona, res externæ* or *humanæ;* goods = possessions, *bona, fortunæ,* comb. *bona ac fortunæ;* patrimonial —, *bona patria;* = wares or merchandise, *merx;* a vessel laden with —, *navis amplissimis et immanibus mercis et penus ponderibus onerata;* to do much —, *multa bene facere, de multis bene mereri;* — to, *alci bene* or *benigne facere, conferre in alqm beneficia (multa);* he does me much —, *optime alqs meretur de me;* to repay — with —, *similibus beneficiis beneficia pensare;* — bad with —, *maleficia benefactis pensare;* — with bad, *beneficia malefactis pensare;* to turn to —, *alqd in bonum vertere* (e.g. *detrimentum*). Goodness, n. *bonitas* (e.g. *soli*); natural —, *naturæ bonitas;* — of the heart, *probitas, simplicitas;* the — of pearls consists in, etc., *dos omnis margaritarum in candore, magnitudine, orbe, livore, pondere;* to treat any one with —, *comiter alqm tractare, leni ingenio esse in alqm;* to show —, *plurimum benignitatis in alqm conferre;* to have enjoyed much — from, *magnâ alcjs liberalitate usum esse.*

Goose, n. *anser;* a little —, *anserculus* (gosling); female —, *anser femina;* male —, *anser mas* or *masculus;* fat —, *anser pinguis, bene saginatus;* that which comes from a —, *anserīnus;* — flesh, **caro anserīna;* roast —, *assum anserinum;* —'s feather, *penna anserina.*

Gore, n. *cruor* (*crassus, ater, tepidus,* etc.). To gore, v.tr. *transfigere.*

Gorge, n. (1) = throat, *gula, guttur;* (2) = a narrow pass, *angustiæ.* To gorge, v.tr. *exsatiare* (*vino ciboque*), *exsaturare* (fig. *libidinem, animum cruciatu alcjs*).

Gorgeous, adj. *splendidus, magnificus, lautus.*

Gormandize, v.tr. *commissari, helluari.*

Gospel, n. **evangelium, *doctrina* or *præcepta Jesu Christi;* to preach the —, *evangelizare* (Eccl.); = the narrative of an apostle, e.g. **vita Jesu ab Joanne proposita;* = a portion of such ("the Gospel" or "the Evangel") **lectio evangelica.* See Evangelical.

Gossip, n. (1) = idle talk, *gerræ, nugæ, nugatoria -orum,* n. *ineptiæ, rumusculi imperitorum hominum;* a —, *lingulaca.*

Gouge, v.tr. *scalpro eximere* or *exsecare.*

Gourd, n. *cucurbita.*

Gout, n. *arthritis* (ἀρθρῖτις), pure Latin, *morbus*

articularis or *articularius*, *dolor artuum* or *articulorum*; — in the hands, *chirăgra* (χειραγρα), — in the feet, *podăgra* (ποδαγρα), — in the knees, **gonagra*, **dolor genuum*, he has the —, *alcjs artus laborant*. Gouty, adj *arthriticus*.

Govern, v.tr. *gubernare*, *administrare*, *rempublicam administrare* or *gerere*, *reipublicæ præesse*, — a province, *provinciam administrare*, *provinciæ præesse*, *provinciam procurare*. Government, n. *regnum*, *imperium*, *administratio*, = governors, *qui reipublicæ præsunt*, *ii penes quos summa est rerum*. See Dominion, Reign, Rule.

Gown, n *tŏga*, *vestis*, a lawyer's —, *toga forensis*, the manly —, *toga virilis*, a morning —, *toga cubicularis* or *domestica*; a woman's —, *palla*, *stola*.

Grace, or favour, n. *gratia*, *favor*, comb. *gratia et favor*, *studium*, comb *studium et favor*, *voluntas* (inclination), *benevolentia* (kindness), *indulgentia* (special favour), *beneficium*, he grows in —, *mactus est virtute*; by the — of God, *Dei beneficio*, *Deo favente*, to address with —, *blande et concinne rogare*; — in speaking, *facundia*, *lepos*, — at meals, *gratiarum* (thanks) *actio*, *sollemnes preces*, to say —, *mensam consecrare*, *gratias agere* (after meals), to be in the good graces of, *apud alqm plurimum gratiâ pollēre*; to gain the —, *alcjs gratiam sibi conciliare*, an act of —, *lex oblivionis*, grant me this —, *da mihi hanc gratiam*; to act with — toward, *clementiâ uti*, *clementer agere cum alqo*; to obtain —, *impetrare veniam*, to bestow —, *veniam et impunitatem dare*, *impunitatem largiri*, no more — is to be hoped for, *sublata est spes veniæ*. Your Grace! **Tu*, *vir generosissime*! *clementissime* or *indulgentissime princeps* or *imperator*! *Clementia Vestra*! Grace = gracefulness, n *venustas* (attraction, charm), *lepos* (in words), feminine —, *muliebris venustas*, — of expression, *suavitas dicendi*, a native —, *nativus quidam lepos est in alqo* Graceful, adj. *venustus*, *lepidus*, to be very —, *mirificâ esse suavitate*, *affluere venustate*, to make —, *alci rei venustatem afferre* or *amœnitatem suppeditare* Adv. *venuste*, *speciose*, *suaviter*, *jucunde*, *amœne*, *festive*; to narrate —, *jucunde narrare* See Favour.

Grade, n = a step, *gradus*, *ascensus* (a step up); there are many — in human society, *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*, — of honour, *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*. Gradual, adj *per gradus* or *gradatim*, *paullatim*, *sensim*. To graduate (in a university), **ad gradum accedere*, *admittere*, **gradum adipisci* A graduate, **ad gradum admissus*, *gradum alqm adeptus*.

Graft, n. *surculus*. To graft, v.tr. *inserere*, *arborem inserere*, *surculum arbori inserere* (e g *pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam inserere*) Grafting, n *insitio*. A grafter, n *insitor*.

Grain, n *granum*, (in general) *fruges*, *frumentum*; (in weight) **granum*, to reduce to —, *conterere*. See Corn, Wheat.

Grammar, n *ars grammatica*, or merely *grammatica* or *grammatice*, or *grammatica*, n pl, **ratio grammatica*, *ratio loquendi* (as a thing or science), *præcepta* or *leges grammaticorum*, **liber grammaticus* or *ad grammaticam rationem pertinens* (a book of g), to write on Latin —, *de ratione Latine loquendi accuratissime scribere*. Grammatical, adj. *grammaticus* Grammarian, n *grammaticus*, *qui grammaticen profitetur*, *magister grammaticus*

Granary, n *granarium*. See Barn, Garner.

Grand, adj *grandis* (e g *epistola*, *corpus*, *natu*, *res*, *exemplum*, *orator*, *oratio*, *alumnus*), *eximius*, *magnificus*, *amplus*. Grandeur, n. *amplitudo*, *majestas*. Grandees, n *proceres*, *optimates*. Grandiloquent, adj *grandiloquus*. Grandson, n. *nepos* — daughter, *neptis*; — father, *avus*, — mother, *avia*, a great —, *pronĕpos*, *proneptis*, *proăvus* (so backward, *abăvus*, *atăvus*, *trităvus*), *proavia*.

Grant, n. *gratia* *beneficium*, *donum*, *præmium*, *venia*, *concessio* (the granting), *concessus*. To grant, v tr. *concedere*, *annuere*, *sinere*, dost thou —? *dasne* (with acc. and inf)? who would not —? *quis hoc non dederit?* this granted, that follows, *dato hoc*, *dandum erit illud*; see how much I — you, *videte quid vobis largiar*; to — that, *quo concesso*, *quibus concessis*, but to —, *sed hoc ipsum concedatur*; granted that, or that not, *ut sit*, *ne sit*, *ut non sit*.

Grape, n *acinus* or *acinum* (a single grape), *uva*, *uvæ* (a bunch of grapes), *vinum*; to gather —, *vinum legere*, *vindemiare uvas*, *vindemiare*, *vindemias colligere*, the — ripens, *uva dulcescit*, *mitescit*; — colours, *uva cœpit fieri varia*, to sell — on the vines, *vindemias vendere* (to sell the vintage) See Vine.

Grapple, v.tr. *comprehendere*, *luctari*, comb. *comprehendere et luctari*, *obluctari*, *confligere*, *conflictare* A grappling, n. *conflictio*, *conflictatio*, *luctatio*, *certamen*, *harpago*, * *manus ferrea*.

Grasp, v.tr *prehendere*, *apprehendere*, *comprehendere*; — any one by the cloak, *pallio apprehendere*; — any one's hand, *alcjs manum apprehendere*, *dextram alcjs amplecti*; — by the hand, *manu reprehendere* (e g. a soldier, to bring him back from flight); — the pen, *calamum sumere*, *stylum prehendere*, to — at, *manus porrigere ad* or *in alqd*, *manus tendere ad alqd*.

Grass, n. *gramen*, *herba* (the young and fresh grass, hence often *graminis herba*), *fœnum* (hay), *cæspes* (turf), of —, *gramineus* (grassy), fruitful in —, *graminosus*, *herbosus*, covered with —, *gramineus*, *herbidus*, *viridis*, like —, *herbaceus*, to mow —, *gramen secare*, to cast yourself on the —, *se abjicere in herbâ*. To graze (or eat grass), *carpere gramen*, *depascere herbas*, *pasci*

Grate, or Grating, n *cancelli*, *clathri*, *reticulum* (like a net), *transenna*; — (for fire) *caminus*, *focus*. To grate, v.tr. *clathrare*, (to make lattice-work) *discobinare*, (to rasp) *radere*, *deradere*, *atterere*, *conterere*, — on, *stringere*, *perstringere*.

Grateful, adj. (1) = pleasant, *gratus*, *pergratus*, *acceptus*, comb. *gratus acceptusque*, *jucundus*, *perjucundus*, *suavis*, to be very —, *habēre multum suavitatis*, *jucunditatis*, *leporis*; (2) = thankful, *gratus*, *beneficii* or *beneficiorum memor*, comb. *memor gratusque* Adv. *grato animo*, *memori mente* To be —, *gratum*, *memorem et gratum esse*, *gratiam habēre* (in the heart), *gratias agere* (in words), to any one, *alci*; to show yourself —, *alci gratum se præbēre*, *memorem in alqm animum præstare*, very —, *gratissimo animo prosequi nomen alcjs*, — for something, *alci pro alqâ re gratiam referre*, to appear —, *memorem gratumque cognosci*, I seek to show myself —, *gratum me videri studeo*, to remember gratefully, *grate meminisse alqd*, *gratâ memoriâ prosequi alqd* Gratefulness, or Gratitude, n. *gratus animus*, *memor beneficii* or *beneficiorum animus*, *gratus animus et beneficii memor*, *grata beneficii memoria*, — towards, *grata voluntas in parentes* Gratify, v tr. *alci gratificari*, *alqm delectare*; — the eyes, *delectare oculos*, — the ears, *aures mulcere* or *permulcere*, *auribus blandiri*, — the senses, *sensus titillare*, *fovere*, *voluptate permulcēre* Gratification, n. *delectatio*; to give a — to any one, *gratum facere alci alqâ re*, — yourself, *voluptatem sibi parare*; to have — from, *voluptatem ex alqâ re percipere*. Gratis, adv *gratis*, *sine mercede*, comb. *gratis et sine mercede*, *gratuito*, *sine pretio* (e g. *captivos dimittere*), to do a thing —, *alqd gratis et sine mercede facere*; it is —, *gratis tibi stat*, *gratuitum est*.

Grave, adj. *gravis* (full of excellence), *serius*, *severus*. Gravity, n. *gravitas*, *severitas*, to have — of face (look grave), *vultum ad severitatem componere*, also *vultum componere*, to show — in conversation, *severe sermonem cum alqo conferre*. Gravity (in physics), *gravitas* Gravitation, n. *vis et gravitas alcjs rei*, *pondus et gravitas*, *vis nutusque alcjs rei*.

Grave, n *sepulcrum*, *bustum*, *tumulus* (a mound); to carry to the —, *alqm efferre* (*funere*), *alqm*

sepelire, exsequias alcjs funeris prosequi; to lay in —, *corpus alcjs sepulcro* or *tumulo inferre*; to sink into —, *recidere in terras*; he took the hope with him into —, *moriens ferebat secum spem*; the other side of —, *post mortem*.

Grave, v.tr. (to engrave), *scalpere*. A graver, (1) a person, *scalptor*; (2) a tool, *cælum*, *scalprum*, *tornus*, *cestrum*.

Gravy, n. *succus*; full of —, *succi plenus*.

Gray, adj. *canus* (turning white, as the hair from age), *ravus* (of the sea, the eyes), *cinereaceus* (ash-coloured), *ferrugineus* (iron-coloured), *cæsius* (blue-green, especially of the eyes), *glaucus* (of the colour of cats' eyes); very —, *incanus*; prematurely —, *præcanus*; a — colour, *color canus*, *canities*; gray hairs, *capilli cani*, also *cani*; a man with —, *canus*; to be —, *canēre*; to become —, *canescere*; to grow — over, *consenescere in* or *sub alqâ re* (e.g. *in ferro*, *sub armis*), *senem fieri in alqâ re* (*in acie*, *in castris*). A greybeard, n. *canus senex*, *cana culex* (contemptuously). See Colour.

Grease, n. *adeps*, *lardum*. To grease, v.tr. *ungere*. Greasy, adj. *pinguis*. See Fat.

Great, adj. *magnus* (opp. *parvus*, *brevis*, e.g. *corpus magnum*, *spes magna*, *ingenium magnum*, *magnum facere*), *grandis*, *amplus* (greatness on its worthy side, e.g. *orator*), *vastus*, *immanis* (on the less worthy side; *canis vasti corporis*, *belua immanis figurâ*), *spatiosus* (roomy), *procērus* (tall), *altus* (high or deep), *celsus*, *excelsus* (lofty); a — assembly, *conventus celeber*; a — man, *vir magnus*, *clarus*, or *illustris*, a — statesman, *reipublicæ gerendæ scientissimus*; — friend of the nobility, *nobilitatis studiosissimus*; — warrior and general, *primus bellator duxque*; ten feet —, *magnitudine decem pedum*; he who has a — nose, *naso*; — head, *capito*; greater, *major*; greatest, *maximus*; too —, *nimius*; extraordinarily —, *ingens*, *prægrandis*; very —, *maximus* (in reference to contents and quantity), *summus* (the highest in regard to rank or position), *suprēmus* (in relation to rank and to inferiors). "Greatest" must often be expressed by superlatives: the — enemy, *alcjs* or *alci inimicissimus*; — chatterer, *homo loquacissimus* or *omnium loquacissimus*. So great, *tantus*; how —, *quantus*; — soever, *quantuscunque*, *quantusvis*, *quantuslibet*; as — again, *alter tanto major*; twice as —, *duplo major*, *duplus*; as — as, *instar* (e.g. *instar montis*); *speculum par toti corpori*, a looking-glass as great as the whole body; Alexander the —, *Alexander Magnus*; a — scholar, *homo* or *vir literatissimus*, *doctissimus*, *homo nobilis et clarus ex doctrinâ*; the —, *principes*, *proceres*, *nobiles*; — power, *potentia magna*, *opes magnæ* (great means); to be — in, *magnum esse in alqâ re*, *excellere* (*in*) *alqâ re*, *florēre alqâ re*, *valēre alqâ re* (e.g. *dicendo*); he wishes to appear greater (in stature) than he is, *alqs longior quam est videri vult*; to be greater than, *superiorem esse alqo* (in mind); to become —, *crescere*, *adolescere*, *augescere* (in wealth, etc.), *accrescere*, *intumescere* (to swell); — too great, *excedere in nimiam magnitudinem* (of rivers, etc.), *supra modum crescere*; to make —, *magnum facere alqd* or *alqm*, — yourself —, *se efferre*, *se jactare*; — greater than reality, *alqd in falsum augēre*, *alqd verbis in majus extollere*; to take for —, *alqd in majus accipere*. Greatness, n. *magnitudo*, *granditas*, *amplitudo*, *ambitus*, *spatium*; — of mind, *amplitudo animi*, *ingenium magnum*, *animus excelsus*.

Greedy, adj. *avidus alcjs rei*; adv. *avide*; to swallow —, *vorare*, *devorare*. Greediness, *aviditas* (*pecuniæ*, *sermonis*, *gloriæ*, *legendi*, *ad* [illegible]).

Green, adj. *viridis* (in general), *virens* (still green, *frondens* (leafy), *subviridis*, [illegible] *pallens* (pale-green), *acriter viridis*, *perviridis* (very green), **e viridi nigricans* (dark-green), *hyalinus* (late, in Greek [illegible], glass-green, dull-green, *herbeus*, *herbaceus* (grass-green), [illegible] (sea-green), *glaucus* (glaucous, sea-green), [illegible] (parrot-green), *recens*, *virens* (fresh); *gramine vestitus*, *herbis convestitus* (covered with herbage), *messibus vestitus* (covered with the harvest), *humidus* (used of wood, not dry), *crudus* (not ripe); to grow green, *virescere*, *frondescere*, *gramine vestiri*, *herbis convestiri*; — again, *revirescere*; to be —, *virēre*, *viridem esse*, *frondēre*. A green place, or sward, *pratulum*; greens, *olera*; green wood, *ligna virentia*; to burn any one with —, *fumo alqm comburere*. Green, n. *viriditas*, *color viridis*, *color perviridis*. To walk through the — fields, *viridia perambulare*. See Colour.

Greet, v.tr. *salutare*, *consalutare* (used of several); — in a polite and friendly manner, *alqm blande* (*comiter*) *compellare*, *alqm liberaliter appellare*; — each other, *salutem dare in vicem et reddere*, *salutem accipere et reddere*; — in the most amicable way, *inter se amicissime consalutare*; the armies saluted each other, *consalutatio inter exercitus facta est*; to greet on account of, *appellare alqm de alqâ re* (or with the use of *ut*). Greeting (salutation), n. *salutatio*, *consalutatio*, *salus*, *appellatio* (address); mutual —, *salute datâ in vicem redditâque*, *salute datâ redditâque*.

Grenadier, n. **qui pilas pulvere nitrato completas mittit*, **grenadarius*.

Gridiron, n. *craticula*.

Grief, n. *ægritudo* (general, for any disturbance of mind), *sollicitudo* (anxiety), *dolor* (pain of heart), *mæror* (sadness), *luctus* (sorrow, specially the display of it), *angor* ("*ægritudo premens*," "*dolor est ægritudo crucians*," Cic.), some one causes me —, *oritur mihi ab alqo ægritudo*, *alqs mihi sollicitudinem affert*, *alqs me ægritudine* or *sollicitudine afficit*; to cause — to yourself, *ipsum sollicitudinem sibi struere*; to be in —, *in ægritudine* (*mærore*, etc.) *esse*, *mærere*; sunk in —, *in mærore jacēre*; weighed down by —, *mærore affici*, *urgeri*; worn out by —, *mærore confici*, *mæroris tabe confici*; to yield to —, *ægritudini se dedere*, *mærori animum dare*; for —, *præ ægritudine* or *mærore*. To grieve, v.intr. *mærēre*, *in mærore esse*; — for, *ægritudinem suscipere ex alqâ re*, *mærēre alqd* or *alqâ re*. Grievous, adj. *acerbus*; very —, *peracerbus*, — cares, *acerbitates*; it is —, *valde dolendum est*; nothing more —, etc., *nihil acerbius* or *nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit*. Adv. *graviter*, *acerbe*, *dolenter*; to grieve —, *dolentius deplorare*, *alqd dolēre* or *acerbe ferre*, comb. *dolēre et acerbe ferre*, *alqâ re laborare* (e.g. *alienis malis*); to — for, *desiderio alcjs rei angi*.

Grim, adj. *torvus*, *trux*, *sævus*, *ferox*; a — lioness, *leæna torva*; — countenance, *vultus torvus* or *trux*; — look, *oculi truces*; to throw —, *circumferre truces minaciter oculos ad*; he looks —, *ter alcjs ore sævitia eminet*. Grimness, n. *vultus torvitas*.

Grimace, n. *os distortum*; to make —, *os ducere*, *os distorquēre*, *os exquisitis modis ducere*. Grimalkin, n. **qui os exquisitis modis ducit*.

Grin, v.intr. *ringi*.

Grind, v.tr. *molēre* (e.g. *hordeum in a* [illegible] *farinam*), *commolēre*; to — the teeth, *dentibus frendere*; — colours, *colores terere*; — the face of the poor, *egentes vexare*, *premere*. Grindstone, n. *mola*, *cos* (whetstone).

Gripe, v.tr. (1) = to lay hold of, *prehendere*, *arripere*; (2) = to hold covetously, [illegible] *pecuniam tenēre*, (3) — to give [illegible] *afficere alqm*; to be griped, *terminibus* [illegible] *testinis laborare*, *tormina* [illegible].

Grisly, adj. *insignis ad deformitatem*, *fœdus*, *foedus*, *teterrimus*.

Grist, n. *farina molenda*; to bring — to [illegible] mill, *quæstum ad se redigere*.

Gristle, n. *cartilago*; [illegible] *cartilagineus*.

Grit, n. [illegible], *arena* [illegible].

Groan, v.intr. *gemere*, *gemitus edere*; — over, *gemere alqd*, *ingemere* [illegible] — under the load of, *alqâ re oppressum esse*. A groan, n. *gemitus*.

Groat, n. *drachma*; a man not worth a —, *trioboli homo*.

Grocer, n. **qui aromata vendit.* Grocery, n. *aromata -um*, n.

Groin, n. *inguen*.

Groom, n. *agāso, stabularius* (of the stable); — of the chamber, *cubicularius*.

Groove, n. *canālis, canaliculus*. To groove, v.tr. *striare*.

Grope, v.intr. *errare*.

Gross, adj. *crassus* (thick), *pinguis* (fat), *turpis, impudens*; — food, *victus asper*; — flattery, *adulationes indecōræ* or *fœdæ*; *blanditiæ verniles*; to utter a — lie, *impudenter mentiri*; to descend to — insults, *ad gravissimas verborum contumelias descendere*; to be free from the grossest vices, *abesse ab ultimis vitiis*; — manners, *mores inculti* or *rustici*. Grossness, n. *crassitudo, inhumanitas, rusticitas, contumeliæ*.

Gross, n. *duodecies duodecim*.

Grotesque, adj. *immanis*; pl. *grylli* (γρύλλοι, grotesque figures).

Grotto, n. *antrum*.

Ground, n. *humus, solum, terra*; on the —, *humi*; to fall on —, *cadere in solum*; to fall to the —, *procidere, delabi de manibus* (of things), *prolabi, fallente vestigio cadere* (of persons); to fall down to —, *corruere*; to throw —, *sternere, humi prosternere* (of living beings), *dejicere, deturbare, affligere et sternere*; to cast a person's hope —, *alcjs spem praecīdere, incīdere*; the solid —, *solidum* (as opposed to water); the — of a thing, *fundamentum, ratio, causa, principium*; not without good — I, etc., *non sine gravi causā alqd facio, graves causæ me impellunt ut faciam alqd*; from good —, *justis de causis*; I have good — for, *est quod* (e.g. *me pudeat*, so *magis est quod tibi gratuler quam quod te rogem*). Groundless, adj. *vanus, futilis, fictus*; adv. *sine causā, temere, ex vano*. Groundlessness, n. *vanitas*.

Group, n. *turma* (of living beings and figures), *symplegma -atis*, n. (of combatants); — of companions, *caterva comitantium*; — of talkers, *sermones inter se serentium circuli*. To group, v.tr. *disponere*.

Grouse, n. *tetrao bonasia* (L.), *lagōpus*.

Grove, n. *lucus, nemus, arbustum*.

Grovel, v.tr. *humi jacēre, humi serpere*.

Grow, (1) v.intr. *crescere, succrescere* (by little and little); — in height, *in altitudinem* (of things), *adolescere* (of human beings); — into seed, *in semina crescere*; to let the beard —, *barbam* (*capillum*) *promittere, barbam* (*comam*) *alere*; — the nails —, *ungues non resecare* or *non recidere*; to have grown a fine person, *procerā esse staturā, dignitate corporis placēre*; (fig.) *crescere, incrementum capere, augescere, augeri* (in number), *ingravescere* (in strength); (2) v.tr. to grow, as to grow grass, *gignere* (e.g. no river is better for growing grass, *gignendæ herbæ nullus fluvius est aptior*). To grow in or upon, *increscere*; — to, *accrescere, obhærēre*; — from or out of, *excrescere*. See Increase.

Growl, n. *fremitus*. To growl, v.intr. *fremere*.

Grub, n. *lumbrīcus*. To grub up, v.tr. *exstirpare*.

Grudge, n. *simultas* (a hate), *invidia* (a dislike). To grudge, v.tr. *invidēre alci alqd*. See Envy.

Gruel, n. **cremor avenæ*.

Gruff, adj. *morosus, acerbus*.

Grumble, v.intr. *mussitare, murmurare, admurmurare*; — at one another, *inter se commurmurare*.

Grunt, n. *grunnītus, stridor suis*. To grunt, v.intr. *grunnire*.

Guarantee, n. *sponsor, præs* (in international affairs of a pecuniary nature), *obses* (a security in war); to be a —, *sponsorem, prædem esse pro alqo*. To guarantee, v.tr. *præstare alqm, alqd*, or *de alqā re*; to become —, *spondēre, fidem interponere pro alqo alcjs rei, obsidem alcjs rei fieri*; to give —, *vades, prædes, obsides dare*; — yourself as —, *vadem se dare alci pro alqo*; to take —, *vades* or *prædes accipere alcjs rei, prædibus alci cavēre*; to demand —, *vadem poscere*; to abandon —, *vadem deserere*.

Guard, n. (1) = a watch for the security of others, *custodia*; *excubiæ* (by day as well as by night), *vigiliæ* (only by night), *statio* (a post or file of men); to keep —, *excubare, excubias habēre* or *agere, vigilias agere, stationem agere, in statione esse, stationem habēre*; to command the —, *stationi præesse, stationem regere*; — before the camp, *pro castris*; — at the gates, *ad portas*; to relieve — by night, *vigiliarum vices servare*; to direct or provide —, *munus vigiliarum obire*; others mount —, *alii succedunt in stationem* (all of military matters); (2) = the persons forming the guard, *custodia, custos, custodes* (guards in general), *excubiæ, excubitores* (for the security of a place), *vigiliæ, vigiles* (by night), *statio*; the guard go to their post, *excubiæ in stationem procedunt*; the guard is being changed or relieved, *aguntur vices stationum*; to place the —, *custodias* or *vigilias* or *stationes disponere*; to set a — on a person, *circumdare alci custodiam*; to protect a city by —, *urbem vigiliis munire*; to go the rounds, *vigilias circumire*; (3) = the guard-house, *custodia*; to convey to —, *dare* or *tradere in custodiam*; to be in —, *in custodiā teneri*; to be kept —, *asservari*. A guardian, *custos*; — angel, *genius*. See Tutelary, Watch.

Guess, v.tr. *conjecturā prospicere* or *providēre* or *augurari, conjecturā consequi, opinione* or *animo præcipere, opinari, suspicari*; — from, *conjecturam facere* or *capere ex alqā re*; as far as I can —, *quantum ego conjecturā assequor, quantum equidem judicare possum, meā opinione*.

Guest, n. *hospes* (one who is received into the home and entertained there); to receive as —, *alqm hospitio excipere, alqm invitare tecto ac domo*; the entertainer of —, *hospes* (host); the relation between host and guest, *hospitium* (hospitality); to enjoy —, *hospitio alcjs uti*; I am related to him by hospitality, *hospitium mihi cum eo intercedit, cum alqo habeo hospitium*; the rights of —, *justa hospitalia*; the kind acts of —, *beneficia hospitalia*; hospitable, *hospitalis*; the murder of a guest, *cædes hospitalis*. A guest (in the sense of one entertained at your table), *conviva*, (one brought uninvited) *umbra*; to invite —, *ad cœnam vocare, invitare, rogare ad convivium*; to accept an invitation, *promittere ad cœnam*; to take home as a guest, *alqm convivam sibi abducere*; to entertain —, *alqm cœnæ* or *in convivium adhibēre*; to go as —, *ad cœnam ire, convivium inire*; to be a —, *foras cœnare* (to "dine out"); — at a person's house, *apud alqm* or *cum alqo cœnare, alcjs convivio interesse, esse convivam alci promissum*+; if you are to-day my —, *si cœnas hodie mecum*+; be my —, *apud me sis volo*; he is my —, *cœnat apud me* (he dines with me); to see your neighbours every day at dinner, *convivium vicinorum quotidie complēre*.

Guide, n. *dux*. To guide, v.tr. *ducere alqm, ducem esse alci* or *alcjs rei, regere, moderari, moderatorem esse alcjs rei, gubernare*; comb. *regere et moderari, regere et gubernare, gubernare et moderari*; to — by the hand, *alci manus dare*.

Guilt, n. *vitium, culpa, noxia* (as a condition), *noxa* (injury), *delictum* (crime). Guilty, adj. *noxius, sons*; to be —, *in culpā esse, in noxiā esse* or *teneri*; to declare —, *alqm noxium judicare*; to account —, *alqm nocentem habēre*; to make yourself —, *facinus* or *maleficium in se admittere, scelere se devincire*; to punish the —, *punire sontes*. Guiltless, adj. *innocens, insons, culpā vacuus* or *carens*; to be —, *extra noxiam esse, extra culpam esse, integer*.

Guinea, n. **aureus Anglicus*; — hen, *meleagris*; — pig, **mus porcellus* (L.)

Guise, n. *mos, habitus, species*.

Guitar, n. **cithara Hispanica*.

Gulf, n. *sinus* (a bay), *gurges* (a whirlpool), *vorago*.

Gull, v.tr. *alqm decipere, illudere alci, alci verba dare*.

Gullet, n. *gula, guttur*.

Gulp, n. *haustus*. To gulp, v.tr. *haurire, glutire*.

Gum, n. *gummi* (indecl.), *gummis*.

Gun, n. **sclopetum* (musket), **bombarda* (rifle), **tormentum bellicum*, or merely *tormentum* (cannon), to load a —, **glandem plumbeam cum pulvere pyrio immittere*; to fire a —, *telum mittere*, **sclopeto ictum vibrare*, an air —, *telum pneumaticum*. Gunner, n. **tormentarius*. Gunnery, n. **ars tormentaria*. Gunpowder, n. **pulvis pyrius*. Gunshot, n. **teli jactus* or *conjectus*, *ictus*. Gunsmith, n. *sclopetorum* or *bombardarum faber*.

Gurgle, v.intr. **ebulliendo crepitare*.

Gush out, v.intr. *effundi* or *se effundere ex alqâ re*; to allow tears to —, *lacrimis indulgere*.

Gust, n. (1) = taste, *gustus, gustatus*; (2) = blast of wind, *venti impetus, ventus violens*. Gusty, adj. *turbidus, procellosus*.

Gut, n. *intestinum*; the blind —, *intestinum cæcum*, the long —, *int. rectum*, the empty —, *int. jejunum*; a thick —, *int. crassius*, a thin —, *int. tenuius*, the crooked —, **int. ileum*, the great —, *colon*; pain in the —, *dolor intestinorum*, *colon* (κῶλον, colic), pure Lat. *tormina -um*, n. To gut, v.tr. *exenterare*.

Gutter, n. *canalis, cloaca* (sewer), *colliciæ*.

Guzzle, v.intr. *perpotare*. Guzzler, n. *potator*.

Gymnasium, n. *gymnasium*. Gymnastics, n. *ars gymnastica* (γυμναστική), *artes gymnicæ* (exercises).

Gypsum, n. *gypsum*; made of —, *e gypso factus*; to cover with —, *gypsare*, a worker in —, *plastes, gypsoplastes*; a likeness in —, *imago gypso expressa*, a model in —, *exemplar e gypso factum*.

HABERDASHER, n. *propōla, institor*. Haberdashery, n. *mercatura tenuis, merces viles, institoris merces*.

Habiliment, n. *vestis, vestitus*. See Clothes, Garment.

Habit, n. *consuetudo, mos, usus*; — of sinning, *consuetudo peccandi*. Habitual, adj. *in usu*; to be —, *in usu esse, usu venire*. Habituate, v.tr. *consuefacere alqm* (with inf., or with *ut* or *ne*). See Custom.

Habitable, adj. *habitabilis*. Habitation, n. *domicilium, sedes*, comb. *sedes et domicilium, habitatio*. See Dwell.

Hack, v.tr. *cædere*; — in pieces, *concīdere*. Hack, n. *equus conductitius, equus conducticius* (a hired horse). Hackney-coach, n. **vectura conducta, vehiculum meritorium*.

Hackle, n. *hami ferrei quibus linum pectitur*. To hackle, v.tr. *hamis ferreis linum pectere*.

Haddock, n. **gadus æglesinus* (L.)

Haft, n. *manubrium, capulus* (hilt of a sword).

Hag, n. *venefica, anus* or *anicula cantatrix, maga, saga*, an old —, *vetula*, = nightmare, *incubo*. Haggard, adj. *macer, macilentus, ferus, incultus*.

Haggle, v.intr. *licari alqd*.

Hail, n. *grando*; — storm, *tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cœlo dejecta*, thick as — *creberrimæ grandinis modo*; a — storm, *grando*. To hail, v.impers. *grandinat, grando cadit*; it ceases to —, *degrandinat*.

Hail! *salve! ave!* — to you! *macte esto! macte virtute esto! o te felicem! bonum sit!* — to the master and mistress, *domino et dominæ feliciter!*

Hair, n. *pilus* (a single hair), *pili* (hair in general), *seta* (a bristle), *crinis* (the hair of the head), *villus, villi* (the thick hair of beasts, e.g. *villosissimus animalium lepus*); a fine —, *pilus tenuis*; thick —, *p. crassus*, the — becomes thick, *pili crassescunt*, a bristly —, *p. hirtus*, thin —, *pili rari*; he who has —, *raripilus*; hair brought into the world with you, *pili congeniti* or *simul geniti* (as on the head); — that grow later, *pili agnati* or *postgeniti* (as the beard), the — in the nose, *vibrissæ*; — of the beard, *barba*; — from the —, *capilli ex barbâ detonsi*; — which appear with puberty, *pubes*; to have such, *pubescere*; downy —, *lanugo, lanugines oris* (of several persons), long —, as on goats, *capronæ*; hair on the forehead, *antiæ*; — on the eyelids, *cilia -orum*, n.; — of the eyebrows, *supercilia -orum*, n.; — under the arms, *hircus*; the slave who pulls out the — in the bath, *alipilus*, the — of a horse's mane, *juba, comæ cervicum*, to have no —, *pilo carēre, calvēre* (to be bald), having no —, *depilatus*, the — fall, *pili cadunt* or *defluunt*; — grow, *pili crescunt*, — slowly, *p. subnascuntur*, to cut —, *pilos recīdere, tondēre*; — any one's —, *alci pilos evellere*; he all whose hair has been removed, *glaber*, to a —, *rem acu tetigisti, rem ipsam putasti*; the account tallies to —, *ratio ad nummum convenit*; not a hair's breadth, *ab alqâ re non transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere*, the whole — of the head, *crines, capillus, capilli*, comb. *capillus barbaque, barba capillusque*; *coma* (κόμη, the natural long hair of women), he that has such, *comatus, cæsaries* (specially of a warrior), *villus, villi*; long —, *capillus longus* or *promissus, cæsaries promissa*, to have —, *esse comatum*, uncombed —, *capillus hirtus* or *horrens*, sleek —, *cap. rectus* or *directus, simplex villus* (of the lion), crisped or curled —, *crispus cap., crispa juba*; he who has such, *cirratus*, *woolly —, *cap. lanæ propior*; loose or dishevelled —, *cap. passus, crines passi*; scattered —, *cap. sparsus, crines sparsi*; flying —, *cap. effusus* (opp. *cap. nodo vinctus*); gray —, *cani*; he who has —, *canus*, false —, *capillamentum, alieni capilli*, to wear —, *capillamento* or *alienis capillis uti*; — your own —, *suum capillum* or *suam comam gestare*, I am losing my —, *calvesco*, I have lost —, *calveo*; he who has —, *calvus, pilis dejectus*, to let the — grow, *capillum alere*, — long, *cæsariem promittere* or *submittere*, to drag any one by —, *alqm capillis trahere*. A hair-band, *redimiculum, fascia* or *tænia crinalis, vitta*. Hairy, adj. *pilo* or *pilis vestitus, crinitus, capillatus, comatus* (opp. *calvus*), *intonsus* (unshaved), *pilosus, setosus, capillosus, comosus* (having much), to be —, *pilos habēre, pilo* or *pilis integi* or *vestiri* (opp. *pilo carēre*), a man who is — all over, *hirtus*.

Halberd, n. *bipennis*.

Halcyon, n. *alcēdo*. Halcyon, adj. *serenus*; — days, *dies sereni et tranquilli*.

Hale, adj. *sanus, validus, robustus*, comb. *salvus et sanus, sanus et salvus*.

Hale, v.tr. *rapere, trahere*, comb. *rapere et trahere*, to — to prison and to death, *alqm rapĕre in jus, ad supplicium, ad mortem*; — into slavery, *abstrahere alqm in servitutem*.

Half, *dimidius, dimidiatus* (halved), *dimidium* or *dimidia pars alcjs rei* (a half), *semis* (indecl., or genit. *semissis*, the half of a whole consisting of twelve parts, e.g. *duos pedes et semissem*, so *quinquagena et singula jugera et semisses* (51½) *agri in singulos dati sunt*, *semi-, hemi-*, in composition, e.g. *spatium defensionis in semihoræ curriculum cogere*; "half an hour" may also be expressed thus, *dimidio horæ conficere alqd*), — a month, *semestrium*; — a year, *spatium semestre, menses sex*, — a foot, *semipes, semis*; — broad, *semipedalis*, — long, *semicubitalis*, — an inch broad, *semidigitalis*, — a pint, *hemina*; — asleep, *semisomno sopore*. "Half" may also be expressed variously, e.g. half in despair, *prope desperatus*; half man — beast, *ambigua hominis et belluæ forma*, half-way, *medio itinere*; half so great,

dimidio minus, dearer by half, dimidio carius; to be —, dimidio pluris constare, half-covered, semitectus; — clothed, semiamictus; — naked, seminudus; — armed, semiermis; — brother, frater germanus, frater altero tantum parente natus, frater eodem patre natus or ex eodem patre tantum natus (on the father's side), frater eâdem matre natus, frater ex matre, frater uterinus (on the mother's side); half-dark, lux incerta or dubia, lucis et obscurum or incertum; — cooked, ad dimidias decoctus, semicoctus, semiassus (half-roasted); — raw, semicrudus; — eaten, semesus; — taught, semidoctus; mediocriter doctus; — dead, semimortuus, semianimis; — open, semiapertus; — shut, semiclausus; — shorn, semirasus; — washed, semilotus; — circle, hemicyclus, hemicyclium (ἡμικύκλιον), or, pure Latin, semicirculus or semi orbis or dimidia pars orbis or circuli, or dimidia circuli forma; to describe a —, hemicyclium describere; the rainbow forms a —, arcus fit dimidia circuli formâ; a half-man, semihomo, semivir, semimas (hermaphrodite); a half-god, heros; a half-moon, luna dimidiata; a half-brother, noverca; half a pound, selibra; half an hour, semihora; lasting for —, per semihoram dimidiatus; that was the work of —, id minus semihorâ effecit; to read half a book, dimidiatum librum legere. To halve, v.tr. bipartire, in duas partes dividere. Halved, bipartitus, dimidiatus. See the Numbers.

Halibut, n. *pleuronectes platessa (L.)

Hall, n. atrium, vestibulum; the — of the gods, sedes deûm, delubra (temples), cella (also, in general), exedra (ἐξέδρα, sitting-room), a small —, exedrium, atriolum.

Halloo, the — of hunters, venantium voces; (in general) clamor, clamores. To halloo, v. clamare, vociferari, inclamare, clamorem tollere; — on the dogs, canes incitare.

Hallow, v.tr. (1) = to consecrate to the Divinity, consecrare, dedicare, inaugurare; (2) = to worship, pie sancteque colere (God), religiose agere or celebrare (e.g. dies festos). See Holy.

Halm, n. culmus, calamus (reed). To halm, v.intr. in calmum or in festucam crescere. See Haulm.

Halo, n. corona lunæ, area lunæ, corona (in Greek ἅλως).

Halt, adj. claudus. To halt, v.intr. (1) = to walk as a lame person, claudicare, claudum esse; it —, claudit or claudicat alqd, vacillat alqd, comb. alqd vacillat et claudicat; halting, n. claudicatio (the act), claudatas (the condition); (2) = to stop, subsistere; (3) = to hesitate, dubitare, animo pendere, animo esse suspenso.

Halter, n. capistrum (for a horse); to put on a —, capistrare (e.g. equum, boves); laqueus (for strangling, e.g. gulam laqueo frangere).

Ham, n. poples, perna (of bacon); a slice of —, frustum pernæ.

Hamlet, n. viculus, parvus vicus.

Hammer, n. malleus; a small —, malleolus. To hammer, malleo tundere or contundere, ducere (to extend by hammering), cudere (to coin by striking).

Hammock, n. lectus pendens or suspensus.

Hamper, n. corbis. See Basket.

Hamper, v.tr. irretire alqm, alqm impedire or prepedire.

Hand, n. manus; the right —, (manus) dextra; the left —, (manus) sinistra or læva; the clenched —, manus compressa, pugnus (the fist); the hollow of the —, palma; to be a right-hand man to, hunc in omni re habet adjutorem et ministrum, omnium rerum est or habetur particeps; to bind a person's —, alci manus constringere; — feet, etc. quadrupedem alqm constringere, to use —, in alqâ re uti pugnis et calcibus; to put your — before your eyes, manum ad oculos apponere; — to your mouth, manum labris admovere, dextram ad osculum referre. Hands off! heus tu, manum de tabula! to give a person the —, alci dextram porrigere; to join —, dextram jungere cum algo; — with one another, dextras jungere, dextra dextram jungere; to lift by the —, manu alqm allevare; to hold out — to, dextram alci tendere; — in reconciliation, manus dare; to strike hands on —, fidem de alqâ re dextrâ dare, dextram fidemque dare, dextram dextræ jungentes fidem obstringere (?), etc.; to guide a person's — in writing, manum manu superimpositâ regere, scribenti manum inficere; to put your — to, manum apponere or apponere ad (e.g. os, oculos), manus admovere alci rei, aggredi alqd or ad alqd faciendum; — the last —, extremam or summam manum imponere alci rei or in alqâ re (e.g. manus extrema accedit operi); to lay — on a person, alci manus afferre or admovere or inferre, alci vim afferre, alci vim et manus injicere; to threaten to —, manus intentare alci or in alqm; to lay — on yourself, manus sibi afferre (to destroy yourself); to slip out of a person's —, alcjs manus effugere, elabi de or e manibus alcjs; the work demands many —, opus multas manus poscit; labours in which many — take part, opera in quibus plurium conatus conspirat; to take a person by the —, alqm prensare (as a suppliant); to lead —, alqm manu ducere (e.g. alqm manu tenens perduco in senatum), to put into the —, subjicere alci alqd; choose that which circumstances put into your —, elige id quod res, ut si erit (ea res nobis dispiceat des navem ?) prætet); to accomplish with your own —, suis or propriis viribus alqd exsequi (per res viribus consiliisque bellum gerere); to eat out of the —, e manu alcs pasci or vesci; to give food with your —, de manu alci præbere cibum et aquam, to lay out of —, de manibus ponere or deponere; to fall from —, excidere de manibus; to let go out of —, emittere e or de manibus or manibus; from — to —, de manu in manum, e manibus in manus, per manus, to be at —, ad manum or præ manu esse; to have at —, præ manu habere; to promise by — and mouth, fidem de alqâ re dextrâ dare, dextram fidemque dare; the book is in many —, multum est in manibus liber; by a third —, per alium; hand in —, amplexi, juncti (e.g. junctæ Nymphis Gratiæ); to go —, amplexus ire (in templum), ad ire, arctissimo vinculo conjunctum esse, to bring forth in —, inter manus proferre; with something in the —, alqd manu gerens (e.g. baculum) or merely cum alqâ re (e.g. vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade); to conquer sword in —, alqm manu superare (opp. incendio conficere); to take in —, in manum or manus sumere, in manum capere (e.g. hunc librum nemo in manus sumit); to carry in your —, manu gerere; to hold —, manu tenere; to have —, in manibus habere (e.g. victoriam), in manibus gestare (lit.), to see the victory already in your —, jam in manibus videre victoriam; to look at something in —, alqd in alcjs manu conspicere (e.g. librum in meum amici); to fall into the —, in alcjs manus venire, pervenire (e.g. in alienas manus devenit sermo noster); to be in the — of the doctors, in medentium potestate esse; to appear to be — of, in alcjs manibus esse videri (in the power of); the state is —, respublica apud optimates est; all is in the — of the enemy, omnia hostium sunt; it is in my —, alqd in meâ manu or in meâ potestate est or positum est, alqd in me situm est, the decision is in your —, hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis posita est, with my (thy) own —, meâ (tuâ suâ) manu (e.g. alqm cibare); hold your fortune with both —, fortunam tuam pressis manibus tene; with full —, plenâ manu (e.g. plenâ manu laudes alcjs in astra tollere), to let down by —, manibus se demittere, I have in —, habeo alqd in manibus or inter manus, mihi alqd in manibus est; the error goes from — to —, traditus per manus error; to proceed from —, ab alcjs manu profectum esse; to have heard at good —, alqd ex bono auctore audivisse, on the right —, ad dextram (so ad lævam); right — and left —, dextrâ lævâque; the letter is not to —, epistolam non accepi; to write a good —, bene ac velociter scribere. Hand-labour, n. opera; I live by —,

operâ mihi vita est; to live by employing hands or hand-labourers, *operas (fabriles, textiles) præbendo vitam tenēre;* the hands of Clodius, *operæ Clodinæ.*

Handle, n. *manubrium, ansa, chelonium;* with a —, *manubriatus, ansatus.* To handle, v.tr. *tractare, exercēre, curare, disputare, disserere de alqâ re;* — a disease, *curare morbum, adhibēre morbo curationem;* — a sick person, *alqm tractare, curare.*

Handsome, n. *formosus, venustus, bellus;* to be —, *eximiâ pulchritudine esse corporis.* Handsomeness, n. *pulchritudo, venustas.*

Handy, adj. *habilis, aptus, promptus.*

Hang, v.intr. *pendēre ab, de, ex, in alqâ re, dependēre (de, ex) alqâ re, hærēre in alqâ re* (e.g. *in equo*); — from the ceiling, *dependēre de laqueari-bus, de camerâ;* — from a rope, *laqueo dependēre;* — toward, *proclinatum esse ad;* — down over the shoulders, *humeros tegere;* — on any one's lips, *pendēre a vultu alcjs, oculos in vultu alcjs defigere, adhærescere alci rei* or *ad alqd;* — any one, *alci addictum esse, alcjs studiosum esse;* — with all your soul, *totum* or *proprium esse alcjs, esse studiosissimum alcjs;* v.tr. *suspendēre alqd alci rei* or *(de, ab, ex) alqâ re.* Hanging, n. *suspendium.* Hanging, adj. *pendens, pensilis, pendulus;* — gardens, *horti pensiles.* Hangman, n. *carnifex;* to be a —, *carnificinam facere;* to be engaged in the duty of —, *munus carnificis occupare;* to perish by the —'s hand, *carnificis manu perimi* or *perire;* to the — with you! *quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum!*

Hanker after, v.tr. *desiderare alqd, desiderio alcjs rei teneri;* I —, *tenet me desiderium alcjs rei, summopere petere alqd, desiderio alcjs rei flagrare.*

Happen, v.intr. *fieri, accidere, contingere, evenire;* cases —, *incidunt causæ, tempora;* no injury — to him, *alci non nocetur;* it — rightly to you, *merito id tibi accidit.*

Happy, adj. *felix, fortunatus* (fortunate, εὐδαίμων), *beatus* (blessed, μακάριος, e.g. *homo beatus, vita beata*), *faustus* (of good omen), comb. *faustus et felix* (opp. *sinister*), *secundus* (favourable), *prosper* (corresponding to hope), *bonus* (good); to be —, *felicem* or *fortunatum esse,* etc.; — as, *eâdem uti fortunâ;* more —, *meliore uti fortunâ;* I am so — as, *contingit mihi ut,* etc.; I am quite —, *in cœlo sum;* — if, *digito me cœlum puto attingere si, deus sum si, immortalitas mihi data* or *parta est si;* to make or render —, *alqm felicem reddere, alqm fortunatum facere, alci felicitatem afferre, alqm perducere ad vitam beatam;* to call —, *alqm* or *se beatum dicere* or *prædicare;* I cannot account myself — because, *felicem dicere me non possum quod,* etc.; I consider myself —, *beatus mihi videor quod;* — the happiest of men, *me nunc fortunatissimum factum puto esse quum,* etc.; may it have a — issue, *quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque sit!* Adv. *feliciter, fortunate, beate, fauste, prospere, bene, ex sententiâ* (to your wish); to live —, *vivere feliciter* or *beate* or *recte* (opp. *male vivere*); — virtuously and —, *bene beateque vivere;* all things turn out more — than, **omnia super vota succedunt* or *eveniunt.* Happiness, n. *vita beata* or *beate vivere;* the — of life depends on virtue, *beate vivere est unâ positum in virtute* or *omnia quæ ad beatam vitam pertinent in unâ virtute sunt posita; beatitas, beatitudo* (both in a strictly philosophical sense); to enjoy eternal —, *beatum sempiterno ævo frui.*

Harangue, n. *oratio, concio.* To harangue, v.tr. *concionari, concionem* or *orationem habere, orationem dicere.*

Harass, v.tr. *inquietare, fatigare, vexare.*

Harbinger, n. *prænuntius alcjs* or *alcjs rei, signum;* to be the —, *alcjs rei esse prænuncium, alqd prænuntiare.*

Harbour, n. *portus, refugium, perfugium* (place of refuge), comb. *portus et refugium;* the mouth of a —, *fauces portûs;* without —, *importuosus;* an island with two —, *cincta duobus portubus insula;* an artificial —, *portus manu factus;* a much frequented —, *portus celeberrimus et plenissimus navium;* to form a —, *portum facere* or *constituere;* to stop up a —, *faucibus portûs navem submersam objicere;* to be in —, *in portu esse;* to steer for —, *portum petere, ex alto portum tenēre;* to be borne toward the —, *in portum cogi, compelli, conjici, deferri;* to fly to —, *confugere in portum;* to sail from —, *e portu solvere* or *navigare* or *proficisci* or *exire;* rich in —, *portuosus, portubus distinctus;* — toll or dues, *portorium, maritimum portorium;* to pay —, *portorium dare;* to take —, *in portu operam dare;* the levier of —, *portitor;* the superintendent, *magister portûs;* to establish —, *portorium instituere, constituere;* a bar before a —, *moles opposita fluctibus;* to form —, *moles atque aggeres objicere fluctibus;* a — master, *limenarches.*

Hard, adj. *durus* (e.g. *lapis*), *solidus* (e.g. *ferrum*), *rigidus* (stiff), *crudus* (unripe), *callosus* (hard swelling, as in the hand), *asper* (rough to the feeling), *acerbus* (bitter); somewhat —, *duriusculus;* very —, *perdurus;* — wood, *robur;* — eggs, *ova dura* (opp. *mollia*); — body, *corpus durum;* to make —, *durare, indurare;* a — sleep, *somnus artus;* a — skin, *cutis dura* or *durata;* a hard —, *prœlium durum, certamen acre;* — was fought, *acerrimo concursu pugnabatur;* — labour, *labor gravis* or *molestus;* — winter, *hiems atrox* or *sæva;* — times, *tempora dura* or *gravia* or *acerba* or *iniqua, temporum acerbitas* or *iniquitas* or *atrocitas;* a — rule, *imperium grave* or *iniquum* or *acerbum, imperii acerbitas;* he had a — beginning, *duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ;* to live a — life, *vitam vivere duram, duriter vitam agere;* if any thing — should befall, *si mihi alqd acerbitatis acciderit, si durior acciderit casus;* he is — to get any thing from, *non facile ab eo impetrabis quod postulas;* a — disposition, *mens dura, ingenium durum, animus obstinatus;* a — man, *homo durus, vir severitatis duræ, homo asper;* to be harder than iron and steel, *duritiâ ferrum adamantaque superaret;* a — answer, **responsum asperum* or *triste;* to give —, **asperius respondēre* or *rescribere* (in writing), *triste responsum reddere;* to speak very — of, *asperrime loqui de alqo,* to give a — name to, *durius appellare alqd;* not to use a — term, *ne duriore verbo utar, graviore verbo uti non libet;* a — accusation, *asperum crimen;* — punishment, *pœna gravis* or *iniqua, supplicium acerbum* or *acre;* to appear —, *duriorem se præbēre alcjs miseræ et afflictæ fortunæ.* Adv. *dure, duriter, aspere, acerbe; dure atque aspere educare alqm;* to treat —, *aspere alqm habēre* or *tractare, asperum esse in alqm, alqm acerbe atque dure tractare, durum esse in alqo, alqd gravius statuere in alqm;* to fall — on, *aspere* or *acerbe* or *vehementer invehi in alqm, male alqm accipere, graviore verbo appellare alqm;* to accuse —, *alqm aspere accusare.* Hardness, n. *duritia, durities, rigor, rigiditas, asperitas, acerbitas, iniquitas, atrocitas* (inhumanity, e.g. *orationis*), *tristitia, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum, severitas dura, animi atrocitas* (opp. *humanitas, misericordia*). Hardhearted, *durus, animi duri, ferreus, inhumanus, inexorabilis;* to be —, *duro esse animo;* Hardheartedness, n. *animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum, animi rigor;* hard of hearing, adj. *surdaster;* to be —, *graviter audire, gravitate auditûs laborare, aures hebetiores habēre;* hard to learn, *indocilis;* hard-mouthed, *duri oris* (*durior oris equus, tenax contra vincula*); hard-necked, *pertinax, pervicax.*

Hardy, adj. *audens, audax, strenuus, durus, laborum patiens, laboribus durus;* fool —, *præceps, temerarius.* Hardihood, n. *audacia, impudentia;* to have the — to, *audēre* (with inf.), *sumere hoc sibi ut,* etc.

Hare, n. *lepus;* a young —, *lepusculus;* a place where — are kept, *leporarium;* belonging to —, *leporinus;* they live like —, *ferarum modo [illegible];* to be as mad as a March —,

fœnum habet in cornu; to start a —, *leporem exagitare*; to hunt —, *leporem venari*. Hare-brained, *temerarius, præceps, dignus qui naviget Anticyram*. Hare-hunt, n. *venatio leporum*. Harrier, n. *vertăgus*.

Harem, n. *gynæconitis, gynæceum, pellices regiæ*.

Harlequin, n. *maccus, sannio* (Engl. zany.).

Harlot, n. *scortum, meretrix*; of a —, *meretricius*.

Harm, n. *damnum, detrimentum*; I am out of —'s way, *ego in portu navigo*; great —, *clades, calamitas*. Harmless, adj. *innoxius, innocuus*; harmfu., adj. *noxius, nocens*. To harm, v.tr. *lædere alqm, nocēre alci, damnum alci inferre*.

Harmony, n. *harmonia* (ἁρμονία), pure Latin, *concentus, consensus*; — of sounds, *sonorum concentus* or *concentus concors et congruens*; — song, *vocum concordia*. Harmonies, or the science of harmony, n. *harmonica -æ*, f. To harmonise, or sing in harmony, *concinere, concentum servare, consentire, concinere* or *consentire inter se*; the choir — fully, *chorus canentium certis numeris atque pedibus velut conspiratione factâ consentit atque concinit*; — not —, *chorus canentium non ad certos modos neque numeris præeuntis magistri consentit*; — with a person in; *consentire cum alqo in alqâ re* (opp. *dissentire*). Harmonious, adj. *concinens, concors, congruens, consŏnus* (opp. *absonus, absurdus*), *modulatus*.

Harness, n. *ornamenta equi, arma equestria* (for a saddle-horse), *jugum equi* (for a draught-horse). To harness, v.tr. *instruere, equum ornare, equum ad currum jungere*.

Harp, n. *psalterium* (ψαλτήριον). Harpist, n. *psaltes*; a female —, *psaltria*. To harp, *psalterio canere*; to — on the same string, *eandem incudem tundere*.

Harpoon, n. *jaculum hamatum*. Harpooner, n. **qui cetos jaculo venatur*.

Harpsichord, n. **clavichordium*.

Harpy, n. *harpyia*.

Harrow, n. *crates* (the modern *strascino*), *crates dentata, irpex*. To harrow, v.tr. *occare, cratire*. Harrowing, n. *occatio* (*glebas crate inductâ coæquare*); belonging to —, *occatorius*. A harrower, n. *occator*.

Harry, v.tr. *vexare, torquēre, cruciare*.

Harsh, adj. *asper, austerus, severus, morosus, durus*; — in taste, *acer, asper*; — in sound, *absonus, auribus ingratus, dissonus*. Adv. *aspere*, etc.; to sound —, *male sonare*. Harshness, n. *asperitas, severitas*.

Hart, n. *cervus*; of a —, *cervīnus*; hart's horn, *cornu cervinum*. See Deer.

Harvest, n. *auctumnus, messis*, (fig.) *quæstus, fructus*; a rich —, *messis opīma*; *ubertas in fructibus percipiendis* (plentiful, abundant); to have a bad —, *male percepti fructūs*; to get in the crop, *messem facere*. Harvester, n. *messor*. See Crop.

Hash, v.tr. *concīdere*. Hash, n. see Flesh, Meat.

Hasp, n. *cardo, rhombus, sucula*; hasp, v.tr. *claudere, occludere, præcludere* (in front), *obserare* (to bolt). See Lock, Bolt.

Haste, Hasten, v.intr. *alqo venire* or *redire properare* (to — to get or return to a place); *alqo ire contendere* (to — to one's destination); *alqo ferri* (to go anywhere in a great haste); *accurrere, advolare ad* or *in alqm locum* (to a place, i.e. to the scene of action); *contento cursu petere alqm locum* (of ships); *oppidum repetere*, to — back to town; *Romam redire properare*, to — back to Rome; *abeo festinans domum*, I — to get home; *domum venire propero* (in general, to return home in all —, e.g. of ships, as in Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3); *undique fit concursus, plebis fit concursus ad* or *in alqm locum*, the people, the mob rush to a place in all directions; *ad arma discurrere*, to — to arms; *accelerare* (scil. *iter*, to accelerate a journey); *properare* (to — a work); *festinare* (to be in a hurry over a thing); *maturare* (to push, urge it on, to hurry, to be rash over it); *festinationem adhibēre* (to use —); *nullam moram interponere* (to delay as to any thing, with *quin* or the *genit. gerund.*); *nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui facere* (to make post —); *maturandum sibi existimavit, maturandum ratus* (as he thought that he must make —); *properato* or *maturato opus est* (we must be quick); *move te ocius! horture pedes! fer pedem! confer pedes!* be quick, run (in the comic writers); *ita fac venias!* come quickly (in addressing an absent person). Proverb, **festīna lente!* — slowly, be in a — but not in a hurry (σπεῦδε βραδέως, Suet.); *sat celeriter fit, quidquid fit satis bene* (ib.), better be done well then quickly. Haste, n. *festinātio, properatio* (seldom, but Cic.), **properantia, celeritas festinatioque; maturatio* (only once, but in Cic.); *trepidatio* (hurry, confused hurry, nervous haste); in a hurry, in haste, *festinanter, propere, properanter*; = with rapidity, *raptim*; with all possible —, *quanta potest adhiberi festinatio*; a letter written —, *epistola festinationis plena*; in haste! (as postscript to a letter), *hæc scripsi raptim* (Cic.); to write —, *properantem* or *festinantem* or *raptim scribere*; excuse my haste, *ignoscas velim festinationi meæ* (in a letter); you must make haste, *properato* or *maturato opus est*; to be in —, *festinare*; *omnis festinatio tarda est*, more haste less speed. Hastener, n. *qui accelerat, festinat*. Hastings, n. *poma præcoquia*; in partic. early peas, *pisa matura, prœmatura, præcoquia*. Hasty, adj. *celeritati studens, properans, properus* (only in the poets of the Golden Age), *citus*; = eager, *cupidus, avidus*; precipitate, *præceps, festinationis plenus*; = rash, premature, *festinans, festinus* (poet.), *præproperans*; = irritable, *vehemens* or *acer* (e.g. *vehemens acerque*, opp. *placidus mollisque*, gentle and mild); = easily excited to wrath, *iracundus*; = passionate, *præceps ingenio in iram, pronus in iram, vir* or *homo vehementis* or *violenti ingenii, vir violentus ingenio, asper ingenio*.

Hat, n. (in general, any thing to cover the head) *capitis tegimen* or *tegumentum*; a broad-brimmed hat (to keep off the sun), **petăsus* (πέτασος); a high — with a broad brim (as worn by the Macedonians, made of felt, and most resembling our own), **causia* (καυσία); **pileus* or *pileum* (πῖλος, πίλιον, more especially a skull-cap of felt without brim); with a — on, *petasatus*; to put a — on a person's head, **petasum* (or *causiam*) *capiti alcjs aptare*; to put the — on, **petasum* (or *causiam*) *sibi ad caput aptare* or *accommodare*; to put the — on again, **tegimen* (in the poets post-Aug., once in Cic. as translation from the Greek) or *petasum* or *causiam capiti reddere*; to put the — on again properly, **petasum capiti apte reponere*; to take the — off, **levare capiti superpositum tegimen* or *petasum*; to take a person's — off, **petasum alci auferre*; to put the — down, *tegimen capiti detrahere*; to take the — off to a person (as a mark of respect), *aspectu alcjs caput nudare venerationis causâ*, or simply *alci caput nudare*.

Hatch, (1) v.intr. *fetare, fetus edere* (to produce young; an animal which is about to hatch or has just brought forth, *fetus* or *fœtus -a -um*; in a figur. sense, as the foresight of events hatching in futurity), *crescere, adolescere*; (2) v.tr. *parĕre, procreare* (to produce young); to sit on the eggs, *incubare ovis* or *ova*, or simply *incubare*; *ova* or *pullos excludere* (that moment of hatching when the hen breaks the shell to set the chicken at liberty) or simply *excludere*; *ova incubanda subjicere* (to put eggs under the hen to be hatched by the hen); *coquere, concoquere*; (fig.) to hatch, brood, concoct, *moliri, machinari* (scil. *insidias*; to hatch mischief, the former, *moliri*, conveying the idea of labour, the latter, *machinari*, of cunning, contriving); **comminisci* (i.e. *perniciem alci*); also *dolos nectere, procudere mendacia*, to hatch lies, also *ementiri*; *concipere*, to produce in silence, i.e. *scelus in se c.* Hatch, n. *fetus* or *fœtus*, gen. *ūs*; *fetura* (the brood), *partus* (the act

piscatura (catching of fish, a catch); *piscium jactum* or *capturam emere*, to buy one net's draught; *fortunam tractūs emere* (to run a risk, peradventure); fig. you have made a good catch to-day, *piscatus tibi hodie evenit bonus*.

Haulm, Haum, n. (1) = stem, stalk of grain, of all kinds, *culmus* (i.e. *calamus frumenti a radice ad spicam*, the stalk of the grain from the root to the ear); *arundo* (reed; *calamus, idem atque arundo, vel potius ipsius arundinis truncus internodiis distinctus*, the part of the stem between two knots of joints of the slender stalk); *herba* (ear of the grass or grain just springing up); *festuca* (ear of the full-grown grass, green or dry; *in festucam crescere*, to grow into blades); (2) = straw, the dry stalks of corn, *stipula*, i.e. (a) *folia culmi tenuia* (thin leaves of the herb), (b) *quidquid aridum in agro remanet post messem* (dry stalk, stubble).

Haunch, n. (1) *coxa, coxendix* (μηρός, ἰσχίον, hip; between the last ribs and the thigh); *crus* (σκέλος; κνήμη, *pars corporis a genu ad pedem*, shank); *femur* (gen. *feminis*, more freq. than *femoris*; thigh, between the leg and the trunk); (2) *pars posterior*.

Haunt, v.tr. (a) *frequentare* (as *alcjs domum, frequenter adeo*, to visit customarily); *celebrare*, as *c. viam alqam, domum alcjs, magistrum* (to resort too often, namely, *celebrandæ et ornandæ rei gratiâ*); (b) *consectari* (to come too frequently), *persequi, urgēre, vexare* (as *consectari alqm clamoribus*); (c) to infest, *infestare* (as *i. insulas belluis, i. latrociniis et piraticis sceleribus*, to — with robbers and pirates); *nullo timore sollicitor, nullis rumoribus inquietor* (I am not — by rumours, like as by evil spirits); (2) v.intr. *frequentem esse ad*. See v. tr. Haunted, *frequentatus* (as *frequentata pavimenta*, — pavements); not —, *infrequens, inceleber* (late, as *vallis inc.*) Haunt, n. *cubile, lustrum* (i.e. *ferarum latibulum*, εὐνή; *lustrum*, more particularly *cubile aprorum, et suum, qui in lutosis locis degere solent*; as *lustra horrida monstris*, horrible —, or dens; *sævum cubile Promethei*, the wild — of Pr.); *latibulum* (the hiding-place for bad men, as *prædonum*, and for wild beasts), *receptaculum* (refuge, —, for criminals, as *r. veterum Catilinæ militum*, and wild beasts); *specus, spelunca*, **antrum* (hole, cavern, as a hiding-place, —; as *spelunca vasto summota recessu Semihominis Caci*). See Hole. (2) = habit, *mos, consuetudo*. Haunter, *frequentator*. See above.

Hautboy, **lituus Gallicus*; **lituo Gallico canere*.

Have, v. auxil. (1) = to hold, carry, *habēre, tenēre* (to hold); *gestare* (to carry); to hold in the hand, (*in*) *manibus habēre* or *tenēre*; to hold by the hand, *manu ducere*; to — with, carry with, *secum habēre* or *portare* or *gestare, esse cum alqâ re* (i.e. *cum telo*); take it! — you got it? Yes, I — got it, *prehende! jam tenes? teneo*; — I got thee, my Antiphila! *teneone te, Antiphila?* to — a thing constantly in one's mouth, *alqd semper in ore habēre*. (2) = to contain, comprise, *habēre, comprehendere, complecti* (to embrace); in space), *patēre in longitudinem* (to extend, hold, to —) *amplius millibus passuum VII.* (of a camp); the days are in summer 18 hours, in winter 6 hours long, *dies habet æstate horarum decem et octo, dies in hieme horarum sex*. (3) = to possess, *habēre alqd* (as *auctoritatem, potestatem*); *est mihi alqd*, i.e. *liber*, I have a book; *sum alqâ re* (of a man's qualities, as *Hortensius tantâ erat memoriâ, ut*, etc., Hort. had such a memory, that, etc.), or *sum alcjs rei* (also of a man's qualities, as *alcjs rei esse participem, non omnes omnium participes esse possumus*, we cannot all of us possess everything); *alqd possidēre*, to possess (lit. and of qualities, as *ingenium, magnam vim*); *tenēre alqd* (to hold in possession, to hold an office, a rank, as *tenēre loca, summam imperii*); and *habeo, possideo* and *teneo*, comb. as *tu meum habes, tenes* (by occupation, as in *tenēre portus*), *possides*; or *totum me tenet, habet, possidet*; *alqâ re præditum* or *instructum* or *ornatum esse*, i.e. *animi nobilitate*, to — nobleness of heart, or *inest ei animi nobilitas*, *est in eo an. nob.*; *affectum esse alqâ re*, to — an illness, as *affectum esse febre*, to — the fever; *uti alqo* or *alqâ re*, to — any one or a thing, = to use; to — favourable, good wind, *uti ventis secundis*; to — success in war, *uti prœliis secundis*; to — the same right, the same laws, *eodem jure, iisdem legibus uti*; to — different results in, with anything, *variâ fortunâ uti in alqâ re*; *valēre* (to be strong in or through, i.e. through influence, naval forces, talent); *valēre amicis*, to — friends; *penes alqm est alqd* (scil. *summa imperii penes T. Quinctium erat*, T. Q. had the highest power); *ornatum esse pecuniâ, copiis* (to — money, troops); to abound in, to — a great deal of money, *divitiis* or *opibus et copiis affluere*; to — children, *liberis auctum esse*; to — a great many children, *beatissimum esse liberis*; to — children by a wife, *liberos ex alqâ* (not *ab alqâ*) *sustulisse* or *suscepisse*; to — any one for a wife, *habēre alqam in matrimonio*; to — any one for a husband, *nuptam esse alci*; to — a friend in, *habēre alqm amicum, uti alqo amico*; to — familiar intercourse with, *uti alqo familiariter* or *intime*; to — an enemy in any one, *infestus est mihi alqs*; to — a good (i.e. a brave, faithful, true) friend in, *habēre alqm bonum amicum*; to — a brave enemy in, *fortem inimicum expertum esse alqm*; those whom I had with me (i.e. my companions), *qui erant mecum*; whom I had to assist me (my helpmates), *quos habebam mihi ad manum*; I had few companions with me, *pauci circum me erant*; to — people with (around), *homines circum pedes habēre*; to — always some one with (around), *alqm sibi affixum habēre*; to have any one as a colleague (as an assistant), *alqs socius mihi adjunctus est*; to — above one's self (in authority), to be an inferior of, *alci subjunctum* or *subjectum esse*; to be under the authority of, to — for a superior, *alci præesse* or *præpositum esse*; to — the enemy before one (to be in sight of the enemy), *e regione hostis* (*hostium*) *esse* or *stare*; to — a disease, *morbo correptum esse* (to be affected with, labour under). Very often we may render the verb "to have" with its accompanying noun as the object by a transitive verb, which contains already the idea of the noun, as, to — profit or gain by (to profit, gain by, from), *lucrari de alqâ re*; to —, feel pleasure in, *gaudēre* or *delectari alqâ re*; to — leisure for, *vacare alci rei*; to be glad to —, *gaudēre alqâ re*; *egeo alqâ re*, I need or — need of; *careo alqâ re*, I — not got; *desiderare alqd*, to be desirous to —; to — enough (to want nothing more), *nihil ultra flagitare*; to — no (to be without) parents, *parentibus orbum* or *orbatum* or *privatum esse*; she — nothing in the world but what she — on, *est sine re et spe*; he — something to live upon, *habet quî* or *unde utatur*. To —, = to — got, to — taken, i.e. where — you got that from? *unde hoc* (*hunc anulum*, this ring, etc.) *habes?* or *unde hoc* (*hic anulus*, etc.) *ad te pervenit?* or *unde datum hoc sumis?* or **unde petitum hoc in me jacis! unde anulum illum nactus es?* (where — you got the ring from?) there you — my plans (i.e. received, in writing), *habes consilia nostra*; *hem tibi!* there, you — it now! *hunc fructum refers ex isto tuo utriusque partis studio*, that's what you get for your duplicity; (2) = to — heard, to know, i.e. = to know from good authority, *alqd certo auctore* or *certis auctoribus cognovisse*; I — got the news from your brother, *hoc accepi a fratre tuo* or *hoc audivi de fratre tuo*; (3) = to take, to get, to receive, i.e. *accipe librum*, there you — the book, or there is the book; there you — 200 quires of paper, *tu vero aufer ducentos scapos*; there you — the money, *accipe* or *tene argentum*; there you — it, *utere, accipe*; I want it, or I must — it immediately, *jam opus est*; you shall — it directly, *jam feres*; *tanti sunt mihi emptæ?* shall I — them (i.e. the sheep) at that

price? *sunt!* yes, you may — them; *alcjs rei copia est* (there is something to be had); you can always — fresh bread here, *semper hic recentis panis est copia;* easy to be had, *parabilis; quid vis!* what will you have? (4) to —, with the prep. "to;" = to dare, to be able, i.e. *habeo in te imperium*, or *imperium in te penes me est*, or *tibi præpositus sum* (I have to command you); I — nothing to write, *non habeo quod scribam; non habeo quid scribam*, I do not know what to write; this I had to say, *hæc habui quæ dicerem* (not *hæc habui dicere*, which is not wrong, but less frequently said); he has not to complain of us, *non est cur nos incuset.* (5) = to be obliged, I am to, by the part. fut. pass., i.e. everybody has to use his own judgment, *suo cuique judicio utendum est;* I — many letters to write, *multæ literæ mihi scribendæ sunt.* See Be, Do, Take, Get, Possess.

Haven, n. *portus* (lit. and fig.); *refugium, perfugium* (fig. refuge); comb. *portus et refugium, portus et perfugium; asylum* (refuge, as *asylum aperire, in asylum confugere*). See Harbour.

Havock, n. *vastatio, populatio, depopulatio* (complete devastation, of the country, *agrorum;* of the temples, *ædium sacrarum*); *eversio, excidium* (destruction, i.e. of a town); to make — anywhere, *alci loco vastitatem inferre.* See Devastation, Destruction. Havock, v.trans. See Destroy, Devastate, Waste.

Haw (Hedge), n. *sepes* (i.e. *septum ex lignis, ramis arborum, aut spinis consitis, quo clauduntur agri, aut horti*, φραγμός; or *sepimentum*, i.e. *id quo alqd sepītur et clauditur*, φραγμός; any kind of inclosure of a piece of land; a small piece of ground adjoining a house, *hortulus*); *indago* (i.e. *inclusio ferarum quæ fit retibus seu plagis vel etiam serie seu coronā hominum itinera obsidentium*, ἐξιχνιασμός; an inclosed piece of land, inclosure round a forest); *septum* (i.e. *locus munitus et quocunque sepimento vallatus*, scil. *stabula*, stables, *s. venationis*, i.e. *vivarium*, park, where game is kept); to fence in, *sepire alqd;* to erect an inclosure round a forest, *silvam indagine cingere, munire;* to shoot on any one's ground, *in alcjs agro venari; alcjs partes sibi sumere*, scil. *imperatoris*, to arrogate the part of a general. See Inclosure. To Haw, v.intr. *balbutire* (in Latin both trans. and intr.), *balbum esse, linguā hæsitare* (intr.); *vix imbutum esse alqā re* (to hem and to —, to speak with interruption and hesitation); *alcjs rei imperītum* or *ignarum esse.* See Stammer.

Hawk, n. *accipiter, falco* (L.); the common-, *accipiter, falco palumbarius* (L.); to be quick-sighted, *lynceum esse.* To Hawk, v.intr. *screare;* to — up phlegm, *ab imo pulmōne pituītam trochleis adducere;* v.trans. *caupōnam exercēre.*

Hawked, adj. *curvus.* See Crooked.

Hawker, n. (1) *caupo* (lit. inn-keeper, tavern-keeper); (2) *falconarius.*

Hay, n. (1) *fenum* (*f. secare, cædere, succīdere*, to cut, make —; *f. demetere*, to mow —: *f. percipere*, to get in the —; *feni manipulos facere, vincire, fenum in manipulos colligare*, to stack the —; (2) *sepes.* See Hedge. Haycock, *meta feni.*

Hay, *plaga* (θήρατρον, ἄρκυς, a net which incloses the haunt of an animal), used in the plur.; *cassis.* See Net. Hay, v.trans. (to lay nets for rabbits). See Net, Snare.

Hazard, n. (1) *fors* (τύχη, *a ferendo, quia fors est prout res fert*, as it happens; opp. *ratio*, reason); *sors* (lot); *casus* (chance, accident); *fortuna* (luck); *periculum* (risk, peril; as *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte*, at my own risk); *alea* (i.e. *ludus tesserarum*, gambling; scil. *alea alcjs rei*, uncertainty); *temere, forte temere, fortuito ac temere, temere ac fortuito* (at —); to wage war at mere —, *temere in acie versari, temere ac fortuito agere*, to act at —; to undertake a journey at —, *fortuitum iter incipere.* See Accident, Chance, Casualty, Fortune, Luck, Peril. To Hazard, v.tr. *audēre alqd* (with danger), *periculum facere alcjs rei.* See Risk, Venture.

Hazardous, adj. *periculosus* (i.e. *periculi plenus*), *aleæ plenus; anceps, dubius* (doubtful, uncertain), comb. *periculosus et anceps; res dubia, angustæ, angustiæ, rerum difficultas; difficilis* (difficult); *lubricus* (i.e. *de re, in quā quis nequit pede consistere* (lit. of slippery soil, unsafe), comb. *periculosus et lubricus; in magnum discrimen adduci*, to be brought to a crisis; *res in dubium venit*, the issue is doubtful; *res in discrimen adducta est*, every thing is at stake; *alqd vacillat*, it is not at all safe (as *justitia vacillat*, justice is in danger); *res in summum discrimen et periculum adducta est, res in summo discrimine versatur, res in magno discrimine vertitur, res jam in extremum perducta est casum* (the matter has come to the last stage in the crisis).

Haze, n. *nebula* (fog); *caligo* (thick, dense fog). See Fog. Hazy, adj. *nebulosus;* to be —, *nebulosum esse.* See Foggy.

Hazel, n. *corylus, nux avellana;* made of —, *colurnus;* hazel-nut, *nux avellana* or simply *avellana;* hazel-bush, *coryletum.* Hazelly, adj. *colore nuceo.* See Nut.

He, She, It, pron.; He (1) expressed by the form of the verb, as *amat* (he loves); (2) when used emphatically = *ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (referring to a third person); *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* (he himself, himself), i.e. *Pythagoreos ferunt respondēre solitos, Ipse dixit*, it is said that the Pythagoreans used to answer, He has said it. It (1) not expressed; it (2) = matter, *res* (i.e. *res venit ad pugnam* (it comes to a battle); *sic res se habet, ita res comparata est* (it is so). He, she, it, in the other cases, except the nominative, rendered by a demonstrative pronoun. He, Him, when = man, expressed by *homo*, i.e. *nosti hominem?* do you know him? *valde hominem diligo;* She = *mulier;* He (in a ludicrous style) = *homuncio, homullus, caput, capitulum;* (prefixed to the names of animals), *mas, mascula* (opp. *femina*), i.e. *caper* (he-goat), *ursus* (he-bear).

Head, n. *caput* (= uppermost part of the human body); *cacumen* (the top of any thing, scil. *c. ovi*); *bulla* (the thick part at the top, scil. *bulla clavi*, — of a nail); *occipitium, occiput* (hinder part of the —); *capito* (with a large head); *biceps* (with two heads); *centum capitibus, centiceps†* (with a hundred heads); *caput aut navim*, head or tail (a game of boys); *a capillo usque ad unguem; a vestigio ad verticem, *a vertice ad talos, a vertice ut aiunt ad extremum unguem, ab unguiculo ad capillum summum, ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum* or *ad capillos summos* (from — to foot, from top to bottom, never *a capite ad pedes* or *ad calcem*); *alqm totum oculis perlustrare* or *pererrare* (to examine from — to foot, all over); *a capite alcjs residēre*, to sit next to the — of the table; *supra* or *superiorem accumbere*, to recline (at table) above any one (to occupy a higher place); *ne in ipsius caput parum prosperæ curationis eventus recidat*, lest this unhappy cure should fall back (light) on his own —; **Manes cæsorum pœnas a te repetunt*, the blood of the slain falls on your own —; *quod illorum capite sit*, may it fall on their —; *capitis longitudine alqm superare*, to be one — taller; *cacumen radicis loco ponis*, you put the cart before the horse; *vino incalesco*, the wine gets into my —; *domum super alqm concremare*, to set the house on fire over one's —; *super habitantem procumbere* (if the house falls over one's —); (2) = animal, individual, *quot homines, tot sententiæ*, many —, many minds (or *quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum milia*); **numerus eorum, qui in eum locum convenerant, fuit quinquaginta capitum* (the company was composed of 50 —); *viritim* (according to the number of —, individually), *in capita*, i.e. *sesquimodios describere* (to raise, levy a tax of one modius and a half per —); *grex XXV. capitum*, a herd of 25 —; *res capitis alci agitur, caput alcjs agitur* (it costs his —); *levi pœnā defungar, defungeris* (it will not cost my, your —); *haud magno res stabit*, it will not — my head (the

price), *capite luere alqd*, to atone for any thing with one's —, *supplicio capitis* or *summo supplicio affici*, *securi percuti* or *feriri* (to be executed with the axe); (3) = chief, *caput* (the head, chief, in gen.), *princeps* (principal, the most influential); *coryphæus*, κορυφαῖος, e g. *Zenonem quem Philo noster coryphæum appellare Epicureorum solebat* (leader, i e *excellens inter alios*); *dux* (commander), comb *dux et princeps*; *auctor* (instigator), comb. *dux et auctor*; *fax*, *tuba* (signal), then = author of a conspiracy); *caput conjuratorum*, *princeps conjurationis* (ring-leader of a conspiracy); *capita virûm* or *reipublicæ*, *principes civitatis* (rulers of the city or state); *capita* or *principes* or *primores plebis* (rulers of the people); (4) = understanding, faculties, memory, *a mente deseri*, *consilium amittere* (to lose the —), **rationis egêre*, to have no —; *animo sum conturbato et incerto*, I don't know where my head stands (I am quite confused), *multa simul cogito*, my head is quite full, *multa me sollicitant*, I have many things in my —; many things trouble my —, *multa negotia per caput saliunt*; *alqm in ordinem cogere*, *alqm ad sanitatem revocare*, to bring to his right senses, *alqm verbis castigare*, to scold, *ad voluntatem alcjs rei faciendæ incumbere*, to get a thing into one's — (or *sibi fingere alqd*); *opinionis errore sibi fingere alqd*, to get a foolish notion into one's —; *alci alqd inculcare*, to instil a thing into a person's —; *cogitationem de alqâ re abjicere*, to get a thing out of the — (or *non amplius cogitare de alqâ re*; *abducas velim animum ab his cogitationibus*, get that notion out of your —; a good —, *memoria tenax*, *e memoriâ*, from memory (or *memoriter*); to have a thing in the —, *alqd memoriâ tenêre*. Head (= genius), *ingenium* (never *caput*); = understanding, *mens* (never *caput*); a good —, *ingenium docile*, *ingenii docilitas*, docility, *homo docilis* or *acri ingenio* (of quick comprehension); *ingenium excellens* or *splendidum*, *homo summo ingenio præditus* (great genius), *lumen Latinarum literarum* (an ornament in Roman literature), *omnes magni* (great geniuses), *ingenium ei non deest*, *ingenium ejus haud absurdum est* (he is not void of talent); *nihil deest ei a naturâ neque a doctrinâ* (he is neither wanting in natural talent nor in learning); *et ingenio et virtute animus ejus excellit*, he excels both as regards talent and moral virtue; sometimes *acute movere*, to be a witty —; *ingenii* or *mentis vires intendere*, to urge the — (to work with the —); *animus*, *ingenium* (character), e g. *animus infirmus* or *imbecillus* (weak-headed), *ingenium mobile* or *temporarium* (an undecided character); *ingenium inquietum avidumque in novas res* (a restless mind), *in sententiâ suâ perstare*, *persistere* (to persist in one's opinion); *suo judicio uti*, *sibi* or *animo suo morem gerere* (to follow one's own judgment); *suo ingenio facere alqd* (to act upon one's own advice); *mirum caput* (a strange character), *festivum caput!* (my dear fellow); *homo novarum rerum cupidus* (rebellious), *seditiosus ac turbulentus civis* (factious, seditious), (5) = fore-part of a thing, *pars superior*; *superior* (without noun) or *summus* (with noun), the uppermost part, i.e. *navis summa* (— of a ship), also *pars prior* or *antica* (the first part), *prora* or *pars prior navis* (prow or fore-part of a ship, πρῷρα, opp. *puppis*, hinder-part); *fons*, *caput*, or comb *fons et caput* (— of a stream); *caput*, — of a discourse; (6) = countenance, resistance, resolution; *principatus* (leadership); *victoria* (victory); *superare*, *vincere* (to take the —, to conquer); *valere* (to have weight), *superiorem fieri* (to gain the superiority); *superiorem* or *victorem discedere*, *superiorem fieri bello* (to come off victorious in war); *summâ imperii maritimi potiri* (to obtain the chief command at sea); *plus posse*, *prævalêre* (to prevail, exceed), *superiorem esse bello* (to conquer), *alqm superare* or *vincere* (to defeat); *plus irâ quam misericordiâ valebat* (revenge was stronger than compassion); *res Romana erat superior*, the Romans conquered, *victoria penes patres erat*, the victory was with the patricians, to take the —, *præponi* or *præferri* or *anteferri alci* or *alci rei*, to show the —, *se alci in conspectum* (or *se in conspectum alcjs committere*), to make —, *resistere*; to get —, *invalescere* (*increbrescere*); *habenam remittere* or *frenos dare* (lit. and fig. to give the —), *cupiditatum suarum licentiam non obtinêre* (not to allow one's passions to rule over) Head, in compound words, to be rendered with *primus* (the first); *principalis* (post-Aug. *genus principale*), *primarius* (leading, primary, e g *populi rerum primarium*); *præcipuus* or *potissimus* (particular, special), *summus* or *maximus* (chief, original), *generalis* (general). Headland n *promontorium* Headless, Headlong, adj. *inconsideratus* or **incogitatus* (inconsiderate), *inconsultus* (foolish), *incautus* (incautious); *improvidus* (thoughtless), comb *improvidus incautusque*; *imprudens* (impudent); *temerarius* (rash, i e. *vox temeraria*, a rash expression), comb *inconsultus et temerarius*, *temerarius atque inconsideratus*, *demens* (absurd); *temeritas*, *dementia* (a rash act, an absurdity). Head man, *præfectus* (with gen or dat, i e *præfectus sacrorum*, *p. moribus mulierum*); *magister* (master, as *m. pavorum*, *m collegiorum*), *præses* (president, chairman), *antistes* (warden of a temple, only in the silver age), *alqm alci rei præficere* or *præponere* (to appoint as commander), *alcjs* or *alci rei præfectum esse*, *alci rei præpositum esse*, *alci rei præesse* (to be set over) Head-piece, *cassis* (of metal); *galea* (of leather), *cum casside galeatus*, armed with a helmet, *sumere cassidem in caput*, to put on the helmet; Com *galeam inducere*. Headship, *locus princeps* or *primus*, *principatus*. Headstrong, adj. *pertinax*; *contumax* (obstinate); *præfractus* (unyielding), *contumax* or *præfractus animus* (obstinacious character). To Head, v.trans (1) *ducere alqm*, *ducem esse alci* (to act as leader to); *ducem se præbêre ad alqd* (to lead, show), *ad alqd facem præferre alci* (to carry a torch before, fig. to lead the way); *exercitum ducere*, *exercitui præesse* (to — an army); *milites* or *copias in prælium educere*, *milites in pugnam inducere* (to lead an army to the field of battle), (2) to behead, which see; (3) to — a nail, *cuspidare* or *spiculare* or *acuminare alqd*, i.e. *hastile* (i shaft, spear); (4) = to lop, *incîdere*, *abscîdere*, *præcîdere* (the front part, i e. *funem*, a rope, *rudentem*, cable), *amputare arbores* (to — trees), v intr. *oriri* (in gen. to rise, appear); *originem habêre* (to have its source). Header, n. *tegula angularis* Heady, adj. (1) = rash, violent, *vehemens* (vehement, opp. *lenis*, *placidus*), *gravis* (i e. *grave verbum*, opp *levis*); *magnus* (great); *acer* (sharp, *acre bellum*, opp. *lenis*, comb. *acer et vehemens*, *vehemens acerque*, opp *placidus mollisque*); *acerbus* (bitter); *concitatus*, *incitatus*, *intentus* (excited), *rapidus* (very hasty), *violentus* (violent), *atrox* (atrocious), *ardens*, *flagrans* (burning, fiery), *iracundus* (passionate); *festinans*, **festinus* (quick), *præproperus* (over-quick); (2) = inflaming, intoxicating. See Inebriate, Intoxicate, Drunk.

Heal, v.trans. (1) *sanare*, *sanum facere alqm* or *alqd*, *ad sanitatem perducere alqd* (to cure a person, a disease, a wound); *vulnus sanare ut ecênt* (to — a wound); *mederi alci* or *alci rei* (to apply medicines, to restore); *curare alqm* or *alqd* (to treat a complaint, take care of a person, nurse); **medicare*, **medicari* (to cure, late), *alqd persanare*, *percurare* (post-Aug., to eradicate, to cure completely), *veram sanitatem alci reddere* (to restore to full health); *mederi sibi alqâ re* (to use a cure, i e. *mederi sibi cancris edendo*, to cure one's self by eating crabs); *sanum fieri ex morbo* (to be cured from), fig *sanare ægram reipublicæ partem* or *ægras reipublicæ partes* (to — the weak parts of the state), *sanare alqm* or *alcjs animum*, *alqm ad sanitatem reducere* or *perducere* or *revocare*, *sanitatem alcjs animo afferre* (to restore to a sound mind); *ad sanitatem reverti* or *redire* or *se convertere* (to recover one's reason); *insanabilis*,

*immedicabilis (incurable); (2) v.intr. coire (to —, of wounds); sanescere, consanescere, sanum fieri (to get better); ad sanitatem spectare (to begin to —); sine curatione vix unquam desinere (never hardly to — of itself). Healable, adj. sanabilis, quod sanari potest. *medicabilis (never curabilis). Healing, adj. saluber, salutaris (conducive to health, lit. and fig.), utilis (useful, lit. and fig.) See Healthy. Healing, n. sanatio (art of curing); curatio (treatment of a complaint, but not = cure, which see), ad curationem alcjs morbi adhiberi (when a medical man is called in, sent for).

Health, n. sanitas; bona, commoda, firma, prospera valetudo (= good health; valetudo alone = state of health); salus (health, bodily welfare, the saving of one's life); integritas (sound constitution); salubritas, salubris natura (scil. loci, healthiness, good atmosphere, opp. pestilens natura loci); firmā valetudine uti, to enjoy good —; valetudinem amittere, not to be in good —; valetudini parcere; valetudinem curare, to take care of one's —; valetudini suæ consulere or servire or indulgēre, to take care of one's self, to mind one's —; continentem esse in victu cultuque corporis tuendi causā (to be abstemious in one's diet, for the sake of one's —); valetudini suæ diligentissime consulere, magnam curam in valetudine tuendā adhibēre (to be very careful); valetudinem negligere, parum parcere valetudini, valetudini suæ non satis consulere or servire (to neglect one's —); valetudinem perdere (to injure one's constitution); salutem alci propinare, salutare amicum nominatim or amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo (to propose, namely to drink, the — of); bene te! bene tibi! (your good —!); bene Messalam! sua quisque ad pocula dicat (let us all drink the health of M.); sternutamento salutare, salutem alci imprecari, salvēre, alqm jubēre (to pay a compliment to any one when he sneezes). Healthful, adj. sanus; salvus (in good condition, in good health); integer (uninjured, sound); valens, validus (in full enjoyment of his health); firmus (of a strong constitution); robustus (robust, stout), comb. robustus et valens, firmus et valens; incorruptus (not liable to decay); saluber or salubris (healthy, of a place, but not sanus), salutaris (salutary, wholesome, opp. pestilens); sanus et salvus, salvus et sanus (safe and sound); homo sanus, sanus, integer (a healthful person, body); bonā or integrā valetudine, quum valemus (since we are in good health); aer saluber, healthy atmosphere (opp. aer pestilens); cœlum salubre (healthy climate); ventus saluber (healthy wind); annus saluber (healthy year); habitatio salubris, ædes salubris (healthy dwelling); mens sana, ratio integra (sound mind); bonā, prosperā, integrā, firmā valetudine esse or uti, prosperitate valetudinis uti, sanitate esse incorruptā, valetudine esse firmum, bene or commode or recte valēre, or simply valēre, belle se habēre (to be in good health); optimā valetudine uti or affectum esse, optime valēre, plane belle se habēre (to be quite well); minus commodā or minus bonā valetudine uti (not to be in good health); ægrotare (to be ill); sanum fieri, ad sanitatem venire or pervenire, in sanitatem restitui, ad integritatem venire (to be become restored to health again); commodioris valetudinis fieri (to get better); alqm sanum facere (to cure); alqm sanare, alqm ad sanitatem perducere (to restore to health); vale! fac valeas! (farewell!); ne sim salvus! ita vivam, ut, etc. (as true as I am standing here); *valetudinem ore prodere (to be health itself, to have a healthy appearance); pleniorem et speciosiorem et coloratiorem factum esse (to look more full and more healthy). Healthless, adj. (1) = sickly, [illegible], valetudinarius, ad ægrotandum proclivis (disposed to be ill); invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus, imbecillis (late), afflicta valetudine; comb. invalidus et æger, æger atque invalidus, infirmus atque æger (weak, infirm, suffering); [illegible] (to have a [illegible] body); valetudine [illegible] [illegible] uti (not to be in good health); semper infirmā atque ægrā valetudine esse (to be always in ill health); (2) = not conducive to health, see Unhealthy. Healthily, adv. belle.

Heap, n. acervus, congeries, strages (specially of dead bodies), strues (in a certain order), cumulus (a mass, mound); to form a —, acervum construere, cumulum exstruere; to throw into —, in acervum conjicere; to throw hay into heaps, fenum in metas exstruere; to fall all in a —, collabi, corruere. See Accumulate.

Hear, v.tr. and intr. (1) audire; acuti auditūs esse, sollertis auditūs esse (to have a fine ear, of the fox); auribus non satis competere, not to — well; *tarde audire, to — with difficulty; tardis esse auribus, to — slowly; surdastrum esse, to be a little deaf (but never graviter audire, to be angry to; nor male audire, to be in bad repute); sensu audiendi carēre, auditus alci negatus est, not to be able to hear at all; timor auribus officit, fear makes deaf; præ metu neque oculis neque auribus satis competere (neither to see nor — from fear); (2) = to listen, audire; auscultare (to be a listener), alqd audire (to listen to); alqd non curare (not to mind, heed); alcjs rei rationem non habēre (to make no account of); alci aures dare (to lend an attentive ear); audire alqm, auscultare alci (to follow an advice); audi! heus tu! eho! te volo! (—! I want you!); audin'? hoccine agis annon? (do you — what I say?) ausculta mihi (follow my advice); vellem te audisse amicissime monentem (I wish you had followed my friendly advice); assentatoribus patefacere aures (to open one's ear to flattery). (3) = to learn, audire; exaudire (to hear plain and at a distance; when God hears our prayers, e.g. quæ diræ brevi ab omnibus exaudita); inaudire (to get wind); auscultare alqd or alci rei (to over-hear, both in private and in public); percipere (to hear distinctly, to understand); accipere (to learn from hearsay); excipere or excipere auribus (to — with pleasure, receive, to catch); cognoscere alqd or de alqā re (to become acquainted with); comperire (to receive information); vulgo audio dici, I — it often said (audio te venientem, I — you coming, your footsteps; audio libenter te laudatum, I am glad to — your praise; audio libenter te laudari, I am glad to — that you are praised); quantum audio, from what I —; quod nos quidem audierimus, at least as far as I have heard; cave posthac unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, let me never in future — that word again from you; plus millies audivi, I have heard it above a thousand times; fremitus or strepitus aurium usum intercipit, with all the noise one can — nothing; omnia ego isthæc auscultavi ab ostio, I heard it all from the door; venit or pervenit alqd ad aures meas (to hear of a thing); inaudire alqd, to — from another quarter; ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem accipere de alqā re, not to — the slightest thing about; delectari alqā re (to delight to — speak about); alqd ab or ex alqo audire, accipere (to — from), cognoscere (to learn); alqd de alqo audire, accipere (to — about a person); libenti animo de alqo accipere (to be glad to — of any one); de rebus suis alqm facere certiorem (to let a person — from one, drop a line); nihil est de alqo (we can — nothing of); literæ ejus conticescunt (he never writes); alqd auribus non admittere, I will — nothing about it (i.e. [illegible] [illegible] pactionem auribus admiserit, who would never before — of a treaty); audiri (to speak so as to be heard); exaudiri (to be heard at a distance, both of persons and things); [illegible] (to hear you speak); [illegible] us — you [illegible] instruments, i.e. [illegible] sound), cantare alci [illegible] (to — him play on [illegible], on the tibia, i.e. two pipes); [illegible] displicere [illegible] to listen to any thing as [illegible] acceptable), i.e. [illegible], placet, [illegible] (I can listen to it all), [illegible] [illegible]; audire alqm, alqs [illegible] [illegible] (to — a [illegible], to — a course of lectures), [illegible]

auribus utitur (I am very fond of him, i.e. as a speaker); *nimis libenter ausculto ei* (I am exceedingly fond of him). (4) = to give audience, to — a cause, *causæ probandæ veniam alci dare* (to — what he has to say in defence); *causæ probandæ veniam non impetrare* (to refuse to —); *alqm causâ indictâ condemnare* (to condemn unheard). See Listen, Learn, Understand. Hearer, n. *is qui* or *ea quæ audit, audiens, auditor; qui audiunt, audientes, auditorium* (the assembled hearers); *multis et eruditis viris audientibus legebatur oratio Metelli,* the speech of Metellus was read in the presence of a numerous and learned audience; *auditor Zenonis,* a hearer of Zeno; *audire alqm,* to be a hearer of; *operam dare alci,* to hear, attend the lectures of; *diligenter audire alqm, studiosum esse alcjs audiendi, multam operam dare alci,* to be a regular attendant of; *se alci attentum præbēre auditorem,* to be an attentive hearer. Hearing, n. (1) = sense of —, *auditio;* (2) = reach of the ear, *auditus,* scil. *auditus acutus;* (3) = audience, *audientia;* to get an —, *alci aures impetrare;* to get an — for, *alci audientiam facere* (for a public speaker); *facere sibi audientiam* (to get a —); *aditum sibi ad aures facere* (as regards the speaker); *audiri* (to find hearers); (4) = judicial trial, *interrogatio, interrogatio testium* (hearing of witnesses); *quæstio* (the trial); *percunctatio* (a strict investigation); *lege interrogare, quæstionem habēre, percunctationem facere* (to have a trial); *alqm lege interrogare, quærere ex alqo, quæstionem habēre de* or *ex alqo, quæstionem ponere in alqm* (to go to law with); *audire de alqâ re, quæstionem instituere* or *habēre de alqâ re* (to have a — about a thing); *alqm lege alcjs rei* or *alqm alcjs rei interrogare* (to commence a law-suit against any one for); *lege interrogari* (to come to a trial). See Ear, Trial.

Hearken, v.intr. (1) = to listen with eagerness or curiosity, *audire; auscultare* (openly and secretly); *subauscultare* (secretly); *captare* (to try to catch a word by listening); (2) = to attend to what is said, *attendere, attendere animo* (to mind); *operam dare alci* or *alcjs sermoni* (to give attention to); *audire alqm* (to be a hearer); *aurem præbēre alci* or *aures dare alci* (to listen to); *se alci attentum præbēre auditorem* (to be an attentive hearer); *date operam et cum silentio animadvertite* (listen and — in silence); *erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite* (open your ears and —); *silentio auditur alqs* (they — to him in silence). See Listen.

Hearse, n. *plaustrum quo corpora mortua ad sepulturæ locum devehuntur; vehiculum quo corpora mortua exportantur.* See Bier.

Heart, n. (I.) (1) *cor; pectus* (the chest, breast); *formula cordis* (the shape of a —, a kitchen vessel); *cor palpitat,* the — palpitates; *cor salit,* the — beats; *alqm premere ad pectus* or **ad corpus suum, alqm artius complecti, alqm amplexari* (to embrace); (2) *interior alcjs terræ regio, interiora alcjs terræ* (the — of a country); *interiorem Indiæ regionem* or *interiora Indiæ petere* (to advance into the very — of India). (II.) morally, (1) inwardly, *animus; mens* (mind, disposition), comb. *animus et mens* (— and mind); *voluntas* (inclination); *ingenium* (man's natural disposition, i.e. *blanditiæ maxime ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces sunt,* flatteries have the greatest effect upon a woman's —); *natura* (human nature, scil. *imbecilla natura est ad contemnendam potentiam,* human nature is too weak to despise outward influence; *naturâ justus vir ac bonus,* just and good by nature); *pectus* (feeling); *cor* (seldom); *bonitas* (good —); *animus benignus, benignitas* (kindness); *animus mitis* (gentleness of —); *animus mitis* (a bad disposition); *animus improbus, improbitas* (natural depravity); *voluntas depravata* (a corrupted —); *animo* or *ex animo* (heartily, opp. *simulatione, simulate*); *alqm ex animo amare, alqm ex animo vereque diligere* (to love sincerely); *toto pectore alqm amare* (to love with all one's —); *ex animo,* from the — (i.e. *ex animo vereque dicere,* to speak truly and from the —; *utinam istud verbum ex animo diceres,* if only you said this from the —); *simulatione, sed animo* (outwardly or by pretence, but in his —; i.e. *simulatione contra Cæsarem, sed animo pro Cæsare stetit, pro formâ* he was against Cæsar, but in his — he sided with him); *ex (animi) sententiâ,* from my heart's desire; *alqd* or *alqm commendare alci* or *curæ alcjs, alqm intime alci commendare* (to recommend strongly); *alqs mihi in sinu est* (he is in my mind, my favourite), or *alqd* or *alqs mihi curæ* or *cordi est* (but not *curæ cordique*); or *mihi curæ est de alqâ* (only in familiar letters); *alqd mihi summæ curæ est* (I take very great interest in); *alqd mihi in medullis est* (it is in my —); *est mihi cordi quærere et explorare,* I should wish to inquire; *mihi curæ est, ut,* etc. (I am anxious that); *nihil est mihi alqâ re antiquius* (I am particularly anxious); *amicior alci rei, quam . . . sum* (I care more for . . . than); *tam amicus sum alci rei, quam qui maxime* (I care as much for a thing as any one); *nihil mihi potius est, quam ut,* etc. (I care for nothing more than that); *propior dolor alci alcjs rei est* (he takes it more to heart); *alqd sibi curæ habēre* (to make it one's study); *alqd animum meum pungit, alqd me* or *animum sollicitum habet* (a thing weighs upon my mind); *angit alqd animum meum* (it strikes my mind); *alqd animum meum percutit* (it is a burden to my mind); *alqd alte in pectus meum descendit* (a thing made a deep impression upon my mind); to have a thing upon one's mind, *alqd in animo meditari; *nec aliud sentire, nec aliud loqui, nec aliud clausum in pectore, nec in linguâ promtum habēre* (to speak as we think); *quicum ego colloquar, nihil fingam, nihil dissimulabo, nihil obtegam* (with whomsoever I speak, I will never invent, never conceal, never screen any thing); *apertum alcjs pectus vidēre* (to see into one's —); *si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse,* etc. (if we could see into a tyrant's heart, we might); *utinam oculos in pectora mea posses inserere* (if you could see into my —); *pectorum secreta scire* (to know the secrets of all —, opp. *pectorum secreta nescire*); *alqd penitus animo suo mentique* or *animis suis mentibusque mandare* (to impress deeply upon one's —); *mihi alqd scriptum* or *inscriptum est in animo, alqd in animo insculptum habeo* (it is impressed upon my mind); *influere in alcjs animum* (to steal into one's — imperceptibly, scil., music); *se insinuare* or *insinuare alcjs animo* (to creep in, of suspicion); *se insinuare alcjs in familiaritatem* (to insinuate one's self into any one's friendship); *se alci venditare* (slyly), to ingratiate one's self; *amore alqm amplecti* or *prosequi, alqm habēre in amore* (to love in one's —); *hæret in medullis ejus ac visceribus,* he loves him in his whole —; *in animum inducere posse* (with infin., to imagine); *a se* or *ab animo suo impetrare non posse* (with *ut,* not to be able to bring one's mind to bear); *quo es animo? quid tibi est animi?* (how do you feel disposed?); *aliter animo affectus sum* (I feel, think very different); tell me truly what you think, *vere et ex animi sententiâ loqui;* I will tell you what I think, *dicam quod verum est;* I feel easier, *animum recipio; animum alcjs movēre, commovēre, in animum alcjs penetrare* (to touch the —); to impress deeply upon the —, *alte in alcjs pectus descendere;* to take to —, *alqâ re moveri* or *commoveri;* to be very much affected, *permoveri* or *de alqâ relaborare;* to be grieved about, *alqd ægre ferre;* to make a deep impression, *alqd in pectus* or *in pectus animumque demittere;* not to take to —, *alqd ad animum non admittere,* i.e. *publica studia* (public affairs), *non laborare de alqâ re, negligere alqd;* this is chiefly addressed to those who, *hoc illis dictum est qui;* to open one's — to, *alci sensus suos aperire, totum se patefacere alci;* to lay open one's — before any one, *alci cordolium patefacere;* to give one's — to, *animum suum alci dare* or *dedere;*

anybody's — is still disengaged, *algs nondum (amore) captus est;* any one's — is already engaged, *alqs alibi animum amori deditum habet;* to be on intimate terms with any one, *familiariter* or *intime uti alqo;* they are one — and one mind, *intime juncti sunt, concorditer vivunt;* I possessed his whole —, *familiariter ab eo dilectus probatusque sum;* (endearing term) my dear, *meum cor* or *anime mi, mi animule, meum corculum.* (2) = courage, *animus.* By —, *memoriter, ex memoriā;* to know by —, *memoria tenēre* or *complecti, in memoria habēre;* to learn by —, *ediscere, memoriæ mandare, tradere, committere, infigere;* to learn a work literally by —, *ad verbum libellum ediscere;* to learn any thing by — by bits, *per partes ediscere alqd;* to say off by —, *memoriter pronunciare* or *recitare, ex memoriā exponere;* to say by — the whole pedigree of, *progeniem alcjs memoriter usque ab avo atque atavo proferre; memoriā* (scil. *fabularum,* the act of learning or to learn the fables by —). Heart-ache, n. see Grief, Sorrow. Heart-burning, n. (1) *ardor stomachi, æstus ventriculi;* (2) *odium occultum* or *inclusum* (secret hatred); *simultas obscura* (secret dislike, political enmity, Cic.); *dolor* (pain from suppressed anger, scil. *dolor justus,* just anger); **odium occultum gerere adversus alqm,* to owe any one a secret grudge; **simultas obscura inter eos intercedit,* to owe each other a grudge. Heartless, adj. (1) = without courage, *timidus;* (2) = spiritless, *humilis, demissus,* comb. *humilis atque demissus* (low, downcast); *abjectus* or *abjectior, afflictus, fractus, demissus fractusque, fractus et demissus* (with a broken heart, spirit); *perculsus, profligatus,* comb. *perculsus et abjectus* (prostrated); (3) = faint-hearted, *a spe alienus; tristis, mæstus* (sad, sorrowful); to be rather low-spirited, *subtristis;* to be very much grieved, *afflictus;* to be in low spirits, *animo esse demisso,* or *humili atque demisso,* or *abjecto,* or *fracto,* or *demisso fractoque,* or *fracto et demisso, animo deficere, animo cecidisse, esse perculso et abjecto animo; jacēre,* i.e. *quid jaces? quid mœres?* (what are you low-spirited about?) *militum jacent animi,* the soldiers are in low spirits; he seems to be much more sorrowful or depressed, *multo mihi mæstior et abjectioris animi videtur,* to become depressed, *animo demitti* or *se demittere, animum demittere* or *contrahere, animum contrahere et demittere. animum abjicere, animum despondēre;* never to be desponding in any danger, *nulli periculo animum submittere;* to be desponding in affliction, *dolore debilitari;* to make any one faint-hearted, *alcjs animum* or *alqm frangere* (opp. *alcjs animum excitare* or *alqm erigere,* to rouse, raise); *alcjs animum infringere* or *affligere* or *percellere;* adv. *humili animo, demisse, demisso animo, humili atque demisso animo* (faint-hearted); *abjecte, abjecto* or *fracto* or *afflicto animo, demisso fractoque animo* (low-spirited); *timido animo* (downcast), *tristi animo* (sorrowful). Heart-sick, adj. *æger animo;* (very much pained in his mind) *miser in animo.* Heart-struck, adj. *territus, exterritus; perterritus* (very much frightened); *trepidus* (frightened, confused).

Hearth, n. *focus; officina* (workshop; fig. *corruptelarum omnis generis eam officinam esse,* a school, manufactory of all manner of vice); *focus patrius,* fireside at home; *domus patria,* home; to fight for one's own home, *pro aris et focis pugnare, pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare;* to return home (to one's own country), *focum suum* or *larem suum repetere, ad larem suum redire.* Prov. Home is home, be it ever so homely, **foci proprii fumus alieno igne luculentior.*

Hearty, adj. (1) *verus* (true, opp. *falsus, simulatus; sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); comb. *sincerus atque verus; incorruptus* (genuine, not bribed; opp. *corruptus*); *candidus* (candid); *simplex* (upright); *integer* (pure); *apertus* (open-hearted, opp. *tectus*), comb. *apertus et simplex;* (2) *vegetus, vividus, vigens* (fresh in mind and body), *alacer* (lively); (3) *valens, robustus.* See Sound, Strong. Heartily, adv. *sincere, vere, simpliciter.* See Sincerely.

Heat, n. (1) *calor* (in gen. opp. *frigus*); *ardor* (burning —); *fervor* (roaring —,); *æstus* (scorching —, — of the fever; all these also in the pl. to express greater force); *ardor* or *ardores solis,* the — of the sun; the — increases, *calor* or *æstus increscit;* the — abates, *æstus minuit, calor se frangit;* the — decreases very much, *multum ex calore decrescit;* to boil with —, *æstuare;* to drink when one is quite hot, **calefactum bibere;* (2) fig. = ardour, *impetus* or *imp. animi; ardor* or *ar. animi; fervor* or *fer. animi; vis* (force, i.e. *vis tempestatis; vehementia,* the elder Plin.); *gravitas* (powerfulness, scil. *belli*); *incitatio* (vehemence, = impetus), *violentia* (violence); *ardor juvenilis, ardor* or *fervor ætatis* (fierness of youth); *præposterum et fervidum ingenium alcjs* (boisterous —); in the first — of the battle, *primo pugnæ impetu;* to become excited in speaking, to excite, *alqm calefacere;* = passion, *ira* (anger); *impetus et ira; impotentia* (ungovernableness, excess of passion); *iracundia* (hastiness of temper); *irā incendi, iracundiā efferri* (to be kindled with anger); *effervescere stomacho iracundiāque vehementius* (to be in a raging passion); to exasperate, *exasperare, exacerbare,* to kill any one in the — of passion, *impetu et irā alqm occidere.* = course at a race, *cursus citatus* or *effusus.* See Passion. Heat, v.tr. (1) *calefacere* (lit. and fig.); *fervefacere* (to make boiling hot, lit.); *accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm* (to kindle, fig.), i.e. *alacritatem militum accendere; adjuvare milites clamore* (to raise the spirits of the soldiers by shouts of acclamation); mutually to encourage each other, *se mutuis exhortationibus exacuere; percalefacere* (to make very hot, lit.); = to — the passion, *animos* (scil. *plebis*) *sollicitare;* (2) v.intr. *confervescere* (to grow hot, lit. — fig. only in poets); *calefieri* (lit. to grow warm, scil. *currendo*); *concalescere* (lit. especially of hay and corn; *gravius commoveri, incendi, inflammari, exardescere, excandescere* (with or without *irā,* to fly into a passion); to become heated with wine, *incalescere vino.*

Heath, n. (1) = a genus of Alpine plants, **erīca;* (2) = a place overgrown with heath, *loca deserta* or *inculta, campi inculti* (barren country), **deserta et inhospita tesqua;* (3) = a place overgrown with shrubs of any kind, *silva.* Heath-cock, n. *tetrao.*

Heathen, n. (1) *ethnicus, gentilis, paganus* (Eccl., in theological treatises); otherwise **sacrorum Christianorum expers,* **veræ religionis ignarus,* **qui verum Deum non agnoscit,* etc.; the —, *barbaræ gentes.* (2) adj. *ethnicus, gentilis* (Eccl.). Adv. *ethnice.* Heathenish, adj. See above. Heathenism, n. *gentilitas, paganitas* (Eccl.), **religiones a Christi doctrinā alienæ;* **sacra a Christi doctrinā aliena;* **sacra gentium barbararum.*

Heave, v.tr. (1) = to move upwards, *tollere, attollere, extollere;* (to lift up) *levare, allevare; sustinēre* (to hold up, scil. *arma*). See Lift, Raise; v.intr. (2) in gen. = to swell, distend, *tumescere, intumescere, extumescere;* (of the human body and seed) *turgescere;* (of the wind) **impleri.* See Swell. (3) *anhelare, anhelitum ducere* or *movēre* (to pant); (4) = to make an effort to vomit, *nauseare* (to be sick); *venit libīdo nauseæ* (I feel inclined to vomit). Heave, n. (1) *levatio,* scil. *oneris* (the lifting), *allevatio;* (2) *tumor* (swelling of the body); *gemitus* (sigh); *suspirium* (a hollow sigh); *gemitus conticescit* (the sigh is hollow); (3) *nausea* (effort to vomit); inclination to be sick, *nauseola.*

Heaven, n. *cœlum;* = God, gods, *cœlum* (only post-Aug.; before Aug. always *Deus, Dii*); **polus* (sky); **Olympus* (abode of the gods); = paradise

(elysium), *piorum sedes et locus, loca cœlestia;* all the heavens, *omne cœlum* (not *omnia cœla*); *cœli temperatio* or *temperies* (post-Aug. due temperature); mild temperature, *cœlum mite* or *molle;* a clear and serene sky, **cœlum serenum, cœli serenitas;* with a clear sky, *sereno;* free atmosphere, *cœlum patens* or *apertum* or *liberum;* in the open air, *sub dio;* to dine in the open street, *in publico convivari* (or, *inter vicos, inter vias,* comb. *inter vicos et vias,* scil. *manēre,* to pass the night); under the open air, *hypæthros* or *hypæthrus, subdialis* (post-Aug. from —, down from —); through God's providence, *divinitus,* **cœlitus ; e cœlo cadere,* to drop from the skies; to come, be sent from —, *de cœlo delabi* or *demitti;* to go to —, *in cœlum venire* or *migrare;* to enter into the kingdom of —, *piorum sedem et locum consequi,* or *vitæ immortalitatem consequi;* the —s are open to, *aditus ad cœlum alci patet;* his spirit departed to that — from which it came, *animus ejus in cœlum ex quo erat rediit;* to praise any one or a thing to the skies, *alqm* or *alqd ad cœlum* or *ad astra tollere* or *ferre, laudes alcjs in astra tollere, alqd ad cœlum laudibus efferre* or *extollere;* to set —, and earth in motion, *cœlum ac terras miscēre,* or *omnes terras, omnia maria movēre;* I am happy, *in cœlo sum;* I fancy almost to — upon earth, *digito me cœlum puto attingere, si,* etc., or *Deus sum si,* etc., or *immortalitas mihi data* or *parta est, si,* etc.; to deprive any one of one's happiness, *alqm detrahere de cœlo;* may — fulfil your wishes! *dii tibi dent* (or *Deus tibi det,* for ourselves) *quæ optas!* If God pleases, *si diis* (or *Deo*) *placet, si Deus annuit nutum numenque suum;* thank —! *diis* (or *Deo*) *gratia!* in the name of —, *per Deum* (or *deos*); I entreat you for God's sake, *oro te per Deum* (or *deos*); by Jove! *proh Jupiter! maxime Jupiter* (gracious God!); for —'s sake! *per deos immortales! proh deûm fidem! proh deûm atque hominum fidem!* Heavenward, adv. *in* or *ad cœlum;* to ascend into heaven, *in cœlum ascendere, sublime* (*in sublime,* post-Aug.) *ferri, sublimem abire.* Heavenly, adj. *cœlestis, divinus;* to have — thoughts, *supera ac cœlestia cogitare; venustissimus* (most charming).

Heavy, adj. (1) lit. *gravis* (opp. *levis*); (weighty) *ponderosus* (scil. *frumentum*); a — burden, *onus grave;* — armour, *gravis armatura;* — weight, *pondus grave;* heavier than usual, *pondus vulgare gravius;* (2) fig., it is a — task for me, *grave mihi est alqd;* I find it a hard thing to, etc., *grave mihi est* or *mihi grave duco* (with inf.); it is difficult for any one's temper to, *grave alcjs moderationi est* (with inf.); = of weighty material, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); — wine, *vinum grave;* — (substantial) food, *cibus gravis;* — (indigestible) food, *cibus difficilis ad concoquendum;* a — garment, *amiculum grave;* a — (rich) soil, *solum pingue;* a — (hard) soil, *solum spissum;* = oppressive, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *magnus* (great, large, opp. *parvus*); *periculosus* (dangerous); *mortifer* (fatal, causing death); *atrox* (fearful); a — wound, *vulnus grave* or *mortiferum;* a — disease, *morbus gravis* or *periculosus;* to labour under a — disease, *graviter ægrotare;* — pain, *dolor magnus* or *haud mediocris;* — care, *cura gravis;* a — thunder-storm, *tempestas atrox;* — times, *tempora gravia* or *iniqua;* scarcity, dearness of corn, *annona gravis;* (3) = with — weight on, i.e. heavy-armed, *gravis armaturæ;* — soldiers, *gravis* or *gravior armatura* (opp. *levis armatura* or *velites,* light-armed or light soldiers); — cavalry, *equites gravis armaturæ;* harnessed horse-soldiers, *equites ferrati* or *cataphracti;* heavy-armed infantry, *pedites gravis armaturæ;* the same on march, *gravius peditum agmen; legiones* (legions, always heavy-armed); = heavily-laden, *gravis oneribus,* scil. *navis;* full of booty, *gravis prædā;* laden with booty, *onustus prædā;* = slow, weary, *gravis* (opp. *levis*); *tardus* (opp. *velox*); — eyes, *oculi graves;* — with wine, *oculi vino graves;* — tongue, **lingua vino gravis;* to have a — tongue, *labare sermone;* — pace, *incessus tardus;* to be a bad walker, *tardum esse incessu;* to walk heavily, *tarde ingredi;* not to be a good walker, *pedibus non valēre;* to have a — breath, *ægre ducere spiritum;* to be a — writer, *tardā manu scribere;* = unwieldy, *inhabilis* (opp. *habilis*); clumsy, *vastus* (scil. *belua,* monster), *corpus;* of an enormous size, *corpore vasto;* inert, *iners;* course, *rusticus;* rough, *agrestis,* scil. *motus corporis;* dull, unpolished style, *durus;* not ready in expressing one's self, *impromptus;* = afflicting, concerned, *sollicitus;* anxious, *anxius;* my heart feels heavy, I am grieved, *angor animo, me illa cura sollicitat angitque;* to fret about, *angor alqā re* or *de alqā re, alqd me sollicitat angitque, alqd me sollicitum habet* or *angit et sollicitum habet;* to make any one fret (of persons and things), *alqm angere et sollicitare, alqm sollicitare angereque, alqm angere et sollicitum habēre* (of things, scil. of event); to cause anxiety, *alqm curā et sollicitudine afficere;* to make one's life uneasy, *ipsum sollicitudinem sibi struere.* Heavily, adv. *graviter* (scil. *cadere* or **concidere,* to fall —); *mortifere* (fatally); — wounded, *graviter* or *mortifere vulneratus, gravi* or *mortifero vulnere ictus;* to inflict on one's self a — wound, *se graviter vulnerare;* to be very ill, *graviter ægrotare* or *jacēre, graviter se habēre; tarde* (scil. to dance —), **membra tarde* or *minus molliter movēre.* Heavy hours, *temporis molestia;* **otii molestia* (from want of something to do); *molestia* (with gen., scil. the weariness of a few days, *molestia paucorum dierum*); *tædium* (with gen.); to have —, *temporis* or *otii molestiam sentire* (to feel weary), **tempus tarde labens moleste ferre;* to feel languid (from want of employment), *languescere;* I complain of weariness, *queror nihil me habēre quod agam;* almost to die with weariness, *otio tabescere;* to while away the time —, *tempus* or *horas* or *tempora tarde labentia fallere alqā re* (scil. with talking, *sermonibus,* with tales, *narrando;* but not *otium fallere*); to escape from the weariness of the audience, *fastidium aurium effugere;* in order to while the time away, *ad tempus fallendum, ad horas fallendas;* for mere play and joke, *per ludum et jocum;* to no purpose, *frustra.* See Weariness, Weary, Wearisome, Dull, Idle, Sad.

Hebraist, n. **qui Hebraice bene scit;* Hebrew, adj. *Hebræus* or *Hebraicus.* Adv. *Hebraice.* Hebrew, n. *Hebræus, Judæus.*

Hedge, n. *sentis,* or gen. pl. *sentes* (thorn-bushes); *vepris,* or gen. pl. *vepres* (brier, scil. *sepulcrum septum vepribus*); *dumus* (thick bramble); = fence, *sepes, sepimentum, septum* (see Haw); quick-set —, *naturale sepimentum vivæ sepis* or *viva sepes;* a built —, *sepes structilis;* garden-painting, *opus topiarium;* to — in, to fence, *alqd sepire* or *consepire;* to — round, to enclose, *circumsepire* or *septo circumdare alqd;* to make an enclosure a protection, *sepis munimento cingere.* See Haw. Hedge-born, adj. *tenui loco ortus; humili* or *obscuro* or *ignobili loco natus.* Hedgehog, n. *erinaceus.* Hedge-note, n. **carmen triviale,* **carmen ex trivio arreptum.* To hedge, v.tr. *sepire, munire alqā re* (to protect).

Heed, n. to take — of, *cavēre alqm* and *alqd* or *ab alqo* and *ab alqā re,* or *cavēre ne, præcavēre ab alqā re* or *ne, cautionem adhibēre in alqā re* (to be cautious), *vitare alqm* and *alqd* (to avoid), *vidēre* or *providēre* or *animum advertere* (with *ne*). See Attention. To heed, v. *ad alqd attendere, attendere alqm;* — and mind my words, *erigite mentes auresque vestras et me dicentem attendite.* See to Mind, Consider, Attentive, Cautious.

Heel, n. (1) = the hind part of the foot of man and of quadrupeds, *calx;* (2) = whole foot, to be at one's heels, *instare alcjs vestigiis, alcjs vestigia premere, alqm vestigiis sequi;* I shall be constantly at his —, *me sibi ille affixum habebit;* (3) = the hind part of a shoe, either for man or beast, *soli pars altior;* shoes with high —, *cal-*

calcamenta altiuscula (shoes laced high, as worn by the ancient tragic actors, and now by the hunters in Italy); *cothurni*; to wear such shoes, *calceamentis altiusculis uti*; (4) = part of a stocking intended for the —, *calx*; (5) = a protuberance, *nodus* (see Knot). See Spur. Heel-piece, n. (piece of leather on the — of a shoe), *lacinia*. To Heel, v.tr. *laciniam assuere calceo*, **taleis munire*.

Heifer, n. *juvenca* (in general); — a young cow kept for breeding, *bucula*; = a cow in calf, *forda* (i.e. *ferens bos*).

Height, n. *altitudo*, *excelsitas*, *sublimitas* (lit. and fig.); (tallness, slenderness) *proceritas*; the — of a mountain, *altitudo montis*, *excelsitas montis*; the highest point of anything (lit. and fig.), *fastigium* or with *summus*, sc*ll*., the highest ground of the mountain, *montis fastigium*, *mons summus*; the — of perfection, *absolutio perfectioque*; to such a — of perfection rhetoric arrived without art, *in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venit rhetorice*; to attain the — of happiness, of glory, *summam fortunam*, *summam gloriam consequi* (*altitudo fortunæ*, *gloriæ*, the lofty, infinite —); the open sea, *altum*; high tone, note, *sonus acutus*; to be carried on high, *sublime ferri* (post-Aug. *in sublime*); to fly up, *sublimem abire*, *pennis sublime efferri*, *pennis* or *alis se levare* (of birds); to fly up (from the water), *sublime surgere*; to swell, rise, ferment, *fermentari*, *fermentescere*; to fly up in a straight direction (of birds), *sursum rectis lineis subvolare*; to lift up, *efferre*; to lift and hold up, *tollere*; to raise, *erigere*; to stretch forth (the hands), *tendere*; to force up, carry up (arrows, water), *expritarre in altum*; to thrive, *provenire*; to grow, increase, *crescere*; to grow rich, *efflorescere*, *se augēre*; to rise to honours, *ascendere*; to bring up a child, *infantem educare*, *educere*; not to be able to reach the higher notes (in singing), **sonos acutiores assequi non posse*; = eminence, *locus editus*, *locus superior*; to occupy the heights, *loca superiora occupare*; to occupy the mountains, *montes insidere*. See Top, Summit, Perfection. Heighten, v.tr. (1) = to raise higher, lit. *alqd altius efferre*; to raise a mole, *exaggerare*; to raise as high as the steeple, *in altitudinem turris efferre*; (2) = to improve, *efferre*, (to raise, to increase) *augēre*; (to enlarge) *majus reddere*; (to exalt) *exaggerare*; (to raise the price of an article) *pretium alcjs rei efferre*; (to sell at a higher price) *carius vendere alqd*; (to increase the pay) *stipendium augēre*; this also increases his glory, *id quoque ad gloriam ejus accedit*; friendship — our happiness, *amicitia res secundas splendidiores facit*; to — the courage, *majorem reddere animum*, *addere animum*; to extol in words, *verbis* or *laudibus efferre*, *extollere*; to beautify a town, *excolere urbem*; the things which adorn life, *res quæ vitam instruunt*; to — (adorn) by description, *alqd verbis adornare* or *oratione exornare*. See Correct, Improve.

Heinous, adj. *fœdus* (foul, loathsome, lit. and fig.); impious, *impius* (not alone, but, *imp. erga Deum*, *erga patriam*, *erga parentes*); detestable, *abominandus*, *detestandus*, *detestabilis*; wicked, *nefarius*; of a cursed deed, *nefandus*; villanous, *scelestus*; of an infamous act, *sceleratus*; of a horrible deed, *immanis*; an abominable creature, *homo omni parte detestabilis*; you monster! *o hominem impurum! monstrum hominis!* Adv. *fœde*, *nefarie*, comb. *impie nefarieque*, *nefande*, *scelesle*, *scelerate*.

Heir, n. *heres* (*morte et jure*), *possessor bonorum* (according to the prætor's edict); the successor to the throne, *heres regni*; the successor to his art, *heres artis*; the — to the whole fortune, *heres ex asse*, *heres ex libellâ*; *heres omnibus bonis institutus*; an — substituted in the room of another, *heres secundus*; — to half the property, *heres ex dimidiâ parte*; — to one-third, *heres ex tertiâ parte* or *ex teruncio*; — to eleven-twelfths, *heres ex deunce*; to be any one's heir, *alci* (not *alcjs*) *heredem esse* or *exsistere*; to name one his —, *alqm heredem instituere*, *alqm heredem* (*testamento*) *scribere*, *facere*; to make one his — in the presence of witnesses, *alqm heredem nuncupare* or *alqm voce heredem nuncupare*; a will made in the presence of witnesses, *nuncupatum testamentum*; to substitute one his — in the room of another, *alqm heredem secundum instituere* or *scribere*, *alqm heredem substituere*; to make one — at equal shares with the sons, *testamento alqm pariter cum filiis heredem instituere*; to make a person one of the heirs, *alqm inter heredes nuncupare*; to appoint as the principal —, *alqm heredem ex asse instituere*, *alqm palam facere ex libellâ*, *alqm heredem omnibus bonis instituere*; to leave one as his —, *alqm heredem relinquere testamento*; to be left by one as — of great riches, *relinqui ab alqo in amplis opibus heredem*; to settle with the other heirs, *conficere cum coheredibus*; to push the legitimate heirs out, *movere heredes*, *viros heredes encere*; to leave no —, *sine liberis decedere*, *alieno herede mori*; to die without male —, *virilem sexum non relinquere*. Heiress, n. *heres*. Heirship, *lex hereditatis*.

Hell, n. *sedes ac regio quam scelerati* (*impii*) *apud inferos habitant*, *sceleratorum* (*impiorum*) *sedes ac regio*, *loca inferna* (opp. *cœlum*); the inhabitants of the infernal regions, *inferi*, **Tartarus*, **abyssus*; to go to —, *aoi præcipitem sceleratorum sedem ac regionem*. Hellish, adj. *infernus* (lit.); an infernal aspect, *veluti infernus aspectus*; dreadful, *terribilis*; diabolical, *nefandus*.

Helm, n. = instrument by which a ship is steered, *gubernaculum*; the handle of the —, or the — itself, *clavus*; to sit at the —, *ad gubernaculum sedēre*, *gubernaculum regere*, *clavum tenēre* (lit. and fig.)

Helmet. See Head-piece.

Help, n. *auxilium* (increase of power, aid in need; in pl. *auxilia*, auxiliaries, foreign troops giving aid), *subsidium* (aid ready to be supplied; in pl. the reserve), *ops* (only *opis*, *opem*, *ope* in use, power to assist), *adjumentum* (a means), *ornamentum* (a supply or support), *præsidium* (something set before to shield you), *suppetiæ* (present aid, succour, of troops, succours), *salus* (rescue, sustentation of existence), *opera* (help in act and deed); I have hope of help in thee, *in te est alqd auxilii*; here is need of speedy —, *hic celeri auxilio opus est*; with any one's help, *alcjs auxilio* or *ope* or *operâ*, *alcjs ope adjutus*, *alqo adjuvante*, *alqo adjutore*; without help, *suâ sponte*, *suis viribus*, *per se*; with God's help, *juvante Deo*, *si Deus juvet* or *adjuvabit*, *divinâ ope*; "with the help of a thing" may be expressed by the ablative, e.g. with the help of genius and reflection, *ingenio et cogitatione*; to call to your help, *alqm in auxilium vocare*; to take for —, *alcjs ope* or *auxilio uti*; to find —, *juvari* (or *adjuvari*) *ab alqo*; — in a place, *præsidia invenire alqo loco*; to offer your help, *offerre se si quo usus operæ sit*; — for some thing, *ad alqd operam suam profiteri*; — for all, *in omnia ultro suam offerre operam*; to give aid to a person, *alci auxiliari*, *alci auxilium* (or *opem auxiliumque* or *alci præsidium* or *alci suppetias* or *alci subsidium*) *ferre*, *alci auxilium afferre*, *alci præsidium offerre* (when asked); to send —, *alqm auxilio mittere*; to seek —, *petere auxilium*; — from a physician, *medicum morbo adhibēre*; a call for help, *quiritatio* (e.g. *quiritatio facta est*, they have called for help). A bearing or rendering of —, *auxilii latio*, *opera*; pay for —, *stipendium*; means of —, *adjumentum*, *subsidium*, *præsidium*, *instrumentum* (helps or means to virtue, *instrumenta virtutis*), *telum*; for something, *ad alqd* (such as arms); to supply —, *præstare*; also *facultates* (means, resources), *opes* (money, forces, etc.), *copiæ* (supplies of all kinds); learned —, *præsidia doctrinæ*; furnished with all the — for, *omnibus præsidiis ad alqd paratum esse*; to have prepared — for all events, *ad omnes casus subsidia comparavisse*; the means of our native land are exhausted, *exhaustæ sunt patriæ facultates*. Helping, or giving help,

adj. *auxiliarius*. A helper, *auxiliator, auxiliatrix, adjutor, adjutrix*, f., ready to give help, **promptus ad auxilium ferendum* or *ad opitulandum*. Helpless, *inops* or *auxilii inops, auxilio orbatus*; thoroughly —, *ad summam omnium rerum inopiam redactus*. To help, v.tr. *alqm juvare* or *adjuvare*; — in something, *in alqâ re*, seldom with the infin. following; *adjuvat mas incubare*, the male helps incubation; *alqm operâ adjuvare in alqâ re, alci opitulari in alqâ re faciendâ, operam suam commodare alci* or *alqd* (to lend help), *operam præbēre alci in alqâ re* (to afford help), *succurrere alci* (to run up to help), *subsidio venire, alci subvenire* (to come up to help), *auxiliari, auxilium* or *opem ferre, opitulari alci*, — against, *contra alqd*; help, citizens! *pro vestram fidem, cives!* there is no helping him, *desperatur alqs* or *alcjs salus*; *desperatur de alqo*; to help one's self as well as one can, *consilium a præsente necessitate repetere*; it will not help you, *nihil proficies*; patience helps not, *nihil proficitur patientiâ*; their strength of body helps them not, *nihil iis corporis vires auxiliatæ sunt*; it helps not to know, *nihil refert vidēre*, unless, etc. *nisi*; it helps you not, they must be brought forward, *nihil potest, producendi sunt*; so help me God! *ita me Deus adjuvet! amet!* as a parenthesis, *medius fidius!* God help thee, *Deus te sospitet*; to help one into any thing, e.g. to get into a car, *tollere alqm in currum*; — to mount, *subjicere alqm in equum*; — to remember, *alci alqd subjicere* or *suggerere*; — to a thought, *alci cogitationis initium afferre*. See Assist.

Helter-skelter, *præceps, per caput pedesque* (seld.); hastily, *raptim*; every thing is —, *aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate*; to depart all —, *præcipitem abire, se protinus conjicere*; to run away —, *præcipitem fugæ se mandare*.

Hem, n. (1) *margo* (edge, border in gen.); the border of a garment, **extremus quasi margo vestis*; selvage of a garment, *limbus*; border of a meadow, *finis imusque quasi margo prati*; (2) sound of the human voice, *screatus*. To hem, v.tr. *circumdare*; v.intr. *screare*; = to expectorate a great deal, *ab imo pulmone pituītam trochleis adducere*. Hem, interj. *hem*.

Hemisphere, n. *hemisphærium* (ἡμισφαίριον) or, pure Latin, *scelæ pilæ pars*. See Half.

Hemistich, n. *hemistichium*.

Hemlock, n. *cicuta*.

Hemorrhage, n. *hæmorrhagia* (only a discharge of blood from the nose); a flux in gen., *profluvium* or *profusio* or *fluxio sanguinis, sanguinis eruptio* (gushing out); apoplexy, *sanguinis impetus* (strong flow); to throw up blood, *sanguinem vomere*; as he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, *erumpente subito sanguine*; to stop the flow of blood, *eruptiones sanguinis inhibēre*.

Hemorrhoids, n. *hemorrhoides*; bleeding or open piles, *ora venarum fundentia sanguinem*; blind piles, *ora venarum tanquam capitulis quibusdam turgentia*.

Hemp, n. *cannabis*; made of —, *cannabinus*; to decorticate (husk) —, *cannabim decorticare*. Hempen, adj. *cannabinus*.

Hence, adv.; to go —, from here, *hinc*; henceforth, *abhinc*; from now, from this time, *inde ab hoc tempore*; from that time forth, *ex illo tempore*, *exinde* (late). See Therefore, Wherefore.

Her, pers. pron. See She.

Herald, n. (1) = ambassador, courier in time of war, *caduceator* (a person sent to the enemy to treat of peace, with a *caduceus*, i.e. a staff or mace carried by heralds or ambassadors in time of war); *fetialis* (one belonging to a college of Roman priests instituted formally to declare war or to ratify a peace); (2) = public crier, *præco* (also fig. *præco virtutum*, a proclaimer, a — of virtue); to be a — (public crier), *præconium facere*. To herald, v.tr. *introducere*. See Introduce. Heraldry, n. **doctrina insignium*; knowledge in —, **scientia insignium*.

Herb, n. (1) = *herba* (every plant that has not a hard, woody stem); any sacred —, in particular, that which was torn up by the roots from within the inclosure of the Capitol and carried by the Fetiales, when they went to declare war or make peace (*verbena, sagmen*); to grow into —, *in herbam exire* (in gen. of *fruges*, corn); (2) = all the grasses, *gramen*; young grass, *herba, graminis herba* (a stalk of young grass); mowed grass, hay, *fænum*; sod, *cæspes*; of grass, *gramineus*; overgrown with grass, *graminosus, herbosus*; covered with grass, *gramineus, herbidus*; in gen. green, *viridis*; of the colour of grass, *herbaceus*; to lie down in the grass, *se objicere in herbâ* (not *in herbam*); to bite the ground (= to die), *cadere, occidere, occumbere*, **mordēre humum*. Herbless, adj. *nudus* (bare, scil. *cacumina montis*); quite barren, scil. *mons, vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu*; uncultivated, *incultus* (opp. *cultus, consitus*, scil. *locus*); a bare place without corn or grass, *glabretum*. See Unfruitful. Herbaceous, *oleraceus*. Herbal, n. **herbarium*. Herbalist, n. *herbarius*. Herbary, n. *hortus olitorius*. Small eatable —, *olusculum*. Herbescent, adj. *oleraceus, herbescens*.

Herculean, adj. *Herculeus*.

Herd, n. (1) *grex* (in gen. a quantity of cattle, but only of small cattle, e.g. *greges armentorum reliquique pecoris*; *non hic armenta gregesve*); a herd of large cattle, oxen, horses, etc, *armenta* (opp. *grex*); of the same —, *gregalis, gregarius*; in herds, *gregatim*; a — of deer, *agmen*; (2) = a company of people, *grex*. See Multitude. Herdgroom, n., Herdsman, in gen. *pastor, pastor gregārius*; = keeper of large cattle, *armentarius*; cowherd, *bubulcus*; = shepherd, *opilio*; goatherd, *caprārius*; swineherd, *subulcus*. To herd, v.tr. = to form or put into a —, *congregare* (also of men, to assemble); v.intr. (of beasts) *versari gregatim*; = to associate (of men), *comitem* or *socium se alci adjungere* (to join as a companion); to join during a journey, *itineris comitem se alci adjungere, in viâ comitem se addere*; to join any thing, *accedere ad alqd*. Prov., birds of a feather flock together, *pares cum paribus veteri proverbio facillime congregantur*.

Here, *hic* (where the speaker is); not far from here, *haud procul*; *hoc loco, hac regione* (in this place); to be here, *adesse*; to remain —, *manēre, remanēre*; here I am, *en, adsum! en ego! ecce me!* here is the cause why, *en causa cur*; from here (hence), *hinc*; here and there, *compluribus locis*; only here and there, *rarus* (adv. *raro*); they fought only here and there, *rari prœliabantur*; only here and there are trees, *rari sunt arbores*; here and there, in this and that place, *hac atque illac*; here (that is, in this thing), *hac in re*. Hereupon, *ad hæc* (e.g. *ad hæc* or *adversus hæc respondit*, hereupon he replied).

Hereditament, n., see Inheritance. Hereditary, adj. *hereditarius*; (as transmitted from a parent to a child, innate) *velut natus*; — eloquence, *eloquentia gentīle alcjs domûs bonum*. Hereditarily, adv. *hereditate, jure hereditario*.

Heresy, n. *hæresis* (Eccl.), *studia hærētica*; *opiniones pravæ*. Heretical, adj. *hærēticus* (Eccl.); to become attached to — opinions, **ad hæretica studia delabi, deferri*. Adv. *hæretice*. Heretic, n. *hæreticus*.

Heritage, n. (1) = an inherited estate, *heredium*; (2) *hereditas* (in gen.); = patrimony, *patrimonium*; to squander one's —, *patrimonium dissipare, diffundere*.

Hermaphrodite, n. *androgynos, homo utriusque sexûs*, or *semimas* (seldom), *hermaphroditus* (silver age); i.e. *gignuntur et utriusque sexûs, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos*; *ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu*; *incertus mas an femina* or *masculus an femina sit*.

Hermit, n. *homo solitarius, eremīta, anachoreta* (Eccl.); to live like an —, *vitam solitarius ago*. Hermitage, n. *secessus* (in gen. retirement, e.g.

amœnus r.); hut of an —, **casa hominis solitarii.*

Hero, n. (1) *vir bello fortis, vir fortis* or *fortissimus;* (as general) *dux;* a very brave general, *dux fortissimus;* (demigod, son of the gods, illustrious person) *heros* (never = brave man); a grey-headed —, *senex fortissimus;* (2) = the principal person in a poem, *auctor rerum* (— of the history, opp. *scriptor rerum,* writer); — of the drama, *persona prima;* to act on the stage the part of the —, *primas partes agere.* Heroine, n. *femina fortis, herois, heroina.* Heroic, adj. *heroicus* (only when we speak of the — age, *ætas heroica, tempora heroica;* post-Aug. also for an heroic poem, poet.); brave, valiant, *fortis, fortis et invictus;* godly, *divinus;* = superhuman, *major quam pro homine* or *plus quam humanus;* (incredible) *incredibilis;* (great) *magnus;* like a brave man, a — *viro forti dignus.* Heroism, n. *virtus, animus fortis* or *fortis et invictus* (brave spirit); greatness of soul, *animi magnitudo.*

Heron, n. *ardea.*

Herring, n. *harenga* (mediæval), **clupea harengus;* salted —, **harenga sale condita.*

Hers, pron. *suus* (in reference to the main subject); *ejus, illius* (not in reference to the main subject).

Herself, pron. *ea ipsa.*

Hesitate, v.intr. (1) *dubium* (doubtful) or *incertum* (uncertain) *esse, magnâ consilii inopiâ affectum esse;* I — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam;* I — whether to go or to remain, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam; incertus sum, utrum;* (2) = stammer, **haud volubiliter dicere;* (to get confused in speaking) *hærēre;* (to speak without stopping) *verba volvere.* Hesitation, n. *dubitatio, hæsitantia linguæ.*

Heterodox, adj. **doctrinæ falsæ studiosus.* Heterodoxy, n. **doctrina falsa.*

Hew, v.tr. *cædere concidere* (scil. *lignum*); to cut down wood from below, *succidere;* to — down timber, *materiam cædere, materiari;* to — stone with the axe, *asciâ dolare, dedolare;* to rough —, *edolare;* to smooth with the axe, *asciâ polire;* to cut a stone, *cædere;* to make smooth all round, *circumcidere;* this wood is unfit for the axe, *respuit hæc materia secures.* Hewer, n. *qui ligna cædit, lignicida* (declared by Varro as not used).

Hexagon, n. *hexagonum, sexangulum.* Hexagonal, adj. *hexagonus, sexangulus.*

Hey, inter. *eja! age!*

Hiatus, n. = opening, *lacuna* (ditch, cavity, defect); (an empty spot) *locus vacuus;* (a question in science still left open) *pars ab alqo relicta;* to fill up a gap, to supply a defect, *lacunam explēre;* to stop up a hole in one's expenses, *lacunam rei familiaris explēre;* to supply, fill up again the places of those who were killed (in battle), **in locum occisorum succidere;* an opening of the mouth wide, *oscitatio,* a — (in speaking), *hiatus.*

Hibernal, adj. *hibernus* (belonging to the winter); = as in winter, *hibernalis.*

Hiccough, Hiccup, n. *singultus;* to have the —, *singultire, singultare.*

Hide, n. = a certain portion of land (the quantity of which, however, is not well ascertained), *hida* (mediæval) *ager triginta jugerûm* (a field of 30 acres). See Skin.

Hide. See Conceal.

Hideous, adj. *insignis ad deformitatem* (extremely ugly); = horrible, disgusting, *fœdus, fœdissimus* (lit. and in a moral sense); = nasty, *teterrimus.* Adv. *fœdissime, teterrime.*

Hiding-place, n. *latibulum.*

Hierarch, n. **caput ecclesiæ, *princeps ecclesiasticus.*

Hieroglyphical, adj. *hieroglyphicus, hierographicus* (late); written in hieroglyphics, **literis Ægyptiis scriptus.*

Higgle, v.intr. = to carry provisions about, and offer them for sale, **merces ostiatim vendilare;* = to chaffer, *liceri de pretio* (to make a bargain about the price); gen. *illiberalem esse* (to be narrow-minded, miserly). Higgledy-piggledy, adv. *confuse.* Higgler, n. *caupo.*

High, *altus* (the distance from the ground. opp. *humilis, profundus*), *celsus* (high in relation to other objects, rising above the usual level), *excelsus* (specially standing above; *altus* is high in itself, *celsus* and *excelsus* high relatively), *editus,* in *altum editus* (raised, opp. *planus*), *elatus* (lifted up, and specially of words and manner, *elati modi,* also *elatum ingenium*), *erectus* (straight up, hence lofty in thought), *arduus, aditu arduus* (hard of ascent), *procērus* (stretching up, opp. *brevis,* used only of things high by growth), *sublimis* (rising from below up to heaven, opp. *sublimus*), *acutus* (sharp, clear, of tones, opp. *gravis;* observe, *alta vox* is a deep voice); very high, *prœaltus;* most —, *summus* (opp. *imus, infimus*), *supremus* (in rank, opp. *infimus*); the highest God, *Deus supremus, Deus optimus maximus;* fifty-feet high, *quinquaginta pedes altum* or *in altitudinem quinquaginta pedum eminēre;* a — mountain, *mons altus* or *excelsus* or *arduus;* very —, *mons in immensum editus;* a — hill, *collis in altum editus, collis aditu arduus;* not very —, *collis paullum ex planitie editus;* a place lying —, *locus editus* or *in altum editus;* a higher —, *locus editior* or *superior;* a — tree, *arbor alta* or *procēra;* (fig.) a high price, *pretium magnum;* to be of — price, *magni pretii esse, magno constare,* to buy at — price, *magno emere* (dear); to come higher, *carius fieri* or *venire* (to rise in price); to bid higher (at an auction), *contra liceri;* — continually, *algo licente contra liceri;* — too high, *immoderatius liceri in alqâ re;* to set a — value on, *alqd magni æstimare, alci rei multum tribuere, alqd magno æstimare;* to stand —, *magnum pretium habēre;* — higher than, *præstare alci rei* (e.g. a good character stands higher than riches, *bona existimatio præstat divitiis*); the high one's of the earth, *principes terrarum;* high and low, *summi et infimi;* the higher powers, *summi magistratus;* the higher studies, *studia altiora et artes;* the higher style, *sublime dicendi genus;* it is too high for me, *alqd mente meâ assequi* or *capere non possum, alqd procul est a meâ cognitione;* a — opinion, *magna opinio;* to have a — spirit, *altiores spiritus gerere, magnifice de se statuere* (to have a high opinion of yourself); — thoughts, *altum quiddam et sublime spirare;* — minded, *magnus et excelsus, magnitudine animi præstans;* — virtue, *virtus generosa;* — deed, *facinus magnum* or *præclarum;* high-mindedness, *animi sublimes, spiritus, superbia* (pride), *vanitas* (vanity); highly gifted, *summo ingenio præditus, ornatissimus;* — worthy, *maxime* or *summe reverendus, maxime venerabilis;* — honoured, *honoratissimus;* — learned, *summâ eruditione præditus, eruditissimus;* high-born, *summo loco natus* See Deep, Lofty, Tall.

Hilarity, n. *hilaritas* (merriness); = joy, *lætitia;* = merry mood, *animus lætus* or *hilaris;* = good spirits, *alacritas, animus alacer;* to excite merriness, *hilaritatem excitare.*

Hill, n. *collis;* (height) *clivus;* (mound) *tumulus;* (a hillock of earth) *grumus;* (elevated spot) *locus editus* or *superior;* (bump) *tuberculum;* on —, *collinus;* up —, *adversum collem* (i.e. to storm the height, *impetum facere adversum collem*); = upwards, *sursum,* in gen. to climb, toil, *sursum eniti;* going —, *acclivus* or *acclivis* (opp. *declivis*); = acclivity, *acclivitas;* down —, *deorsum;* going —, *declivis* (opp. *acclivis*); = declivity, *declivitas;* = descent (stream), *decursus.* Prov. as we grow older our strength decreases, *crescunt anni, decrescunt anni;* his pecuniary circumstances are impaired, *res ejus dilabuntur.*

Hilt, n. *capulus.*

Him, pron. See He.

Hind, adj. *aversus* (wrong side, opp. *adversus*); = that is behind, *posticus* (opp. *anticus*). Hindermost, adj. *postremus;* (of two) *posterior;* (the last of a number) *ultimus;* (the most remote) *extremus;* (those who are the farthest away from the speakers

at a meeting) *extrema concio*; to act preposterously, *praepostere agere*.

Hind, n. *cerva*. See Servant, Slave.

Hinder, v.tr. *impedire alqm* or *alqd*, — from any thing, *ab alqâ re, alqâ re* (never *in alqâ re*); — in a thing, *impedimento esse alci* (*alci rei*) *ad alqd* (never *in alqâ re*); in gen. *impedimentum afferre alci rei faciendae*; (to be in the way of) *obstare alci* and *alci rei*; (to oppose) *officere alci* and *alci rei* (scil. *alcjs consiliis obstare* or *officere*); = to prevent from, *prohibere* or *arcere alqm alqâ re* or *ab alqâ re*; (to retard) *retardare alqm ad alqd faciendum* or *ab alqâ re faciendâ* or *in alqâ re* (e.g. *alqm a scribendo retardare, ad alqd fruendum ret.*, to delay in the enjoyment); to delay a thing, *moram facere alci rei* (e.g. the recruiting was no longer put off, *mora delectui non est facta*); to call off from an engagement, *avocare, avertere, abducere ab alqâ re* (after many of these verbs we use also *ne* or *quominus*, seldom the infin. alone; after "not hinder," also *quin*, e.g. I don't hinder him from, *non moror quominus*, etc.; not to be in the way of one's happiness, **alqm non retardare, quominus fortunam suam sequatur*). See Interrupt, Disturb. Hinderance, n. *impedimentum*; (interruption) *interpellatio*; (delay) *mora*; (difficulty) *difficultas* (**obstaculum*, bad Lat.); to overcome a difficulty, *impedimentum superare*; to remove all obstacles, *omnia removere quae obstant et impediunt*; there was nothing to delay Caesar in, *Caesar nihil in morâ habuit*. See Interruption. Hinderer, n. *turbator* (e.g. *pacis, otii*, disturber); = who interrupts any one in speaking, *interpellator* (e.g. *sermonis*); (interrupter) *intercentor*.

Hinge, n. (1) *cardo*; (2) = a leading principle, *caput*; = the main thing in any thing, *summa alcjs rei*; the — on which a question turns, *cardo*; = the deciding point, *momentum* (ῥοπή); = the question in a matter of dispute, *quaestio*; the chief point in this argument is, *quaeritur de alqâ re*; only to give the principal points of, *summatim alqd exponere*; — in a narrative, *summas tantummodo attingere*; to go briefly over the principal points, *per capita decurrere*; the main points were, *quae maxime rem continerent erant*. To hinge, v.tr. *cardine ornare*.

Hint, n. *significatio*; not to guide any one, but merely to give him a —, where he can find the necessary material (for his speech), *non ipsum ducem esse, sed commonstrare viam, et, ut dici solet, digitum ad fontes intendere*; nature itself has given us some wise and prudent hints, *habemus a naturâ ipsâ sollertem et expeditam monstrationem*; to give short —, *brevia quaedam monstrare vestigia*; a — is sufficient, *rem ostendisse satis est* (*indigitare*, in the meaning to give a hint, is bad); To hint, v. *submonere alqm de alqâ re* (to remind privily); to receive as a friendly warning, *alqd grato animo interpretari*. See To allude.

Hip, n. (1) **baca rosae caninae*; (2) = the thigh, *coxa, coxendix*; pain in the —, *coxae dolor, dolor ischiadicus*; with a pain in one's —, *ischiacus*.

Hipped, adj. *splenicus*.

Hire, n. (1) *conductio*; to have on —, *alqd conducti habere*; to rent a house, *in conducto habitare*; to accept for a tenant, *alqm in hospitium et conducto recipere*; to give notice to a landlord to quit a house, *alci hospitium* (*conductum*) *renunciare*; according to the rent, *ex conductione, ex conducto*; (2) = wages, *merces*. See Wages. Hireless, adj. *praemio non affectus*; (unrewarded) *inhonoratus, sine praemio* or *pretio*; *sine mercede*; to leave —, *alqm inhonoratum* or *alqm sine pretio* or *praemio dimittere*. To hire, v.tr. = to rent, *conducere mercede*; = to let, *locare, elocare*; to — out one's self to another (for service), *se* or *operam suam locare alci*; = to bribe, which see. Hireling, n. (1) = one who serves for wages, *homo* (if a soldier, *miles*) *conducticius, mercenarius* (i.e. serving for wages), *homo* (*miles*) *mercede conductus* (engaged for hire); = workmen (hands), *conducticiae mercenariae operae, operae mercede conductae*; = hired troops, *milites conducticii, milites mercenarii, milites mercede conducti*; *exercitus conducticius* or *mercede conductus*; venal —, *caterva conducticia*, to be a hired soldier, *mercede militare*; to keep hired troops, *milites mercenarios alere*; to employ —, *milite mercenario uti*. A hireling, = a mercenary, prostitute, one of a mercenary spirit, *venalis anima*; a —, *homo venalis animi, homo venalis*; a — (venal) mass, *venalis pretio multitudo*; (a prostitute for pay) *quaestuaria* (scil. *mulier*). See Prostitute. Hireling, adj. *venalis*. See Venal. Hirer, n. (1) *conductor, conductrix* (late Jct.); (2) = one who employs persons for wages, *locator*; (who lets private apartments) *coenacularius* (Imperial Rome).

His, pron. (1) = of him, *ejus*; (2) = pron. adj., *suus* (in reference to the subject of the same sentence, and if in a dependent sentence the subject of the principal sentence is referred to); *ejus, illius* (if not referring to the subject): his own, *suus proprius* (if referring to the subject); *ejus proprius* (if not referring to the subject); — not expressed in Latin, unless we wish to speak emphatically; (3) as substitute for the noun, — people, — friends, — relations, *sui*; to give to every one — own, *suum cuique tribuere*; to do one's duty, *officio suo* or *partibus suis satisfacere, rem suam agere*; *facio quod meum est*.

Hiss, v.intr. *sibilare* (resembling the noise made by serpents), *sibilum mittere* or *fundere* or *effundere*; to utter a shrilling sound, *stridere*. Hissing, *sibilus*; making a shrilling noise, *stridens*; v.tr. (an actor or speaker) *sibilare, exsibilare, sibilis consectari, conscindere* (ἐκσυρίττειν); to — off, (a bad actor off the stage) *e scenâ sibilis explodere*; = to hoot (an actor, a play) *ejicere, exigere* (ἐκβάλλειν, ἐκρίπτειν); to fail, to be rejected, to be hooted off, *ejici*; to — a piece from the stage, *exigere fabulam*; one who has never been hissed, *intactus a sibilo*. Hiss, n. *sibilus, sibilum*; a shrilling noise (of serpents and geese), *stridor*.

Hist! exclam. *st!*

Historian, n. *historiarum scriptor, rerum* or *rerum gestarum scriptor*; in the context only *scriptor, rerum explicator, rerum gestarum pronunciator* (inasmuch as he collects, arranges, and relates the facts and events); *rerum antiquarum scriptor* (inasmuch as he describes bygone times); = authority, *rerum* or *rerum gestarum auctor*, or simply *auctor*; (one who makes historical researches) *historicus* (ἱστορικός, who may also sometimes be a writer of history), *historiographus* (modern Lat.); to be a great —, *esse magno studio rerum veterum*; future historians, *historiarum futuri scriptores*; an important authority, *auctor gravissimus*; an authority of little credit, *auctor levis nec satis fidus*; the earlier historians, *priores*; ancient —, *scriptores veteres* or *antiqui*; in the context also simply *veteres* (i.e. whose works have been in existence for several thousand years), *antiqui* (i.e. belonging to the remotest antiquity). Historic, adj. *historicus* (ἱστορικός); — style of writing, *genus historicum* (opp. *genus oratorium*, etc.); — mode of speaking, *sermo historicus* (opp. *quotidianus*, etc.). It is also often rendered by *historiae, rerum*, or otherwise, e.g. — fidelity, authority, *rerum* or *historiae fides, fides historica*; to describe a person with — care, *alqm ad historiae fidem scribere*; — writings, **libri ad historiam pertinentes, *libri historiam continentes*; — ignorance, ἀνιστορησία; to relate — instances about a thing, **ex annalibus depromta referre de*, etc.; to pass from traditions to — events, *ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus*; an — painting, *pictura* (or *tabula picta*) *rerum gestarum* (not *cyma historiale*, which is a false reading in Plin. 16, 33, 60). Adv. *historice* (historically); according to — truth, *ad historiae fidem*; to vouch for one's words as being — true, *obligare verba sua historicâ fide*. Historiographer, n. *historicus*. See Historian. History, n. (1) = narration of events and facts, *res* (an occurrence); this event describes Corne-

lius Balbus, *hujus rei auctor est Cornelius Balbus;* narration of an event, *narratio* (as the narrative itself only late); a little anecdote, *narratiuncula;* a story (which is accredited), *historia* (ἱστορία); a fictitious tale, tradition, *fabula;* a —, of which we have received an account, *memoria alcjs rei* or *de alqâ rê;* the — of Myron is related in a twofold manner, *de Myrone memoria duplex prodita est;* (2) = the — of a country or a certain period, *res, res gestæ* (the facts and events of the —); — of former times, especially ancient —, *res veteres* (i.e. as much as it exists since several centuries or several thousand years), *res antiquæ* or *antiquitas* (belonging to antiquity); a — received by oral tradition, *memoria rerum gestarum;* — received from annals, *memoria annalium* (the written — of a country or people); (as a science) *historia, historia rerum gestarum* (ἱστορία); the — of the heroic age, *historia fabularis;* Roman —, *res populi Romani, historia populi Romani;* ancient —, *res gestæ et memoria vetus;* the — of our own country and of foreign countries, *domestica peregrinaque historia;* to be a writer of —, *historiam scribere* or *componere* or *instituere, rerum gestarum historiam complecti, res gestas scribere;* to write the — of one's own time, *scribere historiam earum rerum quæ sunt ipsius ætate gestæ;* to write Roman —, *res Romanas* or *res populi Romani historiâ comprehendere, perscribere, res Romanas in historiam conferre;* to describe a person with historic fidelity, *ad historiæ fidem scribere alqm* (e.g. *Cyrum*); to apply one's self to —, *historiæ se dare;* to study —, *historiam tractare;* not to have studied — at all, *nullam memoriam antiquitatis collegisse;* to be well-versed in —, *historias plures novisse.*

Histrionic, adj. *scenicus* (referring to the stage, e.g. costume, *habitus;* beauty, *venustas*); = what occurs on the scene of action, *theatralis;* — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti;* it looks like a stage, *alqd velut theatri efficit specimen.* Adv. *scenice.*

Hit, v.tr. (1) lit. *ferire alqd* (so that one thing strikes against another, e.g. to hit one's forehead, *ferire frontem*); to — with, *cædere alqâ re;* (2) = not to miss, *tangere* (in gen. to touch); to — with a blow, *icere;* (to strike so that it is perceived) *ferire;* (to shake by the blow inflicted) *percutere;* to — and strike, to break any one by misfortunes, *affligere alqm;* to — with a stone, *alqm lapide percutere;* to strike by a flash of lightning, *alqm fulmine percutere;* to be struck by lightning, *fulmine ici* or *percuti, de cælo tangi* or *ici;* almost thunderstruck, *attonitus;* to — the mark, *scopum ferire,* or simply *ferire, collineare* (lit. to aim straight at a mark); e.g. who would shoot a whole day and not sometimes — the mark? *quis est enim, qui totam diem jaculans non aliquando collineet?* to miss the aim, mark, *non ferire* (in shooting, throwing); to deviate, *deerrare;* to shoot into the middle, *medium ferire;* to be sure of one's aim (in shooting), *certo ictu destinato ferire;* Prov. you have — the nail on the head, *acu tetigisti;* the word hits us, *sermo nos tangit;* to be struck by calamities, *calamitate affligi;* (2) v.intr. = to come in contact with, lit. *offendere in alqâ re* or *ad alqd;* to hit with violent force, *impingi alci rei;* to — so as to cause injury, *allidi ad alqd;* to — one against another, *collidi* (*inter se*); to meet harshly (both of things), *concurrere inter se;* to —, strike against, *offendere alqd;* = to succeed, *succedere;* to — off, *reperire, exquirere* (to try to find out); to accomplish, *efficere;* to — together, *consentire;* to — upon, *venire ad alqd, in memoriam alcjs rei incidere.* See Succeed. Hit, n. (1) *ictus* (causing a wound); = a heavy blow, a misfortune, *plaga;* (2) = a casual event, *fors;* a lucky —, *fors, fortuna;* (3) = a sudden idea, *cogitatio* (*repentina*). See to Beat, Hurt, Strike, Wound, Smite, Blow, Event, Accident.

Hitch, v.intr. *promoveri* (to move forward), *protrudi* (to move by jerks or with stops); to hit the legs together in going (of horses), *crura leviter vulnerare;* v.tr. = to catch by a hook, *inserere, conserere;* to — a bridle, *frenos injicere equo;* = to catch, *excipere.* Hitch, n. (in gen. any thing that holds as a hook, *vinculum*). See Sling, Snare.

Hither, adv. of place, *huc* (where the speaker is); come —, *huc ades;* — and thither, *huc illuc, huc et illuc, ultro et citro, modo huc modo illuc;* the one went —, the other went thither, *alius alio abibat;* to run —, *ultro et citro cursare;* — hastily, *concursare;* — fearfully, *trepide concursare, trepidare et cursare rursum prorsum;* to go —, *ire et redire;* to leap —, *circumsilire modo huc modo illuc;* whence comest thou? *unde venis!* to blow — from the north, *flat e septentrionibus;* to look —, **huc spectare;* to bring —, *afferre, apportare;* to rush —, *irruere, ingruere;* to come —, *advenire, advehi;* to fly —, *advolare;* to flow —, *affluere;* to lead —, *adducere;* to reach or hand —, *porrigere;* to fetch —, *arcessere, accire, adducere, promere;* to run —, *accurrere;* to attract —, *huc pertrahere;* to travel —, **huc proficisci;* to ride —, *equo advehi;* to send —, *mittere huc;* to shove —, *huc movere;* to sail —, **huc navigare;* to creep —, **huc repere;* to leap —, *assilire;* to turn —, *huc vertere;* to throw —, **huc mittere, jaculari;* to draw —, *trahere, pertrahere.* Hitherto, = up to this time, *adhuc, adhuc usque, ad hoc tempus, ad hunc diem* (that is, to the time when the speaker lives). —— Thither, *illuc;* thitherwards, *illorsum, istorsum.* *Neque domi nunc nos nec militiæ summus, imus huc, illuc hinc; quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc libet,* we are now neither at home nor abroad; we go hither, then thither; when we have come thither, we are disposed for another place; *huc illuc quasi vitabundi,* they move their bodies on this side and on that to avoid the missiles; *illuc unde abii redeo,* I return to the point I left. While *illuc* is "thitherwards," *illinc* is "thence," or from that point; *illinc huc transferetur virgo,* the virgin will be brought from thence to here.

Hive, n. (1) *examen* (lit. a colony of young bees sent out by the adult bees; then in gen. a swarm of flies, gnats, wasps, locusts, children, etc.), *apium examen;* (2) = box for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees, *alvus* or *alveus, vasculum, domicilium, tectum* (*apium*). To hive, v.tr. (1) = to — bees, *alveo condere;* (2) = to contain, *continere;* v.intr. = to take shelter or lodgings together, *in eâdem domo habitare;* to reside in a collective body, *contubernales esse* (lit. in the same tent, later in the same room); *cum alqo habitare* (in any one's room), *apud alqm* or *in domo alcjs habitare* (in any one's house). Hiver, n. *apiarius, apium custos, curator, procurator, alveorum cultor, mellarius, melitturgus.* To collect bees into a hive, *alvearia curare.*

Ho! interj. *heus!*

Hoar, adj. *canus, incanus* (white with age, foamy, — cliffs). See White, Gray. Hoar, n. *antiquitas ultima, prima vetustas.* See Hoary. Hoar-frost, n. *pruina;* strong —, *pruinæ;* all covered with —, **pruinosus, pruinis obrutus.* See Hoary.

Hoard, n. (= a large stock), to have a — of anything, *alqâ re abundare;* a — of provisions, *commeatuum copia;* a — of money, *pecuniæ copia.* To hoard, e.g. to — money, *pecuniam* or *opes undique conquirere* (to collect), *thesaurum obruere* (to store secretly). Hoarder, n. *qui alqd legit, colligit, conquirit.* See Treasure, Accumulate, Amass, Collect, Conceal, Store.

Hoarse, adj. (1) (from a cold), *raucus;* a little —, *subraucus;* to talk about a matter till one is quite —, *ad ravim usque declamare;* to demand till one becomes —, *ad ravim usque poscere;* to become —, *ravum fieri, irraucescere;* a sore throat, hoarseness, *fauces asperæ* or *raucæ;* (2) = the — voice, e.g. of a raven, *asper* (in gen. opp. *levis* or

lenis); to speak with a — voice, *aspere loqui; raucus.*

Hoary, adj. *canus, incanus* (quite gray); to become —, *canescere;* to be —, *canum esse, canēre* (post-Aug.); to be covered with hoar-frost, *pruinā rigēre;* = mouldy, *mucidus.* See Hoar, Mouldy.

Hoax, n. *opinionum commenta, fabula ficta, fabella, fabula* (with adj.); a silly —, *fabula ontila;* that is a —, *sunt fabulæ.* See Fiction, Fictitious.

Hobble, v.intr. *claudicare* (lit. and fig.), *pedem dextrum trahere* (lit., to draw the right foot behind), *claudum esse.* Hobble, n. (1) = an unequal halting gait, by *claudicare incessu;* (2) = difficulty, *angustiæ.* See Difficulty, Perplexity. Hobbler, n. by *malus* (bad), *minime utilis* (unfit, useless), *imperitus* or *ignarus* (inexperienced, ignoramus); a bad doctor, *medicus malus* or *minime utilis* or *imperitus* or *ignarus;* a regular — in, *imperitus* or *ignarus alcjs rei, non satis versatus in alqā re.* Hobblingly, adv. *claude, claudo pede.*

Hobby, n. (1) = a strong active horse, *mannus;* see Horse. (2) = a stick or figure of a horse, on which boys ride, *arundo;* to ride on a —, *equitare in arundine longā;* (3) = favourite object; every one has his —, *trahit sua quemque voluptas; sua cuique sponsa, mihi mea;* to be on one's —, *ineptiis suis plaudere.*

Hobgoblin, n. *simulacrum.* See Spectre.

Hobnail, n. a nail for shoeing horses, **clavus quo ferrea solea equo suppingitur.* (2) = a clownish person, in contempt, *rusticus.*

Hock, n. *poples.* Hock, v.tr. (= to disable by cutting the tendons of the ham) *alqm* or *alqd debilitare* (e.g. *manu, coxā*). See Lame.

Hod, n. *vectarium.* Hod-man, n. *qui operas fabriles præbet.* See Labourer, Operative.

Hodge-podge, *farrago* (mixture of different kinds of corn). See Mixture.

Hodiernal, adj. *hodiernus* (only lit., belonging to this day).

Hoe, n. *dolābra* (an instrument for breaking any thing with); = a rake for hoeing the ground, *ligo, marra;* = a rake, harrow to break clods with, *rastrum;* (if a small one) *rastellus;* = a weeding-hook, *sarculum* = a forked instrument to dig with, a weeding-hoe, *capreolus;* (a two-pronged tool to prepare the ground for vines) *pastinum.* To hoe, v.tr. *sarrire* (to weed with a hook), to dig up, prepare the ground for the planting of vines, *pastinare;* (if done the second time) *repastinare;* to break up with a —, *dolābrā confodere.*

Hog, n. *sus, porcus;* a wild —, *aper;* a young —, *porculus, porcellus* (a pig). Hoggish, *suillus.* See Faun, Pig, Swine.

Hoist, v.tr., to — the sails, *vela subducere;* to — the anchor, *ancoram tollere* or *moliri;* to — a load, *ergata levare;* to — beams, *prehensione* (*prehensionibus*) *suspendere ac tollere contignationem.*

Hold, v.tr. *tenēre;* to — by the mantle, *pallio alqm tenēre;* to — a person by the hand in order to guide him, *alci manum dare, manu ducere;* to — fast, *tenēre, retinere* (lit., e.g. a thief, *furem*); to — with the teeth, *mordicus tenēre* (also fig., to observe invariably); to — fast by a thing, *stare alqā re* (e.g. by the treaty, *pactis;* by an oath, *jurejurando*); to — (i.e. from falling), *sustinēre, retinēre manu* (to hold back; also to — a cause from falling, *sustinēre, sustentare*), *fulcire* (by supporting), *sublevare* (any one that cannot stand on his feet, e.g. *sublevantes lassum*); to — the horses, *sustinēre equos;* to — a person that is falling, *labentem excipere;* to — one's self in order not to fall, *se sustinēre a lapsu;* to — (= to contain), *continēre, complecti, comprehendere, habēre* (e.g. what was there contained in that book that, etc.; *quid tandem habuit liber iste, quod,* etc.); to be contained in, *alqā re contineri, in alqā re inesse* (e.g. the law — many things which, etc., *multa insunt in legibus*); to — an opinion, *censēre, putare, æstimare, existimare,* see to Believe, Think; to — under, *subdere sub alqd;* to — back a person behind, so that he cannot proceed, *reprehendere;* to — back a person by force by pulling him back, *retrahere;* to — a thing back, to have it in one's hands, *tenēre;* to — a person back by delaying him, *retinēre,* also to — back tears, *lacrimas,* — consent, *assensum;* to — back (= to detain), *detinēre* (e.g. the ships are held back by the storms, *naves tempestatibus detinentur*); to —, i.e. to keep a thing back, *continēre* (e.g., to restrain one's tongue, *linguam c.;* to — in, curb one's desires, *cupiditates c.;* to — the breath, *animam c.* or *comprimere*); to — a person or thing so as to prevent him or it from approaching, *arcēre alqm* (e.g. — the enemy, *hostium copias;* the rain-water, *aquas pluvias*); to — back, i.e. to arrest, *cohibēre;* to — one's anger, *iram c.;* one's consent in uncertain things, *assensionem ab incertis rebus c.;* to —, i.e. violently to repress, *comprimere;* to check the applause, *plausum c.;* one's excessive joy, *exsultantem lætitiam;* to —, i.e. to repress, curb, *reprimere* (e.g. weeping, *fletum,* laughter, *risum,* sighing, *gemitum,* passion, *iracundiam*); to keep any one back at a place, *alqm alqo loco retinēre* or *detinēre* or *continēre* or *cohibēre;* to keep a person or thing from a person or thing, *cohibēre alqd ab alqā re* (e.g. to — one's hands from other people's property, *c. manus ab alieno;* to — one's passions from the wives of others, *libidines a conjugibus alienis*); to be hardly able to — the arms, *arma vix sustinēre posse,* to —, = to give a certain direction to a thing, *admovēre* or *applicare ad alqd,* to draw in the reins, *habenas adducere;* to — up the hands, *manus tollere;* to — the hand over or before the eyes, *manum ad oculos opponere;* to — the hand before the mouth (in order to say something secret), *manum ad os apponere;* to — a bunch of flowers to the nose, *fasciculum florum ad nares admovēre;* to — the pocket-handkerchief before the mouth, *sudarium ad os applicare, sudarium ante faciem obtendere* (so that the face is covered); to love any one very much and — him dear, *alqm imprimis amare carumque habēre,* to — a thing in readiness for, *preparatum habēre alqd alci* (e.g. horses for the flying murderer, *fugienti percussori equos*), *expedire alqd* (e.g. standards and arms, *signa et arma*); to —, i.e. to celebrate, *habēre, instituere* (to institute), *agere* (to celebrate), *celebrare* (before a large meeting, never of single individuals); = to have, comprise in extent or capacity, *capere* (of liquids and dry measures); = to yield, *efficere;* = to have an extent of, *patēre;* an amphora — 20 heminæ, *amphora XX heminas continet* or *capit;* a stadium contains 625 feet, *sexcenti viginti quinque pedes efficiunt stadium;* the camp held more than 8000 paces in width, *castra amplius millibus passuum VIII in latitudinem patebant;* to — one's self, *se sustinēre* (of any one running, falling), they could not — themselves on the ice, *glacies vestigium non recepit* or *vestigium ne fefellit,* to — good, *valēre* (of a coin, a law, etc.); *ratum esse* (of a decree, a resolution, etc.); to make any thing — good, *ratum facere alqd, ratum esse alqd jubēre,* to — together, *continēre* (e.g. a mole, *moles atque agger*); to be durable, *firmum esse;* to —, i.e. not to be able to be broken, *frangi non posse,* not to be able to be broken open (e.g. a door), *effringi non posse;* not to burst (of vessels), *non rumpi,* not to fade (of colours), *manēre, non evanescere;* to — with a person, a party, *stare* or *facere ab* or *cum alqo, esse cum alqo, sentire cum* or *ab alqo* and *pro alcjs causā;* to agree with any one in opinion, to take any one's part, *consentire cum alqo,* comb. *stare ac sentire cum alqo;* to favour any one's cause, *alcjs causæ velle;* to favour any one, a party, caste (e.g. the aristocracy), *alcjs esse studiosum, alci favēre;* rather to hold with, *malle alqm* or *alqd;* I — with those who, etc., *sentio cum iis qui,* etc.; to — with neither party, *neutrius partis esse;* to keep fast hold of, *alqd retinēre,* one who — of, clings to his right and his

dignity, *sui juris et dignitatis retinens;* to — a law-suit, *litem habēre, litigare;* to — the beat, *sustinēre* (to stand the attack), *probari* (to be approved); to withstand the attack of the enemy, *hostium impetum sustinēre;* not to make a stand, *fugere* (in gen.); to — true, *probari, comprobari;* to — water, *quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur;* to — forth, *proponere* (see Represent), *verba facere, dicere;* to — in, v.tr. *alqd inhibēre, reprimere* (e.g. *equos*); to — in one's tears, abstain from, *lacrimas tenēre, temperare a lacrimis;* v.intr. he was tempted to laugh, he could hardly — in, *risum tenēre* or *continēre;* to — on a course (lit. to sail anywhere), *tenēre alqm locum, cursum tenēre alqo; continuare alqd* (to continue), *persequi in alqā re* (or with infin.); to — out, *se sustinēre* (an army, the besieged); to — out in a besieged town, *urbem retinēre defenderque;* they had difficulty to — out that day (in the besieged town), *ægre eo die sustentatum est;* to — out in a thing, *perferre, sustinēre, perpeti alqd;* to — out (stretch out, forth), *tendere, extendere* (fingers, arms, hands); to — out hopes, promises, *offerre, polliceri;* to — out, i.e. to pretend to offer, *simulare* (*quæ non sunt simulo*); to try to lay — of a thing, *manus porrigere ad* or *in alqd, manus tendere ad alqd;* to get — of, to put in —, i.e. to imprison, *alqo potiri;* to be in the — of, in custody, *in custodiā haberi* or *servari, custodiā teneri* or *retineri;* the law has a — on, *alqm in potestatem suam suscepisse;* to — of a thing, *possidēre;* God has a — of us, *in Dei potestate sumus;* — of a wild beast, *latibulum;* to lay — of, *alci vim et manus injicere, deprehendere.* Holdfast, n. *confibula.* Holder, n. *is qui tenet; possessor* (tenant); *dominus* (landlord); *conductor* (tenant of a farm), *redemptor* (the same, but who underlets it); *colonus* (who rents a piece of land); = something by which a thing is held, *retinaculum, fulcrum* (prop, support); landholder, n. *agrorum possessor, arator* (if he cultivates it himself); *agrarii* (those who were in favour of the agrarian laws); the landholders in Sicily, *qui in Siciliā arant.* Holding, n. to have a — over any one, *alqo potitum esse.*

Hold (of a vessel), *carina* (also = the whole ship).

Hole, n. *cavum* (hollow place in gen.); = a cavern, *caverna;* = a deep hiding-place, *specus;* = a deep cavern in the earth, also for hiding one's self, *spelunca, antrum;* poet. = a subterranean cavern, *specus subterraneus;* a lion's cavern, *cavum leonīnum;* = an opening in or through a solid body, *foramen* (a smaller or greater aperture made with a pointed instrument); a hole dug out in the earth (e.g. a mouse-hole, a lion's den), *cavum;* the mouth of a cavern, *hiatus;* a chink, *rima;* a fissure, *fissura* (also a hole in a dress; *vulnus* in this sense poet.); a vacant place cleft (e.g. in the hearth), *lacuna;* pit, hole, *fossa;* the opening, window, door (in opp. to the shutter), *fenestra;* an open wound, *vulnus;* a small, miserable hut or cottage, a wretched —, *gurgustium;* a brothel, *lustrum;* with — in (of dresses), *laceratus;* = means of escape, a hole to creep out, *latebra.* To dig —, *cavare, excavare.*

Holla, interj. *heus! heus tu! eho!*

Hollow, adj. (1) *cavus, concavus* (both concave, opp. *planus* and *solidus*); eaten up, hollowed out, *exesus* (e.g. *exesæ arboris truncus*); — teeth (by nature, like the tusks of a wild boar), *dentes concavi* (opp. *dentes solidi*); bad teeth, *dentes exesi* (opp. *dentes integri*); a — ring, *anulus vervius* (opp. *anulus solidus;* but *anulus cassus* = a ring without a stone, Greek [illegible] or [illegible]); the — hand, *manus cava* or *concava* (e.g. of a beggar holding his hands in that way, opp. *manus plena*), *vola* (the natural — of the hand); to make —, *alqd cavare* or *excavare;* (2) = deep sound, *fuscus* (the tone of the voice, opp. *candidus*); the voice has a — sound, *vox quasi in recessu oris auditur;* with a thick voice, *obtusus,* opp. *clarus;* (3) = not sincere, *vanus* (empty), *fucatus, fucosus* (with only the outward appearance). See False. Hollow, n. *cavum, foramen.* See Hole, Opening. To Hollow, v.tr. *cavare.* See To Excavate.

Holy, adj. *sacer* (sacred to the gods, opp. *profanus*); = under divine protection, inviolable, *sanctus;* inviolable (i.e. protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty), *sacrosanctus* (e.g. *memoria*); = what is held in veneration, *religiosus* (e.g. tombs, oaths); = august, venerable, *augustus* (σεβάσμιος); = with godly fear, *pius erga Deum, castus* (chaste); = reverend, *venerandus, venerabilis;* a sacred duty, *officium sanctum;* a pious duty, *officium pium;* a holyday, *dies sollemnis* or *festus, dies festus ac sollemnis;* a — war, *bellum pro religionibus susceptum;* to be sacred to a god, *sacrum esse dei* or *deo;* there is nothing more sacred to me than our friendship, *nihil est mihi antiquius nostrā amicitiā,* — than the public peace, — *quiete publicā;* his memory is sacred to me, *ejus mihi memoria sacrosancta est;* to consider any thing as sacred, *alqd sanctum* or *sanctissimum habēre;* no social tie is sacred to him, *apud eum nihil societatis fides sancti habet;* to hold in great veneration, *alqm summā cærimoniā colere* (e.g. a place of worship, *sacrarium*); to esteem very highly, *sanctissime colere alqm* (e.g. *Achillem*); to rank among the gods, *alqm deorum numero consecrare,* or simply *consecrare;* (to immortalize), **alqm in sanctorum numerum referre* or **sanctorum ordinibus ascribere* (to rank among the saints). Adv. *sancte, religiose, auguste, pie.* Holy Thursday, **dies per Christi discessum ad Deum sacrata;* — water, **aqua lustralis;* — week, **funesti dies Christi.*

Homage, n. *cultus;* to pay —, *colere, alqm venerariter regem consalutare.*

Home, *domus, patria* (mother-country), *sedes et domicilium;* at home, *domi, inter suos;* to be —, *domi esse, in patriā esse;* at my —, *domi meæ* (*tuæ,* etc.), *in domo meā* (*tuā,* etc.), *domi apud me;* at — and abroad, *domi militiæque;* to go —, *domum;* from —, *domo;* at Cæsar's —, *in domo Cæsaris,* also *domi Cæsaris;* to remain at —, *domi manēre, remanēre;* to keep —, *domi* or *domo se tenēre* or *se retinēre, domi attineri, publico carēre* or *se abstinēre, in publicum non prodire, domi sedēre,* also with *desidem* (inactive at home, instead of in the war), *nidum servare, domo non excedere* or *non egredi, domo abdi* (to keep concealed); — always, *domo pedem non efferre;* one who rarely leaves his home, *rarus egressu;* not to be able to remain at —, *durare in ædibus non posse;* to send from —, *alqm foras mittere;* to go —, *domum abire, domum* or *in tecta sua discedere* (used of several); to return —, *domum redire, ad larem suum reverti.* My father is at —, *pater est intus* (within); he is not at —, *est foris* (he is out); to sup (dine) from —, *cœnare foras;* to receive in one's —, *alqm hospitio accipere, domum recipere;* to drive from —, *alqm domo expellere, extrudere* or *ejicere, alqm foras protrudere;* to have a — somewhere, *alqo loco sedem ac domicilium habēre, in alqo loco habitare;* to be at —, *in alqd cognitum habēre;* I am at — in his house, *in domum ejus familiarior aditus est;* especially when I am so much at —, *præsertim tam familiari in loco.* House and —, *sedes, fundus* (land and house), *domus et fundus* or *domus et possessiones;* to expel from —, *exturbare alqm e possessionibus* or *bonis patriis,* or *laribus patriis ac fortunis omnibus;* to leave —, *sedem suam mutare, aras relinquere, esse fugitivum rei familiaris* (as a fugitive); to provide a — for, *alqm in sede ac domo collocare;* to fight for —, *pro tectis mœnibusque dimicare, pro aris et focis pugnare.* A home-companion, *qui in eādem domo habitat,* pl. *domestici;* — companionship, *domesticæ convictiones.* See Domestic, Family, House.

Homely, adj. *simplex, inornatus;* a — fare, *cœna sobria* (frugal), *cœna quotidiana* (daily,

cowl, *cucullus*; (3) = ornament for a graduate to mark his degree, e.g. a Bachelor's —, *artium Baccalaurei dignitas ac nomen.* To hood, v.tr. (1) to dress in a — or cowl, *cucullo tegere;* to put on a — or cowl, *caput cucullo tegere;* (2) = to cover, blind, lit. *velare algâ re;* (3) in gen. to cover, *obscurare;* to — wink, (1) *oculum alligare,* (fig.) *obscurare,* e.g. *magnitudinem periculi;* (2) = to deceive by external appearance or disguise, *decipere.* See Disguise, Deceive.

Hoof, n. *ungula;* cloven —, *ungulæ binæ;* not cloven, *ungula solida.* Hoofed, adj. *ungulam habens.*

Hook, n. (1) *hamus, hamus piscarius;* to throw out the —, *hamum dimittere;* to bite (of fishes), *hamum vorare;* fig. he takes the bait, **piscis decurrit ad hamum;* a grappling —, *harpago;* bars with iron hooks, *talæ ferreis hamis infixis;* to fasten a —, *hamum infigere alci rei;* to thrust a — into the neck or skin of a condemned criminal, *uncum impingere alci;* (2) = a snare, *laqueus, pedica;* see Snare, Trap; (3) = a sickle, *falx;* a pruning —, *falx putatoria* (the fore-part of which is called *scalprum,* hence the pruning-knife itself). To hook, v.tr. to — a fish, *hamo piscari, hamo pisces capere;* to seize, catch with a —, *inuncare alqd* or *alqm;* to — on, *suspendere alci rei* or *in algâ re;* v.intr. *flecti, curvari;* see Bend. Hooked, adj. *aduncus.* Hooky, adj. **hamis abundans; ad hamos pertinens.*

Hoop, n. (1) *circulus* (anything circular); an iron — set round with rings as an amusement for boys, *trochus;* wheel, *ferrum quo rota vincitur* or *vincta est* (Quintil., who marks *cantus* as a barbarous expression only used by Catull.); to fasten a cask with hoops, *dolium cingere circulis;* (2) = farthingale, — petticoat, **vestis muliebris circulis distenta;* (3) = something resembling a —, a ring, *anulus.* To hoop, v.tr. (1) = to bind, fasten, *cingere;* (2) = to surround, *cingere, claudere, circumdare;* v.intr. = to shout, *vociferari, clamare.* Hooping-cough, n. **tussis clangosa* or *clamosa* or *ferina.* Hooper, n. = a cooper, *viĕtor.*

Hoopoo, n. *upupa.*

Hoot, v.tr. and intr. *vociferari.* Hoot, n. *clamor.* See Cry.

Hop, v.intr. *salire* (also of birds); to run by leaps on one leg, *singulis cruribus saltuatim currere.* See Leap.

Hop, n. *lupus;* to impregnate with hops, *lupum alci rei admiscēre.*

Hope, n. *spes* (opp. *fiducia,* confidence); meton. Cicero our last —, *spes reliqua nostra, Cicero;* — (from the fact of a thing being considered likely), *opinio;* = expectation, *exspectatio;* hope of, *spes alcjs rei* (e.g. of immortality, *immortalitatis*); = probability of, *opinio alcjs rei;* — of assistance, *opinio auxiliorum;* a false —, a — which fails, *spes ad irritum redacta* or *ad irritum cadens;* a person has hopes (e.g. one in ill health), *alci spes est;* I have — that, etc. *spero fore ut,* etc.; I place — in, *spem habeo;* I place no — in, *despero de algâ re* (e.g. *de republicâ*); to have the best — as regards anything, *alqd in optimâ spe ponere;* I live in great — that, etc. *magnâ spe sum, magna spes me tenet* (with acc. and inf.); my — are well founded, *recte sperare possum;* I have got —, etc. *spes mihi injecta est* (with acc. and inf.); there appears in me a — that, etc., *spes mihi affulget* (with acc. and inf.); any one entertains the — that he could, etc. *alqs spe ducitur se posse,* etc.; there is — for (e.g. for peace), *in spe pax est;* there is still —, *spes subest;* if there is, or will be, —, *si est,* or *erit, spes* (e.g. of returning, *reditûs*); if, as I am afraid, every — is lost, *si, ut ego metuo, transactum est;* if there is no — left, *si nihil spei est;* there is very little — of him being saved, *spes salutis pertenuis ostenditur;* to have — before one, *alcjs rei spem propositam habēre;* to entertain, flatter one's self with —, *in spem alcjs rei ingredi, in spem alcjs rei* or *de algâ re venire;* to gain —, *spem impetrandi nancisci;* to gain fresh —, *spem redintegrare;* to give — to any one, *alqm in spem vocare* or *adducere* (add. also of things); to give — to any one for, *alcjs rei spem alci afferre* or *ostendere* or *ostentare; spem alcjs rei alci afferre* (of things); *spem alcjs rei præbēre;* to have — of, *spem alcjs rei concipere* (e.g. of ascending the throne, *regni*); to gain — again, *spem alcjs rei* (e.g. *consulatûs*) *in partem revocare;* to fill any one with the greatest —, *alqm summâ spe complēre;* to fill with courage and —, *alqm implēre spe animoque* (in consequence of an event); to rouse one's —, *alqm ad spem excitare* or *erigere;* to strengthen any one's —, *spem alcjs confirmare;* to create good — (as regards one's self), *dare spem bonæ indolis* (but *bene sperare alqm jubēre,* = to cause any one to entertain the very best —); to have a good — of any one, *bene sperare de alqo, bonam spem de alqo capere* or *concipere;* you have good — for the republic, *bonam spem de republicâ habes;* any thing gives me the best —, *alqd me recte sperare jubet;* to lessen any one's —, *alcjs spem infringere* or *debilitare;* to deprive any one of his —, *alci spem adimere* or *auferre* or *eripere, alci spem incīdere* or *præcīdere* (to cut off); to be deprived of the — of, *spe alcjs rei privari, opinione alcjs rei dejici;* every — has failed, *omnis spes alcjs rei* (e.g. of returning, *reditûs*) *incisa est;* my — deceives me, *spes fallit, destituit me, spe decido;* if my — should fail me, *si destituat spes;* my — is frustrated, *spes ad irritum cadit;* to indulge in —, *spem infinitam sequi* or *persequi;* my — is realized, *venio ad exitum spei;* to give up the —, *spem deponere* or *abjicere* or *projicere;* to give up every — as regards any thing, *desperare de algâ re;* the doctors give up all — of his recovery, *omnes medici diffidunt;* — have given up every —, *a medicis desertus est;* to lose the —, *spem alcjs rei perdere, spe alcjs rei dejici;* to place one's — upon a person or thing, *spem suam ponere, reponere, constituere in alqo, spem suam ponere, defigere, ponere et defigere in algâ re;* to have — in a thing, *spem alcjs rei ponere* or *positam habēre* or *collocare in algâ re;* all — of a thing depends upon, etc., *spes alcjs rei vertitur in algâ re;* I have placed my entire — in you, *spes omnis sita est in te;* all my — rests in myself, *in me omnis spes mihi est;* to be full of, pregnant with —, *gravidam esse.* Hopeful, adj. (1) = full of —, *plenus spei, spe animoque impletus* (filled with — and courage); (2) = having qualities which excite — (e.g. a son, daughter, pupil, etc.), *bonæ spei, qui spem bonæ indolis dat, de quo bene sperare possis;* very —, *optimæ* or *egregiæ* or *summæ spei, eximiâ spe.* Hopeless, adj. *spe carens, spe orbatus, spe dejectus,* **exspes* (one who has no —); = one who must be given up, *desperatus;* I am — (all the doctors have given me up entirely), *omni spe orbatus sum, nulla spes in me reliqua est;* — state, *desperatio rerum.* Hopelessly, adv. *sine spe, desperanter;* almost without —, *exiguâ cum spe* (e.g. to drag on life almost —, *animum trahere c. c. spe*); all the doctors doubt that he will ever recover, *omnes medici diffidunt.* To hope, v.tr. and intr. *sperare;* to — confidently, *confidere;* it shows great confidence to — (expect) this, and moral courage to carry it out, *hoc spe concipere audacis animi esse, ad effectum adducere virtutis;* to — good things of any one, *bene sperare de alqo;* to —, expect nothing good of any one, *nihil boni sperare ab alqo;* to expect everything from the victory, *omnia sperare ex victoriâ;* to — the best, *bene sperare;* to — the best of any thing, *alqd in optimâ spe ponere;* to lead any one to —, expect a thing, *ostendere alqd* (e.g. good results, *futuros fructus*); a thing leads me to expect that I may be able to achieve a thing, *algâ re in spem adducor alqd faciendi* or *conficiendi;* to tell any one to be of good cheer, to — for the best, *jubēre alqm bene sperare bonoque esse animo;* to have no further — as regards a thing, *desperare de algâ re;* to begin to — that something will be done (e.g. that we shall have peace), *in spem pacis ingredi* or *venire;* to trust in any one or thing, *sperare alqm* or *alqd;* to — to

obtain any thing, *spem habēre alcjs rei*; to expect, *exspectare alqm* or *alqd*; to expect from any one, *alqd ab alqo exspectare* (opp. *postulare*); there is not much to be expected of this army, *in hoc exercitu haud multum spei est*.

Hopper, n. (1) by *salire* (see Hop); *qui salit, saltator; qui claudicat*; see Limp; (2) = a wooden trough or shoe, through which grain passes into a mill, also = a box or frame of boards to receive the grain before it passes into the mill; and a box to receive apples for conducting them into a mill, *infundibulum*; (3) = a vessel for seed, corn, *corbis*. See Basket.

Horal, adj. *singulis horis*. See Hourly.

Horde, n. *grex* (herd); *caterva* (a multitude of people; both also in a contemptuous sense).

Horizon, n. (1) lit. *horizon* (ὁρίζων), or pure Lat. *finiens circulus* or simply *finiens, finitor* (seldom); the sun passes the —, *sol emergit de subterraneā parte; sol emergit supra terram*; (2) fig. = the sky in gen. *cœlum* (e.g. a clear — or sky, *cœlum vacuum*); = view, *aspectus* (view from a mountain); *conspectus* (sight); a thing limits our —, *alqd aspectum nostrum definit*; to remove a thing out of a person's sight, *alqd e conspectu removēre*. Met. = limits of the understanding (e.g. a thing goes, lies beyond my —), **alqd in intelligentiam meam non cadit, alqd procul est a meā cognitione*.

Horn, n. (1) lit. *cornu*; a little —, the feeler or antenna of an insect, *corniculum*; having or with —, *cornūtus, *corniger*; without —, *mutilus* (also of an animal that should have — and has not got them; e.g. the ram); to butt with the —, *cornibus ferire, petere*†; to butt against each other, *cornibus inter se luctari*†; to attack, i.e. show the —, *cornua obvertere alci* or *tollere in alqm* (also fig. to show opposition); to lay aside one's savage temper, *ferociam exuere*; he has laid aside his savage temper, his — is cut off, his temper is broken, *ferocia ejus fracta est*; the boisterousness of his youth has abated, the — of his youth is cut off, *adolescentiæ cupiditates deferverunt, adolescentia deferrit*; (2) fig. the horns of the moon, *cornua lunæ*; = drinking-cup, *cornu*; = musical instrument, *cornu, buccina*; to blow the —, *cornu* or *buccinam inflare*; to blow on the same — with a person; to play on the same string, *cum alqo conspirare, consentire*. Hornless, adj. *non cornutus*, (if an animal by nature without —, or if it has lost them through butting) *mutilus cornibus*, or simply *mutilus* (opp. *cornutus*). Horned, adj. *cornutus*. Horny, adj. *corneus, corneolus*; to become —, *cornescere*.

Hornet, n. *crabro*.

Horn-pipe, n. *utriculus*.

Horoscope, n. *prædictio et notatio vitæ cujusque ex natali die* (the act of so doing); *natalicia prædicta* (the thing itself); (astrology) *genethlialogia* (γενεθλιαλογία); to cast nativities, *animadvertere et notare sidera natalicia*, **fata per genituras interpretari* (the duty of astrologers); or *positus siderum et spatia dimetiri*; to cause any one to cast one's nativity, *alqm consulere de genitura*, or simply *consulere alqm*.

Horrible, adj. *horrendus, horribilis*. Horribly, adv. *terribilem in modum*. Horrid, adj. *horridus*. Horrific, adj. **horrificus, horrendus*. Horror, n. *horror*; = terrible fright, dread, *extremus pavor*; terrible fear was visible in his eyes, **extremus pavor ex oculis ejus emicuit*; a secret, inward —, *terror arcanus*; horrible scenes —, *res nefanda* or *infanda, res atrox* or *nefaria*; the — of war, *belli vastatio*. See Fear, Terror, Dread.

Horse, n. (1) *equus* (the name of the species), (a mare, a common — for working purposes) *caballus*; a Gallic — (of smaller size, but very much liked by the rich people in ancient Rome on account of their quickness), *mannus*; a swift fleet horse, *veredus*; a gelding, *canterius*; a foal, colt, *pullus equinus, equuleus*; a fiery —, one that is difficult to manage, *equus ferocitate exsultans*; a wild —, *equus ferus, equiferus*; a rider on — back, *eques*; a statue on — back, an equestrian statue, *statua equestris*; to hold a conversation on — back, *ex equis colloqui*; he sent 300 — to their assistance, *trecentos equites auxilio misit*; Prov. to get from the — on the donkey, **canterio vectum post mulum conscendere* (see Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4); to go on — back, *equitare, equo vehi* (in gen.), **equo* or *super equo vehi*. See Ride. Horsebreaker, *equorum domitor*; a master of the stables (who also breaks in —), *equorum magister*; higher groom, for breaking in —, *equiso*; master of the horse at the imperial court, *tribunus stabuli*; teacher of horsemanship, *equitandi magister*; an equestrian performer, *desultor*. Horseman, n. *eques*. Horsemanship, n. **equitandi ars*; to teach —, *alqm equo docēre*; to learn —, *equo docēri*; — is very much valued with us here, *equitandi laus apud nos viget*; — pond, *lavatio equorum*; — race, *curriculum equorum, cursus equorum* or *equester*; *equorum certamen* (as a contest); races in honour of Mars, *equiria -orum*, n. Horse-shoe, n. *solea ferrea, vestigium equi* (in ancient times *solea spartia* or simply *spartia*, because they were only like slippers put on and taken off, and made of broom); to shoe a —, *equo soleas ferreas induere, equum calceare*; to shake off the shoe, *vestigium* or *soleam ferream ungulā excutere*; to fasten a shoe under a —, **equo ferream soleam clavis suppingere*. Horse-whip, n. *virga quā ad regendum equum utor*. To horse, v.tr. to — the foot-soldiers, *milites equis imponere, militibus equos attribuere*; to be badly mounted, *minus idoneo equo uti*; = to cover a mare (as the male), *feminam inire, salire*; to make a mare pregnant, *equam prægnantem facere*; to let the male — cover the mare, *marem feminæ admittere*; v.intr. *equum conscendere*.

Horsefly, n. *œstrus* (οἶστρος); = gadfly, *tabanus, asilus*.

Horse-leech, n. *sanguisuga*.

Horse-radish, n. *armoracia*.

Hortative, adj. *hortans, monens*. See Exhortation. Hortatory, adj. *monens*; a — speech, *sermo hortator, monens*.

Horticultural, adj. *ad hortorum curam pertinens*. Horticulture, n. *hortorum cultura* or *cultus* or *cura*. Hortulan, adj. (= belonging to a garden, as a calendar) *hortensis*.

Hospital, n. *nosocomium* (νοσοκομεῖον, late, Jct.); pure Latin, *valetudinarium* (in the time of the Roman emperors, when workhouses and unions began to be established); *ptochotrophīum* (a real workhouse for the reception of paupers), *ptochīum* (πτωχοτροφεῖον, or πτωχεῖον, late Jct.).

Hospitality, n. *hospitium* (the relation of); to form — with, *hospitium cum alqo facere, jungere, conjungere*; to have — with, *hospitio alcjs uti, hospitium cum alqo habēre; hospitium mihi intercedit cum alqo*; I am connected by the ties of hospitality with. Hospitable, adj. *hospitalis, liberalis, largus epulis*; adv. *hospitaliter, liberaliter*; hospitable house, *domus quæ hospitibus patet*. Hospitality, = generosity, *hospitalitas, liberalitas*. See Guest, Host.

Host, n. = the master of a family or head of a house, *pater familias, herus* (in relation to the servants), *ædium dominus*; to be a good —, *attentum esse ad rem, rei familiaris rationem habēre, rei familiari operam dare*; not —, *paullo omissiorem esse ab re, rem familiarem negligere*. Host (as an entertainer on account of friendship), *hospes; convivator, cœnæ pater* (he who gives a feast; the president of a feast is called *magister convivii* or *cœnæ*; = for gain, *caupo*, a tavern-keeper), *stabularius* (who keeps relays of horses); to keep an hotel, *cauponam exercēre*. To reckon without your host, *spe frustrari*. Hostess, *materfamilias, hera* (mistress), *ædium domina*; a good —, *mulier diligens*; to be —, *attentam esse ad rem*; a hostess (that is, an entertainer), *hospita, hospes*; — for money, *domina cauponæ* or *tabernæ* (opp. to *ministra cauponæ*, a tavern-servant). See Guest; Hospitality.

Hostage, n. *obses*; to give hostages, *obsides dare*; — to any one, *obsides dare alci*; to demand — of any one, *obsides exigere ab alqo*, *obsides alci imperare*; to keep a person as an —, *alqm obsidem retinēre*.

Hostler, n. *stabularius* (in gen.), *agāso* (groom, stable-boy).

Hostile, adj. = belonging to a public enemy, by the gen. pl. *hostium* (if in reference to any thing belonging to the enemy); *hostilis* (class. only in the meaning of acting as an enemy in times of war); hence, a — country, *hostilis terra* or *regio* (which acts as an enemy); the slain bodies of the enemy, *hostilia cadavera* (e.g. *volventes hostilia cadavera amicum alii, pars hospitem aut cognatum reperiebant*); = any thing in the possession of the enemy, *hosticus* (obsolete, afterwards used by the poets and by prosaical writers after Augustus); — country, *hostium terra*; in the enemy's land, *in hostico*; with —, unfriendly feelings, *inimicus*, (if threatening to take — measures) *infestus*; = embittered, *infensus*, comb. *inimicus, infensus atque inimicus, inimicus infensusque*; a — feeling, disposition, *animus infestus, inimicus, infensus animus atque inimicus, animus hostilis, animus alienatus* (alienated, estranged); to have — feelings against, *infesto animo esse in alqm, inimicum esse alci*; to entertain very unfriendly, — feelings against, *aversissimo animo esse ab alqo*; to assume a — feeling, *spiritus hostiles induere*. Hostilely, adv. *hostiliter, inimice, infeste, infense*; to act as an enemy, *hostiliter facere, hostilia agere*. To take — measures, assume a — position against, *adversus alqm hostilia induere*. Hostility, n. *animus infestus, inimicitiæ* (disagreements, quarrels, not *inimicitia*, enmity), = hatred, aversion, *odium*, = troubles (when there is disagreement), *asperitas rerum*; in the pl. hostilities, *hostilia -ium*, n.; to commence —, *hostilia cœptare, facĕre, audēre*; to endure —, *hostilia pati*; to stop —, *ab armis recedere, armis absistere*; = to put a stop to any further unpleasantness, squabbles, *finem facere injuriis*; = not to annoy one another any further, *odia ponere*.

Hot, adj. *fervidus, fervens* (seething), *candens* (of a white heat), *æstuans* (boiling), *æstuosus* (the permanent condition of *æstus*), *ardens, flagrans* (burning, fig. of the passions); a — day, *dies calidus, fervens, æstuosus, dies gravissimus* (fig. trying to combatants, *ægre is dies sustentabatur*; *hic dies nostris longe gravissimus fuit*); a — road, *via æstuosa* (e.g. *iter conficiebamus æstuosā et pulverulentā viā*). To be —, *fervēre, candēre, æstuare*; to become —, *fervescere, effervescere, incalescere, candescere, incandescere*; to make —, *calefacere, fervefacere*. See Fervid, Warm.

Hotel, *deversorium, caupona* (a tavern), *stabulum* (an inn supplying stalls or stabling); a waiter in an —, *cauponius puer*.

Hound, n. *canis venaticus*, **canis venator* (poet.); hounds, *canes venantium*; a good hunting-dog, *canis ad venandum nobilis*; to keep a pack of —, *canes alere ad venandum*. See Hunt, Chase.

Hour, n. *hora* (the 24th part of a day, and in a vague sense); the space of an —, *horæ spatium*; the short time of an —, *horæ momentum*; the hours of the night, *tempora nocturna*; half an —, *semihora*; an — and a half, *sesquihora*; three quarters of an —, *dodrans horæ*; the 24th part of an —, *semuncia hora*; in an —, *in horā*; above an —, *horā ante quam*; within three hours, *intra tres horas, tribus horis*; in the short space of an —, *horæ momento*; within a few —, *brevi horæ momento*; during three —, *tres horas, per tres horas*; during, for a few —, *per aliquot horarum spatia, temporis momento*; at the stated —, *ad horam*; at all —, *omni tempore*; at that very —, *momento*; = in right time, *in tempore*; up to this —, *adhuc* (never *hucusque*, which does not refer to time at all); whilst he was telling me this, one — passed away, *dum hæc dicit, hora abiit*; what time is it? *quota hora est?* to inquire what time it is (the time), *horas* (not *horam*) *requirĕre*; — of any one, *horas quærere ab alqo*; he added to every letter the time when they were sent, *ad omnes epistolas horarum momenta quibus datæ significarentur, addebat*; in the last three years of his life, Mæcenas had not an —'s sleep, *Mæcenati triennio supremo nullo horæ momento contigit somnus*; hardly to speak a single word during the whole —, *horis decem verba non eu dicere*; day and —, *tempus et dies*; his last —, *hora novissima* or *suprema*; in his last —, *eo ipso die, quo e vitā excessit*; leisure hours, *tempus otiosum*; spare time, the time which I manage to spare from business, *tempus subsicivum*; to spare a few — from one's studies, *alqd subsicivi temporis studiis suis subtrahere*; to give a few — in addition, *dieculam addere*; lost time, *horæ perditæ*; you ought not to have lost this time, not have allowed it to pass away, *poteras has horas non perdere*. Hour-glass, n. *horologium*. Hourly, adj. *singulis horis*; every —, hourly, *singulis interpositis horis* (i.e. to give a glass of wine, *singulos cyathos vini dare*); at all hours, *omnibus horis*; from — to —, *in horas*; — plate (dial), **orbis circumscriptus numeris*.

House, *domus* (the place of abode, also those who inhabit it, — the family), *ædes, ædificium* (the whole dwelling, as opposed to parts of the same; *domūs amœnitas non ædificio sed silvā constabat*, the pleasantness of the house depended not on the edifice, but the wood or grove); *domicilium* (specially the dwelling; *ædificium circumdatum est silvā, ut fere sunt domicilia Gallorum*, the house was surrounded by a grove, as for the most part are the dwellings of the Gauls); *insula* (a large separate building; the slave who had the care of it was called *insularius*), *tectum* (a covering or roof), *familia* (the family), *genus* (the race or clan), *res familiaris* (house affairs); a small house, *domuncula, ædicula, casa* (a cottage); a large —, like a palace, *palatium, moles*. From — to —, *per domos, ostiatim* (from door to door). A royal house, or palace, *domus regia*. All my — greets you, *domus te nostra tota salutat*. To keep —, *officia domūs exsequi*; — with small means, **parvo contentum vivere*; to attend to — duties, *res domesticas dispensare*; to put your — in order, *omnes res diligentissime constituere*. The altar of the —, *ara domestica*; house-religion, *domestica religio, sacra privata*; conflagration of the —, *incendium domūs*; building of —, *ædificatio*; the plan of —, *ædificandi ratio*; house-garden, *hortus ædium*; house-prison, *carcer privatus*; house-furniture, *suppellex*; house duty or business, *negotium domesticum, res domestica*; to manage —, *negotia domestica curare, domūs officia exsequi*; to perform —, *conficere ea quæ domi debent administrari*; house-servant, *familia* (slaves, as with the ancients), *famuli domestici* (as now); household, *familia*; household gods, *lares*; householder, *paterfamilias*; — for another, steward, *dispensator, qui res domesticas dispensat* (who attends to the outgoing and income). Housewife, *hera*; housewifery, *diligentia domestica, diligentia in re familiari tuendā, cura domestica*; by nature woman is made for —, *naturā comparata est mulier ad domesticam diligentiam*; book for —, *liber qui est de tuendā re familiari*; house-rent, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what is his rent? *quanti habitat?* to pay a high rent, *magni habitare*; he gives 30,000 asses rent, *triginta millibus habitat*; house-door, *janua domūs* (*ædium* or *ædificii*), *fores* (folding-doors); household troops, *cohortes prætoriæ* (under the first Roman emperors), *milites domestici* (under the later), *copiæ domesticæ* (native as opposed to auxiliary); household food, *cœna quotidiana, mensa sobria, tenuiculus apparatus*; to prefer —, *tenuiculo apparatu contentum esse*; to put before a guest —, *quotidianam cœnam alci apponere*.

Hovel, n. *tugurium* (an open shed for sheltering cattle and herdsmen); *casa repentina* (a shed for

sheltering from the rain); *receptaculum* (a small cottage).

How, adv. (1) as interrog. particle, *qui? quid?* in or according to what manner? *quomodo? quemadmodum?*; what? (to express surprise), *quid? quidvis?* — are things going on? *quid agitur?* — are you? — do you do? *quomodo vales! ut vales?* — do matters go with you? *quo loco sunt res tuæ?* — does the matter stand? *quo modo res se habet?* — does it happen that, etc.? *qui tandem fit, ut*, etc.? what now, or what then? *quid porro?* but what? *quid vero?* — so? *quid ita? qui dum?* — could it be otherwise? *qui aliter esse potest?* what do you think? *quid dicis? quid ais?* — many? *quam multi? quot?* (in gen.); *quotusquisque*, e.g. — many (i.e. — few) philosophers are there that, etc.? *quotusquisque philosophus est, qui*, etc.? — many are there altogether? *quot sunt illi?* — many are there present? *quot sunt illorum?* — many? *quotus!* — often? *quam sæpe? quoties?* — great? *quantus?* — old, or what age are you? *quot annos natus es?* — dear? — much? what price? *quanti? quanto?* what rent do you pay? *quanti habitas!* what is your name? *qui vocaris!* or *quod tibi nomen est?* (but not *quomodo vocaris?*); (2) in exclamations, *quam;* — well you have done! *quam bene fecisti!* — much could I wish! *quam vellem! quantopere vellem!* — dissatisfied he was, felt with himself! *ut sibi ipse displicebat!* Very often we use in such like phrases merely the accus. of the noun, e.g. — blind I am that I could not foresee that! *me cæcum, qui hæc ante non viderim!* — treacherous are the hopes of men! — short their earthly happiness! — vain all their efforts! *o fallacem hominum spem! o fragilem fortunam et inanes nostras contentiones!* (3) as a relative adv. = by what means, *quemadmodum* (according to what, etc.); by what means, *quomodo;* in what manner, —, *quâ ratione;* = under what conditions, circumstances, *quo pacto;* I have constantly taken care — we might be safe, *semper providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possimus;* there is no rule whereby to find out the truth, *nullum est præceptum, quomodo verum inveniatur;* they fix — to carry out the remainder, *reliqua, quâ ratione agi placeat, constituunt;* I don't know — this always happens, *nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit;* — ever that may be, *utcunque res est* or *erit;* — great, *quantus;* — long, *quam diu;* of what kind, *qualis;* — ever (e.g. of whatever kind), *qualiscunque* (adv. *utcunque*); — many, *quam multi, quot.*

Howl, v. *ululare* (from the sound, referring to dogs, wolves, human beings, especially savages; sometimes also of the wind); (of the roaring of the wind) *fremere;* (of the loud cries of women at funerals) *ejulare;* to weep aloud, moan, *plorare, lamentari;* comb. *ejulare atque lamentari;* in gen. to weep about a thing, *ejulare, plorare*, or, if several weep together, *complorare, lamentari alqd.* Howl, n. *ululatus; ejulatus, ejulatio, ploratus*, or, of several together, *comploratio; lamentatio* (the nouns in *us* express the sound, those in *io* the act of —ing); = the loud cries of women at interments, *ejulatio.* See Noise, Utter.

Hubbub, n. *tumultus.* See Noise, Uproar.

Huckster, n. *caupo.* Huckstress, n. *copa.* To huckster, v.intr. *cauponam exercere.*

Huddle, n. *turbæ, tricæ;* to cause a complete —, *omnia miscere ac turbare.* To huddle, v.tr. *festinare; conturbare; velare se alqâ re* (to — on one's clothes); v.intr. *festinare.* See Confuse, Confusion.

Hue, n. (1) *color, tinctura;* to change the —, *evanescere;* to lose its colour, *colorem amittere;* to become pale, *pallidiorem fieri;* see Colour, Dye; (2) *vociferatio;* see Cry; (3) in the phrase — and cry, by *præmandata -orum*, n. (an order previously given to pursue and catch the culprit); or *libellus quo fugitivi nomen continetur et cetera* (a description of the culprit's person); to raise — and cry, *præmandatis alqm requirere; spargere libellos, quo alcjs nomen continetur et cetera* (i.e. to pursue by warrant of capture); to raise — and cry by land and by water, *terrâ marique ut alqs conquiratur, præmandare.*

Huff, n. (1) *impetus* (fit); *contumacia* (contempt); to be in a —, *tumultuari* (to make a noise), *insanire, furere* (to rave). To huff, v. *repudiare alqm; clamare* (to swell with anger, to storm), *insolenter alqd jactare* (to swell with pride).

Huge, adj. *immanis* (e.g. an animal, *belua;* the size of the body, *corporis magnitudo;* sums of money, *pecuniæ;* booty, *præda;* deed, *facinus;* so as to create amazement, horror, and fear); of immense extent, — size, *vastus* (e.g. an immense dog, *canis vasti corporis*); immense in gener., extremely large, *immensus* (e.g. height, *altitudo;* sum of money, *pecunia*); = unusually great, large, *ingens* (e.g. tree, *arbor;* sum of money, *pecunia;* genius, talent, *ingenium*); = excessively large, massy, *insanus* (e.g. a structure, *moles;* mountains, *montes*); of — height, *in immanem altitudinem editus;* of — depth, *immensâ, infinitâ altitudine;* an — crime, *monstrum ac prodigium.*

Hulk, n. (= the body of a ship), *alveus navis.*

Hull, n. = the — of a nut covering the shell, *cortex* (lit., the external hard covering of any thing, then nut-shell); *folliculus* (little bag, hence husk); *tunica, gluma* (the coat of the corn); *valvula*, gener. in the plur. *valvulæ* (from *valvæ*, folds of a door); to have —, *folliculis tegi;* to strip off the hulls, *valvulis eximere, e valvulis separare.*

Hum, v.intr. *fremere* (in gener.); = to rustle, murmur (of men and bees), *murmurare, murmur edere;* (of a whizzing noise of bees) *stridorem edere;* = to buzz, *bombum facere;* = to pause in speaking and make an audible noise like the humming of bees, *hærere.* Hum, n. *fremitus* (in gener.); *murmur* (of men and bees); *stridor; bombus; comprobatio* (applause). Hum, interj. *hem!* Humming-bird, n. *trochilus colibris* (L.).

Human, adj. *humanus;* = of any thing that belongs, is peculiar to man, by the gen. plur. *hominum* (e.g. — vices and errors, *hominum vitia et errores;* = mortal, *mortalis* (in reference to man's imperfection); a thing exceeds all — belief, *alqd ingenii modum excedit;* — feelings (in gener.), *humanitas;* to lay aside all — feelings (i.e. every feeling of kindness), *humanitatem omnem exuere, ab humanitate desciscere, hominem ex homine exuere;* a thoroughly — dislike, **homine dignissima detestatio;* if any thing should befall (i.e. if I should die), *si quid humanitus mihi acciderit* (*accideret*) or *accidisset;* gener. only *si quid mihi acciderit*, etc. Humanly, adv. *humano modo* (after the manner of men).

Humane, adj. by *hominibus* or *generi humano amicus;* = kind, affable, *humanus* (adv. *humane, humaniter*); to be —, benevolent, *vitæ hominum amice vivere.* See Benevolent, Kind.

Humanity, n. (1) = peculiar nature of man, *natura* or *conditio humana, conditio mortalis;* (2) = mankind, human race, *genus humanum* or *hominum, gens humana;* all mankind, the whole — race, *universum genus hominum* or *omnes* or *cuncti mortales.* See Man. (3) = kind feelings, *humanitas;* = compassion, *misericordia.* See Benevolence, Kindness.

Humanize, v.tr. = to make a person more civilized, *alqm ad humanitatem informare.* See Civilize.

Humankind, n. *genus humanum.*

Humble, adj. *humilis* (adv. *humiliter*); = lowly, meek, *submissus, demissus* (opp. *elatus*); = modest, *modestus, verecundus:* = suppliant, *supplex*, comb. *humilis et supplex* (e.g. oratio). Humbly, adv. *demisse, submisse, simpliciter;* to be — disposed, *animo esse submisso, nihil sibi sumere;* to become humble, *animum contrahere;* to show one's self humble, *submisse se gerere:* to request —, *supplicibus verbis orare;* to entreat very —, *multis verbis et supplicem orare;* as — and as submissively as possible, *quam potest demississime atque*

subjectissime. To humble, v.tr. *alcjs spiritus reprimere* (pride); = to break any one's bold spirit, *frangere alqm* or *alcjs audaciam, comprimere alcjs audaciam,* comb. *frangere alqm et comminuere,* to — one's self, *se* or *animum submittere, submisse se gerere, remittere spiritus, comprimere animos suos, sedare arrogantiam* (e.g. *remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam,* let them — themselves); to — one's self too much, to demean one's self, *se abjicere;* to — one's self before any one, *se submittere alci;* (in words, i.e. to make a submission) *supplicare alci, supplicem esse alci;* = to mortify, *vulnerare alqm voce.* See Mortify.

Humid, adj. *humidus.* Humidity, n. *humor* (not *humiditas*). See Wet, Damp.

Humiliation, n. *humilitas.* Humility, n. *castigatio* (if humbled by another person); *humilitas* (humiliation of one's own self, humbleness); he considered this as a humiliation, *eâ re in ordinem se cogi videbat;* = lowness of spirits, *animi demissio;* = obedience, *obedientia;* = subjection to a master, *servitus;* = to keep in subjection, *alqm in officio retinēre;* to keep in authority and subjection, *alqm in ditione atque servitute tenēre;* = lowness, *animus submissus* or *demissus* (opp. *animus elatus*); modesty, *modestia;* (*humilitas,* as a Christian virtue, only in Lact.) Christian —, **animi a Christo pendentis demissio;* to show —, *submisse se gerere;* with —, *submisse, modeste.*

Humour, n. (1) (= fluids of animal bodies) *humor;* (2) = temper, *animi affectio* or *affectus,* or simply *affectio* or *affectus* (for a moment); *ingenium, natura;* arbitrary —, *libido;* in gen., propensities, *studia;* general temper of the mind, *animi habitus;* temporary —, *animi motus;* = disposition in gen., *animus;* (of several persons) *animi;* = inclination, *voluntas;* (of several) *voluntates;* any one's temper (fits now and then), *temporarius animi motus;* = a quiet disposition, *animus tranquillus;* cheerful —, *hilaris animus* or *hilaritas;* irritable —, *animus irritatus;* with their various tempers, *in variis voluntatibus;* = the best disposition towards, *summa in alqm voluntas;* to be in good —, *bene affectum esse;* to be in ill —, *male affectum esse, morosum esse;* to be in such a — that, etc. *ita animo affectum esse, ut* etc.; to be in an excitable —, *conturbatiorem esse;* to sound the disposition of the people, *animos populi tentare;* the sounds place the hearer in different —, affect him in different ways, *soni in alios atque alios motus ducunt auditorem;* through musical instruments the minds are affected in various ways, *organis afficiuntur animi in diversum habitum;* ill —, *natura difficilis, morositas;* violent —, *asperitas* (i.e. harshness); ill — (inasmuch as it leads us to treat others with injustice), *iniquitas;* intolerably bad —, **difficilis pœne intolerabilis natura, asperitas;* gloomy mind, melancholy —, *tristitia;* joking —, *lepos in jocando;* in a good, joking —, *hilarus et ad jocandum promptus;* to be in good, pleasant —, *bene affectum esse* (in a single instance only), *hilaro animo esse, animo esse hilaro et ad jocandum prompto* (also only in a single instance), *hilaritate redundare* (if it is a general feature in a person's character to be so); to be in a peevish —, *male affectum esse* (in a single instance), *difficilem ac morosum esse;* to be always in bad —, *difficili esse naturā;* Lælius had much good —, *in Lælio multa hilaritas erat;* as one may just be in a —, *utrumque præsens movet affectio;* in the —, *ex libidine, ad arbitrium suum;* = as one thinks proper, *arbitrio suo;* comb. *ad arbitrium suum* (*nostrum*) *libidinemque* (it would not be Latin to say *ad placitum, ad bene placitum, ad voluntatem*); to live according to one's fancy, as one likes, *suo ingenio* or *arbitratu suo* or *ad suum arbitrium vivere, suo modo vivere;* = to indulge one's self, give way, *sibi indulgēre;* to — a person, *alcjs studium obsequi, alci morem gerere, alci morigerari* (in gener.), *alcjs libidini non adversare* (in a single instance only); to live according to the — of another person, *ad alcjs arbitrium* (or *ad alcjs voluntatem*) *se fingere* or *se accommodare;* — altogether, *totum se fingere et accommodare ad alcjs arbitrium et nutum, se totum ad alcjs nutum et voluntatem convertere;* I must be altogether guided by my memory, *necesse est me ad delicias componere memoriæ meæ;* = casualties, accidents, *fortuiti casus;* (3) = that quality by which we give to one's ideas a ludicrous turn, *lepos* (in the whole character, also in a written work), *festivitas* (mirth, wit; also in a written work); facetiousness or — in speech, *cavillatio* (opp. raillery, wit when it offends by its severity, *dicacitas*); *jocus; facetiæ.* To humour, v.tr. *alci obtemperare;* = to give one's consent, *veniam dare;* = to grant any one's request, *precibus alcjs indulgēre.* See Joke.

Humourist, n. *homo jocosus, lepidus.* See Joke, Jest.

Hump, n. *tuber* (e.g. a camel with one or two humps); = a bunch in any part of the body (especially on the back), *gibber, gibba* (only in Sueton.), *gibbus* (in Juven.); = the back itself (as forming a sort of protuberance), *dorsum;* = the back, back-side, *tergum.*

Hunch, n. (1) = hump, which see; (2) = a push, jerk with the elbow or fist, *plaga;* see Blow. To hunch, v.tr. *fodere alqm* or *alqd alqā re, perfodere* (poet. and prose); (to push with the elbow) *alqm pulsare;* see Blow, Push. Hunch-backed, *gibber* (*gibbus* in Cels. only in the meaning "convex," opp. *concavus*); *gibberosus* (only in Orbil., quoted by Sueton.), *gibbosus* (*gibberus* is not Latin).

Hundred, adj. *centum;* every —, *centeni -æ -a* (also = — at once, especially with plur. nouns); a subdivision of the Roman people into centuries or hundreds, *centuria;* of a —, — years old, *centenarius;* the 105 judges or commissioners (three being chosen for each of the 35 tribes in ancient Rome, to hear certain civil causes among the people), *centumviri;* pertaining to the *centumviri, centumviralis;* interest of one in the — every month, or twelve per cent. per ann., *centesima;* — per cent., as much more, *alterum tantum;* — years, *centum anni;* a space of — years, *centum annorum spatium;* a century, a generation, *seculum* (fixed at — years, according to the customs of the Romans and Etrurians); to be — years old, *centesimum ætatis complevisse annum.* Hundred, n. *centuria* (as subdivision); so many hundreds, *centum, centeni;* a —, *numerus centenarius;* by —, *centuriatim;* to divide by —, *centuriare;* the division by —, *centuriatus;* — weight, n. *pondus centenarium* (as weight); weighing a —, *centenarius, centum pondo libras* (scil. *valens*); two —, *ducentas pondo libras* (scil. *valens*). Hundredth, adj. *centesimus -a -um;* every —, *centesimus quisque;* for the — time, *centesimum;* in the — place (in enumerating), *centesimo.*

Hunger, n. *fames;* — after gold, *fames auri;* = desire to eat, *esuries, inedia;* to have an —, *esurire, fame laborare;* to be pressed by —, *fame premi;* to satisfy —, *famem explēre;* to die of —, *fame perire;* to put to death by —, *fame necare;* to kill yourself by —, *inediā finire vitam.* Hunger is the best cook, *cibi condimentum fames.* Hungry, adj. *esuriens, edundi appetens, fame laborans, jejunus, famelicus;* worn out with hunger, *fame* (or *inopiā*) *confectus.*

Hunt, v.tr. *venari;* — after, *consectari, sectari alqd.* Hunt, n. *venatio, venatus;* a hunting-horn, **cornu venatorium;* — dog, *canis venaticus;* a good —, *canis ad venandum nobilis;* — knife, *culter venatorius;* — net, *plagæ;* — page, *puer nobilis qui principem venantem comitatur.* See Chase.

Hurdle, n. (1) in husbandry, *crates;* (for sheep) *crates pastorales;* (2) in fortification, **corbis terrā fartus.*

Hurl, v.tr. *jacĕre, jaculari* (with violence). See Throw.

Hurly-burly, n. *tumultus.* See Tumult, Noise.

Hurricane, n. *tempestas fœda; turbo* (whirlwind).

Hurry, v.tr. *accelerare; impellere, incitare, excitare* (to rouse); = to stimulate (both lit. and fig.) *stimulare alqm, stimulos alci admovēre;* v.intr. *festinare.* Hurry, n. *festinatio, tumultus.* See Tumult, Accelerate, Hasten, Drive.

Hurt, v.tr. *vitium afferre* or *inferre alci; dolorem alci facere* or *efficere* (both bodily and mentally); *ægre facere alci* (to — a person's feelings). Hurt, n. (1) *læsio, laceratio, violatio;* = wounding, *vulneratio, sauciatio;* = a wound, *vulnus;* (2) = injury, *damnum.* Hurtful, adj. *damnosus.* Hurtless (e.g. — blows), *innocuus alci; innoxius alci* (not harming any one); *innocens* (harmless, all of persons and things). See To Wound, Injury.

Husband, n. *maritus* (opp. *cælebs* or *uxor*); *vir* (only in that meaning if the sense is sufficiently clear, opp. *uxor*); (the married man) *conjux;* a young married man, *novus maritus;* a — who is too much ruled over by his wife, *maritus nimis uxorius;* to marry (of a woman), *viro nubere;* to look out for a — for any one, *prospicere alci maritum;* to have a —, *maritum habēre;* to have two —, *apud duos nuptam esse;* to have had many —, *multarum nuptiarum esse;* to have for —, *alcjs matrimonium tenēre;* to live like man and wife, *habēre alqm uxoris loco;* to look out for a — for one's daughter, *prospicere conditionem.* To husband, v.tr. *rem familiarem curare, officia domestica curare* (to mind the house), *colere* (to cultivate the ground). See House, Household, Cultivate. Husbandry, n. *res rustica, res rusticæ* (the occupations of a farmer); = agriculture, *agricultura, agricultio, agrorum cultus* or *cultura* (*rusticatio,* in this meaning in Colum., which in Cic. is only = residence in the country for pleasure; so also *rusticari*); = to farm, to be engaged in —, *rurari, ruri opus facere, agrum colere, agriculturæ studēre;* (2) = care of domestic affairs, *cura rerum domesticarum;* (3) = economy, as, good —, *frugalitas.*

Hush, interj. *st!* To hush, v.tr. *restinguere, exstinguere* (e.g. *tumultum,* to — the noisy crowd); to — cares, *alcjs animum lenire et placare, placare et mitigare;* to — up a rumour, *rumorem opprimere;* to — up a matter, *alcjs delicta comprimere;* — the rumour of, *famam alcjs rei.* See Suppress.

Husk, n. *folliculus.* To husk, v.a *valvulis eximere, a valvulis separare.*

Hustle, v.intr. *cubito offendere alqm, premere.* See Push.

Hut, n. *casa* (a small —, cottage); = a shepherd's shed, *tugurium;* a sort of portable —, which the Numidians used to carry along with them, when they went in quest of fresh pasture, *manapale,* only found in the plur. *manapalia* (a Punic word); = a bower, *umbraculum;* a small humble — can produce a great man, *potest et casā vir magnus exire.*

Hutch, n. *alveus* (in gen. a wooden vessel).

Huzza, interj. *eja! eje! evoë! io! io!* Huzza, n. (a shout of joy), *clamor et gaudium, clamor lætus;* — at the accomplished work, *clamor alacritate perfecti operis sublatus;* to receive any one with —, *clamore et gaudio* or *clamore læto alqm excipere.* To huzza, *inclamare alqm magnā voce.* See Shout.

Hyacinth, n. *hyacinthus* (also a precious stone of that colour, a kind of sapphire); — of reddish colour, *lyncurion* (λυγκούριον).

Hyades, n. *Pleiades* (Πλειάδες), purely Latin, *Vergiliæ.*

Hyaline, adj. *crystallinus; vitreus* (glassy); = transparent, *perlucidus* (e.g. the water of the rivers, *liquores amnium;* cup, *poculum*).

Hygrometer, n. *hygrometrum.*

Hymen, n. *Hymen* (Ὑμήν), or *Hymenæus* (Ὑμέναιος). Hymeneal, adj. *nuptialis.*

Hymn, n. *hymnus* (ὕμνος, in gen. a song in honour of God; a pæan); = in honour of Apollo or other gods, a song of triumph, *pæan;* to sing praises in honour of any one, **alcjs laudes cantu prosequi;* a song of praise, **carmen in quo alcjs laudes celibrantur, *laudes alcjs in carmine celebratæ.* To hymn, v. **cantu alcjs laudes prosequi.*

Hyp, n. (depression of spirits, a disease), *intemperies quæ μελαγχολία dicitur.* To hyp, v.tr. *tristem facere.* See Melancholy.

Hyssop, n. *hyssopus, hyssopum* (ὕσσωπος), **hyssopus officinalis* (L.)

I, pron. *ego, egomet.* It is generally only expressed in Latin when we wish to speak emphatically. The plural is frequently used in Latin for I, out of modesty, and also as a sort of caution; but if a public person speaks, or if we speak seriously, the 1st pers. sing. is always used. I myself, *ego ipse, egomet ipse, ipse;* I for my person, *ego quidem;* I at least, *equidem;* as regards myself, *ad me;* the mind of every man (that is, the man), *mens cujusque is est quisque* (his own self); our beloved soul, self, *amicus animus* (e.g. *amico quæ dederis animo*); my own person, *ego;* thy, your own person, *tu;* his own person, *ipse,* and in the oblique cases *sui, sibi, se,* demonstr. *idem;* my, thy (your), his own self, *ipse ego, ipse tu, ipse idem,* and reflect. in the oblique cases, *sui ipsius, sibi ipsi, se ipsum* or *se ipse;* my, thy (your), his second self, my, etc. very dear friend, *ego alter* or *alter ego, tu alter, alter idem; animæ dimidium meæ, suæ; tanquam exemplar aliquod mei, tui, sui,* e.g. *Quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes, qui illis æque ac ipse tu* (your own self) *gauderet? adversas vero ferre difficilis esset sine eo, qui illas gravius etiam, quam tu* (you yourself) *ferret;* or *sit anulus tuus non ut vas aliquod, sed tanquam ipse tu* (thy own self); or *se ipsi* (their own selves) *omnes naturā diligunt; ipse se quisque diligit.*

Iambic, adj. *iambicus* (Gramm.). Iambic, n. *iambus.*

Ice, n. *glacies* (real); hard, solid —, *glacies durata et alte concreta;* to make to freeze, *glaciare* (e.g. snow, *nives*); to turn to ice, *conglaciare* or *conglaciari, congelascere,* (*frigoribus*) *durescere;* to be covered with —, to be frozen over, *glacie astringi, durari;* frozen, *rigidus,* to be as cold as —, *rigēre;* to grow stiff with cold, *rigescere;* to make as cold as —, to make into —, *ad nivalem rigorem perducere* (e.g. water); to try a person (prov.), *astute l. befactare alqm;* = concreted sugar, e.g. any thing drunk (water) with —, *potio nivata, aqua nivata;* wine —, **vinum nivatum;* to break the —, *viam aperire.* See Way, Commence. To ice, v.tr. *ad nivalem rigorem perducere;* to cover with concreted sugar, **saccharum incoquere alci rei.*

Ichnography, n. **ichnographia* (ἰχνογραφία); **vestigii areæ seu plani descriptio.*

Ichor, n. **liquor articularis* (a thin watery humour). Ichorous, adj. *purulentus.*

Icicle, n. *stiria, *glacies pendens.*

Iconism, n. (= a figure or representation, εἰκονισμός), *figura rhetorum, quando ad vivum alcjs rei formam ob oculos ponimus;* —, **descriptio et* (*ut publicanorum utar verbo*) εἰκονισμός.

Iconoclast, n. (= breaker or destroyer of images), **qui simulacra evertit* or *concidit.*

Iconographia, n. εἰκονογραφία, **iconographia, *descriptio per imagines seu figuras.*

Iconolator, n. (a Romanist, as he worships images), **iconolator, *qui simulacra* (or *idola*) *adorat* (or *colit*).

si, velut si (with conj.; only late writers use *ceu* in this sense), e.g. the Sequani feared the cruelty of Ariovistus the same in his absence as — he were present, *Sequani Ariovisti absentis crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrebant*; —, after many words, especially after to seem, to pretend, to feign, suspicion, doubt, etc., rendered by the accus. with inf., e.g. with some I create a suspicion, as — I intended to sail, *moveo nonnullis suspicionem velle me navigare*; he does, as — he were poorly, *simulat se ægrotare*; it seems as — he knew about it, *videtur scire*; as —, after *simulo* (I pretend), always rendered by the acc. with inf., seldom by *quasi*, e.g. he did as — he were mad, *simulavit se furere*; they do as — they knew every thing, *omnia se scire simulant*; as —, after *videor* (it looks, appears to me), rendered with the nominative with inf., e.g. it looks as — you were angry, *iratus esse videris*; it appears to me as — I just heard the voice of my brother, *audire vocem visus sum modo fratris*; not as —, *non quo*, e.g. not as — anybody had thought different, *non quo quisquam aliter putasset*; not as — I had any thing to write to you, *non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem*. See When, Whether.

Ignite, v. (1) = to kindle or set on fire, *accendere, inflammare*. See Fire, Kindle. (2) more generally = to communicate fire to, or to render luminous by heat, *candefacere, alqd incendere*; see Fire, Heat; v.intr. *exardescere, accendi, incendi*, etc. (lit. and fig.); *ignem* or *flammam concipere*; to catch fire, *ignem comprehendere*; to be enveloped by the flames, *flammis comprehendi* or *corripi*, in the context also simply *comprehendi*. See Kindle. Ignition, *incensio*; see Inflammation.

Ignoble, adj. *ignobilis* (of low birth or parentage, e.g. girl, family, opp. *nobilis*); of unknown origin, *obscuro loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus* (opp. *illustri loco natus*, of persons); of low rank and character, *humilis* (of persons and things, e.g. speech, *oratio*; style, *verbum*); of low descent, *humili loco natus*; illiberal, *illiberalis*; low, despicable, *abjectus* (matter, *negotium*); — disposition, meanness of action, *humilitas, illiberalitas*. Ignobly, adv. *humiliter*, e.g. to entertain — sentiments, *humiliter sentire*; *illiberaliter* (e.g. to act, *facere*); *abjecte* (e.g. to act, *facere*). See Common, Low, Mean, Vulgar.

Ignominy, *ignominia* (insult, affront), *infamia, dedecus, probrum, contumelia*. To throw ignominy upon, *alqm ignominiā afficere, ignominiam alci imponere* or *injungere* or *inurere, alqm ignominiā notare* (by the act of the Censor as well as by other means), *alqm contumeliā insequi* (to treat ignominiously), *contumeliis insectari, maledictis vexare* (to pursue, harass with), *sugillare* (to treat with scorn), *alcjs auctoritatem dedecorare, alcjs famam dehonestare*; to be in —, *in ignominiā esse*; to be treated with —, *ignominiā* or *contumeliā affici, ignominiam* or *contumeliam accipere*; treated ignominiously, *inustus maledictorum notis*.

Ignoramus, n. *homo inscius alcjs rei*. Ignorance, n. (1) = want of reflection, e.g. a mistake, *imprudentia*; from —, *per imprudentiam, imprudentiā*; *imprudenter*; through a mistake, through —, *per errorem*; (2) = want of knowledge, *inscientia*; = from want of abilities, *inscitia*; — of facts, *ignoratio*; the negative state of the mind, want of education, *ignorantia* (all with gen.); to confess one's —, *fateri nescire quod nescias*; to confess one's — in many things, *confiteri, multa se ignorare*. Ignorant, adj. (1) = unknowingly, *insciens* (opp. *sciens*); unawares, *imprudens, per imprudentiam* (opp. *sciens*); (2) = destitute of knowledge, *inscius alcjs rei* (illiterate); unskilful in, *ignarus alcjs rei*; inexperienced in, *imperitus alcjs rei*, comb. *inscius imperitusque*; quite a beginner in, *rudis alcjs rei* or *in alqā re*, or comb. *alcjs rei expers et rudis*; = not learned, *indoctus*; = illiterate, *illiteratus*; a pupil who is only a beginner, *rudis et integer discipulus*; not to know, *alqd nescire*; to be — of, *alqd ignorare*; not to be skilled, versed in, *alqd non callere*; to be quite — in everything, *omnium rerum inscium et rudem esse*. See Unknown.

Ill, adj. = sick, or out of health, *æger* (of body and mind, opposed to *sanus* and *valens*), *ægrotus, morbidus* (seized by a disease), *affectus valetudine, invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus*; comb. *invalidus et æger, æger atque invalidus, infirmus atque æger*; very ill, *gravi et periculoso morbo æger*. It goes ill with me, *male mecum agitur, animo mihi male est*; how goes it with you? (how are you getting on?) *quid rei geris?* but ill, *tenuiter*; wretchedly, *misere*; very well, *optime*.

Illegal, adj. **legi repugnans, contrarius*; adv. *contra legem* or *leges*; not in accordance with the law, *præter leges* or *jus*; contrary to the law of God and man, *contra jus fasque, contra fas et jus*. Illegality, n. by the adj.

Illegible, adj. **qui, quæ, quod legi non potest*; to be —, *legi non posse*; **parum clarus* (e.g. handwriting, *literæ*). Adv. **parum clare* (e.g. to write, *scribere*).

Illegitimate, adj. (1) *nullo patre natus, incerto patre natus, spurius* (post-Aug. but received as classical on account of its being a technical term of the Jct. προγενής, base-born); *pellice ortus, nothus* (νόθος, *nothum Græci natum ex uxore non legitimā vocant, qui apud nos spurio patre natus dicitur*, opp. *justā uxore natus, legitimus*); *hibrida, hybrida, ibrida* (a mongrel creature, that is, begotten between animals of different species, ὕβρις, *animal ex dissimilibus parentibus natum, ut sus ex porco et apro*, i.e. *domestico et fero*: *ab ὕβρει*, *injuria, quia est adulterium, et quædam injuria naturæ*; = a person whose parents were of different countries, or one of whose parents was a slave, *transfertur ad homines et de iis dicitur, qui altero parente servo, libero altero nascuntur, vel altero Romano, altero peregrino, aut hujusmodi*); *adulterino sanguine natus* (μοιχίδιος, unlawfully begotten); (2) in gen. = unlawful, *non legitimus* (not *illegitimus*); (3) = not genuine, adulterated, *adulterinus*. See Adulterate, Spurious.

Illiberal, adj. *illiberalis* (unworthy of a free man, e.g. a joke, *jocus*, ungenerous). Illiberality, n. *humilitas, illiberalitas, avaritia*. See Avarice.

Illicit, adj. *inconcessus, vetitus* (prohibited), *nefas* (ἀθέμιστος, unlawful, contrary to human and divine law, impious); unlawful means, *artes malæ*; to be —, unlawful, *non licere, illicitum esse*.

Illimitable, adj. *infinitus*. See Limit, Limitation. Illimited, adj. *infinitus* (infinite, e.g. size, *magnitudo*; hatred, *odium*; — power, *infinita potestas*; an absolute government, *imperium infinitum*); = boundless, *interminatus* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; desire, *cupiditas*); insatiable, *insatiabilis* (e.g. desire, *cupiditas*; avarice, *avaritia*; cruelty, *crudelitas*); the highest, *summus* (e.g. power, *summa potestas*); an absolute ruler, *dominus*; — government, *imperium summum, quum dominatu unius omnia tenentur*, or simply *dominatio*; to rule absolute, *summo imperio præditum esse*.

Illiterate, adj. *illiteratus, indoctus, ineruditus*; to be —, *nescire literas*. Adv. *indocte*. See Learned, Ignorant.

Illogical, adj. **non logicus, nullā ratione*. See Irrational, Incoherent.

Illude, v.tr. *fallere*. See Deceive.

Illume, Illumine, Illuminate, v.tr. (1) = to throw light on, *collustrare* (with the secondary idea of the communication of the own light of a thing; only lit.); *illustrare* (lit. to give light, fig. to cause to shine); *illuminare* (lit. to illuminate, fig. to throw light upon a matter; none of these verbs used in reference to the mind). The light of the sun shines upon all things, *sol cuncta luce sua illustrat*; to be — by the sun, *sole illustrem esse*; to — a town, *in urbe jam noctu lucernæ accendi* [illegible] (according to Ammian, said of the lighting of the streets); to — with torches suspended or [illegible] *lumina et spend* [illegible]

torches formed of wooden staves or twigs, either bound by a rope drawn round them in a spiral form, or surrounded by circular bands at equal distances. Sc Dict. of Greek and Rom. Antiq.); to — by candle ticks being placed at the windows of the houses, *accensas lucernas in fenestris ponere*; a tower is — by night, *turris collucet per noctem crebris luminibus*; the Campus Martius was — by torches, *collucentes per Campum Martis faces*; (2) = to enlighten the mind, *colere, illustrare*. See Enlighten, Explain, Illustrate; (3) = to adorn with pictures (as to — manuscripts or books, according to ancient practice), *varie pingere*, **alci rei rivos colores inducere*, **alqd coloribus distinguere*. Illumination, n. (1) = the act of illuminating the houses, *lumina festa*; the — of the Campus Martius with torches, *collucentes per Campum Martis faces*; the lighting of the streets, *pernoctantia urbis lumina*; (2) = splendour, which see. Illuminator, n. **qui pingit*.

Illusion, n. *error, opinionis error, opinio falsa, delirutio, cecordia*; — of the eyes, *mendacium oculorum*; — and ears, *ludibria oculorum auriumque*; — of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against —, *ne fallaris vide*.

Illustrate, v.tr. (1) = to illuminate, *illustrare*; see Illuminate; (2) = to make distinguished, glorious, *illustrare*; see Glorify; (3) = to explain, *illustrare*; see Enlighten, Elucidate, Explain. Illustration, n. *explicatio*; see Explanation. Illustrator, n. *qui alqd ex omnibus partibus pertentat*; see Interpreter. Illustrious, adj. *ingenuus* (worthy of a free man; see Noble), *augustus* (see Sublime), *præclarus* (see Celebrate).

Image, or likeness, n. *imago, simulacrum, effigies*; = painting, *tabula picta, pictura*; = statue, *statua*; to form an image or likeness, *imaginem alcjs exprimere*; to the life, *ad verum*; = a conception, *imago, species*; to form a conception of, *animo effingere alqd*; an image in rhetoric, *translatio, figura*; image-worshipper, **qui imagines pro Deo veneratur*; worship of images, *imaginum cultus*; a promoter thereof, *imaginum studiosus*; war against —, *iconomachia*; one who assails —, **qui simulacra evertit*; the zeal of —, **simulacrorum evertendorum studium*; one who makes images, *plastes*; the art —, *plastice*; one who casts images, *toreutes, cælator, statuarius*; the art —, *statuaria, toreutice*; a sculptor, *sculptor, statuarum artifex*; statuary, *sculptura, ars fingendi*; a bronze statue, *statua ænea*; equestrian —, *equestris*; he is as silent as a statue, *taciturnior est statuā*. Imagery, n. (1) = sensible representations, pictures, statues, *imago*; (2) = forms of the fancy, *imago*; see Fancy; (3) = representations in writing or speaking, *adumbratio*; see Image, above. Imaginable, adj. *quod cogitari potest, quod cogitatione comprehendi or percipi potest, quod in cogitationem cadit, cogitabilis* (first in Senec.). Imaginary, adj. *opinatus* (e.g. a good, *bonum*; an evil, *malum*), *opinabilis*; — misfortunes, *malorum opinio*; — difficulties, **difficultates, quas sibi alqs ipse fingit*; see Fancy. Imagination, n. *cogitatio* (a thought, the faculty of thinking); an idle —, *metus inanis, species inanis*; = an idea without foundation, *opinio (falsa)*; to exist in —, not in reality (e.g. of an evil), *opinionis esse, non naturæ*; to be ill in —, **ægrotare mihi videor*; what lies only in one's —, *opinatus*; only based upon —, *opinabilis*; = false, fictitious, *falsus, fictus*; the faculty of understanding, *mens*, comb. *cogitatio et mens*; the mind, *animus*; the senses, *sensus*, comb. *animus et sensus*; *phantasia* (the power of —; not used by classical writers, but must be used sometimes as a technical term); glowing —, *fervidum ingenium, color et impetus*; wandering —, **cogitationis luxuria* or *nimia quædam ubertas*; a lively —, *rerum, quasi gerantur, sub aspectum pæne subjectio*; to picture through the power of —, *cogitatione sibi alqd depingere*; see Design, Sketch. Imaginative, adj. *ingeniosus* (one who has always new ideas); *sollers* or *solers* (one who understands the art of following out an idea); sharp, *acutus*; one who is sharp, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum*. Adv. *ingeniose, sollerter, acute*. Imagine, v.tr. and intr. *animo concipere, cogitare, complecti*, or simply *cogitare*. See Fancy.

Imbecile, adj. *imbecillus* (*imbecillis* a later form), in body or in mind, especially infirm from old age, opp. *fortis, valens, firmus*; *imbecillus* also of things that have not sufficient strength, e.g. a feeble pulse, *imbecilli venarum pulsus*; a weak stomach, *stomachus*; voice, *vox*; — mind, *ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus*); *invalidus, infirmus*; see Weak. Imbecility, n. *imbecillitas* (e.g. weakness of the stomach, *imbecillitas stomachi*; — of the empire, *regni imbecillitas* or *infirmitas*.) See Weakness.

Imbibe, v.tr. *imbibere*; — errors with your mother's milk, *errores cum lacte nutricis sugere*; — an opinion, *opinionem animo imbibere*. See Drink.

Imbitter, v.tr. to —, any one's life, *vitam alcjs insuavem reddere*; — pleasure, joy, *gaudium ægritudine contaminare*; any one's pleasure is embittered, *voluptas alcjs corrumpitur dolore*. See Embitter, Exasperate, Enrage.

Imbosom, v.tr. (1) = to hold in the bosom, *in sinu habēre*; (2) = to hold in intimacy, *in sinu gestare*; (3) = to caress; imbosomed friend, *amicus conjunctissimus*; — with, *complecti*; (4) = to surround, *circumdare, cingere*; see Surround; (5) = to cover (e.g. in the deep), *deponere*.

Imbricate, Imbricated, adj. (1) prop. **imbricatus* (i.e. laid above one another, crooked like a gutter-tile, e.g. cement, *cæmenta*); (2) in bot. = lying over each other like tiles on a roof, **imbricatus* (e.g. *laurūs folio per margines imbricato*).

Imbrute, v.tr. **alqm bestiam facere*; v.intr. *bestiam fieri*.

Imbue, v.tr. (1) = to dye, e.g. to — cloth, *intingere in alqā re* (to dip), *mergere in alqd*; (2) fig. to tincture deeply (e.g. the minds), *implēre, replēre*. See Fill.

Imbursement, n. *pecunia ablata*.

Imitable, adj. *imitabilis, quod imitari possumus*; worthy of imitation, *imitatione dignus, dignus quem imitemur*; to find a person —, *alqm maxime mirari*. Imitate, v.tr. *imitari* (e.g. the human voice, *voces hominum*); to — in dress, manners, to — a statue, painting, sound, action, *imitando* or *imitatione exprimere, imitando effingere*, comb. *imitando effingere et exprimere, imitari et exprimere* (in the context also simply *exprimere* or *effingere*); to make like, to assimilate (ὁμοιόω), *assimulare alqd* (e.g. the human voice, *sermonem humanum*); to emulate, endeavour to equal or to excel (ζηλόω), *æmulari alqm* or *alqd* and *alci* or *cum alqo* (*æmulans* = imitating a rival; *imitans* = imitating one who is a pattern to us, who is our superior in that wherein we try to imitate him; *æmulari alqm* in a good sense; *æmulari alci* until Quintil. only in a bad sense, i.e. to contend with a spirit of rivalry); to —, i.e. to tread in any one's footsteps, *vestigia sequi* or *persequi, alcjs vestigiis insequi*; to — completely, *imitando consequi*; not to —, *imitationem alcjs* or *alcjs rei omittere*; not to appear to — a thing, to attach no value to it, *nullam alcjs rei significationem dare*. Imitation, n. (1) the act of imitating, *imitatio* (in gen.); the desire of —, *imitatio, imitandi studium*; = emulation, *æmulatio*; affected —, *cacozelia* (κακοζηλία); over-anxious —, *nimia imitatio*; slavish —, **imitatio servilis* (opp. *liberalis*, i.e. rational); also circumlocution with *imitari*, e.g. to devote one's self to imitate a person, *ad imitationem alcjs se conferre* or *ad imitandum alqm se conferre*; to propose for —, *alqd ad imitandum proponere*; by —, *imitatione, imitando*; (2) the thing itself that is imitated, *res imitatione* or *imitando expressa, res imitando efficta*; to be an — of

any thing, *imitatione ex alqâ re expressum esse.* Imitator, n. *imitator;* a zealous —, *æmulus, æmulator;* an affected —, *cacozelus;* a slavish —, *imitator servilis;* slavish —, *imitatores serviles;* (ironically) a servile herd of —, *servum pecus imitatorum.*

Immaculate, adj *immaculatus*†; = pure, *purus;* = uncorrupted; *integer* (opp. *contaminatus*); = unpolluted, *impollutus* (opp. *pollutus;* both *integer* and *impollutus* only after Cic.); = chaste, pure, innocent, *castus,* comb. *castus et integer; integer castusque, castus purusque;* not stained by the blood of his fellow-citizens, *castus a cruore civili;* an —, pure virgin, *virgo casta;* — virginity, *virginitas impolluta, virginitas illibata* (opp. *virginitas libata*); a pure and — life, *purissima et castissima vita.*

Immalleable, adj. **quod malleo tundi non potest.*

Immanacle, v.tr. *vincula alci injicere.* See Chain, Fetter.

Immanent, adj. *quod adhæret, inhærens, interior.*

Immanity, n. *inhumanitas.* See Inhumanity.

Immartial, adj. *imbellis;* = opposed to war, *a bello alienus;* = peaceable, *pacis amans.*

Immaterial, adj. (1) = incorporeal, e.g. spirits, *corpore vacans* (as regards the substance); *incorporeus* (post-Aug.); = incorporeal, *quod cerni tangique non potest, incorporalis;* to be an incorporeal, spiritual being, *sine corpore esse, corpore vacare, corpus non esse;* (2) = unimportant, by *non interest;* see Important, Indifferent. Immateriality. n. = destitution of matter, e.g. the — of the soul, by circumloc., e.g. to prove the — of any thing, *alqd sine corpore esse probare;* Plato asserts the — of the Deity, *Plato sine corpore ullo Deum esse vult.*

Immature, adj. (1) not ripe, applied to fruit, *immaturus* (lit. applied to fruit, to a gathering, fig. to man, opp. *maturus*); = crude, sour, raw, *crudus* (applied to fruit, opp. *maturus et coctus;* also to gatherings, swellings); = tart (applied to the taste of fruit); *acerbus;* = half-ripe, *subcrudus* (also of a gathering), *semicrudus* (late); (2) = not brought to a complete state, *intempestivus* (ἄκαιρος, ἄωρος, untimely, unseasonable, opp. *tempestivus,* e.g. letter, desire, fear); = inconvenient, troublesome, *importunus;* = what is done before its time, too soon, *immaturus* (e.g. an advice, *consilium,* lit. of fruit); = precocious, *præcox* (e.g. joy, *gaudium,* lit. of fruit ripe before the usual time); = a miscarrying, premature delivery, *abortio* (ἐκτρωσμος); a miscarriage, untimely birth, *abortus* (ἔκτρωμα). Adv. *intempestive, importune.*

Immeasurable, adj. *immensus* (in all senses, e.g. depth, *altitudo;* gold, riches, *pecunia*); = endless, *infinitus* (e.g. multitude, *multitudo*); = immense, extremely large, *immanis* (e.g. fortune, *pecunia*); adv. *in* or *ad immensum;* to be of an — extent, *in immensum pertinēre;* a mountain of — height, *mons in immensum editus.*

Immechanical, adj. **a doctrinâ machinali alienum.*

Immediate, adj. with *ipse* (if = the person or thing itself), or with *proximus* (if = the next following), or with *continuo, statim* (if = immediately after), e.g. to have an — conversation with, *cum ipso alqo colloqui;* to apply directly to, immediately to, *ipsum alqm audire;* not — from the field of battle, *non ex ipsâ acie;* — after any one (in order, rank, or time), *secundum alqm;* — after any thing, *secundum alqd;* — after (as regards time), *sub alqd* (e.g. — after these words he threw himself at his feet), *sub hæc dicta ad genua ejus procubuit;* — after this speech ambassadors were sent, *ab hâc concione legati missi sunt;* — after, i.e. as a sequel to and in consequence of, *ex alqâ re,* e.g. — after the dictatorship made into a consul, *consul ex dictaturâ factus;* to hold a triumph — after the prætorship, *ex præturâ triumphare;* — after (implying speed), *statim* or *confestim ab* or *ex alqâ re;* to bathe — after getting up, *statim e somno lavari;* to return — after the battle, *confestim a prælio redire;* to follow — after (as regards the interval of space), *alqm vestigiis sequi; proximum* or *secundum esse ab alqo* (as regards the order or rank); *continuo sequi alqm* (as regards the interval of time).

Immedicable, adj. *immedicabilis* (poet.) See Incurable.

Immemorable, adj. *non memorabilis.* See Memorable.

Immemorial, adj. (= beyond memory), e.g. from time —, *ex omni memoriâ ætatum, temporum* (i.e. throughout all ages); as long as we can think, *post hominum memoriam;* from the remotest times, *inde ab antiquissimis temporibus;* for many years (e.g. not to have seen any one), *multis annis;* also by *priscus antiquissimus, perantiquus* (from ancient times, opp. *novus,* of persons and things); *avitus* (from the times of our grandfather, e.g. wine); in olden times, *antiquissimis temporibus.*

Immense, adj. *immensus, infinitus;* see Immeasurable, Infinite. Immensity, n. *immensitas, immensum;* see Infiniteness, Infinity. Immensurable, adj. *immensus;* see Infinite. Immensurate, adj. (= unmeasured), *immodicus;* see Exceeding, Excessive.

Immerge, v.tr. (1) *mergere in alqd* or *alqâ re* or *in alqâ re, intingere in alqâ re, demergere* or *submergere alqâ re* or *in alqâ re;* to sink (e.g. a vessel, a fleet), *deprimere, opprimere;* (fig.) to throw any one into misery, *alqm malis demergere* or *submergere;* to fall into deep meditation about, *se totum in alcjs rei cognitione collocare;* (2) v.intr. *mergi, immergi.* Immersion, n. *demersio,* or by verbs.

Immethodical, adj. **quod non viâ quâdam et ratione fit;* = not properly arranged, *incompositus* (e.g. an army, *agmen,* an oration, *oratio*); = disordered, irregular, not put in order, *inordinatus* (e.g. soldiers, *milites;* an attack, *impetus*); = without method, *indigestus* (poet. and post-Aug. e.g. a mass, *moles, turba*); = quite confused, *incompositus inordinatusque, inordinatus atque incompositus;* = careless, *negligens.* Adv. *sine ordine, incomposite, negligenter* (e.g. to work in a careless way, *negligenter opus facere*). See Confuse, Confusedly.

Immigrate, v.intr. *migrare, immigrare in,* etc.; the immigrants to Italy, *advenæ Italiæ cultores.* Immigration, n. *adventus* (e.g. of foreign tribes, *aliarum gentium*).

Imminent (lit. = hanging over, impending, threatening), by *subesse* (to be at hand, near), **instare* (to draw nigh, threaten, e.g. winter, war), *imminēre, impendēre* (to be imminent, e.g. evils, calamities). See Threatening.

Immingle, v.tr. *admiscēre, intermiscēre alqd alci rei.* See Mix.

Imminution, n. *imminutio.* See Diminution.

Immiscible, adj. **quod misceri non potest.*

Immission, n. (injection, opp. emission), *admissus* (e.g. *solis*); med. by **infundere siphonis ope.*

Immit, v.tr. *immittere in,* etc. (e.g. liquids). See Admit, Inject.

Immitigable, adj. **qui se mitigari non patitur.*

Immix, v.tr. *miscēre, permiscēre alqd cum alqâ re, alqd alqâ re* or *alqd alci rei* (to blend together); to mix together with, *commiscēre alqd cum alqâ re* or *alqd alci rei;* to mix with, *admiscēre alci rei,* gen. in the pass. *admiscēri alqâ re;* to pour several things into one place, *confundere cum alqâ re* (fig. to confound truth and falsehood, *vera cum falsis*).

Immobility, n. *immobilitas.*

Immoderate, adj. *immodicus* (exceeding bounds, also in a moral sense, e.g. excessive cold, *frigus i.* — avarice, *libido possidendi i.*); intemperate, *immoderatus* (e.g. in drink, *potus;* also in a moral sense, without any constraint, e.g. desires, *cupiditates;* luxury, dissipation, *luxuria*); one who cannot control his sensual desires, *intemperans,* e.g. *licentia;* incontinent, unchaste, *incontinens;* impotent, ungovernable, *impotens* (e.g. joy, *lætitia,* demand, *postulatum*), in any thing, *alcjs rei;* im-

modest (of persons and things, e.g. praise, *laus*); unrestrained, fierce, *effrenatus* (ἀχάλινος, e.g. boldness, *audacia*; rage, *furor*; desire, *cupiditas, libido*); overflowing, excessive, profuse, *effusus, profusus* (ἐκχυτος, e.g. joy, *lætitia*; expenses, *sumptus*); immense, *immanis* (e.g. size, *magnitudo*; sums of money, *pecuniæ*; booty, *præda*); of an immense, — appetite, *edax*; voracious, gluttonous, *vorax*; — in eating and drinking, *profundæ et intempestivæ gulæ*; extravagant (in eating, drinking, furniture, clothing), *luxuriosus*; lavishing in giving away, *effusior in largitione*; — in joy, anger, love, *impotens lætitiæ, iræ, amoris*. Adv. *immoderate, intemperanter, incontinenter, immodeste, effuse*; to drink immoderately, *vino se obruere*; to eat to excess, *largius se invitare*; to make excessive demands, *immodeste postulare*. See Excessive, Superfluous. Immoderation, n. *intemperantia, incontinentia*; — in eating and drinking, *profunda et intempestiva gula*; — in spending money (in furniture, clothing, eating, and drinking), *luxus* (luxury), *luxuria* (a propensity). See Excess, Superfluity.

Immodest, adj. *immodestus*; arrogant, *arrogans*; insolent, haughty, *insolens*; indiscreet, *impudicus*; adv. *immodeste, arroganter, insolenter, impudice*. See Unchaste. Immodesty, n. *immodestia*; = arrogance, *arrogantia*; = haughtiness, *insolentia*; to take up with the haughty temper of a friend, *intemperiem amici ferre*. See Unchastity.

Immolate, v.tr. *immolare*. See Sacrifice. Immolation, n. *immolatio* (of a human being). See Sacrifice. Immolator, n. **qui alqd immolat*.

Immoral, adj. *inhonestus* (base, nasty, e.g. man, joke); = infamous, revolting to the moral feeling, offensive to the sight, *turpis* (man, dress, mode of living), comb. *turpis atque inhonestus*; a person of bad principle, *male moratus, malis* or *corruptis moribus*; — conduct, *mores turpes, mores corrupti*. Adv. *inhoneste, turpiter*. See Vicious. Immorality, n. *mores corrupti* or *perditi* (immoral habits); a life addicted to —, *vita vitiis flagitiisque omnibus dedita*; — increases more and more every day, *mores magis magisque labuntur*. See Viciousness.

Immortal, adj. *immortalis* (opp. *mortalis*; of persons and things, also in gen. imperishable, e.g. glory); = eternal, *æternus* (of things, e.g. life); = everlasting, unceasing, *sempiternus* (e.g. soul, life, glory); to be —, *immortalem* or *sempiternum esse, non interire* (in gen. e.g. of the soul); to have — life, *vitâ sempiternâ frui* (of persons); to have — glory, *memoriâ omnium sæculorum vigere* (of persons); to render —, *reddere alqm immortalem* (in gen.); to make any one's glory —, *immortali gloriæ commendare alqm, ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare alqm*; to make any thing —, *alqd immortalitati tradere* or *commendare*; to make one's self —, *immortalitatem sibi parere*; to become —, *immortalitatem adipisci* or *consequi* (in gen.); to acquire — glory, *immortalem* or *sempiternam gloriam consequi*. Immortality, n. *immortalitas* (opp. *mortalitas*); = eternity, hence eternal glory, *æternitas*; — of the soul or souls, *immortalitas* or *æternitas animi* or *animorum* (*animi* or *animæ* or *animorum* can never be left out in this sense); immortal glory, *immortalis* or *sempiterna gloria*; Plato's work on the — of the soul, *Platonis liber qui immortalitatem animæ docet*; to assert the — of the soul, *dicere animos hominum esse immortales* or *sempiternos*; to be anxious to convince any one of the — of the soul, *hoc velle persuadere, non interire animas*; to hand over to —, *alqd immortalitati tradere* or *commendare*. Immortalise, v.tr. *immortali gloriæ tradere alqd*.

Immould, v.tr. See Mould.

Immovable, adj. *immobilis* (lit. and fig. = steadfast); unmoved, fig. unchangeable, *immotus*; — property, *res* or *bona quæ moveri non possunt*; to be — (lit.), *loco suo non moveri*. Immovableness, n. *immobilitas*.

Immunity, n. (1) = freedom, exemption from obligation, *vacatio alcjs rei*. (2) = exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition; particular privilege, *immunitas, vacatio* (e.g. *tributorum*); any one's rights, *jus, quæ alci debentur*; to learn, know any one's rights, *alcis justa noscere*; to leave any one's rights untouched, *alci præbere justa*; without touching your rights, *salvo jure tuo*; to restore any one to his former rights, *alqm restituere*; = an exclusive right, *jus præcipuum*; = privilege, *privilegium* (if granted by a special decree, post-Aug.), *beneficium* (a kind of favour, post-Aug.); to grant an — to any one, *alcjs rei privilegium* or *beneficium alci dare*; to take it away, *adimere*; (3) = freedom in gen. (e.g. — from error), see Freedom.

Immure, v.tr. *saxo* or *saxo quadrato sepire* (to surround with square stones); *muro sepire, cingere* (to inclose with a wall); to inclose within walls, *inserere alqd alci loco* (e g. to make a closet in a wall, *murum parieti inserere*).

Immusical, adj. **quod a symphoniæ cantu alienum est, durus, *is qui aures non eruditas habet*. See Music, Musical.

Immutability, n. *immutabilitas* (Cic.); firmness, consistency, *constantia*; steadfastness, *stabilitas* (e.g. *amicitiæ*); continuance, *perpetuitas*; — of any one's disposition, *constans in alqm voluntas*. Immutable, adj. *immutabilis*; constant, *constans*; fixed, unchangeable, *ratus* (e.g. the course of the moon, *cursus lunæ*; the order of the stars, *astrorum ordines*); undisturbed, *perpetuus* (e.g. right, *jus*); God is —, **in Deum mutatio non cadit*. Adv. *constanter, perpetuo*. Immutation, n. *mutatio*. See Change.

Imp, n. *progenies, homo* (a mischievous child). To imp, v.tr. *inserere*.

Impair, v.tr. (1) = to diminish in quantity, value, or excellence, *minuere*; (2) = to weaken, enfeeble, *deterius facere* or *in deterius mutare alqd* (opp. *corrigere*); *in pejus mutare* or *vertere et mutare* (opp. *in melius mutare*); = to deprave, *corrumpere, depravare* (opp. *corrigere*); to be impaired (e.g. any body's position), *in pejorem partem verti et mutari, in pejus mutari* (to become worse); to increase, to become more troublesome (e.g. a complaint), *aggravescere, ingravescere*; to have been impaired (e.g. any body's circumstances), *deteriore statu* or *conditione esse, pejore loco esse*. See Damage, Injure.

Impalpable, adj. with *non sentire, non sentiri*.

Impardonable, adj. *major quam alci ignosci possit* (more than one can forgive); = what cannot be excused, overlooked, *quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. a fault, *vitium*); = inexpiable, *inexpiabilis* (ἀνακάθαρτος, e.g. a crime, *scelus*, a fraud, *fraus*); a sin is therefore — if we, etc. *nulla est igitur excusatio peccati si*, etc.

Imparity, n. *inæqualitas, dissimilitudo*.

Impark, v.tr. (= to make a park by enclosure), *sepire, obsepire, sepe claudere* or *munire*.

Impart, v.tr. (1) = to bestow on another a share or portion of something, *impertire alci alqd* or *alqm alqâ re* (lit. and fig.); *communicare alqd cum alqo* (to share with any one, lit. and to make a communication to, so that two persons join together entirely in any certain thing); *participem facere alqm* (to allow any one to participate in, so that one of the two only receives a certain portion, lit. and fig.); to pour into, diffuse, *infundere alqd in* (with acc., e.g. evils in a state, *mala in civitatem*); to rub one thing against another (e.g. colour), *affricare alqd alci rei*; to besmear, *allinere alqd alci rei* (e.g. colour); (2) = to grant, confer, (e.g. honour) *dare, tribuere, donare alci alqd*, or *alqm alqâ re* (to present with); *afferre* (to procure); the swiftness of quadrupeds — quickness and strength to ourselves, *quadrupedum celeritas et vis nobis ipsis affert celeritatem et vim*; — to me, *da mihi* (with infin.), *fac ut*, etc.; (3) = to communicate the knowledge of something, *alci impertire de alqâ re*; *perscribere alqd ad alqm*,

or, more seldom, *alci algd; exponere alci algd* (by word of mouth); *effundere algd* (to speak largely upon), *alci algd* (to pour out one's heart to).

Impartial, adj. *medius* (in the middle, of persons), *tanquam medius nec in alterius favorem inclinatus* (neutral, of persons only); = disinterested, *integer*; = not bribed, *incorruptus* (of persons and things, e.g. judge, witness, sentence); equitable, *æquus* (of persons and things, e.g. prætor, law); free from partisanship, *studio et irâ vacuus* (of persons in gen.); free from spite and ill-will, *obtrectatione et malevolentiâ liberatus* (of persons and things, e.g. judgment, *judicium*); of the jurisdiction, *juris et judiciorum æquitas;* to be —, *neutri parti favēre; neque irâ, neque gratiâ teneri.* Adv. *integre* or *incorrupte* (e.g. to judge, *judicare*); without partiality, party-feeling, *sine irâ et studio* (e.g. to tell any thing, *narrare algd*). Impartiality, n. *animus ab omni partium studio alienus;* = equity, *æquitas;* a disposition free from party-feeling and malice, **animus studio et irâ vacuus;* an honest verdict, *judicium integrum* or *incorruptum;* a judgment free from spite and ill-will, *judicium obtrectatione et malevolentiâ liberatum.*

Impartible, adj. *quod communicari potest.* Impartment, n. *communicatio.* See Communication.

Impassable, adj. *invius;* difficult to pass, or that cannot be passed, *impeditus, inexplicabilis.* See Insurmountable.

Impassibility, Impassibleness, n. *torpor* (torpor, stupor): hardness of heart, *durus animus;* slowness, apathy, *lentitudo, lentus animus* (βραδύτης): freedom from pain, *indolentia* (ἀναλγησία). Impassible, adj. **quod nullo dolore affici potest.*

Impassion, Impassionate, v.tr. *commovēre, turbare, conturbare.* See Move, Affect. Impassioned, adj. *concitatus.* See Passionate.

Impasted, adj. (= covered with paste or with thick paint), *oblĭtus.* See Smear.

Impatible, adj. *non ferendus.* See Intolerable.

Impatience, n. *impatientia moræ* or *morarum* or *spei* (to wait; *impatientia* alone means simply *affectio animi quâ nihil sentimus aut patimur,* ἀπάθεια = inability to bear, ἀτλησία); too great a hurry, *festinatio;* — at any thing, *impatientia alcjs rei;* lose all patience, *rumpo* or *abrumpo patientiam* (but not *patientia mihi rumpitur*); to expect any thing with the greatest —, *acerrime algd expectare.* See Passion, Vehemence, Violence. Impatient, adj. *impatiens moræ* or *morarum* or *spei* (to wait; *impatiens* without a genit. only = *qui nihil sentit, aut patitur,* and *impatienter* only = *ægre, moleste,* e.g. *impatienter requiro*). Hurrying, *festinans;* — at, in, *impatiens alcjs rei;* = fretting, *concitatus, incitatus, intentus.*

Impatronize, v.tr. *in possessionem alcjs rei venire.*

Impawn, v.tr. *pignori dare.* See Pawn, Pledge.

Impeach, v.tr. *accusare.* See Accuse. Impeachable, adj. **quem in jus vocare possumus.* Impeacher, n. *accusator,* n.; see Accuser. Impeachment, n. *accusatio.* See Accuse, Accusation.

Impearl, v.tr. **margaritis ornare.*

Impeccability, n. **impeccantia* (Eccl., ἀναμαρτησία). Impeccable, adj. **impeccabilis* (ἀναμάρτητος).

Impede, v.tr. *impedire;* see Hinder. Impediment, n. *impedimentum;* see Hinderance. Impedimental, adj. *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit;* a hindering circumstance, impediment, *impedimentum* (not *obstaculum*); to be —, hindering, *impedimenti loco esse;* to be —, hindering any one or any thing in, an obstacle of, etc., in the way of any thing, *impedimento esse alci* or *alci rei ad algd* (never *in algâ re*), *impedimentum afferre alci rei faciendæ* (of persons and things); to be against any one or any thing, *obesse alci* and *alci rei* (opp. *prodesse*); it was very — for, a great hinderance to the Gauls in battle, that, etc. *Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod,* etc.; I will not be — to, in the way of it, *nulla in me* or *per me est mora, tibi in me non erit mora;* I will not be — to him resigning the power of a Decemvir, I have no objection against him, etc. *non moror, quominus abeat a decemviratu.*

Impel, v.tr. *impellere, incitare, excitare;* = to stimulate, *stimulare algm, stimulos alci admovēre* (lit. and fig.); to exhort, urge, *hortari, exhortari;* to stir up, excite, *accendere, inflammare* (fig. *algm ad algd*); to —, to do a certain thing, *exigere algd* (e.g. to perform a promise, *promissum;* to pay a debt, *pecuniam*); to — the slaves to work, *monēre servos.*

Impend, v.intr. (1) lit. *impendēre, imminēre;* (2) = to be near, *instare;* see Imminent. Impendence, Impendency, n. by *instare;* see Imminent. Impendent, adj. *imminens.* See Imminent.

Impenetrable, adj. *impenetrabilis;* — against, *alci rei* (e.g. the wind, *ventis,* post-Aug.); = impervious, *impervius* (e.g. fire-proof, *ignibus impervius;* against a stone, Tac., post-Aug.); = impassable, *inexplicabilis, inexpugnabilis* (e.g. the road, *via*); = thick, dense, *spissus* (e.g. darkness, *tenebræ, caligo*).

Impenitence, Impenitency, n. *obstinatio, animus obstinatus* or *offirmatus, inhumanitas.* Impenitent, adj. both by circumlocution with the verb, *obdurescere* (to become hardened); *offirmari* (to become obstinate); a hard-hearted mind, *animus offirmatus;* a hardened, — sinner, *homo offirmati animi;* any one has a hard heart, *algs ad omnia obduruit et humanitatem omnem exuit.*

Impeople, v.tr. See People.

Imperative, adj. (= expressive of command, e.g. — commands), by circumloc. with *imperare alci algd* or with *ut* (= to command in consequence of the power vested in any one by virtue of his office; seldom in the sense of *jubēre* with acc. and inf); see Command, Urge. Imperative (in gramm. = the — mood of a verb), *imperandi modus, imperativus modus* (gramm.)

Imperfect, adj. *imperfectus* (= not completed); unexecuted, only in its beginning, *inchoatus;* only superficial, drawn out in general sketches, *adumbratus* (e.g. an idea, *intelligentia, opinio*); = faulty, *vitiosus;* defective, maimed, *mancus;* to leave any thing half-finished, *inchoatum* or *imperfectum ac rude relinquere algd.* Imperfectly, adv. *imperfecte,* or by circuml.; *imperfectum tempus* (gramm.) Imperfection, Imperfectness, n. *vitium* (a fault); to be full of —, *vitiis laborare.*

Imperforable, adj. **quod perforari non potest.* See Perforate.

Imperforate, adj. **quod non perforatum est.* See Hole, Perforate.

Imperial, adj. *imperatorius, Cæsareus* (Imperial Rome; seldom *augustalis* and *imperialis*); often by the genit. *imperatoris* or *Cæsaris* or *Augusti; principalis* or with the gen. *principis* (κοιρανικός, princely; Imperial Rome); his — Majesty, *majestas imperatoria* (as dignity and title), *magnitudo imperatoria* (as title, late Imper. Rome); your — Maj., *majestas* or *magnitudo tua;* the Emperor's dominions, **terræ imperatoris;* imperially, *ut convenit principi* or *imperatori* (in a royal manner); to be an Imperialist, on the Emperor's side, ** cum imperatore facere, * ab imperatore stare;* — city, ** urbs* or *civitas soli imperatori subjecta.* Imperiality, n. **vis imperatoria.* Imperious, adj. *imperiosus;* haughty, *superbus;* disdainful, *insolens;* arrogant, *arrogans.* Adv. *imperiose, pro imperio* (e.g. to send any one away in a haughty manner, *algm discedere jubēre*), *superbe, insolenter, arroganter.*

Imperishable, adj. *non interiturus* (e.g. *numen,* post-Aug.), *immortalis* (see Eternal, Immortal); to cause any one's renown to become —, *ad immortalitatis memoriam consecrare algm.*

Impermanence, n. *inconstantia.* See Inconstancy.

Impermeability, n. Impermeable, adj. (of liquids) by *impenetrabilis.* See Impenetrable.

Impersonal, adj. *impersonalis*. Impersonality, n. *ubi personis carent*. Impersonate, v.tr. *rem in personam constituere*. See Personify.

Imperspicuity, n. *obscuritas*. Imperspicuous, adj. *obscurus*. See Indistinct.

Impersuasible, adj. *cui persuadēre de alqā re non possumus*, or with acc. and inf. See Persuade, Convince.

Impertinence, n. *insolentia*. See Arrogance, Intrusion, Rudeness. Impertinent, adj. *insolens*. See Arrogant, Intrusive, Insolent, Rude; if = trifling, *exiguus, levis, vilis;* immaterial for the thing related, *dictu parvus* (e.g. an event, *res*); to consider as immaterial, *alqd vile habēre*. See Light, Trifling.

Imperturbable, adj. *stabilis;* a calm, firm mind, *constantia*.

Impervious, adj. *impervius*. See Impassable, Impenetrable, Impermeable.

Impetrate, v.tr. (*precibus*) *impetrare alqd ab alqo* (opp. *extorquēre*); see Implore, Obtain. Impetration, n. *adeptio, impetratio* (the act of obtaining by prayer or petition), *consecutio* (late); the acquiring of the property of a thing by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

Impetuosity, n. *violentia* (lit., e.g. of the wind, *venti;* of the sea, *maris;* then = furiousness of temper); intemperateness, *intemperies* (e.g. *cœli;* then want of moderation); violence, *impetus* (of persons and things, e.g. of the fever, *febris*); peevishness, *importunitas* (of a man, or of the character, *animi*); to desire with great —, *omni impetu ferri ad alqd*. Impetuous, adj. *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas;* atmosphere, *cœli status;* then violent, e.g. attack, *impetus;* character, *ingenium;* man, *homo*); of an — temper, *violentus ingenio;* strong, intense, *vehemens* (e.g. wind, *ventus*, then of individuals, when their passion leads them to be hard and cruel), comb. *vehemens et violentus* (e.g. *homo*); stormy, *procellosus* (only lit., e.g. atmosphere, *cœli status*; the sea, *mare*); unruly, unmanageable, out of all bounds, *ferox* (of persons and their disposition); comb. *vehemens feroxque;* not listening to any remonstrances, not to bear, *importunus* (e.g. *homo;* desires, *libidines*); you are too — (in your temper), *nimium es vehemens feroxque naturā*. Adv. impetuously, *magno impetu* (e.g. to attack the enemy, *hostem aggredi*); *violenter* (e.g. to demand, *poscere;* to persecute, *alqm persequi;* to pounce upon any one with words, *alqm increpare*); *vehementer* (strongly, e.g. to insist upon it, *flagitare*); importunately, *importune* (e.g. to persist, *insistere*). Impetus, n. *impetus, vis;* see Desire, Force, Impulse, Inclination, Instinct.

Impierce, v.tr. *percutere* (also to stab), *transfigere hastā* or *lanceā, transverberare venabulo;* see Pierce. Impierceable, adj. *impenetrabilis*. See Impenetrable.

Impiety, n. *nullus deūm metus* (no fear of God); *impietas* (no love of God); a wicked, criminal deed, *nefas, scelus, res scelesta* or *nefaria;* he has committed many sins against God and man, *multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque commisit*. Impious, adj. *impius* (if not in the connexion of a sentence, always with the addition *erga deum, erga patriam, erga parentes*, etc., without love towards God, one's native country, one's parents, etc.); wicked (the general disposition), *nefarius;* wicked, heinous, *nefandus* (of a deed); roguish, *scelestus* (of the person); criminal (of a deed), *sceleratus*. Adv. *impie, nefarie*, comb. *impie nefarieque, nefande, sceleste, scelerate*.

Impinge against, v.intr. (= to fall, strike against, e.g. the —ing of light), *impingi alci rei* (so as to cause a violent shock), *offendere in alqā re* or *ad alqd, allidi ad alqd* (so as to cause an injury); to —, dash against rocks, *ad scopulos allidi, saxis impingi* (of ships); to run upon a rock (of the captain of a vessel), *navem impingere*.

Implacability, n. *implacabilitas* (late), *odium implacabile* or *inexorabile*. Implacable, adj. *implacabilis;* — against any one, *alci* or *in alqm;* = inexplable, *inexpiabilis*, comb. *implacabilis inexpiabilisque;* = inexorable, *inexorabilis* (all three of persons and things, e.g. hatred, anger), against any one, *in* or *adversus alqm;* to be an — enemy of any one, *implacabili odio persequi alqm;* to entertain an — hatred against any one, *implacabilius alci irasci;* to show one's self, appear — against any one, *sese alci implacabilem inexorabilemque præbēre*.

Implant, v.tr. (1) lit. = to set, *inserere, ponere alqd in* with abl.; (2) fig. *ingenerare, ingignere* (at the time of one's birth, as it were); = to engraft, *inserere, animo infigere;* to have been implanted, *innatum esse, naturā insitum esse, a naturā proficisci;* nature has implanted that into us, *hoc natura ingenuit nobis, hoc naturā inest animis, hoc in animis nostris insitum est, hoc naturā* or *a naturā nobis tributum est, hoc in ipsā naturā positum est atque infixum, hoc innatum est et in animo quasi insculptum*.

Implausible, adj. *non verisimilis, exiguus* (light). See Improbable.

Implead, v.tr. *alqm in jus vocare*. See Sue. Impleader, n. *accusator*. See Accuser.

Implement, n., in gen. *quod ad* or *in alqā confertur, adjumentum, subsidium, præsidium* (see Help); *utensilia -ium*, n., *instrumentum*. See Instrument, Tool.

Impletion, n. by verbs such as *implēre, complēre, explēre*. See Fill.

Implicate, v.tr. *implicare* or *impedire* (lit. and fig.), — in a thing, *alqā re, illaqueare* (fig.); intr. *in alqā re;* to —, ensnare in dangers, *alqm periculis illaqueare;* to — in a war, *alqm bello implicare;* to become — in a war, *bello implicari* or *illigari;* to be — in a war, *bello implicitum* or *illigatum* or *occupatum esse;* with any one, *bellum gerere cum alqo;* to become — in a law-suit, *lite implicari, in causam deduci;* to be — in law-suits, *litibus implicitum esse;* with any one, *lites habēre cum alqo;* to become — into troublesome business, *molestis negotiis implicari;* to —, involve one's self, *implicari* or *se impedire alqā re* (lit. and fig.), *se illaqueare alqā re* (fig.); to — one's self in (i.e. to meddle), *se immiscēre alci rei* (fig.); to — one's self into minutiæ, quibbles, subtleties, *se in captiones inducere, in dumeta correpere*. Implication, n. *implicatio;* = knot, *nodus* (e.g. in a drama); to resolve a knot, *nodum expedire*. Implicit, adj. (1) = entangled, *obscurus;* (2) = implied, *tacitus;* an — compact, *assensio, consensus, conventio;* — faith, *fides temeraria;* he has an — faith, *est homo credulus, est nimis facilis ad credendum*.

Imploration, n. *imploratio, obsecratio, obtestatio*. To implore, v.tr. *implorare alqm* or *alqd* (with tears and urgently); *precibus petere alqd ab alqo* (to endeavour to obtain by entreaties); *rogare alqm alqd* (to request); *deprecari* (καταδέομαι, παραιτέομαι, to pray for, entreat earnestly), comb. *petere ac deprecari, ne*, etc., (*precibus*) *impetrare alqd ab alqo* (to obtain by entreaties, opp. *extorquēre*); to induce by entreaties, *exorare;* to appease by entreaties, i.e. to induce any one to grant a request, *precibus mollire;* to yield to any one's request, *precibus alcjs alqd dare, precibus alcjs vinci;* to allow one's self to be persuaded to yield to a demand, *a se alqd impetrari pati;* to yield at last, *precibus cedere, precibus fatigari;* let me — you, *sine te exorem;* to beseech any one on one's knees to help, to supplicate, beg humbly, *supplicare* or *supplicem esse alci, se alci supplicem abjicere;* to beseech by every thing sacred, to pray earnestly, *obsecrare alqm;* to conjure, *obtestari alqm;* to implore any one for, to pray urgently, *voce supplici postulare alqd; orare multis et supplicibus verbis, ut*, etc.; *petere infimis precibus, ut*, etc.; *exposcere alqd ab alqo;* to — any one to help, *alqm ad* or *in auxilium implorare, auxilium implorare ab alqo;* to — the gods to grant victory, *exposcere ab diis victoriam;* to — the gods for deliverance from pestilence, *finem pestilentiæ ex-*

poscere; to — God's mercy, *exposcere pacem deorum*; to — God and man, *deum atque hominum fidem implorare*; to prostrate one's self before any one, *prosternere se et fracto atque humili animo supplicare alci*; they implored the gods, *precibus a dis petitum est*.

Implumed, Implumous, adj. *implūmis, deplūmis, nudus*.

Imply, v.tr. *continēre; efficere* (to infer). See Contain, Conclude, Deduce.

Impolicy, n. (in public as well as private affairs), **rerum civilium imperitia, imprudentia*. See Imprudence. Impolitic, adj. **alienus* or *abhorrens a prudentiā civili, non callidus* (not sharp); *imprudens*. Adv. **prudentiæ civili non convenienter; non callide; non callidā, sed dementi ratione; imprudenter*. See Imprudent.

Impolite, adj. *inurbanus* (contrary to the rules of common politeness); *rusticus* (rude, countrified manners); adv. *inurbane, rustice*; to be —, *ab humanitate abhorrēre*. Impoliteness, n., see Incivility.

Imponderable, Imponderous, adj. *haud ponderosus*. See Heavy.

Imporosity, n. *soliditas* (solidity), *densitas, spissitas* (density, e.g. of the air, *densitas aëris*). Imporous, adj. *haud rarus, densus*. See Dense.

Import, v.tr. (that is, to bring goods into a country for sale) *invehere, importare*. Importation, n. *invectio, inductio*; import-duty, *portorium peregrinarum mercium*; to lay on —, *portoria peregrinarum mercium instituere*; place of payment, **locus ubi portorium solvitur*; liable to import dues, *vectigabilis*; officer for —, *portitor*; superintendent officer —, *portorii magister*; free from —, *immunis*; freedom from —, *immunitas*. Import, = to signify or mean, *significare, declarare, valēre*; — the same, *idem* (e.g. *et intelligo et sentio et video sæpe idem valent quod scio*). *Valeo* is used with these adverbs, *multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, nihil, tantum*, etc. Important, *gravis*; to be —, *magni* (so *alicujus, maximi, minimi, pluris*, etc.), *momenti esse; valēre, vim habēre, alqo esse numero*; to be of no —, *nullo esse numero*; these things are of no importance, *hæc levia sunt*; to play an — part, *gravem personam sustinēre*; an — sum, *gravis pecunia*; to ascribe importance to, *vim tribuere rei, pondus afferre rei*; a man of —, *vir auctoritate gravis*; a thing of —, *rei magni discriminis*; to have —, *auctoritate valēre*; the most important is this, *hoc caput est*.

Importunate, adj. *molestus*. See Troublesome, Intrusive. Importune, v.tr. *molestum esse alci*; see Troublesome, Molest. Importunity, n *importunitas*; by pressing solicitation, *efflagitatio*.

Impose, v.tr. lit. *imponere alqd alci rei* or *in alqm*; fig. (= to — taxes) *imponere, injungere alci*; = to force upon, *inurere* (e.g. a law, *alci legem*, as if branded with an iron); to inflict, *irrogare* (e.g. a penalty, tax); to command, *imperare* (to supply, e.g. corn, money, etc., all *alci alqd*); to — duties, *officia alci injungere*; to — upon the government to supply corn, *vecturas frumenti civitatibus describere*; to — an oath, *deferre jusjurandum*; the sufferings — upon any one by Providence, *tormenta fortunæ*; to — on, deceive, *alci imponere*; see Apply, Burden, Deceive. Imposer, n. **qui imponit alci alqd* (lit.), **qui alci imponit* (deceiver), *fraudator*; see Deceiver. Imposing, adj. *imperiosus; conspicuus* (drawing the attention); exciting admiration, *admirationem sui cuivis injiciens*; showy, *speciosus* (all three of persons and things); majestic, *imperatorius* (e.g. form, *forma*); he had an — countenance, appearance, *erat imperatoriā formā, ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret admirationem sui*; also *magnam habebat corporis dignitatem*; the — sight of things, parade of, *ambitus rerum*; = deceitful (which see), *fallax*. Imposition, n. *irrogatio* (the infliction of a penalty); enhancement in the price, increase of value, *adjectio*; also by circumloc. with *imponere* (e.g. to extract the poison from the body by — of hands, *manu impositā venena extrahere corpori*); *fraus* (deceit, deception, which see).

Impossibility, n. *impossibilitas* (late, but admissible as a technical term in metaphysics); in ordin. prose by circumloc. with *fieri non posse*, etc. (e.g. to prove the — of any thing, *probare alqd fieri non posse*); I consider nothing as an —, *nihil non me efficere posse duco*; he demands —, *majora concupiscit quam quis efficere potest*; you must not ask —, *nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest*. Impossible, adj. *impossibilis* (silver age, but admissible as a technical term in metaphysics); in ordin. prose by circumloc. with *quod fieri* or *quod effici non potest*, and the adv. Impossibly by *nullo pacto* or *plane non*; I believe nothing to be — to you, *nihil infectum tibi credo*; nothing is — to kindness, *nihil est quod benevolentia efficere non possit*; I believe this to be —, *non puto hoc fieri posse*; I consider nothing as —, *nihil non me efficere posse duco*; that is — for me, *hoc facere, efficere non possum*; it is — for me to, etc., *fieri non potest, ut*, etc.; *nequeo* (with inf.); it is — for the king to live as a private individual, *nescit rex vivere privatus*; I fear this is —, *vereor ne non liceat*; I can — believe this, *hoc nullo pacto credere possum*; I can — believe that, etc., *non possum adduci, ut putem*, etc.; for this reason I can — believe that, etc., *hoc credere prohibet*, etc.; prov. anything sooner than —, *prius undis flamma* or *unda dabit flammas* (of things that are —).

Impost, n. *tributum*; a burden, *onus*; extraordinary imposts under the Roman emperors, imposed in an arbitrary manner, *indictio*; to be pressed by fresh —, *novis indictionibus premi*; see Duty, Tax, Toll. Impostor, n. *fraudator*; see Deceiver. Imposture, n. *fraus*; see Deceit, Deception.

Impotence, n. *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (bodily weakness, and in gen.; if = bodily weakness, *imb.* or *infirm. corporis* or *virium*; if = mental weakness, *imb.* or *infirm. animi*; in the connexion of a sentence, simply *imb.* or *infirm.* in either sense); weakness, inferior position (in opposition to a superior), *humilitas*; I feel my —, **sentio quam imbecillus* or *infirmus* or *humilis sim*. Impotent, adj. *invalidus, infirmus, imbecillus*; *intemperans, incontinens* (one who is unable to restrain his sensual desires); see Weak, Feeble.

Impound, v.tr. in gen. *pignus capere* or *auferre*; *pignore cogere alqm* (of the consul who impounded a senator, took a pledge from him as a fine, for absenting himself without a sufficient reason), also *includere* (to confine, e.g. unruly cattle).

Impracticable, adj. (1) = infeasible, *alienus* (not suitable as regards time and place); (2) = intractable, *contumax*. See Impossible, Refractory.

Imprecate, v.tr. *devovēre* or *devovēre diis*; see Curse, Execrate. Imprecation, n. *exsecratio*; see Execration.

Impregnate, v.tr. (1) = to make pregnant, a girl, *alqm gravidam* or *prægnantem facere*; see Dishonour; (2) fig. = to render prolific; the ground, soil, impregnated with seed, *terra seminibus gravidata*; (3) gen. = to communicate the virtues of one thing to another, *complēre alqd alqā re* (to fill with); *addere alqd alci rei* (to add); *miscēre* or *commiscēre cum alqā re*, or simply *alqā re* (to mix); see Fill. Impregnated, *prægnans*; see Pregnant. Impregnable, adj. (1) = not to be stormed, e.g. an — fortress, *inexpugnabilis*; (2) fig. = not to be moved, *stabilis*. Impregnation, n. (1) lit. (applied to animals or plants), by verbs; (2) fig. *saturitas* (without the idea of making a thing disgusting); or by verbs; see Impregnate, Fill.

Impression, n. the act of taking an impression, *impressio*; (the copy) *exemplum* (copy in general), *imago expressa, simulacrum*, vestigium* (footstep); — of a seal in wax, *sigillum in cerā annulo impressum*; = likeness of a person himself in gypsum, *alcjs imago gypso e facie ipsā expressa*

(a cast); — of a printed book, *exemplum typis exscriptum; — of a copper-plate engraving, *pictura linearis exemplum per aeneam laminam expressum. To take or make an impression, exprimere alqd alqâ re or in alqâ re, imprimere alqd in alqâ re; — a seal in wax, sigillum in cerâ imprimere, to make a cast of some one, hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere. The working or effect of any influence on the mind, impressio, sensus, animi motus, appulsus; to be impressible by such things, ejusmodi rebus moveri; an outer impression, pulsus externus or adventicius; coming from an outer object, impulsio oblata extrinsecus; — by the sight, visa (e.g. visa nos pellunt, seen things strike us, — strongly, visa acriter mentem sensumque pellunt, visis ad actionem excitamur, we are excited to action by visible impressions); bodily impressions, corporis sensus. To make an impression, pondus or vim habere, — on any one, alqm movere, — on his mind, animum movere, commovere, permovere, pellere, ferire (strike), — on the minds of auditors, animos audientium permovere, in animos audientium penetrare, — a deep —, alcjs mentem vehementer commovere, magnopere movere, acriter percutere, — very deep —, alqm vehementissime permovere, alte descendere (used of doctrines); — into a person's heart, alte descendere in alcjs pectus. It has made a deep and permanent impression on me, haeret mihi in visceribus (used by Cicero of exhortations), improbos vetando non movet, his prohibition makes no impression on the wicked, varie sum affectus literis tuis, thy letter has produced various impressions on my mind; haec modice me tangunt, that makes little impression on me, her beauty makes no impression on me, ejus forma me pellit.

Imprint, v.tr. imprimere in alqâ re; see Impression.

Imprison, v.tr. in custodiam dare, tradere, injicere; custodiae or vinculis mandare, capere, comprehendere alqm. Imprisoned, captus; in war, (bello) captus, captivus, captured men and animals, corpora capta (opp. urbs capta); to be imprisoned, in custodiâ esse or haberi, in carcere or in vinculis esse, to surrender (i.e. to allow one's self to be imprisoned), se tradere, se dedere, to surrender, to give one's self up to any one (i.e. to give one's self entirely into any one's power), alci, to give in, to yield (when two persons argue together), manus dare; to any one, alci. Imprisonment, n. custodia, to arrest, imprison, comprehendere; to give in arrest, in custodiam dare, to be in —, in custodiâ haberi or servari, custodiâ teneri or retineri.

Improbable, adj. non verisimilis, non probabilis (not credible). Adv. non probabiliter, non verisimili specie.

Improbity, n. improbitas; see Malignity, Villany.

Improper, adj. improprius; — meaning of a word, improprietas verbi. Adv. improprie (all post-Aug.), — unbecoming, indecent, indecorus (expression, gesticulations), silly, ineptus (e.g. laughter, risus); unworthy, indignus, of any one, alqo; unsuitable, not suited, alienus (of things, place, and time, for any body or any thing, ab alqo or ab alqâ re and alci or alci rei; alcjs rei, not Cic.); inelegant, awkward in one's manners, inconcinnus (e.g. roughness of manners, want of polish, asperitas i.); absurd, absonus; to behave —, alienum esse, dedecere, it is — to, etc., indecorum est (with inf.); to be — for any one, dedecere or non decere alqm, indignum esse alqo, it is — for an honest man to tell a lie, non cadit in bonum virum mentiri, useless, inutilis; for any thing, alci rei or gen. ad alqd; not fit, adapted, non idoneus; for any thing, ad alqd; clumsy, awkward, inhabilis (all three of persons and things); for any thing, alci rei or ad alqd; inera (unf.) for any business, of persons); of a good-for-nothing fellow, way, nequam (opp. frugi, of persons), wholly unfit, minime aptus; for any thing, alci rei or gen. ad alqd, paper unfit for writing, charta inutilis scribendo; disabled by wounds, vulneribus confectus. Impropriety, n. indignitas; = absurdities, ineptiae, ineptiae, to talk —, absurdities, indecora dicere, aliena loqui.

Improsperity, Unprosperity, n. calamitas; see Calamity, Misfortune, Unhappiness.

Improsperous, Unprosperous, adj. infortunatus, see Unhappy.

Improvable, adj. *quod est ejusmodi ut corrigi possit. Improvableness, n. *apta alcjs rei natura quâ corrigi possit. Improve, (1) v.tr. melius facere alqd (see Correct); excolere (see Ennoble, Perfect), (2) v.intr. meliorem fieri, ad bonam frugem se recipere, se colligere (morally); convalescere, sanitatem recipere (to — in health); see Better, augeri (to rise in price); see Increase. Improvement, n. correctio, emendatio, comb. correctio et emendatio; — of circumstances, amplificatio rei familiaris, to make many — in tactics, multa in re militari meliora facere, morally and mentally, cultus, educatio, disciplina (mental and moral training); institutio (instruction in any particular branch), humanitas (general moral and mental and physical — of the whole man), comb. cultus atque humanitas; — in gentlemanly manners, urbanitas; — in education and learning, eruditio; learned education, doctrina; literary —, literae, comb. doctrina et omne literarum genus; general education, —, *omnis liberalis doctrinae scientia (ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία); refined education, elegantia doctrinae; ordinary education, eruditio vernacula et plebeia, a man of education, homo urbanus, vir humanitate politus (of refined manner), a learned man, eruditus homo, also in the pl. simply eruditi, a man of learning, doctus homo, also in the pl. simply docti, very literary slaves, pueri literatissimi, a man without any refined manners, homo politioris humanitatis expers; to have received a very learned education, optimarum artium eruditum esse; to have received a very refined education, omni vitâ atque victu excultum atque expolitum esse; not to be void of all refinement, in communi vitâ et vulgari hominum consuetudine nec hebetem esse nec rudem; not to have received a sufficient education, doctrinâ non satis excultum or non satis eruditum esse; to have received no education whatever, ab omni politiore elegantiâ abhorrere, a cultu atque humanitate longissime abesse (the latter of a whole nation); to give any one only a very limited education, humili cultu educare alqm; to give any one a good education, liberaliter educare alqm; to give any one a learned education, doctrinâ alqm instruere, alcjs animum doctrinâ excolere; to have received a learned, literary education, doctrinâ or literis eruditum, (— = advance) accretio (the act itself); incrementum (the result; progress, which see), progressus, progressio, profectus; increase and decrease of light, accretio et deminutio luminis; I perceive an — in my general health, *meas vires auctas sentio. Improver, n. see Corrector.

Improvidence, n. inconsiderantia, temeritas, imprudentia. Improvident, adj. improvidus (not looking forward), incautus (heedless, opp. prudens), comb. improvidus incautusque, improvidus et negligens; inconsiderate, inconsideratus; = thoughtless, temerarius, comb. temerarius atque inconsideratus; adv. improvide, incaute, temere; careless, securus; imprudent, imprudens (opp. paratus); indifferent, incuriosus (post-Aug.); negligent, negligens; the enemy unconcerned, hostes securi et soluti; Adv. sine curâ, secure, incuriose (post-Aug.); negligenter; the enemy made the more careless attack on the Consul Lucretius, eo solutiore curâ hostes in Lucretium incidunt consulem.

Improvisatore, n. *poeta qui versus fundit ex tempore; poeta qui ex tempore poëmata facit; in pangendis poëmatis or carminibus promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque; to be an —, ex tempore versus fundere or poëmata facere.

Imprudence, n. *imprudentia, dementia* (silliness); see Improvidence. Imprudent, adj. *imprudens, demens* (silly). Adv. *imprudenter, dementi ratione;* see Inconsiderate.

Impudence, n. *impudentia, os impudens* or *durum* or *ferreum; confidentia* (boldness, in a bad sense). Impudent, adj. *impudens* (void of feeling of shame and of decency); *procax* (saucy, bold in asking and in speaking, both of persons and things); *confidens* (having assurance); *procax linguâ* (of any one who is too bold in his remarks); a bold head, *os impudens* or *durum* or *ferreum;* to make a bold demand, *impudenter postulare.* Adv. *impudenter, confidenter.* Impudicity, n. *impudentia; impudicitia* (incontinence).

Impugn, v.tr. *impugnare* (e.g. to — any one's honour, *impugnare alcjs honorem*); *oppugnare; negare* (to deny absolutely, opp. *aio*); *improbare* (to prove to be void, e.g. a will, *testamentum,* to find a flaw); *repugnare* (to contend against, e.g. any one's opinion, *alcjs opinioni*); to contradict everything, *contra omnia disserere;* I do not deny it (as a parenthetical remark), *nihil enim pugno;* a matter is disputed, *res in controversiam* or *in disceptationem vocatur.* Impugner, n. *impugnator.*

Impulse, n. (1) as a term of mechanical philosophy, *impulsio, impulsus;* better by verbs, e.g. *agere, pellere,* etc.; see Drive, Propel, Move; (2) = motive, *impulsus, causa;* or by circumloc., e.g. ambition is the — of all his actions, **quidquid agit, gloriæ cupiditate impulsus agit;* he was the —, instigator of it all, **eo instigante hæc omnia acta sunt;* (3) = impression, *impulsus, impulsio;* external —, *pulsus externus;* at any body's —, *alqo impulsore* or *auctore, alcjs impulsu, alcjs auctoritate,* also *alqo impellente;* see Impel; through the —, at the instigation of others, *alieno impulsu;* interior —, *impetus;* from one's own —, *sponte* or *suâ sponte,* also *ipse* (i.e. from one's own free will); not influenced by any body else, *per se;* willingly, *ultro;* — from without, *incitamentum, irritamentum;* stimulus, *stimulus;* — to distinguish one's self, *gloriæ stimulus;* inducement to voluptuousness, *illecebræ libidinum;* to have no —, no stimulus, *calcaribus egēre.* Impulsive, adj. by verbs; see Impel.

Impunity, n. with —, *impunitus, inultus* (unrevenged, unpunished, scot-free), *incastigatus* (unchastised, also with verbs), *impune;* to have done with —, by *impune esse, non puniri, sic abire* (to allow to pass unnoticed, to have been overlooked); *impune abire* or *dimissi* (to have been let off); to be able to do with —, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habēre* or *impune facere;* to allow an act to have been committed with —, *alqd impunitum ferre* or *sinere* or *omittere;* also simply *omittere* or *prætermittere* or *relinquere alqd;* to let a person do a thing with —, *alqm impunitum* or *incastigatum dimittere, alqm non punire;* we commit wrongs with —, we escape unpunished, *peccata impune dilabuntur;* he shall not escape unpunished, *inultum id nunquam a me auferet, hoc haud sic auferet, hoc ei non sic abibit;* the hope of escaping unpunished, *spes impunitatis.*

Impure, adj. *non purus* (in gen.), *impurus* (fig. immoral, unchaste, of persons and things, e.g. manners, morals, life, *mores*); stained, *contaminatus* (opp. *integer*), with any thing, *alqâ re* (e.g. with blood, *sanguine*); = unchaste, *incestus;* = low, *inquinatus* (spotted, e.g. a speech, a verse); — air, *aer non purus;* the sky was not pure, clear, *erat cœlum grave nubibus sordidis;* a voice that is not pure, or clear, *vox aspera* (opp. *levis*) or *vox rauca* (a hoarse voice, by much speaking and singing); — desires, *libidines.* Adv., to utter — sentiments, *inquinate loqui;* see Unclear, Unchaste. Impurity, n. (1) lit. = foul matter; impurities from the nose and the mouth, *narium et oris excrementa* (post-Aug.); (2) fig., *impuritas;* see Unchastity.

Imputable, adj. by **cujus rei culpa alci assignari potest;* and by verbs; see below. Imputation, n. *imputatio;* better by verbs; see below, also Blame, Censure. Imputative, adj. by Impute, v.tr. *assignare alci alqd* (in a good and bad sense); to — to any one the fault of any thing, *culpam alcjs rei alci assignare; culpam alcjs rei conferre* or *transferre* or *derivare in alqm; imputare* (post-Aug.; also in the sense, lit., to put to any one's account, *alci expensum ferre;* if fig., better *assignare, ascribere,* Cic.); see Attribute. Imputor, n. **qui ascribit alci alqd;* by verbs.

Imputrescible, adj. **quod non putrescit,* **imputribilis* (e.g. *ligna*); adv. **imputribiliter;* see Corruption, Incorruptible, Putrefaction.

In, is expressed with the ablative and the preposition *in,* e.g. *in corde,* in the heart, as *alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem; in republicâ,* in the commonwealth; *in domo,* in the house; *in vehiculo,* in a carriage; *in Epheso,* in Ephesus; *in Caietâ; in timore,* in fear; *in vitâ,* in life; *in tempore,* at the moment, at the right time; *in præsenti,* for the present; *in studiis,* in study. "In" must in some instances be rendered by *ex,* e.g. *laborare ex pedibus,* to suffer in the feet; *a fronte,* in the van; *ab occasu,* in the West; *ab oriente,* in the East.

Inability, n. *inertia* (being fit for nothing); *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (bodily weakness); *inopia* (want of means).

Inaccessibility, n. by Inaccessible, adj. *aditûs carens* (lit., having no access, e.g. rocks, *saxa*); *inaccessus;* = impassable, surrounded, *invius,* (ἄνοδος, ἄβατος, e.g. glens, *saltus*); difficult to pass, *impeditus* (e.g. forest); of persons difficult to be seen, *rari aditûs;* where we durst not go, *quo adire fas non est;* rather —, *difficilior aditu;* impenetrable against, *impenetrabilis alci rei* (e.g. caverns against the rain, *specus imbribus*); to render any thing —, to close, block up all means of access to, *alqd ex omni aditu claudere;* to stop up, shut up, *alqd obsepire* (e.g. a road, *viam*); to block up the passage to a person for any one, *alci ad alqm aditus intercludere;* to make one's self —, invisible, *aditum petentibus conveniendi non dare;* it is — for any one, *aditus ad alqm interclusi sunt.*

Inaccuracy, n. *indiligentia;* defect, deformity, *pravitas* (when any thing has been done totally wrong); mistake, *vitium;* if = untruth, it must be circumscribed by *falsus* (since *falsitas* is a late term), e.g. to show the untruth of any thing, *alqd falsum esse probare.* Inaccurate, adj. *indiligens.* Adv. *indiligenter.* See Incorrect.

Inaction, Inactivity, n. *segnities* (sleepiness, opp. *industria*); idleness, *ignavia* (opp. *navitas*); inertness, indolence, *inertia* (fear of work, opp. *navitas;* but *inertia* is also the state of being idle through the force of peculiar circumstances, as e.g. in Tac. Agr. *tribunatûs annum quiete et otio transiit, gnarus sub Nerone temporum quibus inertia pro sapientiâ fuit*), comb. *segnities et inertia,* or *ignavia et inertia;* inclination to be idle, *desidia* (opp. *industria, labor*); comb. *inertia atque desidia* or *desidia segnitiesque;* cessation (of labour from fear of work), *cessatio;* leisure, *otium* (sometimes honourable, sometimes as a consequence of idleness, *desidia,* e.g. *ii qui propter desidiam in otio vivunt, tamen in suâ turpi inertiâ capiunt voluptatem*); rest, *quies* (when we don't act); the greatest —, *inertissima segnitia;* to be completely idle, inactive, *nihil plane agere;* to throw into a state of —, *alqm transdere in otium, alqm a rebus gerendis* or *a munere avocare* (to prevent any one from being actively employed in any office); to fall into a state of —, *desidiæ se dedere.*

Inadequate, adj. *to be —, non convenire, non congruere, non respondēre alci rei, abhorrēre ab alqâ re;* —, *alienus ab alqâ re;* = insufficient, *non sufficiens;* = not adapted, not answering the purpose (e.g. a witness, evidence given), *non satis idoneus.*

Inadmissibility, n. circumloc. by Inadmissible, adj. *quod admitti non potest, quod non licet.*

Inadvertence, n. *negligentia* (opp. *diligentia*); want of care, *incuria*; thoughtlessness, *socordia*; see Mistake. Inadvertent, adj. *negligens* (opp. *diligens*); thoughtless, *socors*, comb. *socors negligensque.* Adv. *negligenter, socordius*; _*incuriosus_ (bad), _*incuriose_ (bad); see Careless.

Inaffability, n. by Inaffable, adj. *insociabilis.*

Inaffectation, n. *levitas verborum* (in speaking); *simplicitas (morum).*

Inalienable, adj. *quod abalienari non potest.*

Inalimental, adj. *parci cibi, imbecillæ* or *infirmæ materiæ.*

Inalterable, adj. *immutabilis*; see Unchangeable.

Inane, adj. *inanis*; see Idle, Useless, Vain, Mere.

Inanimated, adj. *inanimus, inanimatus*; see Lifeless.

Inanition, Inanity, n. *inanitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*; emptiness, hollowness (fig.), *vanitas*; this speech has left a great emptiness in my mind, _*hæc oratio mihi prorsus non satisfecit_; there is in any one a complete lack of knowledge, *alqs omnis omnino eruditionis expers atque ignarus est; alqs est omnium rerum rudis.*

Inappetence, Inappetency, n. *alci sibi cupiditas non est; fastidium*; see Disgust.

Inapplicability, n. by Inapplicable, adj. with *non cadere in* (with acc.); *non valere* (with abl.) (= not to apply to, e.g. *in uno servulo familiæ nomen non valet*).

Inapplication, n. *ignavia* (slowness, in opp. to exertion), comb. *tarditas et ignavia*; idle thoughtlessness, *socordia atque ignavia*; idleness, *pigritia* (work done with reluctance, in opp. to cheerfulness); constant idleness, *inertia*; drowsiness, *segnities*; inclination to do nothing, remain on one spot, slothfulness, *desidia* (opp. *industria*); languidness, languor, *languor et desidia*; dread of work, *fuga laboris*; to grow weak with idleness, *desidiâ marcescere, marcescere otio et inertiâ sopiri.*

Inapprehensible, adj., see Unintelligible. Inapprehensive, adj. *negligens*; see Indifferent.

Inaptitude, n. *inutilitas*; = unfitness for business, *inertia.*

Inarticulate, adj. *obscurus.* Adv. *obscure.*

Inartificial, adj. *sine arte formosus* (e.g. *prata*, meadows); *simplex* (e.g. food, *cibus*; speech, language); clear, pure, *candidus* (speaker, speech); not affected, *inaffectatus* (e.g. pleasantness of a speaker, *jucunditas alcjs*, post-Aug.); unaffected in one's delivery, *genus dicendi candidum*; simplicity, *simplicitas.* Adv. *simpliciter.*

Inattention, n. *animus non attentus*; see Inadvertence, Negligence. Inattentive, adj. *non attentus* (e.g. hearer, *auditor*; mind, *animus*); to be — during the lessons, _*non attendere animum ad verba_ or *dicta præceptoris*; see Inadvertent.

Inaugurate, v.tr. *inaugurare* (οἰωνίζομαι, to take an omen by observing the flight of birds, or the like, e.g. *rite qui te inauguret*); *dedicare* (only in respect of the worship of the gods, e.g. statues, images, altars, temples, etc., the act being performed by a magistrate, whilst the pontifex pronounced the form of consecration); *consecrare* (any thing, e.g. an animal, a field, etc., the act of which might be performed by any person); to initiate, *initiare* (to admit to a knowledge of the sacred rights, μυεῖν, e.g. into the mysteries of Bacchus, *Bacchis*; into religious rites, *sacrorum sollemnibus*; into the shrine of science and literature, *initiari literis* or *studiis*, or with Cic. *literis imbui* or *institui*); fig. to — any one into state business, *alqm ad curam reipublicæ admovere*; — into any one's projects, *interior, intimus*, with and without *consiliis alcjs*; see Install. Inauguration, n. *dedicatio, consecratio*; the day of the —, *dedicationis dies, dies alcjs rei consecrandæ sacer*; see Installation. Inauguratory, adj. _*dedicationis causâ, *ad dedicationem pertinens._

Inauration, n. *auratura* (any thing covered with gold).

Inauspicate, adj. *ominosus*; to be ill-omened, *omen habere.* Inauspicious, adj. in gen. *infelix*; see Evil, Unhappy, Unfortunate.

Inbeing, n. _*ea alcjs rei natura quâ rei alci inhæret alqd._

Inborn, adj. *innatus*; see Innate.

Inbreathed, adj. *divino spiritu inflatus*; see Inspire.

Inbred, adj. *innatus.*

Inbreed, v.tr. *gignere.*

Incage, v.tr. _*hostias includere delectationis causâ._ Incagement, n. *inclusio.*

Incalculable, adj. *major quam qui calculari possit.*

Incalescence, Incalescency, n. only by circuml., see Calefaction.

Incantation, n. *delenimenta -orum*; see Enchantment.

Incanton, v.tr. *terræ adjungere*; see Incorporate.

Incapability, n. *inertia.* Incapable, adj. *indocilis* (ἀδίδακτος, δυσμαθής, indocile); unfit for any business, *iners*; dull, *hebes*; unfit, incompetent, *inutilis ad alqd* (e.g. to be a soldier, *ad arma*); not able to do any thing, *non potens alcjs rei* or *ad alqd faciendum* (e.g. to carry arms, *non potens armorum tenendorum*; not able to keep the legion in order, *non potens ad legionem cohibendam*); too dull for, *hebes ad alqd* (to understand, *hebes ad intelligendum*); to have no capabilities at all, *extremi ingenii esse.*

Incapacious, adj. *angustus*; see Narrow. Incapacitate, v.tr. _*inutilem reddere._ Incapacity, n., see Incapability.

Incarcerate, v.tr. *includere* or *condere in carcerem* or *in custodiam*, or simply *includere.* Incarceration, n. *custodia, vincula -orum*, n. (the state of being incarcerated).

Incarnate, adj. *candore carnoso, carnosus.* Incarnation, n. *Christus humanam speciem induens.*

Incase, v.tr. _*capsulâ cingere._

Incask, v.tr. _*dolio cingere._

Incatenation, n. *series alcjs narrationis alte repetita.* See Concatenation.

Incautious, adj. *imprudens.* See Improvident.

Incendiary, n. *incendiarius, incendii auctor* (referring to one case only); see Rebel. Incendious, adj. *seditiosus*; see Rebellious.

Incense, n. *thus*; of —, *thureus*; carrying —, *thurifer*; the frankincense tree, *thuris arbor*; smoke arising from the —, _*fumus thuris_; censer, *acerra*; a grain of —, *thuris granum*; one who sells —, *thurarius* (Inscr.); v.tr. *thus accendere.*

Incense, v.tr. *accendere, incendere, succendere* (lit. and fig.); see Exasperate. Incensement, n. *ira*; see Heat, Rage. Incension, n. *incensio.* Incensive, adj. *quod accendit.* Incensor, n. *auctor*; see Instigator. Incensory, n. *acerra.* Incentive, (1) adj. *quod instigat*; see Incite; (2) n. *instigatio, irritatio, incitatio, concitatio, impulsus, instinctus*; means of inciting, *irritamentum, irritamentum* (chiefly in the pl.), *illecebra, lenocinium* (allurement); see Impulse.

Inception, n. *initium*; see Commencement. Inceptive, adj. *incipiens*; see Commence, Begin. Inceptor, n. *elementarius* (one who is a beginner, especially in reading and writing); see Beginner.

Inceration, n. (= the act of covering with wax), by *alqd ceris illinere*; if inside, by *alqd intus cerâ illinere.*

Incessant, adj. *perpetuus.* See Continuous.

Incest, n. *incestus, incestum*; to commit —, *incestum facere, committere.* Incestuous, adj. *incestus*; adv. *inceste*; an — person, *qui incestum fecit.*

Inch, n. (1) = a lineal measure, *digitus*; of the extent of an —, *digitalis* (as wide, as thick as a finger), *pollicaris* (of a thumb's breadth or thickness); of half an —, *semidigitalis*; (2) prov. = a small quantity or degree; not to yield, depart an — from, *ab alqâ re non transversum digitum* or

non digitum discedere; you, of whom every — is a philosopher (i.e. who are a philosopher in every respect), *tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es*; to guess at an —, to hit the right nail on the head, *rem acu tangere, rem ipsam putare*; the account agrees at an —, *ratio ad nummum convenit*; at an —, almost, *tantum non, non multum* (not *parum*) *abfuit quin*, etc.; I cannot tell to an —, *rem non ita diligenter teneo*; not an —, *nihilo* (with comparatives, e.g. not an — better, *nihilo melius*); not an — different, *plane idem*; it does not make an — difference, *nihil interest, nihil differt*; not an — less, *ne pilo quidem minus* (e.g. to love each other, *se amare*); by inches, *paullatim, sensim.*

Inchest, v.tr. *cistâ claudere.*

Inchoative, adj. in a gramm. sense, **verbum inchoativum.* See Inceptive.

Incidence, Incidency, n. (1) lit. = a falling on of one body on another, angle of —, **angulus contactūs*; point of —, **punctum contactūs*; fig. **vis communis*; (2) = accident, casualty, *casus*; see Accident, Chance. Incident, (1) adj. *fortuitus*; see Occasional, Accidental; (2) n. *eventus* or *eventum*; see Accident, Event, Occurrence. Incidental, adj. *fortuitus*; see Accidental.

Incinerate, v.tr. *incendio delēre* (e.g. house, town, etc.); to —, reduce to ashes everything, *omnia incendiis vastare*; one who —, *ustor* (e.g. a *curia* or court, *curiæ*); see Burn. Incineration, n. *incendium.*

Incipiency, n. *initium*; see Beginning. Incipient, adj. *initium faciens*; see Begin.

Incircumscriptible, adj. **quod terminationibus circumscribi non potest.* See Illimited.

Incircumspection, n. *improvidentia.* See Improvidence, Negligence.

Incise, v.tr. = to make an incision, *insecare, incīdere*; = to cut down, *arborem accīdere* (i.e. lit. to make an incision so deep that it would fall at the slightest motion); to carve into, *incīdere*; to cut one's name into a tree, *nomen incīdere in arbore* or *describere in cortice*; to cut small slices of bread into the soup, **mollia panis incoquere*; to cut the corn and bring it in, *frumentum in horrea invehere*; to — (of the teeth of a saw), *incīdere*; (of ropes) to cut the skin, *atterere, stringere cutem*; to cut in, *secare alqd* (e.g. the snow; *nivem*, i.e. to — it as it were by one's footsteps). Incision, n. *incisio* (only the act of making an —); *incisura* (the act of making an —, and also the — made, e.g. in the hand, the insects, leaves); — in the liver of the victim, *fissum jecoris* or *jecorum*; the — made by the wheel, furrow, or by the ship in the water when it is sailing, etc., *sulcus*; a comma, *incisum* (an — in a sentence, i.e. a clause of a sentence); leaves with an —, indented leaves, *folia incisa*; to make an —, *insecare, incīdere alqd.* Incisive, adj. **quod incīdit.* Incisor, n. (= a foretooth, which cuts, bites, or separates), *dentes qui digerunt cibum, dentes qui secant.* Incisory, adj. **quod secat.*

Incitation, n. *impulsus*; see Impulse. Incite, v.tr. *instigare* (to instigate, set on); to excite, animate, *incitare, excitare, concitare*; to irritate, *irritare*; to stimulate, *stimulare, exstimulare*; to rouse, kindle, *inflammare, incendere, accendere*; to urge, *impellere*; to try to induce, *commovēre* (all *alqm* or *alcjs animum ad alqd*), comb. *incitare et stimulare, stimulare et excitare, inflammare et incendere, excitare et inflammare, accendere et stimulare, impellere et incendere*; by circuml., *stimulos alci admovēre* or *addere, stimulos subdere alcjs animo* (= to prick), *calcaria alci adhibēre* or *admovēre* (= to give the spur), *ignem alci subjicere* (= to kindle a fire underneath, i.e. to rouse one's desires, esp. envy); to — any one to make war, to fight a battle, *ad certamen, ad bellum incitare* or *irritare alqm*; to — any one to learn, *irritare alqm ad discendum*; to — one's anger, *alci acuere iram, alqm ad iram irritare*, or simply *irritare alqm*; to become — by anger, *irā exacui* or *incendi.* Incited, *instinctus alqā re*; see Impel. Incitement, n. *impulsus*; see Impulse.

Incivility, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas* (rudeness).

Inclemency, n. *animi duritia* or *durities, inhumanitas*; see Severity. Inclement, adj. *durus*; see Merciless, Hard.

Inclinable, adj. *inclinatus ad alqd*; see Apt. Inclination, n. (1) lit. *inclinatio*; — of the head in bowing, **inclinatio capitis*; (2) in geom. and mech. (= leaning of two bodies, lines, planes, towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet), *fastigium* (slope); declivity, *proclivitas, declivitas* (both considered from the top), *acclivitas* (considered from the bottom, a bending upwards); — of the needle, **fastigium acus nauticæ* (*inclinatio* is never found in this sense); (3) = leaning of the mind, — to a subject, *inclinatio animi* or *voluntatis*; for any thing, *ad alqd* (in classical prose never *inclinatio* without *animi* or *voluntatis*); = a propensity, *proclivitas ad alqd* (in a bad sense); a favourable — for any thing or any body, *studium alcjs rei* or *alcjs* (favour); the direction of the mind to one particular subject, *voluntas ingenii*; favourable — towards a person, *propensa in alqm voluntas, propensum in alqm studium*; love, *amor*, towards anybody, *in* or *erga alqm* (*affectio* in this sense is bad; in the golden age only = affection, state of the mind, πάθος); — for drinking wine, *vinolentia*; — for sensual enjoyment, *libido, libidines*; — to go into a passion, *iracundia, ad iram proclivitas*; from a wish, *studio* (e.g. to accuse, *accusare*); from a propensity, *propenso animo* (e.g. to do any thing, *alqd facere*); from free —, *ex animo*; to have an — for any thing, *inclinatum, proclivem, pronum esse ad alqd, alci rei studēre, alcjs rei esse studiosum, alcjs rei studio teneri*; to have a great — for any thing, *studio alcjs rei ardēre* or *incensum esse*; to have no — for any thing, *ab alqā re alienum esse* or (with the idea of reluctance) *abhorrēre*; to have — for any body, *propenso animo* or *propensā voluntate esse in alqm, alci studēre* or *favēre* (the latter if an actual proof is given); to love, *alqm amare, alcjs esse amantem*; to feel too great an — for any body, *nimium amantem esse alcjs* (*ultra veræ affectionis modum alqm amare*, and such like, late); to feel no — for any body, *alieno* or *averso ab alqo esse animo*; to beget an —, a taste for any thing, *alcjs rei studio incendi*; to lose the —, the taste for any thing, *alcjs rei studium deponere*; to lose one's — for any body, *ab alqo alienari*; to follow one's — (i.e. to indulge in sensual pleasures, to give way to one's passion), *animi impetum sequi*; to be guided by one's own —, *studiis suis obsequi* (e.g. in the study of literature). Incline, v.intr. (1) = to lean, *fastigatum esse* (to slope); hanging downwards, *proclivem* or *declivem esse*; to be rising, *acclivem esse* (in looking upwards; all three of a tendency); to glide down, *labi, delabi* (of things); neither to — one way nor the other, *in nullā parte habēre proclinationes* (e.g. of walls, etc.); to fall to the ground, *delabi ad terram* (gradually), *ferri ad terram* (quickly); (2) = to lean (in a moral sense), to have a tendency (of times, circumstances, etc.), *inclinari, se inclinare*; to — towards any thing, (*se*) *inclinare ad* or *in alqd* (of persons and things), *inclinatione voluntatis propendēre in alqm* (to feel one's self from — drawn towards any body); to — towards any body's cause, party, *acclinare se ad alcjs causam*; to feel gradually, every day, more — for a thing, *delabi ad alqd* (e.g. to be reasonable, *quotidie magis ad æquitatem*); the opinion of the people — towards Zeno, *favor nationis inclinabat in Zenonem*; the senate is — for peace, *senatus inclinat ad pacem*; to — more towards peace, *inclinatiorem esse ad pacem*; inclined for any body or for any thing, *inclinatus ad alqd* (e.g. minds — for peace, *inclinati ad pacem animi*); easy to persuade, *propensus* (e.g. to pardon, enjoyment); — to fall into any thing, *proclivis ad alqd, pronus in alqd* or *ad alqd* (e.g. to be ill, to fly into a rage,

to be led away by passion; *pronus* before Tacitus almost referring only to bad —, momentary passion, animal instinct); —, apt to a disease, *opportunus alci rei* (e.g. to catch a cold, *gravedini*); one anxious for any thing, or who courts any body's favour, *alcjs rei* or *alcjs studiosus;* friendly —, *alci amicus;* = merciful, *propitius* (especially of the gods, seldom of man); benevolent, *benevolus* (of man); — to undergo labour and fatigue, *laboriosus;* kind disposition towards any one, *propensa in alqm voluntas;* a favourable ear, *aures secundæ* (*pronæ* in case of censure); kind hearers! (as address), *benevoli auditores!* he gave me a very favourable answer, *mihi perbenigne respondit;* to be favourably disposed for any one, *alci favēre, inclinatione voluntatis propendēre* (to be in decided favour of any body, of a party, e.g. of a judge); to be disposed for any thing, *propensum,* etc., *esse ad alqd, alci rei studēre* (to strive after any thing e.g. *novis rebus,* to be — for a revolt), *cupere* (with infin., to wish to do any thing); I am — for any thing, to do so and so, *animus inclinat, ut,* etc.; I am rather — to believe that, etc., *magis inclinat animus, ut arbitrer* (with acc. and infin.); I am the more — to think, *eo magis adducor ut credam* (with acc. and inf.); to make any one favourably disposed towards one's self, *alqm ad studium sui perducere, alqm* or *alcjs voluntatem conciliare, alqm benevolum facere, alqm placare* (to reconcile God); to show one's self — for any thing, *alqd non aspernari* (e.g. *pacem*); to cause any one to be favourably — for any thing, *alcjs animum inclinare ad alqd* (e.g. *ad pacem*); this makes me — to believe that, etc., *hæc animum inclinant, ut credam* (with acc. and inf.); v.tr. *inclinare;* to — one's head, to bow, *caput inclinare, cervices curvare, *caput summittere* (of men, to make a bow); *genua flexa summittere* (of females bending their knees); to — the head, bow before any one, *acclinis saluto alqm* (of men), **saluto alqm genibus flexis et summissis* (of females); to bow, — one's head before any one to the ground, *totum corpus circumagere, curvatis membris humum pæne contingens saluto alqm,* or in the context of the sentence simply *alqm venerari* (from respect); *alqm adorare* (to stand before any one with a feeling of adoration); bowing (from a feeling of veneration), *venerabundus;* with a deep inclination of the head, *curvatus* (imperial Rome), *curvatā cervice humi pæne affixus* (imper. Rome); to — a person's heart, *animum alcjs regere, flectere, movēre;* see Direct, Govern.

Incloud, v.tr. *velare alqā re: obscurare* (fig.) to conceal entirely, e.g. the height of danger, *magnitudinem periculi* (of any thing); see Obscure.

Include, v.tr. (1) lit. = to hold within, *claudere;* (2) = to comprehend, *comprehendere, complecti, continēre;* to — any one, reckon, *conjungere alqm,* e.g. *dedecus est nostrum, nostrum inquam, te conjungens* (you included); to — any one in one's prayer, *alqm eidem deo* (*iisdem diis*) *commendare;* to be — in any thing, *comprehendi, continēri alqā re;* to be — in that number, *in eo numero esse* or *haberi, accensum esse;* to be — in the same treaty, *eodem fœdere teneri, eidem fœderi ascriptum esse;* you —, *te annumerato;* you not —, *te excepto, præter te;* to come in (in treating a certain subject), to fit in, *convenire in alqd.* Inclusion, n. *inclusio.* Inclusive, adj. that matter —, included, *additā eā re;* often simply by *cum* or *in;* there were 300 soldiers — the prisoners, **milites erant trecenti cum captivis* (or *captivis annumeratis*); there were 1000 soldiers — the military band, *mille erant milites, in his accensi cornicines tibicinesque.* Inclusively, that one —, **eo comprehenso;* — all those, **omnibus comprehensis* or *additis.*

Incoct, adj. *crudus* (not matured). Incoction, n. *cruditas.*

Incogitable, adj. (= unthought of), ** supra quam cogitari non potest* (e.g. happy, *beatus*); to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse.* Incogitancy, n. *socordia* (idleness to think); *stupor, stupiditas* (stupidity). Incogitant, adj. *socors* (idle to think); see Thoughtless. Incogitative, adj. *non cogitans.*

Incognito, adv. *incognitus;* to remain —, *a nemine cognosci.*

Incoherence, Incoherency, n. circumloc. with Incoherent, adj. *interruptus* (interrupted), *dissipatus* (scattered, torn, e.g. a speech); a speaker that speaks —ly, *orator dissipatus; minime consectarius* or *consequens* (technical term in metaphys., what does not follow); inconsistent, *sibi non constans;* what can be more — than, etc.? *quid est inscitius quam,* etc.? Adv. *minus recte* (not quite —ly, according to Cic. Div.).

Incombustibility, n. by Incombustible, adj. *qui ignibus non absumitur, invictus ignibus* (fire-proof); to be fire-proof, *ignibus non absumi posse, igni resistere.*

Income, n. *vectigal* (including public and private income, as taxes, tithes, rent), *reditus* (in the sing. the returns), *fructus* (the produce), *pecunia,* also *reditus pecuniæ* (a pecuniary return); public —, *fructus publici,* (if in mere money) *pecuniæ vectigales,* — from the mines, *pecunia quæ redit ex metallis, pecunias quas facio ex metallis;* — from lands, *prædiorum fructus, fructus quem prædia reddunt;* — from gain, *quæstus;* to make —, *quæstum facere;* to draw an income from, *pecunias facere* (or *capere*) *ex alqā re;* to give —, *in reditu esse;* — a constant —, *statum reditum præstare;* the outgoing exceeds the income, *reditum impendia exsuperant;* from my small income something will remain after the expense is paid, *ex meo tenui vectigali, detractis sumptibus, aliquid etiam redundabit;* I lay by small incomings (savings) for old age, *omnes meas vindemiolas eo reservo ut illud subsidium senectuti parem.* He has an income to live on, *habet unde vivat* (or *utatur*); — well, **habet unde commode vivat.* See Tax.

Incommensurability, n. circumscr. by Incommensurable, adj. *incomparabilis* (post-Aug.); see Incomparable.

Incommiscible, adj. *quod commisceri non potest.* Incommixture, n. *puritas.*

Incommodate, Incommode, v.tr. *onerare alqm* or *alqd alqā re;* see Harass, Molest. Incommodious, adj. *incommodus* (not being made to suit, e.g. *Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris pro re natā non incommodum*); *alienus* (unsuited for the object, as regards time and place); uneven, *iniquus* (hence disadvantageous, e.g. locality); troublesome, *molestus;* intricate, *impeditus* (e.g. a road, *via,* opp. *expeditus*); inconvenient, — shoes, *calcei ad pedem non apti, calcei non habiles;* an — dress, *vestis nimis astricta.*

Incommunicable, adj. *quod communicari non potest.*

Incommutability, Incommutableness, n. *immutabilitas;* see Immutability. Incommutable, adj. *immutabilis;* see Immutable.

Incompact, adj. by *copulare alqd cum alqā re.*

Incomparable, adj. *incomparabilis* (of pers. and things; post-Aug.); unequalled, *sine exemplo maximus* (e.g. *Homerus*); *divinus* (divine, of pers. and things, e.g. a legion, *legio;* a voice, *vox;* works, *opera*), *singularis* (unique, of pers. and things, e.g. daughter, *filia; virtus*), *eximius* (uncommon, distinguished in particular respects, of things); Cicero, this man who as regards his diction can be equalled to none, *Cicero, cœlestis hic in dicendo vir;* an excellent talent, *ingenium cœleste* or *immortale* or *eximium, singularis et divina vis ingenii;* a triumph —, etc., *triumphus qui tantum priores excedit, ut omnium ante actorum comparationem amplitudine vincat;* adv. *sine exemplo, supra omnia exempla* (Inscr.), *divine, eximie;* to be extremely savage, ferocious, *omnem comparationem feritatis excedere.*

Incompassionate, adj. *nihil sentiens;* see Unfeeling.

Incompatibility, n. *importunitas* (a person's importunity). Incompatible, adj. (1) of any thing that cannot subsist with something else, *alienus ab alqâ re, alci rei contrarius* (of things); — with any one's dignity, *a dignitate alienus, alcjs dignitati contrarius;* to be — with any thing, *abhorrēre ab alqâ re* (e.g. with literature, *a literis*); *pugnare inter se* (to contradict each other, of things), *repugnare alci rei* (of two things that cannot be reconciled together); (2) = irreconcilably disagreeing (e.g. tempers), *incommodus, insociabilis* (unsocial); = disobliging, disagreeable, *importunus* (of pers.), comb. *importunus atque incommodus;* = quarrelsome, *rixosus* (of pers.).

Incompensable, adj. *quod compensari non potest.*

Incompetence, Incompetency, n. circumscr. by Incompetent, adj. *non justus, alienus ab alqâ re;* to be — for any thing, *faciendi alqd jus* or *potestatem non habēre, jure alqd facere non posse;* to meddle with any one's business without being competent, * *alqo invito se immiscēre* or *se inserere alci rei;* see Inadequate.

Incompliance, n. *recusatio, retractatio,* with any thing, *alcjs rei;* complying with, *sine retractatione, haud gravate* (not reluctantly, not grudgingly), without refusing, *sine ullâ recusatione* or *retractatione;* to persist in not complying with, *in recusando perstare;* see Denial.

Incomposed, adj. see Discompose.

Incomprehensibility, n. circumscr. by Incomprehensible, *non comprehensus;* see Inconceivable.

Incompressible, adj. *quod comprimi, condensari* (to be condensed) *non potest* (e.g. water).

Inconcealable, adj. *quod celari non potest.*

Inconceivable, adj. *non comprehensus, non perceptus,* comb. *non comprehensus et non perceptus, non comprehensus neque perceptus,* or circumscr. *quod mente* or *cogitatione comprehendi non potest, quod comprehendi* or *percipi non potest* (ἀκατάληπτος, where the understanding cannot come up to); unintelligible, *quod intelligi non potest, quod in intelligentiam non cadit, quod intelligentiæ nostræ vim atque rationem fugit;* what we cannot imagine, *quod cogitare non possumus, quod cogitari non potest, quod mens et cogitatio capere non potest;* inexplicable, immense, *inexplicabilis* (e.g. kindness, *facilitas*); incredible, what can hardly be believed, *incredibilis* (e.g. volatileness, *levitas animi*); — quickness, *celeritas tanta quantum cogitare non possumus;* to be —, *cogitatione comprehendi* or *percipi non posse, fugit alqd intelligentiæ nostræ vim ac notionem;* the incorporeal state of the soul is incomprehensible for us, *qualis sit animus corpore vacans, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere non possumus. animum sine corpore intelligere non possumus.*

Inconcinnity, n. = want of proportion, **ratio impar* (lit.); *incommodum* (lit. disadvantage); not to be in proportion to any one, any thing, *imparem esse alci, alci rei;* there is an — between the parts, the parts are not in proportion to each other, *partes inter se dissident.*

Inconclusive, adj. *non gravis* (e.g. an argument, *argumentum*).

Inconcurring, adj. *non consentiens, non congruens* (*inter se*).

Inconcussible, adj. *stabilis.*

Inconformable, adj. *alienus, inæquabilis;* see Incompatible.

Incongruity, n. *absurditas;* see Absurdity, Contradiction. Incongruous, adj. *alienus ab alqo* or *ab alqâ re, ineptus;* see Improper, Absurd.

Inconsequence, n. see Incoherent, Absurdity. Inconsequent, adj. *minus rectus;* see Incoherent, Contradictory, Absurd.

Inconsiderable, adj. *levis* (without weight, unimportant, of persons and things, e.g. a present; in a fig. sense *levidensis,* only in Cic. once, *munus levidense,* work, danger, battle, authorities, i.e. writers); *mediocris* (mediocre, common, e.g. a man, a family; then = not very great, light, etc., e.g. an evil, a genius, talent); *minutus* (trifling); *exiguus* (small in comparison with others, e.g. troops, *copiæ;* fortune, property, *res familiaris*); small in gen., *parvus* (opp. *magnus,* e.g. sum of money, *pecunia;* troop of soldiers, *manus;* occurrence, *res*); trifling (not worth mentioning in a narrative), *parvus dictu* (e.g. event, *res,* opp. *magni momenti res*); = unable to accomplish, to do much, *infirmus;* comb. *exiguus et infirmus;* null in a matter, *nullus* (οὐδείς); not —, *nonnullus;* so very —, *tantulus* (so little); an unimportant person, *vir* or *homo mediocris* (of ordinary qualities), *homo neque honore neque nomine illustris* (no honour and no name attached to), *homo ignobilis* or *obscurus* (of obscure origin); a small state, *civitas exigua et infirma* (with — resources, opp. *civitas ampla et florens*); a garrison not —, *haud invalidum præsidium;* a sum of money not —, *nummi non mediocris summæ;* unimportant reasons, *parvulæ causæ;* to put unimportant questions, *res minutas quærere, minutas interrogationes proponere;* to be anxious about trifles, *minutiarum esse studiosum* (but not *reduviam curare,* i.e. lit. to cure a disease called paronychia, which Cic. only uses in that sense in connexion with *capiti mederi*); to represent any thing as —, *alqd elevare* or *verbis extenuare;* to consider, believe any thing to be unimportant, *alqd parvifacere, alqd in levi habēre.* Inconsiderate, adj. *inconsideratus* (without thinking); *inconsultus* (rash); uncautious, *incautus;* improvident, *improvidus,* comb. *improvidus incautusque;* imprudent, *imprudens;* regardless, *in quo nullius ratio habetur, in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur* (without any regard being had for a person's rank); immodest, indiscreet, *immodestus;* pert, *protervus.* Adv. —ly, *inconsiderate, incaute, imprudenter; nullius ratione habitâ* or *delectu omni et discrimine omisso, omissis auctoritatibus* (without regard to persons); indiscreetly, *immodeste;* pertly, *proterve.* Inconsideration, n. *inconsiderantia* (thoughtlessness), *imprudentia* (want of circumspection).

Inconsistence, n. *discrepantia;* see Absurdity, Contradiction, Incompatible, or circumscr. by Inconsistent, adj. *alienus;* see Contradictory, Incompatible, Absurd.

Inconsolable, adj. *inconsolabilis*†; *alcjs dolor* or *luctus nullo solatio levari potest;* to be —, **nihil consolationis admittere;* I am — in my grief, *vincit omnem consolationem dolor.*

Inconsonancy, n. *discrepantia;* see Contradiction, Discrepancy.

Inconspicuous, adj. *quod vix sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest;* to improve hardly at all, to make — progress (in learning), *pæne nihil proficere in literis.* Adv. *sensim.*

Inconstancy, n. *inconstantia* (of persons and things, physical and moral, e.g. of the wind, *venti;* of earthly things, *rerum humanarum*); changeableness, *varietas* (e.g. of the army); infidelity of a person, *infidelitas,* comb. *varietas atque infidelitas* (e.g. of the army); fickleness, *infirmitas;* levity, *levitas,* comb. *levitas et infirmitas;* changeableness in one's resolutions, *mutabilitas mentis,* comb. *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis;* moveableness, variableness, *mobilitas* (also of any thing personified, e.g. of fortune, *fortunæ*); changes in the weather, *cœlum varians.* Inconstant, adj. *inconstans* (not remaining always the same, physic., e.g. the wind, and in a moral sense, of persons and things, opp. *constans*); changing, *varians, varius* (the former, e.g. of the weather, *cœlum;* the latter in a moral sense, opp. *constans*); unfaithful, *infidelis* (of persons); vacillating, wavering, *infirmus* (of persons and things, opp. *firmus*); volatile, *levis* (of persons); changeable, fickle in one's resolutions, *mutabilis* (of persons); comb. *varius et mutabilis;* fickle gen., one who goes easily from one thing to another, *mobilis* (of persons and things, e.g. character, mind, disposition, *ingenium, ani-*

mus; will, resolution, *voluntas*); uncertain, not to be relied upon, *fluxus* (of things, e.g. faith, *fides*; fortune, *fortuna*); to be very —, changeable, *plumis aut folio facilius moveri*; see Changeable.

Inconsumable, adj. *incorruptus* (what cannot spoil); *invictus* (unconquerable; good for war, often with *ad* and acc., e.g. *invictum ad laborem corpus*, *invictum ad vulnera corpus*; or with the abl., e.g. *dentes invicti sunt ignibus*.

Inconsummate, adj. *imperfectus*. See Imperfect.

Incontaminate, adj. *incontaminatus*. See Immaculate.

Incontestable, adj. *non refutatus*. See Indisputable.

Incontiguous, adj. *non finitimus*.

Incontinence, n. *incontinentia* (want of power to rule one's passions); *intemperantia* (intemperance). Incontinent, adj. *incontinens*, *intemperans*. Adv. *incontinenter*, *intemperanter*.

Incontrollable, adj. *sine custodiâ*.

Incontrovertible, adj. *quod refutari non possumus*. See Indisputable.

Inconvenience, Inconveniency, n. *incommoditas* (e.g. of any thing, *rei*; of time, *temporis*); *incommodum* (an — to any one); a disadvantage, *molestia*; to cause — to any one, *alci incommodare* or *molestum esse*; if it can be done without causing you any —, *quod commodo tuo fiat*; as soon as it can be done without giving you any —, *quum erit tuum commodum*; to cause any one —, *alci incommodum afferre, conciliare* (trouble); to cause unpleasantness, *alci negotium exhibēre, facessere*. Inconvenient, adj. *inopportunus*, *intempestivus* (in undue season), *incommodus* (not quite convenient); adv. *intempestive*, *incommode*; to call upon any one at an — time, *incommode venire ad alqm*; not fit, improper, *non aptus* (of persons and things), for any thing, *ad* or *in alqd*; not suited for a certain purpose, *non idoneus* (of persons and things), for any thing, *alci rei*; —, not agreeable, *minus commodus*, *incommodus* (e.g. conversation, *colloquium*); unfavourable, *alienus* (respecting time or place), for any body or for any thing, *alci* or *alci rei*, *ab alqo* or *ab alqâ re*; silly, *ineptus* (of things); very —, not at all fit, *minime aptus*, for any body or for any thing, *ad* or *in alqd*; *alienissimus*, for any body or any thing, *ab alqo* or *ab alqâ re*; adv. *inepte*.

Inconversable, adj. *insociabilis*.

Inconvertible, adj. *immutabilis*. See Immutable.

Inconvincible, adj. *qui adduci non potest ut alqd credat*, *non adductus ad credendum*.

Incorporate, v.tr. *inserere*, *includere*, *adjungere*. See Embody.

Incorrect, adj. *non justus* (not according to order, opp. *justus*), *pravus* (perverse, contrary to reason, improper, opp. *rectus*); *vitiosus* (full of mistakes, opp. *rectus*); false, not true, *falsus* (opp. *verus*); wrong measure, *mensura non justa*; wrong weight, **pondus vulgari levius* (too light; but *pondus iniquum*, in Virg. Georg. = very liberal, too heavy a weight); — expressions, — mode of speaking, *sermo inquinatus* (opp. *sermo purus*); the account is —, *ratio non convenit* or *non constat*; a very — work, with many mistakes, *in quo multa vitia insunt* (mistakes against the rules of a language, e.g. *solœcismus*, expressed according to Quint. 1, 5, 36); in which many statements are —, *in quo multa perperam dicta sunt*; copied and printed —, *mendosissime descriptus*; Adv. —ly, *perperam* (wrong, contrary to the real nature of any thing, opp. *recte*; e.g. to pronounce, *pronunciare*; to sing —, i.e. contrary to the rule, *perperam canere*; to translate, interpret the meaning of a sentence, *interpretari* (*male interpretari* would be = to give an unfavourable interpretation); to judge —, *perperam judicare*; to use a word —, *perperam verbum dicere*; —, i.e. with many mistakes, *vitiose* (opp. *recte*, e.g. to infer, argue, *concludere*; to take a wrong course, *vitiose facere*; to speak, *loqui*); falsely, untruly, *falso* (opp. *vere* or *vero*); different from what it should be, *secus* (e.g. to judge, *judicare*); you are wrong, *falsus es*; to play or sing wrong notes, *dissonum quiddam canere*; —, i.e. full of mistakes, *mendose* (e.g. to write); the letter is written very —, *epistola parum emendata est*. Incorrigibility, n. **summa pravitas*. Incorrigible, adj. *qui corrigi non potest*, *insanabilis*.

Incorrupt, adj. *quod non putrescit*, *incorruptus*; fig. *integer*, *incorruptus* (opp. *pretio venalis*); to be —, *pecuniæ* or *largitioni resistere*, **animum adversus dona invictum gerere*. Incorruptibility, Incorruption, n. ** animus adversus dona invictus*; integrity, *integritas*; disinterestedness, *innocentia*.

Incrassate, v.tr. *crassiorem reddere* (e.g. *pituitam*); v.intr. *crassiorem fieri*. Incrassation, n. by verbs. Incrassative, adj. *quod alqam rem crassiorem facit*.

Increase, v.intr. (1) = to grow, *crescere*, *accrescere*, *succrescere* (gradually), *incrementum capere*, *augeri*, *augescere*, *corroborari*, *ingravescere* (in strength), *increbrescere* (to become more frequent, follow closely on each other), *invalescere*, *evalescere* (to get the upper hand), *proficere*, *progressus facere* (to advance), in height, *in altitudinem crescere* (of things), *adolescere* (of young men); in breadth, *in latitudinem*, in length, *in longitudinem crescere*. The moon increases and decreases, *luna crescit et decrescit*; the number of the enemy —, *numerus hostium crescit*; the pains — daily, *dolores in dies accrescunt*; the sickness —, *malum ingravescit* or *corroboratur*. Increase, n. = growth, *incrementum*, *accessio*, *auctus*, *progressus*; to make —, *incrementum capere*, *incremento augeri*; (2) v.tr. to augment, *amplificare* (to make wider), *dilatare* (to spread out), *propagare* or *proferre alqd* or *fines* (to extend the limits, e.g. *imperium* or *fines imperii*), *augēre* (to increase by addition; e.g. the number of the prætors, *numerum prætorum*; also by work in this sense *amplificare et augēre*); *multiplicare* (to multiply); — a house, *domum amplificare* or *multiplicare*; *accessionem adjungere ædibus*; — a person's territory, *magnam regionem finibus alcjs addere*. Increase, n. = augmentation, *amplificatio* (e.g. *gloriæ*, *rei familiaris*), *propagatio* or *prolatio finium*. Debt accumulates by the increase of the interest, *æs alienum multiplicandis usuris crevit*. See Augment, Grow.

Incredible, adj. *incredibilis*; it is —, (*auditu*, *dictu*, *memoratu*) *incredibile est*. Adv. *incredibiliter*, *incredibilem in modum*. See Disbelieve.

Incredulous, adj. *qui non facile adduci potest ut credat*. See Unbelieving.

Increment, n. *incrementum*. See Increase.

Increscent, adj. (= increasing), *increscens*; see Increase; (2) (in heraldry used as a n., = moon in her increase) *nova* or *prima luna*, *luna intermestris* or *intermestrum*. The time of new moon, *tempus intermenstruum*, *interlunium*; the time of the —, *quum inchoatur luna*; always about the time of the —, *sub interlunio*; the first, second, fourth day after the —; after new moon, *prima*, *secunda*, *quarta luna*; at the beginning of the —, *nitescente lunâ novâ*; at the beginning or on the first day after the —, *novissimâ primâve lunâ*.

Incrust, v.tr. *crustare*, **incrustare*; covered with a crust, *crustatus*; see Crust, Bark, Rind. Incrustation, n. **incrustatio*, better by circuml. with verbs and nouns. See Crust, Cover.

Incubate, v.intr. *incubare*, *incubare ovis* or *incubare ova*; see Hatch. Incubation, n. *incubatio*, *incubitus*. Incubus, n. *incubo -bonis*; to be troubled with the — (nightmare), *ab incubone deludi*.

Inculcate, v.tr. *prædicere* (to impress upon any one to do or not to do a certain thing, προειπεῖν), that not, etc. *prædicere ut, ne*, etc.; to — that, etc., *inculcare ut*, etc.; *imprimere* (to impress, imprint a mark upon) or *insculpere* (to engrave), *alqd in alqâ re*, (the two latter verbs both lit. and fig.); to have been — on the heart, *in animo*

insculptum esse or *in animo insculptum habēre;* to be natural, and to be — in the soul as it were, *innatum et in animo quasi insculptum esse;* to — on one's mind the idea of any thing, *imprimere notionem alcjs rei in animo suo;* to knock a thing into any one's head, *affigere, infigere* (to affix, cause to stick); to knock the alphabet into the boys' heads, *literas affigere pueris;* to — on the memory, *memoriæ mandare* or *infigere* or *affigere, animo suo affigere* (to — on the mind); to have been deeply — on the memory, *hærēre in memoriā;* to — on the heart, *alqd penitus animo mentique,* or, if referring to several, *animis suis mentibusque mandare; alqd demittere in pectus* or *in pectus animumque,* or, if referring to several, *in pectora animosque;* to have been deeply — on the heart, *alte descendere* (of doctrines, etc.); it has been deeply — on my heart, *penitus inhæresc̄it in mente, infixum hæret pectori meo, mihi in visceribus hæret* (of exhortations etc.); to have — from the instructions received in the earliest youth the conviction, that, etc. *præceptis ab adolescentiā suadēre sibi;* ideas which are stamped as it were on the human mind, *notiones in animis hominum quasi consignatæ;* see Impress. Inculcation, n. circuml. by Inculcate.

Inculpable, adj. *innocens.* See Blameless.

Incult, adj. *incultus;* see Uncultivated, Waste. Incultivation, n. **inopia cultūs.*

Incumbency, n. (1) = *a relying on something, officium* (in gener.), *munus* (as the duty of an office); (2) = the state of holding an ecclesiastical benefice, **possessio beneficii;* see Benefice. Incumbent, adj. (1) = lying on (as duty or obligation), any thing is — upon me, *debeo alqd facere,* or *est* with genit., e.g. it is — upon, the duty of the pupil, *est discipuli;* it is — upon me, you, etc., *meum, tuum est;* this is not — upon me, *hæc non sunt meæ partes, hoc non est meum;* (2) n. = a clergyman who is or is supposed to be resident on his benefice, the duties of which it is — upon him to discharge, **beneficiarius.*

Incumbrous, adj. *molestus.* See Troublesome.

Incur, v.tr. lit. = to run against, hence to become subject to, *incurrere in alqm* or *alci rei, incidere in alqd* (e.g. to —, fall in with a herd); to — any thing (fig.), *colligere,* e.g. hatred, *invidiam,* by any thing, *alqā re,* or *alci in odium venire, in alcjs odium incurrere* or *irruere;* to cause hatred against a person, *alci invidiam conflare* (lit. to light up), (of pers., *alcjs odium sibi conflare* not found in any of the classic writers), *alci odium conciliare* (of pers.), *alci invidiam* or *odium contrahere* (of actions; *alcjs odium sibi c.* as well as *in alcjs odium incidere* not classical); to involve a person in quarrels, *certamen alci contrahere;* to bring censure on any one, *alqm in vituperationem adducere;* to make enemies to any one, *alci inimicos injungere;* to — enmity, *inimicitias in se cupere;* to bring on sickness, *adversam valetudinem contrahere,* from any thing, *alqā re;* to bring on a disease, *morbum nancisci;* to bring on any thing through one's own fault, *suā culpā sibi alqd contrahere;* to — danger, *in periculum* or *in discrimen se inferre.*

Incurability, n. by Incurable, adj. *insanabilis* (of things, e.g. a disease, a wound), *immedicabilis*†; hopeless, *desperatus* (e.g. a hopeless case, a patient given up by the medical attendant).

Incuriosity, n. *negligentia alcjs* or *alcjs rei;* see Indifference, Negligence. Incurious, adj. *securus* (of pers. and things). See Indifferent, Careless.

Incursion, n. *incursio in fines hostium facta* (expedition of a small detachment into the enemy's territory). See Inroad, Invasion.

Incurvate, v.tr. *incurvare;* see Crook. Incurvation, n. *curvatio, incurvatio.* See Bend, Curve.

Indebted, adj. (1) = being in debt, *debēre alci pecuniam;* (2) = obliged by something received, to be — to any one, *alci obnoxium esse, alcjs beneficiis obligatum esse* (through acts of kindness); to be greatly — to any body, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debēre, gratiam debēre.* See Owe, Oblige.

Indecency, n. *indignitas* (improper conduct, improper treatment of others, when any thing is unfit to be seen), *turpitudo* (— in any one's language or behaviour). Indecent, adj. *indecōrus* (unbecoming, opp. *decōrus,* e.g. laughter, *risus;* but *indecens* is not to be found in good prose, and *dedecorus* and *dedecorosus* always = dishonouring); *turpis* (ugly, as in phys. sense, opp. *pulcher;* in a moral sense, opp. *honestus,* e.g. dress, manners, expression); *illiberalis* (lit. = unworthy of a free man, ungentlemanly, opp. *liberalis,* e.g. joke, *jocus*); *parum verecundus* (offensive to modesty and decency, not feeling ashamed, e.g. words, *verba*); an — expression, *quod turpe dictu videatur* (e.g. to make use of, *dicere*); an — action, *quod inhonestum factu videatur* (e.g. to commit, *facere*); — behaviour, *indignitas,* or, if it is a constant thing or is repeated, *indignitates;* to be —, unbecoming, *indecōrum* (*turpem,* etc.) *esse, dedecēre* or *non decēre,* for any one, *alqm indecēre* (after the age of the classical writers); it is — to, etc. *indecorum est* or *dedecet* or *non decet* (with infin.), *deforme est* (it is ugly, disgraceful, with infin.); any thing is considered —, *alqd ab honestate remotum ponitur, alqd turpe putatur;* adv. *indecōre* (*indecenter* only in writers after the classical age), *indigne, inhoneste, turpiter; in a manner unbecoming to the majesty of a sovereign, contra decus regium.*

Indeciduous, adj. (= not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn), *non cadens, non decidens.*

Indecimable, adj. **decimarum* or *decumarum immunitatem habēre.*

Indecision, n. *dubitatio.* Indecisive, adj. *dubius.*

Indeclinable, adj. **verbum quod casibus immutari non potest, quod declinari non potest.*

Indecorous, adj. *indecōrus;* see Indecent. Indecorum, n. *deformitas* (ugliness); = an evil, a mistake, *vitium;* or more frequently circumscr. by the adj. *turpis* or *indecōrus,* also by *dedecet,* e.g. that is an —, *hoc turpe est* or *dedecet;* to commit an —, *deformitatem afferre.* See Indecency.

Indeed, adv. (= in reality), *vere* (truly); *re verā, re* (in reality, indeed, opp. *nomine,* i.e. nominally, merely in appearance); —! *itane vero?* (in an ironical sense), *ain' tu?* you don't say so? If used in an emphatic sense, as this is true, it is indeed, *sane* (referring to particular expressions), *vero* (only at the beginning of a whole sentence; both also = yes certainly, i.e. *sane quidem* and *ita sane; quidem, enim* (to note concession); *credo* (= I think so; with reserve); *atqui* (= yes; if however, etc.); *nempe, nimirum, scilicet, videlicet* (all = a concession in a familiar kind of way; *nempe* = surely (δηλαδή); *nimirum* (δηλονότι), no doubt; *scilicet, videlicet,* = of course; all four also used in an ironical sense); e.g. very difficult —; *sane difficilis.* You wish me, then, to tell the remainder. Dav. Certainly —. *Nempe ergo vis, quæ restant, me loqui.* Dav. *Sane quidem;* I could — wish, Servius, as you write, that you had been present in my very difficult position, *Ego vero, Servi, vellem, ut scribis, in meo gravissimo casu adfuisses;* —but this very same thing we will always do. —, said he, we, etc., *Verum hoc idem sæpe faciamus. Nos vero, inquit ille,* etc.; I should — serve my fellow-citizens very badly, *Male, credo, mererer de meis civibus;* Then as soon as Cotta saw me, he said, you come very opportunely. —, said I, I believe myself I arrived at a fortunate time, *Tum ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune venis. Atqui, mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse opportune;* D. I will do it with pleasure. Syr. I thank you. D. — it is true. D. *Tibi lubens bene faxim.* Syr. *Gratiam habeo.* D. *Atqui* (ironically) *hoc verum est;* But you postponed all counsels until that moment when we should know what had happened at Brundusium; — we know, nevertheless we hesitate, *Sed tu omnia consilia differebas in id tempus quum*

sciremus quæ Brundusii acta essent. scimus nempe, hæremus nihilominus; But I —, whilst I collect every reason of excuse, lest I should be compared with Cæsar, from this very fact am accused of arrogance, *Sed ego nimirum, dum omnes excusationis causas colligo, ne cum Cæsare conferar, hoc ipso crimen arrogantiæ subeo;* Gx So then the king fixed his eyes upon you? Thr. — he did Gx. *Rex ergo in te oculis?* Thr *Scilicet;* Which then of these things does he deny to have done? — that one thing, which was necessary, to have received the money, *Quid enim horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse, pecuniam accepisse;* and —, *et sane;* surely —, *immo vero;* — . . . but nevertheless, *etsi . . . tamen* (e g — the republic was not concordant, but nevertheless, etc, *civitas etsi non concors, tamen fuit,* etc), or by *ille quidem, is quidem . .* or *sed tamen;* — not, *neque* (at the beginning of a sentence, with *sed* following), *nequaquam* (preceding one single expression, e g. another town, not quite as wealthy —, *aliud oppidum, nequaquam opulentum*); then —, *tum vero;* at that time —, *tumque*

Indefatigability, Indefatigableness, n. circumloc. by Indefatigable, adj. *assiduus* (constantly active), *impiger* (unwearied), *indefessus* (not yielding to fatigue; *non defatigatus* means only, that the state of weariness does not exist at the time), *integer* (quite fresh, comb *assiduus et indefessus*, since no manner of work has been done as yet to cause fatigue), = constant application, *assiduitas, assiduitas et diligentia, impigritas* Adv *assidue* (*assiduo* bad Lat.), *impigre*, — engaged, *summâ industriâ*

Indefectible, Indefective, adj *vitio carens, non interiturus;* see Faultless, Imperishable.

Indefensible, adj **quod defendi non potest.*

Indeficiency, n *bonus status, bona conditio;* see Complement, Completeness, Fulness. Indeficient, adj *integer,* see Complete

Indefinite, adj *incertus* (uncertain, e g answer, *responsum*), doubtful, *dubius*, undecided, *suspensus et obscurus* (wrapt up in darkness and uncertainty, e g. words, *verba*); ambiguous, *ambiguus* (e g oracle, *oraculum*, of double meaning), for an — period, *in incertum, ad tempus* (for a time, e.g to lend); the — pronoun, *pronomen infinitum* or *indefinitum* (gramm), adv. *dubie;* to leave any thing uncertain, *alqd in incerto relinquere*, an — sign, *signum dubie datum.*

Indeliberate, adj *inconsultus* (acting without the advice of others, acting without consideration, any thing that shows want of thought), *inconsideratus* (acting without having first removed any cause of injury, also of personifications of things, e g desires, *incogitatus* in this sense only in Plaut and late writers), rash, *temerarius* (e g. an exception, *vox*), comb *inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus, demens* (void of common sense, any thing showing a want of sense); a rash step, *temeritas, dementia* Adv *inconsulte, inconsiderate* or *parum considerate, temere, dementi ratione.*

Indelibility, n circumloc by Indelible, adj *indelebilis†* (post-Aug, e g name or circumloc by *quod deleri non potest; quod elui non potest* (what cannot be wiped off, e g a stain on a person's character, *macula*), *inexstinctus†* (lit and fig post-Aug, e g fire, name), *inexpiabilis, implacabilis* (e g. hatred, fig), *sempiternus* (fig., e g. hatred).

Indelicacy, n, see Coarse Indelicate, adj *parum verecundus* (e g. an expression, *vox*), *inurbanus* (unmannerly), ungentlemanly, a term *dictum*). Adv *parum verecunde, inurbane*, see Coarse

Indemnification, n **damni restitutio*, in the connexion of a sentence *compensatio*, or circumloc. by *damnum pensare* or *compensare* or *sarcire* or *resarcire* or *restituere*, e g. as an —, *ut damnum alqo modo compensetur* Indemnify, v tr *damnum alci restituere, sarcire, resarcire, pensare*, to — by any thing for a thing, *compensare alqd alqâ re*, to — any body by a reward, *remunerari alqm præmio*, they — him for the loss of that place by giving him another, *pro honore et honos redditus est;* to —, *damnum suum levare;* to be — by any thing for any thing, *solari alqd alqâ re* (to render bearable, mitigate. Indemnity, n, see Indemnification.

Indent, v.tr. (1) *incidere alqd, serratim scindere;* indented leaves, *folia serrato ambitu, folia serratim scissa;* (2) to bind out by indentures on contract (e g to — a young man to any one), **pacto alligare, constringere*, see Bind, Contract, (2) v intr. = to make a compact, *pacisci* or *depacisci cum alqo*, see Contract. Indent, n. (1) = incisure, indentation, *crena* (the notch in the arrow, γλυφίς), *linea* (line marked), *incisura* (incision in gen, which see), (2) = a stamp, *effigies;* see Impression. Indenture, n, *pactum*, see Contract. To indenture, v.tr. (1) = to indent, *sulcos facere, agere, ducere* (to make furrows), *sulcare* (to furrow, *lirare* = to make ridges in land), see Indent, (2) = to — an apprentice, perhaps **discipulum* (*artificis* or *magistri*) or *taberna alumnum* (i.e. apprentice of an artizan) *pacto constringere*

Independence, n. *libertas* (opp. *servitus*), *arbitrium liberum* (i e liberty of using one's own judgment, opp *alius voluntas*); to deprive any one of his —, *alci libertatem eripere*, to lose one's —, *libertatem perdere* or *amittere*, to have lost one's —, *servire, servitute n pati* Independent, adj *sui juris* (of one who is his own master, of age), *sui potens* (who does as he thinks proper), *liber et solutus, solutus et liber* (free and unbound, tied by nobody); God is an — being, *nulli est naturæ obediens aut subjectus Deus*, to be —, *sui juris* or *suæ potestatis* or *in suâ potestate esse, integræ ac solidæ libertatis esse* (to be one's own master), to obey nobody, *nemini parēre*, to live as one thinks proper, — from others, *ad suum arbitrium vivere;* to have its own laws (of a state), *sua jura et suas leges habēre*, to live — from any one else, from every body, *non aliunde pendere nec extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habēre rationes, absolute vivere*, many states that hitherto had been —, *multæ civitates quæ in illum diem ex æquo egerant*, to make —, *proprii juris facere* (e g. a town); to make one's self —, to become —, *in libertatem se vindicare.*

Indescribable, adj *inenarrabilis* (what cannot be enumerated, e g. trouble, labour, *labor*), *incredibilis* (incredible, e g joy, *lætitia*), *singularis* (singular, unique, extraordinary, e g. faithfulness, *fides;* cruelty, *crudelitas*), or by *nescio quid* (what is so extraordinary that we can hardly comprehend it, e g that wonderful thing, *illud nescio quid præclarum*), possessed of an eloquence that surpasses every description, *supra quam enarrari potest eloquens*, —, extremely beautiful, *supra quam ut describi facile possit eximius*, your letter has caused me an — pleasure, *exprimere non possum, quanto gaudio me affecerint tuæ literæ.*

Indestructible, adj *quod dirui* or *everti non potest*, = imperturbable, *quod turbari* or *perturbari non potest* See Incombustible

Indeterminate, adj *incertus*, see Indefinite Indetermination, n. circumloc by Indefinite, which see Indetermined, adj *dubius* (doubtful), *incertus* (uncertain), to be —, *magnâ consilii inopiâ affectum esse*, I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam;* I am — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*, I am — whether, etc, *incertus sum, utrum*, etc Adv *dubitanter*

Indevotion, n. (1) = want of devotion during divine worship, circumloc by Devotion, which see, (2) = absence of devout affections, *pectus lentum†, lentitudo* (coldness), *frigus* (cold indifference towards a person); *irreverentia alcjs rei* or *adversus alqd* (post-Aug, want of veneration or respect, e g. towards the Deity, for right and wrong, etc), *sævitia†* (cruelty towards a lover, coolness); = indifference as regards religion, want

of religious feeling, *irreverentia deorum ac religionum, negligentia deorum* or *religionis* (*irreverentia religionis*, only as regards the outward mode of worshipping the gods); *negligentia, quâ nihil deos portendere credunt* (as regards belief in miracles). Indevout, adj. **rebus sacris non intentus*; see Devout.

Index, n. (1) in gener. = that which points out, *index* (in a good or bad sense); (2) = the hand that points to any thing (as the hour of the day, the road to a place, etc.), **virgula horarum index* (in clocks); **pila itineris index* (a pillar to indicate the road); see Hand; (3) = table of the contents of a book, *argumentum* (*arg.* alone is sufficient, if in the connexion of the sentence), *epitome* (ἐπιτομή, a table of the contents of a book; Cic. also uses the Greek περιοχή).

Indexterity, n. *inscitia*.

Indian, adj. **Indianus, Indicus*; — ink, *atramentum Indicum*.

Indicant, adj. *indicans*. Indicate, v.tr. (1) = to show, *indicare, indicio* or *indicium esse*; (in reference to future things) *significare, prænunciare, portendere*; the victory is — through omens, *victoria se ostendit ominibus*; (2) = to make known any thing not seen before, *indicare, indicium alcjs rei facere*; = to announce a messenger, *nunciare, nuncium alcjs rei afferre*; = to point out, hint at a thing, *significare, significationem alcjs rei dare* (opp. *declarare*, to make an open declaration); = to declare any thing that is to be kept a secret, *enunciare*; = to denounce, inform, *deferre*; = to betray, *prodere*; = to declare, state what is to be done, to take place, *denunciare* (e.g. *war*); see Declare. Indication, n. *indicium*; see Declaration. Indicative, (1) adj. *indicans*; see Declare; (2) — mood (gramm.), *fatendi modus, modus indicativus*. Indicatory, *significans*; see Demonstrate, Declare.

Indict, v.tr. (1) = accuse, *lege agere cum alqo*, for any thing, *alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re*; *judicio experiri cum alqo*, for any thing, *de alqâ re*; see Accuse, Action. Indictment, n., bill of —, *libellus, accusatio* (inasmuch as the speaker appears before the public with it); to bring a bill of — against any one, *libellum de alqo dare*.

Indictable, adj. **quocum de alqâ re lege agi potest* or *lege agendum est*. Indicter, n. *accusator*; see Accuser, Author.

Indiction, n. *declaratio*; see Declaration.

Indifference, n. (1) in the lit. sense, *levitas, vilitas* (slightness of a matter); = carelessness about any thing, taking no notice of it, *negligentia alcjs* or *alcjs rei*; *neglectio alcjs rei, contemptio alcjs rei, despicientia alcjs rei* (these three, always with the genit. of the object); = want of reverence, respect, *irreverentia*, for any thing, *alcjs rei* (e.g. towards the Deity; towards the study of literature, *irreverentia studiorum*); = calmness, *æquus animus, æquitas animi*; = idleness (when a person does not seem to care about any thing, is without self-pride) *dissolutus animus*; = coldness, want of sympathy, looking with — when a fellow-creature is wronged in any thing, *lentitudo*; = hardness of heart, *animus durus, frigus, animus alienatus ab alqo* (coldness towards a friend); (2) = impartiality, which see). Indifferent, adj. (1) in the proper sense, *idem valens, ejusdem pretii* (of the same value); neither good nor bad, *nec bonus nec malus*; *indifferens* (both in Cic.; *indifferens* attempted by Cic. as a translation of the Greek ἀδιάφορον); = keeping the middle course, neither to blame nor to praise, *medius, qui* (*quæ, quod*) *neque laudari per se neque vituperari potest* (e.g. *mediæ artes, quæ neque laudari per se neque vituperari possunt*); = trifling, insignificant, *levis, vilis*; = too sure of any thing, *securus*; = careless, thoughtless about any thing, *dissolutus* (e.g. whoever, in seeing these things, could be so — as to remain silent and care nothing about them? *quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui hæc quum videat, tacēre ac negligere possit?*) = slow, sluggish, *lentus*; adv. *lente*; = hard-hearted, *durus*; adv. *dure*; an — look, *vultus non mutatus*; to put on an — look, *vultum non mutare*; to consider poverty with an — eye, *paupertatem æquis oculis aspicere* (post-Aug.); it is — to me whether, etc., *nihil meâ interest* or *refert*; I am quite — about any one or any thing, a thing is quite — to me, *alqd* or *alqm non* (or *nihil*) *curo, alqd* or *alqs mihi non curæ* or *cordi est, alqd ad curam meam non pertinet, alqd* or *alqm negligo, de alqâ re non laboro* (I do not mind a thing); I do not think a thing worth my while, *alqd* or *alqm contemno, despicio*; he is — about the opinions of others, *negligit* or *nihil curat quid de se quisque sentiat*; I am not — about a thing, *alqd mihi curæ* or *non sine curâ est, alqd ad curam meam pertinet, alqd a me non alienum puto*; I am not — in seeing the treaty broken, **non pro nihilo est mihi fœdus rumpi*; I have become — against any fresh grief, affliction, *obduruit animus ad dolorem novum*, through any thing, *alqâ re*; to remain —, neutral, *in neutram partem moveri* (technical term in metaphys., = to be an eclectic); to remain — at any thing, to bear, put up with, *æquo animo ferre* or *pati alqd, lente* (easily) *ferre alqd*; I remain —, I am not led away by the attractions of a place, *alcjs loci voluptates inoffensus transmitto*; (2) = impartial (which see); (3) neither good, nor the worst, *tolerabilis, tolerandus, ferendus* (to be tolerated; **patibilis* in this sense only once in Cic.); = middling, *mediocris, modicus, non contemnendus*, comb. *non contemnendus sane que tolerabilis* (e.g. *oratio*); = pretty fair, *satis bonus* or *sat bonus* (e.g. *accusator*); adv. *tolerabiliter, mediocriter*; to be tolerably well (in health) *satis bene se habēre*.

Indigence, n. *rei familiaris angustiæ* (needy circumstances); in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*; want, *egestas, indigentia* (ἔνδεια); = poverty, *inopia* (want, so that it seems difficult to supply what is necessary, ἀπορία); = lowness of character, of life, *vilitas* (εὐτέλεια); to be reduced to extreme —, *ad extremum inopiæ venire*; to be reduced to complete poverty, to become a pauper, *in mendicitatem detrudi*; see Needy.

Indigenous, adj. (1) applied to persons, *indigĕna* (opp. *alienigena, advena, peregrinus*), or circumscr. by *in eâ* or *illâ terrâ natus*; the — inhabitants (natives), *indigĕnæ*; = natives of an island, *in insulâ nati*; (2) applied to vegetables, *indigĕna*; see Native.

Indigent, adj. *indigens*; see Needy, Poor.

Indigested, adj. (1) = not concocted in the stomach, *crudus*; (2) = not regularly disposed and arranged; see Unarranged; (3) not reduced to due form (e.g. an — scheme), *immaturus*. Indigestible, adj. *difficilis concoctu* or *ad concoquendum*. Indigestion, n. *cruditas* (e.g. of the stomach).

Indigitate, v.tr. = to communicate ideas by the fingers, **in digitos digerere*; see Demonstrate, Point. Indigitation, n. **notatio digitis*, or simply **notatio*.

Indignant, adj. *indignabundus* (full of indignation); half-angry, *subiratus*; angry, *iratus*; with a hostile feeling, *iniquus*; to be — against any one, *alci stomachari* or *iratum esse*; to become —, *irasci*, at any thing, consider any thing as beneath any one, *indignari alqd*; to pass a thing over, overlook a thing so easily, *iniquo animo ferre alqd*; to feel — at any one or at any thing, *stomachari alqâ re*; to be —, that, etc., *indignari, quod*, etc. (or with acc. and infin.). Indignation, n. *indignatio* (in gener.), *indignitas* (= dissatisfaction we feel at any thing as being improper), at any thing, *alcjs rei*; = displeasure, sensitiveness, *stomachus*; = anger (the flying off in a passion on account of being treated unjustly); *ira, bilis* (often in consequence of the *indignitas*, e.g. *indignitas, atque ex eâ ira animos cessit*); a somewhat indignant feeling, *indignatiuncula*; — of the people (on account of a statesman), *invidia populi*;

rather in —, *subiratus*; in —, *animo iniquo* or *irato, indignabundus*; in bitter —, **indignatione quâdam exacerbatus*; from — at, etc., *indignans alqd, stomachatus alqâ re*; to excite —, *indignationem movēre*; to excite any one's —, *alci stomachum facere, alci stomachum* or *bilem movēre*; this excited my — in a higher degree than it did even Quintus, *quæ mihi majori stomacho quam ipsi Quinto fuerunt*; to incur any one's —, *alcjs indignationem in se convertĕre*; (his) — increases, *indignitas crescit*; to give vent to one's — against any one, *indignationem* or *indignatiunculam apud alqm effundere, stomachum in alqm erumpere*; see Wrath. Indignity, n. *ignominia*. See Abuse, Affront, Insult.

Indiligence, n. *negligentia*; see Inapplication, Negligence. Indiligent, adj. *negligens*; see Careless, Idle.

Indiminishable, adj. *quod imminui non potest*.

Indirect, adj. (1) lit. not straight, *rectus*, (2) — fig., can only be rendered by circuml. (for *mediatus* and *mediate* are not Lat.); there are direct and — causes, *causarum aliæ sunt adjuvantes, aliæ proximæ*; if — means through a third party, it is rendered by *per*, the party being mentioned, e.g. neither could he effect this in a direct manner (through the senate), *neque hoc per senatum efficere poterat*; the — assistance of God, **auxilium quod Deus nobis quasi per mediam quandam manum affert*. Indirection, n. *circuitus*; see Circumlocution.

Indiscernible, adj. *sensim* (adv.). See Imperceptible.

Indisciplinable, adj. **qui regi non potest*. See Ungovernable, Unmanageable.

Indiscoverable, adj. **quod inveniri non potest*.

Indiscreet, adj. *impudicus*; see Inconsiderate, Improvident, Immodest. Indiscretion, n. *imprudentia*; see Improvidence, Immodesty.

Indiscriminate, adj. *promiscuus*. See Different, Unconditional.

Indiscussed, adj. **non cognitus*.

Indispensable, adj. *necessarius*, **prorsus* or *omnino necessarius*; it is —, *necesse est* (with acc. and inf. or with subjunc.); adv. indispensably, *necessario*.

Indispose, v.tr. by circuml. *inutile reddere alqd ad alqd*. Indisposed, adj. see Improper, Incapable; = not in perfect health, *morbo tentatus*; to be, feel —, *leviter ægrotare*; to become —, unwell, *levi motiunculâ tenēri* (see Sickly); — = unwilling, *aversus ab algo* or *ab alqâ re* (feeling averse), *alienatus, alienus* (hostile to a cause); not to be — to believe a thing, *inclinato ad credendum esse animo*; not feel — to do a thing, *haud displicet* (with inf.); I am not — to coincide with them, *haud pœnitet eorum sententiæ esse*. Indisposition, n. *tentatio* (*morbi* understood); *commotiuncula, levis motiuncula*; to be seized with —, *levi motiunculâ tentari, morbo tentari*; suddenly, *subitâ valetudine corripi*; see Aversion, Disinclination.

Indisputable, adj. *sine controversiâ, sine ullâ controversiâ* (without the least controversy); = undoubtedly, *certo, sine dubio*; = without fail, *haud dubie, certe*; = evidently, *videlicet*; that is to say, to wit, namely, *nimirum* (also *mirum ni* or *nisi*, both with ind. and with subj., e.g. namely, you think, *mirum nisi tu credis*); by far, *longe* (with adjs. e.g. Demosthenes is the most distinguished orator, *oratorum longe princeps Demosthenes*).

Indissolubility, n. circumscr. by Indissoluble, adj *indissolubilis* (lit., e.g. knot, *nodus*, post-Aug.); *inexplicabilis* (lit. what cannot be unfolded, untwisted, e.g. chain, *vinculum*; hence fig. = unexplainable); everlasting, *æternus* (e.g. ties, *vincula*); to fall into — snares, difficulties, *in laqueos inexplicabiles incidere*.

Indistinct, adj. *minus clarus* (less clear, both for the eye and the ear); *obscurus* (e.g. speech, *oratio*; words, *verba*; a poem, *carmen*; an oracle, *oraculum*); = perplexed, *perplexus* (difficult to make out, e.g. an answer, a reply, *responsum*; words, *sermones*; a poem, *carmen*); an — hand, *literæ minus compositæ nec claræ* (according to Cic.); an — pronunciation, *os confusum* (opp. *os planum* or *explanatum*); an — voice, *vox obtusa* (weak, opp. *vox clara*); an inarticulate voice, *vox perturbata* (opp. *vox explanabilis*; to speak —ly, *literas dicendo obscurare* (to mutter); to drop letters, *literas opprimere* (to drop the voice); to pronounce the words only inarticulately, not to articulate the words, *verba devorare*; see Confounded.

Indistinguishable, adj. *quod discerni non potest*.

Individual, (1) adj. *proprius, singularis*; to remain true to one's — character, *naturam propriam sequi*; see Single, Separate, Separately, Personal, Own; (2) n. *homo* (man, mankind); *forma* (*species*, opp. *genus*, kind, race); man as an —, *homines singuli*; each — thing, *res singulæ, singula -orum*, n. (*individuum, individua*, which are only used in the atomistic theory, should be avoided); see Single.

Individuate, v.tr. = to distinguish from others of the species, *distinguere*; see Distinguish. Individuation, see Separation, Isolation.

Indivisibility, n. **individua natura*. Indivisible, adj. *individuus, quod dividi non potest* (not separable into parts); *quod secari non potest* (not to be cut), comb. *quod secari et dividi non potest*; *quod dirimi non potest* (inseparable); small — bodies, *corpuscula individua*.

Indocile, adj. *indocilis*. Indocility, n. *ingenium indocile*.

Indoctrinate, v.tr. *erudire in alqâ re*. See Instruct, Instruction.

Indolence, n. *ignavia*; see Inapplication, Indolent, adj. *ignavus*; see Idle.

Indrench, v.tr. *irrigare*. See Drown.

Indubious, adj. *sine dubio*; see Indisputable. Indubitable, adj. *non dubius*; *indubitatus* (not doubted; post-Aug.); = certain, *certus*. Adv. Indubitably, *haud dubie, certe* (*indubitate* is bad Lat.)

Induce, v.tr. any body to a thing, *alqm in* or *alqd inducere* (to lead into, e.g. an error, *in errorem*; to a war, *ad bellum*); = to urge any one to a thing, *alqm impellere ad* or *in alqd* (e.g. to a war, *ad bellum*; to make use of expressions, *in voces*; to unjust acts, *ad res injustas*); = to lead, allure any one to a thing, *alqm illicere* or *pellicere in* or *ad alqd* (e.g. to a fraud, *in fraudem*; to rape, *in stuprum*; to war, *ad bellum*; to treachery, *ad proditionem*); = to lead any one to dissipated habits, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; this hope — them to run down, *hæc spes eos provexit ut decurrerent*; to be — to any thing, *induci* or *impelli in* or *ad alqd*; to be — to use insulting language, *in maledicta provehi*; to be — to, etc., *animum* or *in animum inducere ut*, etc. (to get a thing into one's head, or with inf.); = to try to — a person to do a thing, *alqm sollicitare ad alqd faciendum* or *sollicitare ut*, etc.; see Introduce, Quote, Bring. Inducement, n. *causa, impulsus* (impulse). Inducer, n. *auctor*; see Abetter. Induct, v.tr. (= to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living), *alqm inaugurare*, **solemni more munus alci demandare*; see Instal, Introduce. Induction, n. (1) in logic, *argumentum*; see Argument, Demonstration, Proof; (2) — to a living; see Introduction. Inductive, adj. *instituens* (introducing a subject); see Experience.

Indue, v.tr. (to — matter with form), *vestire, convestire, instruere* (to supply with); see Arm.

Indulgence, n. *indulgentia, clementia, benignitas, venia* (the overlooking of faults), *venia delictorum* or *peccatorum*; with the Catholics, **venia Pontificis Romani*; in the middle ages, *indulgentia* (remission of sins); to give remission of sins, *veniam alci et impunitatem dare*; to obtain —, **veniam peccatorum impetrare*; to preach

—, *Pontificis Romani veniam promulgare;* to sell —, *nundinari;* a letter or attestation of —, **libellus veniæ;* payment for —, **nummi ob veniam Pontificis Romani impetrandam dati;* the sale of —, **veniæ nundinatio;* to carry on —, *P. R. veniam nundinari;* a seller of —, **veniæ nundinator* or *venditor.* Indulgent, *indulgens* (showing kindness or favour, opp. of *severus*), *clemens* (merciful, opp. of *severus, crudelis*), *benignus* (kindness of heart, opp. of *malignus*), *facilis in accipiendā satisfactione* (easily to be conciliated or reconciled); very —, *perindulgens.* Adv. *indulgenter, clementer, benigne.* To indulge, *indulgēre alci* or *alci rei* (e.g. *debitori, alcis peccatis*), *veniam dare alci* or *alci rei* (e.g. *errori*), *indulgentiā tractare alqm, concedĕre* or *condonare alqd alci;* to be very indulgent toward, *magnā esse in alqm indulgentiā;* too — toward the soldiers, *laxiore imperio milites habēre;* — one's self, *nimis sibi indulgēre.*

Indurate, v.intr. = to grow hard, *durescere, indurescere, obdurescere;* v.tr. (1) lit. *durare* or *indurare alqd;* (2) fig. *obstruere* (lit. and fig., e.g. *aures*). Induration, n. *duritia, durities;* obstruction of the bowels, *duritia* (*durities*) *alci* or *ventris* or *corporis.*

Industry, n. *industria, navitas* (opp. *ignavia*), *labor, opera, assiduitas, sedulitas.* Industrious, adj. *industrius, navus, acer, sedulus, assiduus* (constant), *strenuus.* See Diligent.

Indweller, n. *incola;* see Inhabitant. Indwelling, adj. = remaining within (e.g. — sin), *qui intus est, insitus;* natural, innate, — within, *innatus, naturā insitus;* the innate God, *Deus qui intus est, Spiritus sacer qui intra nos sedit.*

Inebriate, v.tr. *inebriare* (lit.), *ebrium facere* (lit. and fig.), *temulentum facere* (to make temulent, lit.); to — = make heavy with wine, *vino onerare;* v.intr., see Drunk. Inebriation, n. by verbs; see Inebriate, Drunk, Drunkenness.

Inedited, adj. *ineditus.*

Ineffability, n. by Ineffable, adj. *ineffabilis* (post-Aug. = a word or letter too difficult to pronounce for any one's organs of speech, e.g. a name, a word), or circumloc. by *quod nostro ore concipi nequit* (e.g. *nomen*); horrible to utter, *infandus* (e.g. deed, grief); impossible to tell, indescribable, *inenarrabilis* (e.g. trouble, labour, *labor*); incredible, *incredibilis* (e.g. pleasure, desire, longing); unheard of, *inauditus* (e.g. greatness, size, cruelty); immense, *immensus* (e.g. size, difficulty, desire); very, extremely great, *maximus* (e.g. sum of money, *pecunia;* grief, *dolor*); for Demosthenes the letter ρ (rho) was —, *Demosthenes rho dicere nequit.* Adv. ineffably, *supra quam enarrari potest* (indescribably); *incredibiliter* (incredibly), *intoleranter* (intolerably, to excess, e.g. to grieve, to be grieved, *dolēre*).

Ineffective, adj. *invalidus* (lit., not strong, weak, e.g. medicine, opp. *fortis, valens; inefficax* only used in the silver age); = unfit, unwholesome, *inutilis* (opp. *utilis, saluber*); for any body or any thing, *alci rei;* to remain, to be —, *effectu carēre* (e.g. plans, etc.).

Inelegance, Inelegancy, n. circumloc. by *sine elegantiā* (not *inelegantia*); *inconcinnitas* (ἀναρμοστία, awkwardness, e.g. of the ideas, *sententiarum*); see Elegance. Inelegant, adj. *invenustus* (ungraceful), *inelegans* (without taste), *inconcinnus* (slovenly, improper); *inornatus* (without ornament); *incomptus* (lit., uncombed, e.g. head, hair; then fig., unpolished, e.g. the speech, style of writing).

Ineloquent, adj. *indisertus, infacundus;* see Eloquent.

Ineludible, adj. *firmissimus* (e.g. *argumentum*); see Irrefutable.

Inept, adj. *ineptus;* see Absurd. Ineptitude, n., see Absurdity.

Inequality, n. *inæqualitas, dissimilitudo* (unlikeness, e.g. of character, *morum*). Inequitable, adj. *iniquus* (of pers. and things, opp. *æquus,* e.g. judge, law, condition); *injustus* (unjust, of pers. and things, opp. *justus, meritus, debitus,* e.g. interest of money); *improbus* (contrary to human and to divine law, dishonest; e.g. a will, *testamentum*); *immeritus* (undeserved; especially with a negation before it, e.g. praise not undeserved, *laudes haud immeritæ*); it is —, unreasonable, *iniquum* or *injustum est* (with acc. and inf.); to make unreasonable demands, *iniqua postulare;* to have, entertain unreasonable expectations, *spes improbas habēre;* to show one's self — towards a person, *iniquum esse in alqm.* Adv. *inique, injuste.*

Inerrability, Inerrableness, n. by Inerrable, adj. *certus;* Inerringly, adv. for all, see Infallibility, Infallibly.

Inert, adj. *iners;* see Idle.

Inescate, v.tr. = to lay a bait for, *allicere;* see Allure. Inescation, n. = the act of baiting, *allectatio;* see Allurement.

Inestimable, adj. *inæstimabilis* (lit., what cannot be estimated); *eximius, præstans, excellens, singularis* (excellent). Adv. *eximie, excellenter, unice.*

Inevidence, n. circumloc. by *certus,* etc.; see Uncertainty.

Inexact, adj. *mendosus;* see Inaccurate, Incorrect.

Inexcusable, adj. *quod excusari non potest, non facilis expurgatu.*

Inexhalable, adj. **quod non exhalatur.*

Inexhausted, adj. *inexhaustus* (of mines; in Cic. once, where however the reading is supposed to be wrong; full vigour of manhood, *inexhausta pubertas*). Inexhaustible, adj. *quod exhauriri non potest* (e.g. my love was —, *tantus fuit amor ut exhauriri non posset*); see Inexhausted.

Inexistence, n. circumloc. by **quod non est;* see Existence. Inexistent, adj., by **non esse;* see Exist.

Inexorability, Inexorableness, n. circ. by Inexorable, adj. *inexorabilis* (of pers.); = with unflinching severity, *severissime* (e.g. *disciplinam regere, jus dicere*); to be — as regards any one, *severum et inexorabilem esse in alqm, acerbe severum esse in alqm.*

Inexpedience, n., see Impropriety, Inconvenience; circ. by Inexpedient, adj. *non aptus;* see Improper, Inconvenient.

Inexperience, n. *imperitia* (want of knowledge and experience); *inscitia* (ignorance in gen.), in any thing, *alcjs rei* (e.g. in the management of a business, an affair, *negotii gerendi*). Inexperienced, adj. *imperitus,* in any thing, *alcjs rei* (who has had no experience, not tried, opp. *peritus,* e.g. in warfare, *belli*); ignorant, *ignarus* (i.e. through want of experience, opp. *gnarus,* e.g. in the law, *ignarus legum;* in one's profession, art, *artis*); = only a beginner, *rudis,* in a thing, *in alqā re* (e.g. in political matters, state of affairs, *in republicā;* in the civil law, *in jure civili*); to be ignorant in any thing, *nescire alqd* (e.g. in the letters, alphabet, *literas*), *non versatum esse in alqā re, peregrinum* or *hospitem,* or comb. *peregrinum atque hospitem esse in alqā re.*

Inexpiable, adj. *inexpiabilis.*

Inexplicability, n. by inexplicable, adj. *inexplicabilis.*

Inexplorable, adj. *inexplicabilis, inexploratus* (inexplored).

Inexpressible, adj. *inauditus;* see Ineffable.

Inexpugnable, adj. *inexpugnabilis;* see Impregnable, Invincible.

Inexsuperable, adj. *insuperabilis, inexsuperabilis;* see Invincible.

Inextinguishable, adj. *inexstinctus* (e.g. *ignis, fames, nomen*), *inextinguibilis* (e.g. *flamma, consuetudo,* post-Aug.)

Inextirpable, adj. *indelibilis*†; see Indelible.

Inextricable, adj. *turbatus;* see Confounded.

Infallibility, n. (e.g. of a remedy) *certum remedium;* to assert the — of the Pope, **Pontificem*

Romanum errare posse negare, *Pontificem Romanum omni errore carere dicere. Infallible, adj. (1) = certain, not liable to deceive confidence, certus, non dubius; exploratus (found out, ascertained, tried); (2) = one is incapable of erring, *errori non obnoxius; to be —, omni errore carere.

Infamous, adj. infamis, infamatus; see Dishonourable. Infamy, n. infamia; see Dishonour.

Infant, n. infans, filiolus, filiola. Infantine, adj. puerilis; — joy, hilaritas puerilis; adv. pueriliter. Infancy, n. pueritias; qualities of —, mores pueriles. Infanticide, n. infantium cædes; one who commits —, infanticida. See Babe, Child.

Infantry, n. pedites.

Infatuate, v.tr. infatuare (to lead, entice to an absurdity); occæcare (to make blind, to blind); pellicere (to inveigle, wheedle, e.g. a youth, a girl); decipere (to outwit); = to lead to a fraud, in fraudem impellere (e.g. of a false opinion); to to be —, in fraudem deduci. Infatuation, n. circ. by to Infatuate.

Infeasible, adj. alienus ab alqâ re.

Infect, v.tr. = to infuse into a healthy body the virus of a diseased body, transire in alios (i.e. lit. to pass over into others, of diseases); = to communicate bad qualities to any one, inficere alqm (fig. of vices, etc.); others became likewise —, contagio morbi etiam in alios vulgata est; to become likewise —, eâdem vi morbi repleri; fig. to — a person through one's bad qualities, vitiis suis inficere alqm, vitia sua alci allinere; to become — by errors, infici or imbui vitiis, imbui erroribus; — by erroneous opinions, infici opinionum pravitate; to be, have been — by rapacity, contagione quâdam rapto gaudere; see Poison. Infection, n. contagio; see Contagion. Infectious, Infective, adj. in good Lat. circ. by contagio morbi; see Contagious.

Infecund, adj. infecundus; see Barren. Infecundity, n. sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

Infelicitous, adj. infelix; see Unhappy. Infelicity, n. malum; see Unhappiness.

Inference, n. (1) = the art of inferring, argumentatio; (2) = the — drawn, consecutio (Cic.). quod effici, confici potest (from, etc., ex, etc.); quod cogi, colligi potest (from, etc., ex, etc.); from this it may be inferred, the — can be drawn, ex quo effici cogique potest; see Conclusion.

Inferior, (1) adj. = lower in place, inferior; (2) (in rank); the — gods, dii minorum gentium (opp. dii majorum gentium); the infernal gods, dii inferi (opp. dii superi); = lower class of the people, fæx populi. Inferior, n. (e.g. any one's —), inferior; —s, inferiores; see Low, Lowness.

Infernal, adj. infernus (lit.; fig. veluti infernus, e.g. a horrible sight, veluti infernus aspectus); = frightful, terribilis (fig.); = diabolical, nefandus (fig.); — stone, lapis qui carnem edit, quem σαρκοφάγον Græci vocant (Cels.); after Cels. simply lapis sarcophagus.

Infertile, adj. sterilis; see Barren. Infertility, n. sterilitas (opp. fertilitas).

Infest, v.tr. incurrere, incursare in (with acc., lit. to run against, e.g. cattle, in jumenta, of dogs; but esp. of cavalry); to — the high seas by piracy, mare infestare latrociniis; vexare (to vex, to attack at several points at the same time, e.g. a country, district, the enemy).

Infeudation, n. *ritus inaugurationis feudalis.

Infidel, n. *qui veram religionem non profitetur (in a Christian sense); infidels, *barbari Christum aversantes; Muhamedi sectatores (Mahometans). Infidelity, n. (in a Christian sense), impietas; = unfaithfulness, infidelitas; perfidia (treachery); to commit a breach of faith, fidem movere or violare or frangere, against a girl, virginem deserere; to show want of faith, perfide agere. See Disbelief.

Infinite, adj. infinitus (without limits); see Endless. Infinitesimal, adj. *minimus, *quam minimus. Infinitive, n. (gramm.), infinitum verbum (Quint.), infinitivus or infinitus modus (late gramm.). Infinitude, Infinity, n. infinitas (infinite extent), infinitum tempus (infinite, endless time); God's boundless love, *infinitus Dei amor; God's boundless mercy, *benignitas Dei non exhausta; magna copia (great quantity).

Infirm, adj. infirmus. Infirmary, n. nosocomium (νοσοκομεῖον, late Jct.); pure Lat. valetudinarium (during the time of Imperial Rome only infirmaries were established). Infirmative, adj. infirmum reddens. Infirmity, n. infirmitas; = a complaint, vitium; a bodily complaint, vitium corporis; the —, the defects of the state, reipublicæ vitia; defects of a constitution, incommoda; see Weakness, Illness.

Infix, v.tr. = to fix by thrusting in, adigere in alqd (e.g. a nail); = to fasten in something, infigere alci rei or in alqd; = to implant as principles, confirmare (e.g. animum alcjs).

Inflame, v.tr. (1) = to set on fire, in a lit. sense, accendere, inflammare; (2) = to excite, or increase (e.g. passions), incitare, inflammare; see Incite; (3) to heat, as to — with wine; or = to exasperate, e.g. — the enmity of parties, inflammare or fig. (e.g. vulnera ac morbos); v.intr. = to grow hot, angry, and painful, inflammari (e.g. the wounds become —, vulnera inflammantur; my thighs become — from riding, femina equitatu aduruntur. Inflammability, n. *facilitas exardescendi. Inflammable, adj. facilis ad exardescendum, quod celeriter accenditur. Inflammatory, adj. inflammans.

Inflate, v.tr. (1) = to swell or distend by injecting air, inflare (absol. and as v.tr.); to become —, inflari; (2) = to blow in, inflare, sufflare (both lit. and fig.); = to distend by blowing in, spiritu distendere (e.g. a bladder); (3) to become —, se sufflare (e.g. of the frog); = to puff up, fig., e.g. to — any one, inflare alcjs animum ad intolerabilem superbiam; to become — with pride like a frog, se inflare tanquam rana; to be puffed up, intumescere, or intumescere superbiâ. Inflation, n. inflatio; fastus (— with pride, as manifested in looks and countenance, especially among females); = idle vanity, conceit, superbia inanis; = boasting, jactatio; = disdain, fastidium; = vanity, vanitas.

Inflect, v.tr. (1) = to bend, flectere, inflectere; see Bend; (2) (in the grammat. sense), flectere. Inflection, n. flexus, in the grammat. sense flexura. Inflexibility, n. (of the temper), rigor animi. Inflexible, adj. inflexibilis (e.g. obstinacy, obstinatio, post-Aug.); rigidus (lit. stiff with cold, then fig. rigid, inexorable, e.g. disposition, mens; disinterestedness, innocentia; censor, censor); pertinax (pertinacious, stiff in opinion, persevering, e.g. zeal, studium; hatred, odium).

Inflict, v.tr. afferre, inferre alci alqd (esp. evil); afficere alqm alqâ re (to affect any one, make an impression with any thing, cause any one to suffer, e.g. good and evil); = to do an honour to any one, honore alqm afficere, alci honorem habere, tribuere; — every honour, omni honore afficere, ornare alqm, summâ observantiâ colere alqm (the greatest honour); to — ignominy, disgrace, alci turpitudinem inferre or infligere, alci probrum, infamiam inferre, ignominiâ alqm afficere or notare; alci ignominiam injungere or contumeliam imponere; to — wrong, injuriam alci facere, inferre, injungere, imponere; to do violence, alci vim facere, adhibere, afferre, inferre, alci vim et manus inferre, vim or manus alci afferre (opp. manus abstinere ab alqo); to cause any one's death, slay, alci mortem afferre; to restrain, rule one's passions, check one's self, se reprimere et continere; to lay violent hands on, to destroy one's self, mortem sibi consciscere; to do mischief to one's self or to others, sibi vel alteri nocere (of a madman). Inflictor, n. punitor, castigator (chastiser), vindex (avenger, who redresses grievances), ultor (revenger). Infliction, n. see Punishment. Inflictive, adj. injunctus. See Impose.

Influence, n. (lit. a flowing into; *ostium*, mouth of a river, hence = invisible power), *vis; effectus* (i.e. *vis efficiendi*, e.g. of the moon); *auctoritas* (authority; all three of pers. and things); *amplitudo* (greatness, —, acquired through the office which a person holds); *dignitas* (personal —, through one's high social position); *gratia* (the favour, good-will of any one, through good-qualities); — of a whole party or of one person, through power and wealth, *opes;* power of one body by coming in contact with another, *tactus* (e.g. of the sun, *solis;* of the moon, *lunæ*); — of the stars and the moon, *vis stellarum ac lunæ;* a wholesome —, **vis salutaris;* an injurious —, *vis damnosa* or *pestifera;* a man of great —, *potens vir, vir magnæ auctoritatis, vir gratiâ* or *opibus validus, vir opibus potens;* of little —, *homo tenui auctoritate;* a man who controls the passions of a prince, *validus apud libidines principis;* to exercise an — upon any thing, *valēre, conducere, vim habēre ad alqd* (to contribute to, etc.); to extend to, *pertinēre ad alqd;* to have an —, effect upon any one, *valēre in alqo* (e.g. of envy); of things that have an — upon any one, *pertinēre ad alqm;* to have a great effect upon any one or any thing, *magna vis est in alqo* or *in alqâ re, in alqm* or *ad alqd* (of pers. and things); to have a very great — upon any thing, *validissimum esse in alqâ re* (e.g. the name, reputation, has a great — upon new undertakings, *fama in novis cœptis validissima est*); to have —, weight with a person, *multum auctoritate valēre* or *posse, multum gratiâ valēre apud alqm* (of pers.); any thing has a considerable — upon me, *multum moveor alqâ re;* to have too little — upon a thing, *parum momenti habēre ad alqd;* to have no —, to be of no avail, *nihil posse, nihil valēre, sine auctoritate esse* (of pers.); — with, upon an army, *nullius esse momenti apud exercitum;* I lose my —, *infringitur auctoritas mea;* to exercise a powerful — upon the citizens whilst in office, *vis est in alqo imperii ingens in cives;* to use one's —, *opes exercēre* (of pers., also of fate, *fortuna*); to try, endeavour to use one's — in deciding a matter, *auctoritatem interponere;* to have a beneficial — upon any one, *juvare alqm, prodesse alci* (of things); — an injurious —, *nocēre alci* (of things); my grief shall not have any — upon my opinion, *sensum doloris mei a sententiâ dicendâ amovebo.* Influential, adj. *potens* (of animate and inanimate objects); = strong through means, resources, favour, *validus* or *potens opibus, gratiâ* (of persons); an — person, *qui multum valet, potest;* one who has ample resources, plenty of means, *opulentus* (of persons); —, exercising an influence through his words, *potens in dicendo;* —, of influence upon the dissipations of a prince, *validus apud libidines principis.* Influx, n. (1) = the act of flowing in (e.g. of light), **influxio* (e.g. *luminis*), or by **illabi;* (2) = infusion, **infusio;* (3) = importation in abundance, by *influere* (e.g. *influentes in Italiam Gallorum copias reprimere.*

Infold, v.intr. (1) = to wrap up, *involvere in alqâ re;* (2) = to embrace, *amplecti.* See Embrace.

Inform, v.tr. (lit. to give form or shape to), hence (1) (= to animate, only in poet.) *animare;* (2) = to instruct, to acquaint any one with a fact, *nunciare alci alqd* (to announce in writing or by a messenger); = to announce through a messenger, *per nuncium declarare alci alqd;* = to communicate a fact (as a certainty), *certiorem facere alqm alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re,* in writing, *per literas,* through a messenger, *per nuncium;* to give information about, make any one acquainted with a thing, *docēre alqm alqd* or *de alqâ re;* to give — to any one of a thing, *deferre, perferre alqd ad alqm;* to give any one to understand a certain thing (as a secret), to give a hint, *significare alci alqd,* in writing, *per literas;* to — any one about the peace with the Parthians, *afferre alci otium Parthicum;* (3) = to communicate a knowledge of facts to one by way of accusation, *accusare;* see Accuse; v.intr. = to give intelligence, *nunciare alci alqd.* to — against any one, *accusare.* Informal, adj. (1) = not in the usual form (e.g. an — proceeding), *inusitatus;* (2) = not in the usual manner (e.g. an — visit), *non justus, inusitatus.* Informality, n. see Invalidity. Informant, n. Informer, n. see Accuser. Information, n. = intelligence, *nuncius,* respecting any thing, *alcjs rei* (lit. oral — by a messenger, opp. — in writing, then — in general); written —, *literæ,* rumour, *fama rumor,* about any thing, *alcjs rei;* tradition, *memoria,* about any thing, *alcjs rei* (e.g. about the death of Mago we have a two-fold tradition, *de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est*); = the authority (for the truth of any thing), *auctoritas;* = a doubtful —, rumour, *fama;* = indication of any thing, *significatio alcjs rei;* through — by word of mouth and in writing, *nunciis literisque;* to receive —, *nuncium accipere, nunciatur mihi alqd, certiorem fieri,* about any thing, *alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re;* to learn, hear —, *accipere, audire, comperire.* See Advice, Instruction, Accusation.

Informidable, adj. *haud terribilis.*

Infraction, n. = non-observance, by *violatus,* e.g. of a treaty, *violatum* or *ruptum fœdus.* Infrangible, adj. *infragilis* (post-Aug.), or by *quod frangi non potest.*

Infrequency, n. see Rare, Rarity.

Infrigidation, n. by *gelari* (to freeze), or *refrigerare* (to make cold; also fig.). See Freeze, Cold.

Infringe, v.tr. = to break (e.g. contracts), *frangere, violare.* Infringement, n. *violatio alcjs rei* (e.g. of the international law, *juris gentium,* of a treaty, *fœderis*); — of the law, *peccatum, delictum.* Infringer, n. *qui migrat* or *non servat* or *non observat alqd, qui violat alqd, violator alcjs rei.* See Transgress.

Infuriate, (1) adj. *rabidus;* see Furious; (2) v.tr. **rabiem injicere* (of a mad dog).

Infuscate, v.tr. *obscurare;* see Darken. Infuscation, n. *obscuratio* (lit. and fig.).

Infuse, v.tr. (1) = to pour in (e.g. a liquid), *infundere, ingerere* (in general, to put any thing to a thing); (2) = to Instil, which see; (3) = to steep in liquor (e.g. to — any thing in warm water), *infundere alci rei* or *super alqd;* to pour over any thing, *superfundere;* to pour, put to any thing, *affundere alqd alci rei;* put on some oil (upon the lamp), *oleum lumini instillare.* Infusible, adj. (1) = into the mind, *quod animo instillari potest;* (2) = that cannot be dissolved, *quod dilui non potest.* Infusion, n. (1) = the act of pouring in, *infusio;* (2) = the liquor in which plants are steeped, *suffusio* (the act of steeping, and the thing itself in which a thing is steeped); *dilutum* (the liquor in which anything is steeped, e.g. of absinthium, *dilutum absinthii*). Infusive, adj. *quod instillat.*

Ingathering, n. = the act of collecting the fruits of the earth, *perceptio frugum* or *fructuum.*

Ingeminate, (1) v.tr. **ingeminare* (e.g. *ictus*); (2) = redoubled, *ingeminatus.* Ingemination, n. *ingeminatio.* See Repeat, Repeatedly, Repetition.

Ingenious, adj. (1) = possessed of genius, *ingeniosus* (rich in ideas); = facetious, *facetus* (in general of a refined education); = subtle, sharp, *subtilis;* = one who shows taste and refinement, *luculentus* (all four, of persons and things, e.g. speech, letter, etc.); = of great talent, *ingenio præstans, ingenio summo, clari ingenii;* = clever ideas, witticisms, *facetiæ, belle et lepide dicta;* an eloquent delivery, *actio plena animi;* to have —, *ingenio valēre, abundare;* to be very —, *longe plurimum valēre, beatissimâ ingenii ubertate esse;* adv. *ingeniose, facete, luculenter* or *luculente,* e.g. to be a beautiful and talented writer, **ingeniose et venuste scribere;* (2) = proceeding from genius (e.g. an — plan), *sollers* (clever in finding out what will answer the purpose and the thing itself

so found out; e.g. the arrangement of the parts, *descriptio partium*); *ingeniosus* (talented, of the person and the thing, e.g. the subject for a picture, *argumentum*); = acute, ready, *argutus* (e.g. an idea, *sententia*); an — painter, *pictor ingeniosus et sollers in arte*; adv. *sollerter; ingeniose; argute*. Ingenuity, n. = quickness of invention (of persons), *ingenii acumen* or *acies*, or simply *acumen* (sharpness); *ingenium acre* (depth of genius); = clearness of mind, *perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax*; = subtlety, *subtilitas*; = sagaciousness, *sagacitas*; = clearness in arguing, *acumen* or *subtilitas disserendi*; to possess natural —, *naturâ acutum esse*. Ingenuous, adj. (1) an = mind, *liber* (without reserve; but if he goes a step further the *liber* becomes *maledicus*, backbiting); = open, straightforward, *ingenuus*; = undaunted, *fortis*; an —, candid letter, *epistola liberior*; to make an — declaration, *liberam vocem mittere, memorem libertatis vocem mittere*; adv. *libere, ingenue, fortiter*; to speak —ly, *libere dicere*; (2) = free-born, of honourable extraction, *ingenuus*; the rank of a free-born man, *ingenuitas*. Ingenuousness, n. = openness of heart, *libertas* (also of speech); — in one's statements, *lingua libera*; too great —, freedom, *lingua immodica liberâ*; — in conversation (of several), *sermo liberior*; somebody shows a great — in his conversation, *est in algo summa libertas in oratione*; with —, *libere ingenue*; to express one's self with the greatest —, *liberrime profiteri*; to blame any one with great —, *multâ cum libertate notare algm*.

Ingestion, n. (the act of throwing into the stomach, e.g. milk), rendered by *indere alqd alci rei* or *in alqd*, *ingerere in alqd* (to put into); *haurire* (to drink); see Injection, Swallow.

Inglorious, adj. *ingloriosus* (e.g. life); = unworthy, improper, *indignus*, of, for any one, *algo* (e.g. deed); = ugly, *turpis* (morally; e.g. deed); adv. —ly, *sine laude*; = dishonourably, *turpiter*.

Ingot, n. (= a mass of gold); — of gold, *later aureus* (gen. *latĕris*); — of silver, *later argenteus*; silver in ingots, bars, *argentum non signatum formâ, sed rudi pondere*.

Ingraft, v.tr. = to insert a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation, *inserere*; to — the scions of a tree, *arborem inserere, surculum* (or *sarmentum*) *arbori* (or *in arborem*) *inserere*; to — a good pear on a wild pear, *pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam inserere*; ingrafted, *insitus* or *insiticius*. Ingraftment, n. (1) = the act of ingrafting, *insitio*; (2) = the thing ingrafted, *surculus*; the branch of a vine, *propago* (from which new shoots spring); a mallet-shoot, *malleolus*; a quickset, *viviradix*; offspring of a tree, *fetus* (also *fetus piscis*).

Ingrate, Ingrateful, adj. = ungrateful, *ingratus* (both —, and what does not pay); = unmindful of kindness received, *beneficii, beneficiorum immemor* (as general disposition); — in deed, *ingratus in referendâ gratiâ*; an — mind, *animus ingratus; animus beneficiorum immemor*; an — business, task, **ingratum negotium*; to chastise one's own friend undeservedly, that is indeed an — task, *næ amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam immune est facinus*. Ingratiate, v. (1) = to commend one's self to another's good will (of persons); to — one's self with any body, *alcjs favorem* or *benevolentiam sibi conciliare* or *colligere, gratiam inire ab algo* or *apud algm*; to — one's self through any thing, *adjungere sibi benevolentiam alcjs alqâ re*; to try to — one's self with any one, *alci jucundum esse velle* (in one single instance, by giving way, etc.); *alcjs benevolentiam captare* (to seek favour), *alcjs gratiam aucupari, alcjs favorem quærere*; to try to — one's self with the people, the mass, *multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, auram popularem captare, ventum popularem quærere*; one who does this, *auræ popularis captator, homo auræ popularis*; the art to — one's self with any body, *artificium benevolentiæ colligendæ*; one who has — himself with the people, *popularis*; one who has — himself with any body, *gratiosum esse alci* or *apud algm*; very much, *alci in oculis in deliciis, in amoribus esse, mire gratum esse alci, gratiâ florēre* or *multum gratiâ valēre apud algm*; to have — one's self very much with every body, *apud omnes in summâ gratiâ esse*; (2) = to recommend, render easy (of things), *algm in gratiâ ponere apud algm*; a thing — any one with any body, *alqd alci multas bonas gratias affert*, or by *gratiam colligere ex alqâ re, commendari alqâ re*. Ingratitude, n. *animus ingratus; animus beneficiorum immemor*; I dread —, *ingrati animi crimen horreo*; to become guilty of —, **ingrati animi crimen subire* (to subject one's self to be accused of —); to return — for kindness, *pro beneficiis meritam debilamque gratiam non referre*; — is our reward in this world, **quis ullam pro beneficiis deberi putat gratiam?*

Ingravidate, v.tr. *algm gravidam* or *prægnantem facere*; see Impregnate.

Ingredient, n. *pars* (e.g. *pars melior hominis*); member, limb, component part, *membrum* (e.g. *hujus otiosæ dignitatis hæc fundamenta sunt, hæc membra*); ingredients, *elementa alcjs rei*; that of which any thing is an —, *res ex quibus conflatur et efficitur alqd*; the component parts, *res quibus alqd continetur* or *in quibus alqd positum est*.

Ingulf, v.tr. (1) = to swallow up in a vast deep, by *obruere* (e.g. *fluctibus*); (2) = to cast into a gulf, *detrudere algm in alqd, dejicere*.

Ingurgitate, v.intr. = to drink largely, *haurire* (to drink greedily), *absorbēre* (to employ). Ingurgitation, n. *decoratio* (late); *ebrietas*; given to drink, *ebriosus*.

Inhabit, v.tr. *habitare* (in) *algo loco* (to reside at a place; avoid *habitare, inhabitare locum*, late); = to be resident anywhere, *colere, incolere algm locum*; = to occupy, *tenēre, obtinēre alqm locum* (e.g. places, countries); to — the front part of the house, *primum locum ædium tenēre*; densely —; *frequens* (*tectis*; opp. uninhabited, *desertus*; both of districts, places); = with houses, *frequens accolis* (e.g. of rivers, with many inhabitants along the banks); the entire inhabitable globe, *omnis terra quæ colitur ab hominibus*; v.intr. lit., *habitare* (in general). Inhabitable, adj. *habitabilis*. Inhabitant, n. *incŏla* (resident in a town, country, not necessarily having become naturalized or being a citizen, Cic. Off.); *sessor* (in the same sense, in Nepos); *habitator* (one who has his residence in a country, etc.); tenant, *inquilinus* (opp. landlord, *dominus*); citizen, naturalized foreigner, *civis* (opp. *peregrinus*, a foreigner); colonist, *colōnus* (only in poets = — in general); *homo*, especially in the plur. *homines* (if — is = to man, mankind, e.g. this district had many —, *hæc regio multos alit homines*); — of the place, *incŏla loci*; — of a resident in a town, *oppidi incŏla, oppidanus* (the latter in opp. to countryman); — of a village, *incŏla vici, vicanus, paganus* (the latter particularly as the opp. of townsman); — of an island, *insulanus* (Cic.); — of a province, *provincialis*; the first — of Great Britain, *qui initio Britanniam incoluerunt*; see Islander.

Inhale, v.tr. *spiritu* (*spirando*) *ducere, spiritu haurire*; see Breathe, Exhale.

Inharmonious, adj. *discors, discrepans*.

Inherent, adj. *hærens* (of habits); see Adhere, Peculiar.

Inherit, v.tr. and intr. *heredem esse* or *exsistere* (to be heir), to any one, *alci* (not *alcjs*), *hereditatem accipere ab algo, hereditatem consequi*; I have —, left to me, *hereditas venit ad me, hereditas mihi obvenit*; I have — of any one, *cessit mihi ab algo hereditas*; to — with any one jointly, *alci* (not *alcjs*) *coheredem esse*; to — any thing else at the same time along with a thing, *legatum in testamento habēre*; to — partly, to come in for a share, *in partem hereditatis vocari, in hereditate partem habēre*; both came in for an equal share, *hereditas ad utrumque æqualiter veniebat*; not to

let any one come in for a share, exclude, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*; to — (in a fig. sense), *hereditate accipere* (also in a lit. sense); to have — a thing, *hereditate mihi venit* or *obvenit* or *obtigit alqd*, *hereditate possidēre alqd* (to possess a thing by virtue of a will); to be made the sole heir, to — everything, *heredem ex asse* (or *ex libella*) *esse*; I have — a good deal, *hereditas mihi obtigit magna atque luculenta*; to — a good deal from a person, *magna mihi venit ab alqo hereditas*; to — one-half, *heredem esse ex dimidiā parte*; to — one-sixth, *in sextante esse*; to — as much as all the heirs together, *capere tantundem, quantum omnes heredes*; = to succeed to the throne of one's father, *imperium a patre accipere*; to — power of one's father, *in paternas succedere opes*; to — a surname, nickname from any one, *nomen hereditarium habēre ab alqo*; an almost natural innate hatred, *velut hereditate relictum odium* (inherited). Inheritance, n. *hereditas* (right of —, and the — itself); = the entire mass of the property left by a person, *corpora omnia hereditatis*; — by will, *hereditas ex testamento*; — without a will, *hereditas ab intestato* (the latter *legitima*; the former *testamentaria*; see Jct.); an —, property to which a person has not yet come, *hereditas jacens*; a joint —, *hereditas communis*; an — at equal shares, *communis hereditas quæ ad utrumque æqualiter lege veniebat*; to look forward to an —, *oculos hereditati adjicere, hereditatem persequi*; to have property left to, *hereditatem consequi* or *capere*; I come to the property (by —), *hereditas mihi venit, obtingit, obvenit, hereditas ad me venit* or *pervenit*; from any body, *cedit mihi ab alqo hereditas*; to come into very rich property (by —), *adipisci effertissimam hereditatem*, also *magna ac luculenta hereditas alci obtingit*; I get any thing through —, by will, *hereditate mihi alqd venit* or *obvenit*; to have a share in an —, *habēre partem in hereditate, vocari in partem hereditatis*; to succeed, come to property, *hereditatem adire, cernere, adire cernereque, cretionem capere* (the latter also fig., Pl.); to accept the —, *hereditatem recipere*; to refuse, decline the —, *se abstinēre hereditate, hereditatem omittere, repudiare* (Jct.); to acknowledge the —, *hereditatem agnoscere* (Jct.); to claim property left and usurp it, *hereditati se miscēre* or *se immiscēre* (Jct.); to obtain or try to obtain an — by deception, to sneak into property, *testamentum captare*; to exclude any one from an —, *alqm excludere hereditate*. See Heir, Heiress.

Inhibit, v.tr. *impedire*; see Hinder, Forbid. Inhibition, n., see Prohibition.

Inhospitable, adj. *inhospitalis*. Inhospitality, n., by *inhospitalis*.

Inhuman, adj. *inhumanus* (unfeeling, e.g. character, *ingenium*; cruelty, *crudelitas*; man, *homo*); = monstrous, *immanis* (of things and persons); = unnatural, *immanis naturā* (of persons); = barbarous, savage, unfeeling, *ferus* (of persons), comb. *ferus et immanis*; very —, *crudelissimus* (of persons and things); = a cruel punishment, *supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanum*; to commit barbarous cruelties, give vent to, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire*. Adv. *inhumane, crudelissime*. Inhumanity, n. *inhumanitas, immanitas, feritas, crudelitas*.

Inimical, adj. *inimicus*. See Hostile.

Inimitability, n., by Inimitable, adj. *non imitabilis* or *nemini imitabilis*, or by *quod nulla ars* (or *nulla manus* or *nemo opifex*) *consequi potest imitando* (Cic. Nat. D.); Calamis (a statuary, and embosser) executed, worked a chariot with two horses which could never be excelled, *Calamis fecit bigas equis semper sine æmulo expressis*; Homer was, and will at all times be, —, *neque ante Homerum quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum qui eum imitari possit, inventus est*; (of an author) to write as if he were inspired, *scribere divinitus*.

Iniquitous, adj. *injustus*. Iniquity, n. *injustitia*. See Malice, Injustice, Unjust.

Initial, adj. = placed at the beginning (e.g. letters of a name), by *initio*; see Beginning, Commencement. Initial, n. = the first letter of a name, *principium nominis* (e.g., C is his —, *C est principium nomini*); a capital —, a capital, *litera grandis* (opp. *minuta*). Initiate, v.tr. and v.intr. (= to do the first act), *initiare alci rei*. Initiation, n. by *initiare alci rei*, or fig. *ad alqd admovēre*. Initiatory, adj. by *instituere alqd*. See Be in, Commence.

Inject, v.tr., to inject any thing into the mouth or stomach, **infundere siphonis ope*. Injection, n. (by a syringe or pipe), by **infundere siphonis ope*, or by *dare, præbēre* (e.g. medicine to any one, *alci medicamentum*).

Injudicial, adj. by **non ex consuetudine juris*. Injudicious, adj. *nullius consilii* (without judgment); *imprudens* (without caution), *stultus* (silly); adv. *stulte*; *inconsultus* (without considering); inconsiderate, *inconsideratus* (e.g. desires), *incogitatus* (in Plaut., otherwise late); = rash, *temerarius* (e.g. expression, *vox*), comb. *inconsultus et temerarius, temerarius atque inconsideratus*; *demens* (who acts as if he had no sense, and the action itself); an — proceeding, *temeritas, dementia*; adv. *inconsulte, inconsiderate* or *parum considerate, temere, dementi ratione*.

Injunction, n. *decretum*; see Order, Precept, Decree.

Injure, *lædere, sauciare, vulnerare*, comb. *lædere et vulnerare, lacerare* (to tear to pieces); — a person's character, *lædere alcjs famam*, — with injurious words, *verborum contumeliis*; *violare* (to treat with violence); the storm injures the ship, *tempestas affligtat naves* or *lacerat navigia*. An injury, *læsio, laceratio, violatio, vulneratio, sauciatio*; — of your good name, *vulneratio famæ*; without injury to duty, *salvo officio*. An injurer, *violator*.

Injustice, n. *injustitia* (of unjust proceedings); an — done, *injuria, injuste factum*; to commit an —, *injuriam facere, injuste facere*.

Ink, n. *atramentum librarium* or *scriptorium*; in the connexion of a sentence also simply *atramentum*; an — horn, — stand, = — pot, *atramentarium*, **vasculum atramenti*; — stand, if = to writing — case, writing — desk (containing an — stand and pen-case), **vasculum atramenti et theca graphiaria*. To ink, v.tr., see Daub.

Inkling, n. *susurrus*; see Whisper, Hint.

Inky, adj. **atramento similis*.

Inland, adj. *vernaculus* (vernacular); home-made, produced in the country, **in eā terrā natus, quod in eā terrā provenit*; of artificial productions made in the country, *in eā terrā productus*; — trade, **mercatus domesticus*; — country, *terra* or *regio mediterranea* (opp. *terra* or *regio maritima*), *loca mediterranea*, and also simply in the plural *mediterranea -orum*, n. (opp. *maritima*); inhabitant, native of an — country, *homo mediterraneus* (opp. *homo maritimus*); in the plur. *homines mediterranei*, and simply *mediterranei*; — sea, *mare internum* (post-Aug.); — lake, **lacus mediterraneus*; — town, *oppidum mediterraneum* (opp. *oppidum maritimum*), *civitas mediterranea* (the whole borough, opp. *civitas maritima*); — state, *civitas mediterranea* (opp. *civitas maritima*); — country, *terræ nostræ, civitas nostra* (my own country); one's own country (= fatherland), *patria*; the citizens of this country, my fellow-citizens, *cives hujus terræ, cives nostri*. Inlander, n. *indigĕna* (opp. *alienigena, advena*); a citizen, rate-payer, *civis* (opp. *alienus*).

Inlaw, v.tr. (= to clear of outlawry or attainder), *alqm restituere* (in general), or *alqm restituere in patriam*.

Inlay, v.tr., see Adorn. Inlay, n. (= matter or pieces of wood inlaid, or prepared for inlaying), *opus intestinum*.

Inlet, n. *aditus*. See Entrance, Access.

Inlist or Enlist, v.tr. (1) *mercede conducere milites, milites conquirere* or *conquirere et comparare, militum conquisitionem habēre*; to — troops, an army, *copias, exercitum mercede conducere; copias, exercitum colligere, conficere, comparare* (in gen. to collect, bring together); (2) (in a wider sense), to — any one for one's party, i.e. induce any one to join a certain political or other party, to — on one's side (in gen.), *algm in suas partes trahere*; v.intr. = to enroll one's name, *nomen dare militiæ*, or simply *nomen dare*; to — as a volunteer, *voluntarium extra ordinem profiteri militiam*, (if receiving pay) *voluntarium mercede sequi militiam*; to hire one's self out, *se auctorare* (of gladiators); legions newly enlisted, *legiones novæ*.

Inlock, v.tr. see Enclose.

Inmate, n. = a person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, *qui in eâdem domo habitat*; the inmates, *domestici*; = the domestics, servants, who are in the same house, *domesticæ convictiones*.

Inmost, Innermost, adj. *intimus*; Adv. *penitus*; the — part, *intima pars*; *intima -orum*; *viscera* (entrails, bowels, fig. = the noblest parts, e.g. of the heart, the state, etc.); also by *intimus* or *penitus* (e.g. he proceeded to the — parts of Macedonia to conceal himself, *se abdidit in intimam Macedoniam, penitus se abdidit in Macedoniam*), or, if speaking of forests, by *densissimus* (e.g. to retreat into the interior of the forests, *se in densissimas silvas abdidit*); the —, the heart of the town, *intima urbis pars*; the enemies are in the heart of the town, *intra mœnia atque in sinu urbis hostes sunt*; the evil is an inward complaint, rooted, *inhæret in visceribus malum*; a thing is impressed in my — heart, *alqd hæret mihi in visceribus*; to fret in one's — heart, *intimis sensibus angi*; to banish any thing from one's heart, *alqd ex intimâ mente evellere*; to penetrate one's heart, *penitus algm perspicere*.

Inn, n. *deversorium, deversoriolum* (an hotel), *taberna deversoria* (house of call for refreshment), *hospitium* (at the house of a friend); to take up your abode at —, *devertere ad algm* (*in hospitium*), *deversari apud algm*; they commonly stay at —, *apud eos ipsis deverti mos est*; to be badly off at our —, *parum laute deversari*.

Innate, adj. *innatus, ingeneratus, insitus, ingenitus*, comb. *insitus et innatus* (originally inherent, inherited); begotten together, born with, *congenitus, simul genitus* (e.g. hairs, *pili*; opp. *pili agnati* or *postgeniti*); natural, *naturalis, nativus* (opp. *assumptus, adventicius, ascitus*, i.e. artificially acquired); inherited from one's parents, *congeneratus, a parentibus propagatus*; inherited from one's grandfather, and in general from one's ancestors, *avitus* (e.g. an evil, *malum*); inherited, *hereditarius, hereditate relictus* (lit. and fig.); the — manner, character, *indoles, ingenium*; an —, a natural knowledge, *insita et innata cognitio*; —, natural goodness, kindness, *naturalis quædam bonitas*; the old and — pride of the Claudian family, *vetus atque insita Claudiæ familiæ superbia*; — titles, coats of arms, *hereditaria insignia, ornamenta* (according to Cic., who uses *hereditarium cognomen*); see Peculiar.

Innavigable, adj. *innavigabilis, navium impatiens.*

Inner, adj. (1) = interior, *interior* (opp. *exterior*); = what is going on in the interior of the country, etc., *intestinus* (opp. *externus*, foreign; *internus* is not classical); = at home, *domesticus* (what is going on at home, in one's own country; opp. *foris*, abroad), comb. *intestinus ac domesticus*: the inner man, *animi*; the interior parts of a house, *pars interior ædium*; an inward complaint, *malum quod inhæret in visceribus* (both in the body and fig. in the state); an — evil in the state, *malum intestinum ac domesticum*; the interior affairs, *res domesticæ* (home affairs); inward, i.e. intellectual qualities, *bona animi, virtutes animi*; inward peace, *animi tranquillitas*; = what is within, *interius*; *interiora -um*, n., *pars interior*; *partes interiores* (interior affairs of the state); mind, *animus*; disposition, *mens*; conscience, *conscientia animi*; natural, inward feeling, *natura*; the interior of the earth, *viscera terræ*; — of a country, *interior regio, interiora -um*, n., also *terra interior* (e.g. — of Africa, *Africa interior*); in the interior = in one's own country, *domi*, or by adjectives (see above), e.g. with the peace from without we must connect the discord within, *paci externæ continuatur discordia domi*; war in the interior of the country, *bellum intestinum* or *intestinum ac domesticum*; a victory over the enemy in the heart of the country, *victoria domestica* (opp. *victoria externa*); to examine one's own heart, *introspicere mentem suam ipsum, percunctari ipsum se, in sesē descendere*; the — man corresponds to the outer man, *mores consimiles sunt formæ*; adv. inwardly, *intus*; within, *interius* (opp. *exterius*), *intrinsecus* (on the — side, intrinsic, opp. *extrinsecus*); from within, *ex interiore parte, ab interioribus partibus* (opp. *extrinsecus, ab exterioribus partibus*); within a thing, *intra alqd* (but *intra* as adv. is not classical; and *intro*, as used by Cato for *intus*, is disapproved by Quint.); without and within, *extra et intus, extrinsecus et intra, extrinsecus et intrinsecus*; within and without, *intus et extra, intrinsecus et extrinsecus, intrinsecus et exterius*; fig. entirely, thoroughly, *plane, omnino, penitus*; to know a person, both as regards the outer and the — man, *algm cognosse et penitus perspexisse, intus et in cute nosse algm*†, *algm nosse tanquam ungues digitosque suos*.†

Innings, n. = lands recovered from the sea, by *moles fluctibus opponere*.

Innocence, n. (1) = freedom from crime, *innocentia* (as the character of any one); = purity, incorruptness, *integritas*, comb. *integritas atque innocentia*; = simplicity, sincerity, *simplicitas*; to prove one's —, *se purgare alci*; to be convinced of one's —, *confidere innoxium se rei capitalis argui*; (2) = purity, *integritas* (integrity); = modesty, *pudicitia*; = chastity, *castitas*, comb. *integritas pudicitiaque*; — of the heart, *castus animus purusque*; to lose one's chastity, *pudicitiam amittere*. Innocent, adj. (1) = without crime, *innocens* (doing no harm, also of things, e.g. a letter, *epistola*; food, a dish, *cibus*; blood, *sanguis*; then a person that does nothing wrong); = free from guilt, guiltless, *insons, culpā vacuus* or *carens*; = pure, free from all sin, not to be seduced, *integer*; = simple, *simplex* (easy to conceive, with only one meaning, of things, e.g. words, *verba*); as — as a child, *omnis injuriæ insons*; to be —, guiltless, *extra noxiam esse*; to be free from guilt, *extra culpam esse, culpā vacuum esse, culpā carēre*; to be — of a thing, *insontem esse alcjs rei* (e.g. of a public decree, *consilii publici*; (2) = chaste, *integer* (who leads a moral life); = discreet, *pudicus*; = chaste, who does nothing unchaste, *castus a rebus venereis*, generally only *castus*, comb. *castus et integer*; adv. *integre, pudice, caste*, comb. *pure et caste, caste integreque*. Innocuous, adj. = harmless, *innocuus* (not able to do harm), to any one, *alci*; = doing no harm, *innoxius*, to any one, *alci*; = innocent, *innocens* (all three of persons and things); to be —, *non* or *nihil nocēre*; to become —, *nocēre desinere*.

Innominable, adj. = not to be named, by *incredibilis* (e.g. to feel an inexpressible desire for any thing *incredibili alcjs rei desiderio teneri*).

Innovation, n. (1) = renewing, *renovatio*; (2) = the thing itself, *res nova*; innovations, *res novæ*; to be fond of making — (in the state), *rerum novarum cupidum esse, rerum commutandarum* or *evertendarum cupidum esse, rerum mutationis cupidum esse, novarum rerum* or *in novas res avidum esse, novas res quærere, agere, moliri, nova cupere, rebus novis studēre, omnia novari velle, pronum esse ad res novas*; not to be inclined to —, *cogitatione rerum novarum abstii-*

nēre, a rerum mutatione abhorrēre; to begin —, *res novare, ad res novas consurgere*; they are making —, *nova miscentur*; to propose, make every day fresh —, *quotidie novi alqd movēre*; — in the use of words, *immanitas verborum*; desire of making —, *nimia novitatis cupiditas* (in gen.); fondness of making — in the state of government, *rerum novarum studium, rerum mutationis cupiditas*; from a desire of making —, *nimiā novitatis cupiditate ductus*. Innovator, = fond of innovations, *novitatis cupidus* (in gen.); in the state, *rerum novarum cupidus, rerum commutandarum* or *evertendarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, novarum rerum* or *in novas res avidus, rerum novarum molitor*.

Innoxious, adj. See Innocent.

Innuendo, n. = oblique hint. See Hint.

Innumerability, n. *innumerabilitas*. Innumerable, Innumerous, adj. *innumerabilis* (*innumerus* is bad Lat.); = endless, *infinitus*, comb. *infinitus prope et innumerabilis*; = a hundred thousand times, *sexcenties, millies*; an endless number of countries were overthrown by others, *iniri non potest numerus, quam multa ab aliis fracta sint*.

Inobservance, n. *negligentia*; see Inadvertency, Disobedience. Inobservation, n. *negligentia* (carelessness); contempt, *contemptus, despicientia*; improvidence, *imprudentia*; from —, *per negligentiam*; from imprudence, *per imprudentiam*; he did not break the order of his superiors with impunity, *non impune illi spretum imperium fuit*.

Inoculate, v.tr. *inserere*. Inoculation, n. *insitio*. Inoculation, n. *insitor*.

Inodorous, adj. **odoratu* or *odoris sensu carens* (of a person, that cannot smell any thing); *odore carens, ex alqā re odor non afflatur* or *odores non afflantur*; not smelling of any thing, *nihil olēre*.

Inoffensive, adj. *quod nihil habet offensionis*; (simple) *simplex*; (candid) *candidus*; (without any thing false) *simulationum nescius*; — thoughts, *simplices cogitationes*. Adv. *simpliciter, candide*, comb. *simpliciter et candide*. See Innocent.

Inopportune, adj. *inopportunus*. See Inconvenient.

Inordinateness, n. *perturbatio ordinis*. Inordinate, adj. *negligens*. See Disorder.

Inorganical, adj. e.g. — bodies, *corpora nullā cohærendi naturā* (Cic.).

Inosculate, v.intr. (in anatomy = to unite, e.g. vessels, veins), *se jungere*. Inosculation, n. *conjunctio*. See Connexion, Unite.

Inquest, n. *inquisitio*; see Inquiry, Hearing.

Inquietude, n., *inquies*, see Disquiet.

Inquire, v.intr. = to ask a question, *quærere alqd* or *de alqā re* (to ask in general); to — strictly after, *requirere, exquirere, perquirere alqd*; to seek to —, to want to know more about a thing, *sciscitare de alqā re*; to — diligently, *percunctari alqd* (especially current rumours, news, etc.); = to make one's self acquainted with a thing, *cognoscere de alqā re*; to — of persons after a thing, *quærere, requirere, exquirere alqd ab* or *ex alqo, percunctari alqd ex alqo*; to — about any thing in writing, *sciscitari per literas de alqā re*; to — the way, *exquirere iter, perquirere vias*; to — of a person, whether he has any commission to give, *adire alqm si quid velit*. Inquiry, n. = act of inquiring, *indagatio, investigatio* (tracing); = examination, *spectatio, cognitio*; — of the truth, *investigatio veri, veri inquisitio atque investigatio* (*inquisitio*, i.e. endeavour to find out how much truth there is in the matter; *investigatio*, i.e. the tracing of the truth); the critical examination of the truth, *cognitio*; to be entirely bent upon the — of a thing, *totum se in alqā re exquirendā collocare*; = a diligent research, *diligentia*; to find by —, *inquirendo reperire*. Inquisition, n. = examination, hence applied to the law, *inspectio* (inspection); *scrutatio* (scrutiny, examination by visit, hence fig., a strict investigation); *cognitio* (inspection with the view of becoming acquainted with a thing, e.g. of the town, *urbis*; then = — by a petty jury; more particularly = a cause to be tried by a special jury); *quæstio* (an investigation of the facts, in order to get at the truth of the matter, both in general, and in a court); *inquisitio* (lit. examination of any thing, e.g. of the truth, *veri*; in the law = inquiry about a person's life and any crime committed by him, in order to try a cause against him upon the basis of this inquiry; never = a law-suit or trial); *disceptatio* (a debate to arrive at the truth, e.g. between the plaintiff and defendant, or between the judges), comb. *disceptatio et cognitio* (e.g. of the truth, *veritatis*; of innocence, *innocentiæ*); *disputatio* (a conversation between two persons who differ upon some doubtful point, less than *disceptatio*); *deliberatio* (a deliberation); trial for a capital offence, *cognitio rei capitalis*; to demand a judicial inquiry, *inquisitionem in alqm postulare* (to inquire into the conduct of, in order to accuse); to move an important question, *magnam quæstionem movēre*; to institute an inquiry, *quæstionem habēre* or *instituere, cognitionem constituere*, about, into any thing, *quærere alqd* or *de alqā re, quæstionem de alqā re habēre* or *adhibēre* or *instituere* or *constituere, causam cognoscere*; to lodge an information against, *inquirere in alqm* (the accuser who does this, *inquisitor*); to order a trial (of the judge), *quæstionem habēre de alqo* or *in alqm, quæstionem ferre in alqm, quæstionem ponere in alqm* (one who does this, *quæsitor*); to bring an action for trespass, *per tormenta quærere alqd* (lit. to inflict torture in order to elicit the truth, of the judge), *tormentis quæstionem alcjs rei habēre*; to try any one for his life, for a capital crime, *quæstionem habēre in alcjs caput*; they ordered a trial, *quæstiones decretæ sunt*; to entrust any one with the trial of a cause, *alci cognitionem deferre*; to conduct a trial in a satisfactory manner, *juste explicare quæstionem*; to come to a trial (e.g. it will come to a trial), *venire in quæstionem* or *in cognitionem, cognosci*; untried, unheard (e.g. to condemn, sentence any one, etc.), *causā incognitā*; (3) in some Catholic countries = a tribunal for trying heretics, **quæsitorum fidei tribunal*; a trial of this kind, **quæstio de fide Christianā habita*. Inquisitive, adj. by *sciscitari alqd*. Inquisitor, n. (1) = one who inquires by virtue of his office, *quæsitor* (not *judex quæstionis*, = the presiding judge at a special trial); to be the —, to be the person charged with an inquiry, an examination, trial, *cognoscere*, into, of a thing, *alqd*; (2) in popish countries, * *quæsitor hæreticorum*, or simply *quæsitor*. Inquisitorial, adj. * *in quæsitoris modum*, **quæsitoris instar*.

Inroad, n. = a sudden invasion of the enemy, *irruptio, incursio, incursus* (the latter also of rivers); to make an —, *irruptionem* or *incursionem facere in*; a sally, attack, excursion, *excursio, excursus*; a single expedition, movement in a campaign, *expeditio*; — into the enemy's land, *incursio in fines hostium facta*; a sudden invasion, *subita hostium incursio*; to undertake an expedition, *milites in expeditionem educere* (of the commander); *excursionem facere* (of the soldiers); to make — into a certain part of a country, *excursiones* or *incursiones facere in fines alcjs regionis*; to make — into a territory, *excurrere in fines alcjs regionis*; to infest a country, a district, *regionem vexare*; to attack in nocturnal incursions, *nocturnis expeditionibus adoriri*.

Insalubrious, adj. *insaluber* (not salubrious, opp. *saluber*, e.g. land, property, *ager, fundus*; wine, *vinum*); = not good for health, *bonæ valetudini contrarius* (e.g. food, *alimenta*); = unhealthy, *pestilens* (containing pernicious substances, opp. *saluber*; of places, e.g. a house, *ædes*; of seasons, e.g. year, *annus*; then atmosphere, *aër*; evaporation, breath, *aspiratio*); = oppressive, hence unfavourable to health, dangerous, *gravis* (e.g. temperature, *cælum*; season of the year, *anni tempus*; locality, *locus*), comb. *gravis et pestilens* (e.g. exhalation, *aspiratio*); = obnoxious, *viti-*

osus (full of elements injurious to general health, opp. *saluber*, e.g. a district, *regio*); — air or climate, *pestilentia* or *gravitas cœli*; *intemperies cœli*. Insalubrity, n. — of a place, *pestilens loci natura*; — of the air, *pestilentia* or *gravitas* or *intemperies cœli*.

Insanable, adj. *insanabilis*. See Incurable.

Insane, adj. *insanus* (one who is not right in his head, then like a madman, e.g. *homo*; a meeting, *concio*; what shows want of sense, e.g. desire, *cupiditas*); (of one who is out of his mind, silly, foolish, and of any thing that is so) *amens* (more periodically, for a time), *demens* (if continually, e.g. a scheme, *consilium*, *ratio*); = mad, raving, *furiosus* (of persons and things, e.g. a desire, *cupiditas*); = absurd, childish, *ineptus* (of persons and things); foolish talk, *ineptiæ*; to talk foolishly, *inepta dicere*, *aliena loqui*; to have a foolish desire for a thing, *ad insaniam concupiscere alqd*; adv. *dementer*, *insane*, *furiose*, *inepte*. Insanity, n. *rabies* (madness, of men and animals), *insania* (of lunatics, or in gen. of extreme passion), *furor* (fury, of any one that flies into a passion), *amentia* (silliness from extreme passion).

Insatiable, adj. *insatiabilis*, *inexplebilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. appetite, *stomachus*; desire, avarice, *cupiditas*, *avaritia*), *insaturabilis* (lit., e.g. belly, *abdomen*); an — desire for reading, *legendi aviditas*.

Inscribe, v. (1) = to mark with letters, *inscribere*, *consignare*; = to draw a figure within another, *inscribere alci rei*. Inscription, n. (1) = on monuments, coins, statues, *inscriptio*, *index* (both in gen., e.g. of a book, picture, statue); *titulus* (= *inscriptio* and *index*; then = epitaph, *titulus sepulcri*, or simply *titulus*; also = a note, card put into a window, on a board, as a sign that a certain thing is to be sold or to let, or to let for hire, e.g. a slave, a house), *epigramma -ătis*, n. (ἐπίγραμμα, for the pure Latin term *inscriptio*; *ep.*, = to an — at the foot of a statue, a gift, a tomb-stone, etc.), *carmen* (in verses, e.g. over the entrance of a temple); *monumentum literarum* (as a literary monument); an obscure and ambiguous —, *titulus obscurus et ambiguus*; with an —, *literis inscriptus*; to place an — upon any thing, *titulum inscribere alci rei*, *inscribere alqd*; he placed the following — upon the statue, monument, tomb-stone, *in statuā*, *in sepulcro inscripsit*; to hew an — in stone, *epigramma* or *carmen in lapide insculpere*; an — in stone, *epigramma* or *carmen* or *monumentum literarum in lapide insculptum*; (2) = an address of a book to a person, as a mark of respect, but less formal than a dedication, *inscriptio*; *index*; *titulus*; *epigramma*; *carmen*; *elogium* (any short —, whether containing praise, or censure, or neither); see Dedication, Address, Letter.

Inscrutability, n. by Inscrutable, adj. *inexplicabilis*.

Insculpture, n. See Sculpture, also Engraving.

Insect, n. *insectum*; *bestiola* (= a small animal, e.g. the wire-worm, and the other little worms which are generally so destructive to corn-fields, *curculio et reliquæ bestiolæ quæ frumentis solent nocēre*). Insectile, adj. *insecti instar*.

Insecure, adj. (1) = not secure (of persons), *intutus*; (2) = not safe (of things), see Unsafe.

Insensible, adj. *sensūs expers*; to be —, *sensu carēre*. See Feeling. Insensibility, n. *torpor*, *indolentia*, or by circumlocution with *nihil dolēre*, *alienatus a sensu animus*, *stupiditas*, *socordia*, *animus durus*, *ingenium inhumanum*, *inhumanitas*, *immanitas*; entire —, *immanitas omnem humanitatem repellens*. See Feeling, Sense.

Inseparability, n., by Inseparable, adj. *inseparabilis* (post-Aug.); = indissoluble, *indissolubilis*; = Indivisible, *individuus*; an — friend, *amicus fidissimus*; not to be able to separate one's self from a thing, *ab alqā re separari*, *secerni*, *divelli non posse*; *ab alqā re nec divelli*, *nec distrahi posse*; (of two friends) to be —, *ab alqo divelli non posse*; (of a person), never to leave any one for a moment, *ab alcjs latere non discedere*; never to leave a person, *alci perpetuum esse* (e.g. of fever).

Insert, v.a. *inserere alci rei* or *in alqd* (in general, then to put in as a parenthesis, as an episode, to immix, etc.), *includere alci rei* or *in alqd* (to enchase, e.g. *emblemata in scyphis*, then, to — as an episode in a letter, e.g. *orationem epistolæ* or *in epistolam* or *alqd orationi suæ*); *interponere* (to put in, between, e.g. intercalary months, *intercalatos menses*; then in general as a parenthesis, either in speaking or in writing); *supplēre* (to supply, add, what was still wanting); *addere in* (with acc., in general, to add any thing, e.g. I have — something in my speech, discourse, *in orationem addidi quædam*); *indere alci rei* or *in alqd* (to put into, set upon, imprint; also to put in in writing); to fasten in, *infigere alci rei* or *in alqd* (also fig. to impress); to fix in the ground, plant, *defigere in alqd* or *in alqā re*. See also Ingraft. Insertion, n. *interpositio*, *interclusio* (a clause, Greek παρένθεσις, *dum continuationi sermonis medius aliquis sensus intervenit*).

Inservient, adj. See Useful.

Inset, v.tr. *firmare*, *stabilire*. See Infix, Implant.

Inshell, v.tr. * *in conchā includere*, *claudere*.

Inside, n. *pars interior*; if opp. to outside, by *intus*. See Inner.

Insidiate, v.tr. *insidiari alci* (to lie in ambush for); = to run after, chase any one, *sectari alqm*; = to spread nets for, etc., *plagas tendere alci* (all three of hunters, and of men in general); fig., to hunt after, *captare alqd*; to run after girls, women, *sectari puellas*, *mulieres*; to lie in ambush for, plot against any one's life, *alcjs vitæ* or simply *alci insidiari*; *alcjs vitæ insidias facere* or *ponere*, *alci insidias parare* or *comparare* or *ponere* or *tendere*. Insidiator, n. (one who lies in ambush), *insidiator*; *insidiatrix*, f. (late). Insidious, adj. (lying in ambush, waiting for the right moment to harm any one, opp. *apertus*). See Deceitful.

Insight, n. (1) = view of the interior of any thing, by *inspicere* (also to inspect, in order to get a knowledge of a thing, e.g. one's books, accounts, *rationes suas*); to obtain — of any thing, *cognoscere* (ἀναγιγνώσκειν, to read, in order to become acquainted with the contents, e.g. a letter, *literas*); to get an — of, to inspect, consult the Sibylline books, *libros Sibyllinos adire*; (2) in gen. = thorough knowledge, skill, *intelligentia* (post-Aug.); *intellectus* (good, common sense, hence = general view and clear understanding), of a thing, *alcjs rei*; = perfect knowledge, understanding, seeing through, *perspicientia*; of the truth, *veri*; a deeper — into, knowledge of things (in the highest sense), *sapientia* (Greek σοφία, i.e. *scientia illa quæ princeps rerum est divinarum atque humanarum*, *in quā continetur deorum et hominum communitas et societas inter ipsos*, the nature both of God and of man, and the relations of the one to the other, Cic.), of a thing, *alcjs rei*; or *prudentia* (*prudentiam quam Græci φρόνησιν dicunt*, *aliam quandam intelligimus*, *quæ est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientiā*, i.e. the knowledge of choosing what is good and avoiding what is bad, Cic.), of any thing, *alcjs rei*; = presence of mind, *consilium*; = judgment, the opinion based upon judgment, *judicium*; = a clear knowledge and —, *cognitio*, of and into, *alcjs rei*; a deeper — (in an ordinary sense), *altior intellectus*; no —, want of judgment, *imprudentia*; a man of deep understanding, *vir prudentissimus*, *vir multi* or *magni consilii*, *vir consilii plenus*; men of learning and talent, *viri docti et eruditi*; nothing escapes his understanding, *nihil est quod non perspiciat*; from my best knowledge (to judge), *ex animi sententiā*; with judgment, *intelligenter*, *sapienter*, *prudenter*; to possess great judgment, *intelligentiā valēre* or *præstare*; to possess understanding and judgment,

rationis et intelligentiæ participem esse; to possess a sound knowledge, judgment, *prudenter intelligere* (e.g. of an orator); to possess a great depth of mind, *altā mente præditum esse;* to possess more understanding than any body, *plus quam alqs habēre prudentiæ;* to have no understanding, intellect, judgment, *esse nullius consilii;* to have gained an — into any thing, *intelligentiam alcjs rei habēre;* to have a clear — into, understanding of any thing, *plane vidēre alqd.* See Knowledge.

Insignificance, Insignificancy, n. *exiguitas, levitas, vilitas,* or by Insignificant, adj. *inanis;* can this change of abode appear — to you? *hæc peregrinatio mediocris vobis videri potest?* See Trifling.

Insincere, adj. *falsus;* see False. Insincerity, n. *falsum, falsitas* (late); see Falseness.

Insinuate, v.tr. and intr. (1) = to introduce gently, e.g. of water that —s itself into, etc.), *se curvare;* see Wind; (2) = to push, work one's self into favour, *se insinuare;* to — one's self with any body, *blanditiis et assentationibus alcjs amicitiam colligere* or *in alcjs consuetudinem se immergere,* **blanditiis et assentationibus alcjs benevolentiam sibi adjungere, blanditiis influere in aures alcjs, insinuare se in alcjs familiaritatem, gratiam sibi parĕre apud alqm* (to ingratiate one's self); to try to — one's self, *assentatiunculā aucupari alcjs gratiam, locum gratiæ apud alqm quærere;* (3) = to suggest by remote allusion, *alci alqd significare* (to give to understand); see Hint. Insinuation, n. *blanditiæ.* Insinuative, adj. *blandus* (bland). Insinuator, n. *qui alci alqd significat.* See Hint.

Insipid, adj. (1) *nihil sapiens* (tasteless, lit.; *insipidus* is quite late); = not seasoned, *non conditus* (*inconditus* is found nowhere); = not enjoying any thing, by *carens voluntate;* to be tasteless, *nihil sapere, sapore carēre, voluptate carēre;* (2) fig. = absurd, which see. Insipidity, n. by Insipid, e.g. the — of the food, *cibi voluptate carentes;* if fig., see Absurdity. Insipience, n., see Silliness.

Insist, v.intr. *persistere, perstare, consistere* (all, *in alqā re*). See Persevere.

Insnare, v.tr. *irretire* (lit. and fig., *alqā re* or *laqueis alcjs*). Insnarer, n. by Insnare.

Insobriety, n. *intemperantia.* See Drunkenness, Immoderation, Intemperance.

Insociability, n. by Insociable, adj. *insociabilis.*

Insolate, v.tr. = to expose to the heat of the sun, *in sole ponere* (to place in the sun), *insolare* (to heat by the sun); = to warm one's self in the sun, *apricari.* Insolation, n. *insolatio;* (the act of warming one's self in the sun) *apricatio.*

Insolence, n. *insolentia* (haughtiness from overvaluing one's riches), *intemperantia* (improper proceedings from want of self-control, opp. *æquitas*); = haughtiness, pride, *superbia.* Insolent, adj. *insolens;* see Haughty.

Insolidity, n. *infirmitas* (infirmity), *levitas* (insufficiency).

Insolvable, adj. (1) = in an — difficulty, *inexplicabilis;* see Indissoluble; (2) = that cannot be paid, *quod solvi* or *dissolvi non potest;* I would not part with a thing for all the money one gave me, *res mihi carior quam pecunia est.* Insolvency, n. *pecuniæ inopia;* to declare one's — upon oath, *bonam copiam ejurare;* see Bankruptcy under Bank. Insolvent, n. *qui non est solvendo* or *ad solvendum, non idoneus* (one who does not perform, pay what he should, e.g. debtor, *debitor*); to assure, declare upon oath, that one is —, *bonam copiam ejurare.*

Insomuch, adv. *sic, ita, hoc* or *eo modo;* under this condition, *hāc* or *eā conditione, hāc lege;* so far, *eo usque;* to sin —, in this manner, *in eam partem peccare;* see So.

Inspect, v.tr. *visere, invisere* (to view, lit.); *aspicere* (to look on); *inspicere, perspicere* (to look through, examine); = to look at more closely, examine, *intueri, contemplari, oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare;* see Contemplate. Inspection, n. (1) = a looking on, by verbs; (2) = watch, guardianship, superintendence, *cura* (care over any thing, e.g. the treasury, public works, public highways, *ærarii, operum publicorum, viarum*); = the act of keeping, preserving, *custodia,* comb. *cura custodiaque;* = protection, protecting care, *tutela;* = superintendence, — of a chairman, an officer, *præsidium;* = watch over the public morals, *præfectura morum;* to have the —, superintendence over any thing, *præesse, præfectum esse alci rei, alci rei præsidēre* (as chairman, e.g. over public games, the affairs of the town); to attend to, superintend any thing, *curare, regere, moderari alqd;* to entrust any one with the superintendence over, — of any thing, *credere alci alcjs rei custodiam, alqd in custodiam alcjs concredere* or *committere;* over (of a person), *alqm alcjs curæ custodiæque mandare;* to place any one under the — of, *custodem alci ponere, apponere* or *imponere* (for safety's sake); (at school) *alqm alci in disciplinam tradere;* to have any one under one's —, *alqm custodire;* the — of, superintendence over the public treasury passes into the hands of any one, *cura ærarii transit ad alqm;* see Review. Inspector, n. *custos* (m. & f.), *curator* (keeper, librarian); one who is set over a thing, *præses, præfectus;* a collector of the public rates and taxes, one who exacts work, sees that it is done, *exactor;* tutor, teacher, *magister, rector;* censor, one who superintends the public morals, *præfectus moribus, censor;* a master mule-driver, *superjumentarius;* keeper, guard of a temple, *templi custos, æditumus, æditus;* surveyor of the public highways, *curator viarum;* surveyor, superintendent of a certain district of a town (as regards its cleanliness, etc.), *magister vici, vicomagister;* — of the public buildings and chief constable, *ædilis* (in Rome); — of a building that is in course of erection, contractor, *exactor operis;* a secret watch, spy, *speculator;* one sent as a spy, *emissarius;* to appoint an — over any thing, *custodem imponere alci rei,* seldom *in alqā re;* to appoint a person to have the — of any one, *custodem ponere* or *apponere* or *imponere alci* (never *in alqo*); to appoint any one as keeper, —, *constituere, præficere alqm curatorem alci rei,* or simply *præficere, præponere alqm alci rei;* the office of an —, etc., *custodis munus, cura, præfectura;* see Librarian.

Inspersion, n. (= act of sprinkling on), by *aspergere, conspergere.*

Insphere, v.tr. (= to place in an orb or sphere), *incendere in alqā re.* See Enclose.

Inspirable, adj. *quod spiritu ducere possumus,* or *spirabilis.* Inspiration, n. (1) = the inhaling of air, *spiritus* (*cœli* or *animæ*), *aspiratio aëris* (*respiratus,* not *respiritus,* is = to the act of breathing forth, respiration); what serves, is necessary for —, *spirabilis* (e.g. *viscera*); see Respiration; (2) = — by the Holy Spirit, *instinctus divinus, instinctus divinus afflatusque* (not *inspiratio,* which is no classical term at all); (3) = supposed infusion of ideas by a superior being, *monitus* (in gen. warning, suggestion); *consilium* (advice, what has been suggested); by —, through God's command, *divinitus;* to compose poems under the influence from above, by —, to utter oracles, *cœlesti quodam mentis instinctu carmina fundere, instinctu divino afflatuque oracula fundere;* to give one's self entirely up to the suggestion of one's own feelings and passions, *parēre* (with dat. = to yield to anger and revenge, *dolori et iracundiæ*); to follow the suggestions of others, *aliorum consilia sequi;* at any one's suggestion, *alqo monente, alqo rectore;* see Suggestion. Inspire, (1) = to breathe into, *inspirare;* (2) = to infuse ideas, to — by the Holy Spirit, *suggerere, subjicere alci alqd* (to suggest); = to warn, advise, *monēre alqm alqd* or *monēre alqm ut,* etc. (e.g. one's own heart god); to — with, instil, *alci injicere;* fig. to breathe into, pour into, on, *aspirare* (lit. = to blow upon any thing, ἐμπνέω), *inspirare, afflare* (gentleness,

kinder feelings, moderation, e.g. love, affection, *alcs amorem*); to —, give any one the idea of, etc., that, etc., *mentem alci dare ut, etc.*; *in eam mentem algm impellere ut, etc.*; this idea God gave into the heart of Metellus, *Metello divinitus hæc venit in mentem*; a conversation suggested by anger and a secret grudge, *sermo quidem ira et dissimulatio gignit*; to suggest to any one what he is to say in reply, *subjicere quid dicat alqs*, *admonere quid respondeat alqs*; to excite, — with, instil into any one courage, vigour, *excitare, incendere, inflammare*; to enrapture, delight, *lætitiâ* or *gaudio perfundere, totum ad se convertere et rapere*; to become —, enraptured, *mentis viribus excitari, ardore alqo inflammari atque incitari*; to be filled with joy, quite delighted, *totum in lætitiam effusum esse, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis*†; to sing in ecstasy, *excitari gaudio ad canendum*; to speak so as to — others, fill them with enthusiasm, *orationem ad sensus motusque animorum inflammandos admovere*; wine excites, makes one enthusiastic, *vinum ingenium facit*†; to be — by the Holy Spirit, *alcjs mentem divino afflatu* or *alcjs animum divino instinctu concitare*; to become —, *insurgere, spiritu divino tangi, divino quodam spiritu inflari, divino instinctu concitari*; —, enthusiastic, in ecstasy, *divino spiritu inflatus* or *tactus, mente incitatus* (in gen.); fanatic, of enthusiasm approaching to madness, *fanaticus, furens, furibundus, lymphatus, lymphaticus*; to be a fanatic, *furere*; the predictions of — writers, *furibundæ vatum prædictiones*; see Animate, Inspirit, Excite, Suggest. Inspirer, n. see Inspire. Inspirit, v.tr. *alacritatem alcjs accendere*; see Enliven.

Inspissate, v.tr. *crassiorem facere* (e.g. *pituitam*), see Condense. Inspissation, n. by verbs.

Instability, n. *inconstantia*; see Inconstancy. Instable, adj. *inconstans*; see Inconstant.

Install, v.tr. = to instate in an office, *constituere*; *inaugurare* (under the celebration of auguries); to — in an office, *algm constituere in munere, algm præficere muneri*; in the place of another person, *algm substituere in alcjs locum* (in gen.); *algm in alcjs locum subrogare* (to substitute, by election in the comitia, through him who presided over them, and some one else who proposed the candidate); *algm sufficere* (to substitute, if elected by the people); see Appoint, Constitute. Installation, n. *munus* (office), or by verbs, e.g. *muneri præponi, præfici* (to be —, appointed to an office); any one is — in an office, *munus alci defertur, mandatur*; to have received an appointment, *muneri præpositum esse, præesse*; letter, decree of —, *literæ principis* and simply *literæ*; to revoke the decree of —, *literas revocare*; see Appointment, Office. Instalment (in making payments), to pay by —, *in antecessum dare*; to receive, to be paid by —, *in antecessum accipere*.

Instance, n. = urgency, request, *curatissimæ preces* (urgent request, Tac.). To instance, v.tr. = to give as an example, *exempli causâ ponere alqd*.

Instant, n. *punctum temporis* (the smallest point in duration); a moment, as part of an hour, *momentum temporis* or *horæ* (first in Liv.; in Plin. first distinguished from *punctum temporis*, e.g. *quod* MOMENTUM [moment], *immo* TEMPORIS PUNCTUM [second], *aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude?*); a moment's time, an — (in a gen. sense), *vestigium temporis*; the right time, the decisive moment, *discrimen*; the time, period, when any thing is to be done, *tempus*; the present time, moment, —, *id quod adest quodque præsens est* (e.g. the war only depends upon the incidents of the present —, *bellum tantum ad id solum quod adest quodque præsens est se accommodat*); in an —, *puncto* or *momento temporis, in vestigio temporis*; an —, *paullisper* (e.g. wait an —, *mane paullisper*); in the same —, *eodem vestigio* (the town seemed to be in the possession of the enemy, *urbs ab hostibus capta videbatur*); in one and the same —, *uno et eodem temporis puncto*; it is done in an —, *fit ad punctum temporis*; in one —, moment, very often circumstances may be entirely different, alter, *minimis momentis maximæ inclinationes temporum fiunt*; not an —, *ne minimam partem temporis, ne paullum quidem* (e.g. to hesitate to, etc., *dubitare quin*, etc.); in every —, at any moment, *in omni puncto temporis, nullo temporis puncto intermisso, omnibus minimis temporum punctis*; every —, *jam jamque*; the, this very —, sometimes by *ipse*; the very — of his departure, *suâ ipsâ profectione*; the very — when it was to be done, in the very act, *in ipso conatu* (e.g. to be taken caught, taken prisoner in the very act, *in i. c. opprimi*); for a minute, *parumper*; to an —, to a minute, *ad tempus* (e.g. to attend, be there, *venire, adesse*); for the time, for the short time, for the moment, *ad tempus, temporis causâ*; for the present, *in præsens* (*tempus*), *in præsentia* (opp. *in posterum*); a favourable moment, opportunity, *tempus opportunum, temporis opportunitas* or *occasio*; not to allow the — moment, opportunity to pass, *tempori* or *temporis occasioni non deesse*; not an —, a moment is to be lost, *res non habet moram*; the last moment of the falling country, **extremum et difficillimum reipublicæ tempus*; to fight up to the last moment, *ad extremum usque contendere*; during the last moments, *extremo spiritu, in ipsâ morte*; timid in the moment of danger, *in re præsenti pavidus*; to forsake any one in the moment of danger, *algm in ipso discrimine periculi destituere*; the allurements of the moment, *blanditiæ præsentium voluptatum*; led by a momentary fit of passion to, etc., *subitâ irâ percitus ad*; (2) (in gen. a particular time), *tempus* (in gen., especially the right time); *vestigium temporis*, or simply *vestigium*; the favourable —, when any one dies, *opportunitas mortis alcjs*; the same —, *eodem temporis vestigio, eodem tempore*; the right —, *in tempore, in ipso articulo temporis*; to hit the right time with any one, *in tempore ad algm venire*; that the general welfare of Gaul depends upon that —, *omnem salutem Galliæ in illo temporis vestigio positam esse*; when that moment shall arrive, *quod quum erit* (Cic.). Instantly, adv. (1) = immediately, which see; (2) = with urgent opportunity, by *vehemens, impensus* (of urgent requests); adv. *vehementer, impense, etiam atque etiam, magnopere*; to beseech any one —, *vehementer* (*impense*, etc.) *algm rogare* or *orare, algm penitus rogare, algm obsecrare atque obtestari* and *obtestari atque obsecrare, omnibus precibus algm petere* or *orare*. Instantaneous, adj. *brevissimus* (of very short duration); transient, *fugax* (swift, fugacious); sudden, *subitus* (e.g. *consilia*); present, momentary, *præsens* (e.g. possibility, *facultas*); the — enthusiasm (of the speaker), *affectus qui ex rebus ipsis concipitur*; adv. Instantaneously, *puncto* or *momento temporis, in vestigio temporis* (in an instant, directly); = quickly, *e vestigio* (i.e. on the same spot of ground and at the same instant); now —, *jam* (καὶ δὴ); by-and-by, immediately, *extemplo*; for the time being, *ad tempus*; —, of instantaneous effect (of medicines, poison, etc.), *præsens, præsentaneus* (after the classical age).

Instate, v.tr. = to establish in a rank or condition (e.g. to — in greatness), by *constituere*; to — in an office (in general), *munus alci mandare* or *assignare* or *deferre, muneri algm præficere* or *præponere*; to — in any particular office, *apponere algm* (e.g. in the office of guardian, *algm custodem alcjs*; also *calumniatores*, false accusers). See Install.

Instaurate, v.tr. *reficere*. See Restore.

Instead, prep. *loco* or *in locum alcjs* or *alcjs rei*, in the place of, vice, *vice* or *in vicem*, or simply *vicem alcjs* or *alcjs rei* (*vicem* alone, when we say *meam, tuam, nostram, vestram vicem*, in my, etc. stead; instead of you all, *vestram omnium vicem*); *pro* with the ablat. (for, as good as, in comparison with, in proportion to); to use salt — of saltpetre, *salis vice nitro uti*; to send cavalry — of the

legions, *in vicem legionum equites mittere*; I was invited — of him, *in locum ejus invitatus sum*; he had called them Quirites — of soldiers, *Quirites eos pro militibus appellaverat*; to pay in bad — of good coin, *nummos adulterinos pro bonis solvere*; instead of, rather than, with the pres. part., *tantum abest ut . . . ut*, etc. (so far from . . . he rather, sooner, etc.); not only, but also, even — of, *non modo non . . . sed etiam* (not . . . but); instead of . . . he rather, *adeo non, adeo nihil . . . ut*; instead of . . . he only, *magis quam* (in Lat. the second clause comes first; thus, he only . . ., instead of, e.g. — of frightening him, it only brought him into greater rage, *accenderat eum magis quam conterruerat*); — of taking to flight, *omissâ fugâ*; sometimes also by *quum*, e.g. — of praising him, he reproved him, *quum laudare deberet, eum vituperavit*.

Instigate, v.tr. (from στίζω, to prick, = to incite), *instigare* (e.g. *canes in alqm*, to set on, and fig.); *concitare, incitare*; see Incite. Instigator, n. (1) of persons (in a bad sense), *machinator princeps*; (2) of things, = that which incites, *quod incitat*.

Instil, v.tr. (1) = to infuse by drops, in general, *in os alcjs injicere* or *indere* or *ingerere* (into any one's mouth); *instillare* (by drops, e.g. milk); (2) in a fig. sense, *instillare* (to infuse by drops as it were) *alci alqd*† (e.g. precepts; although only in Hor. and Senec., it may be excusable to use it in prose, for Cic. says, *quæ [literæ] mihi quiddam quasi animulæ restillarunt*, i.e. this letter has raised my spirits a little); to imbue with, *imbuere alqm alqâ re* (to moisten as it were, to infuse by liquids, e.g. learning, views, nobler sentiments, a nobler spirit); to inculcate, *injicere, incutere* (principles, ideas, to rouse a man's feelings; *incutere*, more to — dread, terror, etc., also admiration); to engender, create, *ingenerare* (from the time of a man's birth as it were, e.g. to create in a man a greater love towards his children); to fill with, *implēre alqm alqâ re* and seldom *alqm alcjs rei*; to — gentle feelings, *aspirare, inspirare, afflare alci alqd* (e.g. love, *amorem*†); to — with admiration, *alqm admiratione imbuere, admirationem alci injicere*; with hope, *spem alci facere* or *injicere, spe implēre alqm*; with courage, *animum alci facere, animo alqm implēre*; the army with greater —, *majorem alacritatem studiumque pugnandi majus exercitui injicere*.

Instinct, n., animal —, *natura*; from one's own —, *naturâ duce*; to become natural, to act from — as it were, *quasi in naturam verti*; natural desire, *appetitio* (the act of striving, e.g. after knowledge, *cognitionis*); natural desire (as existing in us), *appetitus* (natural feeling, especially animal —, — in its ordinary acceptation, e.g. *dedit autem eadem natura beluis et sensum et appetitum, ut altero conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, altero secernerent pestifera a salutaribus*, Cic.; *instinctus*, which is very improperly used in this sense by modern Latin writers, could only mean an outward impulse, and besides it is no Latin word at all; both *appetitio* and *appetitus* are used by Cic. in an absolute sense for the Greek ὁρμή = desire in general); a sudden impulse, *impetus* (e.g. — of benevolence, *impetus benevolentiæ*); comb. *impetus et appetitus rerum*, animal —, animal desires; inward desire, inclination, taste, *studium* (e.g. for history, *historiæ*); a longing for a thing which we do not like to miss, *desiderium*; to feel a desire for any thing, *studio* or *desiderio alcjs rei duci* or *impelli, appetere* or *concupiscere alqd*; to feel a strong desire, *ad alqd rapi, repentino animi impetu in alqd incitari*; to feel no desire for any thing, *abhorrere* or *alienum esse ab alqâ re*; sensual desires, *studia prava* or *turpia* or *humilia*. Instinctive, adj. *duce naturâ sua* (e.g. to do any thing, *facere alqd*).

Institute, v.tr., = to found (e.g. a court), *condere* (lit. to put together, hence to accomplish the building or the establishing of any thing, e.g. an empire, *imperium*); to — a thing, *instituere* (e.g. a state, *civitatem*; also *heredem instituere* or *facere* or *scribere*, to — an heir, whilst to substitute another as heir, would be, *heredem alqm substituere*); to — as king of the realm, *alqm regem statuere* or *constituere*; for the time being, *alqm regem temporis gratiâ statuere*; over a country, *alqm regem imponere terræ alci* (e.g. *Macedoniæ*); to — a monarchy, *regnum statuere, regem creare* (to create a king); to — the creditor as owner of property of the debtor, **creditori dare possessionem bonorum debitoris*; to erect, place, *constituere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); to reconcile, *conciliare* (to be the means of bringing two persons together; friendship, *amicitiam*; a union, wedding, *nuptias*; peace, *pacem*); to reestablish, *reconciliare* (e.g. peace, *pacem*); to effect, *facere* (e.g. a treaty, alliance, *fœdus*; peace, *pacem*); to establish concord, unity, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratiam reconciliare cum alqo*; among the citizens, *conciliare pacem inter cives*; to establish discord, *discordiam conciliare*; to cause a quarrel, *causam jurgii inferre, jurgia excitare*; between two, *discordes reddere*; among the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*. Institution, n. (1) = a book of elements (particularly a work containing the principles of the Roman law), by *institutio*, Cic. (in the sense of instruction); = an — (a learned society in France), *societas* (not *institutum* in this sense); see Society; (2) (in the sense of a literary —, or an educational establishment), by the Greek παιδευτήριον (the place), or *locus ille ubi altus atque doctus sum*, Cic. (i.e. the place where I was educated; the Druids have well attended educational establishments, schools, *ad Druides multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur*; or *ludus literarum, ludus discendi, ludus literarius* (post-Aug.); to open a school, *ludum aperire*; to establish at joint expense, *collatâ pecuniâ conducere præceptores*; to send a boy to any one's establishment, *puerum alci in disciplinam tradere*; to attend a school, *ludum literarum frequentare*. Institutional, adj. *ad institutionem pertinens* or by *elementa*, plur. Institutive, adj. *quod constituit*. Institutist, n. (= a writer of institutes or elementary rules and instructions), *qui e libro excerpsit*. Institutor, n. *qui alqd instituit*. See Founder.

Instruct, v.tr. *erudire* (to draw out of a state of comparative rudeness and ignorance), in any thing, *in alqâ re*; to teach, improve, bring on any one, *docēre*, in any thing, *alqd*; comb. *erudire atque docēre, docēre atque erudire*; to prepare any one for a certain avocation, *instituere*, in any thing, *ad alqd*; or by *instruere* (lit. to provide any one with what is necessary, hence *instruere literis, doctrinis, artibus*, = to instruct in, i.e. to furnish with literary knowledge), in any thing, *ad alqd*; to lecture, *præcipere* or *tradere alqd* or *de alqâ re*, *tradere præcepta alcjs rei*; to teach the rudiments of the art of eloquence, elocution, *tradere elementa loquendi*; to teach elocution, *præcipere* or *tradere de eloquentiâ*; to — any one in elocution, *alqm ad dicendum instituere*; to teach any one to play the lute, *alqm fidibus* (scil. *canere*) *docēre*; to be — by any one, to learn of any one, *doceri ab alqo*, generally *discere ab alqo*; to learn any thing of any one, *discere alqd* (or with Infin.). Instructed, *eruditus* (brought out of a state of ignorance, educated); one who has received a learned, a literary education, *doctus, doctrinâ instructus*; to be a highly-educated, well-informed man, *quum institutum optime, tum etiam perfecte planeque eruditum esse*. Instruction, n. (1) = the act of teaching, *institutio* (— in general, information), in any thing, *alcjs rei*; the bringing up of any one from a state of ignorance, *eruditio*; education in a school, or from a master, *disciplina*; — given by a teacher, *doctrina* (e.g. many years' —, *multorum annorum*); every sound —, education, *omnis quæ*

ratione suscipitur de alqâ re institutio; to give —, *erudire atque docere juventutem* or *discendi studiosos*; to receive — of a person, to learn of any one, *discere ab alqo, erudiri* or *institui ab alqo, disciplinâ alcjs uti*; *scholis alcjs interesse* (to attend any one's lectures, be under any one's tuition; to be any one's pupil); to receive one's first — of, *puerili doctrinâ ab alqo institui*; to receive the same —, *iisdem præceptis atque in unâ institutione formari*; to have received a good education, to have been under good masters, *doctrinâ atque optimarum artium studiis eruditum esse*; to appear to have had no education at all, *omnium rerum rudem esse videri*; to apply, to arrange, bring one's — within the scope of any one's natural abilities, *doctrinam ad naturam alcjs accommodare*; to place any one under the care of a master, *alci alqm in disciplinam tradere*; (2) = direction, *præceptio* (the act of prescribing), *præceptum* (precept), *institutio* (institution). Instructive, adj. *utilis*; to make a conversation —, **sermonem ad ea quæ sunt frugi deflectere*. Instructor, n., see Teacher. Instructress, n. *præceptrix, magistra* (*mag.* also in general, e.g. custom is the best teacher in the art to speak, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*), or *magister* if the Latin noun to which the word — refers is a masculine noun (e.g. experience is the best master, *usus, egregius magister*).

Instrument, n. (1) = tool, *utensilia -ium*, n. (utensils in a household, and in general); furniture, *supellex*; vessels, culinary —, a soldier's cooking apparatus, *vasa -orum*, n.; tools, — for carrying on trade, *instrumentum* (e.g. agricultural —, *rusticum*; hunting, shooting apparatus, *venatorium*; fishing apparatus, *piscatorium*; apparatus for bathing, *balnearium*); tackling, cordage, rigging, *armamenta -orum*, n. (*arma* for —, tools, is poetical), *instrumentum* (in general, also in a collective sense); some large, artificial —, machine, *machina, machinamentum*; an iron —, *ferramentum*; astronomical —, **supellex sideribus observandis*; physical —, apparatus, **physicorum instrumentorum supellex*; chirurgical —, *ferramenta chirurgorum*; (2) = means contributing to an effect, applied to both persons and things, *membrum* (limb, e.g. the organs of the ear, *auditûs membra*); man, *minister* (fig.); to use any one as an — for any thing, *alcjs operâ alqd efficere*; to serve as an — to any one, **inservire alcjs consiliis perficiendis*; (3) a musical —, *organum* (ὄργανον, especially an —, a machine which is very complicated as regards its inner construction, hence the most proper to express a musical —, Senec. Ep.); a lute, a musical — with strings, *fides*; a horn, *cornu*; a double flute, pipe, *tibiæ*; a trumpet, *tuba*; to sing with the accompaniment of an instrument, *cantare ad chordarum sonum, canere ad symphoniam*; an — maker, *instrumentorum opifex* (in general); a musical — maker, *artifex qui organa fabricat*; (4) in law and in general (a deed), *literæ, tabulæ* (any thing in writing); to draw up any thing in writing, *literis alqd consignare*. Instrumental, adj. (1) = contributing aid, *utilis* (useful; *conducibilis* is not used in good prose); wholesome, *saluber, salutaris* (*salutaris* also with *ad alqd*); effective, *efficax*; convenient, *commodus, accommodatus, aptus*; to take measures that will be — in, etc., *salubria consilia inire*. Adv. *utiliter, salubriter, commode, accommodate, apte*; to be — in, *in rem esse*; (2) = pertaining to music, — music, *cantus tibiarum nervorumque* or *nervorum et tibiarum*; — and vocal music, *chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus, vocum nervorumque cantus*. Instrumentality, n. *opera*.

Insuavity, n. *insuavitas* (late), or by *suavis*. See Unpleasantness.

Insubordination, n. *disciplina nulla* (no order, discipline); *immodestia, intemperantia* (e.g. of the army); = licentiousness, *licentia, nimia licentia*, comb. *intemperantia et nimia licentia*. Insubordinate, adj. *nullâ disciplinâ coercitus*; dissipated, *dissolutus*; licentious, *effrenatus*.

Insubstantial, adj. *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam non pertinens, quod ad rem non pertinet*; foreign, *a re alienus*; foreign, derived from elsewhere, *adventicius* (opp. *proprius*).

Insufferable, adj. *intolerabilis*.

Insufflation, n. (= both the act of breathing on, and the act of blowing a substance into a cavity of the body), *afflatus* (divine inspiration, *afflatus divinus*), or by *aspirare ad alqm* (to breathe on any one), *afflare* (to breathe on any body or any thing, *alqm* or *alci*; and to breathe any thing towards any one, *alqd alci*).

Insult, n. *injuria, injuria alci illata, ab alqo illata, offensio, offensa, ignominia, contumelia* (a disgraceful insult), *molestia* (troublesome insult); *injuria acerba, offensio gravis, dolor gravis* or *acerbus*; without any —, *sine ullâ contumeliâ*. To insult, *fodicare animum* (properly to stick or sting one's mind), *alci injuriam inferre, alci ægre facere, alcjs animum offendere*; — in or by any thing, *alqm offendere in alqâ re*; — any one to his face, *os alci lædere*; to attack with insult, *injuriâ lacessere*; to be the first to insult, *priorem lædere*; to be insulted, *injuriam accipere* or *pati*; easily insulted, *animus mollis ad accipiendam offensionem*; to feel yourself insulted, *injuriam sibi factam putare*; — by something, *alqd in* or *ad contumeliam accipere* (to take as an insult). Insulting, *injuriosus, contumeliosus*; — words, *voces contumeliosæ, verborum contumeliæ, voces mordaces* or *aculeatæ, verborum aculei*; did any injurious word fall from his lips? *verbum ecquod unquam ex ore istius excidit unde quisquam possit offendi!* to attack with bitter insult, *gravissimis verborum acerbitatibus alqm afficere*.

Insuperable, adj. *insuperabilis, inexsuperabilis* (lit. what cannot be surmounted, of mountains), *quod superari non potest* (lit. and fig.); invincible, *invictus* (of persons; *insuperabilis* and *inexsuperabilis* are in this sense only used by poets); impregnable, *inexpugnabilis* (of places); —, in a fig. sense, *quod superari non potest* (e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*).

Insupportable, adj., see Intolerable.

Insurance, n., see Assurance. Insure, v.tr. and intr. (= assure), **alci rei cautionem adhibere*. Insurer, n. **qui cavet de* or *pro alqâ re*. See Assure.

Insurgents, n., see Rebel. Insurrection, n. (used with latitude for either sedition or rebellion), *seditio* (sedition); see Disturbance. Insurrectionary, adj. *seditiosus* (in a state of insurrection); revolutionary, *rerum evertendarum* or *rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus*; rising in rebellion against the conqueror, *rebellans* (of the people); turbulent, *turbulentus*, comb. *seditiosus ac turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); to be rebellious, *novas res quærere, novis rebus studere*; among each other, *in seditione inter se esse*; to use r. expressions to any one, *seditiosis vocibus increpare alqm* (to frighten him); to hold revolutionary speeches, *seditiosa percoctus disserere*; the Gauls are an — people, *Galli novis rebus student et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitantur*. Adv. *seditiose, turbulente* or *turbulenter* or *turbide*; to make the people revolutionary, *seditionibus agitare plebem*.

Insusceptibility, n., by Insusceptible, adj.; to be — of any thing, *alqd non sentire* (e.g. beauty, pleasure); not to be capable of receiving, *alqd non accipere* or *suscipere* (e.g. consolation); not to be affected by any thing, *non tangi alqâ re* (e.g. by the beauty of form); I have become — of pain, *callum obduxi dolori, animus ad dolorem obduruit*; to be — of everything, to have no interest, feeling for any thing, *omni sensu carere, omnem sensum exuisse*.

Intact, adj. *intactus*; see Untouched. Intactible, adj. (= not perceptible to the touch) *quod sentire non possumus*.

Intaglio, n. (lit., a cutting or engraving, hence any thing engraved, or a precious stone with an engraving on it), *gemma intus eminens.*

Intangible, n. (1) *quod tangere non licet;* (2) *quod sentire, sensibus percipere non possumus.*

Integer, n. = the whole of any thing, particularly an — in arithmetic, *totum, tota res, unum;* see Whole. Integral, adj. *integer* (i.e. unmutilated), *totus;* see Whole, Undivided. Integrant, adj. *pars ad totum necessaria.* Integration, n. = the act of making entire, *refectio.* Integrity, n. (1) = entireness (e.g. — of the empire), *integritas;* fulness, *plenitudo* (e.g. of a syllable, *syllabæ,* Hor.); wholeness, *absolutio;* to render any thing as complete as possible, *alqd plene cumulateque perficere;* (2) = incorruptness, *integritas, probitas;* an abstaining from what does not belong to us, *abstinentia;* disinterestedness, *innocentia* (opp. avarice, *avaritia*); the honesty of a thing, *justa alcjs rei ratio.*

Integument, n. (= that which naturally covers a thing, but chiefly a term in anatomy), *cutis* (skin or —), *tegumentum* (a covering, protection), *velamentum, velum* (a covering, cloak), *involucrum* (a wrapper).

Intellect, n. *intelligentia, intelligendi vis, intellectus* (not in the golden age); see Understanding. Intelligence, n. (1) = understanding, which see; (2) = notice, *nuncius;* see Information; (3) = terms of intercourse, *consensio, consensus* (unanimity); see Understanding. Intelligencer, n. = one who sends or conveys intelligence, *nuncius, legatus* (an ambassador); = one who gives notice of transactions in writing, a newspaper-writer, journalist, *diurnorum scriptor;* see Newspaper. Intelligent, adj. *mente præditus* (gifted with understanding); one who has understanding and uses it, *mentis compos, sanus;* wise, *intelligens, sapiens, prudens;* to be of a sound mind, *sanæ mentis esse;* to be —, *sapere;* adv. *intelligenter, sapienter, prudenter;* with circumspection, *considerate, circumspecte;* judiciously, *judicio.* Intelligible, adj. *facilis ad intelligendum* (after Cic. in metaphysical writings also *intelligibilis*); clear, *perspicuus;* plain, not confused, *planus;* manifest, *apertus* (lit., open to everybody, also of the speaker); distinct, *distinctus* (well arranged, e.g. of the language, also of the person who speaks it, e.g. *utroque distinctior Cicero,* Tac.); with a clear voice, *clarus;* — for all, *sensum ad popularem vulgaremque accommodatus, ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodatus;* to make —, *explanare, explicare;* to speak in an — manner, *perspicue dicere, plane et aperte dicere, plane et dilucide loqui;* to pronounce the words distinctly, *plane et articulate loqui,* Gell. (*articulatim distincteque dicere alqd,* Cic., refers to the inner mode of explanation); in order that I may speak in an — manner, *ut ea quæ dicamus intelligantur.*

Intemperament, n. (= bad state, e.g. of an ulcerated part), *mala conditio.* Intemperance, n. *intemperantia.* Intemperate, adj. *intemperans.* Intemperature, n. *quod est intemperans* (some quality).

Intend, v.tr. and intr. = to mean, *spectare alqd* or *ad alqd* or *spectare ut,* etc. (to look upon any thing); to seek, *quærere;* I purpose, *propositum habeo* or *propositum est mihi alqd* (or with infin.); to think of doing any thing, *cogitare alqd* (or with infin.); to look forward to a thing, direct one's attention to, (*animo*) *intendere* (with the accus. of a pron. or with *ut* or with infin.), *animum intendere ad* or *in alqd;* to strive after, *tendere ad alqd;* to design, to be trying to, *id agere ut,* etc., *alqd agitare;* to pursue a plan, *sequi alqd;* he could not do what he intended, *quod intenderat, non efficere poterat;* to prepare any thing, *parare;* to attempt something difficult, *alqd moliri;* to devise, *alqd comminisci* (something bad, e.g. a fraud, *fraudem*); to be about to, *velle, cogitare, in animo habēre* (all three with infin.; also very often by using the conjugation by circumlocution, e.g. *nunc scripturus sum* (I am just about to write). Intense, adj. (lit., strained, hence close, e.g. — study), by *animum intendere ad alqd.* Intension, n. (= a straining, e.g. — of a musical string), by *intendere* (e.g. strings, *chordas;* the bow, *arcum*); or *contendere;* (2) = increase of power or energy (opp. remission), by *virium contentio,* or *omni studio incumbere in alqd.* Intensity, n. (1) = tenseness (of a musical string), by *intendere,* (2) = extreme violence (e.g. of heat), by circumlocution with the noun of whose — we speak, e.g. — of heat, by *calor increscens.* Intensive, adj. (1) = serving to give emphasis (e.g. an — particle), *intensivus* (late), e.g. *intensiva adverbia* (Prisc.). Intent, adj. (lit., having the mind strained, bent on a subject, eager, e.g. on business), *studiosus alcjs rei.* Intention, n. (1) = stretching of the mind, earnestness, *contentio;* (2) = design, *consilium, propositum;* (3) = aim, *finis.* Intentional, adj. *sciens, prudens,* comb. *prudens et sciens, haud ignarus* (of men, = one who knows what he is about); what is done intentionally, *quod consulto et cogitatum fit* (of things); a wilful, intended insult, *injuria quæ consulto et cogitata fit;* adv. *consulto, cogitate,* comb. *consulto et cogitate* (with consideration); from one's own free choice, *judicio;* with intention, *voluntate* (opp. *casu*), comb. *voluntate et judicio;* on purpose, *datâ* or *deditâ operâ, de industriâ;* spontaneously, uncalled for, without a cause, *sponte;* I do a thing —, *consulte et cogitatum facio alqd.*

Inter, v.tr. *sepelire* (to bury in general; also *sep. dolorem = ponere,* e.g. *amorem*), *humare* (to cover with earth; both, especially *sepelire,* are used to denote the interring of a dead body, in particular the burning of dead bodies, like the Greek θάπτειν); to cover with earth, bury, *humo* or *terrâ tegere;* to — in a vault, *in sepulcro condere,* or simply *condere;* to place a tomb-stone on a person's grave, *ossa alcjs tumulo contegere* (lit. to erect a hillock, mound over a person's grave); to — the mortal remains, body of any one in a grave, *corpus alcjs tumulo inferre;* to commit a body to the ground, *corpus terræ reddere* (lit., to restore a body to the earth); to carry out, away a dead body (to be buried), (*funere*) *efferre,* (*funere*) *efferre foras;* to follow any one to the grave, *exsequias alcjs comitari* or *prosequi,* or simply *alqm prosequi;* to — any one without reading the service over him, without rendering him the last honours, *infodere;* to — any one decently, *alqm sepulturâ afficere;* to — with pomp, *amplo funere efferre;* with great pomp, *apparatissimo funere efferre;* with all due honours, *honesto funere humare, efferre;* in a plain manner, *sine ullâ pompâ efferre;* with all the religious rites, *alci* or *alcjs funeri justa facere* or *solvere;* with all the religious rites and with all the honours due to him, *magnifice juste facere alci;* with military honours, the whole army following him to the grave, *militari honesto funere, comitante toto exercitu, humare;* to bury any one alive, *alqm sepelire vivum, alqm defodere vivum* (i.e. to throw any one into a pit and bury him alive, e.g. *Corneliam, maximam virginem*); to cover any one with earth, bury alive, *alqm vivum obruere* (through an accident; also *oblivione obruere,* or simply *obruere, perpetuâ oblivione obrutum esse*); to remain unburied, not to be able to be —, *sepulcro carēre;* not to allow any one to be interred, *alqm sepulturâ prohibēre;* he left hardly enough to pay his funeral expenses with, *vix reliquit qui* (i.e. *unde*) *efferretur;* here lies N. N., *hic situs est, hic jacet N. N.;* to be buried with one's own family under the ruins of a house, *ruinâ domûs cum suis opprimi* (*opprimere,* lit., to oppress, to cover, so that that which covers lies heavy on any one); to be buried in the sea (accidentally), *undis obrui, hauriri.*

Interact, n. (= interlude in a play), *embolium* (ἐμβόλιον, fig. *embolia amoris,* Cic.), *exodium* (ἐξόδιον, from ἐξ and ὁδός, old-fashioned and

laughable interludes in verses, inserted in other plays, but chiefly in the *Atellanæ*; *exodia conserta fabulis*, Liv., in the sense of *embolium*, or interludes played between the *Atellanæ*).

Intercalary, adj. — month, *mensis intercalaris* or *intercalarius*; — year, leap-year, *annus intercalaris*, *annus bisextus* (late); — day, *dies intercalaris*, *dies bisextus* (late). Intercalate, v.tr. (term of the calendar), *intercalare* (to — days, months, etc., in the calendar); *interjicere* (e.g. he inserted two other months between November and December, *interjecit inter Novembrem et Decembrem menses duos alios*); the first day of an — month, *calendæ intercalares*; the first day of the first — month, *calendæ intercalares priores*. Intercalation, n. *intercalatio*.

Intercede, v.intr. (1) = to pass between (e.g. a vast period), *intercedere*; (2) = to — with, interpose, *se interponere in rem*, *intercedere rei*; (3) = to plead in favour of one, *se interponere* (without a prepos., in matters of dispute; *se interponere pro alqo* is nowhere found), *favēre alci* (to patronise), *deprecari pro alqo* (to — for any one, beg for any one to be freed from); to advocate a thing, *contendere pro alqâ re*, *patrocinium alcjs rei suscipere*; to bring about, *conciliare* (e.g. a wedding, *nuptias*; peace among the citizens, *pacem inter cives*); to effect, establish, *componere* (e.g. peace, *pacem*; a treaty, *fœdus*; a union, alliance, partnership, *societatem cum alqo*); to settle, *dirimere* (e.g. a dispute, *controversiam*, *litem*); to arrange matters, set aside, *minuere* (to diminish, so that any thing ceases gradually, e.g. a dispute, *controversiam*); to — in a matter, *intercedere ut*, etc. (so that a thing is done); to hush the matter, *se interponere*, *intercedere*, *intercessionem suam interponere*. See Intercessor.

Intercept, v.tr. (1) = to seize on by the way (e.g. a letter, a prince), *intercipere* (e.g. a letter, a messenger); to confiscate, *deprehendere* (*dep. alcjs tabellarios*, to — any one's letter-carriers; letters, *literas*; ships, *naves*); (2) = to obstruct. See Interrupt, Hinder.

Intercession, n. *intercessio*; through any one's —, *alcjs beneficio*; *deprecatio* (praying earnestly to turn off some evil), on account of any thing, *alcjs rei*; at any one's request, *alqo deprecatore* (e.g. to obtain pardon, *veniam impetrare*); to make — for any one, *rogare pro alqo* (so as to obtain something); to make an earnest — on behalf of any one (to prevent him being punished), *deprecari pro alqo*; on account of any thing, *alci adesse ad alqd deprecandum*; with any one, *deprecari alqm pro alqo*, *deprecatorem alci adesse apud alqm*; to beg for any one on one's knees, *alci supplicare pro alqo*; — by law, defence, *patrocinium*, *defensio*. Intercessor, n. *intercessor* (post-Aug.), *qui intercedit* (both for preventing and for accomplishing a certain thing, especially in contracting a loan); one who interferes between two parties that have a quarrel, *qui se* or *auctoritatem suam interponit*; arbitrator, *arbiter*, *qui arbitri partes agit* or *sustinet*; as interpreter and negotiator in the name of another party, *interpres* (post-Aug.); speaker, i.e. one who presents an address and pleads the cause of a deputation, embassy, *orator*; one who brings about any thing, *conciliator alcjs rei* (e.g. a wedding, *conciliator nuptiarum*); one who acts as a third party in presenting any thing, *quasi media quædam manus* (lit. and fig., e.g. *dum alia dicimus* (in an extempore discourse), *quæ dicturi sumus*, *intuenda sunt*, *ita cum semper cogitatio ultra id quod est longius quærit*: *quicquid interim reperit*, *quodammodo apud memoriam deponit*; *quod illa quasi media quædam manus acceptum ab inventione*, *tradit elocutioni*, Quint.; *qu. med. qu. man.* can, however, be used only when we wish to express, as in the example, that a thing is handed to a person through a third party); to borrow money through a third party, *per intercessorem mutuari*; *internuncius* (a messenger between two parties, a go-between); a pimp, matchmaker, *leno* (a go-between in a bad sense; but also in a good sense, e.g. *alcjs rei conciliandæ*, in the sense of *legatus*, but this is only late and rare comb.); a covenanter, *pactor* (e.g. in establishing a union, connexion, *societatis*, Cic.); a matchmaker, or rather a share-broker, money-broker, general broker, *proxeneta* (προξενητής or, in pure Latin, *pararius* post-Aug., in buying and selling); a negotiator of peace, *pacis interpres* or *internuncius*; to employ a negotiator, a third party in transacting a certain business, *pararium interponere*; a female employed as —, *interpres* (in general); a matchmaker, if a female, *conciliatrix* (e.g. of a wedding, *nuptiarum*; also in a bad sense); a bawd, procuress, *lena*. Intercessory, adj. by verbs. See Intercede.

Interchain, v.tr. *uno vinculo copulare*; fig. to be linked together with any one, *alqm sibi devincire*.

Interchange, v.intr. (1) = to reciprocate (e.g. places), by *mutare inter se*; see Change; (2) = to succeed alternately, *variare*, in any thing, *alqâ re*; or by *per omnes in orbem ire* (e.g. the government, command). See Alternate.

Interclude, v.tr. = to shut from a place or course by something intervening, interrupt, *intercludere* (e.g. the road, *viam*, by trenches; fig. to cut off the enemy, *intercludere*, e.g. from the town, stores, communication; *intercludere* or *excludere hostem commeatu* or *commeatibus*, from the army; to cut off, shut up every access to any one, *alci omnes aditus ad alqm intercludere*); to turn off the water, *flumen avertere* (by cutting trenches, also in order to cause a want of water among the enemy's army); to cut off the water from a town, *præcidere fistulas quibus urbi aqua suppeditatur*; of conditions, *præcidere alci alqd* (e.g. return, hope, freedom); to prevent the enemy from watering, *prohibēre hostem aquâ* or *aquatione*; to stop up the navigation, *præcludere navigationem*; to cut off every opportunity, *præcludere alci omnes causas*; every chance, hope, *spem adimere*, *auferre*. See Interrupt, Hinder.

Intercolumniation, n. (in architecture = the space between two columns), *intercolumnium*.

Intercommon, v.intr. (= to feed at the same time, to use a common with others), *unâ cœnari*; (to eat together); *unâ pasci* (of cattle).

Intercommunicate, v.intr. *alqd communicare inter se* or *conferre inter se* (e.g. sorrows, *sollicitudines*); to have communion with one another, *utilitatis communione sociatum esse*. See Communicate, Communion, Community.

Intercourse, n. *conversatio* (social), *usus* (frequent, especially as regards the use which we make of it); habitual —, *consuetudo* (also of parties that are in love together); —, inasmuch as parties live, reside together, *convictus*; family —, *usus domesticus et consuetudo*; familiar —, *usus familiaris*, *familiaritas*; friendly —, *usus amicitiæ*; personal —, *conjunctio consuetudinis*; — with human beings, *convictus humanus*; to have — with any one, *alqo uti*, *habēre alqm in usu* (both in general); to have love-affairs with any one (either of man or woman), *consuescere cum alqo* or *cum alqâ*; I have — with any one, *est mihi consuetudo cum alqo*; to have frequent —, *alqo multum uti*; to have familiar — with any one, *alqo familiariter* or *intime uti*, *conjunctissime vivere cum alqo*, *usu cum alqo conjunctissimum esse*, *consuetudine alqm implicatum habēre* (in general); of men or women, to have familiar — with any one, *rem habēre cum alqo* or *cum alqâ*; to have friendly — with any one, *alci conjunctiorem esse usu amicitiæ*; to have many years familiar — with any one, *multos annos uti alqo*; to have frequent —, much —, — with a great many people, to keep up many acquaintances, *hominum consuetudine abundare*; to seek — with any one, *consuetudinem alcjs consectari*; to begin to have familiar — with any one, *se alci in consuetudinem dare*, *se in alcjs familiaritatem dedere*; to avoid any one's acquaintance, to shun, avoid any one, *alcjs aditum*, *sermonem*, *congressum fugere* (one

phrase); *aditum alcjs sermonemque defugere*; to avoid all — with men, *congressus hominum fugere, fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum, omni cœtu hominum carēre*; to break off an acquaintance, the —, *consuetudinem intermittere*.

Intercurrence, n. = a passing or running between, *interventus* (of persons and things); *interjectus, interpositus* (both of things). Intercurrent, adj. *interveniens*. See Intervene.

Interdict, v.tr. (1) = to forbid, *interdicere alci alqā re* (in the golden age never *alci alqd*) or with *ne*; see Forbid; (2) = cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church, to outlaw, *sacrificiis interdicere alci*; see Excommunicate, Forbid, Prohibition, Excommunication.

Interest, v.tr. (1) = to excite an interest (e.g. a book), *jucundum esse* (lit. to be pleasing); to delight, *delectare*; to fascinate, *capere* (to prepossess); to — any one, *alci placēre*; to attract, delight, *alqm delectare* or *delectatione allicere*; to enlist any one's attention, *alqm tenēre* (e.g. one's hearers through novelty, *audientium animos novitate*); if it — you to know this likewise, *si etiam hoc quæris*; it does not — me, *nihil moror*; (2) = to have a share, to be concerned in; any thing —, concerns me, *alqd meā interest, alqd ad me pertinet*; any one's words —, concern me, *oratio ad me pertinet*; I am less — in the matter, *minor res mea agitur*; (3) = to give a share in; I — any one in any thing, recommend any thing to any one's consideration, *alci alqd commendo* (e.g. *alci gloriam alcjs*); I — myself in any thing, *alqd ad me pertinēre puto*; I feel an — in any thing, *alqd mihi curæ* or *cordi* (but *curæ cordique*) *est*; I promote any thing, *alqd foveo* (e.g. *artes*); (4) to — one's self; I — myself for any one, try to help him on, *cupio alcjs causā*; I favour any one, *alci studeo, alcjs sum studiosus, alci faveo*; I — myself actively for any, *alci tribuo*; to have a share in any thing, take part in it, *participem esse alcjs rei*; to be an accomplice in a bad action, *affinem esse rei* (lit. to be related to any one); to have a hand in any thing, *versari in alqā re*. Interested in, *particeps, consors*; — in a law-suit, *qui subscribit* (scil. *libellum*). Interest, n. (1) = causing interest, in general *studium*; the divided — of the hearers, *deductum in partes audientium studium*; I have an — in any thing, *meā alqd interest, ad me alqd pertinet*; any thing has an — for me, *non alienum alqd a me puto*; as he felt no further — in it, *quum ejus jam nihil interesset*; to be induced through any thing to take an — in a thing, *affici alqā re*; to join with any one in the carrying out of a certain object, to make any one one's associate, *alqm consilii socium* or *in societatem consilii assumere*; attraction, *voluptas*; pleasantness, *jucunditas*; delight, *delectatio, oblectatio*; to cause an —, *jucundum esse* (e.g. *ejus convictio est jucundissima*); to afford a slight — to any one, *mediocriter alqm retinēre*; to give an — to a matter, *voluptatem dare alci rei*; (2) = advantage, the — any one has in a thing, *res* or *rationes* or *causa alcjs*; advantage, *commodum*; use, *usus, utilitas*; emolument, *emolumentum*; the — of a state, *causa imperii*; the common —, *res* or *causa communis, communis omnium utilitas*; in any one's —, *ex usu alcjs*; any thing is in my —, *alqd est e re meā*; to consider any thing to one's —, *rebus suis se consultum sperare*; what you consider to be in my —, *quæ mihi intelligis esse accommodata*; my — requires it, *rationes meæ ita ferunt*; it is conducive to my —, *expedit mihi, meis rationibus conducit*; a state in which all have, feel a common —, *respublica in quā idem conducit omnibus*; not all have, feel the same —, *aliis aliud expedit*; to unite one's self to the — of, *ad alcjs rationes se adjungere*; to defend any one's —, *alcjs causam defendere*; to consider, study any one's —, *alcjs rationibus consulere, prospicere* or *prospicere et consulere, alcjs commodis servire*; he only thinks of your —, *rei tuæ est addictissimus*; to neglect any one's —, *alcjs commoda negligere*, to study one's own —, *servire suo privato compendio*; never to consider any one's — but one's own, *omnia metiri emolumentis et commodis, omnia ad utilitatem referre*; to do every thing for the sake of money, *omnia pecuniæ causā facere*; to study the — of both, *eandem utilitatem fovēre*; to undertake any thing contrary to one's own —, *contra suum commodum alqd suscipere*; to sacrifice one's own — for any one's welfare, *suas rationes alcjs saluti anteponere*; not to divide the — of the citizens, *civium commoda non divellere*; (3) = premium paid for the use of money, *usura* or *usuræ* (the interest for money advanced, hence the — which the borrower has to pay for the use of the money); *fenus* (the interest at which money is lent out, referring to the lender); — added to the capital, *anatocismus* (ἀνατοκισμός); — of —, *usuræ usurarum*; five per cent. (per month) —, *centesimæ quinæ, quincunces usuræ* (Jct.); one half per cent. per month —, or six per cent. per annum, *semisses usuræ* (Jct.); to lend out money on —, *pecuniam dare fenori* or *fenore, ponere in fenore nummos*; to any one, *pecuniam alci dare fenori* or *fenore*; to invest capital, *pecuniam apud alqm occupare* (with and without *fenore*); to lend out money at high —, *pecuniam grandi fenore occupare*; money lent on —, *pecunia fenebris*; money lent without —, *pecunia gratuita*; the act of lending money on —, *feneratio*; to offer to lend any one money without —, *pecuniam alci gratuitam proponere*; to advance to any one money without —, *pecuniam sine fenore alci credere* or *expensam ferre, pecuniam alci gratuitam dare*; to draw, to borrow money on —, *pecuniam sumere* or *accipere fenore*; to draw money at little — and lend it at high —, *pecunias levioribus usuris mutuari et graviori fenore collocare*; to take, accept — from any one, *usuram ab alqo accipere*; to pay the —, *usuram pendēre* or *solvere*; to any one, *alci fenus dare*; to pay money for —, *pecuniam usuris pernumerare*; to refund the capital, but without the —, *pecunias creditas sine usuris solvere*; the — mounts up, *usuræ multiplicantur*; the — comes to more than the capital, *superant usuræ sortem*; the — is lower, *fenus deminuitur*; the — rises, **fenus augetur*; the income from the estates was not sufficient to pay the —, *fructus prædiorum certant cum usuris*; the — gets —, *sors fit ex usurā*; to add the — to the capital, *usuram perscribere*; to be ruined by high rates of —, *fenore trucidari*; to lay out a capital at one half per cent. — per month, *semisses usuras solvere*; in a fig. sense, the earth's soil never returns without — what she has received, *terra nunquam sine usurā reddit quod accepit*; to return, repay an act of kindness with —, *beneficium cum usuris reddere*; to return kindness with —, *debitum alci cumulate reddere*; to repay with —, *fenerare*. Interesting, adj. by *quod ad se attrahit* or *illicit* (of a person), or by *tenēre alqm* (of a writer), or by *multum habēre* or *plenum esse delectationis* (of a book).

Interfere, v.intr. *se interponere*; in any thing, *alci rei* or *in alqd* (as arbitrator and otherwise, to settle disputes), *intercedere alci rei* (to prevent any thing); to — on any one's behalf (i.e. to guarantee for any one), *intercedere pro alqo*. Interference, n. *interpositio*; see Intercession.

Interfluent, adj. **interfluens, interfluus* (post-Aug. and seldom).

Interfused, adj. = spread between (e.g. the ambient air wide —), **interfusus*.

Interim, n. *tempus interjectum*; *spatium*; *temporis intervallum*; *tempus quod interim est*; ad —, *interim*; *ad tempus* (for a time); *temporis gratiā* (for the present time, e.g. to appoint any one as king, *alqm regem statuere*); a decree ad —, **edictum ad tempus propositum*; an appointment ad —, **munus temporis gratiā alci datum*; proposals of peace ad —, temporary, (preliminary) **condiciones ante pacem latæ*; preliminary remarks, *quæ ante rem* [illegible] *præmittuntur*. Adv. before, *prius*; for the present, to [illegible]

few things about one's intentions, *pauca prius dicere de instituto suo.*

Interior, adj., see Inner.

Interjacent, adj. by *interjacēre, intercedere.*

Interject, v.tr. *interponere, interjicere;* see Interfere. Interjection, n. (in grammar) *interjectio* (gramm.)

Interlace, v.tr. = to intermix (e.g. remarks), *intexere alqd alci rei* or *in alqā re* (also lit. = to embroider), *admiscēre alqd alci rei* (fig., e.g. poetry in a discourse, *versus orationi*).

Interlapse, n., by verbs; in the — of a year, after the expiration of a year, *anno circumacto* or *præterito, anno interjecto;* also *anno post* or *post annum;* after, in a few days, *interjectis aliquot diebus;* after ten days, *præteritis decem diebus;* in the course of a year, *anno vertente;* in the course of time, *procedente tempore;* in the course of the speech, *oratione procedente* or *progrediente;* in the progress of the work, *procedente libro;* see Interval.

Interlard, v.tr. = to mix fat with lean, hence to insert between, mix, *illardare* (late); a larding-pin, **acus quā illardant carnes;* see Mix.

Interleave, v.tr. **libri singulis paginis interjicere singulas chartas puras.*

Interline, v.tr. *interscribere* (post-Aug.); = to correct, write between lines, *interlinere* (e.g. *testamentum,* Cic.). Interlinear, adj. by *interscribere.* Interlineation, n. by *interscribere.*

Interlink, v.tr. *internectere* (e.g. *crinem*); see Join.

Interlocution, n., see Conversation. Interlocutory, adj. (= consisting of dialogue, e.g. discourses), *in sermone;* to say often by way of conversation, *dictitare in sermone;* to make an — remark, *mentionem alcjs inchoare* (Liv.); to mention to any one by way of conversation, *alci in sermone injicere* (with acc. and infin., Cic.); a thing is mentioned as an incidental remark, *incidit mentio de alqā re.*

Interlude, n., see Interact.

Interlunar, adj. (when the moon at or near its conjunction with the sun is invisible), **interlunis* (not classical, e.g. *nox squalida et interlunis*).

Intermarriage, n. **nuptiæ mutuæ.* Intermarry, v.intr. **mutuum matrimonium contrahere.*

Intermeddle, v.intr. *se interponere alci rei* or *in alqd, judicium suum interponere* (especially as an arbitrator), *se admiscēre alci rei, auctoritatem suam interponere* or *inserere alci rei;* not to —, *abesse* or *se abstinēre ab alqā re;* to — on public grounds, *auctoritatem publicam inserere alci rei;* to — against any one's wish, *alqo invito aspirare ad alqd;* don't —, *ne te admisce;* you may do as you like, I shall not —, *quod voles facies, me nihil interpono;* to — in other people's affairs, *alienæ rei se immiscēre* (*aliena negotia curare,* Hor., is in general to have to do with other matters that are not our own). Intermedial, adj. *intermedius* (Varr., before the classical age). Intermediate, adj. *intermedius;* or by Intermediate, v.intr. See Interpose, Intervene.

Interment, n. *sepultura, humatio;* place of —, *sepulcrum, locus sepulturæ* (spot), *sepulcretum* (cemetery), *monumentum* (monument, tomb), *tumulus* (mound, tomb).

Intermigration, n. (= reciprocal migration), **migratio mutua.*

Interminable, adj. *infinitus.* Interminate, adj. *infinitus.*

Intermingle, v.tr. *intermiscēre alci alqd.*

Intermission, n. *intermissio* (e.g. of duty, *officii*); see Interruption, Pause. Intermit, v.tr. *intermittere alqd;* see Omit, Cease, Interrupt. Intermittent, adj. and n., see Alternate.

Intermix, v.tr., see Intermingle; v.intr. *misceri, commisceri, permisceri;* = to cohabit, *corpora miscēre* or *commiscēre, complexu venereo jungi;* with any one, *concumbere* or *concubare cum,* etc., *comprimere alqm* (the latter of a man with a woman); never to have taken any notice of a female, *feminæ notitiam non habēre.* Intermixture, n. *mixtio, permixtio* (the act). See Compound.

Intermutual, adj., see Mutual.

Internal, see Inner.

Internuncio, n. (1) = messenger between two parties, *internuncius;* (2) = envoy of the Pope, *internuncius.*

Interpellation, n. (1) = a summons, *vocatio in jus,* or simply *vocatio;* (2) = interruption, *interpellatio* (Cic., also an action before a court).

Interplead, v.intr. (in law = to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried), **petere per literas alqd* (to apply by letter for any thing), **literis deprecari alqd* (to petition against any thing), *causam deferre per literas ad judicem* (to appeal to the judge by bringing an action); = to petition any one, apply to any one by letter for requesting a thing, *libello* or *scripto adire alqm;* = to send in a protest against any thing, *reclamare alci rei;* to appeal to a higher court, *provocare adversus alqd* (e.g. *adversus sententiam* and *adversus creationem,* Jct.); to send any one a writ, to sue, bring any one, *libellum dare de alqo,* before the judge, *judici.* Interpleader, n., by Interplead.

Interpoint, v.tr. = to distinguish by stops, *distinguere* (in reading, e.g. *versum*), *spiritum suspendere;* in writing, *interpungere* (Senec.; but before Senec. only = to make points between the words).

Interpolate, v.tr. (= to insert, e.g. a spurious word, a law), *interpolare* (Cic., e.g. *togam,* also fig. *thura, satietatem epularem*), *supponere* (e.g. *alqm in alcjs locum, puerum;* also of things), *subdere* (e.g. a child, *puerum,* also of things), *subjicere* (e.g. *testamentum subjicere* or *supponere* or *subdere*). Interpolated, *subditicius, subditus, suppositus, falsus.*

Interpolation, n. *adulteratio;* **interpolatio* (post-Aug.; *interpolamentum* not classical); — of a will, *falsum testamentum, falsæ tabulæ;* accused of — of a will, *falsarum tabularum reus;* to accuse any one, bring an action against any one for — of a will, *falso testamento agere.* Interpolator, n. *interpolator* (e.g. *veritatis, sæculi*), fem. *interpolatrix* (both not classical).

Interpose, v.tr. = to place between (e.g. to — a body between the earth and the sun), *interponere, interjicere;* v.intr. = to mediate, *se interponere in rem.* Interposition, n. (1) = a placing between (e.g. the — of the Baltic sea between, etc.), *interjectus;* (2) (in general, mediation, anything interposed), *vis, efficientia* (influence), *impulsus* (instigation), *appulsus* (approach, so that the influence of a thing is felt, e.g. of the sun); *opes* (political influence); to feel the influence of heat and cold, *appulsum solis et frigoris sentire;* to feel the — of divine aid, *afflatus deorum* or *divinus;* by divine —, influence, *divinitus.* See Intercession.

Interpret, v.tr. (1) = to — for any one, *interpretari;* (2) = to unfold the meaning of any thing (e.g. a dream), *interpretari alqd, esse interpretem alcjs rei* (e.g. the law, a dream; *interpretari* also = to take any thing as a joke, or to be offended at any thing), *conjecturā explanare alqd, conjecturam alcjs rei facere* (to conjecture, explain by conjecture, e.g. a dream, a wonder, etc.); to take any thing that is said, *accipere* (either in a good or bad sense); to explain, *explanare;* to — in a wrong sense, misinterpret, *detorquēre in* (with accus.), *trahere ad* or *in* (with accus., on purpose); to — any thing that is not clear, *rem obscuram interpretando explanare;* to get any one to — any thing for, *de alqā re uti interprete;* to take any thing in good part, *alqd in bonam partem accipere* or *bene interpretari, sine offensione accipere alqd;* to take any thing as an offence, *in malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari alqd;* to take a thing more mildly, coolly, *in mitiorem* or *in meliorem partem accipere alqd* or *interpretari alqd;* to take a thing worse from, *in pejorem partem accipere* or *deterius interpretari alqd;* to take every thing

worse than it is, *omnia in deterius trahere;* to — any thing in a malicious manner, *calumniari alqd;* to —, take any thing from any one as haughtiness, *alqd alci tribuere superbiæ, trahere alqd in superbiam;* as a mistake, *vitio alci alqd ducere* or *dare;* to — a thing in any one as a matter of conscientiousness, *in religionem trahere alqd;* as a sign of bad conscience, *in culpam vertere, ad culpam trahere;* as an insult, as disgracing any one, *ad contumeliam accipere* or *in contumeliam convertere;* to — a thing differently from what any one said, *aliter alqd ac dictum erat accipere;* to — things sometimes in one sense, sometimes in another, *alqd illuc trahere interpretatione.* Interpretable, adj. *quod interpretari licet.* Interpretation, n. *interpretatio, explanatio* (explanation); an — by conjecture, a conjecture, hypothesis, *conjectio, conjectura* (— of dreams by an hypothesis, etc.); = critical explanations of an author, *enarratio;* to be liable to have a bad — put upon, *in malam partem accipi* or *in deterius trahi posse.* Interpretative, adj. *quod explanat.* Interpreter, n., an — of a foreign tongue, *interpres;* to use an —, to converse through the medium of an —, *per interpretem colloqui,* with any one, *cum alqo;* to converse with any one after the usual — have retired, *quotidianis interpretibus remotis per alqm cum alqo colloqui;* not to use an —, to speak without an —, *sine interprete loqui.*

Interpunction, n. *distinctio, interpunctio;* see Interpoint.

Interregnum, n. *interregnum;* lord-lieutenancy, regency, government of a province, a country, *regni administratio;* to entrust any one with the government of a country, *regni administrationem in alqm transferre.*

Interrex, n. *interrex;* lord-lieutenant, *procurator imperii* or *regni* (the governor of a country regent, plur. *amici regis, qui propter ætatem ejus in procuratione regni sunt;* to make any one into —, lord-lieutenant, regent, *regni administrationem in alqm transferre;* the dignity of a governor of the empire, of a lord-lieutenant, etc. *dignitas imperii* (Imperial Rome); to occupy the first rank in the empire, etc., after the sovereign, *secundum imperii gradum tenēre.*

Interrogate, v.tr. and v.intr. *quærere, exquirere, requirere ex* or *ab alqo* (in general, to make inquiry, then to investigate; *requirere* also = to make repeated inquiries); to endeavour to obtain information of any, *percunctari ex* or *de alqo;* to examine, *rogare, interrogare alqm alqd* or *de alqâ re;* to apply to any one for advice, *ad alqm referre de alqâ re* (to the god of an oracle, to the authorities, to seek advice, e.g. *ad Apollinem de majoribus rebus;* to consult any one, *consulere alqm de alqâ re, alqm in consilium adhibēre;* to ask any one his opinion, *rogare, interrogare alqm sententiam* (the presiding senator); **rogare quid alci videatur,* or *quid censeat* (in general); to — any one as to the cause of any thing, *rogare alqm causam alcjs rei;* to inspect, consult the Sibylline oracles, *adire libros Sibyllinos;* to send ambassadors to Delphi to consult the oracle, *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum.* Interrogated, *rogatus, interrogatus,* respecting any thing, *alqd;* they inquired as to the opinions (in the senate), *sententiæ interrogari cœptæ;* to — a witness by applying torture, *tormentis interrogare alqm, tormentis quærere* or *fidiculis exquirere de alqo, alci tormenta admovēre* (to apply torture). Interrogation, n. *interrogatio* (the act of interrogating, hence any thing enounced in the form of a question, hence — as a figure of rhetoric). Interrogative, adj. *interrogative* (Ascon. in Cic.; the adj. *interrogativus* is not classical, Prisc.). Interrogative, n. *particula interrogativa* (gramm.). Interrogator, n. *qui interrogat.* Interrogatory, adj. by Interrogate. Interrogatory, n. *interrogatio.* See Ask, Question, Inquiry.

Interrupt, v.tr. *interrumpere* (e.g. a speech, *orationem;* sleep, *somnum;* order, succession, *ordinem*); *interpellare* (lit., to — a speaker by speaking, by addressing the meeting, then in general to —, to disturb); = —, to rest, cease for a while from any thing, *intermittere* (e.g. the march, journey, *iter;* the battle, *prœlium*); to intercept, arrest suddenly, *intercipere* (e.g. the march, *iter;* a conversation, *sermonem medium*); to — by interfering, *intervenire alci rei* (e.g. a deliberation, *deliberationi*); = to cut short, *incīdere* (lit., to cut into, to cut away a piece as it were, e.g. a discourse, the conversation, speech, *sermonem*); to speak whilst others are speaking, *interfari* alone, and *interfari alqm* (to — any one in speaking); = to cause to cease, separate, put off, *dirimere* (e.g. *sermonem, prœlium;* both of persons and circumstances); to — a game, *ludum incīdere;* to — the silence, *rumpere silentium†.* Interrupted, adj. *interruptus, interceptus, intermissus;* a plain — by hills, *planities collibus intermissa;* — intercourse, *interrupta consuetudo.* Interruptedly, adv. *interrupte.* Interruption, n. *interpellatio* (— of one who speaks by others; then — in general, disturbance); (the act of speaking whilst some one else speaks) *interfatio;* (the act of ceasing for a while) *intermissio* (e.g. of the correspondence, *literarum* or *epistolarum;* recess after the terms in courts, *forensis operæ intermissio*); the interval whilst an — takes place, *intercapedo* (e.g. in writing, *intercapedo scribendi*); without —, *sine interpellatione;* without any —, *uno tenore, sine ullâ intermissione;* to make an — in writing, *intercapedinem scribendi facere;* to carry on the war with —, *per dilationes bellum gerere;* a day free from — (e.g. visitors), *dies vacuus ab interventoribus.*

Interscind, v.tr. *interscindere;* see Cut.

Interscribe, v.tr. *interscribere;* see Interline.

Intersecant, adj. (= dividing into parts, in heraldry) by *intersecare.* Intersect, v.tr. *secare* (lit. and fig.), *persecare, intersecare* (lit.); to cleave, divide, *scindere* (lit. and fig.); to cut right through, *percutere* (e.g. the air, *auras;* of a rod brandished over any one, etc.); to cut across, *decussare* (e.g. a line); right in the middle, *medium secare;* by ditches, *fossis concīdere* (e.g. a field, a piece of land); roads intersected, *itinera concisa;* v.intr. (in an elliptical sense), *se intersecare, secari.* Intersection, n. *sectio* (the act); the — of two lines that cross each other, *decussatio, decussis;* embrasure (archit.), *intersectio* (archit.); diameter, *diametros,* purely Latin *dimetiens* (see Diameter); = incision, *incisura* (the place where any thing is cut through, e.g. a dike).

Intersperse, v.tr. *interspergere, immiscēre;* in any thing, *alci rei;* to — poetry in a discourse, speech, sermon, *versus admiscēre orationi.* Interspersion, n. by Intersperse.

Interstice, n., see Interval.

Intertangle, v.tr. *conjungere* (to join in general); to connect closely, *copulare;* to unite, *connectere* (all three with *cum alqâ re*); to be interspersed with, *conjunctum esse alci rei* or *cum alqâ re;* to be mixed with, *mixtum esse alci rei* or *cum alqâ re;* to be full of, *plenum esse a cjs rei;* actions full of danger, *res periculorum plenæ, res periculosæ;* see Entangle.

Intertexture, n. by *intexere alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (lit. and fig.), with any thing, by *contexere alci rei* or *cum alqâ re* (lit. and fig.), or by *admiscēre alci rei* (fig., e.g. *versus orationi*).

Intertwine, Intertwist, v.tr. *innectare alqd alci rei;* fig., to be — with, *alci rei affinem esse, alcjs rei participem* or *socium esse.*

Interval, n. *intervallum, spatium interjectum* (in general; *distantia,* for — between two places, distance, seldom used, as in Vitruv.); — of time, *tempus interjectum;* to leave an —, a space between, *spatium relinquere* or *intermittere;* after a brief —, *interjecto haud magno spatio;* a speech made in the —, **oratio interposita* or *interjecta.*

Interveined, adj. **venis interjectus.*

Intervene, v.intr. *intervenire;* to come up, — suddenly, *supervenire* (of persons and things, e.g.

of the night, e g. *si nox prœlio intervenisset*, Liv., and of the rain, *•quotiens imbres superveniunt*, both *intervenire* and *supervenire* with the dative); to — (as regards time), *incedere ei rei*, to — (of obstacles), *obijci*. Intervention, n. *interventus* (of persons and things); see Intercession.

Interview, n *congressio* (the act), *congressus* (the — itself, friendly meeting, opp. *digressio, digressus*); an — for a stated purpose, *conventus*, a public meeting, *cœtus* (see Assembly, Meeting), an — at which many are present, *celeber conventus, celebritas;* a large number, *frequentia* (a large meeting), — amongst friends, *congressiones familiarium;* to hold nocturnal — with any one, *congressus* or *cœtus nocturnos cum algo habere* or *facere*, the place of the —, *conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt*.

Intervolve, v.tr. by *involvere alqd alci rei;* see Entangle.

Interweave, v.tr. *intexere alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (lit. and fig.); see Intertexture.

Intestable, adj. (a person legally disqualified for making a will) *intestabilis* (good Latin, although not to be found in Cic and Cæs.), or by circumlocution, *qui senatusconsulto nec testamentum facere potest, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis;* or *alci factio testamenti nulla est*. Intestate, n (a person who dies without making a will), *intestatum* (Cic.) or *intestato* (Cic.) *decedere*.

Intestine, n *intestinum* (usually in the plur.), blind-gut, *intestinum cæcum*, straight-gut, *intestinum rectum;* jejunum, *intestinum jejunum*, thick, thin —, *intestinum crassius, tenuius*, ileus, *intestinum ileum;* pain in the —, *dolor intestinorum* (in general), *colon* or *colum* (κῶλον, pure Lat *tormina -um*, n. (pain in the bowels). See Bowels

Intestines, n. *intestina, viscĕra; exta* (all pl.); adj. *intestinus*.

Inthral, v.tr. (e.g. the Greeks inthralled by the Turks), by *in ditionem suam redigere;* see Subdue. Inthralment, n. *servitus;* see Servitude.

Intimacy, n. *familiaritas, usus familiaris* Intimate, adj *familiaris* (e g. conversation, *sermo*), adv. *familiariter* (e.g. to write, live, *scribere, vivere*), to be very — with any one, *familiariter* or *intime algo uti*, see Familiar. Intimation, n *significatio;* a threatening —, *denunciatio;* see Hint To intimate, v.tr. (*intimare* is not classical), *significare* (in gen); to indicate, *indicare* (both *alci alqd*), to inform any one about a matter, *docēre alqm alqd* (*indigitare* and *innuere* are not recognised in this sense); to — by words, *voce significare;* to — in a round-about way, *alqd circuitu plurium verborum ostendere;* merely to —, hint at, allude to a thing (in discourse), *alcjs rei speciem et formam adumbrare* (as a prediction, a wonder), *portendere alqd;* to — (in a threatening manner), *denunciare*

Intimidate, v tr *metum* (*timorem, terrorem, pavorem, formidinem*) *alci injicere, incutere, metum* (*timorem, terrorem*) *alci afferre, inferre, offerre, alqm in metum compellere, conjicere*. Intimidated, *timefactus* (e g liberty). Intimidation, n. by *pavorem* or *metum alci incutere*

Into, as denoting motion towards or entrance, *in* with acc Used of place, it is the opposite of *e*, e g *influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem* (there flowed a considerable stream out of Greece into that city), hence the direction, *in meridiem*, southwards, *in Galliam*, towards Gaul; so of time, to, or up to, *dormiet in lucem*, he will sleep till daybreak; *in multam noctem*, deep into the night; *in omne tempus*, for ever time and place are united in the example, *ad cœnam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem*, he invited the man into his pleasure-garden to take supper the next day. An adverb may be added, *usque in senectutem*, down to old age; *mihi in mentem venit*, it occurs to me *In*, as equivalent to into, may signify change or conversion, as *in lapidem verti*, to be changed into stone, *in aquam solvi*, to be melted into water.

Intolerable, adj. *intolerabilis, intolerandus, vix tolerabilis, non ferendus* (of persons and things, e g., woman, cold, pain), odious, disagreeable, troublesome, *odiosus* (of persons and things, e g. you are odious to me, *odiosus mihi es*), disobliging, disagreeable, *importunus* (of persons and things, e g. avarice, *avaritia*); — behaviour, *intolerantia, odium;* there is nothing more disagreeable than a rich woman, *nihil intolerantius quam femina dives*, adv. *intolerabiliter, intoleranter*, it is quite —, *hoc ferre* or *tolerare nequeo;* to boast tremendously, *intolerantissime gloriari;* it is — cold, *intolerabile est frigus*, or by the noun, *intolerantia, odium* (both in this sense in Cic.) Intolerance, n. *•animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens*. Intolerant, adj *moribus immitis* (of a harsh disposition); intractable, difficult to deal with, obstinate, *difficilis*, in religious matters, *•aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones haud leniter ferens, •erga dissentientes in religione parum indulgens*.

Intonate, v tr. = to sound the notes of the musical scale, *incipere* (to begin to sing, Virg.), *voce præire* (to lead, of a precentor, to sound the first note); to sound the note, key-note, with an instrument, *monstrare modos, præire ac præmonstrare modulos, citare* (e g. *io Bacche, pæanem*), *alci monstrare modos quibus debeat intendi, aspirare alci* (on the flute, to accompany, e g. of the chorus or choir, the flute, flute-player).

Intort, v.tr. *torquere* See Twist, Wind.

Intoxicate, v.tr. *inebriare* (lit.). Intoxicated, adj *ebrius;* see Drunk.

Intractability, n by *intractabilis* (post-Aug). Intractable, adj. *intractabilis* See Inflexible, Contumacious, Rude.

Intransitive, adj. *•intransitivus* (Prisc). Adv. *•intransitive* (Prisc).

Intransmutable, adj. *quod immutari non potest*.

Intrench, v.tr. = to cut a trench, *munire, communire* (to fortify, in gen), to surround with fortifications, *operibus et munitionibus sepire, operibus munire*, to surround with pallisades, *vallare, obvallare, vallo sepire* or *cingere* or *circumdare* or *munire*, to be encamped at a place, *alqm locum munitionibus sepire, castra in algo loco communire*. Intrenchment, n by Intrench

Intrepid, adj *intrepidus*, see Fearless. Intrepidity, n *animus intrepidus* or *impavidus* or *fortis*, presence of mind, determination, *præsentia animi*.

Intricacy, n. *implicatio*.

Intrigue, n = a plot of a complicated nature, *implicatio, dolus* (a trick played to do harm), a snare, *fallacia;* a deception, *fraus*, ambush, *insidiæ*, to make —, *dolum parare* or *commoliri, fallacias facere* or *fingere; fraudem moliri;* against any one, *alci dolum nectere, fallaciam in alqm nectere;* love-affairs, *res amatoriæ*, pl. *amores*, famous by one's great many love —, *multorum amoribus famosus*, to have a love-affair, *amori operam dare;* to delight in —, *amores sectari*, whilst this love — is going on, *dum hæc fabula inter amantes luditur*. Intrigue, v.tr. *fallacias fabricari* (*fabricari*, lit. to fabricate, e g. a sword, *gladium*, lightning, *fulmina*, and fig.); *dolum comminisci* (to contrive, fig. a lie, *mendacium*), *coquere, concoquere* (e g *consilia*, plot). Intriguer, n *doli* or *fallaciarum machinator*, in love-affairs, *rebus venereis deditus, amator* (in a bad sense), *mœchus* (μοιχός), or in pure Lat *adulter* (adulterer); see Prostitute. Intriguing, adj. *callidus et ad fraudem acutus, fraudulentus* (deceitful), cunning, crafty, *vafer;* malicious, knavish, *malitiosus*, a crafty fellow, *veterator;* adv. *malitiose, fraudulenter*, in love-affairs, *amatorius*, lascivious, *lascivus* (a girl, eyes, etc.), hence — eyes, *oculi lascivi, oculi limi et, ut sic dicam, venerei*), adv. *amatorie;* to live gay, *meretricio more vivere*.

Intrinsical, adj. with *intrinsecus*.

Introduce, v.tr. lit. *invehere, importare* (by carriers, by ship, goods, etc.); to — on foot, *ducere, inducere, introducere in*, etc.; to — any one to one, *alqm introducere ad alqm* (to an audience, Curt.); to — any one to a person (for making his acquaintance), *alqm deducere ad alqm;* to — any one into, to a company, **alqm deducere ad conventum hominum;* to induct any one to an office, *alqm inaugurare, * solemni more munus alci demandare;* in a fig. sense, e.g. to — any one as speaking, *alqm loquentem* or *disputantem inducere, alqm loquentem facere, alci sermonem tribuere* or *orationem attribuere;* of several, *inducere sermonem hominum, fictam orationem personis inducere* (the latter = to — a fictitious person as speaking, Quint.); to —, bring up (e.g. customs, etc.), *inducere* (e.g. a fresh habit, fresh words into the Latin tongue); to — a custom, etc., *introducere;* to appoint, regulate, *instituere* (holidays, the census); to — a religion (from a foreign country), *religionem advehere;* to — foreign customs, rites, *peregrinos ritus asciscere;* to re-introduce an old custom, *antiquum morem referre;* to have —, *usu receptum esse;* that conversation was — by me in the following manner, *ad hunc modum sermo ille nobis institutus, et a tali quodam ductus exordio.* Introduction, n. *invectio* (importations of goods, etc.), *inductio* (the act of letting go in, e.g. of armed soldiers into the circus, *inductio armatorum;* of a fictitious person, *fictæ personæ inductio*), — of persons, *introductio* (e.g. *adolescentulorum nobilium*); an — to a book, etc., *institutio* (the act); preface, *ingressus;* say something in — to, *dicere alqd ante rem;* after a short — respecting old age, *pauca præfatus de senectute;* to say any thing without any —, *abrupte.* Introductive, adj. by *præmonere.*

Introit, n. (= a psalm sung whilst the priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar), *introitus* (Cic., but only = place of entering).

Intromission, n. *admissus* (e.g. *solis*), *aditus* (permission of entering, place of entering); the doors will remain open until ten o'clock, * *ad decimam usque horam aditus patet;* I want admission, * *peto ut intromittar* or *recipiar.* Intromit, v.tr. *intromittere* (good Latin, although not in Cic.). See Admit, Enter.

Introspect, v.tr. *intro aspicere, introrsus perspicere;* into any thing, *introspicere* or *inspicere alqd* or *in alqd* (*inspicere* also = to cast a glance into a book, *librum*).

Introvert, v.tr. (= to turn inward), *introrsus vertere.*

Intrude, v.intr. (1) = to — on a person or family, *se intrudere, se obtrudere, inferre, insolenter se offerre, se ingerere, se inculcare alcjs auribus* (in order that one may be heard, all of persons); to try to —, force one's self upon any one, *se alci venditare.* Intruder, n. by *importunus, molestus;* adv. *importune, moleste.* Intrusion, n. *importunitas;* importunateness, *efflagitatio.* See Force, Enter.

Intrust, v.a. *fidei alcjs alqd committere* or *permittere, tradere in alcjs fidem alqd.*

Intuition, n. *contemplatio* (contemplation, consideration); poetical, philosophical —, *ratio;* to make clear, *ostendere;* to view every thing through the senses, *ad oculos omnia referre;* in order the easier to bring it (the condition of man) before our eyes, *quæ (natura hominis) quo facilius expressa cernatur.* Intuitive, adj. *aspectabilis, quod sub aspectum venit* or *sub oculos cadit* (visible); clear, *perspicuus, dilucidus;* clearly expressed, *expressus* (of images); to appear clearly, *exstare atque eminere;* to become manifest, clear, *sub oculos cadere, sub aspectum venire;* to make clear, *oculis subjicere, ante oculos ponere;* to make any thing perfectly clear, to give a lucid description of any thing, of a battle, etc., *alcjs rei faciem ita ostendere ut non clarior futura fuerit spectantibus* (Quint., of a description in poetry, words).

Intumescence, Intumescency, Intumescence, n. by verbs, *tumescere, intumescere, extumescere* (in general); *turgescere* (of the human body, and the seed in the earth); *implere* (of the wind); so as people swell during their illness, *quibusdam in morbo tumores oriuntur;* a swollen limb, *membrum turgidum, tumidum;* swollen eyes, *oculi turgidi, turgiduli;* to cause to rise, swell, *tumefacere;* to swell (in an active sense), *implere* (of the wind, of the dropsy), *tendere* (to extend, spread; of the wind). See Swell, Swelling.

Inumbrate, v.tr. *opacare, obumbrare, inumbrare.*

Inunction, n. See Anointment.

Inundation, n. *inundatio fluminis.* See Overflow.

Inurbanity, n. *inurbanitas, rusticitas* (of countrified people).

Inure, v.tr. See Accustom.

Inurn, v.tr. *in urnâ condere.* See Inter.

Inustion, n. (= the action of marking by burning), by *inurere signum* or *notam.* See Burn.

Inutility, n. *inutilitas.*

Invade, v.tr. *irruptionem* or *incursionem facere in*, etc., *invadere* (the enemy, a town, a harbour, etc., either *invadere alqm, alqd* or *in alqm, in alqd;* also of an evil), *terram invadere, in terram irruptionem facere;* of a large body of troops, *in terram infundi* or *influere;* to — a country with an army, *terram invadere cum copiis;* the enemy's land, *copias in fines hostium introducere, impressionem facere in fines hostium;* see Attack, Assail. Invader, n. *invasor.*

Invalid, adj. (1) = unfit for military and other service, *ad operas inutilis* (in general), *ad arma inutilis* (in particular of soldiers); (from old age) *cui ætas ad militandum gravior est* (of soldiers); in a general sense, *ad munera corporis senectâ invalidus* (*invalidus* only = infirm, weak); completely —, *annis et senectâ debilis;* — in hand and foot, *mancus ac debilis;* of weak limbs, *claudus ac debilis* (all these also with *miles*); (2) in law, = having no effect, *irritus* (without legal force, opp. *ratus*, e.g. a will); fruitless, *vanus* (vain, without effect, of things), comb. *irritus et vanus* (e.g. a will); unfit, *parum idoneus* (not suited to the purpose, e.g. authority, witness, excuse); to make any thing —, *alqd irritum facere* (e.g. a will); to rescind, to annul, *alqd rescindere* (e.g. a will, a compact, a sentence), comb. *rescindere et irritum facere* or *ut irritum et vanum rescindere* (of a will); to rescind, revoke, repeal, *refigere* (lit., to tear off again any public announcement, e.g. a law, *legem*); to declare any thing null and void, *alqd tollere et irritum esse jubere;* to consider any thing null and void, *alqd pro irrito habere;* see Abrogate. Invalidity, n. by circumlocution, e.g. to effect the — of a will, * *efficere ut testamentum irritum fiat.* See Weak, Infirm, Inability.

Invasion, adj. *irruptio, incursio;* an — on the right of any one, *injuria* (injustice, both which we suffer and commit ourselves); *damnum* (damage); to suffer great loss, *multis injuriis affici;* to guard any one from loss, *alqm prohibere injuriâ.* See Attack, Hostile.

Invective, adj. *acerbus* (bitter); malicious, malignant, *malignus;* morbid, sharp, *aculeatus, mordax;* reproachful, slanderous, *criminosus* (of a speech); sharp words, *orationis aculei;* a sharp letter, *literæ aculeatæ;* sarcastic verses, *carmen mordax*, and *criminosi iambi;* to be bitter, *mordere, aculeum habere* (speeches, writings); to be sharp in censuring any one, *acerbum esse in vituperando;* in scolding, *in conviciis* (both of persons); to be sharp with, bitter against any one, *pungere in alqm, mordere alqm dictis;* to write to any one — terms, *aculeatas ad alqm dare literas;* you are sharp, *maledicus;* see Attack, Offend. Invective, n. (= a railing speech) *oratio aculeata* (sharp, pointed); insulting speeches, *contumeliarum aculei;* verbal insults, *maledicta;* to abstain from any —, * *omnibus verborum contumeliis abstinere.*

dinere; see Satire. Inveigh, v.intr.; see Blame, Scold. Inveigher, n. *objurgator.* See Railer, Scold.

Inveigle, v.tr.; see Mislead, Seduce. Inveigler, n. *corruptor, corruptela.*

Invent, v.tr. *invenire* (to come, hit upon any thing, the Greek εὑρεῖν); *reperire* (when the object found existed before, so that pains were required to find it again, ἀνευρεῖν); to — (in the mind), *excogitare;* to contrive, hatch, *comminisci* (gen. something bad); to find out what was concealed, *detegere;* to — a lie (for some bad object), *ementiri;* to — an art, *artem invenire;* to — words, *parĕre verba.* Inventive, adj. *ingeniosus* (who has always new ideas); *sollers* (clever, who knows how to make use of, apply new ideas to some purpose); sharp, deep, *acutus* (who can conceive a thing in its depth); an — person, *ingenium ad excogitandum acutum;* adv. *ingeniose, sollerter, acute.* Inventor, n. *inventor, repertor* (poet. and after the classical age); author, *auctor, architectus* (lit., architect), comb. *architectus et princeps;* the — of the art of sculpture, *fingendi conditores;* the — of fresh words, *inventor novorum verborum.* Inventorially, adv. *repertorii instar.* Inventory, n. *repertorium, inventarium* (the latter the common term, *repertorium . . . , quod vulgo inventarium appellatur;* both = a list of the effects belonging to a house); to draw up an —, *repertorium* or *inventarium facere;* = the fixtures belonging to a house, and which must be returned by the tenant, when he leaves the house, as he found them, **res acceptæ et tradendæ;* the fixtures of a public-house, *instrumentum cauponium* (Jct.). To make an — of, *repertorium* or *inventarium facere.* Inventress, n. *inventrix.*

Inverse, adj., Inversely, adv. *contra ea* (on the contrary, not simply *contra*), *ex contrario.* Inversion, n. *conversio* (lit., e.g. of the bladder, *vesicæ;* fig. destruction, *eversio*). Invert, v.tr. (1) = to turn into a contrary direction, *vertere, convertere* (in general, to turn towards a point, e.g. the bezil of a ring towards the palm of the hand, *palam anuli ad palmam*); to turn round, *invertere* (e.g. the ring, *anulum;* the hand, *manum;* hence fig. to change entirely, e.g. the order of the words, *ordinem verborum*); (2) (= to place in a contrary direction) to alter, *commutare* (fig., e.g. the constitution of the state, *rempublicam*); to change entirely, *permutare* (e.g. *omnem reipublicæ statum;* in inverse order, *permutato ordine*); to upset completely, *evertere* (fig., e.g. the state, *rempublicam*); to turn every thing topsy-turvy, *omnia miscēre, summa imis miscēre, omnia sursum deorsum versare.*

Invest, v.tr. (1) = to clothe; see Clothe; (2) = to — with an office, *munus alci dare, mandare, deferre, muneri alqm præficere;* to — any one with the highest power, *deferre alci summam imperii;* to be — with an honourable office, *honore affectum esse;* with the priestly dignity, *sacerdotio præditum esse;* men — with such high power, *viri tantā potestate præditi.* Investigable, adj. by Investigate, v.tr. *exquirere, indagare;* to — the true reason of any thing, *veram rationem alcjs rei exsequi;* the truth, *quid verum sit exquirere;* we could not discover any thing further, *nos nihil de eo percunctationibus reperiebamus.* Investigative, adj. by *inquirere in alqd, perscrutari alqd* (to search through), *defixus in cogitationibus* (sunk in deep meditations). Investigator, n. *investigator antiquitatis* (on the field of antiquities); — of truth, **veri videndi cupidus;* if there were any means whereby the studious inquirer could discover the truth, I should not shrink from making every effort, *cura non deesset, si qua ad verum via inquirentem ferret.* Investiture, n. = the right giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice, *ritus inaugurationis feudalis;* to exercise the right of —, **inaugurandi jus exercēre.*

Inveteracy, n. *pertinacia;* see Obstinacy. Inveterate, adj. *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig., deeply rooted), *penitus defixus* (bad habits), *penitus insitus* (opinions); see Obstinate.

Invidious, adj. *invidiosus;* see Envious, Odious.

Invigorate, v.tr. *corroborare* (e.g. any one through constant work, employment, *alqm assiduo opere;* any thing that strengthens the stomach, *alqd corroborat stomachum*); = to revive any one, *firmare, confirmare* (e.g. the body through food, *corpus cibo firmare;* health, *valetudinem firmare* or *confirmare;* the memory, *memoriam firmare;* any one's mind, *confirmare alcjs animum* or *alqm animo*); to become —, *se corroborare, se confirmare, se recreare* or *vires reficere* (to recruit one's strength, health); see Animate. Invigoration, n. *confirmatio animi;* see Animation.

Invincible, adj. *invictus* (of persons, *insuperabilis* and *inexsuperabilis* poetical in this sense); *inexpugnabilis* (impregnable, of places); *quod superari non potest* (fig., e.g. obstacles, *impedimenta*).

Inviolability, n. *sanctitas* (of God and men, sanctity, reverence), *cærimonia* (sacredness, of the gods and of every thing consecrated to them, e.g. tombs), *integritas; incolumitas.* Inviolable, adj. *inviolabilis;* sacred, holy, consecrated, *sanctus, sacrosanctus.* Inviolate, adj. *integer* (of a thing remaining in its former state, opp. *læsus*); without having received any injury, unhurt, *illæsus, inviolatus* (opp. *læsus*), comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque;* unwounded, *invulneratus,* comb. *invulneratus inviolatusque* (Cic.); entire, undamaged, *incorruptus;* without any accident, safe, *incolumis* (opp. *afflictus, eversus*), comb. *integer incolumisque;* safe, in safety, *salvus,* comb. *salvus atque incolumis;* to send any one away, home safe, in peace, *alqm intactum inviolatumque dimittere;* to let nothing alone, *prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati* (Sall.).

Invious, adj. *invius;* see Impassable.

Invisibility, n. by Invisible, adj. **invisibilis* or *nihil cernendus* or *quem (quam, quod) cernere et vidēre non possumus, quem (quam, quod) non possumus oculis consequi* (*invisibilis,* although not in Cic., may still be used whenever we wish to speak short; it occurs already in Celsus, who wrote under the reign of Augustus or Tiberius, and Cic. himself very often frames new words in *bilis,* for shortness sake); an — eclipse of the sun, **defectus solis quem in his terræ partibus cernere et vidēre non possumus;* the — world, **orbis rerum cœlestium circumfusus terrestribus visusque nostros fugiens;* to bring — things clearly before one's eyes, *in conspectu pæne animi ponere quæ cernere et vidēre non possumus;* to be —, *cerni et videri non posse;* to be — for every body, *a nullo videri* (of a person); to escape one's notice, not to be clearly conceived, *sub oculos non cadere, oculorum aciem fugere, oculorum sensum effugere;* not to be seen, *se non aperire* (of stars), *non comparēre* (not to appear, of persons and things); not to make one's appearance, *in conspectum non venire* (of persons); to make one's self — for (especially in order to escape from receiving a summons or being taken up), *alci non comparēre;* to become —, no more to be seen, *desinere cerni* (of stars); to be darkened, dimmed, *obscurari* (of stars); to steal away, *clam abire, clam se subducere* (of persons).

Invitation, n. *invitatio;* at your —, *invitatus* or *vocatus a te, invitatu* or *vocatu tuo;* to go to dine with any one uninvited, *umbram sequi alqm;* to accept an — to dine, *promittere ad cenam, promittere ad alqm* (but not *condicere ad cœnam,* which is = to invite one's self to dinner); to decline an —, *abnuere.* Invite, v.a. (1) (in the usual sense) *invitare alqm ad alqd* (any invitation, of persons and things); *vocare alqm ad alqd* (the usual phrase in inviting any one to dinner through a slave or servant, called in this sense, *vocator;* then in general of an invitation to take part in any thing, e.g. *ad bellum, ad quietem,* etc.); to — any one to dinner, *alqm invitare* or *vocare ad cœnam,*

or simply *alqm invitare*, or *alqm vocare*; to — any one to a banquet, a party, *rogare alqm ad convivium*; to — any one to a wedding, *invitare alqm ad nuptias*; to — any one to my house, to come here, *alqm invito domum meam*; kindly to — any one, who is on the point of going, to stay a little longer, *alqm invitatione familiari retinere*; to be — by any one to dine with him, *cœnare apud alqm vocatu ipsius*; to — one's self to dinner, *condicere ad cœnam, condicere alci* (the latter in general in the sense, I'll be your guest); (2) = to allure; to — to the pleasures of rural life, *ad fruendum agrum invitare* (of old age, etc.); to — through its pleasing manner to read, *jucunditate quâdam ad legendum invitare* (of a book, etc.); see Allure. Inviter, n. *vocator* (to dinner). Invitingly, adv. (in such a manner as to — or allure); see Allure, Entice.

Invocation, n. *invocatio* (supplication), *imploratio* (imploring), *testatio* (calling as a witness).

Invoice, n. *ratio* (**factura*, a word only found post-Aug., and very seldom, only = the act of making, framing any thing, e.g. *factura corporis totius*, Gell. and fig., *anima factura Dei est*, and is never to be used in good Latin); see Account.

Invoke, v.tr. *invocare* (to pray for), or *implorare* (to implore); to — the Muses, *invocare Musas*; to — the gods, *implorare* or *invocare Deos, invocare atque obtestari Deos, comprecari Deos* (the latter especially = to pray for help); to — any one's assistance, *implorare fidem alcjs, invocare subsidium alcjs, auxilium alcjs implorare et flagitare*; to — the mercy, justice of the judge, the court, *ad judicis opem confugere*; to — any one's mercy, *alcjs misericordiam implorare* or *implorare et exigere*; to call any one as a witness, *testari* or *testem facere alqm* (in general); to call on any one as a witness, *antestari alqm* (i.e. a bystander called on by the plaintiff to witness, that the defendant, after having refused to go quietly before the prætor, as he had been told to do, had now been duly summoned, as a sign of which the plaintiff touched the ear of the witness and dragged him into court; *antestari* in Cic. and the Roman lawyers); to — God as a witness, *Deum testari, Deum invocare testem*; to — heaven and earth, *testari* or *contestari Deos hominesque*; to call upon with a loud voice, *inclamare* (lit., to shout out to any one, in a good and bad sense).

Involuntary, adj. *invitus et coactus* (unwilling and forced, opp. *voluntate*); not at one's own free will, *non voluntarius* (not made to please us, e.g. death); unnatural, forced, *coactus*; hard, *durus*; a forced interpretation, *interpretatio*; an affected style of writing, *oratio contorta*; over-loaden, *quasi exaggerata altius*; this might seem too affected, hard, *hoc videatur cuipiam durius*; affectedness (in the style), *morositas*.

Involution, n. = the action of infolding, **involutio* (Vitruv.), better by Involve, which see. Involve, v.tr. = to envelop (e.g. to — one in smoke), *involvere*, in any thing, *in alqâ re* (e.g. salt in a linen cloth, *sal in linteolo*); to wrap up in paper, *chartâ amicire*† (Hor.); to wrap up a child in blankets, *infantem involucris colligare* (Plaut.). See Envelop, Imply, Contain.

Invulnerable, adj. *invulnerabilis* (Senec.); to be —, *vulnerari non posse*.

Inwall, v.tr. *saxo consepire*.

Inward, adj. (1) = internal, interior, *interior*; see Inner; (2) = intimate; see Familiar. Inwardly, adv. *introrsus* or *introrsum*; bent —, *incurvus* (e.g. *statua senilis*; a leaf crooked, bent — on both sides, *folium constrictius*, where the parts grow closely together); to hold —, *ad palmam convertere* (e.g. the bezil of a ring, *palam anuli*). Inwards, n. plur. (= bowels); see Intestines.

Inweave, v.tr. *intexere alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (lit. and fig.). See Interweave.

Inwreathe, v.tr. = to surround as with a wreath, or with something in the shape of a wreath, *coronare*; to crown with garlands of flowers, *sertis redimire* (e.g. any one, a victim); to place a crown of flowers on any one's head, *coronam alci imponere*; to crown one's self with flowers, *se coronare, coronam sibi ad caput accommodare*; crowned with flowers, *coronatus*; with laurels, *laureatus*; with green herbs, *verbenatus*; if = interweave, by *innectere, implectere alqd alci rei* (lit.), *intexere alqd alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (lit. and fig.)

Inwrought, adj. by *intexere alqd alci rei*. See Weave.

Irascible, adj. *iracundus, in iram præceps*; adv. *iracunde*.

Ire, n., see Anger, Wrath. Ireful, adj., see Angry.

Iris, n. (1) = rainbow, which see; (2) = the flower-de-luce or flag-flower, *iris* (Greek, ἶρις).

Irish, by *Hibernia* (Ireland).

Irksome, adj. *indignandus, plenus stomachi* (deserving of indignation); annoying, *gravis, molestus*; tiresome, *quod alqm pungit*; adv. *moleste, ægre*; nothing is more annoying, — to me than to, etc., *nihil ægrius factum est quam ut*, etc.

Iron, n. *ferrum* (also = — weapon, sword, a crisping-pin, etc.); a crisping-pin, etc., *calamister* or *calamistrus -i*, m., or *calamistrum -i*, n.; sword, *gladius*; horse-shoe, **solea ferrea* (see Horse-shoe under Horse); belonging to iron, *ferrarius* (e.g. *ferrarius negotiator*); of —, made of —, *ferreus*; ironed, *ferratus*; to put any one in irons, to chain, *alqm in vincula conjicere* or *mittere, alqm vinculis mandare, alqm vinculis astringere*; to have been many years in irons and chains, *multos annos ferro vinctum fuisse*; to deliver any one from chains, *alqm vinculis exsolvere*; we must strike the — whilst it is hot, *utendum est animis dum spe calent*, Curt.; *matura dum libido manet* (Ter., or also = to make hay while the sun shines); necessity knows no law, *necessitati parendum est* (Cic.), *ultimum ac maximum telum est necessitas* (Liv.); — dross, *scoria*; — mill, *officina ferraria*; railroad, **via ferro strata*; to construct a railroad, **viam ferro sternere*; a Jew's harp or a Jew's trump, *ferramentum fremens*. Iron, adj. *ferreus* (both lit. and fig.); an — instrument, — ware, *ferramentum*; I must have a heart of stone, *ferreus essem*; oh, you with your heart of stone! *o te ferreum!* To iron, v.tr. = to smooth with an instrument of —, *complanare* (to make even), *levare* (post-Aug.), *levigare* (both = to smooth, which see).

Ironical, adj. **ironicus* (εἰρωνικός); adv. *ironice* (εἰρωνικῶς, Ascon. on Cic.) Irony, n. *ironīa* (εἰρωνεία, a word which Cic. first borrowed from the Greek, and which was therefore retained by later writers as being the most appropriate); *ironīa* is defined by Cic. de Or. as *urbana dissimulatio, quum alia dicuntur ac sentias*, and comb. *ironīa dissimulatioque*, also *ea dissimulatio quam Græci εἰρωνείαν vocant*, or simply by the Greek εἰρωνεία (Quint.); *inversio* (used by Cic. for *ironīa*, = the use of a word in an opposite, equivocal sense).

Irradiancy, n. (1) = emission of rays of light on an object, by *lucem mittere*; (2) = beams of light emitted, *radiatio* (post-Aug.), *fulgor* (lustre); see Beam. Irradiate, v.tr. = to illuminate, lit. *irradiare* (post-Aug. poets), *luce suâ collustrare* (of the sun, etc.). See Adorn, Illuminate, Animate, Shine.

Irrational, adj. *rationis expers* (void of reason, opp. *ratione utens*); senseless, *brutus* (utterly stupid); *mutus* (dumb, void of reason, inasmuch as our words show whether we possess reason or not; these three of animals); silly, *demens* (of persons; also of that which shows silliness); mad, *insanus* (of persons, also in a wider sense = immense, e.g. building, *moles*; mountain, *montes*); immense, *immensus* (of size or quantity, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*); senseless brute, *bestia* (opp. *homo*). Irrationally, adv. *nullâ ratione*; in a silly manner, *dementer*; extremely, excessively, *insane* (e.g. to feel hungry, Comic.); extremely

rich, *dives insanum in modum*. Irrationality, n. by *rationi repugnans, repugnante ratione*.

Irreclaimable, adj. *irrevocabilis, in perpetuum ratus* (doomed); unchangeable, *immutabilis*; adv. *in perpetuum, in æternum*.

Irrecoverable, adj. (1) (e.g. of an — loss), *irreparabilis*: an — loss, *damnum quod nunquam resarciri potest*; (2) (of time) *irreparabilis, irrevocabilis*; the days pass away and are —, *fluunt dies et irreparabilis vita decurrit*.

Irrefragableness, Irrefragability, n., by Irrefragably, adv. (e.g. the points were — proved), by *qui, quæ, quod refelli non potest*; very firm, *firmissimus* (e.g. proof, *argumentum*); unerring, *nunquam errans* (e.g. facts, *res*); an argument — proved, an irrefutable argument, *ratio quæ vim affert in docendo* (lit. so proved as to produce an effect); to prove —, *necessario demonstrare*.

Irrelative, adj. **omnis relationis expers* (e.g. definition, *notio*).

Irrelievable, adj. *cui mederi non possumus*.

Irreligion, n. *impietas erga Deum* or *Deos*; want of devotion, *Dei* or *Deorum negligentia*; see Infidelity. Irreligious, adj. *impius erga Deum* or *Deos* (in general; *impius* can only be used in the connexion with other words, as *imp. er. D.*, not *imp.* alone); despising God (of persons), *negligens religionis, contemnens religionis, contemptor religionum, negligens Deorum ac religionum* (the first three expressions more particularly in reference to religious rites; the last expression also in reference to our reverence in the sight of God). See Infidel.

Irremediable, adj., see Incurable.

Irremissible, adj. *necessarius*.

Irremovable, adj. *immobilis*; see Immovable; that cannot be changed, *immutabilis* (e.g. the tracks of the stars, *spatia*); irrevocable, *irrevocabilis* (e.g. destiny, *casus*); doomed, resolved, *firmus* (e.g. a decree, *decretum*); it is firmly resolved, *certo constitutum est*; *stat sententia*.

Irremunerable, adj. *quod præmio affici non potest*. See Reward.

Irreprehensible, adj. *non reprehendendus, non vituperandus* (blameless); as it ought to be, *probus* (e.g. goods, an article; hence also of persons); faultless, *ab omni vitio vacuus* (physically or morally, of persons and things); virtuous, good, *integer, sanctus* (of persons and their actions); a good life, *summa morum probitas, vitæ integritas* or *sanctitas*; to be blameless, *nihil in se habēre quod reprehendi possit, a reprehensione abesse, sine vitio esse, omni vitio carēre* (to be without fault); to be spotless, free from guilt, *sine labe esse, omni labe carēre*; to lead a holy life, *sancte vivere*; to lead a very holy life, *sanctissime se gerere*.

Irrepresentable, adj. *quod agi non potest* (of the actor), *quod adumbrari non potest*. See Represent.

Irreproachable, adj., see Irreprehensible, Blameless.

Irresistance, n. *patientia, animus patiens* (patience); forbearance, *indulgentia*; gentleness, *facilitas*; tolerance, liberal views in religious matters, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens*, **indulgentia erga dissentientes in rebus divinis*. Irresistible, adj. *cui nullā vi resisti potest*; hardly able to withstand, withhold any longer, *non tolerandus*; invincible, *invictus* (*insuperabilis* and *inexsuperabilis* in this sense are poetical); almost —, *cui vix ullo modo obsisti potest*; prayers, that cannot be resisted, **preces, quibus resistere non possumus*; — eloquence, **eloquentia omnium animos permovens*, **incredibilis vis dicendi*; deeply to affect the minds of all one's hearers, to be —, **in omnium animos penetrare* (of a sermon, speech, etc.); to lead any one — to, *alqm rapere ad alqd, alqm præcipitem agere ad alqd*.

Irresolute, adj. *dubius* (doubtful); uncertain, *incertus*; to be —, *magnā consilii inopiā affectum esse*; I am undecided what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam*; I am undecided what to do, whether I shall go or stay here, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam*; I am — whether, etc., *incertus sum utrum*, etc. Irresolutely, adv. *dubitanter*. Irresolution, n. *dubitatio*.

Irrespective, adj. (e.g. the — will of God), *in quo nullius ratio habetur*; without at all regarding the rank of the individual, *in quo delectus omnis et discrimen omittitur*; indiscreet, *immodestus*; saucy, *protervus*; adv. irrespectively, *nullius ratione habitā, delectu omni et discrimine omisso*; irrespectively of the rank of the person, *omissis auctoritatibus*; indiscreetly, *immodeste*; impertinently, *proterve*.

Irresponsibility, n., by Irresponsible, adj. *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

Irretrievable, adj., see Irrecoverable.

Irreverence, n. *contemptio* (contempt); *despicientia* (= the looking down upon any one in a contemptuous manner), comb. *contemptio et despicientia*; disdain, *fastidium* (especially towards our inferiors). Irreverent, adj. *inverecundus, parum verecundus*; to behave irreverently towards any one, *reverentiam alci non præstare*.

Irrigate, v.tr. *irrigare*. Irrigation, n. *irrigatio*; soaking, *maceratio*. Irriguous, adj. *irriguus* †, or by *rigare, irrigare*.

Irrision, n. *irrisio* (Cic.) See Derision.

Irritate, v.tr. (1) e.g. to — a wound, *inflammare*; (2) in a fig. sense, *alqm irritare, alcjs iram concitare* or *irritare*; see Provoke. Irritation, n. *irritamentum* (means of irritating).

Irroration, n. (= the act of bedewing), by *aspergere* (= sprinkle), *conspergere, respergere*.

Irruption, n. (1) e.g. — of the sea, by *irrumpĕre*; (2) e.g. of the enemy, *irruptio*. Irruptive, adj. by *irrumpere*.

Isinglass, n. *ichthyocolla*.

Island, n. *insula* (also = the inhabitants of the —, e.g. *insulas bello persequi*, Nep.) Islander, n. *insulanus* (Cic.), *insulæ incŏla*; the —, *ii qui insulam incolunt*; also *insula*; = inhabitants of islands, *ii qui insulas incŏlunt*. Isle, n. = Island. Islet, n. *parva insula*.

Issuable, adj. = that may be issued; see the verb Issue. Issue, n. (1) = the act of flowing out, e.g. — of blood, by verbs; (2) = a sending out (e.g. the — of an order, money), by verbs; (3) = the — of a thing, *exitus, eventus* (Cic., EVENTUS *est alcjs* EXITUS *negotii, in quo quæri solet quid ex quāque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit*); comb. *exitus eventusque, eventus atque exitus*; the end, *finis*; a chance, *casus* (incident, accidental result, e.g. *casus eventusque rerum, qui plerumque fortuiti sunt*); to lead to a good —, *bonum exitum habēre, bene evenire*; to lead to a happy —, *felicem exitum habēre, prospere, feliciter evenire*; to lead to a desirable —, *optabilem exitum habēre, ex sententiā evenire*; not to have a desirable —, *haud bene, minus prospere evenire*; any one's affairs lead to a desirable —, *rebus alcjs contingit exitus quem optarit*; this unfortunate (ill-omened) undertaking came to a good —, *id male commissum bene convertit*; to have a remarkable —, *notabili exitu concludi*; to suspect what will be the —, *de exitu divinare*; to know the —, *scire quos eventus res sit habitura*; I fear the —, *hæc quo sint eruptura timeo*; *quorsum hoc evasurum sit vereor*; see End, Conclusion, Decision; (4) = offspring, *filius, filia* (son, daughter); offspring, *progenies, stirps* (the latter lit. stem, in the sing. = children, — in gen.); one of the later —, *unus e posteris* (one of those who were later born, down from the great-grandson, opp. *unus e majoribus*); the descendants, *progenies* or *progenies liberorum, stirps* or *stirps liberorum* (as regards the coming generation); the later race, or in gen. posterity (beginning from the great-grandchild, opp. *majores*); the whole posterity, in a wide sense, *posteritas* (*progenies* or *stirps*, in this sense, are poetical; also *proles* and

suboles, in the meaning of a child, offspring, descendant, are poetical); male issue, *stirps virilis, virilis sexus stirps*; to leave —, *stirpem relinquere, ex se natos* (scil. *filios*) *relinquere*; to die without any male —, *virilem sexum non relinquere*; to lose one's numerous —, *magnâ progenie privari*; see Childless. To issue, v.intr. (1) = flow out, *effluere, emanare*; (2) = to go out, rush out (e.g. troops), *erumpere* (expressing where from, of buds, leaves, etc., also of soldiers that make a sally, e.g. from the camp, *ex castris*); *prorumpere, prorumpi* (to rush, expressing the direction whereto, e.g. a fountain, fire, flames, tears, a violent disease, also of soldiers who sally forth and rush onward); to make a sally, *eruptionem facere*; to rush forth, *procurrere* (of troops rushing forth from their position to attack the enemy); to march out hastily, *provolare, evolare* (from, *ex*, etc.; with all troops, with the whole force, *omnibus copiis*); to emerge, *emergere* (from, *ex*, etc.; lit. to dive forth, from under, e.g. from the earth, of the miner; in this sense, *quo hostes emersum facturi essent*, where the undermining would emerge); to — suddenly from the ambush, *ex insidiis subito consurgere*; the sun breaks forth from between the clouds, **sol nubes perrumpit ac dividit, sol inter nubes effulget* (shines forth); (3) = to proceed (as income), by *fructum reddere*; (4) = end, *finire, terminari* (to come to an end); to cease, *desinere*; v.tr. (1) = to send out (e.g. money), *promere, depromere* (e.g. money from the treasury); (2) = to send out, deliver from authority (e.g. to — an order), by *edici* (to be published), *proponi* (by placards), *pronunciari* (heralds, public criers); to spread, become known among the people, *exire, emanare*; to — an order, *edicere, edictum proponere*; to — too severe orders, *nimis severe statuere*; to — a decree, *rescribere* (of the sovereign); to — a writ, *sententiam dicere* (= to pronounce a verdict, of the judge); to — a written order to any body, *literas dare* or *mittere ad alqm*; (3) = to deliver for use; to — voting papers, voting tablets, *diribēre tabellas*; who does this, *diribitor*; to — provisions, *dispensare* (of the *dispensator*, the manager of the house); to — a book (i.e. to begin to expose it for sale), **libri exemplaria dividere, divendere, distrahere*.

Isthmus, n. *isthmus* (ἰσθμός); on the —, *isthmĭus* (ἴσθμιος), seldom *isthmicus* (ἰσθμικός).

It, pers. pron. (1) as a demons. pron. (e.g. out of it, you, etc.), by *hic, hæc, hoc*, or *is, ea, id*; (2) before a verb, not rendered at all; if used emphatically, by *ille, illa, illud*, or, pointing to a third party, *iste, ista, istud*, or if = self, itself, by *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, or by *res, ipsa res*.

Italian, adj. *Italicus* (e.g. *jus, genus, oppida, philosophi*), *Italus*† (in prose after the classical age, e.g. *sermo Italus* = the Roman, Latin tongue). Italianize, v.intr. **Italicum fieri*. Italics, n. **literæ tenuiores et paullum inclinatæ, *literæ cursivæ*.

Itch, n. (1) as a disease, *scabies, scabrities*; any one gets the —, *scabies alcjs corpus invadit*; to suffer from the —, *scabie laborare*; (2) = sensation caused from that disease, *prurīgo, prurītus, formicatio*; full of itching, **pruriginosus*. To itch, v.intr., lit. *prurire* (in gen.), *formicare* (as if ants were running about on the part of the body which itches), *verminare* (Mart., as if the part which itches was full of vermin; all three of parts of the body); my skin itches, *cutis prurit mihi* (also to have an itching for doing any thing wrong), *cutis formīcat*; my ear itches, I have, feel an itching in my ear, *auris verminat mihi*; to scratch one's self, *scabere*. Itchy, adj. *scabiosus*; to be —, *scabie laborare*.

Item, adv. (= also; used when something is to be added); see Further. Item, n. (1) in an account, items of expenditure, *rationes sumptuariæ*; (2) in a gen. sense, = article, *pars, caput* (e.g. of a law, a treaty); an — in a contract, agreement, *conditio, caput*; — in a peace, *lex, conditio, caput*; or often *res* would be sufficient; (3) = hint, *significatio*; see Hint.

Itinerant, n. and adj. *viator*. Itinerary, n. **itineris descriptio, *itinerarium* (Veget. Mil.). See Travel, Traveller.

Its, pron. by *suus, ejus, illius*; see His. Itself, see It.

Ivory, n. *ebur*; of —, *eburneus*, poet. *eburnus, eboreus* (post-Aug.); laid in with —, *eburatus*; as white, shining as —, *eburneus*†; a carver of —, *eborarius* (late), *artifex eboris*. Ivory, adj. *eburneus*, poet. *eburnus, eboreus* (post-Aug.).

Ivy, n. *hedera, *hedera helix* (L.); creeping —, **helix, species hederæ sterilis*; of —, like —, in the manner of —, *hederaceus*; full of —, *hederosus*†; decorated with —, crowned with —, *hederatus* (e.g. a cup, upon which — is engraved with a chisel).

J

Jabber, v.intr. = to utter with confused sounds (e.g. to — French), *confabulari*; see Prattle. Jabberer, n., see Prattler. Jabbering, n. see Chatter.

Jacinth, n., see Hyacinth.

Jack, n. (1) = a nickname or diminutive of John, **Joannes*; little —, **Hansillus*; proverb. *in teneris discere multum est* (Virg. Geo. = what is not learned in youth will not be learned in age, or you can teach no old dog new tricks, or an old dog will learn no tricks); —, in a contemptuous sense, i.e. = a paltry fellow, *homo, homuncio* (the fellow, contemptuously), *mirum caput* (a foolish fellow), *homuncio lepidus, caput lepidum* (a queer fellow), *homo stultissimus, homo stultior stultissimo, stultus bis terque*; see Fellow, Fool; (2) = an instrument to pull off boots, **furca excalceandis pedibus*; (3) = a pitcher of waxed leather, *uter* (a small pitcher of leather for the reception of liquids); *culeus* or *culleus* (a large pitcher of this kind, in which parricides and matricides were stitched to be drowned, e.g. *plurimos utres atque etiam culleos comparāre*); see Pitcher; (4) = a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers, *conus*; (5) = an engine to turn a spit, or an engine for raising great weights of any kind, or for sawing wood, by *machina* (e.g. a sawing-jack, *machina serratoria*; kitchen-jack, *rota, *machina quâ utimur ad assum circumagendum*); (6) = part of a musical instrument called a virginal, **pinna*; (7) — of all trades, *ad omnia aptum esse*; — (= servant), *servus*; see Servant; a jackanapes, *homo stolidus* (a coxcomb); to be a regular —, *hiare* (i.e. to gape, stare in all foolish manners); — pudding (= buffoon), *maccus* (*in Atellanis Oscis*), *sannio* (any clown in a comedy or pantomime); — sauce (= a saucy —, an impudent fellow), by *nasutus* (post-Aug.); *arrogans* (arrogant); adv. *arroganter*; to be a — sauce (= to answer in an impertinent manner), *arroganter et aspere verbis vultuque respondēre*.

Jackal, n. ** canis aureus* (L.).

Jacket, n. *palla Gallica*; a covering for the breast, doublet, *thorax*; a comforter of wool, *thorax laneus*.

Jactitation, n. = a tossing of the body, restlessness, by *se jactare* (not by *jactitare*, which is = to utter).

Jaculate, v. tr. *jaculari*; see Throw, Shoot. Jaculation, n. *jactus, missus* (the act of sending off), *jaculatio* (the act of shooting an arrow), *conjectio* (the act of shooting at one point, e.g. of the arrows, *telorum*); see Shoot.

Jade, n. (1) = a poor horse, *equus* (in gen.); a jaded horse, *equus strigosus*; (2) (= a mean woman, or a young woman, ironically), *mulier*; what an old — you have married! *quid mulieris uxorem habes! vetula* (an old woman, in a contemptuous sense). To jade, see Fatigue, Weary.

Jag, v.tr. = to cut into notches like those of a saw, *incīdere* (to make incisions), *insecare pectinis*

(*pectinum*) *modo* (to indent like the teeth of a comb; *striare*, from *stria*, a convex running between two channels on a column, could not be used in this sense, for it is only = to make *striæ* on a column); see Indent. Jaggy, adj. *dentatus*, *denticulatus* (with jags); *serratus* (with teeth like those of a saw); *laciniosus* (laciniated, crumpled); large leaves with an indented margin, *folia lata serrato ambitu*.

Jail, n., see Prison, Gaol. Jail-bird, n., see Prisoner. Jailer, n., see Gaoler.

Jakes, n. (= dung-hill, mews), *sterquilinium*, *fimetum*.

Jam, n. = a kind of preserve, by *condire*. To jam, v.tr. *comprimere*, **vi immittere* (to wedge in); to press, get in, *coarctare* (e.g. all into one book, *omnia in unum librum*, Plin.).

Jamb, n. (in architecture, = the side or vertical piece in any opening or aperture in a wall), *postis*.

Jangle, v., see Quarrel.

Janitor, n. *janitor*, *a januâ* (scil. *puer*), *ostiarius*; fem. *janitrix*, *a portâ*.

Janizary, **janissarius*, **statarius miles Turcicus*; the Janizaries, **milites Turcarum statarii*; **cohortes prætoriæ* or *prætorianæ imperatoris Turcici* (as guards of the Sultan); a — officer, colonel, **janissaris præfectus*, *cohortibus prætoriis præfectus* (as commander-in-chief of the guards of the Sultan); —, music, **symphonia Turcica*.

January, n. *Januarius* (*mensis*).

Japan, v.tr. (1) = to varnish in the manner of the Japanese, **laccâ obducere alqd*, **laccam inducere alci rei*; (2) = to black and gloss, *cerare*, *ceram inducere alci rei* (= to put wax on a thing), *candelis subigere* (to rub with a wax-candle), *atramentum inducere alci rei* (to varnish with Indian-ink); to be besmeared with wax, *ceraturam pati*. Japanner, n. (1) lit. *qui laccâ obducit res*; (2) shoe-blacker, **calceos detergens*.

Jar, v.intr. = to strike discordantly, or if the jarring sound is repeated, *stridēre* (to whiz), *absonum esse*, *absonare* (late), *dissonare*, *discrepare*. Jar, n. (1) of sound, *crepitus*; of a loud noise, *strepitus*; of a roaring noise, *sonitus*; (2) = a vessel of earth or glass, *urceus* (in general); *urna* (lit., a jug for water, then an urn for the ashes of dead bodies, lottery-box, a money-box, etc.); *hydria* (ὑδρία), in pure Latin, *situlus* and *situla* (a water-pot; also used as a lottery-box), *cyăthus* (in Greek, κύαθος, where κυ implies something hollow; it is either the small ladle, by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl, κρατήρ, into the drinking-cup, or, according to others, the cup itself; *amphora*, ἀμφορεύς, a large vessel of a foot square, usually with two ears or handles, especially used for the wine); to draw out the wine into a pitcher, *vinum in urceum expromere*; Prov., oft goes the pitcher to the well, but at last comes broken home, *nemo se tuto diu periculis tam crebris offerre potest*; or *quem sæpe transit casus*, *aliquando invenit*.

Jargon, n., by *perplexus*; adv. *perplexe* (e.g. to talk, *loqui*).

Jasmin, Jasmine, Jessamine, n. **jasmīnum* (L).

Jaundice, n. *icterus* (ἴκτερος, as technical term of modern medicine); in pure Latin, *morbus regius* or *arquatus*; *fellis suffusio*, *suffusio bilis luridæ*, *bilis suffusa*; white —, **icterus albus*; black —, **icterus niger*. Jaundiced, adj. *ictericus* (ἰκτερικός); in pure Lat., *arquatus* or *felle* (or *bile*) *suffusus*.

Jaunt, v.intr. (= to wander here and there, ramble), *circumcursare huc illuc*; to run up and down, *discursare*, *concursare huc illuc*; to fumble about, to trot about (anxiously), *trepidare et cursare cursum prorsus*, *trepide concursare*; to run about everywhere, *omnia circumcursare*; to run about in or at a place, *discurrere*, *discursare alqo loco* (e.g. in the whole town, *totâ urbe*); to roam, wander about in all directions, *alqm locum circumcurrere* or *circumcursare*; to wander through, etc., *alqm locum peragrari*; see Ramble. Jaunt, n.; see Walk, Ramble.

Javelin, n. See Dart.

Jaw, n. (1) *maxilla*; belonging to the —, *maxillaris*; (2) jaws, *fauces* (the larynx), *rictus* (the mouth wide open); to tear out of the —, *eripere e faucibus* (lit. and fig.).

Jay, n. **corvus glandarius* (L).

Jazel, n. **gemma cærulea*.

Jealous, adj. (1) *æmulus* (rival); envious, *invidiosus*; to be — of any one, *æmulari alci* or *cum alqo*, *obtrectare*, *invidēre alci*; to be — of any one's privileges, *angi alieno bono quo ipse careas*; to be — among each other, *obtrectare inter se*; I am not so — of my glory, that I should not share it with you, *non ita gloriæ meæ faverim*, *ut tibi societatem ejus invideam*; (2) in love-affairs, *amoris stimulis agitatus* (Liv.); *zelotўpus* (ζηλότυπος, post-Aug.); to be —, *amoris stimulis agitari*, *zelotypum esse*; be not —, *noli esse zelotypa*; see Suspicious. Jealousy, n. (1) in general, *æmulatio* (Cic. Tusc., *æmulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur*, *ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit*: *nam et imitatio virtutis*, *æmulatio dicitur*; *et est æmulatio*, *ægritudo*, *si eo quod concupierit*, *alius potiatur*, *ipse careat*); *obtrectatio* (ζηλοτυπία; Cic. Tusc., *obtrectatio est ea quam intelligi zelotypiam volo*, *ægritudo ex eo*, *quod alter quoque potiatur eo*, *quod ille ipse concupiverit*; of a similar meaning to *invidia*, hence often comb. *invidia et obtrectatio*; *zelotypia* never used in this sense, at least not written in Latin characters); there exists a jealous rivalry between them, *inter eos infensa æmulatio exercetur*; there was a noble emulation between them, but no —, *inter eos laudis erat æmulatio*, *nulla intercessit obtrectatio*; to feel no —, *abesse ab obtrectatione invidiâque*; to do away with the — existing between two persons, *dirimere æmulationem inter duos*; (2) — in love-affairs, *amoris stimuli* (Liv.), *zelotypia* (when any one does not return the love, but is in love with somebody else, e.g. *Nympha zelotypiâ erga Herculem mortua*, because Hercules did not return her love, but loved another). See Suspicion.

Jeer, v.tr. and intr. *in ludibrium vertere alqd* (e.g. at religion, *res divinas in ludibrium vertere*, Tac.); the people — at any thing, *alqd in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiit* (Liv.); to deride any thing or any one, *ludibrio sibi habēre*, *ludificari*, *deridēre*; to mock, *irridēre*; to cavil, *cavillari* (all *alqm* or *alqd*); a caviller, *cavillator*; to — at the misfortunes of others, *ludificari aliena mala*; to mock any one bitterly, *acerbis facetiis alqm irridēre*; to upbraid any one with any thing, mock, *per ludibrium exprobrare alci alqd*. Jeer, n. *ludificatio*, *cavillatio*. See Derision, Mockery.

Jellied, adj. by Jelly, n. **jus gelatum*.

Jennet. See Genet.

Jeopard, Jeopardize, v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare*, *alqd in discrimen committere* or *vocare* or *deferre* or *adducere*; *alqd discrimini committere*, *alqd ad ultimum discrimen adducere*; to risk the successes of so many years within one hour, *tot annorum felicitatem in unius horæ dare discrimen*. Jeopardy, n. See Danger, Adventure.

Jerk, v.tr. e.g., to — one, with the elbow, *offendere alqm alqâ re* (e.g. *capite*, *cubito*, *pede aut genu*); to give a hard push, *fodere alqm* or *alqd* (on purpose, e.g. with the hand, elbow; *perfodere* in this sense only in poetic prose); with violence, *percutere alqm* or *alqd alqâ re*. See Hit, Beat. Jerk, n. (1) *impetus*; see Hit; (2) a sudden spring; see Leap.

Jerkin, n. (1) = a jacket, which see; (2) = a kind of hawk, *accipiter*.

Jersey, n. (1) = fine yarn of wool, **lana neta quædam subtilis cui nomen est Jersey*.

Jest, v.intr. *jocari*, *joco uti*, *joca agere cum alqo*, *joculari*; at any thing, *jocari in alqd*; at any body, *jocosa dicta jactare in alqm*. Jest, n. *jocus* (more in words; in the plur. *joca* in Cic. and Sall., *joci*, Liv. and afterwards); a joke, amuse-

ment, *ludus*, comb. *ludus et jocus*; fun, wit, *facetiæ*; a smart reply, *sales*; a little joke, *joculus*; an ordinary, insipid —, *jocus frigidus*; a rude —, *jocus illiberalis*; an impertinent —, *jocus petulans*; in —, *per jocum, per ludum et jocum*; for fun, *per ridiculum, joco, jocularitur* (e.g. to upbraid any one with a thing, *alci objicere alqd*); in earnest or in —, *per ridiculum aut severe*; do you mean that in earnest or in —? *jocone an serio hoc dicis?* to say a thing in —, *jocari alqd, dicere alqd per jocum*; without —, no —, *amoto* or *remoto joco, amoto ludo*, *omissis jocis, extra jocum*; without any —, he was indeed a fine man, *mehercule, extra jocum, homo bellus erat*; but without any —, *sed ridicula amissa* (scil. *faciamus*); it was only my —, *jocabar*; to induce any one to impertinent —, *irritare alqm ad jocorum petulantiam*; to make fun, *joculari, joca agere*, with any one, *cum alqo*; to make a —, *jocari, joco uti*, about any thing, *jocari in alqd*; to make — of any thing, *jocari de alqâ re*; not to take a —, *jocum* (or *quod per jocum dictum est*) *in serium convertere* (to take in earnest what is meant as a —); to be easily vexed, *facile irasci*; I understand no —, **haud impune me vexabis*; to carry the — too far, **illiberaliter jocari*; to indulge in vulgar —, *descendere in lusus*; for the Greeks it is a mere — to swear a false oath, and a mere trifle to give false evidence, *Græcis jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus*; it would be a mere trifle to learn that, *hæc perdiscere lusus esset*; it is fun for me to, etc., *juvat me* (with infin.); as long as it amuses, *quantum juvat*; does that amuse you so much? *itane lepidum videtur?* to put a — upon any one, *ludere, ludificari alqm*. Jester, n. *homo jocans, homo multi joci* (full of fun); *homo ridiculus* (one who makes others laugh, amuses them by his jokes).

Jet, n. (1) as a fossil, *bitumen, pissasphaltus* (— mixed with tar); (2) = spout, **aquæ radius*. To jet, v.intr. (1) = to project, *projici, projectum esse* (e.g. *in altum*, of a town, etc.), *prosilire* (lit., to jump forth), *procedere* (to extend), *procurrere, excurrere*, from any thing, *ab alqâ re*, or into any thing, *in alqd* (e.g. into the sea, of peninsulas, etc.); (2) = to toss the body in haughtiness, *superbire, insolentius se efferre, magnos sibi sumere spiritus*; to boast with any thing, *jactare alqd* (to be very conceited); to glory in any thing, *gloriari alqâ re* or *de alqâ re*.

Jetsam, Jetson, Jettison, n. lit. = the throwing of goods overboard, in order to lighten a ship; hence these goods themselves, * *res naufragio ejectæ* (in general, goods driven on shore, shipwrecked); merchandise, *merces naufragio ejectæ*.

Jetty, n. See Dam.

Jetty, adj. **gagatæ similis, piceus, picinus, omnium nigerrimus* (in general, quite black).

Jew, n. *Judæus* (lit.); *homo sordidus* (fig.); to become a —, *Judæum fieri*; the Jews, *Judæi*; Jews' tax, **vectigal Judæis impositum*; the Jewish synagogue, *synagōge* (Eccl.). Judaism, **Judaismus*, **religio Judaica, doctrina Judaica*; the Jewish doctrines, *Judaica lex*; — worship, *cultus Judaicus*; — rite, *ritus Judaicus*; — ceremonies, *sacra Judaica*; to renounce Judaism, *negare se esse Judæum*; a persecutor of the Jews, **populi Judaici vexator*, **religionis Judaicæ insectator*; the persecution of the Jews, **populi Judaici vexatio*; a Jewess, n. *Judæa, mulier Judaica*. Jewish, adj. *Judaicus*; adv. **Judaice*, **Judæorum more*; to live after the manner of the Jews, *Judaicam vivere vitam*. Jewry, n. (1) (= Judea), *Judæa*; (2) (= a district inhabited by the Jews, e.g. in London), *Judæi*.

Jewel, n. *gemma*; set with precious stones, *gemmatus*; a — (in a fig. sense), *ornamentum* (ornament in general); a trinket, *res magni pretii, res pretiosissima* (any thing very costly); *res pulcherrima* (any thing very beautiful); a pearl, *margarita*; all our precious toys come into the hands of our successors, *margaritæ gemmæque ad heredem transeunt*; she wore with her ear-rings that extraordinary specimen of the wonders of nature, *gerebat auribus quam maxime singulare illud et vere unicum naturæ opus* (namely, a pearl); the crown-jewels, *insignia regni* (*imperii*).

Jig. See Dance.

Jilt, v.tr. and v.intr. (= to trick in love, to frustrate the lover's hope, of a woman); by *extrahere alqm* or *alqd* or *alqm eludere atque extrahere* (e.g. *eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare*, Liv.), *alqm variis frustrationibus differre* or *variis dilutionibus frustrare* (to put off any one from one day to another); to delude any one with false hopes, *lactare alqm et spe falsâ producere*; also by *trahere* (e.g. Servilius prolonged his life with very little hope, *Servilius exiguâ cum spe trahebat animam*).

Jingle, v.intr. (as in jingling chains or bells), *tinnire* (to ring), also to rattle with money, e.g. I expect that Dolabella will pay something, come out with some money, *expecto maxime ecquid Dolabella tinniat*, Cic.; and fig., to give a false sound, e.g. *viri speciem dignoscere calles, ne quo subærato mendosum tinniat auro*), *tinnitum ciere*; to —, rattle on a musical instrument, **fidium tinnitibus sonare*; by —ing on a brass pan, *tinniendo ære* (Varr.); the bell, *tintinnabulum*; the bell rings, *tinnit tintinnabulum* (in the modern sense, hence in reference to the door-bell or the bell in a room, or the bell in the theatre; the ancients however called it *ostium concrepuit*, i.e. the door creaks, namely, when any one is coming in or goes out, or also *pulsantur fores*, some one knocks at the door waiting for it to be opened for him to come in; and in the theatre they called it *scabella concrepant*, i.e. the seats crack, from the momentary noise of the spectators, when the curtain fell); the bell does not ring, go, *tintinnabulum mutum est, tacet*; to ring the bell, *tintinnabulum movēre*; to ring or knock (at the door), *pulsare fores* or *januam* (in the sense of the ancients, who only used to knock); in the modern sense *movēre tintinnabulum forium* (to touch the bell, to ring); to ring the bell for any one (to come), **æris tinnitu alqm arcessere* (lit.); the act of ringing, ringing noise, *tinnitus* (*tinnitus æris*, the tinkling on brass); a knock at the door, *forium pulsatio* (in the ancient sense); see Ring, Sound, Tinkle. Jingling, n. (1) = a clinking sound, *tinnitus*; (2) = a — of words (either to cause a correspondence of sound in rhyme, or in prose, in a bad sense), *tinnitus* (e.g. *tinnitus Gallionis*, Tac.); *nugæ canoræ* (tuneful, jingling trifles, Hor.), *inanis verborum* (Cic.); to make a jingling of words, *inani voce sonare*.

Job, n. (1) = work, *opus*; (2) = a small lucrative business or office, *munus exiguum* or *parvum*; see Work, Performance; (3) = work carried on unfairly, by circumlocutions according to circumstances. Jobber, n. (1) = one who does small jobs, *operarius* (one who assists, servant, labourer; also in a figur. sense, in reference to the mind — to one who does a thing merely by rote, mechanically, a tool, as of a preacher or teacher, e.g. *hos quos nos oratores vocaremus, nihil esse dicebat nisi quosdam operarios linguâ celeri, et exercitatâ, qui operas fabriles præbet*, at a building); an assistant in general, aid, help, *minister, administer, satelles, minister et satelles*, fem. *ministra* (fig. — an accessory, abettor); the assistants, hands, *operæ* (always fem.; also fig. = accessories, e.g. the — of Clodius, *operæ Clodianæ*); abettors, *manus*; (2) (= a stock-jobber), see Broker, Usurer.

Jockey, n. (= a man that rides horses in a race) *eques*, or by **certare* (or *concertare*) *equitandi velocitate*; see Rider, Race. To jockey, v. tr. (= to cheat), *circumvenire* (to surround, fig., to take in), *illudere et destituere* (to make a tool of); to play a trick, *fraudem facere alci* or *alci rei* (e.g. the law, *legi*).

Jocose, adj. *jocosus* (of persons and things); *jocularis, jocularius* (both of things); *ridiculus* (of persons and things); laughable, *ridendus* (of

things); jocular mood, *hilarus animo et ad jocandum promptus*; to be very —, *multi joci esse* (of persons and things); it is quite laughable, *joculare istuc quidem*; adv. *jocose, joculariter*; see Gay, Merry. Jocoseness, n. *hilarus animus et ad jocandum promptus*; of things, *joci qui admixti sunt alci rei* (jokes interspersed in any thing, e.g. a speech, etc.); see Jester. Jocundity, n. *hilaritas, lætitia, alacritas, lascivia.* See Merry.

Jog, v.tr. = to push off, *propellere* (e.g. *alqm*, or the vessel with the oar, *navem remis*); to push out, *protrudere* (e.g. *de domo*); v.intr. (= to move by jogs) *promovēre*. Jog, n. (1) = a push intended to awaken attention, in general, *offensio; pulsus externus, impulsio* (the impression from without); a violent —, *impetus*; (2) = a rub, difficulty, *hæsitatio* (hesitation in speaking); to speak without stopping, *volvere verba*; to speak distinctly and without hesitating, *plane et articulate eloqui* (of a dumb person, who begins to speak all on a sudden); to read any thing off at once, *ab oculo legere alqd*; a speech that is delivered without interruption, *oratio fluens* or *volubiliter fusa*; a speaker who speaks without interruption, *orator volubilis*; a difficulty, in general, *offensio*; doubt, hesitation, *hæsitatio* (in this sense only post-Aug.), *dubitatio*; any thing that has happened inconveniently, *offensio, offensa*; a difficulty, *difficultas*; offence, cause for offence, *offensio, offensa*; any thing bad, improper that gives offence, *res mali* or *pessimi exempli*; to give any one offence, *offendere alqm* or *apud alqm, in offensionem alcjs incurrere* or *cadere*; I have given any one great offence, *in magnā offensā sum apud alqm*; to give great offence through one's mode of living, daily habits, *esse pessimi exempli*; to find any thing to say against any one or any thing, *in alqo* or *alqā re offendere*; to be huffed at any one or any thing, *fastidire alqm* or *alqd* or *in alqā re*; not to be free from objection, *non vacare offensione*; to avoid giving offence, *offensionem effugere*. Jogger, n., see above. Joggle, v.tr. (= to give a sudden but slight push); see Push, Shake.

Join, v.tr. (1) lit. = to bring one thing in contiguity with another, *jungere, conjungere* (in general); *nectere, connectere* (to connect, lit. and fig.); to unite things so that they belong together, *comparare* (all *cum alqâ re* or *alci rei*); to glue together, cement, fig. to unite closely together, *conglutinare* (e.g. words, *verba*); to tie, fasten together, *colligare*; v.intr. (1) e.g. two bones —, *conjungi*; see Meet; (2) = to be contiguous (e.g. two houses); see Near, Adjoin; (3) = to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, society, etc., *se jungere* or *conjungere cum alqo, societatem inire* or *coire* or *facere cum alqo*; to have entered into partnership with any one, *societatem habēre cum alqo*; to have been married to any one, *matrimonio alqm secum conjungere, matrimonio alci jungi*. Joinder, n. = a joining, *junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio*. Joiner, n. *lignarius* (scil. *faber*; with the ancients both — and carpenter); cabinet-maker, *intestinarius* (late Jct.) Joinery, n. *opus intestinum*. Joint, n. (in anatomy = the joining of two or more bones), *commissura* (in general, also in the human body); *artus, articulus* (the — by which the bones in animal bodies are connected together; *artus* in the sing. not before the late poets in the silver age), comb. *commissuræ et artus*; in particular the joints of the spine, *vertĕbræ* (also in general any turning — of the body; Plin. distinguishes it thus from *articulus*, a small joint, *tālus rectus est in articulo pedis ventre eminens concavo, in vertebrā ligatus*); the joint of the back-bone, spondyl or spondyle, *spondўlus* (σπόνδυλος); a —, a chain, *annulus*; a joint of a beast, *clunis*; a small joint, *clunicula*; (3) (in architecture and joinery), a binding or tying together (in architecture), *colligatio, verticula* (to cause motion); with —, *verticulatus*; (in joinery) *coagmentum, coagmentatio, compages, compactura, junctura* (post-Aug., the joining in general); the Curulian chair gets disjointed, *sellæ curulis compages laxantur*; joints, hinges, *involutio* (the winding of a machine), *helix* (a — of a screw, ἕλιξ); a clue, *glomus*; any thing wreathed or contorted, **spira*; a link in a garland of flowers, the whole garland, *sertum*. Joint, adj. (as in — property, or as in — heir), *communis*; see Common. Joint-heir, n. *cohēres, collega* (only in the connexion of a sentence in Jct.); to make any person a — with any one, *alqm cohæredem alci facere, scribere, instituere*; to have —, *coheredes habēre*; to be a —, *coheredem esse*, with any one, *alci*; *in hereditate partem habēre*; to have a legacy to receive, *legatum in testamento habēre*; to exclude any one from the will, *excludere alqm ab hereditate*. Joint-tenant, n. **conductor communis cum alqo*. Jointure, n., an estate in lands or tenements, settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, perhaps **domus ad requiescendum ætatis otio viduæ data* (a widow's seat), or by *alci præbēre annuam* (to settle an annuity upon any one).

Joist, n. *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*; *transtrum*; a small —, *transtilla*. To lay joists, *alqd materiā jugamentare*.

Joke, see Jest. Joker, n. *homo jocosus* or *multi joci, homo ridiculus* (see Merry); a balloon, *coprea*; a jester (one who amuses others by his wit), *scurra* (chiefly at the tables of the rich).

Jole, n. (1) in the phrase cheek by — (= tête-à-tête), by *sermones familiares, secreto cum alqo colloqui, solus solum alqm convenire, concubare, una, simul*; (2) = head of a fish, **piscis caput*.

Jolt, v.intr. (e.g. the carriage —), by *offendere alqm, alqd* (to run accidentally against one, of persons and things; hence to fall in with, meet); *incurrere in alqm* or *in alqd* (to run violently against any one or any thing, of persons and things; hence to fall in with any one); *illidi alci rei* or *in alqd, allidi ad alqd* (to be knocked, to dash upon any one or against any thing so as to be hurt, of persons and things, e.g. against the wall, *parieti illidi*; against the rocks, *ad scopulos allidi*); see Shake. Jolt, n. *pulsus* (the effect, with the gen. of the object, e.g. *pulsus remorum*, the push of the oars, and the gen. of the thing against which one jolts, e.g. *pulsus ostii*, a knock against the door); a violent concussion, *percussio* (with the gen. of the object that is hurt, e.g. *percussio capitis*); *ictus* (a blow, a wound by means of a pointed instrument); a violent blow (that may sometimes cause a dangerous wound), *plaga* (hence a stroke of calamity); *petitio* (a blow aimed at any one, whether it hits or not).

Jostle, v.intr. *offendere alqm*. See Push.

Jot, n., not a —, *nihil, ne minimā quidem re, ne transversum unguem* or *digitum*.

Journal, n. (1) = diary, *ephemĕris -idis*, f. (ἐφημερίς), or, in pure Lat., *commentarii diurni* (a diary, in which all the income and expenditure in a house was put down, as well as any remarkable incidents; *ephemeris mathematica*, Plin., a kind of astrological almanac, in which all the lucky and unlucky days were marked); to enter any thing in a — or diary, *alqd in commentarios diurnos referre, alqd in libellum memoriæ causā referre*; (2) in commerce, in general, *volumen rationum* (Jct.), *rationes* (accounts), *codex accepti et expensi*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *codex* or *tabulæ* (a cash-book for putting down income and expenditure); the waste-book, *adversaria -orum*, n. (from which every thing is entered in the — or ledger, *codex, tabulæ*, e.g. *quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? quomodo*, etc., here follows a sum of money, *in codice accepti et expensi non sunt?* Cic.); to keep a cash-book, *rationem* or *codicem instituere, tabulas conficere*; to put down in the —, *in rationes* or *in codicem* or *in tabulas* or *in adversaria referre*; (3) = log-book, **ephemeris navalis*; (4) = newspaper, *acta diurna -orum*, n., *acta publica*, or simply *acta -orum*, n.

(among the ancient Romans = a sort of state-gazette), *acta diurna populi Romani* (state-gazette in ancient Rome); the political newspaper (of the present day), **diurna quæ res novas per orbem terrarum gestas narrant*; to be, to be reported in the newspapers, *in actis vulgatum esse*; to report, insert, announce in the newspaper (local or other), *diurnis actis urbis mandare*; to cause to be inserted in the papers, *in acta mittere*; a register, blue-book, *rationarium imperii, rationes imperii* (a list, containing everything respecting the number of the legions and men of war, the state of the public finances, etc., during the times of Imperial Rome); (5) a periodical, a literary review published at certain times, a flying paper, *commentarii* (short sketches, like Chambers' Journal), *libelli* (supplement to a newspaper, for light reading); any short newspaper (either daily, or weekly, or monthly), **plagula diurnorum*; an article in a newspaper, **nuncius diurnorum*, **nuncius diurnis mandatus*; the business of an editor, the editorship of a paper, or a news-vender, **diurnorum edendorum cura*; the editor's office, *ædes ubi eduntur et dimittuntur diurna*; the intelligence in a paper, **nuncius diurnorum, nuncius diurnis mandatus*; the deliverer of a newspaper, *famigerator* (post-man), or **diurnorum diribitor*.

Journalist, n. **qui ephemeridem*, etc., *scribit*, **diurnorum scriptor*.

Journey, n. *iter* (to a place); *via* (the way, road); the departure, *profectio* (never in the sense of the — itself, e.g. *ea mihi itinera* [and not *eæ mihi profectiones*] *octo amplius dies abstulerunt*); the act of travelling and the stay in foreign countries, *peregrinatio*; a voyage, *navigatio*; on account of a —, *itineris faciendi causâ* (e.g. *decedere e provinciâ*); to make preparations for a —, *iter parare* or *comparare*, *ad iter se parare* or *comparare*, *profectionem parare* or *præparare*, *parare proficisci*, *itineri se præparare*; to have a — before one, *iter habēre*; to set off, commence one's —, *viæ se committere*, *viæ* or *in viam se dare*, *iter ingredi* or *inire*; to set off abroad, *peregre proficisci*; to be on a —, *esse in itinere*; to travel, be abroad, *peregrinari*, *peregrinatum abesse*; to make, undertake a —, *iter facere*; to make a short —, *minuta itinera facere*; to undertake long —, **longinqua itinera suscipere* (in gen.); into foreign countries, *peregrinationes suscipere*; to make the — anywhere by land, *alqo iter terrâ petere contendo*, *terrestri itinere alqo contendere*; to make the voyage round the earth, **terras ab omni parte navi circumvehi*; to direct one's — anywhere, *iter alqo convertere* or *dirigere*; my — is to Rome, my destination is Rome, *iter mihi est Romam*; where are you for? *quo cogitas?* or *quo tendis?* or *quo iter inceptas?* to continue the —, *iter pergere*, *iter reliquum conficere pergere*; to finish the —, *iter conficere*; to put off the —, *profectionem intermittere*; to give up the —, *faciendi itineris consilium* or (with regard to the departure) *profectionis consilium abjicere*; did the — come off well? *bene ambulasti?* I wish you a happy —! a happy return! *bene ambula! bene rem gere* (both together); adventure, event during a —, **quæ evenerunt in intinere*, **itineris pericula* (dangers); medicine-chest, **medicamenta viatoria*; narrator of a —, **itineris* or *itinerum scriptor*; description of a —, **itineris descriptio*, *itinerarium*; travelling-bed, *bajonula* (i.e. *lectus qui in itinere bajulatur, a bajulando, id est, deportando*; a kind of sedan-chair adapted for travelling, a *sella bajulatoria*, from βαστάζω, i.e. to carry something heavy), **lectus quem iter faciens secum gerit* (a bed, couch, which the traveller carries with him); a carpet-bag, *sarcina*, *sarcinula* (a bundle); to pack one's carpet-bag, *sarcinam* (or *sarcinulam*) *alligare* or *constringere* (in the lit. sense), *sarcinam* (*sarcinulam*) *colligere*, or *expedire*, *sarcinam aptare itineri* (to get ready for the —); ready for the —, *paratus ad proficiscendum*, or for the voyage, *paratus ad navigandum*; to get ready (for the —), *omnia quæ ad proficiscendum pertineant comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare*; *parare proficisci*, *profectionem præparare*, *itineri se præparare*, *sarcinam aptare itineri*; a flask (for the —), **lagena iter facientis*; travelling-companion, *socius* or *comes itineris*, *convector* (fellow-passenger, in the coach or on the vessel); if by sea, *navigationis socius*; fem. *itineris socia* or *comes*, and by sea, *navigationis socia*; travelling expenses, *viaticum* (stipend, allowance), *sumptus itineris* or *viæ*; a small allowance (for travelling expenses), *viaticulum* (late); to allow a sum of money to any one for the —, *alci viaticum dare*; to stipulate an allowance for, etc., *viaticulum in sumptum alci destinare*; to provide any one with money for his expenses during the —, *alqm secedentem viatico persequi*; to be provided, etc., *viaticum secum habēre*; provided with, etc., *viaticatus*; the cost, expenses of a —, *itineris impensæ*; don't forget to allow me for my travelling expenses, *vide ut mihi viaticum reddas quod impendi*; travelling apparatus, *itineris instrumentum*, or, in the connexion of the sentence, simply *instrumentum* (Cic.); travelling utensils, *vasa viatoria*, *-orum*, n.; the company any one meets with during the journey or voyage, *itineris socii* or *comites*; *viatores*, *vectores*, *convectores*; traveller, *iter faciens*, *viator* (who travels on foot), *vector* (passenger by a vessel), *peregrinator*, *peregrinans* (one who travels abroad), *hospes* (a stranger, one staying as a guest at one's house), *advena* (one who has arrived in a town); travelling-hat, *petasus*; with a travelling-hat on, *petasatus* (see Hat); travelling-cap, *pileus* (of felt, see Hat); with a travelling-cap on, *pileatus*; a travelling-coat, *pænula*; with a travelling-coat on, *pænulatus*; a mantle for travelling, *abolla*, *pænula* (see Mantle); desire, fondness of travelling, **itinera faciendi studium* (in gen.); **peregrinandi studium* or *cupiditas* (abroad); pleasure, enjoyment during the —, **itineris voluptas*; plan of a —, **itineris consilium* (intention), *profectionis consilium* (intention of starting); *ratio itineris* or *itinerum* (route); to give up the plan, *itineris*, or, with respect to the departure, *profectionis consilium abjicere*; travelling-stick, *baculum*; a pouch, a leathern bag (to carry victuals or money in), *pera*; a travelling-coach, carriage, *rheda* (in gen.), *carruca* (a phaeton with four wheels, and for the more wealthy class, hence it was richly decorated); a light carriage with only two wheels, a gig, *cisium*; to have good weather (during a journey), *tempestatem ad proficiscendum*, or (during a voyage) *ad navigandum idoneam nancisci*; a march, *iter* (in gen.); a day's —, march (of troops), *diei* or *unius diei iter* (the Romans always pitched a camp after the completion of each day's journey, and therefore they sometimes counted their different days, during which the troops were on their march, according to the encampments; hence the first, second, third, fourth, fifth day's — or march, *prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, quinta castra* (n. pl.); after the completion of this day's march, *confecto justo itinere ejus diei*; to let the legions follow by easier marches, *legiones minoribus itineribus subsequi jubēre*; to get, arrive at a place after a march of five days (of troops), *quintis castris venire*, *pervenire alqo*; a day's voyage, *cursus*, *navigatio* (in speaking in the ordinary sense of a — or voyage of so many days, the number of days is added in the genitive case, e.g. one day's —, *diei iter* or *cursus* or *navigatio*; of two days, *bidui iter* or *cursus* or *navigatio*; of nine days, *novem dierum iter*, *cursus*, *navigatio*); the place one puts up at during the night (during a —), inn, *mansio* (a — of so many days was likewise calculated by *mansio*); to be distant one day's —, *diei itinere* or *cursu* or *navigatione abesse*; two days' —, *bidui spatio* or simply *bidui abesse*; to be separated from any one or a place by an eight days' —, *ab alqo loco octo mansionibus distare*; the forest extends in breadth a nine days' —, *latitudo silvæ patet novem dierum iter*; the distance was about a

ten days' —, *via dierum fere erat decem;* to be already many days advanced since, etc., *jam multorum dierum viam progressum esse, quum,* etc ; see March. To journey, v.intr , see Travel, March.

Journeyman, n. (1) in a trade, *opifex* (artisan); *opificis socius* (one who works for an artisan); *opifici operas suas locans* (one who receives wages), *opifici operas præbens* (who assists); *opificis* or *fabri famulus* (of the men of a master tradesman); the —, hands, *operæ fabrorum,* in the connexion of a sentence also simply *operæ;* (2) = daily labourer, for daily wages, *in diem se locans, mercenarius;* (of a woman) *in diem se locans, mercenaria* (in *di. se loc.*, one who goes out to work by the day, *mercenarius,* a workman hired, engaged by the day); a jobber, *operarius* (also fig , one who does every thing only mechanically), pl. the hands, *operæ mercenariæ,* or simply *operæ;* to hire, engage daily labourers, *operas (mercenarias) conducere;* to work for daily wages, to be a daily labourer, jobber, *operas præbēre;* he made his living as a —, *ei operâ vita erat;* wages, *manuum merces* (a workman's wages); daily wages, *quæstus quotidianus* or *diurnus;* to live upon one's daily earnings, *diurnum victum quærere;* to live barely, to live upon one's daily wages, *diurno quæstu famem propulsare;* he lived upon his day's wages, *ei operâ vita erat;* the day's work, *labor quotidianus, labor diurnus, opus diurnum;* one man's daily work, *opera;* any one's work for the day (what he or she has determined to get through), *actus diurnus;* the task, *pensum* (the quantity of wool which the slave had to spin every day, hence = task in general).

Jove, n. *Jupiter,* gen. *Jovis* (as god and planet).

Jovial, adj., see Merry. Joviality, n. *voluptas, delectatio;* public sports, amusements, *voluptas populo data* (by the state); in a gen sense, outdoor sports, **voluptas quâ omnes frui possunt.*

Joy, n *gaudium* (the state of the mind, i e. *cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur,* Cic), *lætitia* (when we show it outwardly, *lætitiâ gestiens,* Cic.); the sensation of —, pleasure, *voluptas* (*idem esse voluptatem dico, quod ille ἡδονήν, et quidem sæpe quærimus verbum Latinum par Græco, et quod idem valeat: hic nihil fuit, quod quæreremus. Nullum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declaret Latine, quod Græce, quam declarat voluptas. Huic verbo omnes, qui ubique sunt, qui Latine sciunt, duas res subjiciunt, lætitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore,* hence *voluptas* is a lower degree than either *gaudium* or *lætitia.* The Stoics define *voluptas* as *sublationem animi sine ratione, opinantium se magno bono frui;* the difference between the three, *non dicitur lætitia nec gaudium in corpore; in eo autem voluptas, omnium Latine loquentium more ponitur, cum percipitur ea quæ sensum aliquem moveat, jucunditas*); comb. *lætitia ac voluptas;* delight, *deliciæ* (the object of —; poets use also *gaudium* and *voluptas* in this sense); a lively, great —, *lætitiâ gestiens* (expressed in our countenance and in our movements); any one gives me great pleasure, satisfaction, *voluptati est mihi alqs;* he is a source of —, great pleasure to me, **gaudium video ex alqo;* to afford a pleasure to any one, *gaudium* or *lætitiam alci afferre;* to gratify any one, *gratificari alci* (by a present, etc.), you have given me great pleasure, caused me great —, by, etc., *magnum mihi gaudium attulisti, quod,* etc ; he wants also others to partake of his affluence, *de suo, quod ei superest, aliis gratificari vult;* it gives me great pleasure, *alqd mihi gaudio, lætitiæ, voluptati est; delector alqâ re, alqd mihi in deliciis est;* any thing is quite a treat for me to look at, *pasco oculos alqâ re* (I feed, also of some horrible sight, etc); any thing gives me great pleasure, *magnâ lætitiâ, magno gaudio me afficit alqd, alqd summæ mihi voluptati est: magnum gaudium, magnam lætitiam voluptatemque capio (percipio) ex alqâ re;* although I was highly delighted when I received the letter of my beloved father, yet my — rose to the highest pitch when I got your very interesting letter, *quum maximam cepissem lætitiam ex carissimi patris epistolâ, tum vero tuæ jucundissimæ literæ cumulum mihi gaudii attulerunt;* although your glory (success) afforded me the greatest pleasure, yet I must confess that my — rose to the highest pitch, when, etc., *etsi satis ex gloriâ tuâ magnam lætitiam voluptatemque capiebam, tamen non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod,* etc. (Cic.; *cumulum gaudii alci afferre, gaudio alqm cumulare,* can only be used when we wish to express a still higher degree of —, caused by something additional); to laugh in one's sleeves, *in sinu gaudēre,* to have a useless pleasure, *usurâ falsi gaudii frui;* to dispose one's mind to feel pleasure, *animum ad lætitiam excitare;* to cause any one in vain to feel rejoiced, *frustra alqm conjicere in lætitiam;* to express one's — in words, *gaudium verbis prodere;* to break forth in loud expressions of —, *rumpere gaudium;* to embitter one's — through grievances, *gaudium contaminare ægritudine;* to sing with —, *lætitiâ excitari ad canendum;* to jump with — (in succeeding, in hearing joyous news), *lætitiâ se efferre, gaudio exsilire, exsultare;* to be delighted with —, *lætum esse omnibus lætitiis* (a phrase which Cic. borrowed from a comedy of Cæcilius and uses very often); to be almost frantic with —, *nimio gaudio pæne desipere;* I don't know for —, where I am, *præ gaudio, ubi sim, nescio;* to accept any thing with pleasure, *lubenter alqd accipere;* on his arrival they all received him with expressions of —, *eum advenientem læti omnes accepēre;* the pleasures of drinking and of a good table, *voluptates vini et epularum;* to indulge in the pleasures of love, of Venus, *veneriis voluptatibus frui, rebus veneriis uti,* expressions of — to any one, *lætitia, gratulatio;* to receive any one with expressions of —, **lætis clamoribus plausibusque alqm excipere;* eyes of —, *oculi læti, vultus lætus†;* scarce of —, *voluptate carens, voluptatis expers;* a joyless life, **vita sine lætitiâ ac voluptate peracta;* a bringer of joyous news, *lætitiæ auctor,* feasts of —, *hilaria -ium,* n (in honour of Cybele); days of —, *dies læti;* one who feasts, revels in an evil hour, at a bad season, *male feriatus;* a bonfire, *ignes festi†;* giver of —, *lætitiæ auctor, lætitiæ dator†* (of Bacchus); shouts of —, *clamor et gaudium, clamor lætus†;* — at the accomplishing of the work, *clamor alacritate perfecti operis sublatus,* to receive any one with shouts of —, **clamore et gaudio* or *clamore læto alqm excipere;* hater of —, *homo tristis;* a life full of —, *vita jucundissima, vita voluptatum omnium varietate conferta;* a song of —, *carmen lætum;* a joyous feast, a banquet, *epulæ quæ fiunt ex lætitiâ;* land of —, **felicitas cœlestis;* a day of —, *dies lætus;* that was a day of — for the country, *lætissimus ille dies civitati illuxit;* tears of —, *effusæ gaudio lacrimæ, elicitæ gaudio lacrimæ;* to shed tears with —, *gaudio lacrimare, gaudio lacrimas effundere* or *profundere,* I shed tears of —, *gaudio lacrimæ mihi manant* or *cadunt* or *eliciuntur;* signs of —, **significatio gaudii;* to give at last a sign of —, *rumpere gaudium;* excessive —, frantic —, *lætitia exsultans, lætitia elata;* to moderate, check one's frantic —, *lætitiam exsultantem comprimere;* full of —, *voluptatis* or *jucunditatis plenus, lætus* (cheerful in general), *jucundus;* mad with—, *lætitiâ gestiens, elatus,* to be mad with —, *præ gaudio vix sui esse compotem, resolutâ in gaudia mente†,* merriness, *lætitia;* cheerfulness, *hilaritas, animus lætus* or *hilaris;* to bear any thing cheerfully, *cum lætitiâ ferre alqd ex voluntate.* See Rejoice, Congratulate.

Joyous, adj (1) = glad, *lætus, hilaris* or *hilarus* (in a merry humour); *lubens* (with pleasure); adv. *lubenter;* (2) = giving joy, *lætus, lætabilis; gratus* (as regards any thing, for which we ought to be thankful); pleasing, *jucundus, dulcis;* welcome, *exoptatus,* it is pleasing to me, *gaudeo,*

gratum et acceptum mihi est; I am pleased to hear, **lætus* or *læto animo audio.*

Jubilant, adj. = rejoicing, by *lætitiâ* or *gaudio exsultare, lætitiâ* or *alacritate gestire* or simply *gestire, exsultare et gestire, lætitiâ se efferre, lætitiâ efferri ac gestire, lætari et triumphare* (to triumph), *lætos tollere clamores* (to raise shouts of joy), *jubilare* (to shout), *strepere* (to be noisy, with joy); exultant joy, *lætitia exsultans;* see Exult. Jubilee, n. (1) among the Jews and Roman Catholics, *annus jubilæus;* (2) = a season of great public joy and festivity, **festi dies lætissimi;* a festivity celebrated every 50 or 100 years, **solemnia* or *sacra semisecularia* (50 years' —), *solemnia* or *sacra secularia* (100 years' —); the — year, **annus qui est quinquagesimus* or *centesimus post rem gestam;* the day of —, **dies quo quis sacra semisecularia* or *secularia facit,* or, in the middle of the sentence, simply *dies festus ac solemnis;* — coin, medal struck on the day of a —, **nummus in memoriam sacrorum semisecularium* or *secularium cusus;* — of a wedding, **solemnia nuptiarum post quinquaginta annos repetita* (n.pl.); the person that celebrates it, **senex sacra semisecularia faciens;* to congratulate any one on the occasion of one's — (after having been 50 years in office), **muneris sacra semisecularia gratulari alci;* to celebrate a very splendid —, **sacra semisecularia* or *secularia splendidissime facere.*

Judaic, adj., Judaism, n., Judaize, v.i. See Jew.

Judge, n. (1) in the ordinary sense, *judex* (also of woman), *assessor;* in Cic. often *qui judicat* or *qui judicium exercet* or *qui est judicaturus* (when he is about to —); arbitrator, *arbiter;* delegate, *recuperator;* judge of the circuit, *quæsitor* (lit. of criminal offences); a mediator, umpire, *disceptator* (fem. *disceptatrix*); the mayor, the highest magistrate, *magistratus summus* (e.g. in a village, among the Jews); to be the —, *judicem esse;* about any thing, *de alqâ re, judicem sedēre, judicium exercēre, judicio præesse;* to appoint any one as —, *alqm judicem constituere;* to have any one as a —, *alqm judicem habēre;* to bring any thing before the —, *alqd ad judicem deferre;* the office of the —, *judicandi munus, judicatus;* to confer upon any one the office of a —, * *alqm judiciis præponere,* **alci summum magistratum committere;* the authority of the —, **judicis auctoritas;* verdict, sentence of the —, court, *judicis sententia, judicium;* a decree, *edictum;* an injunction, *interdictum;* to appeal to the court, **opem petere a judice, ad judicem confugere;* belonging to the office of a —, *judicialis;* belonging to the forum, court, *forensis;* (2) *judex, æstimator, existimator,* comb. *existimator et judex, censor* (critic); see Critic. To judge, v.intr. *judicare,* about any thing, *alqd,* about any one, *de alqo* (also in a judicial sense), *facere judicium,* about any thing, *alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re,* about any one, *de alqo;* to think, *existimare* (have an opinion), about any thing, *alqd* or *de alqâ re,* about any body, *de alqo;* to think well, have a good opinion of any one, *bonum judicium facere de alqo, bene existimare de alqo;* to have a bad opinion of any one, *secus* or *male existimare de alqo;* to — wrongly about any thing, *male judicare alqd;* to — according to one's feelings, *de suo sensu judicare;* to judge equitably, think reasonably, *ex æquo judicare;* to — impartially, *sine odio et sine invidiâ judicare;* to — independently, *suo judicio uti;* to — in the same manner about any thing as somebody, *de alqâ re idem sentire quod alqs;* others may — about it, *hoc alii videant;* I cannot — about it, *hoc non est mei judicii;* you may — about it, *vestra sit existimatio;* v.tr. (= to hear and determine a case), *judicare de alqo* (not *alqm*), *judicium edere in alqm;* to — any one equitably, *æquum judicem se alci præbēre;* to — any one unjustly, inequitably, *iniquum esse in alqm judicem;* some one is judged, *judicium fit de alqo;* to — rightly, according to the laws, *ex legibus judicare.* Judgment, n. (1) = the process of examining facts by the mind, and in court, *judicium;* to try a cause (in a single instance), *judicium facere;* to administer justice, give —, *jus dicere, agere;* to conduct a trial, *judicium exercēre;* to try causes, *quærere et judicia exercēre* (as Judge of the Circuit, at certain times and at certain places, e.g. of the governor in a province); to try any one, any one's case, *judicium facere de alqo;* to try a certain case (about a thing), *jus dicere de alqâ re;* to hold a sitting in a court about any thing, to hear witnesses in evidence, *cognoscere de alqâ re;* see Court; (2) as a faculty of the mind, *judicium;* quick, acute —, *judicium subtile, judicii subtilitas;* very great —, *judicium acre, peracre,* to show, *habēre;* a very correct —, *verissimum judicium,* to show, *habēre;* somebody has sufficient —, *alci satis est judicii;* see Understanding, Criticism; (3) the determination of the mind, *judicium* (— of a judge; — based upon mature reflection); sentence of an arbitrator, in general, determination about any thing, *arbitrium;* decree, *decretum* (in the time of Imperial Rome, = — given by the Emperor if any one had appealed to him); opinion, *sententia* (— any one gives, both in ordinary life, and as a senator, judge, etc.; very often we render it in this sense by *sentire,* e.g. to be indifferent about the opinion of other people, *negligere quid quisque de se sentiat;* the judges pronounce their verdict candidly, *judices quod sentiunt libere judicant*); the opinion which any one forms, after having first inquired into the greater or less value of any thing, estimation, *existimatio;* the public opinion, *existimatio vulgi* (Cæs., the good or bad opinion which the people entertain about any one); a candid opinion, *judicium liberius;* to give one's opinion, *sententiam dicere* (the author, senator, judge); to give —, decide, *facere judicium,* about any thing, *alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re,* about any body, *de alqo* (implying impartiality), *sententiam ferre,* about any body or any thing, *de alqo* or *de alqâ re* (to give a vote, an opinion, of the judges in banco); to pronounce a verdict, *sententiam pronunciare* (of the Chief Baron, or when the judges sit in banco, and when the former, after the latter have each given their opinion, pronounces the verdict; *sententiam pronunciare* is therefore the sequel of the *sententiam ferre,* at a sitting of the judges in banco); to pronounce sentence of death over any one, *alqm damnare* or *condemnare capitis;* to cancel, quash, dismiss a verdict, *rem judicatam labefactare;* to take any one's opinion about a thing, *quid placeat alci de alqâ re exquirere;* to act in accordance with the verdict, *judicatum facere;* by rights, *judicio ac disceptatione;* in my opinion, *meo judicio, quantum ego judico,* (*ex* or *de*) *meâ sententiâ, ut mihi quidem videtur;* to form, have an opinion of one's own, *suo judicio uti* (opp. *aliorum judicio stare*); see Decision; day of —, *dies qui dabit exitio terras;* in the connexion of the sentence, also *dies novissima* or *summa;* they believed the day of — was come, *æternam illam novissimamque noctem mundo interpretabantur;* — seat, *tribunal, judicium;* to bring one before the —, *alqm in judicium adducere* or *vocare* (by no means *ad* or *ante judicium vocare*), *alqm accusare, alqm judicio arcessere* (in criminal causes); to bring any thing before the —, *alqd* (e.g. *alcjs factum*) *in judicium vocare* (Cic.); that does not belong, come before my forum, *de hac re alii viderint;* no crime will find pardon before your —, *te judice nemo nocens absolvitur.*

Judicature, n. *jurisdictio, jurisdictionis potestas;* they have no —, *non sunt fora litesque;* to be subject to any one's —, *sub alcjs jus et jurisdictionem subjunctum esse;* it comes under my —, *jurisdictio mea est;* this does come under my —, *hoc meum est, hujus rei potestas penes me est.* Judicial, adj. *judicialis* (e.g. *causa*); belonging to the judge, *judiciarius;* what belongs to the forum, forensic, *forensis* (e.g. *contentiones, causa*), comb. *judicialis et forensis* (e.g. *oratio*); — eloquence, *judiciale dicendi genus, eloquentia* or *rhetorice*,

forensis; — style, *forense dicendi genus*, *eloquentia* or *rhetorice forensis*; a — opinion, *sententia*; a — decree, *edictum*, to make, *constituere*, to publish, *edere* or *proponere* (*prop.* = to announce by placards); injunction, *interdictum* (of any thing prohibited by the prætor, until the cause was tried); a giving up by virtue of a — decree, *in jure cessio*; a legal will, *testamentum jure perfectum*, also *testamentum nuncupatum* (before witnesses, the maker of a will proclaiming aloud the names of the heirs); a bond, — contract, **syngrapha judicis auctoritate confirmata et comprobata*; — evidence, **professio apud judicem* (or *coram judice*) *edita*; to demand a — inquiry against any one, *judicium postulare in alqm*, *judices petere in alqm*; to give a — opinion in favour of the accuser, *laudationem judicialem dare*; lawful, *legitimus*, *justus*; adv. judicially, *jure*, *lege*, e.g. to proceed — against any one, *lege agere cum alqo*, *jure* or *lege experiri cum alqo*; to give evidence in court, *profiteri apud judicem* or *coram judice*; to deposit in court, **apud judicem* (or *magistratum*) *deponere*. Judicious, adj. *acutus* (sharp), *acer* (searching, of a deep mind), *perspicax* (penetrating), *subtilis* (subtle, fine), *argutus* (sophistic, minute), *sagax* (sagacious), *peracutus*; *peracer* (very sharp); to be very —, *acutissimo* or *acerrimo esse ingenio*, *ingenii acumine valēre*; adv. *acute*, *acriter*, *subtiliter*, *argute*, *sagaciter*; very —, *peracute*, *acute arguteque*.

Jug, n., see Jar.

Juggle, v. (1) in the lit. sense, *præstigias agere*; (2) see Deceive. Juggle, n. (1) = trick by legerdemain, *præstigiæ*; tricks of a conjuror, *circulatoriæ præstigiæ*; prodigies, unnatural charms, *portenta* (e.g. *portenta Thessala rides*); idle wonders, *vana miracula*; fable, comedy, farce, *fabula* (which any one plays to deceive others, e.g. Cornicinus again played his old tricks, *Cornicinus ad suam reverem fabulam rediit*, namely, throwing himself at the feet of his son-in-law); see Artifice; (2) deception, *deceptio*, *destitutio* (the act), *error* (mistake), *præstigiæ* (moon-shine); fallacy, treachery, *fallacia*; simulation, *simulatio*, *dissimulatio* (the former = pretending what one is not, the latter = pretending not to be what one really is); deception of the eyes, *mendacium oculorum*; deception of the sight and the ear, *ludibria oculorum auriumque*; deception of the senses, *sensuum mendacia*; guard against deception, *ne fallaris vide*. Juggler, n. (1) lit. *præstigiator* (in general), fem. *præstigiatrix*, *circulator* or *planus* (a conjurer that travels about, the former exhibiting snakes); different kinds of —, *pilarius* (who played with balls), *ventilator* (who made stones, dice, etc., disappear in presence of the spectators, ψηφοπαίκτης or ψηφολέκτης); (2) see Deceiver. Juggling, adj. by *circulatorius* (belonging to a conjurer), *præstigiosus* (late, full of tricks), *fallax* (deceitful). See Deceive.

Jugular, adj., — vein, *vena jugularis*.

Juice, n. *succus* (in gen. *succi*, pl. = a large quantity, e.g. *purgantes pectora succi*, pectoral —, *succus* also fig. = energy, e.g. in speech); poison, *virus*; gore, *sanies* (then also — of the spider, *murex*, olive); — of the blossoms, *melligo* (also the unripe — of berries, e.g. of grapes); in a medical sense, *ecligma -atis*, n. (ἔκλειγμα); the — of the grape, *succi uvæ* (in gen.), *melligo uvæ* (when still unripe); — of the *murex*, *ostrum* (ὄστρεον), pure Lat. *sanies purpurea*; to become —, *ire* or *exire in succos*; fig. without energy, —, *exsanguis*, *jejunus*, *aridus* (of men and of speech); we have lost all strength, *succum ac sanguinem amisimus*. Juicy, adj. *succi plenus*, *succosus* (full of —); *succidus* (with juice in).

Julap, n. *potio refrigeratrix*.

July, n. *Julius mensis*; in the times of the republic, *Quinctilis mensis*.

Jumble, v.tr. *miscēre*, *permiscēre*; to make a regular —, *omnia miscēre*, *omnia miscēre et turbare*; see Confound; v.intr. *permisceri*. Jumble, n. *mixtura* (lit. and fig., e.g. of virtues and vices, *mixtura vitiorum et virtutum*); mixture of different kinds of corn, *farrago* (also of the contents of a book, *farrago libri*); — of words, *sartago*; conflux of different things, *colluvies*, *colluvio* (e.g. *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium*, *colluvies illa nationum*); a confused mixture, *varietas* (e.g. *sermonum opinionumque*); generally by *miscēre*, e.g. *bona mixta malis*; a mixture of feelings, *varius quo pectus miscetur motus*, or *varii animi motus*; a mixture of hope and fear disturbed their minds, *anceps spes et metus miscebat animos*. See Mix, Disturb.

Jump, v.intr., lit. *salire* (also of birds); to exercise one's self in jumping, *saliendo se exercēre*; — up, *exsilire*; with joy, *exsultare gaudio*, *exsilire* or *exsultare*; to — upon or into, *insilire in alqd*; to — from a wearied horse upon a fresh one, *ex fesso in recentem equum transultare*; to — over any thing, *transilire alqd* or *trans alqd*, *super alqd salire*; to — down from, *desilire ex*, etc. (from the horse, *ex equo*); to come jumping, *accurrere*; to —, dance on one leg, *singulis cruribus saltuatim currere*; to — upon any thing, *insilire supra alqd*; see Jolt, Leap. Jump, n. (1) = leap, *saltus* (if high), *exsultatio* (with joy); to make a —, *salire*, *saltum dare*; (2) = a lucky chance, *fors*, *fortuna* (accident); a lucky accident, *fortuna*, *casus secundus*. Jumper, n. *qui salit*, *saltator* (of a horse); a hunting horse, *equus admissarius*.

Juncate, Junket, n. (1) = cheese-cake, **placenta caseata*; (2) = any kind of delicate food, *panificium*, *opus pistorium*, *pistorum opera* (in general, pastry, cakes), **opus dulciarium* (of sugar). See Dainty.

Junction, n. *conjunctio*. Juncture, n. *status*; — of affairs, *tempora -um*, n.; happy —, *temporum felicitas*; often a happy — will take place when, etc., *incidunt sæpe tempora quum*, etc.; to conform to circumstances, *servire tempori* or *temporibus*.

June, n. (*mensis*) *Junius*.

Junior, adj. and n. *junior* or *minor* or *inferior ætate*, *annis inferior*, *ætate posterior* (not in age); the —, *natu minor*, or generally simply *minor* (the younger of two brothers); the younger one of two sons, the —, *minor natu e filiis*.

Juniper, n. *juniperus*; the berry of the —, *juniperi bacca*; juice of the —, *juniperi succus*.

Junk, n. (= pieces of old cable, to make oakum from), by *funis*, *rudens*. See Cable, Rope.

Junket, n., see Juncate; v.intr. = to feast in secret; see Feast.

Junta, n., see Assembly.

Jurat, n. (1) = a magistrate in some corporations in England, **scabinus*; see Juror. Juridical, adj., see Judicial. Jurisconsult, n. *juris peritus*, *juris* or *jure consultus*, *juris sciens*, *in jure prudens*, *juris interpres*; a great, distinguished —, *juris peritissimus* or *consultissimus*, *juris scientissimus*, *juris antistes*; to be a great —, *juris intelligentiâ præstare*, *magnam prudentiam juris civilis habēre*; to be considered as a great —, *valde juris consultum videri*; to be a practical lawyer, *de jure respondēre*; see Lawyer. Jurisdiction, n., see Judicature. Jurisprudence, n. *juris civilis prudentia*; any one's knowledge in —, *juris civilis scientia*. Jurist, n., see Jurisconsult. Juror, n. (1) as judge, **judices jurati*; *judices selecti* or *turba selectorum* (selected in Rome from the senators, knights, i.e. *equites*, and the *tribuni ærarii*); to bring a cause before a jury, *ad alqd sumere judices ex turbâ selectorum*; (2) as censors, to give an opinion, *juratores*; see Juror.

Just, adj. = upright, *justus* (e.g. judge, complaint, fears, punishment, etc.), *æquus* (equitable, reasonable, of persons), *legitimus* (lawful, of things); to have just claims upon a thing, *jure suo* (or *recte*) *postulare alqd*; adv. *juste*, *jure*, *legitime*, *jure et legitime*, *recte* (properly, duly, righteously). See Due, Proper, Regular, Righteous. Adv. (1) = exactly, *diligenter* (e.g. I can't — tell, *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo*); (2) in reference to a particular moment, *commodum*, *commode*; —

now, *tantum quod* (*tantum quod quum*, — when); — now, that moment, for the present, *in præsentia* (e.g. to have — now no cash, *numeratam pecuniam non habēre*); only — lately, *modo, proxime* (e.g. the piece which he had written — lately, *fabula quam proxime scripserat*); also by the adj. *recens* (with *ab* or *ex* and ablat., or simply by the local ablat., e.g. a foal of an ass only — born, *pullus asininus recens a partu*; Vellejus which had — come from the press, **recens a prelo Vellejus*; to have only — arrived from the province, the country, *e provinciā recentem esse*; the people that had only — come from Rome, *homines Romā recentes*; (*recens*, as adverb, not found in classical prose, hence we cannot say with Plaut. *puer recens natus*, but only *puer recens a partu* or *puer modo natus*; nor can we say *recens advena*, a fresh comer, but *qui modo advenerat*); = accidentally, *forte, forte fortunā* (e.g. the king was — here, *rex forte aderat*); (3) in comparison, — as, *æque, perinde, pariter, similiter, item* (or *idem, eadem, idem*, in reference to subject and object), *itidem, juxta, eodem* or *pari modo* (— in the same manner); to speak — in the same manner, *in eandem sententiam disputare*; to love any one — as much, *æque amare alqm*; — as old and quite as strong, *nec ætate nec viribus dispar*; to be — as old and as popular, *pari esse ætate et gratiâ*; — as well . . . as . . . , *æque* . . . *ac* (*atque, et, ut*), *perinde* . . . *ac* (*atque, ut, quasi*); *proinde* . . . *ac* (*quasi*), *similiter* . . . *ac* (*atque, et, ut*), *item* . . . *ut* (*uti, quemadmodum, quasi*), *itidem* . . . *et* (*quasi*), *juxta* . . . *ac* (*atque, quasi, cum* [with the ablat., of the persons to whom we compare any one]); *non secus, ac*; *ut* . . . *ita, non minus* . . . *quam* (the latter if there is no negation connected with it), *talis* . . . *qualis*, *is* with *qui* following (if — as . . . as, = — the same . . . as, — such a one . . . as); — as if, *æque* (*pariter, perinde*), *ac si*; *similiter, ut si* or *ac si*; *juxta, ac si*; — as well . . . as, *tam* . . . *quam*, *item* . . . *ut*; — as well . . . as any one else, *tam* . . . *quam qui maxime*, also *ita, ut quum maxime*; not . . . — as little, *non* . . . *non magis, non* . . . *nihilo plus* (or *non plus*), — as little . . . as, *non magis* . . . *quam* (no more . . . than); *non plus, quam*; *nec* . . . *nec*, or *neque* . . . *neque* (*nec inferendo injuriam, nec patiendo*; *æque minus ac* would be bad); as much . . . as, *non magis* . . . *quam* (i.e. no less . . . than), *non minus* . . . *quam*; — as great, large, *tantusdem, idem* (e.g. *eadem impudentia*); — as much, *tantidem, tantundem* (. . . as, *quantum*, as regards the quality), *totidem* (. . . as, *atque, ac*, or the correlative *quot*, as regards the quantity); — as many vessels, *totidem naves, par navium numerus*; — as far, *pari spatio*; — that one, the same, *idem, hic idem, hic is, idem hic, idem ille, idem iste* (if the subject has already been mentioned before, = likewise the same); *is ipse, idem hic ipse, hic is ipse* (if in any emphatic sense = just he and no one else); from — the same father as I, *eodem mecum patre genitus*; must an educated person praise the same thing as the common people? *num, quod probat multitudo, hoc idem doctis probandum est?* that was — the cause of the war, *ea ipsa causa belli fuit*, — at the same time, when, *eo ipso tempore* (e.g. *venire*) *quo*, etc.; — at the same hour, *eā ipsā horā*; — on that account, *eandem ob causam, eādem* or *eā ipsā de causā, ob id ipsum*; — then, *illo ipso tempore*; — now, *nunc ipsum*; — there, *ibidem*; — at the same place, on the same spot, *eodem loci*; — on the same road, *eādem* (scil. *viā*); — from there, — thence, *indidem*; to come — from the same place as, *in eadem cum alqo terra genitus*; — in the same direction, *eodem*; (4) to express emphasis, *imprimis, potissimum, maxime, præsertim, præcipue* (see Particular); certainly, *quidem*; indeed, *utique, sane*; you have not — (exactly) neglected the exercises in elocution, but still you have given philosophy the preference, *oratorias exercitationes non tu quidem reliquisti, sed certe philosophiam illis anteposuisti*; why should I — be chosen? **cur ego potissimum destinor?* one needs not — to be rich, **non utique divitem esse oportet*; — as I wish, **sane placet*; — now, *nunc quum maxime*, or simply *quum maxime*; — at that time, *tum quum maxime, eo maxime tempore*; — then, then —, *tum maxime*; not —, not exactly, *haud ita, non ita* (e.g. *sunt ea* [*simulacra*] *præclara, sed non ita antiqua*), also simply *haud* or *non, parum* (not so very); not — very great, *haud ita magnus*; not — honourably, *parum honeste*; it is not — necessary, *non ita necesse est*; not exactly, but, etc., *imo, imo vero, imo enimvero*; — that, which, *id, quod*; exactly, *quidem*; I do not exactly — wish that, *hoc quidem nolo*; I do not —, exactly refuse, *non equidem recuso*; but this is exactly what is considered wicked, *at id quidem nefas habetur*; that is — what he wished to say, *quod maxime dicere voluit*; I am — engaged with the vintage, *ipse quum maxime vindemias colligo*; what is exactly necessary, *præcipue necessarium*; who is coming? and — at this hour? *qui convenit! id præsertim temporis?* with the superlative by *quisque*, —, exactly the best, *optimus quisque*; but —, *nunc denique*.

Justice, n. *justitia* (the virtue itself, and the love of —); equity, equitability, *æquitas* (especially as a quality inherent in a person or thing); right, law, *jus* (that which is considered right); privilege, *beneficium, privilegium* (post-Aug., see Privilege); — requires that, etc., *æquum est* (with acc. and infin.); to exercise —, *justitiam exercēre* or *colere*; to administer —, *promere et exercēre justitiam*; impartially and equitably, *juris æquabilem exercēre rationem*; to see — done to any one, *alci jus dare* or *reddere* (in court); *ea quæ alci debentur tribuere* (in general, in daily life, to give any one what is due to him); **juste* or *recte de alqo judicare* (to give any one credit for so and so, in pronouncing an opinion respecting him); to give praise to whom praise is due, *alci fructum, quem meruit, retribuere*; to find —, *justitiā frui*; to commit any one to the hands of —, **alqm judicibus tradere*; in —, *jure*; see Right, Law, Judge. Justiciary, n. **qui jure dicundo conventus circumit*, or *prætor urbanus*; to make any one into a —, *alci liberam jurisdictionem concedere*. Justifiable, adj. *justus*; lawful, *legitimus*, comb. *justus et legitimus*; see Lawful. Justify, v.tr. (1) in the ordinary sense, *purgare alqm* or *alqd* (to prove one's innocence, either not to have done any thing wrong, or that that which one may have done is not wrong); to excuse, *excusare alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. that any thing was not done on purpose, that any thing was neglected through other engagements, or through an oversight, or through ignorance, etc.); to free from guilt, *alqm culpā liberare*; to — any one on account of, *alqm purgare de alqā re*, seldom *alcjs rei*; *culpam alcjs rei demovēre ab alqo, alqm defendere de alqā re*; to — one's self, *se purgare, se excusare*; to — one's self before any one, *se purgare alci*; sufficiently, *satisfacere alci*; to — one's conduct before any one, *facti sui rationem alci probare*; in order to — one's self, *sui purgandi causā*; (2) (in a theological sense), see Absolve. Justification, n. *purgatio, excusatio, satisfactio*; to accept any one's —, *excusationem* or *satisfactionem accipere*; for his or her —, *sui purgandi causā*.

Juvenile, adj. *puerilis*, or by the gen. *pueri* or *puerorum, adolescentis* or *adolescentium, quod adolescentia fert, juvenilis* (see Youth); to err through — rashness, *adolescentiā inductum peccare*; adv. *pueriliter, puerorum* or *adolescentium more, juveniliter*; see Young. Juvenility, n. (1) = youthful age, see Youth; (2) youthful carelessness, *ineuntis adolescentiæ vitium*. See Carelessness.

Juxtaposition, n. by verbs, e.g. *una ponere*.

Killow, n. *fuligo;* full of —, *fuliginosus* (late).
Kiln, n. See Stove, Oven.
Kimbo, adj. See Crooked, Curve.
Kin, n. See Relation, Relative.
Kind, n. *genus, species* (the single species of the genus); *forma* (characteristic form, feature, e.g. *orationis, eloquentiæ, dicendi, loquendi,* etc.); in logic, *species, forma, pars* (opp. *genus*); of the same —, *ejusdem generis, congener;* things of the same —, *genus hoc rerum;* of all kinds, *omnis generis, omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*); to arrange every thing according to its —, *singula generatim disponere;* Theocritus is wonderful in his — of poetry, *admirabilis in suo genere Theocritus;* a — of, sometimes by *pars* (a piece, part of, etc.); to talk much about death is a sort of cowardice, *plura de extremis loqui pars est ignariæ;* very often by *quidam* or *quasi* (e.g. for slaves the house is a — of republic, and they are all citizens in it, *servis respublica quasi civitas domus est;* to make a — of will, *quasi testamentum facere*); every — of, *omne genus* (with the gen., e.g. *herbarum radicumque*), or simply by *omnes* (e.g. every — of danger, *omnia pericula*); Prov., true blood will always show itself, or, bred in the bone will never come out of the flesh, *fit fere malum malo aptissimum* (Liv.); see Race.
Kind, adj. *benignus* (in character and in actions); charitable, *beneficus;* liberal, *liberalis;* obliging, *comis;* humane, affable, *humanus;* gentle, mild, *clemens;* well, favourably disposed, *propitius* (of the gods; sometimes, but seldom, of the higher towards the lower); adv. *benigne, liberaliter,* comb. *benigne ac liberaliter, comiter, clementer, leniter, indulgenter* (e.g. to treat, deal with any one kindly, *habēre alqm*); you are too good! very —! *benigne! benigne dicis! perbenigne!* also *recte! bene vocas!* no, thank you (when we decline taking more at table), *jam gratia est!* you are very — (thanking for any act of kindness), *facis amice!* Kindness, n. See Goodness.
Kindle, v.tr. *accendere, inflammare* (both to make light and to burn); *incendere, inflammare et incendere, succendere* (succ., from below), *alci rei ignem injicere, inferre* (to throw fire in), *alci rei ignem subjicere, subdere* (to put fire under any thing); *incendium excitare in alqd* (to set any thing on fire); to make a fire, *ignem accendere†, ignem facere* (e.g. *ignes fieri prohibuit*); to get a light from the fire, *ignem ab igne capere;* to light a candle, *lumen accendere;* to light a candle by a candle, *lumen de lumine accendere†;* to — torches, *tædas accendere* or *inflammare;* to burn sacrifices, *adolēre bestias* or *adolēre altaria hostiis;* first to set a town on fire, *initium incendii facere.* See Inflame.
Kindred, n. See Relation, Relative.
King, n. *rex* (or any one in the place of a —, e.g. *rex mensæ,* the chairman at a dinner party; *rex sacrorum* or *sacrificus* or *sacrificulus,* the priest who performed the sacrifices in the place of the kings, who in the oldest times were in the habit of discharging these duties; *regulus* never used in this sense); a prince of a small territory, *regulus;* the — of kings, *rex regum* (among the Greeks, the king of Persia was so called, among the Romans the king of the Parthians); to be —, *regem esse, regnum obtinēre, regiam potestatem habēre;* to be — more by name than in reality, *nomine magis quam imperio regem esse;* to make one's self into a —, to occupy, usurp the throne, *regnum occupare, regis nomen assumere, regium ornatum nomenque sumere* (of one who had been before governor of a province, etc.); to make any one a —, *alci regnum, regnum et diadema deferre, summam rerum ad alqm deferre;* to make — and dethrone them, *regna dare et adimere;* somebody becomes —, *alqs rex fit, alqs regnum adipiscitur, regnum* (or *imperium*) *ad alqm transit, summa rerum alci defertur;* to act the part of a —, *ducatus et imperia ludere;* I shall be as happy as a —, if, etc., *rex ero, si,* etc.; kingdom, *regnum;* king's evil, *tumidum* or *tur-*

gidum guttur (not *struma,* = glandular swelling); with the —, *gutturosus;* kingcraft, *imperii* or *regni* or *dominatūs cupiditas* (desire to usurp the throne), *regni amor* (desire to rule, *insatiabilis,* insatiable), *dominandi cupiditas* or *studium;* — fisher, *alcēdo* (not *alcyon*).
Kinsman, n., see Relative.
Kiss, v.tr. *osculari, suaviari, basiare alqm;* to — a stranger, *osculis alqm excipere;* to — any one repeatedly, *alqm exosculari, alqm dissuaviari* (mouth, hand, cheeks, etc.); to — any one's hand, *manum alcjs ad os referre, dextram alcjs osculis appetere;* repeatedly, *manum alcjs exosculari, dextram alcjs osculis fatigare;* to — the ground, *terram contingere osculo;* to — each other, *osculari inter se, oscula jungere†, labella cum labellis comparare†;* give Attica a — from me, *Atticæ meæ meis verbis suavium des;* the act of kissing, *osculatio, suaviatio, basiatio;* repeated —, *exosculatio;* a mouth made for kissing, *os ad oscula paratum;* to throw a — hand to any one, *manum a facie jacĕre;* in the plural, *oscula jacĕre, basia jactare.* Kiss, n. *osculum* (lit., a little mouth, used as a nobler expression), *suavium* (a tender — upon the mouth or cheek), *basium* (a loud —, an indecent —, a — which the master gives to his favourite slave, or of one man to another man); to give any one a —, *osculum* or *suavium* or *basium alci dare; osculum alci ferre* or *offerre, basium* or *suavium alci imprimere, osculum alci applicare†, osculum alci ingerere* (unnoticed and against any one's will); to give any one one — after the other, *suavia super alci dare, spississima basia alci impingere;* to take a —, *osculum sumere* or *capere;* to steal a —, *osculum alci rapere; suavium alci surripere.*
Kitchen, n. (1) place for cooking, *culina;* (2) preparation of the dishes, the table; to prepare the table, *cœnam parare* (said of one occasion at the time), of a man who has always this duty, *victūs quotidiani administrum* (or of a woman, *administram*) *esse;* (3) the dishes themselves; see Cook; to keep a good table, *laute cœnitare;* (3) the domestics in the kitchen, *culinarii;* the office of the cook, **ministerium culinæ;* servant in the —, *victūs quotidiani administer, puer culinarius;* — materials, **res culinaria* (in general); vegetable, *olus -eris,* n., or in the plur. *olera -um,* n.; the cheapness of — materials, **vilis rei culinariæ annona;* — garden, *hortus olitorius;* — chimney, **focus culinæ;* — boy, *puer culinarius,* plur. only *culinarii;* a small — herb, *helvella;* dog Latin, **Latinitas in culinis nata,* **Latinitas culinam redŏlens;* — maid, **culinaria* (scil. *ancilla*); head cook, *archimagirus* (ἀρχιμάγειρος); — knife, *coquinaris culter;* — receipt, *culinarium præceptum;* — salt, *sal popularis;* — apron, **subligaculum culinarium;* — door, **janua culinæ;* — table, **mensa culinaria;* — orders, **index ciborum.*
Kite, n. *milvus vulgaris* (L.).
Kitten, n. *catulus felis.* To kitten, v.intr. *feles procreare.*
Knapsack, n. *pera* (bag), *mantica* (portmanteau).
Knave, n.; see Rogue. Knavery, n.; see Deception. Knavish, adj. *perfidus* (treacherous); *fraudulentus* (fraudulent, deceitful), *lavernus* (full of tricks).
Knead, v.tr. *depsere, condepsere, subigere* (to mix, work the bread well with the hands); kneaded bread, *panis depsticius;* the act of kneading, *subactio, subactus;* kneading-trough, *magis -idis.* See Baker.
Knee, n. *genu, geniculum* (also in general any thing bent in the shape of a knee, e.g. a piece of timber); to bend the —, *genua flectere* or *curvare* (in general), *flexa genua submittere* (as a mark of respect), before any one, *alci;* to fall upon one's knees, *in genua procumbere,* or simply *procumbere* (unintentionally, or from admiration, as out of respect, or as suppliant); to fall upon one's — before

speak about a real knowledge of any thing, nor about having the means of doing any thing, *scire*, etc., cannot be used, but the Present or Imperfect of the main verb, e.g. he has learnt to bear his misfortune, *rem adversam æquo animo fert;* I cannot remember, *non memini;* he understood how to manage it, that, etc., *perfecit, ut, etc*; he knew how to maintain his dignity, *auctoritatem suam bene tuebatur;* I do not want consolation, I can console myself, *non egeo medicinā, me ipse consolor.* To —, in the sense of to be acquainted with: (1) to have a clear idea about any thing, *novisse, cognovisse, cognitum habēre* (in general), *alcjs rei notitiam habēre* or *tenēre* (to have received information), *didicisse* (through having learnt, opp. *ignorare*), *vidisse* (through outward perception), *tenēre* (to hold), *intelligere alqm* or *alqd* (with regard to a thing, to understand its peculiar features; with regard to persons, to understand their motives, etc., opp. *ignorare*, e.g. Socrates was but little understood by the people in his time, *parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur*); to learn to —, *noscere, cognoscere* (especially through experience); *discere* (by study, inquiry, μανθάνειν), *percipere* (to obtain a clear perception), *pati* (to learn to — a person as regards his bad qualities, with the accus. of the person and the accus. of the quality, e.g. Philippus knew the Athenians to be his bitterest enemies, *Philippus Athenienses infestissimos passus fuerat*); to get a taste of any thing, *degustare* (fig., to get a knowledge of any thing, e.g. *ingenium alcjs*); to learn to — each other, i.e. to become acquainted with each other, *se inter se noscere;* accidentally, *incidere in alqm;* to become more acquainted with, to learn to — any one better, *propius inspicere alqm;* to become most intimately acquainted with a thing, *alqd familiariter nosse;* to — any one very well, *alqm bene, optime, pulchre, probe* (not *probius*), *penitus nosse* (in general); *pulchre callēre alqm* (as regards a person's character); *qui vir et quantus sit altissime inspexisse* (a person's intellectual faculties and moral qualities); to — any one better, *alqm penitus cognoscere, alqm cognoscere et intelligere;* to — every inch of a person, *penitus inspexisse; pernosse alqm qualis sit; intus et in cute nosse; nosse tanquam ungues digitosque suos;* to — any one very intimately, and from his earlier years, *alqm penitus et domi inspexisse;* they knew each other perfectly well, *erant notissimi inter se;* to — one's self thoroughly, *penitus ipsum se nosse;* to — a person by sight, *alqm de facie nosse;* not to — any one, *non nosse alqm, alqs mihi est ignotus, ignorare alqm* (seldom); not to know any one personally, generally, *alqm non intellexisse* (i.e. not to understand him); to be so angry as hardly to — one's self, *iræ impotentem esse, iræ indulgēre;* to be so proud as, etc., *magnos sibi sumere spiritus;* (2) = to recognise, *cognoscere;* in order that no body might — me, *ne quis me cognosceret;* to — a person or any thing by, from, through a certain thing, *cognoscere alqā re, ex* or *ab alqā re* (e.g. *non dubiis signis;* by his marks, *ab insignibus*); *agnoscere ex alqā re* (e.g. any one by his works, *alqm ex operibus suis*), *noscitare alqā re* (e.g. any by the voice, *voce;* by his countenance, *facie*); (3) = to recognise, in the sense of to disapprove of a thing, *abhorrēre ab alqā re* (e.g. *a quietis consiliis*, peaceable measures); *non abhorrēre ab alqā re* (not to dread, fear, e.g. *a periculis*); to — of no greater blessing than, etc., *se felicem dicere hoc,* etc.; to — no bounds, limits, *nihil pensi neque moderati habēre;* worth knowing, *cognitione dignus; dignus qui cognoscatur;* to be well worth knowing, *omnium cognitione dignus;* to — how, *notitiam alcjs rei habēre, peritum esse locorum* or *regionis.* Knowable, adj. *insignis*, by any thing, *alqā re* (e.g. *armis*), *conspicuus alqā re* (conspicuous, e.g. *armis*); to make a thing — by, *alqd insignire alqā re* (e.g. *notā*); to make any thing — by, *alqd notare alqā re* (e.g. *columnas cretā*); to make any thing —, intelligible by words, *alqd describere;* to make any one — by pointing with one's finger at him, *demonstrare digito conspicuumque facere;* in order that they might be better known, he had uncovered his head, *quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat capiti tegmen.* Knowing, n. = knowledge, *scientia, notitia* (information, knowledge), *cognitio* (the act of learning to know); like objects of knowledge, *eæ res quæ sciuntur;* our knowledge is piece-work, *certo sciri nihil potest;* without my —, *me inscio, imprudentiā lapsus* (e.g. *si quid fecerim imprudentiā lapsus*, if I should have erred unknowingly); without my — and contrary to my will, *me inscio et invito;* but whether it was done with the knowledge and according to the wishes of the authors, I don't know, *sed an hoc auctores voluerint, nescio;* according to my knowledge, *quod scio, quod sciam;* a thing comes to any one's ears, *notum fit alci alqd, alqs certior fit alcjs rei* or *de alqā re.* Knowingly, *sciens, prudens*, comb. *sciens ac prudens* (with regard to the person who does a thing —, opp. *insciens*), *quod consulto et cogitatum fit, quod de industriā fit* (on purpose); an intended insult, *quæ consulto et cogitata fit injuria; injuria quæ de industriā fit;* adv. *consulto* (with consideration, calmly); *de industriā* (on purpose); to sin wilfully, —, *scientem peccare* (opp. *inscientem peccare*); I have done it —, *sciens* or *sciens prudensque feci, consulto* or *de industriā feci.* Knowledge, n. (the substance which comprises our knowledge) *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (in a subjective sense); in an objective sense, *ars* (art, —); a branch of learning, *doctrina, disciplina:* sciences, literature, *doctrinæ, disciplinæ, disciplinæ studia -orum, n.* (but not *scientiæ*, which can only be used in a subjective sense); the fine arts and sciences, *liberales doctrinæ atque ingenuæ, liberales disciplinæ, liberalissima studia atque artes, ingenua studia atque artes, artes elegantes et ingenuæ, artes honestæ* (but not *studia humaniora* or *literæ humaniores*, for which we have no authority in classical writers); the higher branches of learning, *studia altiora;* to reduce matter to a systematic form, bring it under certain principles, *alqd arte concludere, alqd ad artem et præcepta revocare;* a certain class of knowledge has been brought under a more scientific form, *disciplina in artis perpetuis præceptis ordinatæ modum venit;* to study a science, branch of —, *doctrinā* or *disciplinā imbui* or *erudiri;* to devote one's self to the higher branches of —, to go through a higher course of study, *literis se tradere* or *se dedere, literarum studio se dedere, animum ad studia referre;* to study the higher arts and sciences, *altioribus studiis artibusque se dedere;* (2) = the acquaintance with a matter; information, *notitia alcjs rei;* to inform any one, bring any thing to his —, *alqd in notitiam alcjs perferre, alqm notitiā alcjs rei instruere, alqm certiorem facere alcjs rei, docēre alqm alqd* or *de alqā re* (to teach), *erudire alqm de alqā re* (to instruct), comb. *alqm erudire atque docēre;* to make personal inquiry about a thing, *cognoscere de alqā re;* if through another person, *mittere qui cognoscat de alqā re;* if through spies, *per exploratores cognosci jubēre;* without inquiring, *inexplorato;* after having made inquiry, *explorato;* to be informed about any thing, *certiorem fieri de alqā re, doceri alqd;* the — of any thing spreads to, reaches, *auditur alqd;* to take no notice of any thing, *alqd non noscere, alqd ignorare;* what he has done before I leave unnoticed, *quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me attinet;* a clear perception, *notitia alcjs rei; notio alcjs rei* (the idea which we have of any thing, e.g. the — of God, *notitia* or *notio Dei*); the knowing about any thing, *scientia alcjs rei;* the act of having got into a thing with the understanding, *cognitio* or *intelligentia alcjs rei* (in the silver age, *intellectus*); clear perception, hence caution, *prudentia;* — about the past, *memoria præteritorum;* about the future, *prudentia futurorum;* a theoretical — of any thing,

ratio alcjs rei (e.g. of political science, politics, *ratio civilis*; of oratory, *ratio dicendi*); the — which we have (in a collective sense), general —, *cognitio, scientia* (with and without *rerum*), also *cognitiones* (but never *scientiæ*) *rerum*, comb. *cognitio et scientia*; — of, in any thing, *scientia* or *cognitio* or *prudentia alcjs rei*; practical —, referring to daily life in general, *artes quæ ad rectam vivendi viam pertinent*; in learning and literature, *literarum scientia* (in general), *doctrina*, *eruditio* (learning), *disciplina* (— acquired by instruction), *studia -orum*, n. (studies), *literæ*, *artes* (arts and sciences); higher —, *interiores et reconditæ literæ*, *artes reconditæ*; to have — in any thing, *notitiam alcjs rei habēre* or *tenēre*, *alcjs rei scientiam* or *prudentiam habēre*; to have gained an insight into, *intelligere alqd* (e.g. in many languages *multas linguas intelligere*); to know, *scire alqd*; to have had instruction in, be informed in, *instructum esse alqā re* and *ab alqā re*, *doctum* or *eruditum esse alqā re*, *alcjs rei non ignarum esse*; to be versed in a thing, *peritum esse alcjs rei*; to possess a better — of a thing (than another), *melius scire de alqā re* (e.g. in the art of giving laws, in the art of legislation, *de legibus instituendis*); to possess an accurate — of, in, *alqd penitus nosse* (but not *habitare in alqā re*, to be at home in any thing); to know nothing of, *alqd nescire*, *alqd ignorare*, *alcjs rei ignarum esse*; to have only a superficial — of, in, *primoribus labris* or *leviter attigisse alqd*, *primis labris gustasse alqd*; to have scarcely a superficial — of, *alqā re ne imbutum quidem esse*; to possess no accurate, but only a superficial — of, *alqā re se non perfudisse*, *sed infecisse*; if I possess any — in it, *si in me est hujusce rei ratio alqa*; to possess — in history, *complures historias novisse*; in mental and moral philosophy, *philosophos diligenter audivisse*, *a philosophiā instructum esse*; in drawing, *graphides peritum esse*; in geometry, *eruditum esse geometriā*; in music, *musicam scire*; in the law, in jurisprudence, *responsa juris consultorum nosse*; in the art of playing the lute, *fidibus* (*canere*) *scire*; in astrology and astronomy, *astrologiam cœlique rationes cognitas habēre*; to endeavour to increase one's — through, by any thing, *fieri studēre alcjs rei prudentiā doctiorem*; through practical experience to acquire a great deal of — in military matters, **stipendiis multis ad magnam rei militaris scientiam erudiri*; arts which require a higher, deeper —, *artes quibus prudentia major inest*; branches of learning which suppose a — of a great many minutiæ and recondite matters, *studia quæ reconditis in artibus versantur*; void of —, *rerum rudis* or *ignarus* (in gen.); illiterate, *literarum expers*, *non literatus*, *illiteratus*; with regard to the fine arts and sciences, *liberalium artium nescius*; quite illiterate, *omnium rerum rudis* (in gen.), *omnis eruditionis expers*; well informed, *multarum rerum cognitione imbutus*, *summā scientiā* (in gen.); with regard to learning, *summā disciplinā eruditissimus*, *præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā ornatus*, *optimis artibus eruditus*; a well-informed, a literate person, *homo in quo sunt multæ literæ* or *in quo est copia et varietas studiorum*; a very learned, intelligent man, *homo summo ingenio et disciplinā*; (2) in a philosophical sense, the act of conceiving with the mind, *cognitio* (in gen.), *perceptio* (perception), comb. *cognitio et perceptio*; the conception, understanding of any thing, *perspicientia* (e.g. *veri*); *notitia*, *scientia* (idea); *intelligentia* (the faculty of conceiving); the fact itself which we have conceived, *comprehensum*, *cognitum*, *perceptum*, *constitutum*; a complete understanding, a clear conception of things, *expleta rerum comprehensio*; the act of seeing, a mistake, **error agnitus*; an opinion, *sententia*, *decretum*; the diagnosis (in medicine), **diagnosis*; the narrow conception of the human mind, *angusti hominum sensus*; according to my —, idea, (*ex* or *de*) *meā sententiā*, *quantum equidem judicare possum*, *ut mihi quidem videtur*; to come to know better, **meliora* or *veriora cognoscere*; to bring any one to a — of his sinfulness, to acknowledge his sins, *facere*, *efficere ut cognoscat* (*intelligat*) *alqs se peccavisse*.

Knuckle, n. (1) = joint, *articulus*; (2) *talus* (ankle); what goes down as far as the ankle, *talaris* (e.g. *tunica*); legs without — and joints, *crura sine nodis articulisque*. To knuckle, v.tr., see Bend, Yield. Knuckled, adj. *articulos habens*.

Koran, n. **Koranus*.

L

Label, n. *scida*, (written also *scheda*, σχέδη, a strip of papyrus, a strip or leaf of paper; dim. *scidula* or *schedula*; hence our English Schedule), *tessera* (a square, a square piece of stone or wood; = a token, e.g. *tesseram hospitalem cum eo fecerunt*, they gave him a token of friendship.

Labial = letter pronounced by the lips, **litera labrorum*. See Lip.

Labour, n. *labor*, *opus*, *opera*, *occupatio*, *pensum* (task); to undertake a labour, *laborem suscipere*; to go to —, *ad opus aggredi*; full of labour, *fervet opus*; to rest from —, *ex labore se reficere*; to wear down with labour, *se* (*alios*) *labore conficere*, *frangere laboribus*; to pay by labour, *pecuniam debitam operā suā pensare* or *compensare*; learned labours, *studia*; — by night, *lucubratio*; labours at spare time, *operæ subsecivæ*; sedentary —, *opera sedentaria*, he who performs them, *sedentarius*; loaded with, *laboriosus*; without —, free from —, *otiosus*; past labours are sweet, *acti labores jucundi*; as you labour, so you will be rewarded, *ut sementem feceris ita metes*; a labour (that is, the process or skill), *opus*; a vessel of excellent workmanship, *vas præclaro opere factum*; what is produced, *opus*, *opusculum*. To labour, v.tr. *facere* (e.g. a monument, *monumentum*); intr., to be active, *laborare*; — in study, *studēre literis*; — on or at any thing, *elaborare in re*, *operam dare rei*, *incumbere in alqd*; to be employed in —, *opus facere*, *in opere esse*, *laborem subire*; — day and night, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; — for pay, *operam suam locare*; a labourer, *qui opus facit*, *operarius* (in plural *operæ*); — for pay, a hireling, *mercenarius*; — in a vineyard, *vinitor*; to engage —, hand labourers, *conducere operas*; skilled labourers, *artifices*; one without labour, *non occupatus*, *vacuus negotiis*; a superintendent of labour, *operis exactor*; laborious (that is, enduring labour), *laboris patiens*, *laboribus sustinendis par*; house for labour (slaves' house), *ergastulum*; a labourer's basket or bag, *calathus quasillus*; payment of labour, wages, *manus pretium*, *manupretium*; avoidance of labour, *laboris fuga*; place for (learned) labour, study, *museum*; day for labour (work-day), *dies negotiosus*; beasts of burden, *pecus operarum*; tools, *instrumenta*; engaged in labour, *negotiosus*, *laboriosus*, *laboris plenus*; a work of great labour, *magni operis*, *immensi laboris*; to be in labour (as a woman), *parturire*, *partum edere*, *parĕre infantem*; a woman in —, *puerpera*; the condition, *puerperium* (*puerpera verba*, a charm supposed to assist labour); that which is brought forth, *partus*; a lying-in hospital, **lochodochium*; midwifery, **ars obstetricia*. Laboratory, n. *locus cameratus ubi metallorum experimenta aguntur*, **officina medicamentorum*.

Labyrinth, n. *labyrinthus*; fig. *difficultates summæ*, *res inexplicabiles*; to fall into a —, *in summas difficultates incurrere*; to be in a —, *in summis difficultatibus esse* or *versari*; to get out of —, *e turbis se expedire*. Labyrinthine, adj. *labyrinthicus*, *labyrinthēus*.

Lace, n. *limbus* (a border, fringe; *limbus obit chlamydem*); having —, *limbatus*, *segmentatus*

(e.g. *amictus, paginæ Tullianæ segmentatæ auro*, edged with gold); a — maker, *limbolarius;* gold —, **limbus auro textus*.

Lacerate, v.tr. *scindere, discindere, discerpere, lacerare, dilacerare, laniare* (to tear in pieces); fig., e.g. — the heart, *acerbissimo dolore afficere alcjs animum*. Laceration, n. *laceratio, laniatus*. See Rend, Tear.

Lachrymose, (1) = much inclined to tears, *lacrimabundus;* adv. *lacrimose;* (2) = full of tears, *lacrimosus* (e.g. *oculi* or *lumina, voces*); causing tears, *lacrimosus* (e.g. *funus, carmen, funera, bellum*). See Tear.

Lack, n. = not having, *defectio, defectus* (defect), *inopia* (without means), *penuria* (πεῖνα, hunger); an entire —, *omnium rerum inopia*. To lack, v.tr. *carēre, egēre, indigēre re, inopiâ rei laborare* or *premi, deesse, abesse, deficere, desiderari;* — nothing, *nihil deesse alci;* to allow nothing to —, *nihil deesse pati, sumptibus non parcere;* — much, *multum abest;* — little, *paullum abest quin*, etc. Lack-a-day! *ah! o! proh!* generally with acc., also without exclamation, e.g. *me miserum!*

Lacker, v.tr. *laccâ obducere alqd, laccam inducere rei*. Lacker, n. *lacca*.

Lackey, n. *pedisequus, famulus, puer a pedibus*.

Laconic, adj. **laconicus*.

Lacteal, adj. *lacteus* (e.g. *humor*, = *lac*). See Milk.

Lad, n. *puer* (Lass contracted from Ladess, *puella*); to become a — again, *repuerascere*. See Boy.

Ladder, n. *scalæ;* belonging to a —, *scalaris;* wood for —, *tignum scalare;* the steps of —, *scalarum gradus, scala*.

Lade, = to load, v.tr. *onerare;* — any one, *onus imponere alci;* — with baggage, *sarcinis alqm gravare;* — with labour, *labores injungere alci*. Laden, *onustus, oneratus;* — with debt, *ære alieno obrutus;* — with business, *occupationibus distentus*.

Ladle, = large spoon, *cochlear, cochlear magnum*.

Lady, n. *domina, hera, materfamilias* (lady of the house).

Lag, v.intr. *cunctari, cessare, morari*. Lagging, n. *mora, cunctatio;* there is no —, *nulla est mora;* without —, *sine morâ*. Laggard, n. *cessator, cunctator*.

Lake, n. *lacus* (stem λακ, as in λάκκος; compare *lacuna*); a small —, *lacusculus*.

Lamb, n. *agnus;* a she —, *agna;* a small —, *agnellus;* of a —, *agninus;* lamb-like, *placidior agno*. To lamb, *agnum edere* or *procreare*.

Lame, adj. *claudus, mancus* (short of a limb), *debilis* (feeble); to be — of a wound, *vulnere debilitatum esse*. To lame, v.tr. *alqm debilitare;* — in the loins, *delumbare alqm;* to be —, *claudum esse, claudicare;* — in speech, *si quid in oratione claudicat;* the whole affair is —, *tota res vacillat et claudicat;* — in one foot, *altero pede claudum esse; claudæ, mutilæ naves*, injured ships; *iste claudus pilam*, a bungler. Lameness, n. *claudicatio*.

Lament, n. *lamentatio, ejulatus, quiritatus, threni, nenia;* — over a dead body, *lessus, ejulatio*. To lament, v. *lamentari, ejulare*. Lamentation, n. *cantus flebilis;* a day full of —, **dies miseriarum plenus;* a place —, **locus miseriarum plenus;* full of, adj. *querulus;* the Lamentations of Jeremiah, *Threni* (Eccl.), *Lamentationes Prophetiæ Jeremiæ* (Eccl.). See Dirge.

Lamp, n. *lampas* (λαμπάς, every light-giving body, a light, a torch), *lucerna* (e.g. *lucernas fraudare olivo*); to light a —, *lucernam accendere;* a small —, *lucernula*.

Lampoon, n. *libellus famosus;* to publish a — against, *libellum ad infamiam alcjs edere;* a writer of —, *libelli famosi scriptor*.

Lamprey, n. **petromyzon marinus* (L.)

Lance, n. *lancea, hasta;* to break a — with, *hastâ pugnare cum alqo;* fig. *certare, contendere cum alqo;* skilled in the use of the —, *hastæ peritus;* a — bearer or lancer, *eques hastatus;* a contest with lances, *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium;* a blow from a —, *ictus hastæ;* to receive —, *hastâ vulnerari;* the handle of a —, *hastile*.

Lancet (or little lance), *scalpellum, sagitta*.

Land, n. (1) opposite to the sea, *terra;* the dry —, *aridum;* the firm —, *continens;* on —, *terrâ;* to go by —, *pedestri itinere proficisci;* — by water, *navem conscendere;* of the —, *ex terrâ, a terrâ;* to gain the —, *terram capere;* to quit —, (*navem*) *solvere;* to sail along —, *oram legere;* to be on the —, *terrestrem esse*. To land, v.intr. *exire in terram, navi egredi;* (2) a fruit-bearing country, *ager, fundus, solum, terra, rura* (*-um*, n.); a cultivated —, *arvum;* to cultivate, *agrum colere;* to leave — untilled, *agros deserere;* relating to the culture of —, *agrarius;* growing on the —, *agrestis;* he who possesses much —, *agrosus;* (3) a particular part of the earth, *terra, regio, provincia, ager, pagus, civitas, patria;* in the — of the Etruscans, *in Etruscorum finibus;* to drive out of the —, *alqm civitate pellere, in exsilium pellere, agere alqm;* your own —, *domi;* to remain in —, *in patriâ manēre;* to go out of —, *peregre proficisci;* to keep out of —, *peregrinari;* to dwell out of —, *peregre habitare;* in this —, *in his regionibus, apud nos;* out of what —? *cujas;* out of our —, *nostras;* labour on the —, *opus rusticum;* to carry on —, *opus facere;* landed gentry, **nobilitas ruri vivens;* the law of the —, *lex* (*publica*); the boundaries —, *fines;* the chief —, *princeps, rex;* relating to —, *principalis;* the dominion —, *imperium, potestas, ditio;* the products —, *quod in terrâ gignitur, terræ fructus;* the government —, *administratio rerum publicarum;* the religion —, *sacra publica;* the debt —, *æs alienum publice contractum;* the custom —, *mos patrius, institutum et mos civium;* the speech —, *sermo indigena* or *patrius;* a land-crab, **cancer terrester;* — journey, *iter terrestre;* to take a —, *terrâ iter facere*. Landing, n. *exscensio, egressus, appulsus litoris;* to make a —, *navi exire;* to forbid any one a —, *alqm navi egredi prohibēre;* a — place, *aditus*. Landlord, n. *dominus prædii, agrorum possessor* (proprietor), *caupo* ("mine host"); to be a —, *cauponare;* landmark, terminus, *lapis terminalis;* land-measuring, *agrorum mensura;* the science of —, *mensurarum ratio, geometria;* belonging to —, *geometricus;* to understand, *mens. rationem nosse*. Landscape, *regio, terra;* in painting, *regio in tabulâ picta*. See Country.

Lane, n. *angiportus*. See Street.

Language, n. (1) the faculty of speech, *vox, oratio, lingua;* to be without —, *mutum esse;* to deprive of —, *alci usum linguæ auferre;* — failed a person, *vox deficit alqm;* (2) the act and manner of speaking, *vox, lingua, oratio, dictio;* the — of common life, *sermo quotidianus;* — of polite life, *sermo urbanus;* to use lofty —, *superbe loqui;* a living —, **lingua quâ etiamnunc utuntur homines;* a dead —, *lingua mortua;* to speak a —, *alqâ linguâ uti* or *loqui;* to translate into the Latin —, *in sermonem Latinum convertere;* a peculiarity of —, *proprietas, idioma -atis*, n. (idiom); the power of —, *dicendi facultas;* a failing in —, *vitium oris* (in the organs of speech), *vitium, error, solœcismus* (a fault in diction); readiness in —, *linguæ volubilitas;* a student of —, *grammaticus;* science of —, *ars grammatica;* a usage of —, *usus loquendi;* learning in —, *grammatica -orum*, n.; a proficient in —, *qui multas linguas intelligit;* a knowledge of —, *multarum linguarum scientia;* a master of —, *præceptor grammaticorum;* an innovator in —, *qui verba novat;* innovation in —, **verba novandi studium;* a law of —, **lex dicendi;* a richness of —, *copia et ubertas linguæ;* purity of —, *sermo emendatus et purus;* a purifier of —, *emendator sermonis usitati;* purification of —, *emendatio sermonis usitati;* correct in —, *purus, emendatus;* not —, *vitiosus;* adv. *pure, emendate;* a corruptor of —, *qui consuetudine sermonis usitati*

vitiose utitur; corruption of —, loquendi consuetudo depravata, a comparison of —, * linguarum inter se comparatio, the — of the eyes, oculi arguti.

Languid, adj. languidus, lassus (weary), fessus (worn out), defessus (worn down), to become —, languescere, to make —, fatigare, defatigare, to be —, languēre, fig. languidus, iners, frigidus (of style); — in colour, color lentus (faint); to become —, evanescere, e.g. languidum pecus, homo languidus vino, languida senectus, languidus ignis, l. color, l. venarum ictus (a low pulse), l. ventus (a gentle breeze), languida aqua (gently flowing), l. quies (sleep), languida lumina (weak eyes), languidus philosophus (powerless), languidæ voluptates (unnerved). Languidness, or Languor, n. languor (e.g. deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, languori se desidiæque dedere). To languish, v.intr. languēre, — in prison, * in carcere vitam miserrimam trahere, — for, perdite amare, deamare alqm (so munera); languishing eyes, oculi ignem fatentes.

Lank, adj. procerus, gracilis, tenuis. Lankness, n. proceritas, gracilitas.

Lantern, n. laterna or lanterna, a — bearer, laternarius.

Lap, n. gremium (bosom), sinus (properly a fold of the gown), to sit in a person's —, sedēre in alcjs gremio, fig. alci esse in gremio (to be a bosom friend), alci esse in deliciis.

Lappet, n. panniculus.

Lapidary, n. gemmarum scalptor.

Lapse, n. lapsus (a gliding or fall, so fig., e.g. quum sint multi variique lapsus populares), vestigii lapsus (a false step), to make a —, vestigio falli; fig. lapsus, error, peccatum, devolutio (a running out, expiring), hereditas quæ alci venit (of an inheritance). To lapse, v.intr. labi, defluere, decurrere (to go wrong); more than six years have lapsed or elapsed, amplius sunt sex anni; to have —, exactum esse.

Larceny, n. furta -orum, n., furtum: to commit —, furtum facere; — in literature, auctorem ad verbum transcribere neque nominare (to be a plagiarist).

Larch, n. larix.

Lard, n. adeps suillus, lardum (bacon, also larida caro); a seller of —, lardarius. To lard, v.tr. illardare, fig. marsupium replēre (to fill your pouch or belly); a well-larded purse, marsupium bene lardatum; to lard = flatter a person, blandiri alci; = to corrupt or mislead, corrumpere (pecuniā, donis, etc.). Larder, n. armarium promptuarium.

Large, adj. (1) = of great size or bulk, largus (e.g. quum sol terras largā luce compleverit, so with ignis, imber, lac, vinum, munus: (2) of heart (liberal), largus (e.g. largus homo, largus animo or promissis); (3) broad, amplus: (4) great, magnus, grandis, a — assembly, conventus celeber, too —, nimius: the largest, maximus; twice as —, duplo major, as —, instar: — hearted, magnus et excelsus; a — deed, facinus præclarum; largeheartedness, n. magnitudo animi, animus magnus et excelsus. Largeness, n. magnitudo, amplitudo, proceritas (tallness), altitudo (in height), ambitus (in girth), spatium (in surface). Largess, n. largitas, liberalitas, munificentia (the quality of mind), largitio (the gift, e.g. in milites).

Lark, n. alauda; to catch —, alaudas retibus venari.

Larynx, n. arteria (ἀρτηρία), arteria aspera.

Lascivious, adj. lascivus (playful, e.g. lascivior hædo), to be —, lascivire (agnus lascivit), impurus, impudicus, libidinosus; to be —, libidines consectari. Adv. parum caste, impudice. Lasciviousness, n. lascivitas (playfulness), impudicitia, libidines.

Lash, n. (1) a whip, flagrum; (2) a blow or stroke, verber (huic homini parata erunt verbera); — of the tongue, verbera linguæ; — of fortune, verbera fortunæ (so remorum, e.g. remorum in verbere perstant); (3) a whirl, vibex; (4) a thong, lorum. To lash, v.tr. flagellare alqm, verberare, cædere, virgā (a rod) or virgis cædere. Lashed, flagris cæsus. Lashing, n. verberatio.

Lassitude, or Weariness, n. lassitudo (e.g. armorum equitandive; so itinerum, from travelling, riding, etc.); sine lassitudine vim frigoris sum perpessus, I bore the cold without exhaustion.

Last, adj. ultimus, extremus, postremus, proximus, summus (the highest), novissimus (with historia, acies, agmen, tempus); (when used of two) posterior, superior, to the last, ad ultimum; the — of the letter, epistola extrema; — will, suprema voluntas, supremum testamentum, to show the — respect, justa solvere alci, adv. nuper, nuperrime, novissime. To last, or endure, v.intr. durare, manēre, permanēre, stare, longum or diuturnum esse. Lasting, firmus solidus, duraturus, stabilis, diuturnus, not —, fragilis (frail), caducus (falling), fluxus. Lastly, postremo, postremum, ad extremum, he came last, ultimus venit.

Latch, n. ansa (handle), ansa ostii (the iron handle in a door). Latchet, or shoe-tie, corrigia, habena.

Late, adj. serus (in time or opportunity, used with gratulatio, bellum, ætas, ficus); as a noun, serum; so rem in serum trahere, serum diei, the evening, serum noctis, late at night, adv. sero, I went away late, serus abii, seri studiorum, persons who begin study late in life, in Greek ὀψιμαθεῖς, too late repentance, sera pœnitentia, tardus (slow), serotinus (late coming or growing, e.g. hiems, pira, pulli), the late, defunctus (post-Aug.) = mortuus. The later, or latter, posterior; — writers, scriptores ætate posteriores, too —, sero, post tempus, nimis sero, sero admodum, — in the day, multo die, — at night, multā nocte, later, posterius, postea, three years —, triennio post.

Latent, adj. occultus, abditus, absconditus, reconditus.

Lateral, adj. lateralis (relating to the side, e.g. dolor), laterarius (belonging to the side, e.g. tigna, lateral beams); laterensis (in the side).

Lath, n. asser, assula (a plank), asserculus, canterius (a rafter).

Lathe, n. machina tornatorum; to work at the —, tornare, detornare, ad tornum fabricare, torno facere; one who —, tornator; the work of —, opus torno factum.

Latin, adj. Latinus; not good —, parum Latinus, the —, latinitas, oratio or lingua Latina, sermo Latinus; to translate into —, alqd in Latinum (sermonem) vertere, alqd Latine reddere, to compose a book in —, librum Latino sermone conficere; to know —, Latine scire, linguam Latinam callēre; to be ignorant of —, Latine nescire, to be able to speak —, Latine (loqui) posse; learned in — or a Latinist, Latine or Latinis literis doctus, Latinæ linguæ peritus, a good L., Latine bene doctus. Latinity, latinitas (good Latin, e.g. secutus sum non dico Cæcilium, malus enim auctor latinitatis est, sed Terentium, Cic.) Latinism, Latina locutio. Adv. Latine.

Latitude, n. (1) breadth, latitudo; in —, in latitudinem, fig. — of speech, latitudo verborum; (2) liberty; licentia. Latitudinarian, * regulæ fidei desertor, * qui liberas profitetur sententias.

Laud, n. laus, laudatio, prædicatio. To laud, v.tr. laudare, laudem alci tribuere, prædicare alqm or de alqo. Laudable, adj. laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, dignus est qui laudetur. Adv. laudabiliter. Laudableness, n. laus, decus. Laudation, n. laudatio, laudes, prædicatio, præconium. See Praise.

Laugh, Laughing, or Laughter, n. risus; immoderate —, cachinnatio; a horse —, cachinnus; a — at, irrisus, derisus; a — to scorn, derisus, a — stock, ludibrium, deridiculum; to be a —, esse alci ludibrio. To laugh, v.intr. ridēre, risum edere; — at, arridēre alci (to smile upon in a friendly way, e.g. non alloqui amicos, vix notis familiariter arridere, quando mihi Fortunæ arriserit hora),

deridēre, irridēre alqm, obridēre alci (offensively); to burst into —, *in risum effundi, cachinnari;* you are laughed at, *rideris;* to withhold —, *risum tenēre;* to — yourself to death, *risu emori* or *rumpi;* — weary with —, *defessum esse ridendo;* to make —, *risum movēre* or *elicere alci;* to try to —, *risum captare.* Laughable, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus;* that is —, *hoc ridiculum est.* Laugher, n. *ridens, risor, irrisor, derisor.* See Smile.

Launch, v.tr. *navem deducere* (*litore, in aquam;* the opposite is *navem subducere*), *navem moliri ab terrā* (to get off the land), *navem solvere* (to set sail; so *navis solvit,* the ship weighs anchor). To launch out, *in æquor efferri;* — in praise of, *alqm efferre laudibus.* Launching, n. *navis deductio* (opp. *navis subductio*).

Launder, or Washer, n. *lotor;* laundress, **mulier lintea lavans.* Laundry, **ædificium linteis lavandis.*

Laureat, as poet-laureat, **laureatus* (so *lictores laureati*).

Laurel, n. *laurus* (-*i* and -*ūs*); belonging to —, *laureus, laurīnus;* branch of —, *laurus, laurea;* chaplet of —, *corona laurea;* (fig.) *gloria, laus, honos;* decorated with —, *laureatus;* to strive for, *laureæ* or *gloriæ cupidum esse;* to win new laurels in war, *gloriam bello augēre;* a garden of —, *lauretum.*

Lava, n. *massa ardens, saxa liquefacta;* dry —, *massa sulphurea;* stream of —, **massæ ardentis rivus.*

Lave, v.tr. *lavare* (to wash), *abluere* (to wash off), *irrigare.*

Lavender, n. **lavendula* (L.).

Lavish, adj. *prodigus* (e.g. *æris, animæ; prodigus suæ alienæque pudicitiæ*), *profusus* (e.g. *profusissima largitio;* so in a good sense with *mens, homo*). To lavish, v.tr. *profundere* (e.g. *omnes profudi vires animi mei*), *prodigere* (e.g. *suum, aliena*). Lavishment, n. *prodigitas.*

Law, n. *lex* (*lego*, λέγω), *regula* (a rule), *norma* (a standard); to make a — to one's self, *sibi legem scribere;* proposal of a —, *lex, edictum, institutum;* the existing —, *leges et instituta;* to devise a —, *legem meditari;* to draw up —, *legem scribere;* to give —, *legem condere;* to pass — on, *legem jubēre, lege sancire de re;* to forbid by —, *legem ferre ut* (*ne*); to propose —, *legem ferre* or *rogare;* to publish —, *legem promulgare;* to receive a — well, *legem recipere;* to refuse —, *repudiare;* to abrogate —, *antiquare;* to overturn —, *evertere;* to break —, *violare;* to evade —, *legi fraudem facere;* to obey —, *legibus parēre;* to act by —, *lege agere, lege uti* (to appeal to). I live by my own — (or custom), *meā lege utor.* *Lex* is also used in a wider sense, as our law, e.g. *versibus est certa lex, hanc ad legem formanda est oratio* (to or by this model); *pax data in has leges* (on these conditions); *homines eā lege natos* (on this condition). Lawful, adj. *legitimus* (according to —, used with *dies, controversia, hora, potestas, ætas, pœna, conjux, liberi, crimen, imperium*); — uses, *legitima -orum,* n.; *legalis* (relating to the —, e.g. *pars civitatis, vita,* conformable to —). Adv. *legitime, legaliter.* Lawyer, n. *jurisperitus, jurisconsultus, causarum actor.* Lawgiver, n. *legis* or *legum lator;* the giving of —, *legis latio, legum datio;* law-book, *leges scriptæ, codex juris* (a code); knowledge of —, *legum scientia.* Lawless, adj. *exlex, legibus solutus* (bound by no —), *legibus carens, sine legibus* (having no —). Lawlessness, n. (*effrenata*) *licentia;* contrary to —, **legi contrarius, repugnans;* adv. *contra legem, præter jus.*

Lawn, or fine linen, n. *sindon, carbăsus, carbăso lina.*

Lax, adj. *solutus, laxus* (loose), *segnis* (idle), *ignavus* (sluggish). Laxity, n. *licentia* (morality), *alvi* (or *ventris*) *profluvies;* to make lax, *laxare* (to enlarge, loosen, used of *forum, manipulos, foramina;* also to open, e.g. *vincula epistolæ, claustra, intestina conferta*). Laxative, *cathartica;* to give —, *dare, purgatione alvum sollicitare.*

Lay (as a layman, opposed to clergyman, *clericus*), *laicus* (Eccl.); a — brother, **cœnobii inquilinus;* — sister, *cœnobii inquilina.*

Lay, n. (1) = song, *cantilēna* (*cantilenam eandem canis,* you are always harping on the same string; so in Greek, τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδειν ᾆσμα); (2) = meadow land, *pratum;* (3) = position, *positio, positura, situs.*

Lay, v.tr. *ponere, locare, collocare;* — down, *deponere;* — on one side, *seponere, reponere;* — on, *imponere rei;* — under, *supponere rei;* — to, *apponere rei, admovēre rei;* — out under the sun, *exponere alqd in sole;* to lay fuel on the fire, *materiam igni præbēre;* — eggs, *ova edere, parere, parēre;* — yourself down, *cubare, recumbere;* — on, *recumbere in re;* to — down, as an office, *se munere abdicare;* to — even with the ground, *solo æquare* or *exæquare;* — hands on, *manum alci injicere, admovēre;* — hold on, *prehendere, apprehendere, arripere;* — out or expend, *insumere, impendere;* he has laid out his money badly, *male pecuniam collocavit;* — open, *patefacere;* — your ears to flatterers, *patefacere aures assentatoribus* (*patefactum nostris legionibus esse Pontum, qui ante Populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus erat,* Cic.); — a stake or bet, *pignore contendere* or *certare.*

Layer, n. (1) = a graft, *propago;* (2) = a succession of even surfaces, *stratūra, strata* (so *lecti mollia strata*), *tabulatum* (table-work; so *turris quatuor tabulatorum,* of four stories; so *tabulatim,* in layers).

Lazar, a leper, *elephantiacus, elephanticus;* to become —, *elephantiacā contagione maculari.* Lazaretto, *valetudinarium* (*militare*).

Lazy, adj. *piger, ignavus, segnis, otiosus* (having leisure, e.g. *nunquam se minus otiosum* [unoccupied] *quam quum otiosus* [free from ordinary labour or duty] *esset,* Cic.; compare *satius est otiosum esse quam nihil agere*). Laziness, n. *ignavia, segnitia, otiositas* (so *otiositates edere,* to publish the literary results of leisure).

Lead, v.tr. *ducere, agere;* — an army, *exercitum ducere;* — a fleet, *navem regere;* — with yourself, *secum portare, ferre;* to — away, *abducere;* — out, *educere;* — to, *adducere;* — through, *perducere;* — into, *inducere;* — through the forest, *traducere silvam;* — out a colony, *deducere;* — away the mind (relieve), *mentem a rei tractandæ contibuatione distrahere.* To lead = to be at the head of, *primus ire, præesse* (to command). A leader, *dux, agitator, princeps;* — back, *reductor;* a leading, *ductio, ductus, administratio, cura;* to be under —, *alqo duce.*

Lead, n. *plumbum;* of —, *plumbeus;* rich in —, *plumbosus;* to cover with —, *plumbare, plumbo vincire;* to pour — into, *implumbare;* a vein of —, *plumbi vena;* a worker in —, *plumbarius;* black —, *stibium;* red —, *rubrica, rubrica terra, minium;* white —, *cerussa;* solder of —, *ferramen;* of the colour of —, *lividus;* the ore of —, *plumbago, molybdæna* (μολύβδαινα); the — for sounding, *cataprorates* (= *quod κατὰ πρῷραν demittitur*); the leads of a building, **tectum plumbo obductum.*

Leaf, n. (of a tree) *folium, frons, frondes* (foliage); to come into —, *in folia exire, frondescere;* to have —, *frondēre;* full of —, *foliosus;* formed with —, *foliaceus;* a — of paper, *scida, scheda, plagula, pagina, charta;* (of metal, wood, etc.), *bractea, lamina, tabula;* by leaves, **per paginas;* leafless, *foliis carens* or *nudatus;* to run over the — of a book, *paginas in libro percurrere;* leaf-work, *foliatura.* Leaved, *foliatus;* broad —, *lata folia habens, latifolius.*

League, or three miles, *leuca* (late, properly a Gaulish mile, or 1500 Roman paces).

League, n. *fœdus* (treaty), *pactum* (agreement), *societas* (alliance or union); to make a —, *fœdus facere, ferire, icere, inire cum alqo;* to receive into —, *fœderi ascribere alqm;* to observe —, *fœdus servare, fœdere stare, in fide manere;* to neglect —, *fœdus negligere;* to break —, *fœdus violare, rum-*

iere, frangere; one who joins in —, *socius, foederatus, socialis*; to become —, *foedere jungi alci*; a union of —, *societas, socii, foederati*.

Leak, n. *rima*; to spring a —, *rimas agere*; to be full of —s, *(omnibus) compagibus aquam accipere*. Leaky, adj. *rimosus, rimarum plenus*; ships that have become —, *quassatae naves*.

Lean, adj. *macer* (opp. *pinguis*, e.g. *taurus, bos, ostrea*; *macerrimae corporis partes*); to become —, *macrescere*; making —, *maceratio*; *macilentus* (from *macies*, leanness, used with *os*, *malae*); to make —, *macerare*; *strigosus* (very thin); — or poor food, *victus aridus* or *tenuis*. Leanness, n. *macies, macritas*.

Lean, v.intr. *niti*; — on, *inniti*; *adniti* (to adhere to), *pendere* (to hang from), *confugere* or *sese referre ad alcjs praesidia* (to seek support with), *fundari* or *fulciri alqa re* (to depend on or be supported by); *inclinare* (to lean towards), *applicare alqd rei* (to lay hold on), *acclinari rei*, *incumbere alqd* or *in alqd*; — on a staff, *baculo incumbere*; to — backward, *reclinari*; to — to (in opinion), *sententia facere*. A thing to — on, *fulcrum*. Leaning, n. *nixus*, — on, *innixus*; towards, *inclinatus*, backwards, *reclinis*; — against or on, *incumbens*.

Leap, n. *saltus*; to take a —, *salire*; by leaps, *per saltus, saltuatim*. To leap, *salire, saltare* (from *sal*, e.g. *saliendo sese exercere*); — from the wall, *salire de muro*; — over the entrenchment, *salire super vallum*; — into the water, *salire in aquas*; some birds walk, others leap, *aves ambulant quaedam, saliunt aliae*; to — against, *assilire*; — away, *absilire*; — back, *resilire*; — down, *desilire*; — in or on, *insilire*; — forward, *prosilire*; — for, *petire*; — on horseback, *in equum insilire*; — over, *transilire*; — up, *exsilire*. Leaping, n. *saltus, saltatus*; — for joy, *exsultatio*. Leaper, *saltator* (a dancer), *saltatrix*, f. (*salire* is to jump or leap; *saltare*, the frequentative form of *salire*, is to jump or leap often or much, that is, to dance).

Learn, v.tr. *discere, cognoscere, ediscere* (by heart), *memoriae mandare* (to commit to memory), *assuescere in* or *ad alqd* (or with inf.), *perdiscere* (thoroughly); — word for word, *ad verbum ediscere*; — something more, *addiscere*; — quickly, *celeriter arripere alqd*; — slowly, *tarde percipere alqd*; — from, *discere alqd ab alqo* or *apud* (under) *alqm*; to — easily, *facilem cognitionem habere*, *facilem esse ad discendum*; I always — something from you, *nunquam accedo quin abs te doctior abeam*. A learner, n. *discens, discipulus*. Learned, *literatus, doctus, eruditus*, very —, *multum* or *doctissime eruditus*, *exquisita doctrina perereditus*, *perpolitus eruditione atque doctrina* or *eruditus*, *in quo sunt plurimae literae*; to be —, *multa doctrina esse*, pretty well —, *satis literatus*; but moderately —, *mediocriter doctrina instructus*; a learned man, *literatus* or *doctus* or *eruditus homo*; a very —, *vir perfecta eruditione*, *vir perfecte planeque eruditus*; thoroughly —, *homo omni liberali doctrina politus*, *homo omni doctrina eruditus*; to be the most —, *doctrinae studiis principem esse*, *doctrinae principatum obtinere*; to wish to be a —, *velle literatus aequi*; to become —, *doctrinae dedere*, to appear —, *studia sua proferre*, the learned world, *literati homines*, *docti homines*, or merely *docti* (opp. *agrestes*), *homines eruditi*, or *homines literarum studiosi*; many —, *multi et iidem docti*; some —, *quidam docti*; the life of —, *vita literata*. Learning, n. *doctrina, eruditio*, *disciplina, literae*, *scientia literarum* or *honestarum artium*, *humanitas* (culture), *studia quae in cognitione rerum literarum versantur*; to acquire well-grounded —, *solidam doctrinam sibi comparare*; without any —, *omnis omnium eruditionis expers*; *ignarus* (clarior fuit sine ei quam cognitio), See Female.

Lease, n. *conductio* (properly a bringing together, and in late Latin with *circulariam* or *mercedem*, equal to contracting, *conductio* is a re-

nunciata est (the — is wholly given up). To lease, or hire on lease, *conducere* (e.g. *domum in palatio*, *aedes, hortum*), — for three years, *in tres annos conducere*; to let on —, *locare* or *elocare* (e.g. *fundum, aerum*). Leasing, or letting, *locatio*.

Leasing, or gleaning, n. *spicilegium*; — in vineyards, *racematio*; to go a —, *spicilegium facere*, fig. *on*, *res colligere*.

Leash, n. *lorum* (a strip of leather), *corrigia*; — of hounds, *canum ternio*.

Least, adj. *minimus*. See Little.

Leather, n. *corium* (the hide, e.g. *animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae*; *de alieno corio ludere*, to play at another's risk), *aluta* (cordovan); the — of a sling, *scutale*; a dresser of —, *coriarius, coriorum confector*; — dressing, *coriorum subactio*; — seller, *qui coria vendit*; the upper leather of a shoe, *corium superius*, the under —, or sole, *solea* (a sandal, which at first was merely a sole tied on the foot, so *soleas deponere*, to take off your shoes, opp. *soleas inducere*). Leathery, or belonging to leather, *coriarius*.

Leave, or permission, n. *concessio* (yielding), *permissio* (permission), *potestas* (authority), *copia* (allowance), *venia* (favour), *arbitrium* (freedom of action); to give —, *potestatem facere alci, veniam dare alci*, — for any thing, *alcjs* or *alqd faciendi*; to ask —, *veniam petere*; to obtain —, *veniam impetrare*; with your —, *pace tua*; without my —, *me non concedente*; against —, *me invito*; — to say, *sit venia verbo*; free — has been given me, *libera facta est mihi potestas*; — has never been given me, *nunquam est mihi licitum*; I have —, *licet mihi*, through you, *per te*, give me — to clear myself, *sine me expurgem*; to take — of, *vale dicere, valere jubere*, to take French — of, *insalutatum relinquere alqm*; as far as I have —, *quoad licitum est*; to take —, *sibi sumere alqd*. To leave, or go from, v.tr. *relinquere alqm, derelinquere, discedere ab alqo*, *alqm orbum nudumque esse pati*; to — off, *desistere*; — out, *omittere*; *vires me deficiunt*, I lose my strength; leave off railing, *mitte male loqui*; leave the rest to me, *reliqua mihi committas*; the affair is as you left it, *res eodem est loco quo reliquisti*; he left it as he found it, *reliquit integrum*; I never left praying, *nunquam orare destiti*; leave that to me, *id mihi da negotii*; — the rest to God, *permitte Dis cetera*; to — off work, *ab opere* or *labore cessare*. Left, or remainder, *reliquus*; if any hope is —, *si qua spes reliqua est*; so *familia ex qua reliquus est Rufus*, *reliqua* -orum, n., the left or the remainder, the rest; it is left that, *reliquum est ut*, nothing is —, *nihil est reliqui*; so *quod fortuna reliqui est*, *nihil reliqui facere*; to pay the remainder at the appointed time, *pecuniam reliquam ad diem solvere*. See Bequeath, Cease.

Leaven, n. *fermentum* (*fermentum*, from *fervidus, fervo*); bread without —, or unleavened, *panis nullo fermento* or *sine fermento*. To leaven, v.tr. *fermentare*, *panis fermentatus*, leavened bread. Leavening, n. *fermentatio*.

Lecture, n. *oratio* (address), *sermo* (speech), *lectio* (a reading), *praelectio* (an expository or explanatory collegiate lecture), *recitatio*, *schola* (exercise), *auditio*, *acroama* (a hearing). Lecturer, n. *qui scholas habet*, *recitator*, *nongrossles* (*praeceptor*), pure Latin *lector* (reader). To lecture, *scholam habere de alqa re*, *praelegere* (e.g. *auctores*, *Virgilium*, to lecture on Virgil, lit. to read before, because the author was read before he was explained, e.g. *pueris quae maxime ingenium alant praelegenda*).

Ledge, or projection, n. *prominentia* (recess).

Lee of a ship, *latus* (or *vento aversum*; — shore, *litus vento expositum*.

Leech, or physician, see the word; *medicus*; leech or bloodsucker, *hirudo*, *sanguisuga* (*plena cruoris hirudo*, Hor.)

Leek, n. *porrum* and *porrus* (of two kinds, one called *capitatum*, the other *sectivum*, also *sectum*).

Leer, v.intr. *oculis limis intueri, aspicere oculis limis* or *limis (oculis) spectare, limo videre.*

Lees, n. *fæx* (dregs of wine; so *fæx populi*).

Leet, as in court-leet, *curia*; — days, *dies fasti.*

Left, see Leave. Left-handed, adj. *sinister* (used with *calceus, manus, ripa, pars, rota*); *sinistra -æ*, f., the left-hand; *sinistrum -i*, n., the left-side; *a sinistro*, on the left; *in sinistrum*, towards the —; *scævus* (σκαιός), on the left; *lævus*† (λαιός), on the left (used with *manus, oculus, pes, humerus, auris*); *lævam (oram) pete*, keep to the left coast; the — wing of an army, *sinistrum* (opp. *dextrum*) *cornu.*

Leg, n. *crus*; a small —, *crusculum*; a wooden —, **crus ligneum*; a — of mutton, *clunis ovilla*; — of a table, *pes mensæ.* Relating to a leg, *crurālis*; one who has a broken —, *crurifragius*†; bow-legged, *scambus* (σκαμβός), pure Latin *varus*; *valgus* (the calves bowed), *loripes*† (the feet awry).

Legacy, n. *legātum*; to make —, *legare alci algd, legatum alci scribere.*

Legate, n. *legatus, nuncius.* Legation, n. **legationes*; secretary of —, **a litteris legationum.*

Legatee, n. *legatarius* (one mentioned in the will).

Legend, n. on coin, **inscriptio marginis* or **inscriptio nummo incusa*; history of a saint, **vita hominis sancti, res ab homine sancto gesta*; = fable, *fabula*; a book of —, **liber qui est de rebus ab hominibus sanctis gestis*; a writer of —, **scriptor rerum ab hominibus sanctis gestarum.*

Legerdemain, n. *ars præstigiatoria*; — tricks, *præstigiæ*; a dealer in, *præstigiator* (*præstigiatrix*); full of —, *præstigiosus.*

Legion, n. *legio* (from 4200 to 6000 men); legionary, *legionarius* (e.g. *cohors, miles*); fig. *ingens numerus, magna vis.*

Legislation, n. *legis* (*legum*) *datio, legis latio*; so by circuml. *leges dare, leges condere*; see Law. Legislator, *legis lator*; legislature, *senatus, qui leges ferendi potestatem habent.*

Leisure, n. *otium* (opp. *negotium*, that is, *nec* and *otium*; e.g. *libros quum est otium legere soleo, otium suum consumpsit in scribendâ historiâ*); to enjoy —, *otio frui*; to retire for —, *in otium venire*; *otium est*, I have —; *si modo tibi sit otium*, if only you have —; to have — for, *habēre otium ad algd*; during —, *per otium*; *otia nostra*, the fruits of my —; also by *tempus otii, tempus negotiis vacuum*; he who has —, *otiosus, (negotiis) vacuus*; to be at —, *otiari*; to have much —, *otio abundare*; — no —, *temporis vacui nihil habēre*; to take —, *otium sibi sumere.*

Lemon, n. **citrus limon* (L.); — tree, **citrus limonea.* Lemonade, *aqua limonata.*

Lend, v.tr. *mutuum dare, commodare alci algd, locare, fenerari*, (*fenore*) *occupare, collocare*; to — money, *pecuniam alci fenori dare*; — on good security, *certis* or *rectis nominibus pecuniam collocare*; — at two (four or five) per cent., *fenerari pecuniam binis* (*quaternis* or *quinis*) *centesimis*; — money at high interest, *grandi fenore pecuniam collocare*; — on the soil, *in solo collocare pecuniam*; money lent out, *pecunia quæ est in fenore.* A lending, n. *feneratio, locatio*; that which is lent, or a loan, *mutuum -i*, n.; on loan, *mutuo* (e.g. *petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, militum auxilia*). A lender, n. *fenerator, tocullio* (a usurer). To lend, fig. — me your hand a little, *cedo mihi manum tantisper accommoda*; — your help, *paululum da mihi operæ*; to — an ear, *aures alci præbēre*; — aid, *auxilium præbēre.*

Length, n. *longitudo*; = extension in height, *proceritas*; — in time, *longinquitas, diuturnitas*; — of grain, *strigā*; — of the way, *longinquitas viæ*; in —, *per longitudinem*, — of time, *in longinquum*, *diu*; by —, *longinquitate temporis*; with — no lessons [illegible], *constanti* [illegible] *facit*; to draw out in —, *extendere, ducere, trahere algd*; to lie at your —, *extenso corpore decumbere*; to run all lengths, *extrema audēre.* At length, *tandem, denique*; to treat — (fully), *fusius, de singulis, latius agere*; to speak —, *longum esse.* To lengthen, v.tr. *longius facere, producere algd*; — in time, *prorogare*; — for payment, *diem ad solvendum prorogare*; — the war, *bellum propagare*; — the service, *militiam continuare*; — a feast, *convivium producere.*

Lenient, adj. *leniens* (e.g. *dolorem*), *mitis, mollis, lenis, clemens.* Leniency, n. *clementia, lenitas.*

Lens, n. *vitrum lenticulari formâ.*

Lent, n. **ver sacrum, jejunia annua*; to keep —, **jejunium servare, cibo se abstinēre.* Lent n. adj. *lenuis.* Lentil, n. *lens.*

Lentisk-tree, *lentiscus, Pistacia lentiscus* (L.); the gum of —, *mastiche*; the oil of —, *oleum lentiscinum.*

Leopard, n. *leopardus*; of a —, *leopardinus* (e.g. *adeps*).

Leper, see Lazar. Leprosy, n. *elephantiasis* (ἐλεφαντίασις), *lepra* (late, λέπρα). Leprous, adj. *leprosus* (late, see Lazar).

Less, adj. *minor*; see Little. To lessen, v.tr. *minuere, deminuere, imminuere, extenuare* (by thinning), *attenuare* (*tenuis*), *decurtare* (to shorten), *contrahere* (to draw in, to diminish in bulk), **ad minorem modum redigere*; fig. *detrahere de algo* or *de alqâ re* (to detract), *verbis elevare, detractare algd, obtrectare alci.* A lessening, n. *deminutio, imminutio, extenuatio.*

Lessee, n. *cui prædium* or *domus mercede locatur*; lessor, *qui prædium mercede locat.*

Lesson, n. *discenda* (things to be learnt), *ediscenda* (by heart), *dictata -orum*, n.; *pensum* (something weighed, properly a slave's daily task), *præceptum* (an injunction), *monitum* (advice), *argumentum* or *documentum* (a proof); to set the boys a —, *discipulis pensum imperare*; to learn or get —, *pensum absolvere*; to give —, that is, to instruct, *docēre, instituere, erudire*; to chide, *algm verbis castigare.*

Lest, *ne* (originally = not, e.g. *crescere ne possunt fruges*, Lucr.; and so continued with the imperative, e.g. *impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum*; hens cherish their young, lest, etc., *gallinæ pennis fovent pullos ne frigore lædantur*; so *nihil magis cavendum senectuti quam ne languori se desidiæque dedat*; especially after verbs signifying to fear, e.g. *metuebat ne indicarent*; *vereor ne dum minuere velim laborem, augeam*; *pavor ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus*; *cura incesserat patres ne plebs tribunos crearet*); lest any one, *nequis*; — at any time, *nequando*; — by any means, *nequâ*; — in any place, *nequo.*

Let, or hinder, v.tr. *viam alci obstruere* (to block up one's way), *adversari* (to oppose), *obstare* (to stand in the way of), *resistere* (to stand against), *detinēre* (to hold down), *impedire* (to throw a stumbling-block), *interrumpere* (to interrupt), *remorari* (to delay), *retardare* (to make slow), *moras et impedimenta alci objicere*, [illegible] *opponere, algm deterrēre ab algâ re, reprimere* (to put down). A let, or hindrance, n. *impedimentum, mora*; I will be no — to you, *in me nulla erit mora*; what lets or hinders? *quid obstat quominus fiat?*

Let, (1) = to cause or make; I will — you know, *te certiorem faciam*, (also by *curare*); Xenophon — Socrates say, *Xenophon Socratem disputantem facit*; — us suppose, *fingamus*; — [illegible] after death, *fac animos* [illegible] *mortem*; (2 = to command), *jubēre*, [illegible] *negotium dare*; (3) — as a sign of the imperative, — us go, *eamus*; (4, in various phrases, e.g. to let — go, [illegible] *mittere*; [illegible] *mittere*; — alone, — that alone, [illegible]; [illegible] — down, *demittere*; [illegible] [illegible] *dimittere*; [illegible] *emittere*; [illegible] — in, *admittere*; [illegible] — slip, *omittere, prætermittere*; [illegible]

facultatem alqd agendi omittere; — that pass, *ut ista omittamus;* (5) = to allow, *sinere, pati, concedere, permittere alci;* — not, *cave ne* (e.g. let him not go out, *cave ne exeat*); my business will not — me, *per negotium mihi non licet;* (6) = to lend or give the use of, e.g. to let a farm, *prædium fiduciarium alci dare;* — a piece of work, *locare statuam faciendam;* so *domum ædificandam;* — your labour, *operam suam;* — yourself, *se;* — your money, *pecuniam.*

Lethargic, adj. *veternosus, veternus* (sleepiness, heaviness; *veterno consenescere,* Cic.); — mind, *veternosus animus;* — mode of utterance, *veternosum dicendi genus;* *lethargicus* (ληθαργος, Lethe; *lethargicus morbus,* the sleep disease or morbid somnolency); *torpidus;* to become —, *torpescere;* to be —, *torpēre* (e.g. *frigere ac torpēre senis consilia,* Liv.). Lethargy, n. *lethargia* (sleepiness), *torpor* (e.g. *torpor Vitellii,* opp. *vigilantia Vespasiani; sordes omnium ac torpor*).

Letter, n. (of the alphabet) *litera, literæ forma;* capital —, *litera grandis;* a small —, *literula;* to the —, *ad verbum, ad literam;* the — of the law, *verba legis;* to hold to the —, *scriptum sequi;* use of letters, *literarum usus;* to learn your letters, *ordinare syllabas literarum;* an epistle, *literæ, epistola;* an autograph, *literæ manu alcjs scriptæ;* to write —, *scribere;* to send —, *literas ad alqm, mittere literas alci;* to address —, *inscribere alci epistolam;* to fold —, *complicare;* to open —, *explicare;* to receive —, *accipere;* to seal —, *signare, obsignare;* to treat by letter, *agere cum alqo per literas;* to correspond, *epistolarum commercium cum alqo habēre;* a letter-carrier, *tabellarius, qui literas perfert;* letter-paper, *charta epistolaris;* an envelope, **literarum involucrum;* by letter, *literis, per literas;* a packet of letters, *fasciculus literarum;* in the form of a letter, **in epistolæ formam redactus;* letter-writing, **epistolarum scriptio;* a letter-writer for another, an amanuensis, *qui est alci ab epistolis;* epistolary style, *epistolicus sermo, epistolicum sermonis genus;* a portfolio, *theca, scrinium epistolarum;* the post, **cursus publicus perferendis epistolis;* postage, **merces literarum perferendarum;* a man of letters, *homo doctus, homo præclare doctus, homo eruditus, literatus, doctrinâ ornatissimus, artium et linguarum præsidiis instructus* (*instructissimus*), *omni liberali eruditione ornatissimus, omnibus disciplinis excultus, præclare* (*eximie*) *literis perpolitus, magnopere eruditus* or *præclarâ eruditione et doctrinâ ornatus.* Letters = learning, *doctrina, eruditio, ars, scientia, politior humanitas, literæ, intelligentia, rerum humanarum divinarumque cognitio, disciplina;* to letter a book, **libri titulum in dorsum inscribere* or *imprimere;* lettered, **literis inscriptus.*

Lettuce, n. *lactuca;* young —, *lactucula.*

Levant, n. *oriens, solis ortus;* towards —, *ad orientem;* to lie or run towards —, *ad orientem vergere.*

Levee, n. **turba mane salutantium;* to be at —, **matutinas salutationes alci præstare.*

Level, adj. *æquus* (as if from *aqua,* an even surface), *planus,* comb. *æquus et planus* (*æquus et planus locus,* Cic.). A level, n. *æquum* (e.g. *in æquum descendere*), *planities;* a carpenter's —, *libra, libella;* a water —, *libra aquaria;* to be on a — with, *pari esse conditione cum alqo, parem esse alci;* to put one's self —, *se alci æquare* or *exæquare.* To level, v.tr. *æquare, coæquare, exæquare;* — mountains, *montes coæquare;* — with the ground, *solo adæquare;* — with the level, *ad libellam æquare;* — with the water level, *aquam librare;* to — a gun, *ad scopum collineare;* — at one, *alqm petere.* A leveller, *complanator* (late); — socially, **qui superiorem ferre nescit.* A levelling, n. *æquatio;* — at, *petitio.*

Lever, n. *vectis.*

Leveret, n. *lepusculus.*

Leviathan, n. **draco aquaticus,* **crocodilus, balæna* (a whale).

Levite, n. **Levita.* Levitical, adj. **Leviticus;* *Leviticus* (the biblical book so called), *Liber Leviticus, Hebraice Vaikra* (Eccl.)

Levity, n. (1) = lightness, *levitas* (opp. *gravitas,* e.g. *levitas armorum*); (2) = in character, *inconstantia, levitas* (with *hominis, animi, opinionis*).

Levy, v.tr., soldiers, *milites scribere, milites conscribere;* — tribute, *tributum imponere, præstare cogere, vectigal exigere.* A levy of soldiers, *delectus;* to make —, *delectum habēre* or *agere.*

Lewd, adj. *impudicus, cupiditatibus serviens, libidinibus deditus, fœdissimam vitam agens.* Lewdness, n. *impudicitia, impuritas, libidines, res venereæ;* to be given to —, *libidinibus indulgēre, rebus venereis deditum esse.* Adv. *impudice, parum caste.*

Lexicographer, n. **lexicographus.* Lexicon, n. **lexicon,* **onomasticon;* a large —, **thesaurus verborum;* to write a —, *lexicon condere.* See Dictionary.

Ley, for washing, n. *lixivium.*

Liable, adj. *obnoxius* (e.g. *iræ, bello, morbo, periculo; servi per fortunam in omnia obnoxii*), *expositus* (exposed to); to be —, *cadere in* (e.g. *cadit ergo in bonum hominem mentiri?* Cic.; *non cadit in hos mores suspicio,* Cic.).

Libation, n. *libatio;* one who makes a —, *libator;* to make a —, *libare* (lit., to take a little of or from, e.g. *libare gramina dentibus*); — a feast to the gods, *libare diis dapes* (so *uram, frugem Cereri;* also with abl., as *libare lacte, vino*).

Libel, n. *libellus* (properly a law document), *libellus famosus, carmen famosum* (in verse); to publish a —, *libellum ad infamiam alc's edere;* to libel, *alqm scriptis infamare, alcjs famam scripto lædere, scriptis male dicere alci, probroso carmine diffamare.* Libeller, n. *famosorum carminum scriptor.* Libellous, adj. *famosus, probrosus.*

Liberal, adj. *liberalis, largus, munificus, benignus;* very —, *perbenignus;* too —, *prodigus, profusus;* the —, *artes liberales, artes ingenuæ.* Liberality, n. *liberalitas, munificentia;* adv. *liberaliter, munifice, benigne;* to give —, *largiri, elargiri†.*

Liberate, v.tr. *liberare;* see Deliver. Liberator, n. *liberator* (e.g. *patriæ*), *vindex* (an assister, e.g. *habet sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis*).

Libertine, n. *homo dissolutus; dissolutissimus hominum,* Cic.

Liberty, n. *libertas;* mental —, *lingua mensque libera;* — as in a free state, *in civitate liberâ sentire quæ velis et quæ sentias dicere licet;* too much —, *licentia;* = leave, *copia, potestas;* — of will, *arbitrium, liberum arbitrium;* at —, *liber;* to be at —, *nemini mancipatum esse;* you are at — to do it, *nihil impedit quominus facias;* I am not —, *in manu meâ non est;* to live —, *suo more vivere;* to set —, *liberare, custodiâ* or *vinculis emittere, eximere, expedire, in libertatem vindicare* or *asserere;* to restore —, *libertatem reducere.*

Library, n. *bibliotheca;* a considerable —, *bona librorum copia;* a costly —, *bibliotheca multorum nummorum;* a small —, *bibliothecula;* to form a —, *bibliothecam instituere;* to fill —, *bibliothecam explēre.* Librarian, n. *bibliothecarius;* to be a —, *bibliothecæ præesse.*

License, n. = permission, *copia, potestas, venia;* = liberty, *licentia* (e.g. *pueris ludendi licentiam dare;* the liberty which a person takes to himself, *licentia,* e.g. *licentiam sibi sumere;* also license in the bad sense, e.g. *licentia hujus seculi; licentia Sullani temporis; licentia militum; magna gladiatorum est licentia*). To license, v.tr. *alqm privilegio munire* or *diplomate donare.* Licensing, n. *privilegii donatio.* Licentiate, n. **licentiatus.* Licentious, adj. *dissolutus, libidinosus;* adv. *per licentiam, dissolute.* Licentiousness, n. *libido, libidines, vita dissoluta.*

Lick, v.tr. *lingere†* (from *lingua*), *lambere* (as a flame, e.g. *flamma properabat lambere tectum,* Hor.); = to beat, *pugnare;* — with the fists, *fuste*

alqm cædere or *contundere;* = to conquer, *alqm vincere, alqm depugnare.* A licking, n. *linctus; verberatio, verbera,* pl.

Lickerish, adj. *gulosus* (*nihil est gulosius Santrâ;* one who is, *gulo,* gourmand), *delicatus* (particular in eating, e.g. *libidinosa et delicata juventas,* Cic.); to be —, *ligurire;* — eating, *cupedia -orum,* n.; one who prepares —, *cupedinarius.* Lickerishness, n. *liguritio, gula.*

Licorice, n. *glycyrrhiza -æ,* f. (γλυκύρριζα, lit. sweet root), pure Latin, *dulcis radix,* Plin.

Lid, n. *operculum, tegmen;* — of a pot, *ollæ operculum* (so *arculæ*); — of the eye, *palpebra;* relating to —, *palpebralis;* the quick moving of the eyelids, *palpebratio* (late).

Lie, n. *mendacium, commentum* (a device), *figmentum* (a fiction); a little —, *mendaciunculum;* to tell a —, *mendacium dicere alci de alqâ re;* to live without —, *sine mendacio vivere* (uprightly); a barefaced —, *mendacium impudens;* a polite or white —, *mendacium honestum;* it sounds like a —, *fidei absonum est;* nothing should induce me to tell a —, *ut mentiar nullius patrimonium tanti facio;* what I say is no —, *factum non fabula est;* to invent lies, *mendacia componere, fingere;* to catch a person in a —, *mendacii alqm prehendere;* to give a person the —, *mendacii alqm coarguere;* to make a — against, *in alqm mentiri;* full of —, *fabulosus, ex mendaciis conflatus.* To lie, *mentior* (e.g. *mentitur hyperbole, nec ita ut mendacio fallere velit, si te mentiri dicis, verumque dicis, mentiris*); — openly, *palam mentiri;* — against, *adversus alqm;* — to, *alci in* or *de re; falsa* (*pro veris*) *dicere, mendacium dicere.* Liar, n. (*homo*) *mendax, homo fallax, falsiloquus*†.

Lie, v.intr. to be in a certain place or position, *jacēre* (e.g. *jacēre humi,* to lie or be on the ground; so *jacēre in gramine, jacēre ad alcjs pedes, jacēre sub arbore, jacēre per vias*); *cubare* (in bed, e.g. *in lecticâ cubans,* Cic.; so *cubitum ire,* to go to bed; *cubitu surgere,* to rise, also *cum alqâ* or *alqo*); *situm esse, positum esse;* as far as — in me, *quantum est in me* (*te, vobis,* etc.), *pro viribus meis* (*tuis,* etc.): there — the great matter, *hic labor, hoc opus est;* the glory of Rome — at stake, *agitur populi Romani gloria;* I will make thy tongue — still, *ego tibi istam comprimam linguam;* to — in bed, *lecto teneri* (of sick persons = to keep their bed); to — in, *puerperio cubare* (of women in childbirth); to — in one's arms, *hærēre in alcjs complexu;* to — at a person's knees, *alci supplicem esse;* to — at hand, *ad manus esse;* to let —, *sinere, non auferre, abjicere* (to cast away), *omittere, intermittere alqd;* the snow —, *nives non liquescunt;* my money — useless, *pecunia otiosa mihi jacet;* business — still, *mercatura jacet;* to — near, *adjacēre, tangere, attingere locum;* — opposite, *e regione* or *ex adverso alcjs loci situm esse;* — towards, *vergere* or *spectare in* or *ad;* — beyond, *jacēre supra;* — around, *locum ambire;* — close under, *jacēre sub radicibus montis;* — near, *prope abesse;* — far from each other, *magno locorum intervallo disjunctum esse;* — a similar distance, *pari intervallo distare;* to — in garrison, *in præsidio esse;* — before a city, *urbem obsidere;* — at home, *domi desidem jacēre;* — in quarters, *stativa habēre;* — in the field, *in castris esse;* to — in this, *situm esse, versari, cerni, niti in re;* on whom does it — ? *per quem stat?* where — the hindrance? *quid impedit?* to — against, *objacēre;* — before, *præjacēre;* — between, *interjacēre;* — down, *procumbere, decumbere, quieti se dare;* — in the dirt, *in luto hærēre, in cæno provolvi;* — hid, *latēre;* — still, *quiescere;* — under, *succumbere;* — under an obligation, *alci gratiâ devinctum esse;* — scandal, *male audire, conviciis proscindi;* — in wait, *alci in insidiis esse.*

Lief, e.g. I had as lief, *æque lubens velim, malim;* — die as endure it, *mortuum me quam ut id patiar malim.*

Liege, adj. *imperio* or *ditioni alcjs subjectus,* or *parens, obnoxius alci;* to be —, *esse in alcjs ditione, parēre alci;* to become —, *sub alcjs imperium cadere.*

Lieu, in lieu of, *pro, loco, vice.* Lieutenant, n. *subcenturio;* the lord-lieutenant of a country, **præfectus provinciæ;* the — of the tower, **arcis præfectus.*

Life, n. (in opposition to death) *vita, anima, spiritus;* physical —, *vita quæ corpore et spiritu continetur;* in my —, *dum vivo;* to have —, *vivere, in vitâ esse;* to come to —, *nasci, in lucem edi;* scarcely to retain —, *animam vix retinēre;* to lose —, *vitam amittere, interfici;* to remain in —, *in vitâ manēre;* to put an end to —, *mortem sibi consciscere;* to take away —, *vitam alci adimere;* to plot against —, *vitæ alcjs insidiari;* to condemn to lose —, *capitis damnare alqm;* to despair of (as a physician), **ægri salutem desperare,* to punish with the loss of —, *capitis supplicio afficere alqm;* to give —, *procreare, parĕre alqm;* to call into —, *gignere, procreare, facere, efficere;* to preserve —, *conservare alqm;* to owe — to some one, *natum esse alqo, alcjs beneficio vivere;* to get off with — and limb, *salvum evadere;* to atone for with your —, *capite luere;* my — is at stake, *caput agitur;* he can scarcely sustain —, *vix habet unde vivat;* as to the manner in which men live, mode of life, *victus;* — in public duty, *in republicâ gerendâ;* private —, *vita quotidiana;* in the usages of —, *in vitæ consuetudine, vulgo;* to lead a happy —, *vivere feliciter;* — a wretched —, *vitam tolerare inopem;* in regard to time of life, *vita, ætas;* to describe or portray the life of any one, *alcjs vitæ imaginem exprimere;* to review your own —, *vitæ memoriam recolere;* truly to describe —, *similitudinem alcjs effingere ex vero;* (as a word of affection) *mea vita! mea lux!* there is no — here, *omnia hic frigent* (or *jacent*); — is not in living but in liking, *non est vivere sed valēre vita;* while there is — there is hope, *ægroto dum anima est spes est;* in his — time, *dum adhuc viveret* or *superstes esset;* in my —, *in vitâ meâ, dum vivo, me vivo;* he was in danger of his —, *pœnâ interiit;* to restore to —, *ad vitam revocare* or *reducere, e mortuis excitare;* to come to — again, *ad vitam redire, redivivum esse* (Eccl.); to lay down his — for, **vitam pro alqo profundere;* to give — to, *animare, vivificare* (Eccl.); — giving, *vim habens vitalem;* to venture your —, *capitis periculum adire;* as if her — and honour, *tanquam famæ discrimen agatur et vitæ;* to cost a person his —, *morte stare;* to try a person for his —, *de capite quærere;* to be tried —, *causam capitis dicere;* to lead a —, *vivere, vitam agere;* I lived a city —, *vitam urbanam secutus sum;* to flee for one's —, *fugâ salutem petere;* to lose —, *perire, vitam perdere;* if I could without losing my —, *si salvo capite potuissem;* to depart this —, *diem obire supremum;* all one's —, *per totam vitam;* loss of — by law, *ultimum supplicium;* to the —, *ad vivum;* full of —, *vividus, vegetus, alacer;* to put — into, *alci animum facere* or *addere.* Lifeless, adj. *exanimis, inanimus* (opp. *animatus, animans*), *frigidus, jejunus, languidus* (cold and dull). Lively, adj. *vividus;* to be —, *vigēre;* to grow —, *vigescere;* to make —, *vividum facere;* — courage, *virtus ardens.* Liveliness, n. *vigor, vis, vivida vis.* Livelihood, n. *victus, alimentum.* See Live.

Lift, v.tr. *tollere, attollere, extollere, levare, allevare;* — a person or husband, *alqm in equum subjicere;* to — up again, *alqm relevare;* — one's self, *se efferre;* — on high, *in sublime tollere;* — upright, *erigere;* he — his hands to heaven, *manus ad sidera tollit;* lifted up, *levatus, allevatus, arrectus;* — with pride, etc., *superbus, rebus secundis,* etc., *elatus.* A lift, or aid, n. *subsidium;* to give one —, *alci auxiliars* or *subsidium præbēre;* to help at a dead —, *laboranti alci subvenire.* A lifting-up, n. *elatio, elevatio.*

Ligament, n. *ligamentum.*

Ligature, n. *ligatura.*

Light, (1) = luminous matter, or the result of

(As day-light) *lumen, lux* (*lumen* = the source or cause, a lighted body; *lux* = the operation and result; — of the sun, *solis;* — of the moon, *lunæ,* — of the day, *lux diurna*); with the light, *cum primâ luce, die illucescente, sub lucis ortum;* the — of the new moon, *luna recens, luna nova;* — full —, *luna plena, plenilunium;* the — of the eyes, *lumina oculorum,* or merely *lumina;* — of a precious stone, *lux gemmæ;* to give —, *lucem edere, fundere;* to see the — of day (or be born), *in lucem edi* or *suscipi, nasci;* to grant — (let live), *alci lucis usuram dare;* to come to —, *exire supra terram, in publicum prodire, in lucem proferri, protrahi, detegi, patefieri* (to be uncovered, made manifest); not to —, *lucem non aspicere, publico carēre, jacēre, in tenebris latēre* (to remain concealed, used of things); to bring to —, *supra terram educere* (of subterraneous objects), *in lucem proferre, protrahere, aperire, patefacere, detegere, manifestum facere;* — out of darkness (obscurity) into —, *in lucem vocare e tenebris, illustrare et excitare* (of things, e.g. *philosophiam*); to bring again —, *alqd in lucem revocare* (e.g. *veteres scriptores*); the thing appears in a clearer —, *res purior et dilucidior cernitur;* to give — to, *lumina immittere alci rei, alci rei lucem afferre, alqd illustrare, explanare;* — to any one respecting a thing, *edocēre alqm alqd* or *de alqâ re, explicare alci alqd;* a chamber is light, *cubiculum illustre est;* to stand in or intercept a person's —, *alcjs cœlo* or *luminibus officere, obstruere, obstare, alci officere, obesse;* — your own —, *sibi* or *utilitati suæ* or *commodis suis male consulere, sibi deesse;* to go from —, *a sole recedere;* to place in a good —, *alqd in bono lumine collocare, alci rei lucem afferre, alqd lucis alci rei afferre, alqd commendare, laudare;* — in the clearest —, *alqd clarissimâ luce circumfundere;* to place in an odious —, *alqd in invidiam adducere, in summam invid. adduc., alci rei adjicere invidiam, alqm deformare;* to see in a false —, *alqd fallaci judicio vidēre;* (2) in painting, as opposed to shade, *lumen;* to preserve the — and shade, *lumen et umbras custodire;* light and shade set off a picture, *lumen et umbra commendant picturam;* (3) = lamp, light, *lumen* (in general), *lucerna* (specially a lamp), *candela* (a taper or torch of wax, tallow, etc.), *cereus* (a wax taper or torch), *sebaceus* (of fat); small —, *minuta lumina;* to make candles, *candelas sebare;* to light —, *lumen, lucernam, candelam accendere;* the time when first lights are lighted, *prima lumina;* to seek for, *lumen quærere;* to bring —, *lumen afferre;* to pour — into a person's eyes, *oleum lumini instillare;* my — goes out, *lucerna me deserit* (in writing, etc.), *candela consumpta exstinguitur;* with —, *cum lumine* or *lucernâ, ad lumen* (*lumina*) or *lucernam, luminibus accensis, lucernâ allatâ* (lights being brought); to hew marble by —, *ad lucernam* (*lucernas*) *marmor cædere;* to write or work by —, *ad lucernam* (*cum lucernâ*) *scribere, alqd lucubrare* or *elucubrari* (e.g. *epistolam*), *ad lucernam conficere, conscribere alqd;* — to study, *lucubrare;* a study by —, *lucubratio;* without —, *sine lumine* (e.g. *exire*). Light, adj. (1) as opposed to what is dark, *clarus* (light in itself), *illustris, lucidus* (light-spreading), *luminosus, albidus* (white), *candidus* (dazzling), *pellucidus* (shining through). See Dark, Sun, Luminous.

Light, adj. (as opposed to heavy, *levis* (opp. *gravis*); a — burden, *onus leve;* — armour, *armatura levis;* — clothing, *cultus levis;* — weight, *pondus leve;* — lighter than usual, *pondus vulgari levius;* adv. *leviter* (e.g. *cadere,* to fall); fig. *levis;* a — wine, *vinum leve;* — food, *cibus levis, cibus facilis ad concoquendum;* — garment, *vestis tenuis;* — soil, *solum tenue;* = inconsiderable, *levis* (opp. *gravis,* weighty), *parvus* (opp. *magnus*); a — wound, *vulnus leve;* — disease, *morbus levis;* to suffer under —, *leviter ægrotare;* — pain, *dolor levis* or *parvus* (slight); adv. *leviter;* — wounded, *leviter saucialus* or *vulneratus;* to take a thing —, *alqd leve habēre, negligere;* light-armed infantry, *equites levis armaturæ;* — troops, *milites levis armaturæ,* or merely *levis armatura, milites leves, velites* (as a regular part of the Roman army, early called *rorarii*), *milites expediti* (all soldiers who have laid aside their kit, consequently we find *expediti levis armaturæ*); light clad or armed, *expeditus, nudus* (one who has laid aside his overcoat); a — foot-soldier, *pedes expeditus;* — of foot, *velox* (opp. *tardus*), *pernix* (nimble); — step, *ingressus tener, tener ac mollis;* he is very — of foot, *inest in eo præcipua pedum pernicitas;* to represent in — sketches, *alqd adumbrare;* a — mind, *animus velox;* adv. *velociter;* to dance lightly, *membra molliter movēre*†; to speak —, *solute dicere;* light-hearted, *curis vacuus, curis liber solutusque animus;* I am lighter at heart, *animum recipio;* to make one —, *alqm ægritudine* or *curis levare;* — one's life —, *alqm levare molestiis;* a — movement, *motus ad usum expeditior;* it is something light (trivial), *nihil est negotii, id nihil habet negotii, id facile effici potest;* light of digestion, *facilis ad concoquendum;* — of disposition, *petulans* (forward, impertinent); — minded, *levis, levitate præditus, vanus.*

Lighten, v.intr. *fulgurare.* Lightning, n. *fulgur.*

Lightsome, adj. *hilaris, alacer* (cheerful). Lightsomeness, n. *lætitia, hilaritas.*

Like, = similar, *similis, consimilis;* to make —, *ad similitudinem rei fingere;* he is no longer like what he was, **prorsus alius est factus ac fuit antea;* that is like him, *hoc dignum est illo;* adv., *similiter, simili modo.* Likeness, n. *similitudo, analogia;* it broke out like a storm, *velut nimbus erupit;* you act — the rest, *facis tu quidem omnium more.*

Like, v.tr. *amare, diligere, carum habēre alqm, delector alqâ re;* I — that, *hoc mihi placet, gratum est mihi hoc, hoc arridet mihi;* I do not —, *improbatur, displicet mihi;* to — one's self, *sibi placēre;* to make yourself — a thing = acquiesce, *patienter ferre alqd;* — all things, *quidvis pati;* that pleases me, *libet mihi* (with infin. following); I — it well, *magnopere probo;* I do not — their manners, *displicent eorum mores;* I — the house, *arrident ædes;* if you —, *si isthuc tibi placet;* as you —, *arbitratu tuo.* Liking, n. *amor, voluptas, arbitrium, libido;* to one's —, *gratus, acceptus, jucundus;* with the good — of all, *magno cum assensu omnium.*

Lily, n. *lilium;* especially the white lily, *album candidum lilium* or *argenteum* (also *rubens*); of or from —, *liliaceus* (e.g. *oleum*); the blue —, *iris;* — of the valley, *lilium convallium;* — water, *nymphæa.*

Limb, n. *ora, margo* (the edge), *membrum, artus* (a member). To limb, or dismember, *membratim discerpere* (so *cædere*).

Limber, or flexible, adj. *flexibilis, mollis, lentus;* to become —, *lentescere.* Limberness, n. *lentitia.*

Limbo (from *limbus,* an edge, in scholastic theology a place bordering on hell, as *limbus infantium*), *limbus, pars quædam inferorum* (Eccl.).

Lime, or lime-stone, n. *calx;* to burn —, *calcem coquere;* quick —, *calx viva;* slaked —, *calx exstincta;* — with sand, *calx arenatus* (*calx* is sometimes masculine); a — kiln, (*fornax*) *calcaria;* — burner, *calcarius;* a tanner's — pit, *puteus coriis subigendis;* bird —, *viscum;* a — twig, *virga viscata, calamus aucupatorius.* To lime, v.tr. with bird-lime, *visco illinere;* limed, *viscatus.* Limy, adj. *glutinosus* (e.g. *terra, pus*).

Limit, n. *terminus, finis, limes.* To limit, or set bounds, v.tr. *limitare* (to separate by a boundary-stone or line, thus *limitati agri*), *terminare* (to put an end to), *certis limitibus* or *terminis circumscribere.* Limitation, n. *limitatio;* relating to —, *limitaneus* (on the borders, e.g. *civitas, milites*). Limiting, n. *determinatio* (fixing a boundary), *circumscriptio, definitio.* Adv. *definite, definitive.*

Limn, draw or paint, v.tr. *delineare* (to make an outline), *depingere, coloribus ad vivum exprimere.* Limner, n. *pictor.* Limning, n. *pictura.*

Limp, adj. *languidus, flaccus, flaccidus.* Limpness, n. *languor.*

Limp, v.intr. *claudicare, claudum esse* (to be lame); it is a limping story, *claudicat oratio; tota res vacillat et claudicat.* See Lame.

Limpid, adj. *limpidus* (another form of *liquidus*, e.g. *lacus, vox, aqua, vinum limpidissimum*). Limpidness, n. *limpitudo* (e.g. *aquæ*). To make limpid, *limpidare* (late).

Linch-pin (of a wheel), *embolium* (ἐμβόλιον), *rotæ paxillus* (dimin. of *palus*).

Linden-tree, n. *tilia;* of or pertaining to —, *tiliagineus;* a walk of —, **ambulatio tiliis utrimque septa;* a grove of —, *silva tiliarum.*

Line, n. *linea;* a straight —, *recta linea;* curved —, *curva linea;* the — of the circle, *linea circumcurrens;* to draw a —, *lineam ducere;* to the —, *ad lineam;* a — in the face or hand, *incisura;* the equinoctial —, *æquinoctialis circulus;* to pass —, **in regionem trans circulum æquinoctialem sitās venire;* a — (as a measure), *pars duodecima digiti;* a boundary —, *finis;* a — (as a standard), *linea, ordo;* in a straight —, *rectā lineā, rectā viā;* a — (in poetry), *versus, versiculus;* — of soldiers, *acies;* to draw up the army in three —, *aciem triplicem instruere;* a — in genealogy —, the ascending, *linea superior,* the descending, *linea inferior;* in the father's —, *a patre;* in the mother's —, *a matre,* to be connected with one in the direct —, *arctissimo gradu contingere alqm;* a — (in fortification), *opus, fossa* · to put a — round, *circummunire alqd opere;* a soldier of the —, *miles legionarius* or *gravis armaturæ;* troops —, *legiones, milites gravis armaturæ.* To line (or draw lines), v.tr. *lineas ducere per alqd;* — with soldiers, *militibus munire;* — a garment, *vestem linteo,* etc. (*intus*) *munire.* Line = a thin rope, n. *funiculus;* a carpenter's —, *amussis, linea;* a chalked —, *linea cretā descripta;* a fishing —, *linea* (*piscatoria*); a plumb —, *perpendiculum;* by —, *ad amussim, examussim.* Lineal, adj. *linealis* (e.g. *ambitus*). Lineament (from *linea*), used generally in the pl., as in English, *lineamenta* (the lines, or features, of the face; *cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta et formas,* Cic.; *similitudo oris vultūsque ut lineamenta,* Liv., but applied to the mind, e.g. *animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis*).

Linen, n. (as the material), *linum* (λίνον, flax, *linum tam factum quam infectum, quodque netum quodque in telā est,* Cic.), *linteum, lintea -orum,* n. (properly of linen, that is, linen-cloth, e.g. *vestis, vela*); a dealer in or linen-draper, *lintearius;* a — towel, *linteāmen;* clad in —, *linteatus* (e.g. *senex*); a — weaver, *qui lintea texit;* the — trade, *negotium lintearium;* — cloth, *vestis lintea, pannus linteus;* fine —, *carbasus, sindon;* made of —, *carbaseus.*

Linger, v.intr. *cessare* (*quī cessas, puer?* sharp! no loitering!), *morari, cunctari, hærēre, moras nectere;* — out, *procrastinare, rem differre, producere, lente rem agere;* to — long in sickness, *dies ægrotare;* to kill by a lingering death, *lentā tabe consumere.* Lingerer, n. *cessator, cunctator.* Lingering, n. *cessatio, cunctatio, mora;* adv. *cunctanter, tarde.*

Linguist, n. *grammaticus, linguarum multarum intelligens.*

Liniment, n. *unguentum;* a seller of —, *unguentarius;* a shop for —, *taberna unguentaria;* to conduct the business —, *tabernam unguentariam exercēre;* to prepare —, *unguentariam facere.*

Link, or torch, n. *fax picea;* a small —, *facula;* a — boy, *qui facem præfert ardentem;* a — of a chain, *catenæ annulus* (a ring). To link, v.tr. *connectere, conjungere;* — in friendship, *amicitiā consociare, jungere, devincire;* linked in affinity, *affinitate conjunctus* or *constrictus.* Linking, n. *connexio, conjunctio.*

Linnet, n. *fringilla cannabina* (L.)

Linseed, n. *semen lini;* — oil, **oleum lini.*

Lint, n. *linteola carpta.*

Lintel, n. *limen superum* or *superius.*

Lion, n. *leo;* lioness, *leæna;* of a —, *leoninus;* a lion's foot, **pes leoninus;* a park of —, **vivarium leonum;* a cave —, *cavum leoninum;* a — skin, *pellis leonina;* a — claw, *unguis leoninus;* — tail, *cauda leonina;* — keeper, **custos leonum;* — tooth, **leontŏdon taraxacum* (L.); — voiced, *bene robustus in clamando;* — coloured, *fulvus;* — heartedness, *summa animi fortitudo;* a lion's whelp, *catulus;* a sea —, *leo marinus.*

Lip, n. *labrum* (connected with *lambo* and our *lip;* compare to *lap*); the upper —, *labrum superius;* the lower —, *labrum inferius; primoribus labris* (the tip of the lips), *gustasse,* to get a taste of; *labrosus,* having great lips; *labium* (root *lap* = our lap, as in "the dog laps"), *labia demissa,* hanging lips; to touch with the —, *labra admovēre rei;* the name is on my —, *nomen mihi versatur in primoribus labris;* lip-wisdom, *verbo tenus sapientia;* the lips of a wound, *vulneris ora.*

Liquid, adj. *liquidus, fluens;* to grow —, *liquescere, liquefieri;* to make —, *liquefacere, liquare;* the liquids, *consonantes liquidæ* (gram.). Liquidness, n. *liquor, humor.* Liquid, n. *liquor, humor, succus* (juice); full of —, *succi plenus;* without —, *exsuccus* (*orator exsuccus,* Quint.); in —, *ebrius, temulentus;* good —, *bonæ notæ potus, potus generosus;* strong —, **liquores generosi.*

Lisp, v.intr. *balbutire* (properly to stammer); he lisps, *est illi blæsa lingua.* Lisping, n. *blæsa lingua, blæsus sonus.*

List, n. *ora panni, limbus* (of cloth), *index, album* (catalogue), *numeri* (of soldiers), *cupido* (desire); a — to fight in, *arena;* he enters the —, *in arenam descendit;* to fight in a —, *certamen in septis committere;* from the — to the goal, *a carceribus ad metam.* To list, v.intr. *velle, lubēre;* as you —, *ut fert libido, pro libitu tuo;* even as I —, *utcunque animo collibitum est meo.* To list, or enlist, v.tr., — soldiers, *milites conscribere;* to — or become a soldier, *nomen dare* (*militiæ*). A listing of soldiers, *delectus.* Listless, adj. *torpidus, stupidus, languidus, piger;* to be —, *torpēre,* to become —, *torpescere.* Listlessness, n. *torpor, socordia.*

Listen, v. *attendere* (*animum*) *ad rem* or *alci rei* or *alqm* or *alqd, auscultare alqm, aures præbēre alci, aures erigere, attente bonāque cum veniā audire, avidis auribus animadvertere, animis* (*animo*) *adesse, mentem adhibēre.* Listener, n. *auscultator.* Listening, n. *auscultatio.*

Litany, n. *litania* (λιτανεία: compare *litare,* to make an offering); to worship in the —, *litanias facere* (Eccl.).

Literal, adj. *literalis* (properly belonging to a letter of the alphabet); to employ a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere;* a — translator, *ad verbum interpres;* the — sense, *propria vis;* adv. *proprie, ad literam, ad verbum.* Literary, adj. *literarius* (properly relating to reading or writing), *literatus* (lettered or learned, e.g. *Canius nec infacetus et satis literatus, pueri literatissimi*); — leisure, *otium literatum;* — monuments, *literarum monumenta;* — history, **historia literarum.* Literature, n. *literæ, literarum monumenta;* to entrust to the care of —, *literis mandare* or *consignare;* to learn from —, *literis percipere;* we have no history in our —, *abest historia literis nostris;* those who are fond of —, *qui literis delectantur;* the study of —, *literarum studium;* the knowledge of —, *literarum scientia;* to be acquainted with —, *literas scire;* one who is —, *literas sciens;* to be without —, *literas nescire;* he gave some time to —, *non nihil temporis tribuit literis;* a — journal, **commentarii literarii.*

Litharge, n. *molybdītis* (μολυβδῖτις), *lithargyros* (λιθάργυρος, literally stone silver).

Lithe, adj. *mollis, flexibilis.*

Lithographer, n. **lithographus.* Lithography, n. **lithographia.* Lithographical, adj. **lithographicus.*

Lithotomy, n. *gemmarum scalptura* (in art); *calculi exsectio* (in medicine).

Litigate, v. *litigare cum alqo pro alqo, inter se de alqâ re* (*noli pati fratres litigare*, Cic.), *lites sequi*; the litigants, *litigantes*. Litigation, n. *litis, litigatio*. Litigious, adj. *litigiosus* (full of strife, given to law-suits), *rixosus* (quarrelsome); to be —, *litibus et jurgiis delectari*. Litigiousness, n. *litium et jurgiorum amor*.

Litter, n. *lectica* (a small bed from *lectus*, a palanquin, carried by slaves called *lecticarii*; to carry one in a —, *alqm lecticâ gestare*); a small —, *lecticula* (a small, soft, portable bed); *fetura, fetus, soboles* (a brood); — of pigs, *porcelli uno partu editi*; — of puppies, *catuli uno partu editi*; — for cattle, *stramentum*; = confusion, *turbæ*; to make a —, *res turbare*; what a — about nothing, *quantæ turbæ excitantur de re nihili*. To litter, v.tr. *parĕre, fetum edere*.

Little, adj. *parvus, parvulus* (dim.), *exiguus, minutus, modicus*; adv. *haud multum, paullum, paullulum, parum* (too little); less, *minor*; least, *minimus*; coins often rendered by diminutives, as little (small) coins, *numuli*; — book, *libellus*; — present, *munusculum*; is used as a noun, e.g. a little gain, *paulum lucri*; also by *aliquid*, e.g. a — pride, *alqd superbiæ*; a — man, *homo brevis staturâ*; to be — in stature, *brevi esse staturâ*; — letters, *literæ minutæ*; to cut in — pieces, *minutim concīdere, comminuere alqd*; to sell by — and —, or by retail, *divendere*; a — boy, *puer infans*; the — ones, *parvi, liberi*; a — time, *tempus breve*; for —, *parumper, paullisper*; in —, *brevi, paullo post*; by — and —, *paulatim, sensim, gradatim, minutatim*; to begin when —, *a parvulo incipere*; to have got on from —, *ex tenui principio se promovisse*; the great and the —, *summi et infimi*; a — soul, *animus pusillus*; that shows a —, *illud pusilli animi est*; there is a — difference between us, *est quædam inter nos parva dissensio*; I count myself — worth, *parvi memet existimo*; a — way off, *exiguo intervallo distans*; there is but — difference, *discrimen tenue intercedit*; a — matter serves me, *mihi quidvis sat est*; wait a —, *mane paulisper*; not a —, *valde, vehementer, magnopere*; he is a — too much given to money, *aliquanto ad rem est avidior*; these things are a — troublesome to me, *nonnihil molesta hæc sunt mihi*; many a — makes a mickle, *adde parvum parvo, magnus acervus est*; a — before sunset, *sub occasum solis*; if he fail never so —, *si vel minimum erraverit*; how —, *quantillus, quantulus*; for —, *quantillo*; — soever, *quantuluscunque*; so —, *tantulus*; it lacks but —, *parum abest*; he lacked — of being killed, *haud multum abfuit quin occideretur*; — and pretty, *scitulus*; little = poor, mean, *minutus, humilis, pusillus, jejunus, angustus, parvus*. A little, *parvum* (e.g. *parvum sanguinis, contentus parvo*). Littleness, n. *parvitas*. Less, *minor* (e.g. *Hibernia dimidio minor quàm Britannia; si pecunia non minor esset facta*); *minus nihilo*, less than nothing. Least, *minimus* (e.g. *minimus*, very little), *cibus*; *minimus natu horum omnium Timæus*, the youngest); *minimum*, at least; *minimum valēre*, to have no influence; *non minimum commendat*, not a little; *ne minimum quidem*, not in the least.

Liturgy, n. *liturgĭa* (properly a service); *sacra* (Eccl.).

Live, v.intr. *vivere, in vitâ esse, spirare*; yet to —, *in vivis esse, superstitem esse*; — no longer, *mortuum esse*; — again, *reviviscere*; to let one —, *alcjs vitæ parcere*; cannot — without, *alqâ re carēre non posse*; so long as I —, *me vivo, dum* (*quoad*) *vivo*; if I —, *si vita suppetit*; as I —! *ita vivam!* by my life, *ne vivam* (*ne salvus sim*) *ut*; to —, so as to please some one, *alci morem gerere*; — for health, *valetudinem suam curare*; — for a thing, *deditum esse rei*; — in a, *totum esse in re*; — for self, *secum* (*sibi*) *vivere*; to — on any thing, *vivere re* (or *de re*), *vesci re, ali re, vitam sustentare, victum quærere re*; — miserably, *vitam tolerare re*; to — luxuriously, *laute vivere, liberaliter sibi indulgēre*; — poorly, *parce ac duriter vivere*. To live at or in a place, *vivere, esse, versari* (*in*) *alqo loco*; — a long while, *commorari in alqo loco*; — in society, *in circulis esse* or *versari*; as to your condition, to —, *vitam agere* or *degere*; — happily, etc., *bene, feliciter, misere*, etc., *vivere*; — safe and at peace, *sine injuriâ et in pace vivere*; he knows how to —, **in communi vitâ nec hebes est nec rudis*; remember how short a time you have to —, *vive memor quam sis ævi brevis*; as good a man as —, *ipso homo non melior est*. Living, n. *vita* (life), *victus* (food); he gets his — by his brow, *alimenta arcu expedit*; a man's — or estate, *hereditas, bona -orum*, n.; = an ecclesiastical benefice, **beneficium ecclesiasticum*. See Life.

Liver, n. *hepar -atis*; n. (ἧπαρ), pure Latin *jecur*; of the —, *hepaticus*; liver-grown, *cujus jecur solito majus increvit*; diseased in the —, *hepaticus*; — complaint, *morbus hepatarius* (late).

Livery, n. **vestis famularis*, **cultus familiaris*, **vestis quam famuli hominum nobilium gerere consueverunt*; — servant, *famulus proprio quodam cultu insignis*; a liveryman of a company, *sodalis*, **qui togâ indutus inter socios permittitur incedere*: livery and seisin, **mancipatio*, **addictio*, **consignatio fundi in alienum possessionem*; to give —, **emancipare, jus in alium transferre*; to keep horses at —, *equos meritorios* or *vectigales alere*.

Livid, adj. *lividus* (used with *racemi, vorago, dens, brachia, ora*); a — colour, *livor*.

Lizard, n. *lacerta*.

Lo, *en, ecce, aspice, eccum*+, *ellum*+, f. *eccam*+, *eccillam*+.

Load, n. *onus* (e.g. *merces et onera, tanti oneris turrim in muros collocare, onus ciborum, onus navium, onus ventris*), *sarcīna* (from *sarcio*, I fill, I stuff; a bundle, baggage; *sarcinas projicere*, to throw away bag and baggage; *legionem sub sarcinis adoriri*); a cart —, *vehes*; a horse —, **quantum equus ferre* or *trahere potest*; a load on the mind, *tristitia, molestia, animi dolor* or *ægritudo*. To load, v.tr. *onerare, gravare* (properly to make heavy or weigh down, e.g. *membra gravabat onus, gravatus vino somnoque, oculi morte gravati*); he — the people excessively, *nimium oneris plebi imposuit*; *opprimere* (to press down or oppress). Loaded, *onustus, oneratus*. Loader, n. *qui onerat*. See Burden.

Load-star, or Lode-star, *cynosūra* (κυνοσουρά, dog's tail, the constellation of the North Pole); belonging to —, *Cynosuris -idis*, f.

Loadstone, n. *lapis magnes*, or *magnes*; relating to the —, *magneticus*.

Loaf, n. *panis, forma panis, collyra* (a round cake); a sugar —, **sacchari meta*.

Loam, n. *lutum*; loamy, *lutosus*.

Loan, n. *res mutuata* or *mutuo data* or *commodata*; — of money, *versura, pecunia mutua* or *credita*; to effect a —, *versuram facere ab alqo*; to put out to —, *alqd alci mutuum dare* or *credere*. See Borrow, Lend.

Loath, adj. *invitus*; to be —, *gravatim* or *ægre alqd facere*; I am —, *piget me* (so *referre piget me, piget me dicere*); I was very — to do it, *animum haud facile inducere potui, perinvitus feci*. To loathe, v. *fastidire, aversari, abhorrēre a re, alienissimum a re animum habēre*. Loathsome, adj. *molestus, fastidium pariens alci, fastidiosus*. Loathing, n. *fastidium, tædium, nausea*; to cause —, *alci fastidium creare* or *movere, nauseam facere*. Loathsomeness, n. *fœditas*.

Lobby, n. *vestibulum*.

Lobe of the lungs, n. **lobulus pulmonum*.

Lobster, n. *cammarus* (κάμμαρος).

Local, adj. by the genitive *loci, regionis*, etc. (e.g. *locorum difficultates*, local difficulties; *loci opportunitas*, a local advantage or convenience). Locality, n. *locus*, or *loci natura* or *situs*.

Lock, n. *claustrum* (properly a shutter or fastener); to be under — and key, *esse sub claustris*

or *clavi*; a pad —, **claustrum pensile*; a pick —, *clavis adulterina*; a — smith, *faber claustrarius*; — of a gun, **igniarium*; a — in a river, **septum*, **emissarium*; — of hair, *cirrus*; — of wool, *floccus*. To lock, v.tr. *obserere* (with *ædificium*, *ostium*, also *aures*); lock the door on the inside, *obsera ostium intus*; to — in, *claustro includere*; — out, *claustro foras excludere*; — up, *alqm concludere*; — a waggon, **rotas stringere*. A locker, or cupboard, n. *armarium*. Locket (of gold), *collare* (*aureum*).

Locomotive, n. **machina quæ vim habet se movendi*.

Locust, n. *locusta*.

Lodge, n. *casa* (a cot), *tugurium* (a hut); a small —, *casula*, *tuguriolum*; a porter's —, *janitoris casa*. A lodging, or temporary abode, n. *deversorium*, *deversoriŏlum*. A lodger, n. *deversor*. To lodge, v.intr. *deversari apud alqm* (so in *domo alcjs*); v.tr. *hospitio excipere*, *tecto recipere*, *deversorium alci suppeditare*.

Loft, n. *tabulatum* (a story); a cock —, *cœnaculum superius*; hay —, *fœnile*; corn —, *granarium*, *cella penaria*; fruit —, *pomarium*.

Lofty, *celsus*, *excelsus*; a — mind, *animus excelsus*, *magnus animus et excelsus*; a man of a —, *vir excelsus et magnus*, *vir celsus et erectus*; — of a — spirit, *vir elati ingenii*. Loftiness, *celsitudo* (*corporis*, tallness, height), *excelsitas* (*montium*, fig. *animi*). See Elevation, High.

Log, n. *caudex*, *stipes*, *truncus*; a little —, *trunculus*.

Logarithm, n. **logarithmus*.

Loggerhead, n. *caudex*, *stipes*, *fungus*; to fall to —, *concertare*, *inter se decertare*.

Logic, n. **ars logica*; logical, **logicus*; a — arrangement, *dispositio*; adv. **logice*. Logician, n. **qui artem logicam profitetur*, **artis logicæ peritus*.

Loin, n. *lumbus*; a little —, *lumbulus*; of lamb, etc., **lumbus agninus*, *ovinus*, *porcinus*, *vitulinus*; having his loins broken, *delumbis*, *elumbis*; a sirloin of beef, **lumbus bovinus*.

Loiter, v.intr. *cessare*. See Linger.

Loll, v.intr. *inniti*, *recumbere*, *recubare*; — in bed, *lecto indulgēre*, *nidum tepidum fovēre*; to — out the tongue, *linguam exserere*.

Lonely, Lonesome, Lone, adj. *solus*, *solitarius* (e.g. *cœna*, *vita*, *natura solitarium nihil amat*), *desertus*. Loneliness, n. *solitudo*, *solitas* (late).

Long, adj. (1) = extension in space, *longus*, *procerus* (tall), *promissus* (hanging down); very —, *perlongus*; somewhat —, *longulus*; exceedingly —, *prælongus*; a very — (tall) fellow, *longurio*; a — garment, *vestis talaris*; — hair, *capillus promissus*; to defer for a — time, *in longinquum tempus differre rem*; the measure or degree of length is put in the accusative, e.g. six feet —, *longus pedes sex* or *in longitudinem sex pedum*; a foot —, *pedalis*, *pedem longus*; half a foot —, *semipedalis*; two feet —, *bipedalis*; a cubit —, *cubitalis*; (2) = extension in time, *longus*, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*; — before, *ante multos annos*; the longest day, *dies solstitialis*; — night, **nox brumalis*; a — syllable, *syllaba longa*; to make a syllable —, *syllabam producere*; the time appears to me —, *mora lenta me offendit*; during a — while, *diu*; a — time before, *multum ante alqd*; a — time after, *multum post alqd*; for or during three years, *tres annos*, *per tres annos*; for many — years I have not been at Rome, *multis annis Romam non accessi*; long-armed, **longis brachiis*; — legged, *longis cruribus*; — haired, *comatus*; — hands, *longis manibus*; — feet, *pedibus longis*; lasting —, *longinquus*, *diuturnus*, *diutīnus*; longer, *diutius*, *longius*; — than a year, *amplius anno*; — than six months, *sex menses sunt et amplius*; too —, *longum est*, *jam diu est*; not so —, *haud dudum*; by a — way, *longe*, *multo*; he is — from being an orator, *multum abest ut sit orator*. Long = slow or dilatory, *tardus*, *lentus*, *segnis*, *piger*; a — business, *lentum negotium*. Long ago, *jampridem*, *antiquitus*, *olim*, *multis sensibus* or *annis abhinc elapsis*, *jamdudum*, *præteritis temporibus*. Longitude, n. *longitudo*. Longitudinal, adj. *in longitudinem*, *per longitudinem*.

Long for or after, v.tr. *desiderare* (to feel or regret the loss or want of, e.g. *desiderarunt te oculi mei*, *quum tu esses Cyrenis*, Cic.) *alqd* or *alqm*, *alqd ab alqo*, *alqd in alqo*; *desiderio alcjs rei teneri* or *flagrare*, *summopere petere alqd*, *concupiscere* (to desire); he — to be at play, *gestit paribus colludere*; to set one a longing, *desiderium alci facere*; I long to be at Athens, *desiderium Athenarum me cepit*; *esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum*; you make me — for you greatly, *me tanto desiderio officis*; adv. *cupide*, *flagranter*, *ardenter*.

Look, n. *aspectus* (*oculorum*), *obtutus*; to direct a — at, *aspectum* or *oculos convèrtere* or *conjicere in rem*; — at a person, *intueri*, *aspicere alqm*; to throw a — on yourself, *oculos in se convertere*; to be the object of people's looks, *conspicuum esse*; = appearance, *vultus*; a severe —, *vultus severus*; a penetrating —, *mentis* or *ingenii acies*; to throw — with the eyes, *nictu loqui*, *signa dare*. To look, *vidēre*, *spectare*; — at, *aspicere*, *intueri*; — into, *inspicere*, *oculis defigere*; to — on, *aspectare*, *contemplari*, *servare oculis*, to show by your looks, or look like, *præ se ferre*, *prodere*, *significare*, *apparēre*, *ostendi*, *videri*, *speciem habēre*; see how I —, *contemplamini vultum*; — what you do, *vide quid agas*; let him — to that, *ipse viderit*; they — as if they had run away, *speciem fugæ præbent*; to — glad, *vultu lætitiam præferre*; — confused, *ore confuso esse*; to — before, *prospicere*; — back, *respicere*; — round, *circumspicere*; — down, *despicere*; — big, *se magnifice jactare*; — cheerful, *frontem explicare*; — for, *quærere*; — for = expect, *exspectare*, *præstolari*; — to, *curare*; — after, *custodire*, *curam habēre*; — up, *suspicere*; — wistfully on, *intentis* or *flagrantibus oculis alqm contueri*; — wantonly, *lascivis oculis alqm aspicere*; — upon, = esteem, *magni facere*; — well or ill, *bonam* or *incommodam valetudinem ore* or *vultu prodere*.

Loom, n. *jugum textorium*.

Loom, v.intr. *in conspectum dari*.

Loon, n. *homo nihili*, *nequam*.

Loop, n. **linea in laquei speciem collecta*, **foramen per quod linea transeritur*; a — hole, *foramen*, *fenestra* (an opening), **fenestella* (for ordnance). Looped, *in laquei speciem collectus*.

Loose, adj. *fluxus* (flowing), *laxus*, *remissus*, *flaccidus*, *resolutus*, *exsolutus*, *dissolutus* (wicked), *nequam* (worthless), *remissus* (careless); a — young man, *adolescens discinctus* or *perditus atque dissolutus*; a man of — principles, *vir nullâ fide* or *pravis moribus*; a — tooth, *dens mobilis*; to break —, *claustra perfringere*, *se expedire*, *aufugere*. To loose, or loosen, v.tr. *laxare* (to loosen internally, e.g. *litera se laxat in cortice*), *solvere* (to loosen from outward bonds or restraints, e.g. *solvit corollas de nostrâ fronte*, *a corpore brachia*, *vinculum epistolæ*). Looseness, n. *laxitas*. Loosening, n. *laxatio*. Loosely, adv. *laxe*.

Lop, v.tr. *tondēre*, *detondēre*, *amputare* (vines), *putare* (to prune), *deputare*, *cædere*, *decacuminare* (to cut off the top or head of a tree, late).

Loquacious, adj. *loquax*, *garrulus* (chattering). Loquacity, n. *loquacitas*, *garrulitas*.

Lord, n. *dominus* (from *domus*; with *ædificii*, *navis*, *insularum*, *ædium*, *equi*, *gentium*, etc.), *dynastes* (δυνάστης); titular lords, **domini honorarii*; made a —, **ad baronis dignitatem erectus*; the lords (or peers of England in the House of Lords assembled), **principes Angliæ*; the House of —, **conventus principum*; my — ! *viri illustres !* to lord it over, *dominari in alqm*. Lordly, adj. *fastosus*, *elatus*, *imperiosus*; adv. *magnifice*. Lordliness, n. *fastidium*, *arrogantia*. Lordship, n. *dominatus* (*dominatum occupare*, Cic.), *dominatio* (*dom. unius*, monarchy or tyranny), **principatus* (territory), *provincia*, *terra*, *ager*.

Lore, n. *eruditio, doctrina.*

Lose, v.tr. *amittere, perdere, jacturam rei facere, privari, orbari re*; — one eye, *altero oculo capi*; — the leaves (of trees), *foliis nudari*; — the head, *vitâ privari*; — your mind, *a mente deseri*; — hope, *spe excidere*; — patience, *patientiam rumpere*; — time, *tempus perdere*; to have no time to —, *morandi tempus non habēre*; without —, *sine morâ*; — the road, *deerrare itinere*; — the course, *cursum non tenēre*; — sight of land, *e conspectu terrœ auferri*; — of one, *alqm e conspectu amittere*; never to — sight of, *alqd nunquam dimittere*; — much by one, *magnam in alqo jacturam facere*; — a thing, *magnum detrimentum capere ex re*; to be lost, *amitti, perdi, perire, absumi*; to give up for —, *desperare de re*; the sick give up all for —, *ægroti salutem desperant*; to lose yourself, *amitti*; — (of colours), *evanescere*; to be lost in thought, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; the mountain loses itself in the plain, *mons in planitiem se subducit*; I am lost, *perii*; the ships were — at sea, *mersæ sunt naves (in) mari*; the goods — by shipwreck, *bona naufragio interierunt*. Loser, n. *qui damno afficitur*; he was a great —, *eâ pactione magno damno affectus est*. Losing, n. *amissio*. Loss, n. *damnum, detrimentum, jactura, dispendium*; to sustain a —, *damna pati, calamitates subire, incommodis affici*; it was a — to me, *damno mihi fuit*; without the — of one ship, *omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus*; to repair a —, *damnum resarcire*; I am at a —, *animus hæret mihi, animus pendet*.

Lot, n. *sors, sortitio, sortitus*; by —, *sorte, sortito*; to determine by —, *ad sortem revocare, sorti committere alqd*; to draw —, *sortem ducere, sortiri, sortitionem facere*; — for, *sortiri alqd*; — among one another, *sortiri inter se*; I have a happy —, *bene mecum agitur*; — unhappy —, *vitam miseram dego*. Casting of lots, n. *sortitio, sortitus*; an urn for —, *urna, hydria*; divination by —, *sortilegium*. Lottery, n. *alea sortium*; to buy in the —, **sortem redimere*; a — ticket, **tessera alearis*; to draw the —, *sortes ducere*; 'tis all a —, *nihil incertius est*.

Loud, adj. *clarus* (clear), *magnus* (strong); a — noise, *strepitus*; — cry, *clamor, magnus clamor*; — voice, *vox clara, vox magna*; to speak —, *clamare, vociferari*; — louder, *vocem attollere*; adv. *clare, clarâ voce, magnâ* or *summâ voce*. Loudness, n. *claritas vocis, vocis magnitudo, vox clara*.

Lounge, v.intr. *segne otium terere, nihil agere*. Lounger, n. *homo deses, iners, cunctator*. Lounging, n. *desidia*.

Louse, n. *pediculus*; a small —, *cimex*; a wood —, *asellus*; a dog —, *ricinus*. To louse, v.tr. *pediculos alci legere*. Lousy, adj. *pediculosus, pediculis obsitus*; the — disease, *morbus pedicularis*. Lousiness, n. *pediculorum vis magna* or *copia, sordes*.

Lout, n. *homo rusticus, stipes, caudex*.

Love, n. *amor, caritas, pietas, benevolentia, studium*; — towards, *amor erga alqm, voluntas* or *studium in alqm*; to confess one's —, *narrare alci amorem suum*; to be given to — (in a bad sense), *rebus venereis deditum esse*; out of —, *propter amorem*; for —, *præ amore*; to show — to, *officium præstare alci*; love = a favourable disposition, *studium alcjs rei*; to have —, *alcjs rei amantem esse*; sick of —, *æger amore*; worthy of —, *amandus, amore dignus*; a character —, *mores amabiles*; a declaration of —, *amoris sui declaratio, verba amorem fatentia*; a showing of —, *significatio amoris*; looks of —, *oculi amorem fatentes*; a — letter, *epistola amatorie scripta*; a service of —, *officium*; a — poem, **carmen amatorium*; the joys of —, *gaudia amoris*; a — story, *res amatoria, amores*; a — conversation, *sermo amatilium*, — chat, **susurri amantium*; the fire of —, *amoris incendium*; the god of —, *deus amoris, Cupido, Amor*; the goddess of —, *dea amoris, Venus*; my —! *mea voluptas! meum cor!* Loves, n. *amores*; to pursue —, *amores sectari*. Loving, n. *amatio*. To love, v.tr. *amare* (with natural affection), *diligere* (as friends), *carum habēre alqm, studēre alci, amore complecti alqm, amore prosequi alqm, amore alcjs teneri, amore alcjs captum esse*; — very much, *alqm mirifice diligere, alqm in oculis gestare*; — above all, *unice diligere alqm*; — letters, *literarum studiosum esse*; to love = to be wont, *solēre*. Loved, *carus, acceptus, gratus, jucundus, suavis*; very much —, *percarus*. Loving, *amans, blandus, benignus, dulcis, suavis, indulgens*. Lovely, adj. *amabilis, vultu gratioso, ad aspectum venustus, blandus*.

Low, adj. (not high) *humilis* (opp. to *altus*); *demissus, depressus* (sunk), *humilis et depressus*. Adv. *humiliter*; to flow —, *tenui aquâ fluere, depressiorem esse* (of rivers, streams, water); in a low place, *in loco demisso (depresso)*; to be —, *situm esse, depressum esse*. Fig. a low voice, *gravis vox*; — of price, *vilis, pretium vile* (or *parvum*); a lower price, *pretium vilius (minus)*; to buy for —, *parvo* or *vili (pretio) alqd emere, pauco ære alqd emere*; (in regard to condition) low, *humilis* (humble), *ignobilis, obscurus* (as to the birth and ancestors), *tenuis* (as to property); lower, *inferior* (in position); very low, *infimus* (in position), *sordidus* (as to origin); of low birth, *humili* or *ignobili, obscuro* or *tenui loco ortus, humili fortunâ ortus*; of the lowest —, *infimæ conditionis et fortunæ, infimus, sordido loco ortus*; of the lower orders, *tenuioris ordinis, tenuior*; the lowest of the people, *infima plebs*; the lowest class of men, *ultimæ sortis homines, infimis ordinis (generis) homines, infimum genus hominum*; having a low tone or method of thinking, *humilis, illiberalis* (unworthy of a gentleman), *abjectus* (despicable, employed with *animus*). Adv. *humiliter, illiberaliter, abjecte*; to think —; *humiliter sentire*; to act —, **humilem (illiberalem) se præbēre*; (in style) as low or humble, *oratio pedestris* (prose, as opposed to poetry), *plebeius sermo* (the language of the common people). Lowness, n. *humilitas* (trees, vessels); (of the voice) *gravitas*; (of the price) *vilitas*; (of the condition) *humilitas (generis)*; (of the mode of thought) *humilitas, illiberalitas*; (of expression) *humilitas*. To lower, v.tr. *demittere* (to let down), *submittere* (e.g. *fasces, se ad pedes, animos*, to allow the courage to sink); — the price, *pretium rerum imminuere*.

Low (as an ox), v.intr. *mugire, boare*. Lowing, n. *mugitus*.

Lower, as the brow lowers, *frontem caperare, contrahere, corrugare*; the sky —, *cœlum nubibus obducitur*. Lowering, n. *tristitia*.

Loyal, adj. *fidus, fidelis, obsequium præstans*. Loyalty, n. *fidelitas, obsequium*; proved —, *nota et explorata fidelitas*; a person of great —, *spectatissimæ fidei vir*; to show —, *fidem præstare, servare, conservare*.

Lozenge, (1) = geometrical figure, *rhombus*; (2) = a small cake, *massa medicata*.

Lubber, *ignavus, signis*; adv. *pigre, segniter*.

Lucid, adj. *lucidus, clarus*. See Bright, Clear.

Lucifer (= the morning star), *Lucifer, Phosphorus*.

Luck, n. *fortuna, fors, sors, casus*; good —, *fortuna secunda, res secundæ*; bad —, *adversa fortuna, res adversæ*; blind —, *fortuna cæca*; good — to it! *bene vertat!* to have —, *fortunâ uti in re*; — in gambling, *prosperâ aleâ uti*; — in war, *prospere pugnare*; to have no —, *fortunâ desertum esse*. Lucky, adj. *felix, fortunatus, faustus*; adv. *fauste, feliciter, ex animi sententiâ, auspicate*.

Lucre, n. *lucrum* (gain), *quæstus* (acquirement); for lucre's sake, *lucri causâ*. Lucrative, adj. *lucrosus, quæstuosus*.

Lucubration, n. *lucubratio* (properly a night study, *lucubrationem meam perire*); a slight or small —, *lucubratiuncula*.

Ludicrous, adj. *ridiculus, perridiculus, ridendus, deridendus*.

Lug, or carry, v.tr. *trahere, vehere*. Luggage, n. *impedimenta -orum*, n.

Lukewarm, adj. *tepidus, tepens*, to be —, *tepēre*; to grow —, *tepescere*; = indifferent, adj *lentus, remissus, negligens*. Lukewarmness, *tepor* (e g. *maris*), *frigus, animus alienatus*.

Lull, n. *sopor*. To lull, *sopire, delinire*; — a child, *cantando sopire infantem*, the tempest is lulled, *tempestates* (so *venti*) *sopiuntur* Lullaby, *lallum* or *lallus* (late), to sing a —, *lallare* (to sing *lalla*, e.g *nutus mammæ, lallare recusas*).

Lumber, n. *scruta -orum*, n.

Luminous, *luminosus* (having light), *lucidus* (giving light); a — arrangement *lucidus ordo*; — narration, *narratio lucida* or *perspicua* or *aperta* or *dilucida*, the thoughts of, etc , are not —, *sententia auctoris lucem desiderant*; to set forth arguments in a — way, *argumenta sermone dilucido et distincto dicere*. Adv. *lucide, dilucide, perspicue, aperte, plane*, comb. *aperte atque dilucide, dilucide et perspicue*. See Light, Sun.

Lump, n. *massa, gleba* (especially of earth, a sod); — of flesh, *caro*; a small —, *massula, glebula*; a large —, *moles*; a round —, *globus*. To be lumped, *conglomerari*. Lumpish, adj. *hebes, stupidus*, to grow —, *hebescere*.

Lunar, adj. *lunaris* (with *cursus, cornua*, etc.); a — year, *annus lunaris*; the — light, *lumen lunæ*; — spots, *macula lunæ*; — month, **mensis lunaris*; — eclipse. *lunæ defectus, luna deficiens*. Lunary, n. **lunaria* (L). Lunation, n. *menstruus lunæ cursus*. Lunatic, adj. *lunaticus* A lunatic, n. *lunaticus*. Lunacy, n * *morbus lunaticus*, **seleniasmus*.

Lunch, n. *gustatio*; (in the evening) *merenda*. See Eat, Meals.

Lung, n. *pulmo*; lungs, *pulmones, latera -um*, n , to have good —, *bonis lateribus esse*; to shout with all your —, *magnâ voce clamare*; inflammation in the —, **inflammatio pulmonum*, disease in the —, *vitium pulmonis* or *pulmonum*; the disease of the —, * *morbus pulmonum*; an ulcer in the —, **pulmonis* (*pulmonum*) *ulcus*

Lupine, n. *lupinus, lupinum, lupinus albus* (L.)

Lure, n *illecebra*; to entice by —, *illicere*, to be under the lures of pleasure, *illecebris excitari voluptatis*, to surrender to —, *dedere se vitiorum illecebris*.

Lurid, adj *luridus* (of the colour of a corpse, used with *sol, pellis, dens*, etc).

Lurk, v.intr. *latēre* (λανθανω, *latet anguis in herbâ*), *latitare* (intensive of *latēre*), *latescere* (to begin to lurk or to hide one's self). A lurking-place, n. *latebra*.

Luscious, adj. *prædulcis, luxuriosus*. Lusciousness, n. *dulcedo*.

Lust, n *libido, turpis cupiditas, fœda voluptatis appetitio, libidinis æstus, appetitio inhonestior, venereus ardor, concupiscentia* (Eccl.) To lust after, *concupiscere* (to desire earnestly), *ardēre libidine alcjs*

Lustration, n. *lustratio* (a purifying, e.g *municipiorum*).

Lustre, n *nitor, fulgor, splendor*; to throw a — on, *splendorum addere alci rei*. Lustrous, adj. *splendidus, splendens*, to be —, *splendēre* (e g. *splendet pontus, non toga splendeat*), to become —, *splendescere*, to make —, *splendidare* (late).

Lusty, adj = full of vigour, *valens, validus, corpore validus*; = large and stout, *robustus* (opp. *imbecillus*, e g. *robusti et valentes satellites, juventus robustissima*), *lacertosus, obesus*, to be —, *vigēre, corpore vigēre*, to grow —, *vigescere* Lustiness, n *vigor, corporis vigor, corporis robur*

Lute, n. *lyra, barbiton*†; the strings of a —, *chordæ, nervi*; to play on —, *lyrâ canere*; a player —, *lyricen, lyristes*.

Luxurious, adj. *luxuriosus, sumptuosus, mollis, delicatus*, adv. *luxuriose, delicate, molliter* Luxury, n. *luxus, luxuria, cultus effusior* or *delicatus*; articles of —, *res ad luxuriam pertinentes, merces delicatæ, deliciæ*.

Lynx, n. *lynx* (λυγξ, e.g. *lynces Bacchi variæ*).

Lyre, n *lyra* (λυρα). Lyrical, adj. *lyricus* (e g *soni, vates*), a — poem, *poëma melicum*; — poet, *poëta lyricus* or *melicus*. Lyrist, n. *lyricen*.

MACERATE, v.tr. (1) to make lean, *ad maciem perducere* (in an absolute sense); anything, *alqd ad maciem perducere* (e.g. *corpus*, of the medical man), *alqd extenuare* (to make thin, e.g *corpus alcjs, se*); quite macerated, *vegrandi macie torridus*; to become —, *macescere* and *macrescere*, *emacescere* and *emacrescere*, to waste away, *corpus amittere* (of a person, in reference to his physical strength, opp. *corpus facere*, to make blood), to fall off, away, *decidere* (in the feet, etc.), to consume, wear out, *exedere*; the fever — the body, *febris depascitur* (Virg.), to pine away, *tabescere* (through desire, *desiderio*, through grief, *dolore*), (2) = to steep almost to solution (e g. food is — in the stomach), *macerare* (e g flax, fish), see Soak, Thin, Soften. Maceration, n. by the above verbs, the act of soaking, —, *maceratio* (of flax, fish), *perfusio* (pouring much water over any thing).

Machinal, adj **machinæ similis* (in a lit. sense, of things), adv. *machinæ instar* (in a lit. sense). Machination, n. *consilium* (in general), a secret, malicious design, *machina, machinatio, conatus*; to make secret —, *clandestinis consiliis operam dare, consilia clam inire*, to make —, *consilia coquere* or *concoquere*; to plan out a scheme for any one, *consilii auctorem esse alci*; why did you make such an abominable — against me? *quo meo merito tantum facinus in me cogitasti?* to do a thing through any one's —, *alqo auctore facere alqd, alqo instigante* or *impulsore, alcjs impulsu facere alqd*. Machinate, v.tr *facere* (in general), *patrare* (to accomplish), *moliri* (to form some difficult plan and try to carry it out, to contrive, e.g. *bellum in animo*, to meditate misfortune against any one, to aim a blow at any one's happiness, at the prosperity of the country, *alci calamitatem, reipublicæ pestem*), *machinari alqd* (through intrigues, e g. *bellum*, misfortunes for any one, *alci calamitatem, pestem in alqm*); *coquere* (to concoct, e g *bellum*), to — a conspiracy, *conjurationem facere*, to — a revolt, *seditionem concire*. Machinator, n *auctor*; see Instigator. Machine, n *machina* (μηχανη), *machinatio, machinamentum* (machinery), *compages* (lit. commissure; in the golden age, *pegma*), the —, fabric of the human body, *compages corporis*, also *figura corporis*, man is a mere —, * *homo non movetur nisi externo pulsu*, of a man that is a slow — (at his work), *lentum negotium*, workmanship of a —, *artificium, artis opus, opus arte factum* or *effictum* or *perfectum, res artificiosa* (in general). Machinery, n. *machinatio, machinamenta -orum*, n , *machina*, building of —, * *fabricatio machinarum*, knowledge of —, *scientia machinalis* Machinist, n. *machinator*.

Mackerel, n. *scomber*.

Mactation, n., by *mactare*.

Mad, adj. *mente captus, abalienatus* (not right in the head), *vesanus* (furious), *insanus* (not right in the head, one who acts, speaks as if he was , e g. *homo*, meeting, *concio*, what shows madness, e.g. *cupiditas*), *vecors* (of unsound mind), *delirus* (delirious), raging, raving, *furens*; one who has a fit of madness, *rabidus* (of animals, e.g. dogs, then of persons that have the same madness, e g. when bitten by a — dog), furious, *furiosus, rabiosus* (*furiosus*, of persons; then also of things, e g. *cupiditas*, *rabiosus*, of the degree of madness, and of animals that are mad, then of persons that have the same madness as animals, then of things that show madness, e g. *sanguinem*), *furibundus*, going on like a madman; *bacchans* (running about as one distracted), *mirus*

(strange, e.g. *mira*, curious stuff); to make, drive any one —, *ad insaniam adigere alqm, in furorem impellere alqm, amentem facere alqm, in rabiem agere alqm* (of animals, and men in a state of animal madness), *ad insaniam redigere alqm, ad insanitatem adigere, efferare* (all those of men, = to provoke to madness); to go —, *in furorem verti* or *impelli, amentem fieri, in insaniam incidere* (of actual madness), *ad insaniam venire, in rabiem agi* (of animals, and of men bit by animals), *mente alienari* (to go out of one's mind), *furore efferri, efferari* (both = to fly into a passion, of men); I am fit to go —, *vix mei compos sum, vix animi* or *mentis compos sum*; to go almost — about a thing (through violent desire), *ad insaniam concupiscere alqd*; like a — man, *furibundus, furenti similis*; to be —, *mente captum, mente alienatum esse, delirare* (all three = not to be in one's right senses), *rabidum* or *rabiosum esse, insanire* (the latter term of actual madness, through illness; all of men and animals), *furere* (to be in a rage); a — dog, *canis rabidus* or *rabiosus*; a — man, *homo insanus* (one who acts without sense), *homo iracundus* (of a passionate man); a — undertaking, *amentia, insania*; are you —? *satin' sanus es? sanusne es!* he won't be —, *nec insaniturum illum puto*; to be — against any one, *vehementissime irasci* or *succensere alci*; to love any one to madness, *insane amare alqm*; (in a fig. sense) of any thing —, *insanus* (e.g. *substructiones*, substructures; *moles*, building), *furiosus, rabiosus* (frantic, e.g. *libido*), *effrenatus* (ungovernable, e.g. *libido*), *acerrimus* (very violent, most excruciating, e.g. pain), *ingens* (immense, e.g. sum of money, *pecunia*). Madhouse, * *domus quâ continentur homines insani* or * *domus in quâ curantur mente capti*; he is only fit for bedlam, the —, *huic helleboro opus est* (Plaut.), *naviget Anticyram* (Hor.). Madman, n. *homo furiosus* or *insanus*; one who is bold to madness, madheaded, *homo stolide ferox*; one who is mad with rage, passionate, *homo iracundus*. Madness, n. *rabies* (especially the wild outbreaks of —, both in men and in animals), *furor* (fury of passion), *amentia* (lunacy), *insania* (if any one acts in direct opposition to sound reason, — as the consequence of illness or of violent passion), *lymphaticus metus* (from groundless, absurd fear or fright, *qui sine mente sunt*, instead of being simply *sine ratione*); to love to —, *perdite* or *misere amare*; boldness approaching, verging on —, *stolida audacia, temeritas*.

Madder, n. *rubia*.

Magazine, n. (1) = store, and — in ships, *horreum* (barn), *receptaculum alcjs rei* (repository for corn, goods, etc.); a safe to keep eatables in, *armarium promptuarium*; larder, *cella promptuaria*; to establish —s, *horrea ponere, ædificare*; at certain places, *horrea certis locis constituere*; the key to the —, *clavis horrei*; clerk to the —, * *ab horrei rationibus*; manager, governor of the —, *horrearius* (Jct.); see Granary; (2) = pamphlet, *index* (an index), * *promptuarium* (a catalogue, handbook of literature); see Journal.

Maggot, n. (1) = a worm, *vermis, vermiculus* (in general); a wood worm, *teredo -inis*, f. (τερηδών), or *tarmes* (*tarmes* also a worm that eats flesh, θρίψ), *ascaris -idis* (L.); (2) = a whim, see Whim. Maggoty, adj. *verminosus*; see Whimsical.

Magi, n. *magus* (μάγος). Magic, n. *ars magica, magice* (μαγική, post-Aug.), *disciplina magica* (as a science); adj. *magicus* (μαγικός); (fig.) *venustissimus, amœnissimus* (of scenery); a — power (in a fig. sense), * *mira quædam vis, vis magica*; a — sentence, formulary of —, *carmen, canticum*; — words (pronounced as a matter of form), *cantio, vocabulum magicum*; to recite — words, formularies, *incantare carmen*; — song, *cantus magicus*; — girdle, * *cingulum magicum*; the cestus or girdle of Venus, *cestus* or *cestos -i*, m. (κεστός); a — herb, *verbena*; — lantern, * *laterna magica*; — hieroglyphics, *linguæ magicæ*; — remedy, *venenum* (poison); (as the preparation of charms and — draughts), *veneficium*; a — rod, *virga* or *virgula divina*; — rotation, *rhombus* (ῥόμβος); jugglers' tricks, —, *præstigiæ*; an amulet, spell, preservative, *amuletum* (φυλακτήριον).

Magistracy, n. *munus magistratuum*. Magistrate, n. *magistratus, ūs* (in the sing. of one person; in the plur. = town-council); town-council, civic authorities, *senatus*; by order of the —, *edicto*.

Magnanimity, n.; see Generosity. Magnanimous, adj.; see Generous.

Magnet, n. *quod ad se attrahit, allicit*. Magnetic, Magnetical, adj. * *magnesius* (e.g. *magnesia saxa*, Lucret.); * *magneticus* (e.g. *magnetica gemma*; Claud. de Magn.); — power, * *attrahendi quæ dicitur vis* (in a lit. sense), * *mira quædam vis* (in a fig. sense). Magnetism, n. * *magnetismus* (technical term); animal —, * *magnetismus animalis*; compass-needle, or — needle, * *acus magnetica*. Magnetize, v.tr. and intr. * *vi magneticâ alqd imbuere* (in a lit. sense); in a fig. sense, * *manuum contrectatione mulcēre, permulcēre*.

Magnificent, adj. *magnificus* (of any thing grand and splendid in its outward appearance, e.g. houses, instruments, banquets, games, also of deeds, actions, etc.), *splendidus* (splendid, of a thing imposing through its beautiful exterior), comb. *splendidus et magnificus*; *præclarus* (eminent through exterior and inward qualities, excellent, e.g. *bestia, factum, indoles*), comb. *magnificus et præclarus*; *lautissimus* (very neatly made, arranged, exquisite, e.g. instruments, utensils, banquet), comb. *magnificus et lautissimus*; *amœnus* (pleasant, delightful, e.g. part of a country, buildings, etc.); *egregius* (lit. distinguished, of a thing, person, among its fellows, in comparison with others); *eximius* (distinguished through peculiar advantages, e.g. *ingenium*). Adv. *magnifice, spendide, præclare, lautissime, egregie*; to live in a — style, *largiter se invitare* (as regards eating and drinking), *magnifice vivere* (as regards outward appearance, show), *luxuriose vivere* (of luxurious and dissipated habits); the matter went off magnificently, *prorsus ibat res*. Magnificence, n. *magnificentia, splendor* (outward splendour; *splendor* also = inward excellency, which shows itself outwardly, e.g. *animi*), *res magnifica, splendida* (a splendid thing), *dignitas* (the beauty of any thing, derived from external grandeur, so as to excite admiration), *cultus* (splendour as regards dress and costly household-utensils), *lautitia* (of an expensive mode of living), *apparatus* (a great set-out, splendid preparations, e.g. on some particular occasion), comb. *lautitia omnis apparatusque*; *luxus, luxuria* (luxury; *luxus* = state of dissipation, *luxuria* = inclination to indulge in expensive habits, especially of a more refined nature); *granditas* (grandeur). See Splendour.

Magnifier, n. (1) = one who magnifies, *laudator* (in general), fem. *laudatrix*; one who magnifies, praises others in a loud and public manner, *prædicator*; a herald of any one's praise, *præco, buccinator* (*bucc.* lit. = one who trumpets forth, in a contemptuous sense, e.g. of any one's fame, *alcjs existimationis*); also simply by verbs, to be the — of any thing, *laudare alqd, prædicare alqd* or *de alqâ re*; to tell one's own praise, *se ipsum laudare, prædicare de se ipsum, sibi ipsum plaudere*; (2) = a glass that magnifies; see Microscope. Magnify, v.tr. (1) = to make great (e.g. of a microscope), *multiplicare*; (2) in a fig. sense, *augēre* (lit., e.g. to increase the number of prætors, *numerum prætorum*; fig. to represent a thing greater than it is, in this sense comb. *amplificare et augēre*); *amplificare* (to make greater in extent, e.g. a town; *urbem*; the property, *rem familiarem*; then fig. = by our actions to make a thing appear greater than it is, or = to represent a thing in words greater than it is, opp. *minuere, infirmare*, e.g. any one's authority, *alcjs gratiam dignitatemque*;

any one's fame, *alcjs gloriam*); *multiplicare verbis* (*multiplicare* = to multiply by the same kind, e.g. interest, *usuras*, hence *multiplicare verbis*, to multiply by words, exaggerate the number of any thing, e.g. the number of troops, *copias*); *verbis exaggerare* (to make in words too much of a thing, e.g. a kindness); *verbis augēre*, *in majus* (*verbis*) *extollere* (to impair the truth by exaggeration); *in falsum augēre* (to exaggerate falsely); *exasperare verbis* (to make, represent a thing worse than it is); *in majus accipere* (to take a thing in a greater light than one ought); *in majus celebrare* (to praise a thing more than it really deserves); rumour magnifies every thing, *fama omnia in majus extollit;* rumour had greatly magnified the battle at Dyrrhachium, *fama prælium Dyrrachinum multis partibus auxerat.* Magniloquence, n. *jactatio, ostentatio, venditatio* (*venditatio quædam atque ostentatio* (all used also with the gen., *alcjs rei*); self-ostentatiousness, *ostentatio sui, jactantia sui* (*jact. sui*, Tac.). Magnitude, n. *magnitudo* (in general, both lit. and fig.), *amplitudo* (great extent, also fig. = importance of any thing and high authority of a person), *proceritas* (tallness), *longitudo* (length), *altitudo* (height), *ambitus, spatium* (circumference, extent of a thing in general, whether small or great), *majestas* (dignity), *modus, modulus* (the measure which, or the limits within which a thing is or ought to be); **quantitas* (quantity, in an arithmetical sense), *claritas* (celebrity).

Magpie, n. *pica.*

Mahogany, **lignum quod Mahogani dicunt.*

Mahometan, n. **Muhamedi sectator;* adj. **Muhamedanus.* Mahometanism, n. **cultus Muhamedanus.* Mahometanize, v.tr. **Muhamedanum facere*, **ad Muhamedi cultum alcjs animum convertere;* a persecutor of the —, **populi Muhamedani vexator*, **religionis Muhamedanæ insectator;* persecution of the —, **populi Muhamedani vexationes;* to live like a —, **Muhamedanam vivere vitam.*

Maid, n. (1) = an unmarried woman, see Girl, Virgin; (2) = a servant, *dispensatrix* (kitchen-maid, cook, house-maid), *cubicularia* (Inscr., chambermaid); a — servant (in general), *ancilla* (housemaid), *puella, famula;* concerning the — servants, *ancillaris.* Maiden, adj. *virgineus* (pertaining to virgins), *virginalis* (peculiar, natural to virgins, e.g. bashfulness, *verecundia*).

Mail, n. (1) armour, *lorīca, thorax;* (2) the hard covering of an animal, *thorax;* (3) a letter-bag, see Portmanteau; hence = the conveyance itself in which the letters are forwarded, **cursus publicus perferendis epistolis.* Mail-coach, *vehiculum publicum, rheda cursualis* (Imperial Rome.)

Main, adj. *primus, princeps;* see Chief, Principal, Great; (= the greater part), *pars prima* (first part), *generalis pars* (general part, opp. *species, specialis pars*), *caput* (chief point); — section, *caput generale* (opp. *speciale*); his — intention is, *id maxime* (*præcipue*) *sequitur* or *agit* or *spectat;* this, I think, must be the — intention of those who, etc., *mihi videntur huc omnia referenda iis qui* etc.; — artery, (*a*) in the head, **vena cephalica*, **arteria cephalica;* (*b*) the principal artery, **vena maxima*, **arteria maxima;* chief altar, *ara maxima;* — point, **summa res*, **res magni momenti* or *magni discriminis, caput alcjs rei* or *summa*, or by *præcipue alqd spectare* or *sequi, quo res maxime continetur; res omnium gravissima* or *maxima* or *summa, res magna* or *gravis; propositum, res* (question), or *summa quæstio; in quo causa vertitur*, or *quæstio veluti principalis*, or simply *quæstio* (in a matter of dispute); the — point, the — question is, *summa quæstio* or *quæstio est, id maxime quæritur, quæritur de*, etc. (in a metaphysical question), *agitur de* (metaphysics and the law), *cardo alcjs rei* (hinge), *momentum* (ῥοπή, critical point); to give, state only the — points of any thing, *summatim alqd exponere; summas tantummodo attingere;* to review briefly the — points, *per capita decurrere;* the — points were, *quæ maximè rem continerent erant;* what I have already done as regards the — point, *quod jam in maximā re feci;* that is the — point, *hoc caput est, hoc maximum* or *primum est;* what is the — point in law-suits, *quod est in causis potissimum;* to stray, wander from the — question, *a proposito aberrare* or *declinare;* to return to the — point, *ad propositum reverti* or *redire, ad rem redire;* to make any thing the — point, *omne studium in alqā re ponere, præ ceteris alqd agere* or *spectare;* as regards the — point, summarily, in a summary manner, *summatim;* the principal attack (upon the enemy), *summā vi impetum in hostes facere, impetus summis copiis factus* (a great storm); the principal attack they made upon that side, *hunc præcipue locum petebant;* the — anchor, **ancora maxima;* — care, request, **cura maxima;* the chief annals, records, *annales maximi;* the principal ringleader, *caput* (e.g. of the disturbances among the Greeks, *Græcorum concitandorum*); chief instigation, **causa quæ alqm imprimis impellit ad alqd faciendum;* — work, *labor præcipuus* (particular exertion), *magnum opus et arduum*, **res magni operis* (i.e. a work that requires much time), *artis præcipuæ opus* (of work of particular skill); — beam, *trabes perpetuæ* (which run through the building); — building, *domus* (in opp. to side-buildings); — condition, *conditio prima, lex prima* (Cic., e.g. *prima est historiæ lex, ne*, etc.); — event, *res maxime memorabilis* (very remarkable), *res magni momenti* (very important); — idea, *caput* (e.g. *ad caput referre*, to trace back to), *summa alcjs rei* (substance); chief, —, occupation, **studium potissimum;* this is his — occupation, **hoc præ ceteris tractat, in hoc summum studium ponit;* — element of a thing, *quo res maxime continetur;* — argument, *maximum argumentum, gravissimum et firmissimum argumentum, magnum signum* (a great sign), *firmamentum alcjs rei* (the chief reason from which any thing is recommended); — entrance, *maxima janua;* — entrance to the camp, *porta decumana;* — event, *res summa;* only to touch upon the — events, *tantummodo summas attingere;* — incident, **res maxime memorabilis;* — fortress, *oppidum munitissimum, locus munitissimus;* — lode, **vena principalis;* — dish, *pompa, caput cœnæ*, comb. *cœnæ pompa caputque;* the — dish of the whole dinner was a plate of lentils, *ejus cœna fundus et fundamentum omne erat olla lentis;* — cause, *causa prima* (the first and most important cause), *fons* (the principal cause), *maximum argumentum, gravissimum et firmissimum argumentum;* — corps, **major pars exercitūs, summa belli moles* (bulk of the army); — obstacle, *maximum impedimentum;* — doctrine, *caput doctrinæ;* — defect, *summa inopia, quod maxime desideratur;* — feature, **forma* or *imago totius operis;* — sentence, clause (opp. subordinate clause), *sententia prima* or *principalis;* — clause, *caput argumentum* (containing the substance of the argument); — shaft, *fodina prima;* — road, *via militaris, vicus platea, via;* — roads and by-ways, *viæ atque angiporta;* — portion, *caput* or *summa*, of any thing, *alcjs rei;* chief study, *principale studium;* — loss, *maximum* or *gravissimum damnum* or *detrimentum, gravissima jactura;* — property, *caput patrimonii;* — guard, *cohors prætoria, prætorium* (the body-guard of the general or of the emperor); — thing, *caput, res magna* or *maxima;* —, chief work (of a writer), *opus potissimum;* — witness, *gravissimus testis;* — object, *finis;* to make any thing one's — object, *omnia ad alqd referre* or *revocare;* his — object is, *id potissimum spectat* or *sequitur;* — trait, **maxime insigne oris lineamentum* (of the countenance), **maxime insigne lineamentum animi* (of the moral character); (2) = the great sea; see Ocean; (3) = main-land, (*terra*) *continens;* (4) = a great pipe, — pipe, **tubus principalis.* In the —, *si*

veram rei rationem exigis, vera (in reality); in the —, *denique*. Mainly, adv., see Principally, Uncommonly.

Maintain, v.tr. (1) e.g. to — a certain degree of heat, *sustinēre, sustentare* (e.g. the world, health), through any thing, *alqd re; servare, conservare* (to preserve, e.g. one's property, *rem familiarem conservare*; then = to carry); *tueri* (to see that any thing is in a good condition, e.g. a building, hence to —), comb. *tueri et conservare; alere* (by care and nursing; then in general to preserve), comb. *alere et sustentare, sustentare et alere*; to — one's physical strength, *valetudinem tueri*; to — one's self in any thing, *alqd tueri, obtinēre*; to —, restore any one's credit, *fidem suam tueri, expedire*; to — one's self, *se servare, se conservare, salutem suam tueri, ali, sustineri, se sustentare*; by any thing, *alqā re; tenēre, obtinēre* (of a custom); (2) = not to lose or surrender, *tenēre, retinēre, obtinēre, servare* (opp. *rejicere*); to — a post, *manēre in magistratu* (opp. *magistratu abire*); (3) = to support with food, see Nourish; (4) = to — an argument, see Assert. Maintainable, adj. *munitus, firmatus* (fortified), *firmus* (firm, durable, lit. and fig., not easy to be overthrown), *stabilis* (stable, fig., unalterable), comb. *stabilis et firmus* (e.g. a ship), *perennis* (what does not easily go bad, e.g. fruit); a — place, *locus satis munitus*; a — entrenchment, *firmum munimentum*; a — ground, *ratio firma, stabilis firmaque, ratio idonea* (fit), *causa* or *ratio probabilis* (likely); a — opinion, *sententia stabilis*; not to go upon very — (strong) arguments, *argumentis admodum exilibus uti*; to render —, *munire* (lit., to fortify), *firmare* (to make impregnable, e.g. *munitionibus*); to be —, *satis munitum esse* (lit., of towns, etc.). Maintainer, n. *servator, conservator, salutis auctor* (who restores, saves), *altor* (who nourishes), or by verbs. Maintenance, n. (1) *victus* (food for the necessary support of the body), *alimenta* (food in general; then in the meaning of the Law, what any one subsists on, subsistence); to give to any one his —, *alci victum* or *alimenta praebēre; alci vestitum et cetera quae opus sint ad victum praestare* (including food and clothing); to get one's — by any thing, *victum quaeritare alqā re* (e.g. by spinning and weaving, *lanā ac telā*); to get a bare — by any thing, *vitam tolerare alqā re* (e.g. by agriculture, *agrum colendo*); to get a poor — by, *paupertatem sustentare alqā re* (lit., to sustain one's poverty, e.g. by selling garlands, *coronas venditando*); (2) = protection, see Defence; (3) = continuance, *conservatio, tuitio* (the act), *salus, incolumitas* (the state of being preserved), *sustentatio* (Jct., daily support).

Majestic, adj. *augustus, sanctus* (very reverend), *imperatorius* (commanding, imposing), *splendidus, magnificus* (splendid); a — countenance, *forma augusta* or *imperatoria, habitus augustus*. Majesty, n. *majestas* (of God, also later of the Roman emperor, then also as a title of the latter), *numen* (high power, will, both of God and man, e.g. of the emperor); surrounded with —, *augustus*; to violate the —, *majestatem* (of the people, *populi*; of the emperor, *imperatoris*) *minuere* or *laedere*; then it pleased his sublime — to jest in this manner, *tum sic jocata est tanta majestas ducis*; your —! *majestas tua!* (late) Your Imperial —! *divina mens tua et numen, imperator Caesar* (at the same time a kind of panegyric upon the high understanding of the emperor and his sublime will).

Major, adj. (1) (= greater in number, extent, e.g. the — part), *major* (e.g. *major pars*), see More; (2) (in music, the — mode, opp. the minor mode), **modus major*. Major, n. (1) = a military rank, **praefectus stationum*; brigade —, *cohortis* or *alae praefectus*; drum —, **tympanistarum militarium praefectus*; fife —, *fistulatorum* (on a reed-pipe) or *tibicinum* (on the flute) *praefectus*; sergeant —, *optio* (assistant to and immediately under the *centurio*), *campi doctor* (an instructor of the soldiers in military movements, evolutions), *praefectus stationum*; (2) in law = a person of full age to manage his own concerns, *sui juris, suae potestatis* (no longer under the parent's control), *suae tutelae* (not longer requiring to be represented in court by a guardian), *sui potens* (one who can do as he likes, e.g. *dum liber, dum mei potens sum possum*, etc.), *imperio maturus* (to be of full age to ascend the throne); to become —, *sui juris, etc., fieri, in suam tutelam venire* or *pervenire*; to declare a son —, *filium emancipare*; (3) in logic, *propositio, quod ponitur, quod ponimus*. Major-domo, n. = steward, *qui res domesticas dispensat, dispensator* (who has the management of the income and expenditure), *dispensator principis* (the same in the prince's household), *Caesaris* or *principis a supellectile* (Inscr., the manager of the emperor's household, household property), *cellarius* (who has the management of the provisions, butler), *atriensis* (a principal slave, who had the care of the *atrium*, i.e. the hall, court-yard), **toti rei familiari principis praepositus* (who has the management of the entire property of the prince or sovereign), *praepositus sacri cubiculi* (in the later times of the Roman empire = upper groom of the emperor's bed-chamber), **pueris cauponiis praepositus* (head-butler). Majority, n. (1) = the greater number, *major pars, major numerus* (both = a greater number in comparison with another number), *multitudo* (in general a large number), or *plures* (several), *plurimi* (most); the — of historical writers, *plures auctores*; Servius took care that the — did not prevail, *Servius curavit ne plurimum plurimi valerent*; — of votes, *sententiae longe plurimae* (of the senators, judges), *suffragia* or *puncta longe plurima*, n.pl. (of the citizens in the *comitia*); to have the — of votes, *vincere* (of persons), *valēre* (of a motion, etc.), *longe plurimum valēre, longe plurima puncta ferre, magnis suffragiis superare*; to be acquitted by a great —, *sententiis fere omnibus absolvi*; the — rules, carries the victory, *major pars vincit*; the — (in the senate) decided in favour of the same opinion, *pars major in eandem sententiam ibat*; (2) = full age, *aetas pubes*, **aetas imperio matura* (full age for ascending the throne); he entrusted him with the government until the children should come to their —, *regnum ei commendavit quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*; (3) = commission of a major, **locus praefecti stationum*.

Make, v.tr. (1) (= to form, in the ordinary sense, to — any certain thing), in general *facere*; to accomplish, *conficere, efficere*; (2) = create, *creare* (of God and nature); made for, *ad alqd factus, alci rei* or *ad alqd natus*, comb. *alci rei* or *ad alqd natus factusque* (opp. as regards persons, *ad alqd doctus* or *institutus*); made for a general, *imperator factus* (opp. *rei militaris rudis*, Cic.); a spot almost made for an ambuscade, *loca insidiis nata*; (3) (in an arithmetical sense), *efficere* (to —), *esse, fieri* (to come to, e.g. multiply these two sums together, and we shall get, or the result is, 50 times 100 = 5000. One half of these is 2500, and this portion makes the twelfth part of an acre and a scruple; *has duas summas in se multiplicato, quinquagies centeni fiunt quinque milia. Horum pars dimidia duo milia quingenti, quae pars jugeri* (*jugerum* = an acre, ἄκαινα, *mensura ex ducentis et quadraginta pedibus in longitudinem, centum et viginti in latitudinem*, i.e. 240 feet in length, 120 feet in width, or 240 × 120 = 28,800 square feet) *unciam* (*uncia* = the twelfth part of any thing, hence one-twelfth of a *jugerum* = 2400 square feet) *et scrupulum* (= a scruple, i.e. one-twenty-fourth of an *uncia* of land, or the the 288th part of a *jugerum*, i.e. 100 square feet) *efficit*, Colum.; the declaration of the territory of Leontium is taken at about 30,000 acres. This — about 90,000 medimni, that — 540,000 pecks of wheat; *professio est agri Leontini ad jugerum XXX milia. Haec sunt ad tritici medimnum*

XC, ID EST, *tritici modiûm DXL milia*; [*medimnus*, the principal dry measure of the Greeks, especially for corn, = six Roman *modii*, or pecks]); (4) = to make by art, *arte imitari* or *efficere alqd* (to — artificially); *per artem quærere alqd* (to endeavour to obtain artificially), *fingere* (to invent, feign), *simulare* (to simulate), *mentiri*, *ementiri* (to pretend falsely); (5) = to do, to perform, *facere*, *agere* (*agere*, the Greek πράττειν, to act without reference to the result; but *facere*, the Greek ποιεῖν, at the same time with reference to the result of our acting; see Do, Act); to —, choose any one as one's model, *auctore uti alqo*; the ambassadors — haste to get to Africa, *legati in Africam maturantes veniunt*; he made haste to get to Rome, *Romam proficisci maturavit*; (6) = to cause to have any quality (e.g. wealth —s man proud), *facere*, *efficere*, *reddere alqm* (with the acc.); *facere* and *efficere* denoting the producing of a certain condition in a thing, whilst *reddere* implies a change of the previous condition, e.g. to — any one useless, *alqm inutilem facere*, e.g. of a wound; to — any one better, *alqm meliorem reddere*; to — the people from wild savages into gentle and civilized beings, *homines ex feris mites reddere* or *homines feros mites reddere*; very often, however, the verb "to —," with its acc. of the predicate, must be rendered in Latin by one verb, e.g. to — one appear ridiculous, to ridicule, *alqm deridere*; to — equal, *æquare*; to — any one more courageous, *alqm confirmare*, etc. (see under the adjs.); to — something of a person, *alqm pulchre erudire* (to give any one a good, an excellent education); *alqm producere ad dignitatem* (to get any one on in his career, to get any one a place); see Promote; to — much, a great deal of a person, *alqm magni facere* (to esteem), *multum alci tribuere* (to think very highly of any one), *alqm colere* (to have great regard for, to respect a person); not to — much, to — light of a person, *alqm parvi facere* (to treat with indifference), *alqm contemnere* (to despise); to — much of a thing, *alqd magni facere*, *existimare* (to value highly), *alqd in honore habēre* (to honour); not to — much of a thing, to — light of a thing, *alqd haud in magno pretio ponere* (not to value much); *alqd negligere* (to disregard, neglect), *de alqâ re non laborare* (not to mind, fret about); to — much, be very fond of, etc., *alcjs rei esse appetentissimum*; not to — much of, etc., not to be very fond of, etc., *non esse alcjs rei appetentem*; (7) = to bring into any state, to constitute, *facere*, *instituere* (to appoint to an office), *constituere* (to institute any one as), *creare* (to create, elect) *alqm* (with acc., e.g. to — any one the heir, *heredem alqm facere*, *instituere*), * *alci titulum nominis alcjs addere* (to give any one the title of, to — any one into a, etc.); (8) = to establish, e.g. to — friendship, *conciliare* (e.g. *amicitiam*; a wedding, *nuptias*; *pacem*), *facere* (e.g. a treaty, *fœdus*; *pacem*); to — harmony, peace, *concordiam reconciliare*; between two, *alqm in gratiam reconciliare cum alqo*, between the citizens, *conciliare pacem inter cives*; to — quarrels, *discordiam concitare* (to cause discord); *causam jurgii inferre*, *jurgia excitare* (to begin, excite quarrels); between two, *discordes reddere*; between the citizens, *discordiam inducere in civitatem*; (9) = to settle, in the phrase, to — one's abode, *in alqm locum migrare*, *in alium locum demigrare* or *transmigrare*, *in alqm locum immigrare* (to go to live in, to remove to), *in alcjs domum migrare* (to remove to any one's house), * *contubernium inire cum alqo* (to occupy the same apartments together with any one), *sedem stabilem et domicilium collocare* (to settle in a place, become resident), *sedem stabilem et domicilium habēre*, *locum sedem sibi delegisse* (to live, reside, be a resident at a place); (10) = to raise to good fortune (e.g. he is made for this world); to — a man, *alqm gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare* (to get any one forward); *alcjs fortunæ auctorem esse*; (11) = to gain (e.g. to — money of), *in nummos redigere* (e.g. *patrimonium*, to — money out of the property); see Money, Gain; (12) = to discover, to — land, *terram invenire*; see Land; (13) = to reach, to — the harbour, *ex alto invehi in portum*, *decurrere in portum*; (14) = to gain by advance, to — little way, * *iter facere tarde*; to — one's way to, = to arrive at, to penetrate, advance, which see; (15) = to put or place, to — a difference, *discrimen facere* or *servare*; (16) = to convert, *facere*, *uti* (e.g. to any thing an instrument of, etc.); (17) = to represent by, *alcjs partes agere*, *alcjs personam sustinēre* or *tueri* (to act any one's part on the stage; *alcjs personam agere* is bad Latin); *agere alqm* (to conduct one's self badly, like some body), *simulare alqo* or *alqm* (to pretend to be what we are not, e.g. to — one's self poor, *simulare paupertatem*; to — one's self ill, *simulare ægrum*); (18) = to put into a suitable form for use, to — a bed, *lectum sternere*; (19) = to compose (e.g. to — verses), *facere*, *scribere*, *fundere*; see Compose; (20) (= to make dry), to — hay, *fenum secare*, *cædere*, *succidere*. Make, v.n. (1) to — for a place, *se vertere* or *convertere*, *verti*, *vertere*, *convertere*; I made from Minturnæ for Arpinum, *verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus*; I made for, proceeded to Rome, *Romam versus profectus sum*; I made for this place, *huc declinabam* (with the idea of leaving the proper road); he made with his troops for Ruspina, *Ruspinam cum copiis convertit*; to — for the territory of Picenum, *in agrum Picenum flectere iter*; (2) = to contribute, (e.g. this argument — nothing in his favour), *alcjs momenti esse* (to matter); (3) = to rise, the tide — fast, *æstus crescit*; see Tide. To — amends; *compensare alqd*; see Compensate; to — a thing another man's, *vendere et alienare*; see Alienate; to — arrangements, *parare*, *apparare*, *comparare*, *præparare*, *adornare alqd*, *facere*, comb. *parare et facere*, *se comparare* or *præparare ad alqd*; to — arrangements for a banquet, *convivium apparare* or *comparare* or *instruere et parare*; to — arrangements for public games, *ludos apparare* or *facere* or *edere*; to — arrangements for the war, *parare* or *apparare bellum*; for the defence of a town, *parare quæ usui sunt ad defendendum oppidum*; for a siege, *quæ ad oppugnationem oppidi pertinent administrare*, *se expedire ad oppugnationem urbis*; to — earnest preparations for, *diligentissime*, *acerrime parare alqd*; to — every preparation for, *omnes res ad alqd comparare*; all the arrangements have, every arrangement has been made, *omnia provisa sunt*; the act of making arrangement, *apparatio* (e.g. of public entertainments, *munerum*), *apparatus* (all that is necessary for the *apparatio*, i.e. the apparatus, e.g. *apparatus epularum*, for a banquet; *ludorum*, for public games); I have made arrangements for, etc., *rem ita institui ut*, etc.; to — an assignation with one, *alqm adesse* or *venire jubēre*; to — an appointment for meeting a person in Rome next spring, *inito vere Romæ alqm adesse jubēre*; to — an appointment for any one to come again, *alqm ad se reverti jubēre*; to — an appointment with another to meet at such and such a place, *convenire inter se de alqo loco*, or *alqm locum condicere* (to agree to meet, etc.); to — away with, *consumere*, *conficere*; *profundere*, *effundere* (to throw money away); *abligurire* (to spend in eating and drinking, in sweats), *lacerare* (to ruin, get through, e.g. one's property, *rem suam*; the father's property, *patria bona*); to — over property, *tradere alci alqd* (to entrust to one to take care of, etc.; e.g. to — over an estate to a person, *prædium alci proprium tradere*), *reddere alci alqd* (to receive any thing in order to hand it over to the proper party or the proper authorities), *deferre alqd ad alqm* (to hand any thing over to any one in the name and at the request of a third party), *perferre alqd ad alqm* (to deliver any thing to its proper address, e.g. *tradere* or *reddere* or *deferre* or *perferre literas*, *epistolam*), *dare alci alqd* (to deliver a thing to any one, e.g. *dare literas* or *epistolam alci*, but not in this sense *dare literas* or *epistolam ad*

alqm, which is = to write, address a letter to any one), *rem de manu in manum reddere;* to — over part of any thing to, etc., *partem alcjs rei cedere alci;* see Transfer, Surrender; to — complaint, *queri* or *conqueri alqd* or *de alqâ re;* to a person, *cum alqo* (in Cic. never *apud alqm*), *expostulare de alqâ re cum alqo* (that, etc., with acc. and infin., or sometimes *quod*); see Complain; to — means, **arte, artificio alqd petere, artificium excogitare;* to — merry, *se oblectare* (to amuse one's self), *facere sibi suaviter, benigne se tractare* (to have, give one's self a treat, in general), *largiter se invitare, largiter se invitare cibo vinoque* (with eating and drinking), *corpus*, or, in a ludicrous sense, *pelliculam* or *cutem* (*bene*) *curare* (to take good care of one's self, referring to eating and drinking), *diem festum agere* (to — holiday), *jucunde vivere cum alqo* (together with any one); we will — merry to-day, *hilarem hunc sumemus diem;* to — merry with one, *alqm ludibrio habēre, alqm illudere* (to — a fool of any one), *deridēre;* to — nothing, *nihil proficere, nihil movēre;* to — something of (= to produce an effect, to obtain a result), *facere, efficere, proficere* (to get on with a thing); not much, *non multum proficere;* much, *pollēre, multum posse* or *valēre, largiter posse* (= to have much influence); through entreaties, *precibus alqd movēre;* to — something of a person, to accomplish an object with a person, obtain from, *impetrare alqd ab alqo;* in any one's affairs, *in alcjs causâ alqd efficere;* not to be able to — any thing of a person, against a person, *nihil agere contra alqm;* to — out, *inquirendo reperire* (to get at the truth by inquiring), *perspicere* (to — out the meaning of certain words by the use of the understanding), *expedire, solvere* (a riddle, a problem); to — out nothing, *nihil expedire;* to — out by conjecture, *conjecturâ consequi;* to — out any one's account, **rationem, rationes cum alqo deputare, *rationem perscribere* (as we say *perscribere senatûs consultum*), or *calculum ponere cum alqo, putare rationem cum alqo, alci rationem reddere* (the last three expressions = to render, give an account), or *alqm vocare ad calculos* (to see how much a person is indebted to one); I cannot — it out, **verbis dicere non possum, haud intelligo;* — your dinner, *largiter te invites, quæso* (pray, help yourself), *largius appetas* (with the accus. added, e.g. oil, *oleum*); to — one out of one's wits, *perturbare, conturbare, exanimare* (the latter = to frighten one out of wits); to — a pen, **pennam temperare, calamum temperare;* to mend a pen, **calamum* or *pennam exacuere;* to — sail, *vela pandere;* to — a speech, *orationem habēre* or *agere* or *dicere* (in general), if before an assembly, before a meeting that has been called, *concionari, concionem habēre* (e.g. in presence of the people, the soldiers); to — a speech before any one, *verba facere apud alqm;* to — a speech before the people, the inhabitants, *orationem dicere ad populum*, on a subject, *de*, etc., or *verba facere apud populum* (in general), if as plaintiff or defendant, *ad* or *apud populum agere;* he made the following speech, *verba ita fecit;* to — a written speech, *orationem de scripto dicere;* to — sure of, *certo sperare* (to consider as certain, as beyond doubt), *confirmare alqd, fidem facere alci rei* (to — sure of a thing, before entering upon it); to — sure of any thing, to get it into one's possession, *potiri alqâ re* or *alqd* or *alcjs rei* (to take possession of; the genit. with *potiri* is, besides the phrase *rerum potiri*, = to usurp the throne, only used, at least in good Latin prose, when the thing or object we are aiming to achieve or to get into our possession, is a person, whilst we use the abl. when it is an inanimate object, and the accus. in speaking of a place, a town, etc.), *occupare* (to conquer, occupy; also fig. in speaking of certain dispositions of the mind, e.g. to overcome one's fears, etc.), *capere* (to catch, a person, etc., to take a place, etc.), *in ditionem* or *sub potestatem suam redigere* (to bring into one's own possession), *alqd in se trahere* (e.g. to — sure of the public offices, *munia senatûs*); to — sure of a person, *capere*, (in arresting him) *comprehendere, arripere alqm;* to — sure of a thing in advance, beforehand, *præoccupare alqd;* to — sure of foreign possessions, *in alienas possessiones involare;* to — sure of the victory, *victoriâ potiri;* to — up, = to collect into a sum (e.g. to — up the amount of rent), *comportare* (to bring together things, e.g. arms, *arma*), *conferre* (to concentrate, collect in great quantity at one point, things, e.g. corn, *frumentum;* especially also = to — up a sum of money for a special purpose), *congerere* (to gather together, things, e.g. *arma;* outfit for a journey, voyage, *viaticum*), *cogere* (lit. to drive, bring together at one certain point, things and persons), *colligere* (to collect, things and persons), *conficere* (to procure, things and persons; both *cogere* and *conficere* with *copias, exercitum*), *efficere* (e.g. *novem legiones;* a great many ladders, *magnum numerum scalarum*), *conflare* (lit. to blow together, hence fig. to bring together, persons and things; *conficere, efficere, conflare* also with *pecuniam, exercitum*); to — up a good deal of any thing, *magnam alcjs rei multitudinem conficere;* = to reconcile, *æquare, exæquare* (to — equal), *pensare, compensare alqd alqâ re* (to balance gain and loss, equalize them, compensate), *parem calculum ponere cum alqâ re* (to — up for a present received); to — up matters with a person, reckon together (in a general sense), *paria facere* or *paria facere cum alqo* or *cum alcjs rationibus* (so that two persons get straight the one with regard to the other), *remunerari alqm quam simillimo munere* (to — presents to any one in return, so as to — up for presents received before), or with regard to inanimate objects, by *æquari, exæquari, compensari;* = to shape (e.g. to — up a mass into pills, to — up a letter), *complicare* (to fold, of any thing pliable, *plicatilis*); *componere* (to compose, put together in a proper form), *expedire* (to hold, have in readiness); to — up a letter, *literas obsignare;* see Letter; to — up one's accounts, *rationem cum alqo putare* or *disputare, instituere, conferre, rationem* or *calculum ponere cum alqo, alqm ad calculos vocare, paria facere cum alqo* or *cum alcjs rationibus;* to — up an account, *rationes conficere, consolidare;* to — up a payment, **rationem ad nummum expedire, solvere* or *insolvere;* to — up one's mind, *se parare, se comparare, res necessarias parare, quibus opus est rebus providēre* (to be prepared for, etc.); to — up a salad, *acetarium* (a salad mixed with oil and vinegar) *concinnare* (by artificial mixture) or *componere;* to — up goods, **merces condere in alqd* or *alqâ re;* to — up an inventory, *inventarium facere;* to — use of, *uti alqâ re* (to use), *in rem suam convertere alqd* (to — good use of any thing), *fructum capere ex alqâ re* (to get a profit by, e.g. *ex agro*, from an estate); to — good use of one's time, *tempus* or *horas non perdere, tempus rei gerendæ non dimittere* (not to lose sight of the right moment for carrying out an undertaking), or *non alqd prætermittere* (e.g. an opportunity, *occasionem;* an opportunity for praising any one, *locum laudandi alcjs*), or *omittere* (to let the time go by, because one does not think proper to use it, e.g. the remainder of the time, the time that remains, *reliquum tempus*), or *dimittere* (to neglect a thing because one thinks it is not necessary, e.g. *occasionem*), or *amittere* (to neglect from carelessness, and therefore not to be able to make use of, e.g. *occasionem;* of the proper, right moment, *tempus*), or *deesse alci rei* (not to be present, on the spot, not to seize, e.g. *occasioni, fortunæ*), or *perdere* (to lose, e.g. *tempus, horas*); to let the time, opportunity pass without making use of it, *deesse occasioni temporis; a fortunâ datam occasionem dimittere;* to prevent any one from making use of a thing at the same time, *alqm ab usu alcjs rei excludere;* to — use of a thing for a certain purpose, *alqâ re uti ad alqd, alqd conferre ad alqd* (e.g. *ludos ad luctum*); to

endeavour to — use of a thing for a certain purpose, *quærere alqd ex alqâ re* (e.g. you try to — use of it, namely, the letter, to incriminate Sulla, *ex eâ crimen alqod in P. Sullam quæris*); to — water, *urinam reddere* or *facere*; my own confession — against me, **ipsa mea rei confessio contra me facit*; to — at one, *alqm petere, aggredi, impetum facere in alqm, acri impetu invehi in alqm* (also on horseback), *in alqm irruere, se immittere in* (e.g. *in hostes*; all these in a hostile sense); to — at, rush against each other, *concurrere* (in general), *confligere* (of soldiers); to — away, *se ducere*, from a place, *ab alqo loco* (Comic), *clam se subducere*, to steal away secretly (e.g. from a company, *de circulo*); to — away quickly from the town, *facessere propere ex urbe*; — away! *abi hinc! amove te hinc!* to — away with one's self, *mortem sibi consciscere, manus sibi afferre, vim vitæ suæ afferre, suâpte manu se interficere, se interimere, se occidere, durius vitæ suæ consulere* (the latter as a milder term); to — for, *velle* (without *ire*, e.g. to — for Rome, *Romam velle, cogitare*), *iter alqo movēre* or *dirigere, cursum suum alqo dirigere, viam alqo habēre*; (fig. = to be to one's advantage), *alci conducere*; to — off, *abire* (in general, = to go away, opp. *redire*, from or out of, *ab* or *ex*, very seldom with the abl. without a preposition; also of an actor, when he leaves the stage during the performance, opp. *prodire*), *abscedere, discedere loco* or *a loco* or *de* or *ex loco* (to take leave of a place, depart), *decedere alqo loco* or *de* or *ex alqo loco* (to leave a place where one resided hitherto, hence also of a public officer or magistrate who leaves his province), *loco* or *de loco* or *ex loco proficisci* (to set off, also of armies and ships), *excedere alqo loco* (to go out of a place); to — out, *succedere* (= to have success in any thing); to — out of a harbour, *e portu solvere* or *navigare* or *proficisci* or *exire*; to — over (= to go, cross over), *transire* (in general, also to another party, to another avocation), *transgredi, trajicere, transmittere* (a river, a mountain), *transcendere* (to surmount, in a lit. sense), *transmigrare* (to transmigrate to another part, to live there); to — over a river on a bridge, *transmittere amnem ponte*; to — to some port, *appelli ad portum*; to — up to or towards one, *alqm petere* (on foot), *equum in alqm concitare* (on horseback); — — quickly, *concitato equo vehi ad alqm, iter dirigere ad alqm* (with a carriage; towards a place, *alqo*), *cursum dirigere ad* or *in alqd* (with a ship); to — up for a deficiency, **quod deest explēre*; to — up for a loss, *incommodum acceptum sanare*; to — up with one, *componere* (to settle amicably, e.g. a dispute, *controversiam*; a law-suit, *litem*); in private, out of court, *intra parietes peragere; in gratiam reconciliare* (to reconcile two persons); to — up with, to settle differences between each other, *componere, componere et transigere* (e.g. of heirs), *transigere de controversiis* (to settle matters in dispute), *pacisci inter se* (to come to an arrangement), to the effect that, etc., *id*, etc.; to — friends again, *in gratiam redire* (of two parties); *amicitiam de integro reconciliare, transigere cum alqo* (to settle old grievances), *pacisci cum alqo* (to agree with any one; about a thing, *alqd*), *cum alqo in gratiam redire* (to become reconciled with any one). Making, n. (= the act), by verbs, or *opus, opus quod arte* or *manu factum est*. Make, n. = formation of the body, *omnis membrorum et totius corporis figura* or simply *corporis figura, corporis conformatio constitutioque, corporis confirmatio et figura*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *corpus*; of strong —, *maximi corporis* (of a man), of immensely strong —, *immani corporis magnitudine*; —bate, n. *turbator* (in a country, *alcjs terræ*), *homo turbulentus, seditiosus, homo seditiosus et turbulentus* (who is fond of causing riots), *homo importunus* (one who through his impetuosity disturbs our quietness), *conjuratus* (a conspirator), *vir factionis* (one of the rioters); — peace or peace-maker, *pacificator, pacis auctor, pacis reconciliator* (if a female **pacis reconciliatrix*); to act as — peace, **personam pacificam tueri*; to use, employ any one as peace-maker, *reconciliatore pacis et disceptatore de iis quæ in controversiâ cum alqo* (e.g. *cum populo Romano*) *sunt, uti alqo*; if in the way of arbitration, *pacis arbiter, pacis arbiter et disceptator de iis quæ in controversiâ sunt* (between two belligerent parties); *interpres arbiterque concordiæ civium, arbiter civilis discordiæ* (between the citizens); if in the negotiation of peace in times of war, *pacis interpres* (mediator), *pacis internuncius* (go-between); peace-making, *pacis arbitrium, pacis conditiones, leges* (terms of a treaty of peace); — shift, *quo* or *quâ non unquam nisi necessario coacti utimur, auxilium ultimum, ad tempus* (e.g. of an edict, a decree, **edictum ad tempus propositum*; government for the time being, *imperium fiduciarium*; an appointment pro tem., **munus ad tempus delatum*; a commander pro tem., *dux ad tempus lectus*; to appoint a judge as a — shift, ad interim, *ad tempus deligere qui jus dicat*); — weight, (1) **pondera cumulo aucta*; (2) in a ludicrous sense, *homo pusillus, frustum hominis* (Comic.). Maker, n. (1), see Creator; (2) — of any thing (of watches, etc.), *opifex, fabricator alcjs rei* (the gen. of the thing must always be added), *artifex* (— of artificial things), *textor* (weaver), **magister opifex* (master of a factory); (3) — of images, *fictor, plastes* (πλάστης, a statuary), *sigillarius* or *sigilliarius* (one who moulds in wax, κοροπλάθος, Inscr.), — of the mind, of the moral character, *formator ingenii, morum*; one who arranges, disposes, puts into order, *ordinator, dispositor* (post-Aug.), *qui alqd ordinat, disponit, digerit*; (4) a — of compliments, **homo ad omnes officiorum formulas factus*; — up, **qui fasciculis* (parcel) or *doliolis* (cask) *alqd condit*.

Maladministration, n. *administratio mala*.

Malady, n., see Illness.

Malapert, n. *petulans* (e.g. *linguâ*, of persons and things), *procax* and *protervus* (saucy, insolent, saying too much), *levis* (frivolous, volatile, of persons), *parum verecundus* (not very discreet, e.g. *verba*), *lascivus* (full of frolics, lively, especially in love-affairs, not in any bad sense before Augustus; but after Aug. = libidinous, obscene, of persons and things); —, frivolous jokes, *joca petulantia, jocorum petulantia*; adv. *petulanter, parum verecunde, lascive*; to answer —ly, *absurde et aspere verbis vultuque respondēre*; *nasutus* (post-Aug.), *arrogans* (in a pet, arrogant), adv. *arroganter*. See Insolent, Impudent, Forward.

Malconformation, n., see Misproportion.

Malcontent, n., *rerum mutationis* or *rerum novarum* or *rerum evertendarum cupidi* (in a state), *inimici principis, regis* (enemies of the king; *male* or *non contenti* would be barbarous in this sense).

Male, adj. *virilis* (only of man), *masculus, masculinus* (both of man, but more frequently of animals); the — sex, *sexus virilis* (of men), *sexus masculinus* (both of living beings; the latter generally of animals), *genus virile, masculinum* (in the grammar); — member, *pars virilis, virilia -ium*, n., *penis*; chives, filaments, capillaments, stamens of flowers, **stamina* (opp. pistil, **pistillo*); — rhyme, **homoteleuton virile*. Male, n. *mas, masculus* (opp. *femina*, in speaking of a man), by adjs. or by nouns, e.g. a — child, *puer*.

Malediction, n. *exsecratio, imprecatio* (imprecation, post-Aug.), *diræ -arum*, f. (curses); to heap —s upon any one, *alqm exsecrari, male et mala alci precari, diras alci imprecari* (to invoke curses upon any one). See Curse.

Malefactor, n. *maleficus* (perpetrator of a wicked act); *sons* (a condemned criminal, or one who is guilty of a crime or offence), *nocens, noxius* (an author, instigator of a bad action), *sons reus, noxius*

reus, noxæ reus (under examination, neither *malefactor* nor *benefactor* is found in the writers of the golden age). Maleficence, n. *malitia* (tendency in any one to be a rogue, especially in law proceedings), *improbitas* (wickedness, opp *probitas*), *malignitas* (malignity, jealousy, as feature in a person's character, opp. *benignitas*); see Malice. Malefic, adj *malus* (of persons and things), *malitiosus* (roguish, especially in law proceedings), *improbus* (wicked, of persons, opp. *probus*), *malignus* (evil-disposed, jealous, of persons, opp. *benignus*); — by nature, naturally wicked, *naturâ improbus*; adv *improbe*; see Injurious. Malevolent, adj, see Malice, Malicious. Maltreat, v.tr *alqm nimis aspere tractare* (too roughly, harshly). Maltreatment, n. *vexatio* (an act), *injuria, contumelia* (ignominy), the greatest —, *acerbissima vexatio*.

Malice, n. (1) = anger, *iracundia, furor* (rage; e.g. *iracundiâ exardescere, efferri* to be led away through rage to, etc, out of rage to, etc); to do a thing out of —, *iracunde facere alqd*, not to know what to do in one's rage, in the height of —, *præ iracundiâ non esse apud se*, (2) = grudge, rancour, *odium occultum* or *inclusum*, (3) = envy, *malignitas, invidia*; from —, envy, *maligne, invidiose*, (4) = a wicked pleasure in trying to do others harm, *malitia* (roguery, especially in law proceedings, explained by Cic, *versuta et fallax nocendi ratio*, = craftiness, knavery), *improbitas* (unfairness, of a person that does not act in a straightforward manner, dishonesty; *pravitas* is not used by Cic. in this sense), to act maliciously, *alqd malitiose facere*; (5) = a wicked act, *scelus*; to bear —, *scelus anhelare, scelera moliri*; to commit an act of —, *scelus admittere, committere*. Malicious, adj *iracundus, vehemens, sævus* (in a rage), adv. *iracunde, sæve*; evil-disposed, *malitiosus, malevolus* (delighted when others are injured, malevolent; *malignus* never used in the sense of —, only = ill-natured, ill-willed), *subdolus* (deceitful), *insidiosus* (insidious), to bear malice against any one, *alci succensēre*, adv. *malitiose*.

Maligner, n. *alienis malis gaudens, malevolus*. Malignity, n. *malevolentia* (Cic), *voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo* (Cic.), or **gaudēre alienis malis*.

Mallet, n (1) = a large heavy wooden beetle, *fistuca* (for driving any thing with force), *pavicula* (a rammer, to beat the floors of houses, in order to make them plain and hard), *fustis* (a club), *malleus* (a mallet, hammer, to drive the chisel, a swingle-staff), *pistillum* (a pestle to pound with in a mortar, used also for making lace), *tudes -itis*, m, or *tudicula* (a little mallet to bruise olives with).

Mallard, n. *anas mas* or *masculus*.

Malleability, n. by Malleable, adj. *quod extendi potest, lentus* (rough, hence pliant, slow, e g. of lead).

Mallow, n (a plant), *malache* (μαλάχη), or commonly *moloche* (μολόχη), **malva* (L.), of the colour of —, *molochĭnus*, one who uses that colour or dye, *molochinarius*.

Malmsey, n. (the name of a sort of grape, and of a certain kind of sweet wine made in Madeira), **vinum Malvasense*, **vinum arvisium, aromatites vinum* (in general, all wine mixed with spice).

Malt, n. **hordeum tostum* or *frictum, fermentum* (corn in a fermented state), to dry —, **hordeum aquâ perfusum* or *hordeum madidum sole siccare et deinde frigĕre*, — loft, **tabulatum quo hordeum tostum siccant*; — kiln, **crates in quibus hordeum frigunt*, — house, **ædificium quo hordeum frigunt*. To malt, v. **hordeum (aquâ perfusum) igni torrēre et deinde molis frangere*; v.intr. *siccari*. Maltster, n. by the verb.

Mama, Mamma, n *mamma*

Mammiform, adj *papillæ instar*. Mamillary, adj. *ad papillas pertinens*.

Mammon, n. *divitiæ, opes*; see Riches.

Man, n (1) (in a wide sense), *homo* (in a general sense, also with the secondary idea of a being that is not infallible), *mortalis* (a mortal being, man with the idea of his imperfection, prose, especially in the historical writers [more particularly in those after Sallust, 86 till 34 B C, but seldom Cic], generally used to express *multi, omnes*, in *cuncti mortales*, i e. all, many mortals, almost all mankind, or *quisquam mortalis*, almost every, any mortal), —, men, in a collective sense, *homines, genus humanum, hominum universum genus* (the whole human race), a young —, (*homo*) *adolescens*, quite a young man, (*homo*) *adolescentulus*, what — is that? *quid hoc hominis?* what — is that there? *quid illuc hominis est?* who is that —? *quis hic* (or *iste*) *est homo?* an abominable fellow, *monstrum hominis*; to live among men, *inter homines esse*; never to go among society, never to come in contact with people, *in publicum non prodire, publico carēre* or *abstinēre* (to avoid coming in contact with people), to hate the intercourse of men, *odisse celebritatem, hominum celebritatem fugere*; to be much in society, to be frequently in contact with men, to see much of the world, *in celebritate versari, in magnâ celebritate vivere*, very often — is not expressed at all in Latin, especially with adjs, and when it is contained as subject in the verb, e g. many men, people, *multi*, there are — who, etc, *sunt qui*, etc; *non desunt qui*, etc, *inveniuntur* or *reperiuntur, qui*, etc. (in all these phrases use the indicative mood after *qui*, when the class of men is clearly defined, but the subjunctive mood, when the subject, i.e. the class of men are described in an indefinite sense, so as to require a qualification); there are men who will have it that, etc., *sunt qui dicant* (i.e = who mean to say, who seem to say, to think; but *sunt qui dicunt* = who assert, i e. in a positive manner), no —, *nemo, nullus* (no one, nobody), he is not a — (i e. he is a brute), *homo non est, omnis humanitatis expers est*, they are certainly — of the very highest character, but still they are human beings with flesh and blood, *summi enim sunt, sed homines*; he that would strip — of every thing that is human, seems to hate nature, *hominem ex homine exuens naturam odisse videtur*; to respect any one in the way in which he deserves it both as a — and as a states—, *alqm tanti facere quantum ipsius humanitas ac dignitas postulat*; to become quite a new man, to turn over a new, fresh leaf, *novum ingenium sibi induere*, to have become a different — altogether, *plane alium factum esse*; — in a contemptuous sense, *homuncio, homullus* (*homuncio* implies pity, *homullus* contempt), *homunculus* (— in his weak state, in opp. to the Deity, nature, the universe, etc), to act as one —, i.e. to act jointly, *junctis viribus rem gerere*, (2) = a male individual of the human race, of adult growth, (*a*) *homo* (in general, in his capacity as an imperfect being, hence with different adjs expressing imperfections), *vir* (a grown-up person of the male species, opp. *mulier*, as regards the race, whilst *femina*, one of the female sex, is the opp. to *mas*, one of the male sex; but more particularly in reference to his moral and physical strength, courage, etc; hence with adjs. expressing praiseworthy qualities), *miles* (warrior, soldier), a young —, *adolescens*, a — in his best years, *juvenis*, in this sense the word — is sometimes not rendered in Latin by a special term, e g fortune favours, assists the brave or the brave —, *fortem fortuna adjuvat*; or it is rendered by a different turn, e g. to learn to know any one as an honest — through, in any thing, *fidem alcjs in alqâ re perspicere*; this — (referring to some name mentioned immediately before, without laying any emphasis on the word this), simply *hic*; (but *hic vir*, if with emphasis); the common —, *vulgus* (= the common people, mass of the people, see Crowd); — by —, every man, *viritim* (to every — individually, e g. to distribute any thing, grant, *tribuere* or *dare, legere*); altogether, every one up to the very last, *universi, ad unum omnes* (only in

(Colum.); to — matters, *astute (or callide) alqd instituere (or aggredi). Manageable, adj. (1) = easy to be used, e.g. cannon, habilis (opp. inhabilis), or transl. by verbs; (2) = that may be controlled (e.g. a horse), *facilis ad instituendum; (3) = that may be made subservient to one's views, qui regi potest (both lit. and fig.), tractabilis (fig., of persons; mollis would be one who is too easy); see Flexible. Management, n. (1) = manner of carrying on, administratio (e.g. of the war), cura (care, e.g. of a family, of a household, rei domesticæ cura); under any one's —, alqo duce, alcjs ductu; the — of any one's affairs (in his absence), procuratio; (2) = cunning contrivance, (agendi) ratio (the mode of acting). Manager, n. (1) = one who has the direction of any thing, negotiorum curator, procurator (of a business; to be the — of any one's business, alcjs rationes negotiaque procurare, alcjs rem or negotia gerere), præfectus (who discharges the duties of an office, in good Latin always with the gen. or dat. of the office), magister (principal of an establishment, director of a company), antistes (— in general; in this sense only in the silver age; in good Latin = high-priest); to appoint any one as — of, alqm alci rei præficere or præponere; to be the — of, alcjs or alci rei præfectum esse, alci rei præpositum esse, alci rei præesse; the office of —, præfectura; the — (if a female), quæ præest alci rei (in general), magistra (of an establishment); (2) = a person who conducts business with economy, transl. by attentum esse ad rem, rei familiaris rationem habēre, rei familiari operam dare (all these more particularly with regard to a household, opp. to be a bad —, transl. by paullo omissiorem esse ab re, rem familiarem negligere).

Mandatary, n. (1) = one who has received a mandate for his ecclesiastical benefice, *beneficiarius; (2) = one to whom a command is given, qui mandatum habet ab alqo. Mandate, n. edictum (e.g. to issue a —, edictum proponere or edicere, ut, etc.).

Mandible, n. maxilla. Mandibular, adj. maxillaris.

Mandrake, n. mandrăgoras, *atropa mandragora; the fruit of the —, mandragoræ mala.

Mane, n. juba; comæ cervicum (of the lion); with a —, jubatus; — comb, strigilis.

Manes, n. Manes; at last the — of Virginia found rest, Manes Virginiæ tandem quieverunt.

Manganese, n. *magnesium.

Manger, n. præsepe, præsepis, præsepium.

Mangle, n. *machina quâ lintea aut panni levigantur; *tormentum, quod phalangis subjectis movetur. To mangle, v.tr. = to smooth clothes with a —, levigare; *lintea tormento, quod phalangis subjectis moretur, premere.

Manifest, adj. apertus (open before one), manifestus (apparent), comb. apertus et manifestus, perspicuus (clear), comb. apertus et perspicuus, evidens (evident), testatus (shown, proved by witnesses), notus, cognitus (known); quite —, luce clarior (clearer than daylight, e.g. sign, signum); — ruin, pernicies aperta or ante oculos posita; a — crime, facinus manifesto compertum et deprehensum (when any one is caught in the act); lest there should appear a — desire after rejoicings, ne quoddam aucupium delectationis manifesto deprehensum appareat; it is —, patet, apparet, manifestum est, in oculos incurrit; it is quite —, luce or omni luce or solis luce clarius est (but not meridianâ luce clarius est), perspicuum est omnibus; to make —, aperire (to open), patefacere, palam facere (to make publicly known); to become —, patefieri, e tenebris erumpere (to come to light, e.g. of a conspiracy), vulgari (to become generally known); adv. aperte (in an open manner, in a subjective sense; hence with verbs like mentiri, to tell a lie; adulari, to flatter; alci favēre, to favour any one, etc.), manifesto (palpably, in an objective sense), palam (open before every one's eyes, e.g. it is manifestly false, palam falsum est), evidenter (evidently), scilicet (of course, ironically), also by manifestum est (e.g. he is manifestly a fool, manifestum est eum esse stultum). Manifesto, n. edictum (especially of a magistrate, a public notice); upon the issuing of this —, hoc proposito edicto. To manifest, v.tr. aperire (to open), patefacere (to make clear), manifestum facere (to make —; manifestare not used in good Latin prose), in medium proferre, or simply proferre (to make generally known, in a good sense), comb. proferre et patefacere, enunciare, evulgare, divulgare (to divulge); cum omnibus hominibus communicare (to communicate to all men, to reveal. of God, in which sense the Ecclesiastical writers only use revelare); it manifests itself, by patefieri (to become —), manifesto apparēre (to appear —), animadverti (to be observed).

Manifold, adj. multiplex (opp. simplex; the obsolete term multifarius we only find again in Aul. Gell.), varius (lit., of different colours; then fig., various, in which sense it must not be confounded with diversus, i.e. different), also comb. multiplex variusque, varius et multiplex; — may also be rendered by varietas with the gen. following, e.g. — learning, varietas doctrinarum; — sounds, varietas sonorum; to possess — learning, multiplici variâque doctrinâ esse; adv. varie; or it may be rendered by multi (many), creber (frequent); adv. multum (much), sæpe (often); at the — requests of, sæpe rogatus.

Manliness, n. animus virilis, fortis; ingenium virile, confirmatum; — of speech, habitus orationis virilis (manly deportment); nervi orationis (— in the delivery, energy). Manly, adj. virilis (in general), masculus (like a man, showing one's self a man), fortis (able, brave), gravis (earnest); — courage, animus virilis, animus fortis; to show a somewhat — courage, forticulum se præbēre; a — character, ingenium virile, confirmatum; a — speech, oratio virilis; the — Sappho, mascula Sappho. Adv. viriliter, fortiter, animo forti, constanti.

Manner, n. (1) = way of performing, ratio (systematic mode of proceeding, in which one appears to be guided by the understanding; then the relation, proportion of different things to each other), modus (mode, guide), via (way, sure mode), comb. ratio et via, ratio et modus; genus (mode of proceeding, e.g. argumentandi genus, mode of arguing; dicendi genus, — of expressing one's sentiments); (2) = custom, habitual practice, ratio, consuetudo (custom, according to which one is wont to act), ritus (mode of acting as established by custom or habit, or by the law; hence the instinctive habit of animals), comb. ratio et consuetudo; (3) = sort, kind, genus; (4) = certain degree or measure, quodammodo, in a —, in like —; eodem or pari modo; (5) = mien, carriage, ratio (in general), mos (— in general, distinct mode), mores (the whole — of a person); to adopt, follow any person's —, alcjs mores induere; that is now my —, hic est meus mos; any body's general way, —, ingenium alcjs moresque (character); that is my —, ita sum, eo sum ingenio, ita ingenium meum est (that is my character), sic meus est mos (my —, mode), mea sic est ratio (my — of proceeding); as it is my —, your —, in my —, in your —, sicut meus est mos, ut tuus est mos, also meo, tuo more, ex or pro consuetudine meâ, tuâ, consuetudine meâ, tuâ, in nostrum modum; it is not my —, non est meæ consuetudinis; to live in his —, suo more or suo instituto vivere; what — is that? qui istic mos est? you know his —, nosti ejus consuetudinem; after, in the — or way of, etc. (= like), more alcjs (e.g. in the — of parents, wild beasts, a torrent, more parentum, ferarum, torrentis, fluminis); in morem alcjs (e.g. in the — of cattle, in morem pecudum), ritu alcjs (e.g. in the — of robbers, women, beasts, ritu latronum, mulierum, pecudum), modo alcjs (e.g. in the — of slaves, modo servorum; to be slaughtered after the — of sheep, beasts, pecorum modo trucidari), in modum alcjs (e.g. in the — of a soothsayer, in vaticinantis modum; in the — of slaves, servilem in modum); in this —, hoc

modo, hac ratione, ita or *sic* (thus); in an equal —, *pari modo;* in a different —, *varie;* in a manifold —, *multis modis;* in any and in every —, *omni modo* or *ratione, omnibus modis* or *rationibus;* to write two letters in one and the same —, *duas epistolas in eandem rationem scribere;* in a good —, *bono modo, commode, apte* (in a proper —); in a new —, *novo modo;* to enrich one's self in a lawful —, **rem suam honestis rationibus augere;* (6) = style, *stilus* (of a writer), *manus* (of an artist, painter), e.g. written in the Attic —, *Attico stilo scriptus;* to resemble the — of Plautus, *Plautinum stilum resipere;* paintings in Rembrandt's —, **tabulæ Rembrandti quasi manu pictæ;* a certain — in modulating the voice, *flexiones cantûs,* (Cic.) Manners, in the pl. (established customs), *mores;* good —, *boni mores;* a person of good —, *homo bene moratus, modestus;* to follow any one's —, *alcjs mores induere* or *imitari;* the — sank more and more, *mores magis magisque lapsi sunt;* = decent deportment, *mores;* refined, elegant —, *morum elegantia, mores elegantes* (in general), *urbanitas* (courteous —), *humanitas* (gentlemanly —, — that show a man of good education); one who has gentlemanly —, *elegans, urbanus, humanus;* to have no —, *in communi vitâ et vulgari hominum consuetudine et hebetem esse et rudem;* to possess, show gentlemanliness in one's —, *omni vitâ atque victu excultum atque expolitum esse* (Cic.); without —, *rudis et moris omnis ignarus* (rude and ignorant), *vitæ communis ignarus* (one who knows nothing of the rules of society), *rusticus* (rude, rough, clumsy), *inurbanus* (without refinement), *humanitatis expers, inhumanus* (not a gentleman, without any superior education, training, e.g. *non essem tam inurbanus ac pæne inhumanus,* Cic.), comb. *homo et humanitatis expers et vitæ communis ignarus; incultus* (without breeding), *rusticus* (countrified). To mannerize, v.tr. *alqm ad humanitatem informare.* Mannerist, n. **pictor qui tabulas quasi manu alqâ* or *alcjs pingit.* Mannerly, adj. and adv. *moratus.*

Manœuvre, n. (military and naval), *decursio, decursus, decursio campestris* or *campi, decursus ludicrus* (the two first in general = evolution, the latter as exercise or for the sake of amusement; *decursio* always as the act of manœuvring, *decursus,* the — itself); a sham-fight, *simulacrum pugnæ ludicrum, simulacrum prœlii voluptarium, certamen ludicrum, imago pugnæ* (all for the sake of exercise and amusement); field exercise, *meditatio campestris* (in preparation for the ensuing battle, referring to the commander who holds it); a — at sea, *simulacrum navalis pugnæ;* to hold a —, *militibus decursionem* or *certamen ludicrum indicere* (to give the order for holding a —, to announce a —), *milites in decursionem* or *in certamen ludicrum educere* (to let the troops march out for a —, Veget.), *certamen ludicrum committere,* also in the connexion of the sentence *prœlium equestre et pedestre committere* (to hold a sham fight, Sueton., all of the commanding officer, = to let —); to —, *in decursionem exire* (to march out to a —), *in armis decurrere,* or simply *decurrere* (to make evolutions for exercise), *inter se in modum justæ pugnæ concurrere* (to hold a sham fight for exercise and amusement); to hold a — (at sea), *prœlium navale committere* (of the commander); to have a — (at sea), *agilitatem navium simulacro navalis pugnæ experiri* (of the troops); to be present at a —, *decursui militum* or *certamini ludicro interesse* (of one who takes a part in it), or *adesse* (in reference to one who is merely a spectator). (2) see Scheme, Trick.

Manor, n. *fundus;* the lord of the —, **dominus directus* (Jct.); the right of the —, **jus fundi* (Jct.); the —, upon which a person has a right to shoot, *regio ubi alcjs venatur.*

Mansion, n. (1) (in general), *ædes -ium,* f.; (2) (= the house of the lord of the manor), *fundus.*

Mantle, n. *amiculum.* Mantelet, n. *palliolum, sagulum.*

Mantiger, n. *mantichora, manticora* (μαντιχώρας, μαντιχόρας), **simia parianus* (L.).

Manual, adj. (1) (= performed by the hand), *manu meâ, tuâ,* etc., *factus;* — labour, *opera* (opp. *ars,* e.g. *illiberales, sordidi quæstus mercenariorum, quorum operæ, non quorum artes emuntur,* Cic.); I get my living through my — labour, *operâ mihi vita est;* to get one's living through — labour, *operas (fabriles,* etc.) *præbendo vitam tenere,* sometimes — labour may be rendered by *manus,* e.g. to get a bare living from the earnings of one's — labour, *manuum mercede inopiam tolerare;* to employ one's self in — labour for the sake of exercise, *per manus exerceri;* artisans and countrymen have nothing but what they get through their — labour, *opificum agrestiumque res fidesque in manibus sitæ sunt.*

Manufactory, n. (the building), *officina, fabricæ sedes.* Manufacture, n. (operation of manufacturing), *artis opus, opera fabrilis;* — is at a stand-still, *jacet;* —, the article —d, *opus quod arte* or *manu factum est;* v.tr. *fabricare.* Manufacturing town, *urbs officinis nobilis* (known by its manufacture); *confecturæ locus* (place of manufacture, e.g. an article derives its name from the place where it is manufactured, *nomen alci rei datum est a confecturæ loco*). Manufacturer, n. *opifex, fabricator* (always with the gen. of the thing that is manufactured), *artifex* (— of artificial objects), *textor* (a weaver); **magister opifex* (master of the works, also manager).

Manumission, n. *missio* (in general), *manumissio* (of a slave); to put a check upon, limit the — of slaves, *manumittendi modum terminare.* Manumit, v.tr. *alqm manu mittere;* one who manumits, *manumissor* (Jct.).

Manuscript, n. (1) any thing in one's own handwriting, see Handwriting; (2) (— intended for recital or for the press), *chirographum* (χειρόγραφον), *idiographus liber* (ἰδιόγραφον βιβλίον, Gell.), *autographum* (αὐτόγραφον, Symm.); also simply *libellus* (any work in one's own handwriting, the — of a sermon, etc.); (3) (= a written work, that has not been printed), **liber (manu) scriptus, codex (manu) scriptus* (*manuscriptum* is bad Latin); among the (ancient) —s, **librorum (manu) scriptorum;* the knowledge of (ancient) —, **codicum legendorum ac dijudicandorum doctrina* (in an objective sense), or *scientia* (in a subjective sense).

Many, n. *multi; haud pauci* (see Much); — a one, *nonnemo* (of persons), *aliquis, aliquid* (in a vague sense, of persons and things); — a thing, — things, *aliquid, nonnihil* (of things), *nonnulli, aliquot, quidam* (some), *sunt qui . . .* (e.g. there are — who think, *sunt qui credunt;* see about the mood after *sunt qui* under Man); how —, how — a one, *quotusquisque;* — a time, *nonnunquam* (now and then), *interdum* (sometimes); he has rendered me — acts of kindness, **haud pauca* or *multa beneficia in me contulit;* — times indeed, perhaps, *aliquando;* too —, see too Much; too — by half, by *dimidio major;* not — things, but much (i.e. not much, but well), *non multa, sed multum;* — ways, — a way, *varie, vario modo, multis modis;* these — years, *abhinc multos annos;* to make — words, *verba facere, longum esse;* — men, — minds, *quot homines, tot sententiæ* (Ter.), or *quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia;* — leaved, e.g. the — leaved rose, *centifolia rosa;* with — branches, *multis ramis, multiramis* (poetical); — things, *varietas;* with — eyes, **multos oculos habens;* of — meanings, **cujus vis multiplex est* (of words), *ambiguus* (ambiguous, equivocal, e.g. a word, *verbum;* an oracle, *oraculum*), or **vis multiplex, ambiguitas* (ambiguity, e.g. of a word, of an oracle); — cornered, with — corners, *polygonius* (πολυγώνιος, Vitruv.), in pure Latin, *multangulus* (Lucret.); to have — corners, *plurium angulorum formam exhibere;* — coloured, *multorum colorum; multicolor* (poetical); with — feet, *multis pedibus, multipes* (poetical); a millepede, i.e. an insect with —

feet, *centipĕda, millepĕda*; of — shapes, **multarum formarum*, **multas formas habens*, *multiformis* (poetical); with — hands, **multas manus habens*; with — skins, **complures cutes habens*; of — years, — years', *multorum annorum* (e.g. instruction, *doctrina*), *diuturnus*; *diutinus* (of long duration, e.g. war); of, with — ties, knots, **multorum nodorum*, **multos nodos habens*, *multinōdus* (poetical); — headed, *multorum capitum*, *multa capita habens*; with — sufferings, *multa* or *permulta patiens* or *perpetiens*; with — holes, *multis foribus* (*multifŏris* or *multifŏrus* are poetical), *plenus rimarum* (full of holes, chinks); — times, *saepe*, *saepenumero* (often), *crebro* (frequently, repeatedly), *persaepe*, *saepissime* (very often), *iterum atque iterum* (again and again), *etiam atque etiam* (once more and again once more, once and for all, urgently, see Request, etc.); how — times, *quoties*; so — times, *toties*; as — times . . . as, *toties* . . . *quoties*; however — times, *quotiescunque*; — times greater, *multiplex*; after having reminded you — times, *me saepissime monente*, *saepissime a me monitus*; after having been requested a great — times, *saepissime* or *etiam atque etiam rogatus*; with, having — names, *multa* or *complura nomina habens* (not *multi nominis*); — oared, **multos remos habens*, *multis remis incitatus*; with — strings, **multas chordas habens*; with — pillars, columns, **multas columnas habens*; with — sides, *complurium* or *multorum laterum*, — of attainments, acquainted with — arts and sciences, *multiplex* (manifold; also of persons as regards their abilities, attainments), *varius* (of different kinds; also of persons as regards their learning, etc.), comb. *varius et multiplex* (lit. and fig., of one who has studied — things, e.g. Plato), *multiplex variusque* (e.g. learning, *doctrina*); one who has read — books a good deal, *multis literis artibusque politus*, *pluribus disciplinis variisque eruditionibus ornatus*, *variā eruditione repletus*; to have read — books, to know a good deal, **magnā scientiā magnāque in suis studiis varietate et copiā esse*; to be considered as being acquainted with — arts and sciences, *multiplici variāque doctrinā censeri*; acquaintance with — arts and sciences, *varietas* (variety), *scientia*, with *pluribus studiis variisque eruditionibus ornata* (knowledge which any one possesses), *studiorum varietas et copia* (multiplicity of studies, subjects); — cleft, **multis nodis fissus*, *in modum digitorum spissus* (cloven like fingers, cloven-footed, both of animals), *multifidus* (poetical = multifidous); with — seats, *multa sedilia habens*; of a carriage drawn by — horses, *multis jugis*, *multijugus* or *multijugis* (poetical); — stalked, *multis caulibus*, *multicaulis* (poetical); of — parts, *multiplex* (opp. *simplex*); with — gates, **multas portas habens*; one who is learned in — things, a polyhistor, *pluribus disciplinis variisque eruditionibus ornatus* (the word *polyhistor* is only found as the title of a well-known work of Solinus, about the year 238 A.D., namely, *Collectanea rerum memorabilium* or *C. Julii Solini Grammatici Polyhistor ab ipso editus et recognitus*); with — roots, *radicosus*; of — lines, verses, **multos versus habens*; — tongued, fig., *multiplicis ingenii* or *bilinguis*, *bisulcilingua* (both poetical).

Map, n. *tabula* (in the middle of a sentence, e.g. *Peloponnesias civitates omnes maritimas esse, hominis non nequam, sed etiam tuo judicio probati, Dicaearchi, tabulis credidi*, Cic.); but a — by itself is called, **tabula geographica*; a small —, *tabella* (in the connection of the sentence), but by itself **tabella geographica*; a — of a certain part of a country, a — of a country, *regio* (e.g. *in Germaniā*) *in tabulā* or *in membranā* (of parchment) or *in chartā* (on paper) *picta* or *depicta*; a — of the globe, *orbis terrae in tabulā* or *in membranā depictus*. To map (to draw —s), *terrarum situs pingere*; one who draws —s, *qui terrarum situs pingit*. Mapping, n. *graphis* -*ĭdos*, f. (γραφίς), **ars delineandi* or *deformandi*.

Marauder, n. *sine commeatu vagus miles*, *vagus et lasciviens per agros miles*, *miles palans per agros*; *moratores et palantes per agros* (stragglers of all sorts); to be a marauder, **sine commeatu vagum in pacato, in hostico errare*, **vagare et lascivire per agros*, *palari per agros praedandi causā* (the latter of small parties of soldiers).

Marble, n. *marmor* (— stone); —, of —, marmorean, *marmoreus*; from Hymettian —, *Hymettius* (e.g. *columnae*); as hard as —, *marmorosus*; cased, covered with —, *marmorosus*; to break —, *marmor caedere*; to chip the —, *marmor secare*; to cut the — into plates, slabs, shards, *marmor in crusta secare*; to cover with —, *marmoris crustis operire*, *marmorare* (late); veins in —, *assulae marmoreae*; work in —, *opus marmoreum*; — cutter, *faber marmorarius*; in plur. *marmorarii*; kind of —, *genus marmoris*; like —, *marmorosus*, **marmori similis*; — basin, *labrum marmoreum*; statue, bust in —, *signum marmoreum*; — block, *gleba marmoris*; in the connection of the sentence also simply *gleba unius lapidis*, — pit, — quarry, *lapidicina marmoris*; soil of —, — soil, *solum marmoreum*; — stones (as they come from the quarry), *caementa marmorea*; — roof, *tectum marmoreum*, *tegulae marmoreae* (— tiles); — colour, *color marmoreus*; — house, palace, *aedes marmoreae*, *domus marmorea*; — slab, *crusta marmoris*, (if for the roofing of a house) *tegula marmorea*; — column, *columna marmorea*; of Hymettian —, *columna Hymettia*; piece of —, *frustum marmoris*; — table, *crusta marmoris*, *marmor* (for roofing a house, *tegula marmorea*); temple of —, *aedes ex marmore exstructa*; to build a temple of —, *aedem ex marmore struere* or *moliri*; wall of —, *paries marmoreus*, *paries marmoris crustis opertus* (wall cased with —). To marble, v.tr. (= to grain), **marmori maculoso simile facere alqd*.

March, v.intr. (1) *ambulare* (in general), *incedere* (to be marching, of —ing exercise, and in war); to — out, set out, *progredi*, *proficisci*; to be —ing, on the —, *iter facere*; to — off, forward, = decamp, *castra movēre*, *promovēre*, or simply *movēre*; to — three men abreast, *triplici ordine incedere*; they were —ing thirty men abreast, *triginta armatorum ordines ibant*; to — slowly, *placide progredi* (in general), *iter reprimere* (to slacken one's speed, during the —); to — quickly, *celeriter progredi* (in general), *raptim agmen agere* (during the —); to be —ing quicker, to accelerate one's —, *accelerare iter*; to — night and day, *dies noctesque iter facere*, *die noctuque continuare iter*, *diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere*; to a place, *alqo*; to — behind, to — in the rear, to close the rear, *agmen claudere*, *cogere*, **ordinem claudere* (of the last man in a band of soldiers); to — to, in the direction of, towards a place, *proficisci*, *iter facere*, *intendere alqo*; to — down, up the river, *secundo*, *adverso flumine progredi* or *iter facere*; to — into a country, etc., *proficisci in*, etc.; to — past a place, *praeter locum transire*; with the army, *praeter locum exercitum transducere*; over, across a mountain, *montem transire*, *superare*; to — very quickly through a country, *ingenti celeritate regionem percurrere*; ready for —ing, *instructus paratusque*; to get ready, prepare for —ing, *quae ad proficiscendum pertineant comparare*; *profectionem* or *iter parare* (to make the necessary preparations for —ing), *sarcinas itineri aptare* (to pack the baggage); to give orders to prepare for —ing, *iter pronunciare*; —ing route, *iter*; to take another —ing route, to alter the —, *iter commutare*, *iter* or *viam flectere* (to — on a bye-road); (2) (= to walk in a deliberate manner), *incedere*, *transvehi* (of cavalry; *transvehi dicebantur Equites Romani cum solemniter recensebantur*, to pass in review); to — up solemnly, *solemnem pompam ducere*; to — up and down, precipitately, with a view to make show of dress, *incedere*; to be —ing up and down in a strange sort of manner, **miro et insolito cultu incedere*. March, n. (1) (in a military sense), (= movement of soldiers) *iter profectio* (the marching off); on the —, *iter faciens* (e.g. he was killed, *occisus est*), *in itinere* (whilst the troops

are in the act of —ing), *ex itinere* (from the —, i.e. whilst the — is being interrupted for a time); to make a —, *iter facere, conficere;* to direct the — to a place, *iter alqo facere, contendere, convertere, intendere;* to change the route of the —, *iter mutare, commutare, iter* or *viam flectere;* to give the signal to commence the —, *signum profectionis* or *proficiscendi dare* (of the commander); the troops on the —, *agmen;* to continue the —, *pergere in itinere, iter conficere pergere,* seldom *iter pergere;* without interruption, *iter continuare, non intermittere;* not to allow the enemies to continue their —, *prohibēre itinere hostes;* to continue the — in haste, to accelerate the —, *iter maturare pergere;* (2) (= solemn walk), *incessus;* see Walk, Pace; (3) (= signal to move), to sound the —, *classicum canere* (to sound the trumpet); —! (as a word of command) *procede!* (for one); *procedite!* (for several); (4) (— of intellect); see Progress; (5) (= a day's journey) *iter;* one day's —, *iter unius diei, castra -orum,* n. (the latter inasmuch as the Romans always pitched a camp after every day's —); after a three days' —, *trinis castris;* after a five days' —, *quintis castris* (e.g. *Cæsar Gorgoviam pervenit*); to make a double, a two days' — on one day, *iter diei duplicare;* to make forced —es, *magnis itineribus contendere* (in general), *dies noctesque iter facere, die et nocte continuare iter* (day and night); to gain a day's — upon the enemy, *alci iter præcipere, prævenire alqm;* a —ing column, *pars exercitūs* (division of the army), on the march, *agmen;* the first column on the —, *primum agmen, primi agminis cohortes;* the second or middle —, *medium agmen;* the last —, *extremum agmen;* or *ordo primus, medius, extremus* (of the soldiers in their ranks); to form the vanguard, *agmen agere* (of a troop of soldiers); to — in the rear, *agmen claudere* or *cogere* (of a whole division, e.g. the cavalry), **ordinem claudere* (of the last man in a small body of troops); the first column in a line of battle, *prima acies;* the third column in a line of battle, *tertia acies;* in two, three columns, *divisis bifariam, trifariam copiis, diviso in duas partes* or *in tres partes exercitu, bipartito, tripartito* (e.g. to make an attack, *signa inferre*); to — up in three columns, *tripartito agmine* or *diviso in tres partes exercitu incedere;* to approach, attack in three columns, *triplici acie instructā venire;* to — out in three columns, *triplici acie instructā proficisci;* in close columns, *sub signis* (to lead the soldiers to the devastation of the territory, *milites ducere ad populandum agrum*); to divide the troops into three columns, *dividere (bifariam) trifariam copias;* the soldiers of the legions — in the first column, *primæ legionariæ cohortes ibant;* a — in columns, *agmen longum.* March (the month), *mensis Martius;* the first of —, *Calendæ Martiæ;* the seventh of —, *Nonæ Martiæ;* the fifteenth —, *Idus Martiæ;* new moon in —, **interlunium Martis* (technical term); — violet, sweet violet, *viola odorata* (L.).

Mare, n. *equa;* in the middle of the sentence also simply *femina* (opp. *mas*).

Margarite, n. *bellis hortensis flore pleno.*

Margin, n. *margo.* Marginal, adj. (1) *quod ad marginem pertinet, in margine;* (2) — notes, *verba margini ascripta;* — notes of a letter (written across the sheet), *versiculus transversus* (Cic.); as a note of censure or as a correction, *cerula miniatula* (lit. with red chalk, then as a joke and in general, e.g., *nostrum opus tibi probari lætor; ex quo ante ipse posuisti quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo judicio; cærulas enim tuas miniatulas illas extimescebam*); to make — notes, glosses to to any thing, *cærulā miniatulā notare alqd* (in a lit. sense, to mark red), in a fig. sense = to criticise, *destringere* or *perstringere alqd* (in a bad sense).

Marigold n. **calendula* (L.).

Marine, adj. (1) = belonging to the sea, *marīnus, ad mare pertinens;* — shell, *concha marina;* (2) (= doing duty on the sea), a — officer, *centurio classiarius* (post-Aug.). Marine, n. (= mariner), *nauta.* Maritime, adj. *maritimus* (situated near the sea), — state, *civitas maritima* (situated near the sea), *civitas* or *gens multum mari pollens, civitas* or *gens navibus* or *classe permultum valens* (powerful at sea, having a large navy), *classe potens populus* (a — nation, having a navy); to be a — state, *classe (classibus) valēre, multum mari pollēre.*

Marjoram, n. *amarăcus, sampsūchum.*

Mark, n. *nota, signum* (*signa et notæ,* Cic., *medium ferme sinum velut nota distinguit,* Liv.) = aim, *scopus;* to make a —, *notam ducere;* the marks and traces of crimes, *notæ ac vestigia scelerum;* to set a — on the cattle, *signum imprimere pecori,* Virg.; to be quite from the —, *longe errare.* To mark, v.tr. *signare, notare, insignire;* = to take notice of, *observare, animadvertere;* — or mind, *animum advertere, attendere;* — with a hot iron, **cauteriare* (Eccl.); to put a — on, *apponere notam;* do you — their silence? *ecquid animadvertis horum silentium?* mark, I pray you, *quaso, animum advertite,* Ter.; let this be your —, *hic tibi sit scopus.*

Market, n. *forum rerum venalium* (*Vacca, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum*), *emporium* (ἐμπόριον), *nundinarium* (*oppidum* or *forum; nundinæ,* the nine days' market, or fair); *oppidum ubi est forum rerum venalium;* to attend —, *nundinas obire;* the cattle —, *forum boarium;* the vegetable —, *forum olitorium;* fish —, *piscarium* or *piscatorium; mercatus* (*frequens,* a full market); to go to —, *ad mercatum proficisci.*

Marl, n. *marga;* loose —, calcareous earth, **terra calcarea;* — pit, *puteus ex quo eruitur marga.* To marl, v.tr. (= to manure with —), **margā stercorare.*

Marmalade, n., perhaps **succi (malorum) cydoniorum* or **mala cydonia decocta* (of quinces); — of different kinds of fruit, perhaps **fructus decocti.*

Marmoset, n. *simiolus.*

Marmot, n. *mus Alpinus, *arctomis marmota* (L.); variegated —, **arctomis citelius* (L.); — fish, **sparus dentex* (L.).

Marquis, n. **Marchio;* referring to the marquis, **Marchionalis,* or by the genitive, **Marchionis.* Marquisate, n. **Marchionatus.*

Marriage, n. (1) wedlock, union, *conjugium* (συζυγία, in reference to those, *qui coitu conjugioque corporis atque animæ consistunt uniter apte,* in a physical sense, of two married people, or of a man and a woman, then also of two animals); *matrimonium* (the state of living in wedlock); *nuptiæ* (the lawful —, *justæ nuptiæ,* between a Roman citizen and a Roman woman-citizen, both of the same rank, a — considered strictly lawful because the bride was married her face covered with a veil, *nubere*); *connubium* (i.e. *uxoris jure ducendæ facultas,* Ulpian., lit. the lawfulness of contracting a Roman —, which depended upon the *Patria potestas,* upon the degrees of consanguinity, upon the condition of both parties being the legal offspring of Roman citizens and of the same rank, and in the case of two persons having lived together as man and wife for a whole year, *usus,* after which time if the woman consented, she would become virtually *in manu viri,* this consent on both sides was also equivalent to a —, or a *connubium;* hence *c.* is also = to a strictly legal —, *nuptiæ*); *concubinatus* (after the passing of the *Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa,* about B.C. 18, = a legal cohabitation, a permissive concubinage, after a formal declaration and consent on both sides [hence different from *stuprum, adulterium,* and *incestus,* = legal offences, on the one hand, and *contubernium,* on the other hand], established by the cohabitation of a free man, *homo liber,* or *sui juris,* and an *ingenua* [i.e. a woman

free at the time of her birth, though born of parents that were manumitted slaves, opp. *liber*, on the one hand, and *libertina*, an emancipated slave, on the other; *quæ statim ac nascitur, libera est*, namely one, *ex duobus ingenuis matrimonio nata, sive ex duobus libertinis, sive ex altero libero altero ingenuo, sive ex matre libero et patre servo, aut etiam incerto*], = a kind of mismarriage, e.g. between a senator and a free-born woman, which could be legalized as a *connubium*, and was yet lawful; a woman living in this state was called a *concubina*, a title which, after the passing of the above enactment, would not mean any thing dishonourable or immoral, although in Cic. time the name of a *concubina* applied to a woman who cohabited with a married man, who had not divorced his first wife, so that *concubinatus* was, before Augustus' time = adultery; e.g. *quid, quod usu, memoriâ patrum venit, ut paterfamilias, qui ex Hispaniâ Romam venisset, cum uxorem prægnantem in provinciâ reliquisset, Romæque alteram duxisset, neque nuntium priori remisisset, mortuusque esset intestato, et ex utrâque filius natus esset, mediocrisne res in controversiam adducta est? cum quæretur de duobus civium capitibus, et de puero qui ex posteriore natus erat, et de ejus matre; quæ si judicaretur, certis quibusdam verbis, non novis nuptiis, fieri cum superiore divortium,* IN CONCUBINÆ LOCUM DUCERETUR); *contubernium* (cohabitation of a male and a female slave, as there was no Roman — or *connubium* with slaves, also the cohabitation of a free man with a slave, who as such were called *contubernales*; in the latter sense a lawful state to live in, before the *concubinatus*, at first an unlawful state, became legalized through the *Lex Julia*); (2) (= the act of contracting a —, *convenire in manum*); in the Roman sense in general, *matrimonium juris civilis* was the only —; afterwards a cohabitation between *Peregrini* or between *Latini* or between *Peregrini* and *Latini* and *Romani*, as a *consortium omnis vitæ* with the *affectio maritalis* was likewise a legal —; as regards the act of performing a —, — was (A) *coemptio*, a purchasing together of man and wife, the man purchasing the woman from her parents, a coemption, etc., (i.) *coemptio matrimonii causâ* (a ceremony by which act the woman, having previously lived together, i.e. cohabited with a man, as *uxor*, became as regards her connexion with her husband, *apud maritum filiæ loco*, which was effected by the act of *mancipatio* or *capitis diminutio*); (ii.) *coemptio fiduciæ causâ* (a ceremony performed between a woman, either unmarried and having lost her father, or a widow not in the power of a father, on the one hand, and a man, not the woman's husband, on the other hand, whereby the woman changed her *tutor*, in whose power she would be the same as if she had a father or a husband); (B) *usus* (when a woman had lived at least twelve months with a man as man and wife, and had not absented herself for more than three nights during the year, = the man's acquiring legal possession of a woman, as his own property); (C) *confarreatio* (opp. *diffarreatio*, a solemn divorce, performed by a religious ceremony), (= to a — by religious rites and by a priest, by which a wife became *in manu viri*, a mode of contracting — among the patricians, which however went almost out of use after the time of Tiberius, except in some cases, because certain priestly offices, e.g. that of *flamen dialis*, could only be held by a person that was *confarreatis parentibus genitus*, i.e. born of parents that had been married by the ceremony called *confarreatio*, so called because a *panis farreus* or *far*, a cake, made of a kind of wheat bread, was employed, when certain words, called the form of —, or *farreum*, were pronounced). A legal, lawful —, *conjugium legitimum, matrimonium justum* or *legitimum, nuptiæ justæ et legitimæ* (τὰς γυναῖκας ἔχουσι τοῦ παιδοποιεῖσθαι γνησίως καὶ τῶν ἔνδον φύλακα πιστὴν ἔχειν, Demosth.); a secret —, — on the sly, *nuptiæ clandestinæ*; *nuptiæ sine testibus et patre non consentiente factæ* (without witnesses and without the parent's sanction); to contract a secret —, **clam nuptias facere cum algo*; born in a secret —, not born in wedlock, *spurius*; a — contrary to one's rank, an unequal —, *impares nuptiæ*; to contract a —, to enter into the state of matrimony, *in matrimonium ire, matrimonium contrahere, capessere*; *ducere uxorem* (the latter of the man). *nubere alci* (of the woman); *matrimonio jungi* or *conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi* (of man and wife); to demand any one in —, *sibi algm in matrimonium petere*, also simply *petere algm*; to be united to any one in —, *algm in matrimonio habēre, algm matrimonio tenēre*; to live with any one in a state of —, *matrimonium alcjs tenēre*; to give one's daughter in — to any one, *alci filiam* (or *virginem*) *in matrimonium dare* or *nuptum dare, alci filiam collocāre* or *nuptum locare*, to offer to any one one's daughter (grand-daughter, etc.) in —, *filiam* (*neptem*, etc.) *conditionem alci deferre*; to look out for a person suitable for —, *conditionem quærere* or *circumspicĕre* (of the man); a second time, *aliam conditionem quærere* (of the man); to make a promise of — to any one, *alci polliceri matrimonium suum, alci conjugium suum promittere*†; if a formal promise of —, *dextrâ datâ fidem futuri matrimonii sancire*; any one's — remains without issue, *parum felix matrimonium alqs experitur*; to effect, conclude a — between two persons, *nuptias conciliare, efficere, matrimonium pacisci inter*, etc.; to dissolve a —, *matrimonium* or *nuptias dirimere*; to renounce a — to any one, break off a — or connexion, *nuncium alci remittere, repudium alci dicere* or *scribere* (both of the man and the woman), *repudium alci remittere* (of two persons engaged to be married, and of the husband), *renunciare alci repudium* (on the part of a man who is engaged to be married to a woman); a second —, *matrimonium novum, conjugium novum*†; children of the first —, *liberi ex priore matrimonio suscepti* or *procreati*; of the second —, *liberi ex secundo matrimonio suscepti*; born in lawful —, **ex justo matrimonio susceptus* (in general), *justâ uxore natus, justâ matre familias ortus*, also simply *legitimus* (by a lawful wife, opp. *pellice ortus, nothus*); not born in —, *nothus, spurius* (*sp.* also = one born in an unlawful or secret —); concerning the —, *conjugialis*† or *conjugalis, matrimonialis* (late); — tie, *vinctum jugale* (Virg.), *fœdus conjugiale* (Ovid); — bed, *lectus genialis*; to prepare the — bed, bridal bed for the daughter who is about to be married, *filiæ nubenti lectum genialem sternere*; — contract between bride and bridegroom, as regards their mutual property, *sponsalia, pactio nuptialis*; to make a — contract, *pactionem nuptialem facere* (when the woman had signed the contract, or promised to become the man's wife, she was called *sponsa, pacta, dicta* or *sperata*); the written document or deed containing the — contract written on tablets, *tabulæ legitimæ, tabulæ nuptiales, dotis tabellæ*; to conclude a — contract, *dotis tabellas consignare*; to break the — contract, *tabulas nuptiales rumpere*; — hater, *qui ab uxore ducendâ abhorret*; *alcjs animus abhorret a nuptiis*; — law, *lex de maritandis ordinibus, lex marita* (Hor.); among the Romans in and after the time of Augustus the — law was known under the name of *lex Julia et Papia Poppæa* (the whole law, *jus matrimonii*); a court in which — affairs are settled, or in which a — is dissolved, or a divorce is granted, **judicium conjugiale*; the god of —, Hymen, *Hymen*† (Ὑμήν), *Hymenæus*† (Ὑμέναιος); — property, — settlement, *bona conjugum*; a lawful impediment in contracting a —, *causa sontica, legitimum aliquod impedimentum* (Cic., in an absolute sense); averse to —, **matrimonium* or *nuptias fastidiens* (in general), *ab uxore ducendâ abhorrens* (of a man); to be averse to —, *ab uxore ducendâ* or *a re uxoriâ abhorrēre*; averseness to —, **matrimonii contrahendi fastidium* (in general);

animus ab uxore ducendâ alienus (of a man); — or matrimonial matter, *res uxoria*; as a law-suit, *rei uxoriæ actio*; promise of —, **conjugium promissum*; an offer of —, e.g. to make an offer of — to any one, *petere algm in matrimonium* (to a girl), *petere filiam alcjs in matrimonium* (to the father of a girl), *virginem conditionem alci deferre* (to a man, by the father, uncle, etc., of a girl); a written document, letter relating to —, **literæ conjugii testes*; fit for —, *jam maturus* or *matura nuptiis* (fit to be married), *adultus* or *adulta* (grown up, *a pubes*, both of the man and the woman), *jam matura viro* (ready for a husband), *nubilis* (one who is old enough to be married, both the latter only in reference to females); proposal of —, to marry, by *virginem alci conditionem deferre*; witness of a —, *auctor nuptiarum*; (3) (— in the modern sense = to a feast made on the occasion of a —), the — ceremony (in a religious sense), *nuptiæ, nuptiarum solemnia justa*, n.pl., *ritus nuptiales, sacra nuptialia* (τὰ νομιζόμενα τῶν γάμων); to celebrate a —, *celebrare solemnia nuptiarum*; a — present, *donum* or *munus nuptiale*; — cry, *vox nuptiarum*, *Talassio* or *Talassius* (among the Romans, i.e. *vox quâ apud Romanos sponsâ sponsi domum ingrediente, magnâ voce clamabatur, quemadmodum in itinere tres illi prætextati pueri, a quibus deducebatur, respondentibus vicissim pueris puellisque, clarâ voce concinebant Hymen, o Hymenæe*; according to some *a carmen nuptiale*, according to others the — God, Hymen, who was believed to be present, or the *Deus virginitatis*). Marriageable, adj. *pubes -ĕris* (in an age of puberty, of both sexes), *matura viro* or *marito* or *nuptiis*, or in the context simply *matura, nubilis*; to become —, *pubertatem ingredi*. Marry, v.tr. (1) to unite in matrimony; by the clergyman or the person taking his place, **solemnibus dictis connubium sancire*; to be, get married (by so and so), **ritu solemni matrimonium inire* (both in reference to a couple); the solemnization of a marriage, by **solemnibus dictis connubium sancire*; (2) = to dispose of, properly applicable to females only, *collocare in matrimonium* or *in matrimonio, nuptum dare* or *locare* or *collocare*, or simply *collocare* (a female; *nuptui dare* or *collocare* instead of *nuptum dare* or *collocare*, which seems to be confirmed by the best manuscripts in Val. Max. and in Col., is not so good); to — to any one, *matrimonio jungere* or *conjungere cum algâ* (also *cum algo*, in general), *alci nuptum collocare* or simply *alci collocare algm, alci nuptum dare, alci in matrimonium dare* or *tradere* (a woman to a man); to — a girl into a very high family, *virginem in amplissimæ familiæ matrimonio collocare*; (3) = to take for husband or wife, in general, *matrimonio se jungere* or *conjungere cum algo* or *algâ, in matrimonium accipere* or *recipere algm*; to — a woman (of a man), *ducere algam uxorem in matrimonium*, or simply *ducere algam uxorem* and *ducere algam, matrimonio algam secum conjungere, algam uxorem sibi adjungere*; to — a man (of a woman), *nubere alci, in manum convenire alci* (the act, *conventio in manum*); to — a woman of the plebeian order, of the lower classes, *ducere de plebe*; to — each other, *matrimonio jungi* or *conjungi, nuptiis inter se jungi*; to — into a different family, class of society, *sanguinem et genus miscēre cum algo*; to — again, *novum matrimonium inire*; not to — again, in general, *novum matrimonium non inire*; of widowers, *in cœlibatu remanēre* or *permanēre*; to — a second time, *in secundas nuptias transire* or *venire* or *pervenire* (in general); of a female, *secundo nubere*; not to — a second time, *abstinēre a secundis nuptiis*; to — to advantage, **virginem bene dotatem ducere* (of a man), *in luculentam familiam collocari* (of a female); to be married, to be a married man, *uxorem duxisse*; to be a married woman, *nuptam esse viro*; to be married to a woman, *algam habēre in matrimonio*; to be married to a man (of a woman), *nuptam esse alci* or *cum algo, tenēre alcjs matrimonium, est alci matrimonium cum algo*; to have never been married before, *nunquam uxorem duxisse* (of a man); *nunquam viro nupsisse* (of a woman); to have been married often, several, many times, *multarum nuptiarum esse*; a woman that has been married many times, *mulier multarum nuptiarum, multivira* (late); v.intr. (= to enter into the conjugal state), *uxorem ducere in matrimonium, uxorem assumere* (of the man); *nubere viro* (of the woman); to — according to one's rank, *pari jungi* (in general), *connubio cum virgine coire*; to — below one's rank, *enubere ex ordine suo, e gente suâ* (of the woman); to — for money, *dote moveri*; any one does not look for money in marriage, *uxor eligitur, non pecunia*; he did not — for money, **indotatam duxit*; to — into a family, *filiam* or *virginem ex domo algâ in matrimonium ducere* (of the man), *nubere* or *innubere in algam familiam* or *domum* (of a woman); to have married into a family, *in algâ domo nuptam esse* (of the woman); to wish to —, *conditionem quærere* or *circumspicere* (of the man); to be desirous to —, of marrying, by *nuptiarum appetens, nuptias cupere, de nuptiis cogitare* (in general), *nupturire* (of the girl, post-Aug.); not to be desirous to —, to have an aversion against —ing, *abhorrēre ab uxore ducendâ* or *a re uxoriâ* (of the man), *nunquam de nuptiis cogitare* (of both sexes); the act of marrying, *nuptiæ* (in general), *res uxoria* (connection between man and wife); the act of marrying out of one family into another, *gentis enuptio* (Liv., the right of marrying out of her family or rank); to think of marrying, getting married, *de nuptiis cogitare*; married people, *vir et uxor* (a man and his wife), *mariti* (those who have been joined in marriage), *conjuges* (the married couple; in prose only post-Aug.); a new-married pair (on the wedding day), *sponsus et sponsa* (bridegroom and bride), *novi mariti, novus maritus et nova nupta*, or *nova nupta et novus maritus, nova nupta cum novo marito*.

Marrow, n. (1) (the fat in the bones), *medulla* (the — in trees); the spinal —, *medulla spinalis*; — in the animal body, in plants, etc., *medulla*; (2) (= the essence, the best part of any thing), *medulla* (seldom in this sense, e.g. *medulla verborum*, Aul. Gell.), *flos* (the best of any thing); the — of eloquence, *flos delibatus populi suadæque medulla*; to drain, exhaust any one to the very —, *alci medullam perbibere, percipere* (of hunger, etc.); the — bone, **os medullosum*. Marrowish, adj. **medullæ similis*. Marrowy, adj. *medullosus*. Marrowless, adj. **sine medullâ*.

Marsh, n. *palus* (morass), *terra uliginosa* (miry soil). Marshy, adj. *paluster* (swampy), *lutosus, cœnosus* (miry).

Marshal, n. **mareschallus*; a —, who directs the order of the feast, procession, etc., **ductor pompæ*; a —'s staff, *imperii insigne*.

Martial, adj. *militaris, bellicosus*; a — look, *oculi truces*; he has a — look, *est formâ imperatoriâ*, **inest in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris* (he has the look of a real warrior); — law, *jus* (between nations in a state of war), or in the plural *jura belli, lex belli* (laws of the war), *jus imperatorium* (right, authority of a general in times of war); to try by — law, *jus* or *jura belli servare*, against any one, *in algm*; not to apply the — law against any one, *omne jus belli algo abstinēre*; according to the — law, *jure* or *lege belli, jure imperatorio* (e.g. to appropriate, confiscate any thing, *auferre algd*); — law, in its theory, *leges militares*; the carrying out of the — law, *jurisdicto castrensis*; to punish according to the — law, *militariter punire algm*.

Martlet, Marten, n. a wall-swallow, **hirundo apus -ŏdis* (L.).

Martyr, n. *martyr* (Eccl.); to become a — for, to die a — to a cause, **pro algâ re mortem occumbere*. Martyrdom, n. (= death of a martyr), *martyrium* (Eccl.); to suffer —, **pro re Christianâ mori* or *vitam profundere*; the crown of —,

merces constantibus rei Christianæ propugnatoribus proposita. Martyrology, **historia martyrum*.

Marvellous, adj. *stupendus, admirabilis* (astonishing, e.g. *audacia*), *ingens, immanis* (very great, e.g. *immanes pecuniæ*); adv. *stupendum in modum* (in an astonishing manner), *valde* (very), *vehementer* (violently).

Masculine, adj. *masculus, masculinus*; n. *masculinum* (Gramm.).

Mask, n. (1) (= cover for the face), *persona* (*larva*, πρόσωπον, προσωπεῖον, the entire —, which covered the whole head but was not tied, but merely drawn over the head, in order to give greater force to the voice; hence in the commentators to Aulus Gellius called *indumentum illud oris*); *os, oris* (half the —, e.g. *Gorgonis*), *larva* (a — to frighten, used at funerals, also in pantomimes, e.g. in Hor. *nil illi larvā* [i.e. *pictā personā, Polyphemi vultu et capite referente*] *aut tragicis opus esse cothurnis*, the words of the *Cyclops qui pastorem rogabat uti saltaret*); a —, a person in a —, *homo personatus* (never *persona* in the classical writers); to put on a — to any one (in a lit. sense), *personam alci aptare* or *alcjs capiti imponere* or *alcjs capiti adjicere*; to put on a — (in a lit. sense), *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare, personam induere, *larvam sibi accommodare* or *aptare*; to take any one's — off, *alci personam demere, alcjs capiti personam detrahere* (lit. and fig.); (2) fig. = pretence, to put on a different —, **alienam personam sibi accommodare* (lit., to be two-faced); to have put on a different —, *alienam personam ferre* (not to show one's true character); to assume the — of any one, *personam alcjs induere* (to play any one's part), *speciem* or *simulationem alcjs* or *alcjs rei induere* (to pretend to be, etc.), *simulare alqd*; to unmask one's self, take off the —, *simulationem deponere*; to take off the — from a person or thing, to unmask, *alci* or *alci rei personam demere et reddere suam* (to show a person or thing in its true character, e.g. *quod vides accidere pueris, hoc nobis quoque majusculis pueris evenit; illi quos amant, quibus assueverunt, cum quibus ludunt, si personatos vident, exparescunt: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus demenda est et reddenda facies sua*), *evolvere alqm integumentis dissimulationis nudareque* (fig., to strip off the —, which any one wears and show him in his real light), **alcjs animum nudare* (to lay open a person's character); to retain the — of friendship, *speciem amicitiæ retinere*; to betray any one under the — of friendship, *alqm per simulationem amicitiæ prodere*; to deceive any one under the — of honesty, *alqm per fidem fallere, decipere, circumvenire*; to conceal great wisdom, understanding under the — of silliness, *summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiæ tegere*; (3) = masquerade, **concentus quo homines personati discurrunt*. To mask, v.tr. (1) (lit.), *personam alci aptare, personam alcjs capiti imponere* or *adjicere, velare* (to cover with a veil); to — one's self, *personam sibi accommodare* or *sibi aptare, personam inducre, larvam sibi accommodare* or *aptare*; *se velare* (to cover one's self with a veil); people — themselves, *persona capiti adjicitur*; to be —ed, *personam* or *larvam gerere, personam ferre*; —ed, *personatus*; (2) fig., *tegere* (to cover, with any thing, *alqâ re*), *occultare* (to conceal, e.g. one's intentions, *inceptum suum*).

Mason, n. (1) *cæmentarius*; (2) a free—, **latomus*. Masonry, n. *opus saxeum, saxa -orum*, n. (of free-stones), (*opus*) *cæmenticium* (of quarry-stones), (*opus*) *latericium* (of bricks), **structura testacea* (of mortar mixed with bruised potsherds); solid —, *solida structura*.

Mass, n. *massa, moles, corpus, summa*; a great — of silver, *magnum pondus argenti*; the — of the army, *moles exercitus*; to heap together a — (of words), *turbam congregare*; — of objects, *silva rerum*; — of events, *rerum moles*. Mass = Roman Catholic service, **liturgia sacra*; to perform —, *sacra procurare*; to say —, *Deo supplicare*; to hear —, **liturgiæ sacræ adesse*; a priest who performs —, *sacerdos qui sacris operatur*.

Massacre, n. *cædes, trucidatio*. To massacre, v.tr. *cædere, concidere* (to cut up, make horrible havock of), *trucidare, trucidando occidere* (to butcher), *obtruncare* (to cut off the head), *sternere, prosternere* (to fell to the ground); — every thing, *omnia sternite ferro*; a great number of enemies were —, *magna cædes fugientium est facta*; on both sides a great many were —, *pugnatum ingenti cæde utrimque*.

Massive, adj. (1) (= dense), *solidus, solidus auro* (of — gold, not hollow, e.g. a vessel), *totus auro* (all gold, opp. *subauratus*, gilt, e.g. a ring); not —, *pervius* (e.g. *annulus*; but not *annulus cassus* — a ring without a stone); (2) = built of free-stones, *saxeo muro constructus*; or *sine trabibus, saxo constructus* (the last four words as one phrase).

Mast, n. (1) (on ships) *malus, arbor mali, arbor*; (*arbor* always used by the Jet. by itself in the sense of —; the Jct. never use *malus*); the — head, *caput mali*; lower end of the —, *calx*; to set up a —, *malum erigere* (opp. *demittere*); to climb, run up the —, *malum scandere*; main —, ** malus maximus* or *principalis*; fore —, **malus anticus*; mizen —, ** malus posticus*; without a —, mastless, **malo privatus*; to become mastless, unmasted, **malo privari, * malum amittere*; (2) = fruit of forest trees, *sagina* (meat to fatten animals with, also with regard to men, e.g. *gladiatoria sagina*, the gladiators' mess), *saginatio* (σίτευσις, act of fattening), *fartura* (the stuffing itself, as the material, *quidquid ad farciendum implendumque congeritur, immittitur, et inculcatur*; and the act of stuffing, fattening fowls); to — (to put out to —), *in saginam*; fit for being put out to — (of animals), *altilis* (in general), *fartilis* (of fowls).

Master, n. (1) as a title, *dominus* (= to our Mr. N.N. or Master N.N.; *dom.* already used as a title for the high and low under the Roman Emperors), *vir* (always as a more solemn mode of addressing people, in speeches, on letters, and with additions of some epithet according to the rank and station of the party, e.g. of a learned man, *vir doctissimus, illustrissimus*, etc.); in simply calling any one by his name, or in stating his name, we either, in modern Latin, give the surname, or what is still better, add one or more Christian names (e.g. Mr. Manuzzi, *Manutius* or *Paulus Manutius*; but never *dominus Manutius*, which would sound almost barbarous to classical ears); (2) = one who rules either men or business, *pater familias* or *familiæ, herus* (of the house, the former as regards the family, the latter in reference to the servants and entire household; hence in the Com. as the usual mode in which the slave addresses his —), *possessor* (who has possession of a thing, often in opp. to *dominus*, owner, landlord), *homo* (man, e.g. a young —, *homo adolescens* or simply *adolescens*; an old —, *homo senex*, or simply *senex*); the young — of the house, *filius herilis, filius familiæ* (the latter with reference to the family; the former as regards the servants); every one is — in his own house, *suam quisque domum obtinet*; (3) (= lord, ruler), *dominus* (one who is —), *princeps* (the first in a state, in opp. to *dominus*), *tyrannus* (τύραννος, ruler in the most absolute sense; tyrant, despot, then especially one who has usurped the government of a state), *dynastes* (δυνάστης, potentate; then especially sovereign of a small principality); to be — over anything or any body, *imperare alci rei* and *alci, potentem esse alcjs rei* (both lit. and fig.), *præesse alci rei* and *alci* (to preside over, in a lit. sense); to be under, get different masters, *alium atque alium dominum sortiri* (sometimes the one, sometimes the other); Prov., like —, like man, *plane qualis dominus talis et servus*; to play the —, *dominari*; with any one, at any place, *in alqm, alqo loco*; — of, *potens* with gen.; to be — of any thing, *alqd in suâ potestate habere*,

alqm locum tenēre (of a place, e.g. we are —s of this place, *ea urbs a nobis continetur;* to get — of, *potiri* (in good prose, *p. alqâ re,* of a thing, as the object; *alqa,* of a town; *alcjs,* when the object is a person, except in the phrase, *rerum potiri,* to seize the government); to remain — of, *alqd obtinēre;* (4) — of a man-of-war, under the direction of a captain, **gubernator primus;* (5) (in general) = manager, head of a place of business, etc., *præfectus, magister;* (6) the — under whom a youth serves his apprenticeship, *magister, paterfamilias, herus* (Com.); (7) = teacher, *magister* (also in a metonymic sense); (8) (of a man perfectly skilled in any occupation, art, or science, in a trade), *artifex* (in a general sense); a — in any thing, *artifex* (with the gen., especially with the gen. of the gerund), *antistes, princeps alcjs rei* (one of the first, a man of importance in any thing), *perfectus et absolutus in alqâ re* (perfect in any art or science); a — in what any one professes, *orator perfectus, dicendi artifex* (of the orator), *pictor perfectus, pingendi artifex* (of the painter), *medicus arte insignis, medicinâ* or *medicinæ arte clarus* (of a medical practitioner), *medicinæ vates* (of one deeply learned in the science of medicine, a learned doctor); a — in husbandry, *agricola qui est perfectæ artis;* to be — in any thing, *familiam ducere in alqâ re* (to be the first in any art, science, e.g. in civil law, *in jure civili*), *alqâ re* or *in alqâ re excellere* or *maxime excellere* (to be foremost, excel in any thing), *eruditum esse artificio alcjs rei* (to be up to any trick, e.g. to be a — in the art of simulation, *artificio simulationis*); — in the art of flattering, *ad nimiam assentationem eruditum esse;* the people were — in it, *homines talis negotii artifices erant;* Horace is a — in the art of portraying the human character, *Horatius ad notandos hominum mores præcipuus;* through many year's practice masters in the art of exercising an influence over, ruling over the minds of the people, *artifices jam tot annorum usu tractandi animos plebis;* in this art there were many masters, *in eo genere multi perfecti exstiterunt;* Prov. practice makes perfect, *exercitatio artem parat* (Tac.); (9) (= —, inasmuch as one has apprentices and journeymen under him, e.g. — mason), *officinator, tabernæ magister* (— of a shop, e.g. *tonsor magister,* a barber or hair-dresser that keeps a shop); — of the lodge (of free-masons), **latomorum magister* or *præsul;* then in general —, principal, instructor, *magister* (also as a mode of address or as a title, Aul. Gell.); the privilege of setting up as a —, **jus magistri;* — singer, **canendi artifex;* a — stroke, *artificium* or *consilium callidissimum;* a — piece (a very skilful work), *opus præcipuæ artis, opus summo artificio factum, opus politissimâ arte* or *singulari opere artificioque perfectum,* also simply *artificium;* that is his — piece, *hoc est præstantissimum opus ejus;* many consider this as the greatest — piece, *quo opere nullum absolutius plerique judicant;* the work is a real — piece, *liber omnibus numeris absolutus est;* = a — piece of an artizan, **artis specimen;* to make, *edere;* (10) (in a fig. sense, to be — over one's self), *sui juris* or *suæ potestatis* or *in suâ potestate esse* (to be one's own —, to be independent, opp. *ex alterius arbitrio pendēre*); *sibi* or *cupiditatibus suis imperare posse, sui* or *animi potentem esse, se (in) potestate habēre, in se ipsum habēre potestatem, se ipsum continēre* (to be able to control one's self); — over one's self, *sui potens* or *compos;* fear gets — of any one, *timor alqm incedit, timor alqm* or *alcjs animum occupat* or (beforehand) *præoccupat;* we are not — of the next day, *ne crastino quidem dominamur;* — in various phrases and compositions, — at arms, *milites ad tradendam disciplinam immixti manipulis* (in general), *armorum doctores* (drill-sergeants), *campi doctores* (who drilled the soldiers in marching exercises); — of arts, **magister liberalium artium* (abbreviated, *M.L.L.A.A.* or *M.A.* or *A.M.*); to confer upon any one the degree of — of arts, **alqm in numerum magistrorum ascribere;* to become — of arts, **ad amplissimum magistri gradum promoveri;* to wish to become — of arts, **summos magistri honores petere;* — of the house, as landlord or tenant, *ædium* or *ædificii dominus;* as head of the family, *pater familias, herus;* — of the ceremonies, at court, *comes officiorum, magister officiorum* or *aulæ* (in general); at audiences, levees, *magister admissionum* (all under the Roman emperors); grand —, **magnus* or *maximus magister* (of an order, e.g. of the templars, *equitum Melitensium*); grand —, rector of a university, **toti officio academico præpositus;* — of the buck-hounds, **venationum regiarum* or (of a prince) *principalium summus magister;* to be — of the buck-hounds, **venationem regiarum* or *principalium summam curam gerere;* — of the horse, *equiso;* at the emperor's court, *tribunus stabuli;* — of chancery, *magister scriniorum;* — of the Pope's chancery, a datary, **pontificis datarius* (technical term); — of the rolls, **tabularum pictarum custos;* — general, — of the ordnance, perhaps **præfectus rei tormentariæ summus;* — of the wardrobe, **rei vestiariæ præfectus;* to be — of a thing, to have any thing at one's finger's ends, *alqd tenere, alqd cognitum habēre* (to have acquired a knowledge of), *alqd intelligere* (to have gained an insight into), *instructum esse alqâ re* (to be informed in any thing, e.g. *dialecticis*); to be — of a language, e.g. of the Latin tongue, *Latine scire* or *doctum esse* (in general, to have a knowledge of, to be conversant with), *Latine loqui* (to speak Latin), **linguâ Latinâ commode uti* (to speak Latin fluently); to be — of many languages, *multas linguas intelligere;* to make one's self — of any thing, *potiri alqâ re;* — attendant (at a sea-port), *limenarches* (λιμενάρχης, Jct.); — builder, *architectus* (as one who understands architecture), *ædilis* (architect in the ordinary sense), **architectus navalis* (ship-builder); — cook, *archimagirus* (ἀρχιμάγειρος, head-cook); — mason, *cæmentarius;* master's mate, — of a merchant-man, *gubernator, rector navis;* — rogue, *trifurcifer* (earlier Com.), *caput scelerum, princeps flagitiorum;* — sin, **vitiositas innata,* **pravitas insita, vitium commune et propagatum;* a — stroke, a — touch, *artificium* or *consilium callidissimum;* — of the mint, *monetæ præpositus* or *procurator* (late; as title on coins); — tooth, *dens, dens caninus* (of a fox, wolf, etc.); — sinew, *nervus;* — wort, **Imperatoria* (L.); great — wort, **Imperatoria maxima* (L.); to eat the master's bread, *servire* (in general), *operam suam locare* (of the workman); the master's favour, *favor principis* or *principum;* a master's favour does not last long, **nihil favore potentis* or *principis fallacius.* To master, v.tr. (1) = to bring under control (e.g. neglect); to — one's tongue, *moderari et animo et orationi;* to — all one's passions, *continēre omnes cupiditates;* they mastered, got — of, subdued the fire, flames, *vis flammæ oppressa est;* (2) to — a thing, *potiri alqâ re;* (3) to — any body, *alqm comprimere posse.* Masterly, adj. *artificiosus, artifex* (executed or executing with — skill, of persons and things), *præcipuus artis*†, *summâ* or *singulari arte, summo artificio factus, callidissimo artificio factus, singulari opere artificioque* or *politissimâ arte perfectus* (made in a — manner, of things); a — piece of eloquence, *oratio facta;* a speech delivered in a — manner, *oratio artis plena;* adv. *summâ* or *singulari arte, politissimâ arte, summo* or *singulari artificio, affabre* (according to the rules of art), *egregie* (in an excellent manner). Mastership, n. = superior skill, *summa alcjs rei peritia;* = office of a —, governor, *magisterium.* Mastery, n. (1) = superiority in competition, *principatus* (as the result of competition, mastership); e.g. to adjudge to any one the mastery in any thing, **principatum alcjs rei alci tribuere, alci deferre;* to be able to compete with masters for the mastery, **cum principibus de prin-*

cipulis certare posse; (2) = attainment of eminent skill, to obtain the — of a thing, *perdiscere* (to learn a thing accurately, thoroughly).

Mastic, Mastich, n. (1) = a resin from the — tree, *mastiche, resina lentiscina;* the — tree, **Pistacia lentiscus* (L.), *lentiscus;* from the — tree, *lentiscinus;* — oil, *oleum lentiscinum, oleum mastichinum* (late); (2) in botany, — herb, **teucrium marum* (L.); — thyme, *thymus mastichina.*

Mastication, n. *manducatio* (late), or by *mandere, manducare.*

Mastiff, n. *mastivus* (low Lat.), **canis mastivus* (Blumenbach), perhaps **canis molossus* (L.), *canis catenarius, canis catenā vinctus* (chain-dog).

Mat, n. = texture of sedge, etc., *storea* or *storia*, **stragulum stramenticium* (a straw —); — felon, knap-weed, **centaurea scabiosa* (L.); — grass, **nardus stricta* (L.); — reed, **arundo arenaria* (L.); —, = meadow, *pratum.* To mat, v.tr. = to cover with mats, **stragulis consternere.*

Match, n. (for catching fire, getting a light), *ramentum sulphuratum;* matches, *sulphurata -orum,* n., *igniarium;* a lucifer —, **filum sulphuratum* (= thread dipped in sulphur); matches, *sulphurata -orum,* n.; = a rope lighted for firing artillery, **funiculus a stupā tortus,* or in the connexion of a sentence simply **funiculus, *funis incendiarius;* = linstock, port-fire, **virga incendaria;* a — box, **pyxis* or *theca* (*sulphuratorum*);

Match, n. (1) = one's equal (in a contest, etc.); a — for . . . , *par alci* or *alci rei* (opp. *impar*); to be a — for any one, *alci parem esse* (e.g. *bello*), *non inferiorem esse algo;* to be more than a — for an adversary, *adversario non cedere, strenue rem suam gerere* (to fight it out); not to be a — for any one, *alci imparem, inferiorem esse algo;* not to be a — for the enemy, *vim hostis sustinēre non posse;* to be a — for a thing, *alci rei parem* (e.g. a business, *negotiis*), *alqd sustinēre* (e.g. a burden, a load, *molem*); any one is no longer a — for the duties of an office, *non sufficiunt jam vires ad munus obeundum* (any one's physical strength succumbs to, is insufficient for); a hunting —, *venatio;* a shooting —, **lusuum id genus quo in orbes tela conjiciunt;* (2) (= union by marriage), *conditio uxoria,* generally simply *conditio;* an unhappy —, **matrimonium infaustum, infelix;* to look out for a —, *conditionem quærere* or *circumspicere;* for any one, *alci conditionem quærere* (for a man), *alci prospicere maritum* (for a female); to offer a — to any one, *alci virginem conditionem deferre;* to be fit for any —, *nullius non conditionis habēre potestatem;* to refuse a —, *conditionem aspernari;* to make a good, profitable —, **bene dotatam virginem ducere, *uxorem nobili genere natam invenire* or *nancisci* (of the man; the former as regards wealth, the latter in point of respectability); **viro locupleti nubere, in luculentam familiam collocari, splendidis nuptiis jungi* (of the woman; the former in point of wealth, the latter as regards the respectability of the man); to make a bad —, *male nubere;* he was anxious for his daughter to make a most splendid —, *quam splendidissimis nuptiis puellam jungi volebat;* to compel one's daughter to make an unhappy —, perhaps *filiam dare alci in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias;* — maker, *nuptiarum conciliator* (the suitor), *auspex nuptiarum* (one who is present as a witness, when a marriage is contracted, who seals and signs the marriage contract, the marriage license, as a witness); to play the — maker, *nuptias conciliare;* the — maker, if a female, **nuptiarum conciliatrix;* Juno, the — maker, *Juno pronŭba†;* — making, *nuptiarum conciliatio.* To match, v.tr. *cum alqo in certamen descendere, congredi cum alqo* (to try one's strength against one, e.g. in a duel), *parem esse alci, non inferiorem esse alqo* (to be a — for); I alone was a — for you, *per me tibi obstiti,* or by *resistere;* to — the enemy, *hosti* or *hostium copiis se objicere;* = to compare, *æquare alqm* and *æquare alci rei* or *alqd;* = to suit, *æquare, adæquare alqd cum alqā re;* = to join, *jungere, conjungere, copulare cum alqā re, miscere alqā re;* you cannot — him, **hac re parem habes neminem;* to be matched, *comparabilis, quod comparari potest;* not to be matched, *incomparabilis* (of persons and things). To match, v.intr. (= to be united in marriage), *jungi, conjungi, se jungere, se conjungere* (in general); of animals, *coire, inire, comprimere* (of male animals; *coire* and *comprimere* also of men), *iniri, maritari, marem pati* (of female animals); to — with, *jungi* or *conjungi cum alqā re.* Matchless, adj. by *in suo genere singularem esse.*

Mate, n. (1) = one that eats at the same table, mess —, *convictor* (one who constantly associates and lives, eats and drinks with another), *conviva* (guest at table); (2) (in a merchant ship or ship of war), *gubernator, rector navis;* one under a —, **qui pro gubernatore operas dat;* (3) (in general, = an assistant to the master), cook's —, **coquus secundus;* (4) in chess, *victus, ad incitas redactus* (lit.), *confectus* (fig., done up, done for). To mate, v.tr. (in chess) *alqm vincere* or *ad incitas redigere* (lit.), *alqm conficere* (fig.).

Material, adj. (1) = consisting of matter, not spiritual, *corporeus;* a being that is not spiritual, a — being, *mens simplex nullā re adjectā, quā sentire possit;* the spirit is not —, *mens ab omni mortali concretione segregata est;* (2) = not trivial, substantial, — point, *res* (opp. *sententia, argumentum*); — gain, *lucrum, quæstus;* — wants, *indigentia, inopia* (as the want felt); — pleasure, *voluptas.* Material, n. (= any thing composed of matter), *materia* (lit. = building; fig. = — for a literary work), *res* (what is —, opp. *verba*), *silva rerum* (in a fig. sense, lots, plenty of —, e.g. *primum silva rerum ac sententiarum comparanda est,* [in speaking of a well-arranged speech], *quā de parte dixit Antonius hæc formanda filo ipso, et genere orationis, illuminanda verbis, varianda sententiis*), *commentarii* (historical —); the — for a rampart, *agger;* a stock of — and of words, *copia rerum et verborum;* to collect materials, *silvam rerum comparare;* to leave materials about any thing, *in commentariis alqd relinquere.* Materialism, n. **materialismus.* Materialist, n. **materialista,* or by circumloc., **qui nihil in rerum naturā esse statuit nisi corpora,* or **materialismo addictus.* Materialize, v.tr. *concorporare;* to become —, *corporari, concorporari.*

Maternal, adj. *maternus;* — property, *res materna;* — feelings, *animus maternus;* — affection, love, **amor maternus, *amor matris erga liberos, materna indulgentia* (— indulgence); — inheritance, inheritance from the mother, **quæ ab rebus maternis hereditate ad alqm redeunt* or *redierunt.*

Mathematical, adj. *mathematicus* (μαθηματικός, lit. and in general), *geometricus* (γεωμετρικός), *accuratus, certus* (fig., exact, accurate, certain); — calculation, *mathematicorum ratio;* to infer with — exactness, *necessariā mathematicorum ratione concludere alqd;* to prove any thing with — exactness, *geometricā subtilitate demonstrare alqd;* with — certainty, *certissimus.* Mathematician, n. *mathematicus* (μαθηματικός), or by circumloc., *mathematicarum artium peritus.* Mathematics, n. *mathematica -orum,* n., *artes mathematicæ* (seldom), *mathematica -æ,* f. (μαθηματικά, in general), *geometrica -orum,* n., *geometria -æ,* f. (γεωμετρικά, γεωμετρία, geometry); never to have studied —, *nunquam pulverem illum eruditum attigisse* (in the sense of the ancients who drew their geometrical figures in the sand), *in mathematicis rudem esse* (in general, to know nothing of —).

Matins, n. **matutinæ preces* (morning prayer), *sacra matutina* (morning service), *matutinus cantus* (morning song, hymn); as the time of morning service or the first canonical hour in the Romish church, **missa matutina* (early mass), *sacra antelucana -orum,* n.

Matrice, n. (of a type), perhaps *matrix (fons primus), *tuba; (in dyeing the five principal colours), color nativus (natural colour).

Matricide, n. (1) (= murder of a mother), matricidium, parricidium matris, or in the context parricidium (as a crime against the sacred person of a mother), matris nex (violent death of a mother); (2) (= murderer of his mother), matricīda, interfector matris, parricīda matris; in the context also simply parricida.

Matriculate, v.tr. (a student), *alqm civitati academicæ or in civitatem academicam ascribere, *alqm in civitatem academicam or in numerum academicorum asciscere; in album referre (inscribe any one's name in the books, on the rolls); to be —, nomen dare or edere (also said of soldiers enlisting); with, under any one, (nomen) profiteri apud alqm. Matriculation, n., see above; certificate of —, libellus.

Matrimony, n. matrimonium; yoke of —, jugum (†), to yoke together in —, jugo cogere (†); to be yoked together in —, jugum ferre (†); see Marriage. Matrimonial, adj., see Conjugal, Connubial.

Matron, n. matrona; — of a workhouse, ptochotrŏpha (πτωχοτρόφος, for the poor); — of a lying-in-hospital, *nosocōma (νοσοκόμος); of a stranger's charity, *xenodŏcha (ξενοδόχος, all three in late Imperial Rome). Matronal, adj. *matronā dignus, honestus (well-behaved, of persons and things), modestus (modest, of persons and things), decōrus (becoming), castus, pudicus (chaste), frugi (sedate, demure), probus (upright, all four of persons); a — life, a life becoming a matron, vita honesta; a — character, mores modesti (modest manners). Adv. honeste, modeste; to have a matronly demeanour, valde honeste rem gerere.

Matter, n. (1) (= substance excreted from living animal bodies), pus (materia in this sense is barbarous); full of —, purulentus; like —, *puri similis; (2) (visible, tangible —), *materia unde corpus fabricatum est; corpus; corporeum et aspectabile omne, corporalia, res corporeæ, quæ cerni tangique possunt; (3) (in a more general and philosophical sense), elementum, principium, plur. principia -orum, n., natura (e.g. natura cœlestis et terrā vacat et humore); matter contained in the whole earth, elementary —, terrenum principiorum genus; the substance, — of all things, omnium rerum principium; (4) (= thing treated of), res, propositum (that of which the speaker intends to treat); that has nothing to do with the —, hoc nihil ad rem; to come to the —, ad propositum or ad rem ipsam venire, ad instituta pergere; to the —! question! ad rem (a recommendation to the speaker not to wander from the main question); but now, to come to the — itself, jam ad instituta pergamus (after an introduction), sed ad propositum revertamus, or simply sed ad propositum (but let us return to the — in hand, after a digression); but to return to the — in hand, sed ut eo revertar, unde sum egressus; ut eo unde egressa est referat se oratio; to cut the — short, ut paucis dicam, ut in pauca conferam, ne longum fiat, ne longus sim; the — stands thus, res in eo cernitur or sita est or posita est; it is a difficult — to, etc., difficile est (with inf. or with supine in -u); = — to treat of, material, materia; = event, occurrence, res, res gesta; the whole —, ordo rei gestæ; to relate the whole —, narrare rem omnem ut factam est; = affair, cause, res (in general, also = disputed point in a law-suit, the law-suit itself); negotium (a business to perform, engagement), causa (the point upon which the contending party means to establish his or her claim or right, in a war, in a law-suit, or in a discussion on some difficult question in literature); to meddle with the matters of other people, to meddle with other people's business, aliena negotia curare; how is it with the —? how do matters stand? quo loco res est! ut res se habet? how stands your —? quomodo tibi res se habet! to settle the — quietly, rem intra parietes pergere; the — is settled, judicata res est; concerning the —, quod rem or res spectat; pith of the —, res; — of fact, factum; a —-of-fact man, qui verbosus est; what's the —? quid or quidnam est? quid rei est? quid accidit? what's the — with her? quid tristis est? (of one who seems sorrowful), quo morbo laborat? (of one that is ill) 'tis no —, no —, hoc nihil est, hoc leve est, de hoc nihil nocebit, nihil obest (with inf.), nihil ad rem, nihil obstat, nihil interest or nihil attinet (with acc. and inf., if any thing follows); custom, you know, is a great —, *magna vis profecto est in consuetudine; upon the whole —, denique; for the —, with quod (e.g. QUOD itinerum meorum ratio nonnullam in dubitationem videtur adducere, visurusne me sis in provinciā, ea res sic se habet, Cic.) a small —, paullulum, aliquantum (says more than paullulum). It matters, v.imp. interest, refert (interest, with the gen. of the person, rather implies the interest which a person has in any thing, e.g. it is necessary for, etc.; refert = the importance the weight which I attach to a —, e.g. it matters something); as regards the construction of interest and refert we must observe the following rules: the gen. is used of a person to whom it matters; but if the person is expressed by a personal pronoun, we use the abl. meā, tuā, nostrā, vestrā, e.g. to me it matters, meā interest or refert; however, in the golden age we never find refert with the gen. of a noun, but only with meā, etc., and frequently both interest and refert are used in an absolute sense, that is, only with the thing, which is of importance, the person, to whom it is important, not being expressed at all; the thing, in which we feel an interest, can never be expressed by a noun, but must be rendered with the acc. and inf., or with ut, ne, or with an interrogative particle, or if the subject remains the same, simply with the inf.: how much it matters, is expressed by magnopere, magis, maxime, minime, multum, permultum, plurimum, nihil, etc., or by the gen. of the value, e.g. magni, permagni, parvi, pluris, tanti, quanti, etc., e.g. it — a great deal to me, whether you are with me or not (I am very anxious for you to be present with me), maxime nostrā interest, te esse nobiscum; at Rome, per magni nostrā interest, te esse Romæ; it — every thing to me, in eo mihi sunt omnia; what does it — to you? quid tuā id refert? a great deal! magni! Mattery, adj. purulentus.

Mattock, n. ligo.

Mattress, n. stragulum, stratum (in general) vestis stragula (more especially an expensive —) a — of goat's hair, cilicium (κιλίκιον).

Maturate, v.tr. (= to promote perfect suppuration), ulcus ad suppurationem perducere (of a medicine causing the matter to come out, etc.) pus movēre, citare, maturare. Maturation, n. (1) maturitas; to come to —, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci; (2) by ulcus ad suppurationem perductum. Maturative, adj. by maturare, ad maturitatem perducere, or by the intrans. verbs, maturescere, ad maturitatem pervenire, maturitatem adipisci or assequi.

Mature, adj. (1) = of full age, maturus (ripe, of fruit; of persons who have arrived at an age to manage their own business, e.g. matura virgo, a young woman who is fit to be married; also what is done at the proper time); to become, grow —, maturari, ematurescere, ad maturitatem venire, pervenire, maturitatem assequi or adipisci (all in the sense of maturus), ad frugem pervenire (of the understanding); (2) = brought to perfection (of plants, e.g. — wheat), maturus; (3) (of a scheme, etc.), tempestivus (at the proper time, in due season, also of fruit, ripe in due season), maturus; after — consideration (to do any thing, etc.), bono consilio; a — judgment, judicium firmum (firm), judicium acre (acute), acre judicium et certum (accurate), judicium subtile (discriminating), judicium intelligens (of a connoisseur); to be —, maturum esse, maturitatem suam habēre (lit. and fig.); = to ad-

vance to perfection (e.g. labours), *ad maturitatem perducere, maturare*. Matureness, Maturity, n. (1) *maturitas* (lit. and fig.), *maturitas tempestiva* (lit. of corn, etc., ripe in due season), *tempestivitas* (timeliness, lit. and fig.); to bring to —, to mature, *ad maturitatem perducere* (lit.), *maturare* (lit. and fig., e.g. a scheme, etc.); to come to —, *maturescere* (also fig. = to be brought to a state of perfection), *maturari*; to acquire — of judgment, **ad judicandi maturitatem pervenire*; years of —, *maturitas annorum*; (2) in commerce = — of a bill, *tempus constitutum*, often simply *dies* (e.g. *quum dies venit*, at —, when due, Jct.; to pay before it is due, before —, *ante diem solvere*, Jct.).

Mawkish, adj. (= apt to cause loathing). See Distasteful, Disgust.

Maxim, n. **axiōma -ătis* [a Greek word (ἀξίωμα); with modern mathematicians, after Aristotle = a proposition that needs no proof; in dialectics = *oratio seu propositio, aut dictum absolutam aliquam sententiam complectens, quam necesse est aut veram aut falsam esse*; in pure Latin, *pronunciatum, enunciatio, enunciatum, effatum* (Cic.), *profatum, proloquium* (Varr.), *verbum* (Teren.); as a Latin word it occurs only in Appul., about A.D. 120, and in Latin we should therefore always use the Greek word or else a circ.]; *dogma* (δόγμα), or in pure Latin *decretum* or (post-Aug.) *placitum* or *scitum* (view, principle established by a philosopher, doctrine); *ratio* (mode of thinking, of a philosopher, and of any body in general; *principium* would be bad in this sense), *praeceptum* (precept, whereby we determine an action, a rule or any doctrine, also said of a philosopher, not to be used synonymously with *praeceptio* = an enjoining), *institutum, institutio* (what has become a rule, a custom, owing to a principle), comb. *ratio et institutio mea*; and in the pl. *praecepta institutaque philosophiae*; *sententia* (in general an opinion founded upon reasons, also of a philosopher), *judicium* or *judicium animi* (conviction, any one's view of a matter, arrived at after mature consideration), *regula alcjs rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (rule, principle upon which we act in a matter; never without the gen. of the object, e.g. the same — applies with regard to gain, as, etc., e.g. *eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula*); *lex* (law, stated rule, e.g. *primam esse historiae legem*).

May, n. (1) *mensis Maius*; the first of —, — day, *Calendae Maiae*; the seventh of —, *Nonae Maiae*; the fifteenth of —, *Idus Maiae*; (2) = the early part of life, *mensis Maius*; — bloom, *flos vernus* (spring flower), **convallaria maialis* (L.); — apple, **podophyllum peltatum* (L.); — bug, cock-chaffer, **scarabaeus melolontha* (L.); — bush, **mespilus cotoneaster* (L.); — days, *dies laeti*; — atmosphere, spring air, *aura verna*†; — sun, *sol vernus*†; — weed, **anthemis cotula* (L.); — worm, **meloë proscarabaeus* (L.)

May, verb aux. (1) = to be possible; see Possible, Can; (2) = to have physical power; see Able, Can; (3) to have moral power; see Allow, Dare; (4) see Perhaps; however, as no precise mode how this verb is to be rendered can be stated, each person's individual judgment, formed by attentive reading, must be the guide; — . . . ever so, still, etc., *tametsi . . . tamen*; if — expresses a conjecture, it is rendered by *videri*, e.g. you — not be fully aware of his boldness, *parum perspexisse ejus videris audaciam*; he — be twenty years old, **viginti annos natus esse videtur*; a thing that — be done, etc., or — in forms of prayer and petition should be rendered, simply by the subjunctive mood, or sometimes by the inf. (but *probabiliter*, which does not mean "perhaps," but "probably," must not be used in these phrases), e.g. he — go, *eat*; somebody might say, *forsitan quispiam dixerit* or *forte aliquis dicet* (perhaps some one will say); however he might tarry, *quam vellet cunctaretur*; however they — grumble, I shall say what I think, *fremant, dicam quod sentio*; whoever he — be, etc., *quiscunque is est*; you will have to atone for it whenever that time — come, some time, *quandocumque mihi poenas dabis*; as fast as — be, *quam celerrime* (see Fast); you — for me, *per me licet*, or simply *licet*; you — do it for me, *potes id mea voluntate facere*; for me you — quarrel, dispute as long as you like, *hic pugnes licet, non repugnabo*; if I — say so, **si ita loqui* or *dicere licet*, *sit venia verbi*; — it please your Majesty, *te rogo ut digneris* with inf. (Imperial Rome); — be, see Perhaps.

Mayor, n. **magister civium, consul* (the first magistrate in Rome); belonging to the office of the —, *consularis*; adv. *consulariter*. Mayoralty, n. **dignitas magistri civium*.

Maze, n. (1) = — in a park, *labyrinthus, via inexplicabilis, itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles, viarum inexplicabilis error*; (2) fig. — of scholasticism, *gyri et maeandri dialecticae*.

Mead, n. *vinum mulsum*, or simply *mulsum* (of wine), *hydromeli* (ὑδρόμελι, of honey), pure Latin, *aqua mulsa*.

Mead, Meadow, n. *pratum*; a small —, *pratulum*; to cut the grass on a —, *pratum caedere* or *secare* or *desecare*; to mow a — a second time, *pratum sicilire*; belonging to, growing on the —, *pratensis*; — land, — ground, *pratum*; — flower, *flos pratensis*; — tithe, **decima pratorum*; growth of a —, **pabulum pratense*; — bouts, **caltha palustris* (L.); — bugle, **ajuga reptans* (L.); — campion, — pinks, **lychnis flos cuculi* (L.); — grass, **poa pratensis* (L.); — cresses, **cardamine pratensis* (L.); — lark, **alauda campestris* (L.); — pipit, pevit, **alauda pratensis* (L.); — rue, **thalictrum* (L.); — saffron, **colchicum* (L.); — saxifrage, — pepper saxifrage, **seseli* (L.); — scenery, *pratum*; — sweet, — wort, **spiraea ulmaria* (L.); — trefoil, **trifolium pratense* (L.); red — trefoil, **trifolium purpureum* (L.); yellow — trefoil, **medicago lupulina* (L.); — sage, **salvia pratensis* (L.). Meadowy, adj. **multa prata habens*.

Meagre, adj. (1) of flesh; see Lean; (2) as in — soil; see Barren; (3) = wanting strength of diction; see Barren, Poor. Meagreness, n., see Leanness.

Meal, n. *farina* (of wheat or any other kind of grain); see Flour. Mealy, adj. *farinosus*; *farinaceus* (vet. Onomast., farinaceous, like —); having the colour of —, *farinulentus*; — tree, **viburnum lantāna* (L.); — pap, **puls e farina facta*; — tick, **alcarus farinae* (L.)

Meals, properly only two among the Romans, viz., the morning meal, *prandium*; and the chief meal of the day, *coena*, taken in the decline of the day, toward or in the evening. Besides these, the *jentaculum*, taken on rising in the morning, was a very slight refreshment. The *prandium* was taken about noon, hence *cibum meridianum sumere*. Between the *prandium* and the *coena* the Romans sometimes took a luncheon (*gustare*). To take a meal is *edere, cibum capere, jentare* (to take refreshment on rising), *prandere, prandium comedere, gustare* (to lunch), *coenare, coenitare, epulari* (to feast, to banquet); — at any one's table, *accubare apud alqm*. See Breakfast, Dinner, Supper.

Mean, = low and unworthy, *illiberalis, sordidus* (unworthy a free man), *abjectus* (contemptible), *turpis* (base), in comb. *turpis impurusque*; *improbus* (morally bad and low), *foedus* (foul, of things); — plan, *foedum consilium*; adv. *illiberaliter, sordide, abjecte, abjecte et sine dignitate, turpiter, turpiter et nequiter, foede*. Meanness, *illiberalitas, animus abjectus, improbitas, sordes, indignitas*. To bear all meannesses, *omnes indignitates ferre* (or *perferre*); to lead any one to —, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere, alqm transversum agere* (mislead, pervert); I fear to commit a —, *extimesco ne quid turpiter faciam*.

Mean, or medium, that which lies midway between two extremes, n. *res media*; to keep the —,

medium quiddam tenēre (a middle path); there is no medium between peace and war, *inter pacem et bellum medium nihil est;* the golden mean, *aurea mediocritas.* Means, whatever serves to the attainment of an object, *via, ratio, consilium, ratio quam alqs init, consilium quod alqs capit* (the means or plan which any one adopts); *auxilium, adjumentum, subsidium, præsidium, telum, instrumentum;* a means which leads to your end, *id quod eo quo intendas fert deducitque;* ways and means, *via atque ratio;* to select or take a means, *rationem* (or *viam*) *inire* (or *capere* or *sequi*); he took this means to slay him, *ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem;* to show a person a means, *viam alci ostendere;* to have recourse to —, *ad rationem alqm confugere;* to employ external —, *externis adjumentis uti;* to take extreme —, *sequi extremam rationem;* to try all —, *omnia experiri, nihil inexpertum omittere;* the last —, *extrema experiri* or *audēre, ad extrema* (*ad ultimum auxilium*) *descendere;* to endeavour by all —, *omni ope atque operâ eniti* (with *ut* or *ne*); to be without —, *consilii inopem esse, consilio auxilioque orbum esse.* Means = resources (see the word), *subsidia, opes, facultates, divitiæ;* — of learning, *doctrinæ subsidia;* I have means to live, *habeo unde vivam;* I have no means to, etc., *ad alqd perficiendum mihi desunt facultates;* out of your own means, *tuis opibus, privato sumptu;* — to carry on war, *bellum ducere.* By means of, *ope* (or *auxilio*) *alcjs, alqo juvante;* if a thing, the ablative alone is generally employed; to mount the wall by means of ladders, *scalis murum ascendere; vestrâ culpâ hoc accidit,* it was your fault that this happened; to procure the favour of others by means of fawning attentions, *aliorum benevolentiam blanditiis colligere;* consequently the gerund, having the force of a substantive, is without a preposition, *hominis mens discendo alitur et cogitando,* the mind of man is nourished by (means of) learning and thinking. Sometimes the participles *utens* and *usus* are employed; *prœliis secundis usus,* by means of successful engagements. If you wish to represent a cause, operation, or occasion, employ *per; mulieres per ætatem ad pugnam inutilis,* women useless for fight by means (on account of) their age; *per se cognitus,* by his own means or efforts; *per Cæciliam agere,* to carry on by means of Cæcilia; *alcjs operâ, eorum operâ, plebs concitata est,* by their means the people were stirred up; *alcjs* (or *alcjs rei*) *beneficio,* by means (or by favour) of; *ejus beneficio in curiam venerant,* by his means (or favour) they had entered the senate; *sic Gyges repente annuli beneficio rex exortus est,* thus Gyges suddenly became king by means of the ring.

Mean, v.tr. (1) = to have in contemplation, *velle, cogitare;* see Intend; (2) = to design with reference to a future act, e.g. to — well to any one, *bonâ fide agere cum alqo, alci bene velle, alci cupere* (but never *alci bene cupere* in this sense), *alci amicum esse, alci cupere et amicum esse* (to wish one well, opp. *alci male velle* or *alci nolle,* e.g. *cui, scil. Pompeio, qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici*); *alci favēre, alci favēre et cupere* (to favour any one, to show one's good intentions towards one by one's actions), *alci blandiri* (to flatter); (3) = to signify, *dicere alqm* or *alqd* (to — to say), *significare alqd* (to signify by words), *designare, denotare alqm,* also with the addition *oratione suâ* (to allude to any one in one's speech, words), *petere alqm* (to have in view; *intelligere, velle alqm* or *alqd* cannot be said in this sense); I — Hilarus, *Hilarum dico;* all those are meant who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est qui,* etc.; you are meant, *de te narratur fabula* (they speak of you, ironically); what does he —? *quid sibi vult?* what does he — by these words? *quid sibi vult hæc oratio? quid sibi vult vox ista?* what does that mean? *quid hoc sibi vult? quid hoc rei est?* what does that statue mean? *quid statua illa sibi vult?* what do these statues —? *quid illæ sibi volunt statuæ?* = to be a sign for expressing an idea, *significare, declarare, sonare* (lit. = to sound), *valēre* (to contain such and such a meaning); this word (the word *becco*) means the bill of a cock, *id gallinacei rostrum valet;* what does this expression —? *quid sonat hæc vox? quæ vis est hujus vocis? sub hac voce quæ subjicienda est vis?* to — one and the same thing, *idem significare* or *declarare* or *valēre, idem significare ac tantum modo valēre, unum sonare;* to — nothing, **nihil valēre,* **omni vi carēre;* she means to go, **de abitu cogitat, abitura, profectura est;* see Signify. Meaning, n. (1) = that which exists in the mind, e.g. yes, that is my —, *mihi vero sic placet, sic hoc mihi videtur;* that was not my —, *hoc nolui, hæc non erat mea mens;* see Intention, Wish, Opinion; (2) see Purpose, Aim; (3) = signification, *significatio* (— of a word), *vis* (force of an expression), *sententia* (the idea which the person speaking attaches to a certain word, post-Aug., *sensus*); *notio* (original idea of a word, see Idea), *intellectus* (how a word is to be understood, post-Aug. technical term, often in Quint.); the real and proper —, *vera atque propria significatio;* a false —, *falsa atque aliena verbi significatio;* the natural and original —, *naturalis et principalis verbi significatio;* the actual — of a word, *potestas præsens;* that word has this —, *hæc vis subjecta est voci;* that is the — of this word, *hæc vis est istius vocis;* properly this word has this —, *huic verbo domicilium est proprium in hoc;* this word has different meanings, **hujus vocis potestas multiplex est* (in general); *huic verbo sunt migrationes in alienum domicilium multæ* (many fig. meanings); it is necessary to fix the — of the verb "to be in want of," *illud excutiendum est, quid sit* CARERE; Cicero uses this word in a similar —, *consimiliter Cicero isto verbo utitur;* the preposition *de* receives in one and the same word quite a different —, DE *præpositio in uno eodemque verbo diversitatem significationis capit;* to be said in a — somewhat far-fetched (of a word), *declinatius positum esse;* to have a narrower —, *angustius valēre;* to give a — to a word, *verbo vim, sententiam, notionem subjicere;* to know the — of the words, *nosse vim verborum;* to consider well the meanings of the words, *diligenter examinare verborum pondera;* = deeper —, sense contained in a word or passage, *notio* (e.g. *nec ulla alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum complexio*); *sententia* (after the classical age *sensus*), *vis* (see before); to discover a — in a word, *sub voce sententiam subjicere, verbo notionem subjicere;* if a word admits of a double or of different meanings, *quum verbum potest in duas pluresve sententias accipi;* in the most narrow — of the word, *propriâ et principali significatione;* these words have a good —, **verborum sententia satis bona est* (*verba bonum fundunt sensum* would be a barbarous phrase); not to understand the — of a word, *verbum quid valeat non vidēre;* to comprehend the — of an author, *cogitationem scriptoris assequi posse et voluntatem interpretari;* full of —, *significans* (of words and of the countenance, post-Aug.), *argutus* (expressive, of the eyes, countenance, etc.), *efficax* (producing an effect, e.g. *quum sint alia* (sc. *verba*), *alia aut magis propria, aut magis ornata, aut plus efficientia, aut melius sonantia, debent esse non solum nota omnia, sed in promptu atque* (*ut ita dicam*) *in conspectu, ut cum se judicio dicentis ostenderint, facilis ex his optimorum sit electio*); of a full, wide —, *cui late patens;* void of —, without —, *inanis, nullius* (e.g. can this proposal appear to you void of —? *hæc postulatio inanis vobis videri potest?*), *ineptus* (nonsensical, e.g. to talk without —, *inepte dicere, aliena loqui*); well- —, see Benevolent.

Measure, n. = a quantity of [illegible], e.g. a — of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

Measles, n. (1) = disease in man, *morbilli (technical term); (2) = disease in pigs, *hydătis finna (not scrophula, which is = tumour of the jugular glands in pigs); (3) = disease of trees, cena (not virga in this sense); speckled wood, *materia cenosa.

Measurable, adj. (1) quod metiri possumus, mensurabilis (late and bad); see Moderate. Measurableness, n., render by adjs. Measure, n. mensura (that by which extent or dimension is ascertained, lit. and fig., in an abstract and concrete sense), modus (proportion, limit as to how far a person ought or is allowed to go), moderatio (moderation); the — of a recruit, mensura ad quam militum statura exigitur; weights and —, mensuræ et pondera; reduced —, scale, *mensura minuta; duo sextarii (as a — of wine, etc.; sextarius, a sextary: mensuræ genus duas heminas seu cotylas continens, h. e. duodecim cyathos, habetque pondus viginti unciarum: ita dictus quia sexta pars est congii, = about a pint and a half English); this kind of — is called a medimnus (= six pecks), hic modus mensuræ medimnus appellatur; to take the — of any thing, mensuram alcjs rei inire; to take any one's —, to — any one for a coat, *vestem conficiendam ad corporis modulum metiri; to buy, sell any thing according, by the —, alqd mensurā emere, vendere; increased —, mensura cumulata; with full —, pleno modio, cumulate; to receive a double — of corn, duplici frumento donari; according to the — of, pro modo, pro ratione (but generally by pro with ablat., according to, e.g. pro viribus agere, pro se quisque, i.e., every one according to his strength, in which sense we could not say pro virili parte, = pro eo quod officii mei est, pro eo quod meæ vires valent, as far as I myself am concerned, for my own part, to the utmost of my power and ability, etc.); beyond —, out of all —, sine modo, præter or extra or supra modum, immodice, immoderate, majorem in modum (beyond the usual —), nimis (too much), admodum (exceedingly, more than any one would have thought), longe (by far, with superlative, e.g. longe omnium maximus), sic ut nihil supra possit, adeo ut nihil supra; in such a —, manner, hoc modo, tali modo, sic; in some —, alqo modo, alqā ratione, alqa ex parte, alqd, nonnihil (somehow, in some way; this relieves me in some —, me res alqd sublevat; it comforts me in some —, when, etc., nonnihil me consolatur, quum, etc.); in a certain —, quodam modo; also when = modifying an expression, by ut ita dicam, quasi, quasi quidam, or simply quidam with the word the meaning of which it modifies, e.g. all arts have in some — a common tie, omnes artes habent quoddam commune vinculum; in what —, quemadmodum; in such a —, adhuc (so far), adeo (so much, with ut; also in a question); in such a — as, prout; — of a syllable, mora (gramm.); = steps taken, ratio (mode of acting), consilium (plan), remedium (remedy); a wise —, consilium prudens; gentle measures, mollia consilia (according to Tac., who uses the uncommon phrase mollia consulta); to take a —, rationem inire, consilium capere; to take — according to time and circumstances, consilium pro tempore et pro re capere; to take good, practical or effective —, bonis consiliis uti; — — in any thing, consilia alci rei accommodata capere; to take more energetic —, fortioribus remediis agere; — more gentle —, mollius consulere; however (lest this should happen) he was induced to take the most vigorous —, ne id accideret magnopere præcavendum sibi existimabat; to take the proper —, precautions, providēre quæ tempus monet; to take joint —, consilia communicare; to take one's — according to a thing (referring to our conduct towards others), se fingere ex alqā re; to take — against any thing, alci rei occurrere; to take — as regards the future, de consiliis in posterum providēre; quickly to find out the necessary — to take, celeriter quæ opus sunt reperire; to advise severer —, asperiora suadēre; — for —, render by par pari respondēre (lit., = to pay any one the same money back again, e.g. provide, si cuiquid debetur, ut sit unde par pari respondeatur; fig. in a bad sense), or by par pari referre (not pro pari), or parem gratiam referre alci (both fig., in a good and in a bad sense), paria paribus respondēre (with words, in a good sense); — of a number (in arithmetic), *numerus multiplicans; cubic —, *mensura cubica; linear —, *mensura longitudinis, decempeda (δεκάπουν, a pole or perch ten feet long, to — land); v.tr. (1) = to ascertain extent, degree, metiri, dimetiri (in all dimensions, not to be confounded with metare and demetare = to — out, appoint certain limits, fines describo, dimetior, in fixing the site for a camp, etc.), emetiri, dimetiri, permetiri (to — through, survey), mensuram alcjs rei agere (e.g. operis), mensuram alcjs rei inire; (2) = to ascertain the degree of any thing (e.g. of heat), emetiri; (3) emetiri (to walk over), see Pass, v.tr.; (4) = to judge of distance, etc., by any thing, metiri alqd alqā re (also fig. = to judge by, etc.), dimetiri alqd alqā re (also = to determine by any thing, e.g. the verse by the number of feet, versus pedibus metiri or dimetiri; to — money by the bushel, nummos metiri modio; by the eye, oculis metiri alqd); to — the feet of the syllables, pedes syllabarum metiri; to — off, to fix exactly the — of a thing, metiri, emetiri (to — out, survey), dimetiri; (5) = to adjust, proportion, lit. metiri, admetiri alci alqd, to portion out, dole out; fig. = to determine the ratio of one thing to another, alqd dirigere ad alqm rem or alqā re, modulari alqd alqā re (to regulate the — of any thing by some thing); to — in an artificial mode, ad artem dirigere alqd; to — duty according to practical utility, utilitate dirigere officium; to — the tone of the voice by the beat of the feet, sonum vocis modulari pulsu pedum; to — every thing by one's own interest, by the standard of one's own pleasure, omnia suis commodis, omnia voluptate metiri; with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged, and with what — ye mete, it shall be measured to you again, in quo judicio judicaveritis, judicabimini, et in quā mensurā mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis (Vulgata); v.intr. render by magnitudine esse (with genit., e.g. pedum); see before; rod or pole for measuring, surveying, decempĕda, in the context asser cuspide præfixus. Measurement, n. mensio (the act), mensura (the manner). Measurer, n. mensor. See Survey, Surveying, Surveyor.

Meat, n. (1) = any thing eaten by man or beast, see Food; (2) caro; a piece of —, caruncula; a piece of roast —, caro assa (roast-beef, assum bubulum; roast veal, assum vitulinum); boiled —, caro lixa; cooked —, caro cocta; salt —, caro sale conspersa or conditanea; smoked, juicy —, caro fumo durata, jurulenta; to distribute — among the crowd, populo visceratlonem dare; minced meat, perhaps minūtal; horse —, equorum pabulum (food for the horses); spoon —, esca, illecebra (lit. and fig., = enticement); sweet —s, dulcia -ium, n., bellaria -ium, n., dulciŏla -ium, n. (late), mensa secunda (desert); white —, *cibus lactens, lactentia -ium, n. (milk-food), = of young animals, perhaps *caro pullorum; — market, laniarium, macellum (general market); — offering, *cibaria sacrificata oblata; to bring a — offering, *cibaria sacrificare; — sausage, tomaculum (e.g. fuerunt tomacula supra craticulam posita, done on the gridiron, Petron. A.D. 60); (3) in a scriptural sense, see Food, Comfort.

Mechanic, Mechanical, adj., render by circumloc., e.g. to possess — skill, manibus exercitatum esse; — arts, artes, artificia -orum, n. (the latter is sufficient in the middle of a sentence, opp. artes ingenuæ, liberales). Mechanic, n. (1) lit. mechanicus (unusual and late), pure Latin machinator, operarius (fig., e.g. alii, hos quos nos oratores vocaremus, nihil esse dicebant nisi quosdam operarios linguā celeri et exercitatā, oratorem autem, nisi qui sapiens esset, esse neminem, etc.); (2) fig., in

quo desideratur mens ac ratio, operarius. Adv. mechanically, *sine mente ac ratione, sine judicio;* to carry a thing on, do it —, **sine judicio agere;* to say any thing off —, *decantare alqd.* Mechanics, n. (as a science), *ratio disciplinaque mechanica* (in general, late), *machinatio* (machinery), *scientia, doctrina machinalis* (knowledge of —, mechanical science). Mechanism, n. *machinatio, machinamentum* (the thing in which the — is); to move by —, machinery, *machinatione moveri;* animals have a certain —, mechanical instinct, *bestiis data est quædam machinatio.*

Medal, n. **nummus in memoriam alcjs rei cusus* (to commemorate an event), *nummus in honorem alcjs cusus* (to distinguish any one). Medallion, n. *clipeus* or *clipeum.* Medallist, n. (1) **rei nummariæ peritus,* (2) perhaps **qui nummo præmii accipiendi causâ ornatus est,* or something similar.

Meddle, Meddler, see Interfere, Intermeddle.

Medley, *farrago* (as regards the contents), *sarrago* (as regards the words).

Mediate (opp. to immediate), in philosophy causes so termed are thus discriminated by Cicero, *causarum aliæ sunt adjuvantes, aliæ proximæ,* of causes some are mediate, others immediate (*proximate, mediatus,* and *mediate* are not Latin); as denoting a means, translated by *per,* e.g. *neque hoc per senatum efficere potuit,* nor could he bring that about by means of the senate. Mediator, *intercessor, qui intercedit* (one who interposes, whether to hinder or effect), *qui se* (or *auctoritatem suam*) *interponit, arbiter, qui arbitri partes agit* or *sustinet*), *interpres* (one who as a translator represents the interests of his party, *orator,* the speaker in an embassy), *conciliator alcjs rei* (he who brings about an object, e.g. a marriage, *con. nuptiarum*), *quasi media quædam manus* (to be used only to describe the intervention of a third person); to borrow money by means of —, *per intercessorem mutuari.*

Medicable, adj., see Curable. Medical, adj. *medicus, medicinus;* — works, *medicinæ disciplinæ libri;* to be used medically, medicinally, *esse in usu medentium;* — board, — staff, **collegium medicorum;* — plant, *herba medica* or *medicinalis, herba medicinis idonea;* — properties, *vis medendi;* the — properties of certain waters, *salubritas medica fontis;* containing — properties, *medicatus, medicamentosus;* — juice, *succi* (e.g. *purgantes pectora succi,* Ovid); — man, *medicus* (in general), **artis medicæ studiosus* (as a student); see Surgeon, Physician. Medicament, Medicine, n. *medicina, medicamen, medicamentum, remedium* (as a remedy for some complaints, *ad, contra alqd*); counteracting —, *antidŏtos;* powerful, *medicamentum* or *remedium efficax;* — that acts quickly, *medicina* or *remedium præsens* (opp. *remedium pigrum,* that acts too slowly); weak —, *medicina imbecilla;* too weak, *medicina imbecillior quam morbus;* strong —, *remedium acre, medicamentum vehemens;* wholesome —, *medicamentum* or *remedium salutare;* to take —, *accipere medicinam, medicamentum sumere* or *assumere* (in a general sense), *medicamentum bibere, sorbēre* (a draught), *medicamentum* (medical juice) *delingere* (to lick up, ἐκλείχω); to use, apply, try a — with somebody, for some thing, *alci, alci rei medicinam* or *remedium adhibēre, in alqâ re remedia uti;* to give —, *medicamentum dare, ingerere* (to inject), *medicamentum potui dare, medicamenti potionem dare* (a draught); — — to any one against any thing, *dare alci medicamentum ad* or *contra alqd;* — — for a disease, complaint, *medicinam opponere morbo;* to give any one a — to swallow, to drink, *medicamentum potui dare alci;* — — to the patient, or to make up a prescription, prescribe —, *ægrotanti remedia præcipere* or *præscribere, morbo remedia proponere;* his (her, etc.) doctor keeps to one kind of —, *medicus perseverat remedium adhibēre;* to prepare a dose of —, *medicamentum parare,* — — in a glass, cup, *medicamentum in poculo diluere,* the — begins to act, operate, *medicamentum concipitur venis* or *se diffundit per venas;* not to need any —, *medicinâ non indigēre;* to use, try any thing as a —, *pro medicamento uti alqâ re;* to get rid of, relieve the cough by appropriate —, *tussim suis remediis finire;* pertaining to —, *medicinalis;* what is adapted as a —, *medicinis idoneus;* what may be used as —, remedy, *medicinalis, medicabilis;* provided, furnished with —, *medicatus;* one who prepares medicines, *medicamentarius;* preparation of —, **medicamentorum compositio;* — box, — chest, *narthecium* (ναρθήκιον); — bottle, *poculum medicatum*† (cup full of —); science of — (i.e. of preparing —), **pharmacologia, ea pars medicinæ quæ medicamentis medetur,* Cels.; a — containing a mixture of many things, perhaps *sorbitiuncula* (a little mess of pottage, *parva sorbitio, jusculum*). Medication, see Mixture, Cure. Medicine, n. (1) see Medicament; (2) = the whole medical science, *medicina, ars medicinæ, ars medicamentaria* or *medicinalis* (art to prepare — and to apply it), *ars medendi* (art of healing); to study, devote one's self to the study of —, *medicinæ studēre;* to practise —, *medicinam profiteri, exercēre, facere, factitare;* to understand —, *artem medicinam* or *medicinæ scientiam tenēre.*

Mediocrity, n. *mediocritas;* to keep —, *medium quiddam tenēre;* — in any thing, *mediocritate moderari alqd, temperamentum servare in alqâ re;* — in all your life, *mediocritatem ad omnem usum cultumque vitæ transferre.*

Meditation, n. *animi attentio;* pious — (devotion), **attenta rerum divinarum contemplatio;* to offer —, *precari ad Deum;* affected —, *pietas simulata, pietatis simulatio;* to affect —, **sermone vultuque ficto pietatis gloriam quærere.* Meditative, *attentus;* piously —, *rebus sacris intentus, pius, religiosus;* — a prayer, *preces ardentes.* Adv. *attente, pie.*

Mediterranean, n. (1) = enclosed with land, e.g. the — sea, *mare medium* (the inland sea), *mare Mediterraneum* (late, in a special sense); (2) — remote from the sea; see Inland, Midland.

Medium, n. a middle course, fig. *consilia media, media consilii via;* to pursue —, *mediam consequi consilii viam, medium quandam sequi viam.* See Means.

Medlar, n. *mespĭlum;* — tree, *mespĭlus.*

Medullar, Medullary, adj. See Marrow.

Meek, adj. *mollis* (lit. and fig., e.g. wax, wool, hair, heart), *mitis* (lit. of ripe fruit; then fig., not hard, e.g. disposition, *animus*); *tener* (tender, e.g. meat; then fig., e.g. heart, *animus*); to have a — disposition, *animo teneriore esse, facile moveri;* to make —, *mollire, emollire* (lit. and fig.), *commovēre animum alcjs;* — spirited, *placidus, placatus, mollis,* comb. *placatus mollisque, lenis,* adv. *placide, placate, leniter.* Meekness, n. *mens placida* (disposition), *mores placidi* (manners), *animi lenitas;* in the context simply *lenitas, animus lenis* or *mitis.*

Meet, adj.; see Fit, Proper, Useful. Meet, v.tr. (1) *occurrere* (*obviam*), *obviam venire, obvium se dare, obvium esse, obviam* or *obvium fieri,* (*obviam*) *se offerre* (all in general = to — a person), *congredi cum alqo* (to —, of two meeting each other on their way), *offendere alqm, incidere alci* or *in alqm* (to — accidentally), *improviso alci incidere* (unexpectedly), *obviam ire* (intentionally); somebody meets me on the road, *se inter vias offert alqs;* (2) = to go to —, *obviam ire* (out of politeness, or from hostile motives), *occurrere, occursare* (to hasten to —, as a friend or as an enemy, like the Greek ἀπαντᾶν), *obviam procedere, obviam venientis procedere, obviam venire* or *progredi, obviam egredi* (all to go to — a person as a matter of politeness; *egredi,* from a place), *obviam effundi* (of a crowd of people which rush out of the gates, to — meet a person, out of respect, also *obviam ferri,* in this sense; — to — accidentally), *obviam venire* (as a matter of duty, especially of a slave, who [illegible]

to — his master and is therefore called *adversitor*, when he performs that duty), *se obviam ferre* or *offerre* (by chance); from a higher place, *obviam descendere*; as far as such a place, *in alqm locum*; the act of going to —, *itio obviam*, *occursatio* (out of politeness); to come to —, *obviam venire*, *obviam procedere*, *obviam venienti procedere*, *adversum venire* (intentionally), *obviam ferri*, *obviam fieri* (accidentally); somebody has come to — me, *obvium habeo alqm*; the act of coming to —, *occursatio*; to hasten to —, *obviam currere* (Ter.); to march out to — some one, *obviam ire* or *proficisci*, *obviam procedere* (also the enemy, *hosti*); to march out with the troops in parade to — the consul on his arrival, *obviam venienti consuli cum exercitu ornato procedere*; to set out on a journey to — some one, *obvium ire* or *proficisci*; to go to — on horseback, *obviam vehi* (*equo*); to go to — in a carriage, *obviam vehi* (*curru*); to send to —, *obviam mittere*; to swim somewhere to — any one, **alci obviam natare*; (3) = to come together in any place, *invenire*, *reperire alqm* (or *alqd*, to find any one whom we wish to see), *offendere alqm* (or *alqd*, accidentally, unexpectedly to fall upon any thing or upon a person; hence, to fall in with ἐντυγχάνειν τινί, also to find a thing in a certain state, e.g. when he had paid a visit at his country-seat and found every thing quite different than he had ordered it, *quum ad villam venisset et omnia aliter offendisset ac jusserat*, also *offendere fortunâ*), *nancisci* (to — accidentally, to catch, e.g. any one alone, without a witness, *alqm sine arbitris*), *convenire alqm* (to — any one by appointment, to whom we wish to speak, e.g. *Naucrates, quem convenire volui, in navi non erat; neque domi neque in urbe invenio quemquam qui illum viderit*), *obviam fieri* (to —), *incidere in alqm* (or *alqd*, accidentally to fall in with), *incurrere in alqm* or *in alqd* (to run against any thing or any one, of persons and things, hence = to —), comb. *incurrere atque incidere in alqm*, *occurrere alci* (to hasten to —, to —); to come to any one at a good time to — him, *opportune alci adesse* or *alqm convenire*; to be met (e.g. he can be met at, etc.), *inveniri*, *reperiri*; to be met at a certain place, *frequentare locum*; (4) = to — the enemy, *obviam ire*, *proficisci*, *occurrere* (e.g. the enemy with the army in battle-array, *acie ex adverso exstructâ hosti occ.*); to send troops, especially cavalry, to — the approaching enemy, *immittere*; to — any one, *concurrere* or *congredi cum alqo* (in general), *signa conferre cum alqo* (a hostile army); see before; (5) fig. = to encounter, e.g. to — danger, *periculo obviam ire*, *se offerre*, *se opponere*, *se committere*; — death, *mortem oppetere*, *morti se offerre* or *se objicere*; with intrepidity, *acriter se morti offerre*, *prompte necem subire* (of a violent death); with unshaken firmness, *irrevocabili constantiâ ad mortem decurrere* (of one who lays hand on himself); to go to — a certain, inevitable death, *haud dubiam in mortem cadere*; to rush into the midst of the enemy, and thus to — certain death, *se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem injicere*; (6) = to receive with kindness; e.g. to — any one's views, *consentire de alqâ re*; to — kindly, to — halfway, *urbanum* or *liberalem se præbere alci*, *alqm invitare*; v.intr. (1) of two persons, *inter se obvios esse*, *inter se congredi* or *convenire*, *concurrere inter se* (accidentally), to — by appointment, *congredi cum alqo*, *convenire alqm* (e.g. on the road, *ex itinere*; *convenire* with acc., not with gen. or abl. of the town, etc., where the two persons —, or with *ad* or *in* and accus.; *confluere* (in large numbers), *concurrere*, *convolare* (to hasten together, all these verbs with the acc., not with the gen. or abl. of the town); to — secretly, *clam inter se convenire*; to let, cause to —, *convocare* (to call together), *advocare* (for a certain purpose, for consultation, e.g. the people, the senate), *cogere* (a crowd, especially troops, when we generally say *cogere in unum locum* or simply *in unum*; of the senate, *cogere in senatum* or *in curiam*), *conducere*, *contrahere* (troops); (2) of lines, circumstances, etc., *convenire*; of circumstances meeting together, *convenire in unum locum* (to — at the same place), (*inter se*) *congruere* (to coincide), comb. *convenire in unum locum atque inter se congruere* (e.g. *quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur*; the act of meeting, *concursio* (of stars, *stellarum*; the frequent meeting together of two vowels, *crebra concursio vocalium*, of accidental circumstances, *fortuitorum*); if two consonants — together, *si binæ consonantes colliduntur*; if two vowels — together, **si binæ vocales inter se concurrunt*; to — = to touch each other, *contingere inter se* (of beams, *trabes*; of persons, e.g. of soldiers on the out-posts, *stationibus*; (3) = to — in a hostile manner, (*inter se*) *concurrere* (of bodies, and of those who fight), (*inter se*) *congredi* (in a single combat, and of troops), *signa inter se conferre*, *cum infestis signis concurrere* (of two armies), *collidi inter se* (of two ships); to — an evil, *malo occurrere*, *prævertere*, also by *obviam ire*, *obniti*, *obluctari* (e.g. *difficultatibus*); (as orator, speaker) I — with an objection at the outset, *ante occupo quod opponi video* (*videam*), *id quod objici potest occupo*; to — with a kind reception, *benigno vultu excipi*. Meeting, n. = assembly, *congressio*, *conventus* (a friendly —, the former as the act, the latter = social conversation, etc., opp. *digressio*, *digressus*), *conventus* (a — of parties for a certain purpose), *cœtus* (— of persons that have met at a certain place to take part in the proceedings of the —); a large, numerous —, *celeber conventus*, *celebritas* (a gathering of many persons at a place), *frequentia* (a — that is well attended); social, friendly meetings, *congressiones familiarium*; to have nightly meetings with any one, *congressus* or *cœtus nocturnos cum alqo habere* or *facere*; the place of —, *conveniendi locus*, *locus ubi conveniunt*; **locus quo omnes conveniunt* (in general), **locus quo copiæ omnes coguntur* (for the troops); the island of the Batavians was fixed as a place of —, *insula Batavorum*, *in quam convenirent*, *prædicta est*; (3) of troops, *concursio* (as the act), *concursus* (as position, the place where two armies meet; the — again, *reditus*; until we meet again, *usque ad reditum*; prayer —, *sacra -orum*, n.; a — of creditors, **concursus creditorum*, **bonorum venditio*; a — of the creditors will have to take place, the creditors will have to be called together, **bona in gratiam creditorum veneunt*, **bona creditoribus permittuntur*; — house, (1) *conveniendi locus*, *locus quo conveniunt*; (2) *ædes sacra*.

Megrim, n. *hemicranĭum* or *hemicranĭum*.

Melancholic, Melancholy, adj. *melancholicus* (μελαγχολικός, e.g. *Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse*, Cic.), *tristis* (sorrowful, also of things, e.g. countenance), **quem tristem semper ac taciturnum videmus* (gloomy and taciturn), *mœstus* (downcast, opp. *lætus*), *pressus ac flebilis* (oppressed and woeful, of sounds, melodies, *modi*). Melancholy, n., for which in Latin always the Greek μελαγχολία should be used, as in Cic., e.g. *Græci volunt illi quidem, sed parum valent verbo; quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant: quasi vero atra bile solum mens, ac non sæpe vel iracundiâ graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur*; and in Aul. Gell., *scitote in temperiem istam, quæ μελαγχολία dicitur, non parvis, nec abjectis ingeniis accidere*.

Melliferous, adj. *mellosus* (late), **melle abundans*. Mellification, n. *res mellaria*. Mellifluence, n. *mel*, or by *mel fluens*. Mellifluent, Mellifluous, adj. *mellitus*, *dulcedine mellosâ* (late).

Mellow, adj. (1) of fruit, *mitis*, *mollis* (mild, soft; *mollis* also of meat); to make any thing —, *mite* or *molle facere alqd*, *macerare alqd*, (2) of the ground, *solutus* (not compact, opp. *spissus*), *rarus* (thin, opp. *densus*), *mollis* (soft, opp. *crassus*), *tener* (well pulverised, opp. *glebosus*), *facilis* (easy to till, opp. *difficilis*); to make the fields —, *mollire agros*; see Soft; (3) = soft to the ear,

lenis; (4) = soft and smooth to the taste, *lenis;* see Mild; (5) = soft, easy to the eye (as regards the colour), *salutaris, salubris.*

Melodious, adj. *modulatus, canōrus* (of the voice; poet. *sonōrus*), *bene sonans* (of words), *dulcis, suavis* (sweet, pleasant in general, of the voice, opp. *insuavis*), *numerosus* (harmonious, tuneful, of a speech and of the speaker), *numerose cadens* (with graceful periods, of a speech); to be —, *bene sonare* (in general), *numerose cadere* (of a speech); adv. *modulate.* Melodiousness, n. *modulatio.* Melody, n. *modi, moduli,* also *cantus* (*numeri* = time); — and time, *cantus numerique;* — of the voice, *vocis modulatio.*

Melon, n. *melo.*

Melt, v.tr. (1) = to make liquid, *liquidum facere, liquefacere* (e.g. wax by the fire, *ceram igni*), *colliquefacere, liquare* (metal, wax, snow, etc.), *resolvere* (to dissolve snow, pearls, *margaritas,* etc.), *diluere* (to dilute, e.g. a pearl in vinegar, *baccam aceto*), *conflare* (τήκω, to — down, e.g. the golden goddess of Victory, *Victorias aureas*), *excoquere* (ἐξέψω, to force out by boiling); (2) = to reduce to first principles, *ad principia revocare, aperire quæ verbo inclusa sunt* (to trace); (3) = to soften to tenderness, *alcjs mentem ad misericordiam revocare, alqm ad misericordiam vocare* or *adducere* or *allicere* (to move to compassion), *mentem alcjs miseratione permovēre* (to touch any one's heart by exciting compassion, e.g. the judges, said of the speaker); see Move, Touch. To melt, v.intr. (1) = to become liquid, to — away, *liquescere, colliquescere, liquefieri, colliquefieri, liquari* (e.g. metal, snow, etc.), *resolvi* (to be dissolved, e.g. snow), *conflari* (to — away, e.g. of any thing struck by lightning), *discuti* (lit. = διασείομαι, to be shaken off, then = dissolve, of snow, Curt.), *tabescere* (τήκομαι, *in tabem solvi,* to become gradually less, of snow, then fig. of man, to pine away, e.g., from desire, *desiderio,* from love, *amore*); (2) fig. = to be softened to love, to become tender, *tabescere;* to — into tears, *effuse flere, in lacrimas effundi,* or render by trans. verbs, see before; (3) = to lose substance (e.g. corporeal things — as breath into the wind), *fluere, diffluere* (to flow away on all sides, διαρρέω), *dilabi* (διολισθαίνω, διαρρέω, to glide different ways, gradually to — so as to disappear); see Dissolve; (4) = to be subdued by affliction, e.g. the soul, *dolori succumbere, dolori cedere.* The act of melting, the melting, *coctura, conflatura.* Melter, n. *flator* (Jct.) Melted-butter, **butyrum liquefactum* or *liquidum;* melting or smelting fire, **ignis liquatorius;* melting-house, forge, foundry, *ærariа;* art of melting or smelting, art of enamelling, ** ars venas excoquendi;* melting-pot, *catinus;* melted glass, **vitrum metallicum;* melting fruit, *fructus succosi;* melting language, *verba mollia.* Melting, adj., Meltingly, adv. *mollis et delicatus* (of sounds, e.g. *quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, et falsæ voculæ, quam certæ et severæ? quibus tamen non modo austeri, sed si sæpius fiunt, multitudo ipsa reclamat*), *nitidus* (like something melting, of colours, ἀγλαός, λαμπρός, glittering).

Member, n. (1) *membrum, artus* (both of the body); see Limb; (2) part of a discourse or of a verse, a clause, *membrum* (e.g. of the body, of a speech), *pars* (part of a whole, = a part which is a whole by itself); *articulus, incisio, incisum* (κόμμα, part of a sentence), *membrum* (a greater part of a sentence, κῶλον, e.g. *quæ Græci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus,* or *membrum orationis appellatur res breviter absoluta, sine totius sententiæ demonstratione, quæ denuo alio membro orationis excipitur*); *metricus pes,* or in the context simply *pes* (part, foot of a verse); (3) = an individual of a community or society; in this sense we cannot say *membrum,* unless the whole is expressed by *corpus,* = in a fig. sense the whole body of the people, etc., or when *corpus* is understood and implied in that sense, e.g. *reges socios non aliter universos, quam membra partesque imperii, curæ habuit,* Sueton. in a sense similar to *unus de corpore militum;* nor can we use *pars* in this sense unless in instances such as in Tac., *ante hoc pars domûs videntur, mox reipublicæ,* which proves only that *pars* in the singular with a genit. following may be said of several persons being members of a body, but not of one —; it is better to avoid both *membrum* and *pars* in this sense, and to use circumlocutions, e.g. a — of a council, senate, *vir* or *homo senatorius, senator;* — of a community, *civis;* — of a race, *gentilis;* — of a family, *homo de alcjs stirpe;* the members of the family, *domus* (= house); — of a party, faction, sect, *vir factionis;* — of a society, *socius* (particularly of a society established for some higher object), *sodalis* (of a pleasure-party, a dinner-party, card-party, etc.), *homo ejusdem corporis* (— of the same corporation, association, etc., e.g. *virginem plebeii generis, maxime formâ notam, petiere juvenes; alter virgini genere par, tutoribus fretus, qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant; nobilis alter, nullâ re, præterquam formâ captus;* so likewise the members of our, their corporation, body, etc., *nostri* or *sui corporis homines,* or simply *nostri, sui*); to become — of an academy, **academiæ socium ascribi;* to become — of an alliance, *alci consilio contribui* (of a people, etc.); see Part. Membered, adj. **membra habens.* Membership, n. render by circumloc. with Member.

Membrane, n. *cuticula, membranula, pellicula;* the winking —, *tenicula oculi.* See Skin. Membraneous, Membranous, Membranaceous, adj. *membranaceus;* the croup, ** angina membranacea* (technical term).

Memoir, n. *libellus, commentarius* (memorable events; *elogium,* only = inscription on a tombstone, epitaph, can never be used to express a —, or to signify a panegyric); to write a —, *vitæ memoriam componere; commonitorium* (late, = ὑπομνηστικόν, a letter mandatory, instruction); memoirs, *commentarii, dicta factaque alcjs* (memorable sayings and doings in any one's life), *dictorum factorumque alcjs commentarii;* Socrates' —, as Xenophon gives them, *ea quæ a Socrate dicta Xenophon retulit* (*Xenophontis memorabilia Socratis* would be bad).

Memorable, adj. *notabilis* (worth taking notice of of things; only post-Aug., of persons); worth mentioning, *memorabilis, commemorabilis, commemorandus, memoratu dignus* (worth mentioning); deserving to be handed down to posterity, *memoriâ dignus, memorabilis, memoriæ prodendus;* worth telling, hence also worth knowing, *historia dignus* (all these of things); no — event occurred, *nihil memoriâ dignum actum;* this year will be — on this account, *hic annus insignis erit hac re.* Memorandum, n. = remark, see Note; = a small account, *ratiuncula;* = list of goods, *index;* = a sign whereby to remember any thing, *nota* (characteristic, a mark made with the pen, for which in the context we may also say *lineamentum;* to make a — with chalk against any thing, *cretâ notare alqd*); — book, *adversaria -orum,* n. (waste-book, day-book), *libellus, commentariolum, commentarii, pugillares -ium,* m. (tablets covered with wax, on which they wrote with the *stilus,* πινάκιον, ἐγχειρίδιον, of different kinds, *lignei, citrei, eburnei, membranei,* which were *duplices* or *triplices* or *quadruplices* or *quincuplices*); to put any thing down in one's — book, *alqd memoriæ causâ referre in libellum.* Memorative, adj., — power, *memoria.*

Memorial, *monumentum;* to erect a — to a person, *alci monumentum ponere;* to cause a — to be erected, *faciendum locare;* to leave a — of yourself, *relinquere alqd quo nos vixisse testemur;* a — in writing, *literarum monumenta, literæ.* A memorial coin, *numus in memoriam alcjs cusus;* — column, *cippus.* Memoirs, *commentarii.* Memory, *n. memoria, recordatio* (recollection); to —, *in memoriam;* to keep in —, *memoriâ tenere*

alqd; to have fresh in —, *memoriâ tenēre alqd;* to slip from —, *effluere ex animo;* a souvenir or remembrancer, * *donum memoriæ causâ datum* or *acceptum.*

Menace, v. and n., see Threaten, Threat

Menage, Menagerie, n. *vivarium, septum venationis, leporarium* (all these synonymous, Aul. Gell.).

Mend, v.tr. (1) = repair, *reficere, reparare* (to restore any thing to its former condition), *in melius restituere* (to restore to a better condition, all three of a building), *reconcinnare* (to fit together again what was whole before, to refit, a coat, fig. a house, e.g. *tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno*), *sarcire, resarcire* (to patch up any thing damaged, or that is torn to pieces, a tub, house, roof, coat, etc.), *emendare* (to free a written treatise from mistakes), *retractare* (to look over again and try to mend a written work); one who mends, a mender, *refector alcjs rei,* the mending, *refectio, sartura,* to want mending, *refectionem desiderare;* (2) = to mend one's life, *mores suos mutare;* to mend one's pace, *gradum addere;* v.intr. (1) physically, *ex morbo convalescere, ex incommodâ valetudine emergere;* (2) morally, *in viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*

Mendacity, n. *vanitas* (in general, opp. *veritas*), *vaniloquentia* (vain-talking, boasting).

Mendicancy, Mendicity, n *mendicitas* (πτωχεία), *egestas* (neediness), comb. *egestas ac mendicitas* (all = beggary); *emendicatio* (the act of begging, a thing, *alcjs rei,* Senec.); state of —, * *mendicitatis locus.* Mendicant, adj. and n, see Beg, Beggar.

Menial, adj. = pertaining to domestic servants, low, * *ad famulos pertinens;* — work, *opus* Menial, n, see Servant, Domestic.

Menstrual, adj *menstruus* (recurring once every month, also lasting, continuing for a month), — flux, menstruous eruption, *purgatio feminarum,* in the pl *purgationes menstruæ.* Menstruous, adj. (1) * *purgationibus menstruis affecta,* (2) * *quod ad purgationes menstruas pertinet.*

Mensurability, n * *quod metiri licet.* Mensurable, see Measurable. Mensural, adj. * *quod ad mensuram pertinet,* * *quo mensuræ alcjs rei agendæ causâ uti licet* Mensuration, n. *mensio* (act of measuring), *dimensio;* see Surveying

Mental, adj. by the genitives *animi, ingenii* (*spiritualis* is a barbarous term); to look at any thing with the — eye, *animi oculis intueri alqd,* — gifts, *animi facultates* (talents), *ingenium* (natural talent, *ingenii dotes,* which means rather excellent endowments of the mind, is moreover poet and post-Aug.); excellent — gifts, *excellens ingenii bonitas,* to possess excellent — gifts, *ingenio valēre, ingenio abundare* (to abound in), *præstantissimo ingenio præditus* (to be endowed with excellent — gifts); — debility, *morbus animi* or *mentis, ægritudo animi* (as affliction, etc), — alienation or aberration, *alienata mens, alienatio, deminutio mentis;* — arithmetic, by * *mente ratiocinari;* — devotion, * *precatio silentio facta;* — philosophy, see Philosophy; — reservation, * *conditio tacita,* * *exceptio tacita* (reserve), * *latebra* (lit. a hiding-place); — eye, *mentis oculus.*

Mention, n. *commemoratio* (when the idea existed already in the mind previously), *mentio* (in reference to the idea in general, whether quite new or mentioned a second time); a passing —, *interjectio verborum;* to make — of a matter, *mentionem facere alcjs rei;* to make — of a person, to —, *in commemoratione alcjs versari;* — is made of a matter amongst, in the presence of several other persons, *alcjs rei mentio inter alqos versatur;* — is frequently made of a matter (amongst other people), *crebris sermonibus usurpatur alqd;* — is always made of a person, any one is constantly mentioned by everybody, *alqs in assiduâ commemoratione omnibus est;* by making — of, by mentioning the heroic deeds of their ancestors they fancy that they are more renowned, *majorum fortia facta memorando se clariores esse putant.* To mention, v.tr *memorare, commemorare alqd de alqâ re* (to utter a previous thought, a matter already previously known), *meminisse* (to remember, if any one shows by his words that he has not forgotten a thing, also to — in any thing written), comb *meminisse et commemorare; mentionem alcjs rei habēre* (if any one conceives an idea himself, and utters, whether for the first time or not), *mentionem facere alcjs rei* or *de alqâ re, mentionem alcjs rei movēre, inferre, injicere* (to cause the hearer or learner to conceive a thought, either for the first time or anew), to — accidentally, (*casu*) *in mentionem alcjs rei incidere;* to — in passing, *mentionem alcjs rei inchoare,* — frequently, *mentionem alcjs rei agitare,* *crebro* or *crebris sermonibus alqd usurpare,* not to — that, etc, *ut omittam* or *ne dicam, quod,* etc ; not to — all these things, *omissis his rebus omnibus,* above-mentioned, *de quo* (*quâ*) *supra commemoravimus, quem* (*quam, quod*) *supra commemoravimus* or *diximus, quem* (*quam, quod*) *supra scripsi, qui supra scriptus est* or *qui supra scripti sunt, de quo* (*quâ*) *a nobis antea dictum est, cujus supra meminimus,* also simply *ille* (but *ante dictus, supra dictus* or *commemoratus, prædictus, prænominatus* are not classical); as we have mentioned above, before, *ut supra dictum est, ut supra scripsi* or *scriptum est;* = to vouch for (of authors), *auctorem esse alcjs rei; significare* (to signify), *pronunciare* (to state clearly, distinctly, e g. the mistake in any thing); don't — it, *omitte sermonem istum, mitte,* see State, Declare

Meracious, adj. *meracus* (ἄκρατος), *merus, purus, solus,* see Clear, Pure. Meracity, n, by *meracus.*

Mercantile, adj. *mercatorius,* generally by the genit. *mercatoris* or *mercatorum* (of the merchants); — court, * *judices qui lites mercatorum* or *inter mercatores dijudicant,* see Commercial. Mercenary, adj. (1) see Venal; (2) by *conducere* (*mercede* or *pretio*); (3) = greedy of gain, *quæstuosus, qui quæstui servit* (φιλοκερδής); *avarus* (avaricious, πλεονέκτης), *sordidus* (mean, αἰσχροκερδής), also in the context simply *avidus* and *cupidus;* to be —, *quæstui servire* or *deditum esse* (in general), *emendi aut vendendi quæstu et lucro duci* (to carry on a business for the mere sake of gain); to use any thing for a — purpose, *uti alquâ re ad quæstum.* Mercer, n (1) *negotiator sericarius* (late = silk-dealer), (2) = general dealer in cotton, etc., *tabernarius* (in general), *propōla, caupo* (retailer), *institor* (one who travels from town to town to sell his goods), *nundinator* (who attends the fairs), * *qui pannos vendit* or *venditat* (a hosier in a small way). Merchandise, n., see Goods, Commerce.

Merchant, n *mercator, institor, qui rem gerit et lucrum facit,* — ship, *navis mercatoria.* See Business, Contract, Market

Mercurial, adj. by circuml. with mercury. Mercury, n. *argentum vivum, hydrargyrus* (ὑδράργυρος, artificially made), * *mercurius* (as technical term in medicine), —'s finger, * *Iris hermodactylus* (L)

Mercy, n *misericordia;* see Compassion, Grace, Indulgence, Pardon Merciful, adj , see Compassionate, Gracious, Kind, Indulgent. Merciless, adj. *immisericors* (without pity), *durus, ferreus* (hard, unfeeling), *inhumanus* (inhumane); adv. *immisericorditer.*

Mere, adj. *merus* (not mixed, opp. *mixtus,* in prose generally only in reference to wine, then also = nothing but), *limpidus* (clear, in the golden age only of water), *purus* (pure in general, also of the mind, character, = without a stain), *probus* (what can stand proof, e.g. silver, gold), *sincerus* (pure, genuine, unadulterated, nothing more than), *castus* (chaste and pure, e.g. love), also by *ipse* (before the noun, e g. by the — sight, *ipso aspectu*); in a wider sense, by *merus* (in good prose only of

things); — trifles, *meræ nugæ*; not to be able to sleep with — joy, *præ magno gaudio somnum capere non posse*; see Pure, Unmixed, Nothing but (under Nothing).

Meretricious, adj., see Unchaste.

Meridian, n. in astron., *circulus meridianus, circinatio circuli quæ dicitur meridianus*; = the highest point, see Height, Summit; — of life, *horæ meridianæ, meridies*. Adj. *meridianus*; see South.

Merit, n. (1) = excellence which claims reward, *dignitas, virtus* (excellence); according to —, *pro merito, merito, pro dignitate*; (2) = value (applied to things), *excellentia, præstantia*, see Excellence, Value, Worth; (3) see Reward; to make a — of necessity, *necessitati parēre* (in Eccl. Lat. *facere de necessitate virtutem*). To merit, v.tr., see Deserve. Meritorious, adj., by circumloc., e.g. that is a very — act of yours, *hāc re optime meruisti*; to act in a — manner, *bene merēre*; towards any body, *de algo*; nobility of —, **nobilitas quæ fit* or *cœpit ex virtute, nova nobilitas* (new aristocracy in general); medal of —, **nummus meritis dicatus*; the great golden medal (of —), **nummus aureus maximi moduli exsculptis hederis insignis*; order of —, **crux meritis dicata*; full of —, *bene* or *optime* or *mirifice meritus de algā re* (one who has rendered great services to), *omni laude dignus, omni virtute ornatus*.

Merlin, n. **falco æsalon* (L.)

Mermaid, n., perhaps *siren*.

Merriment, n. *lætitia, hilaritas, alacritas, lascivia, animus alacer* (joyful courage), *animus lætus* or *hilaris* (merry disposition, mood); to excite —, *hilaritatem excitare*; to lose all one's —, *hilaritatem in perpetuum amittere*; see Amusement. Merry, adj. *hilarus, hilaris* (of a man and his mind, both as regards a momentary state and as fixed quality; fig. also of things, e.g. countenance, face, day), *lætus* (excited to joy, of man and his mind, fig. of things, e.g. countenance, face, day), *alacer gaudio* (lively with joy, of man; both as a permanent state), *lascivus* (frolicsome, of persons and things, as a quality), *jocosus, jocularis* (jocular, if for a moment, of persons; as a quality only of things), *ridiculus* (γελοῖος, καταγέλαστος, causing to laugh, one who is full of jokes and knows how to make the whole company roar with laughter, in opp. to *facetus*, εὐτράπελος, facetious, i.e. *qui salibus, et sermonis urbanitate, citra scurrilitatem tamen, abundat, festivus, salsus, urbanus, scitus in dictis, venustus*; *ridiculus*, both of persons and things), *salsus* (of persons and things, σκωπτικός, γελοῖος, witty, sharp. *Salsum in consuetudine pro ridiculo tantum accipimus; naturā non utique hoc est; quamquam et ridicula oporteat esse salsa; nam et Cicero omne quod salsum est, ait esse Atticorum*; and again *salsum igitur erit, quod non erit insulsum, velut quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio, et velut palatum excitat, quod et a tædio defendit orationem*), comb. *ridiculus hic* (or *et*) *salsus, homo facetus atque salsus*; *jucundus* (heart-pleasing, jovial), stronger, *perjucundus*; a — tale, thing, *res ridicula, negotium salsum* (a witty affair); to make a person —, *algm hilarum facere* (in general), *algm exhilarare* (of things; see under Make); adv. *hilare, læte, jocose, ridicule, jucunde, perjucunde*; to lead a — life, *jucunde, laute, molliter* (not in a good sense) *vivere*; they were very —, *perjucunde fuit*; to take a — cup, *laute potare*; — Andrew, — grig, *homo jocosus, ridiculus, coprea* (γελωτοποιός, jester), *sannio* (μωρος, χλευαστής, mimic, and in a general sense), *scurra* (βωμολόχος, droll), *maccus* (*in Atellanis Oscis*); the act of making — with any one, of being —, *scurrilitas, dicacitas scurrilis*. Merrymaking, n. *voluptas, delectatio*; public —, *voluptas populo data*; for everybody, *voluptas quā omnes frui possunt*; see Feast, Banquet; v.intr. *hilarem diem sumere*; see Feast.

Mesentery, n. μεσεντέριον, **mesenterium* (technical term); the — vein, **vena* (blood-vessel, grand artery) or *arteria* (*aorta*) *mesenterii*.

Mesh, n. *macula*. Meshy, adj. *reticulatus*.

Mess, n. (1) see Dish, Plate; (2) see Mixture, Medley; (3) see Fodder, Provender, Part, Portion, Rations; (4) in the army and navy, see Mate; (5) see Condition; we are four of a —, **quatuor unā cœnamus*; — beef, perhaps *caro sole indurata*. To mess, v.intr. (1) see Eat, Feed; (2) by *convivam esse, unā cœnare*; see Contribute; to — with one, **unā cœnare cum algo*; — man, see Cook.

Message, n. (1) *nuncius* (e.g. to bring a —, *nuncium ferre, afferre*, to some one, *alci*), *legatio* (of an ambassador, e.g. to undertake a — to any one, *legationem ad algm suscipere*), or by *mittere* (e.g. the reason of the — sent was, *causa mittendi erat*); see Answer, Report; (2) the president's — (in America), *epistola*; to send a —, *algm certiorem facere alcjs rei* or *de algā re*; see Inform, Know. Messenger, n. (1) *nuncius* (as bearer of a piece of news, by word of mouth; fem. *nuncia*), *tabellarius* (letter-carrier, fem. **tabellaria*), *viator* (public —, in Rome, of the senate, etc., foot-post); a — who is the bearer of bad news, *nuncius malus, tristis*; a quick —, *nuncius volucer*; one — after the other arrived to announce, etc., *crebri nuncii afferebant*; to inform any one by letter or by a —, *per literas aut per nuncium certiorem facere algm*; the —, post-man, comes empty, *tabellarius inanis venit*; —'s fee, **merces nuncii* or *tabellarii* (as wages), *nuncii* or *tabellarii viaticum* (for travelling expenses) or *præmium* (reward); see Post, Letter, Courier, Runner; (2) in a political sense, *nuncius* (— in general), *legatus* (ambassador, deputy); (3) fig., see Forerunner, Harbinger; (4) — of a court of law, *viator, apparitor* (usher), **apparitor senatūs* (attendant at the townhall, etc.); — pigeon, *columba internuncia*, **columba tabellaria* (L.)

Messiah, n. *Messias -æ* (Eccl.); see Saviour, Redeemer.

Messuage, n. *prædiolum, agellus* (a small estate), *heredium* (as inherited property), *prædium rusticum* (a small cottage in the country), or simply *domus* (house).

Metage, n. (1) = measurement of coal and corn, see Measure; (2) = price of measuring, **merces mensoris*.

Metal, n. (1) *metallum* (in general), *æs* (χαλκός, copper, brass, bronze); like —, *metallo* or *æri similis*; (2) = compound —, composition —, **æs mixtum*, **compositio metallica*; dross of —, *spodium*; (3) in a fig. sense, the — of the voice, *vocis splendor*. Metallic, adj. *metallicus* (in general), *æreus, aheneus* (of brass). Metallist, n. *faber ærarius, metallicus, metallarius*. Metallurgist, n. **artis metallicæ peritus*. Metallurgy, n. **metallurgia* (technical term), **ars metallica*; see Mine.

Metamorphose, v.tr. *mutare in algd*; see Transform. Metamorphosis, n. **metamorphōsis* (only as title of Ovid's poem, *ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosi solet*, Quint.); see Transformation.

Metaphor, n., adj. *translatio, verba translata*, Cic., *modus transferendi* (Greek μεταφορά); *metaphora* (post-Aug.; should not be used often, for even Quintil. states it to be a Greek term, *translatio quæ metaphora Græce dicitur*). Metaphoric, adj. *translatus*. Metaphorically, adv., by *translatis verbis* (e.g. to speak); to use a word —, *verbum transferre* (not by the adj. *metaphoricus*, which is no Latin word at all, whilst the adv. **metaphorice* only occurs in Acron, a Roman grammarian of the fifth century, A.D., in his notes on Horace, *hanc epistolam metaphorice inscripsit*). See Figurative.

Metaphysic, Metaphysical, adj. **metaphysicus*. Adv. **metaphysice*. Metaphysics, n. **metaphysica -orum*, n.; the highest, most abstruse —, **subtilissima rerum quæ animo tantum cernuntur doctrina*. See Philosophy, Supernatural.

Metaplasm, n. *metaplasmus* (μεταπλασμός, post-Aug., grammatical irregularity, e.g. in the declen-

sions, *ut vitia ipsa aliis in carmine appellationibus nominentur: Metaplasmus enim, et Schematismos et Schemata vocamus, et laudem virtutis necessitati damus*, Quint.), **translatio* (late gramm., e.g. transposing of a letter, metathesis, e.g. the *w* in White, Hwite), by —, **metaplasticōs* (= μεταπλαστικῶς, *Metaplasticos dicitur apud poetas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consuerunt; quod idem barbarismus dicitur in solutā oratione*, Modern Comment. to Festus).

Mete, v.tr.; see Measure; meted out for . . . , perhaps by *fato fieri alqd.*

Metempsychosis, n. **animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio, metempsychōsis* (μετεμψύχωσις, late); to teach, hold the doctrine of —, *persuadēre velle, non interire animas, sed ab aliis post mortem ad alios transire.*

Meteor, n. physically, **ostentum in cœlo animadversum, phænomĕnon* (φαινόμενον, generally in the pl., late), **meteōron* (μετέωρον, generally in the pl., technical term); fiery meteors, *ignes.* Meteorology, n. **meteorologĭa* (μετεωρολογία, technical term). Meteoric, adj. by circumloc.; — stone, Meteorolite, Meteorite, *lapis qui cœlo decĭdit, aerolithus* (technical term).

Meter, n., by circumloc.; see Measure, Surveyor, Metre.

Method, n. *ratio, via*, comb. *ratio et via, via et ratio* (the particular — which we follow in any thing), *modus* (mode in which any thing is done); — of teaching, *docendi, disserendi ratio, docendi modus* (manner of explaining a thing), *genus disciplinæ* (system of teaching, e.g. *novum genus disciplinæ instituere*); the mathematical —, *mathematicorum ratio* (also with the epithet *necessaria*, inasmuch as it is of a strictly demonstrative character, e.g. *cum [scil. Peripatetici] de rerum initiis, omnique mundo locuti essent, ut multa non modo probabili argumentatione, sed etiam necessariā mathematicorum ratione concluderent, maximam materiam ex rebus per se investigatis ad rerum occultarum cognitionem attulerunt*), the Socratic —, *disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta*; I have discovered this —, *primus inveni hanc viam*; to choose a new — of explaining a thing, *novā ad disputandum ingredi ratione*; — of cure, *medendi ratio* (— of curing), *curandi ratio* or *via*, *curatio* (mode of treating a medical case); to follow another — of cure, *quæ medicus in curando constituerit mutare*, this — of cure does not suit for him, **hac ratione* (or *hac medicinā* or *his medicamentis*) *sanari non potest*; the doctrine of the methods of teaching, *methodice* (μεθοδική, gramm.). Methodic, Methodical, adj., by circuml. with *ratio, ratio et via*; — manner in teaching, giving a lecture, *disserendi ratio*; a lecture, speech arranged in a — manner, *oratio viā quādam et ratione habita*, a — manual, **liber quo res artificio et viā traduntur.* Methodically, adv. *ratione et viā, viā et ratione* (according to a particular method). *artificio et viā, viā et arte* (according to the rules of art), to deliver a lecture —, *alqd artificio et viā tradere*; to speak —, *viā et ratione, viā et arte dicere.* Methodist, n. **methodista.* Methodize, v.tr., see Order, Arrange.

Metonymic, Metonymical, adj. *mutatus, immutatus*; adv. *verbis mutatis, immutatis* (e.g. to speak); to use an expression —, *verbum mutare, immutare, verbum pro verbo* (or *verba pro verbis*) *quasi summutare.* Metonymy, n. *immutatio, verba mutata* (Greek μετωνυμία; Cic. makes a careful distinction between — and metaphor: *Tralata ea dico quæ per similitudinem ab aliā re aut suavitatis causis aut inopiæ causā transferuntur; Mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet sumtum ex re aliquā consequenti; quod quamquam transferendo fit, tamen alio modo transtulit, cum dixit Ennius, arcem et urbem orbas, alio modo, si pro patriā arcem dixisset; et horridam "Africam terribili tremere tumultu" cum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam. Hanc Hypallagen rhetores, quia quasi summutantur verba pro verbis, Metonymiam grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur*).

Metre, n. (1) **mensura longitudinis Francogallica*; (2) as regards poetry, = short and long syllables in verse, *metrum* (μέτρον), *metri necessitas* (the necessity of the —); to be obliged to follow strictly the —, *metro servire cogi, metri necessitate cogi*; the — is an excuse for the poet, *poetas metri necessitas excusat*; = prosody, or arrangement of poetical feet, *metrum, metri necessitas, versus* (kind of verse); on account of the —, *metri causā, propter pedem, metri necessitate coactus*; to be compelled to adhere to a certain —, *alligatum ad certam pedum necessitatem*; to write any thing in the — of Tibullus, *componere alqd Tibulli metro*+; in the Chalcidian —, *condere alqd Chalcidico versu.* Metrical, adj. *metricus* (μετρικός), **metro inclusus* (hemmed in by the metre); the — laws, *lex versuum, leges metricæ.* Metrically, adv. *legibus metricis* (according to the rules of the metre); to expound a poet —, **in prælegendo poetā legum metricarum rationem habēre*; — art, **ars metrica* (as an art, skill), *lex versuum, leges metricæ* (the laws of the metre). Metrician, n. **artis metricæ peritus*, **legum metricarum peritus, versificator* (post-Aug., = a maker of verses), *poēta* (poet, e.g. *versificator quam poeta melior*, Quint.); the metricians, *metrici* (μετρικοί, Aul. Gell.).

Metrology, n. perhaps **mensuræ* (*metrologia* is no Latin word) *et ponderum doctrina.*

Metronome, n. **chronometrum* (*χρονόμετρον).

Metropolis, n. *caput*; see Capital. Metropolitan, n. **episcopus princeps*; see Archbishop; adj. by circuml. with *caput*, or in reference to the church, by — church; — church, *ecclesia mater, ædes cathedralis* (the cathedral, technical term); in reference to the religion, by *religio reipublicæ, sacra publica -orum*, n. (state religion).

Mettle, n. *animus fidens* (confidence), *animus præsens, animi præsentia* (presence of mind), *audacia* (boldness); — of youth, *fervor adolescentiæ, adolescentia fervida, fervor juvenilis, calidus sanguis* (hot-headedness); man of —, *homo acer, homo fervidioris animi, homo iracundus* (revengeful, one that bears malice); to behave with —, perhaps by *indignatione bullire*; Zeno, that little — (spirited) old man, *ille acriculus senex Zeno*; a — horse, *equus ferocitate exsultans.*

Mew, n. (1) = a cage for birds, especially for hawks, while mewing, see Cage; (2) see Stable; (3) see Enclosure, Confinement; (4) in botany, **athamanta meum* (L.); (5) in ornithology, **larus* (L.) To mew, v.tr. (1) see Enclose, Shut up, Confine; to — one's self from the world, *se secernere a turbis popularibus* or *a populo*+; (2) = to shed or cast (e.g. the hawk his feathers, the moon her beams), of birds, **pennas mutare*, **plumas mutare*; of quadrupeds, by *cadunt pili quadrupedibus*; v.intr. (1) *renovari* (of things); (2) of the noise of cats, perhaps *felire* (Auct. Carm. de Philom., of the panther).

Mewl, v.intr., *vagire, vagitum edere* (also of hares, foxes, etc.); see Howl, Cry; the act of mewling, *vagitus.*

Mezzotinto, n., perhaps **nigra chalcographia.*

Miasma, n. *noxius terræ halitus, contagio* (not *contagium*). See Infection, Pest.

Mica, n. *phengītes lapis*, or simply *phengītes*; white —, *phengites candidus*; yellow —, *phengites flavus* (in modern Latin, **mica*, in the ancient sense = crumb).

Michaelmas, n. perhaps **dies S. Michaelis memoriæ sacratus*, — day, *dies tertius ante calendas Octobres.*

Microcosm, n., perhaps **mundus minor, homo.*

Microscope, n. **microscopium*, in the connexion of a sentence also simply *vitrum*, e.g. to examine any thing through the —, **alqd aspicere per vitrum.*

Mid, that which is between two; — day, *tempus meridianum, horæ meridianæ;* the — approaches, *meridies adest, meridies appetit, jam dies in meridiem vergit;* relating to —, *meridianus;* midday food, *cibus meridianus;* — heat, *mer. calor* (or *meridiani calores*); intense —, *æstus meridianus* (*æstus meridiani*); about —, *circiter æstus meridianos;* — repose, *meridiatio, somnus meridianus;* to take —, *meridiari, meridie conquiescere;* — after the meal at noon, *post cibum meridianum paullum conquiescere* (to take a nap); about midday, *ad meridiem;* at —, *meridie, tempore meridiano, meridianis temporibus;* to set out at —, *per meridiem proficisci;* before midday, forenoon, *dies antemeridianus, tempus antemeridianum, horæ antemeridianæ, ante meridiem, tempore antemeridiano, antemeridianus sermo* (conversation, so *literæ*); after midday, afternoon, *postmeridianus* (or *pomeridianus*), *dies pom.* (so *tempus, hora* and *horæ*, also in the abl.); an — visit, **salutatio pomeridiana;* duty —, *officium pom.;* to see anyone in the —, *alqm post meridiem convenire* (*invisere*). Midnight, *media nox;* at —, *mediâ nocte, concubiâ nocte* (at the dead of night); shortly after —, *de mediâ nocte.* Midst, *in, inter, medius, in medio;* in the midst of the preparation for war, *in ipso apparatu belli;* so *in ipso itinere*, in the midst of the march; — of dinner, *inter cœnandum.* See Middle.

Midden, n. *sterquilinium;* see Dung-hill.

Middle (between two), *medius;* — part, *media pars;* — space, *medium spatium;* — place, *medius locus;* — time, *medium* (sc. *tempus*, e.g. *jam medium diei erat*, it was now the middle of the day; or *per medium diei*). The Latins used *medius* in concord with its nouns, e.g. in the middle of the slaughter, *media cædes* (literally, the middle slaughter; so we employ mid, e.g. midnight, *media nox*); so *media acies*, the middle of the army; *medius mundus* (also *medius mundi locus*), *medius dies;* in the middle of any thing, *in mediâ alcjs rei parte* (or *in mediâ alcjs*), *in medio alcjs rei spatio* (or *loco*), *in medio* (sc. *loco*) *alcjs rei* or *in mediâ alqâ re*, e.g. in the middle of the city, *in mediâ urbis;* — the forum, *in medio foro;* — summer, *mediâ æstate;* the king was in the middle, *medius omnium rex erat;* to strike in the middle, *medium ferire;* to seize by or round the middle, *medium alqm* (or *alqd*) *arripere;* in the midst of us are, etc., *sunt in nostro numero qui*, etc.; the middle (or centre of), *centrum;* the middle of the fleet, *media classis;* — of the island, *media insula;* to lie —, *in medio alqo loco situm esse;* the middle class (or social condition), *ordo plebeius* (opp. to *patres, equites*), *plebs, homines plebeii generis* (citizens), *plebs ingenua* (people of the higher citizen class), *principes* (opp. to *infimi*) *plebis, priores plebis;* in regard to property, *homines modice locupletes.* Middle stature, *statura mediocris* (or *modica*); — road, *via media* (the highway, as opposed to footpaths and other roads); the golden mean, *aurea mediocritas;* the middle way is the best, *in medio tutissimus ibis*, also *mediocritas optima est;* to hold —, *medium quiddam tenēre, tenēre mediocritatem quæ est inter nimium et parum.* See Mid.

Midsummer, n. *media æstas, solstitium* (summer solstice; not *solstitium æstivum*); Midsummer's day, **dies S. Joannis memoriæ sacratus*, or *dies octavus ante Calendas Julias.*

Midwife, n. *obstētrix;* attendance, services of —, *obstetricia -orum* (e.g. *Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum*); to look out for employment as a —, *manus obstetricias quærere.* Midwifery, n. *obstetricium, *ars obstetricia* (art of —), *scientia obstetricandi* (skill as accoucheur, Vulg. Exod.)

Mien, n. *oris habitus, lineamentorum qualitas* (shape of the countenance), *lineamenta -orum*, n. (features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et vultûs ingenium* (natural formation of the mouth), *os vultusque, os et vultus* (face and looks), *facies* (countenance, e.g. a noble countenance, *f. liberalis;* a pleasant c., *f. grata*). See Countenance.

Might, n. = bodily strength, *vis, opes* (physical means), *nervi* (muscles, as seat of the physical strength); with all one's —, *omni vi, summâ vi, omni ope, omnibus viribus* or *opibus* or *nervis, omnibus viribus atque opibus, omnibus opibus ac nervis;* to endeavour with all one's —, *omnes vires* or *nervos contendere, summâ ope niti* or *eniti, omnibus viribus elaborare;* with — and main, *omni virium contentione;* — is right, *fortiori cedendum est.* Mighty, adj., see Powerful, Strong, etc.

Migrate, v.intr. = to remove from one country to another, *abire, discedere* (in general, to go away from a place), *proficisci* (to set off; of soldiers, to march), *migrare, emigrare* (from a place, *ex*, etc.; to, *in*, etc.), *demigrare* (from, *de* or *ex*, etc.; to emigrate from a place); *e terrâ excedere; aliud domicilium, alias sedes petere* (to leave a country), *solum mutare* (to leave one's own country, especially of an exile), *transmigrare* (to emigrate to a place, with *in*, or, if a town is named, simply with the accus. of the town); to proceed onward, *procedere, progredi, longius progredi.* Migration, n. (1) *mutatio loci* (act of removing from one kingdom to another for the purpose of permanent residence, for the sake of health, etc.), *loca mutata, regio mutata* (after the removal has taken place); to undertake a —, *loca* or *regionem mutare;* = emigration. *migratio, demigratio;* = proceeding onward, *processio* (e.g. of soldiers); (2) change of place (e.g. — of the centre of gravity), by *loco suo movēre.* Migratory, adj. by *migrare, demigrare, vagari* (to rove), *huc illuc migrare* (to change one's abode very often), *erro* (a wandering beggar, etc.); by the genit. *nomădum;* — bird, *advena avis* or *volucris, peregrina avis* or *volucris* (opp. *vernacula avis* or *volucris*); — birds, *advenæ volucres* (opp. *vernaculæ volucres*); *adventicium genus volucrum, *volucres quæ peregrinatione lætantur;* quails are — birds, **coturnices ex nostris regionibus trans mare remeant;* cranes are — birds, **grues appetente hieme calidiora loca petentes maria transmittunt;* thrushes belong to the — birds, *de illo genere sunt turdi adventicii ac quotannis in nostras regiones trans mare advolant circiter æquinoctium autumnale et eodem revolant ad æquinoctium vernum.*

Milch, adj. *lac habens;* — cow, **vacca quæ lac habet* (*bos lactarius*, Varr., = a young bull that is still sucking); see Milk.

Mild, adj. (1) of the taste, *mollis* (soft for the tongue and the palate, opp. *acer*, = harsh, of food in general), *mitis* (not tart, of fruit that is quite ripe, opp. *acerbus*), *lenis* (pleasant, opp. *asper* and *acer*, of wine, food), *dulcis* (sweet, opp. *austerus*, of any thing to drink); to make —, *mollire, mitigare, lenire;* to grow — (of fruit), *mitescere;* (2) = pleasantly affecting the senses, *mollis* (soft, flexible, e.g. name, speech, opp. *durus, acer*), *mitis* (not hard, harsh, e.g. winter, summer, climate; then speech, words, opp. *asper*), *lenis* (gentle, not vehement, e.g. wind, name, speech, purging, *purgatio*, opp. *asper, vehemens*), *clemens* (not stormy, e.g. winter, opp. *atrox;* in this sense post-Aug.), *temperatus* (not too warm and not too cold, of the climate, the seasons, opp. *frigidus*, cold, or *calidus*, warm), *levis* (not pressing hard upon any one, e.g. punishment, opp. *gravis*); to call any thing by a — name, *molli nomine appellare alqd;* to give a milder name to any thing, *lenius nomen alci rei imponere;* to grow — (of the winter, etc.), *mitescere;* to make —, *mollem*, etc., *facere, reddere alqam rem;* see Sweet, Delicious, Pleasant; (3) in medicine and surgery, *lenis* (gentle, e.g. purging, *purgatio*), *mollis* (what one can bear, e.g. *cibus mollis*, food easy to digest; *alvus mollis*, open bowels), *haud acutus* (not

strong, of taste and smell); *haud acer* (not sharp, of the taste); *haud salsus* (not salted, of the taste); *haud vehemens, haud acerbus* (—, not weakening the system); — food, nothing strong, *cibi haud acuti, cibi haud salsi*; (4) of men and their dispositions, and of that which shows mildness, *mollis* (e.g. *sententia mollis*, — opinion, judgment; of persons, = not hard-hearted, opp. *acer*), *mitis* (not harsh, of a — disposition, opp. *asper*), *clemens* (gentle in treating offenders, sparing the innocent and unfortunate, of persons, opp. *severus, crudelis*), *misericors* (compassionate, opp. *durus*), *facilis* (easy in granting requests, forgiving), *indulgens* (indulgent, of persons, towards any one, *alci*, opp. *acerbus et severus*), *placidus* (peaceful, opp. *fervidus, iracundus*), *benignus* (kind, kind-hearted, from inclination and out of natural kindness), *beneficus* (charitable, munificent, liberal), comb. *mitis et mansuetus* (opp. *ferus et immanis*), *lenis et mansuetus* (opp. *vehemens et atrox*), *clemens et misericors* (opp. *crudelis et durus*), *clemens et mansuetus* (opp. *crudelis et inhumanus*), *placidus et lenis*; — manners, *mores placidi, mores temperati et moderati*; a — reproof, *castigatio clemens*; to give a — opinion respecting any one, *se clementem in alqm præbere* (in general, also as a judge), *clementer scribere de alqo* (in a letter). Mildly, adv. *leniter, clementer, benigne*; to make —, *mollem*, etc., *facere, reddere*; —-spirited, *placidus, placatus, mollis*; comb. *placidus mollisque, lenis*; see Gentle. Mildness, n. (1) — of the climate, etc., *lenitas* (of any thing, e.g. *doloris*; opp. *asperitas*), *modestia* (e.g. of the winter, *hiemis*); (2) in medicine and surgery, by circuml. with Soften, Mitigate, which see; (3) of the character, *lenitas* (e.g. — is out of place here, the matter requires severity, *non est jam lenitati locus, severitatem res postulat*); *animus lenis* or *mitis, lenitas animi* (— of disposition, in the context also simply *lenitas*); *ingenium lene* or *mite* (— of character), *mansuetudo morum* (— of manners), *mens placida* (a composed mind), *mores placidi* (calmness in one's manners), *clementia* (— in treating others, opp. *crudelitas*), *bonitas, animus benignus* (goodness; *animus bonus* only = good cheer), *naturæ bonitas* (natural goodness), *indulgentia* (indulgence); with —, *placide, placate, leniter* (e.g. to bear with — whatever may happen to any one, *omnia humana placide et moderate ferre*); (4) of the voice, *lenitas, vox lenis*; (5) of the taste, *dulcedo, dulcitudo, suavitas, jucunditas*, comb. *jucunditas et suavitas*.

Mildew, n. (1) of vegetables, corn, plants, *robigo*, * *aphis -idis*, f. (L., plant-louse), *mucor* (mouldiness, mustiness), *situs* (filth arising from mouldiness), *uredo* (blasting of trees, herbs); (2) spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture, * *macula ex robigine* (or *ex situ, ex mucore*) *concepta* (iron mould). Mildewed, * *robigine* or *uredine affectus*, *mucidus* (mould), *humore vitiatus* (gone mouldy through moisture), or by *putrescere* (to go rotten).

Mile, n. (1) of a Roman —, *mille passuum, passus mille* (1,000 paces; in the plur. *millia passuum*, or in the context simply *millia*, with the number of miles added), *milliarium spatium* (a distance measuring 1,000 paces, also in the pl. of several such distances; *milliarium* [sc. *marmor*] or *lapis* [*milliarius*] — stone, as the point where the — terminates, hence as a measurement of distances); 5,000 feet, that is a —, *pedum millia quinque, id est passus mille* (Vitruv.); a very useful contrivance, by which we may ascertain how many miles we have made, *ratio non inutilis, quâ scire possimus quot millia numero itineris fecerimus*; thus the little pebble indicates by its sound and its number how many miles were being made during the voyage, *ita calculus et sonitu et numero indicabit milliaria spatia navigationis*; one — from Alexandria, *a primo milliario Alexandriæ*; the inhabitants of Veii and Fidenæ, one of which places is 6, the other 18 miles from Rome, *Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Româ, alii octavo decimo*; he lies interred in front of the Appian road, five miles from the city, *sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, ad quintum lapidem*; both the town and the estates are above 150 miles from Rome, *et municipium et agri sunt ultra centesimum et quinquagesimum lapidem*; a — (1000 paces) long, *milliarius* (Suet.), *longitudine mille passuum, mille passus longus*; *longitudinis per mille passus*; he cut a canal 160 (Roman) miles in length from the lake of Avernum to Ostia, *inchoabat fossam ab Averno Ostiam usque longitudinis per centum sexaginta millia* (scil. *passuum*); (2) of a German —, *passuum millia quinque* (i.e. 5,000 paces, = one German —; to use *milliarium* in the sense of a German — would be repugnant to classical taste); (3) a French —, *leuca* (the *lieue* of the French, late); measure by miles, * *mensura milliaria*; for many miles, at a distance of many miles, *multa millia passuum* (at a distance of many thousand paces); this plain extends for many miles round, * *hic campus patet quoquoversus multa millia passuum*. Mileage, n. perhaps, * *merces* (fee) or *vectigal* (duty) *quod millibus passibus metimur*.

Milfoil, n. * *achillea millefolium* (L.).

Miliary, adj., perhaps * *grani milii instar*, * *sabulosus* (sabulous); — fever, *purpura* (technical term); — glands, perhaps * *glandulæ cutis* or * *glandulæ membranaceæ*.

Militant, adj., by *pugnare*, etc. (not by *militare* = to serve as a soldier, only in Tertull., about A.D. 220, used in the sense of *conari*, of a machine).

Military, *militaris* (belonging to a soldier or to war); in a military manner, *more militari*; — force, *copiæ, vires*; — service, *militia*; to give a furlough from —, *alci militiæ vacationem dare*; — rank, *gradum in militiâ*; to obtain —, *obtinere*; the highest —, *imperium, imperium summum*; a — governor, *qui provinciæ præest cum imperio*; a — road, *via militaris*; — hospital, *valetudinarium militare*; bound by — duty, * *militiæ sacramento obstrictus*; — service, * *conditio militiæ*; — cloak (regimentals), *vestis militaris*; — office, *munus militare*; — preparations, *apparatus belli*; to make —, *bellum parare, apparare, instruere*; — law, *lex militaris*; — outlay, *sumptus belli*; — architect, * *architectus militaris*; — architecture, *architectura militaris*; — requirements, *omnia quæ ad bellum gerendum pertinent* or *quæ belli usus poscunt*; — resources, *pecunia quæ in bellum usui est*; — events, *res bello gesta*; — chest, *ærarium militare*; — paymaster, *tribunus ærarius, dispensator belli, cui negotium pecuniæ dispensandæ datum est*; — council, * *concilium quod res bellicas curat*; — commissariat, *viri rebus quas belli usus poscunt subministrandis*; — commissioner, *qui res quas belli usus poscunt subministrat*; war department, *rerum bellicarum administratio*; military service, *militia, res militaris, munus militiæ* or *belli*; to learn —, *militiam discere* or *edoceri*, practically, *usu*; — under some one, *in alcjs exercitu tironem militare*; to be familiar with —, *rei militaris peritum esse*; to engage in —, *militiam capessere, nomen dare* (to enlist); — as a volunteer, *voluntariam extra ordinem militiam profiteri*; to free from —, *militiâ solvere algm*; to avoid —, *militiam subterfugere, detractare*; — zeal, *belli studium*; — skill, *rei militaris peritia, usus belli*; — banner, *signum* (*militare*); — spirit, *animus bellicosus*; — discipline, *disciplina militaris, disciplina militiæ*; severe —, *severa*; lax —, *laxior*; to administer — rigorously, *disciplinam militarem severe regere*; — expedition, *expeditio*; — school, *ludus militaris*; to be in —, *sub alqo militare discere*; — secretary, * *scriba a rebus bellicis*; — display or sham fight, *imago pugnæ, certamen ludicrum*; to give —, *prælia ludere*; — punishment, * *pœna militaris*; — labours, *belli labores*; — manœuvre, *decursio*. See Arms, Battle, Fight, War.

Militate, v.intr.; see Contradict.

Militia, n. *armati populares, armati provinciales, auxilia provincialia*, n.pl. (from the provinces, the latter auxiliary troops); the calling out of a — (in a province), *delectus provincialis*; = standing army, **milites perpetui*; = city guard, **cives evocati qui excubias in urbe vice militum agunt*; = levy of the people raised for the defence of the country, *evocati* (called out), *vexillarii*, or by circumloc. **milites qui retinentur sub vexillo, ceterorum immunes, nisi propulsandi hostis* (soldiers exempt from service and only called out in times of war); — man, perhaps *miles evocatus*. See Troops.

Milk, n. (1) lit. *lac*; made of —, looking like —, *lacteus*; — of cows, *lac vaccinum, bubulcum*; goat's —, *lac caprinum*; new —, *lac recens*; curdled —, *lac concretum*; sour —, *oxygăla*; the — curdles, *lac coit* (in general), *lac coagulatur* (becomes coagulated, to stand, to go sour); the — turns into whey, *lac serescit*; the — becomes thick, *lac spissatur*; he looks like — (or flesh) and blood, *in ejus vultu candore rubor mixtus est*; (2) fig. in plants (any kind of liquid looking like —), *lac*; = small guts, chitterlings, *lactes*; almond —, perhaps **lac amygdalinum*; — of sulphur, perhaps **lac sulphuratum*; — of human kindness, *caritas generis humani*; — cow, see Milch; cow in —, **pecus lac præbens*; — farm, *villa, prædium*; near the town, *prædium suburbanum*, or simply *suburbanum*; see Dairy; — food, — diet, with —, whitemeat, **cibus lactens*, in the pl. *lactentia-ium*, n.; — maid, — woman, (1) **puella quæ vaccas mulget*, (2) **puella quæ lac vendit* or *venditat*; — man, (1) **qui vaccas mulget*, (2) **qui lac vendit* or *venditat*; — pail, *mulctra, mulctrum*; — pan, *sinus* or *sinum lactis*; — parsley, **selinum* (L.); — porridge, — pottage, **jus lactens*; — sop, (1) **lac intritum*, (2) **qui lac bibit, sorbet*, (3) *homo muliebris* (like a woman), *effeminatus, mollis, homo effeminatus et mollis* (effeminate), *homo delicatus* (too delicate, too squeamish), *homo vulsus, volsus nepos* (*volsus*, lit. = having the hairs pulled out by the root, sleek; hence *luxui deditus, mollis*; for *pilos vellere antiquis in probro fuit*), *homo iners, ignavus, imbellis*, comb. *iners atque ignavus, iners atque imbellis* (coward); — tare, **glaux maritima* (L.); — thistle, **carduus marianus* (L.); — teeth, *dentes primi* (of a man), *dentes pullini* (of animals); — trefoil, **glaux* (L.); — vetch, **astragalus* (L.); — weed, **tithymalus* (L.); — white, *lacteus, lacteo colore*; — wort, **polygala* (L.); skimmed —, by **florem lactis dehaurire*; to yield —, *lac præbēre*; — pap, **puls e lacte et intrito pane facta*; — colour, *color lactens*; — coloured, cream-coloured white, — white, *colore lacteo*; vessel to keep or put — in, — jug, — pot, *sinum* or *sinus lactis*; — can, **hirnea lactis*; — tub, **lacus lactis*; — cup, — bowl, *sinus* or *sinum lactis*; — rice, **puls ex orizā cocta*; cloth for straining —, **linteum quo lac percolatur*. To milk, v.tr. *mulgēre*; not to — a cow, *vaccam prohibēre mulctrā*; — newly milked, fresh from the cow, *lac tepidum*; time for milking, **tempus mulgendi*; the milking, *mulctus*. Milky, adj. (1) *lactens, lactosus* (only in the Gloss. Gr. Lat.); (2) **lacti similis, lacteus*; (3) *multum lac præbens, qui (quæ, quod) lac habet*; — juice, chyle (in the body), **chylus* (χυλός, technical term); — way, *orbis* or *circulus lacteus, via lactea* (Ov.).

Mill, n. (1) as a machine — for grinding, *molæ* (— stone), *pistrinum* (the place where the mills are, with the ancients = tread —, in which the slaves worked; it was also used for baking bread and feeding cattle in it); belonging to the —, *molaris, pistrinalis*; the — is going, **molarum rotæ versantur*; construction of a —, **ædificatio molaris*: government regulations relating to mills, **lex molis exercendis*; — ass, donkey, *asinus molarius, asinus molendarius* (Jct.); — wheel, *rota molaris*: — stone, *molaris lapis* (a kind of stone from which — stones were made), *mola* (the — stone itself, to grind the corn; every — had two such *molæ*, the upper one of which was called *catillus*, upper — stone, runner, the lower *meta, meta molendaria*, ὄνος, grind-stone, lower — stone); — brook, **aqua quæ molas versat*, **rivus molas versans*; fulling —, *fullonica*; hand —, *mola versatilis* or *trusatilis* (turned with the hand), *fistula serrata, fistula farraria* (a kind of — with teeth inside, something like our coffee —); water —, *molæ aquæ, molæ aquariæ*; wind —, *molæ venti*; (2) in mechanics, *molæ* (any —, its mechanism; is by itself sufficient if used in the connexion of the sentence, Vitr.), *machina* (machine), *officina ferraria* or *æraria* (forge); spinning —, **officina lanificii* (as building), **machina quā nentur stamina* (as machinery); saw —, **machina quā robora aliarumque arborum trunci in asseres dissecantur*. To mill, v.tr. (1) see Grind; (2) = to beat up (e.g. chocolate), *rudiculā peragitare*; (3) *pulsare* (in general, to strike); *verberibus cædere* (to give a good flogging), *verberibus castigare* (to flog); to — any one well, *verberibus* or *flagris implēre, male mulcare, verberibus subigere* or *irrigare* (Com.), *verberibus mulcare* (to handle roughly); (4) see To Full.

Millenary, adj. *millenarius*. Millennial, adj. *mille annorum*. Millennium, n. **mille annorum spatium*.

Millepede, n. *oniscus* (**oniscus asellus* L.), *centipĕda, millepĕda, multipĕda* (all four in Pliny's time), *porcellio* (late).

Miller, n. (1) *pistor* (his wife, *pistoris uxor*; lit., the slave who crushed the grain, then also who baked it into bread; then also, as in Aul. Gell., with regard to the Greeks, master of a —, i.e. a water —), *qui pistrinum exercet* (one who keeps a —), *molitor, molendarius* (a slave who works in a —, late Imperial Rome); to work with a — for wages, *pistori operam locare*; (2) *pugil*; miller's thumb, bull-head, **cottus globio* (L.).

Millesimal, adj. *millesimus*.

Millet, n. **milium* (L.).

Milliary, adj., e.g. — column, see Mile.

Milliner, n. **qui* (or *quæ*) *tabernam delicatarum mercium exercet, institor delicatarum mercium* (as hawker), **quæ mundum muliebrem facit*, **quæ muliebris officinam exercet* (mistress). Millinery, adj. circumloc. with Milliner; n. **taberna delicatarum mercium*; (2) *merces delicatæ, mundus muliebris*.

Million, n. *decies centena millia*, **millio* (technical term); two, three millions, *vicies, tricies centena millia*; a — times, *decies centies millies* (lit.), *sexcenties, millies* (our colloquial phrase, a hundred times).

Milt, n. (1) in anatomy, *splen, lien* (the old Latin form for *splen*); obstruction of the —, **induratio lienis*; (2) = soft roe of fishes, *lactes*. Milter, n. *piscis mas*.

Mimic, adj. = mimical, *mimicus* (μιμικός); — poet, a —, *mimorum scriptor*; to represent any thing mimically, *saltare* (with the name of the piece in the accus., e.g. *Cyclopem*); — art, mimicry, **ars mimica, chironomĭa* (χειρονομία, art of gesture); — gold, in chemistry, **aurum sophisticum*. Mimic, n. *artis mimicæ peritus* (in general, who understands —), *mimus* (μῖμος), pure Latin *artifex saltationis*; the chief —, *archimimus* (ἀρχίμιμος). To mimic, v.tr. *imitari*; see Imitate.

Minaret, n. *turricula*.

Mince, v.tr. *conficere, minute* or *minutim conficere, minutatim concidere* or *consecare* (to cut into small pieces); fig. *contrahere, detrahere de alqā re, alqd tecte appellare, rem tegere*; v.intr. *mollius incedere*. Mincingly, adv. (1) by *minutissimus, minutatim*; (2) *cursim*; (3) by **putide se gerere*.

Mind, n. (1) see Ability, Understanding; (2) *animus* (vital power, life, faculty of the feeling, of desiring, τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, ὁ θυμός; then the whole of man as an intellectual being, the higher nature

in man, opp. *corpus*; e.g. the — grows and falls in decay together with the body, *cum corporibus vigent et deflorescunt animi*), *mens* (spirit, soul, as that which represents the power of thinking; then the faculty of thinking itself, ὁ νοῦς), *anima* (in the golden age only = essence of life, breath of life, = *spiritus*, and can only be said in phrases, such as *animam deponere, edere, efflare*, to breathe one's last; *anima reliquit eum*, he gave up the ghost; only in the later prose = *animus*), *spiritus* (almost synonymous with *anima*, = breath of life, life, then = qualities of the —, = high —, energy, enthusiasm, courage, pride, etc.), *ingenium* (natural abilities, genius, power of invention, production); in one's own —, imagination, *spe et opinione*, or *spe atque animo*; the heart and the —, *animus et mens*; a great, lofty —, *animus magnus, excelsus, altus, ingenium magnum, excelsum*; and of the person himself, = a man of great —, *animus magnus, vir magni ingenii*; a little —, *ingenium parvum, pusillum*; a fine and well cultivated —, *vir ingenii jucundi et elegantis*; a philosophical —, *subtilitas (in disputando), vir subtilis, sagax* (of the person); see Soul; (3) see Heart, Sense, Generosity; (4) = inclination, *studium* (inclination, zeal), *appetitus, appetitio* (instinctive longing after any thing), *cupiditas, cupido, desiderium, aviditas* (desire), *alacritas* (the state of feeling inclined), comb. *alacritas studiumque, alacritas et cupiditas* (after all these words, that which we have a — for, in the genit., generally by the gerund in *di*); I have a —, *animus mihi est, mihi lubet*; I have no —, *nolo*; I have a greater —, *malo*; to have a — to do any thing, *alcjs rei studio captum esse, teneri, alcjs rei studiosum, appetentem, cupidum esse, alqd appetere, concupiscere*; to have a great — to, *alcjs rei studio* or *cupiditate ardere, flagrare*; *mirâ alacritate esse ad alqd faciendum* (to be very much disposed for, e.g. for disputing, *ad litigandum*); to have no — to, *abhorrere, alienum esse ab alqâ re* (to feel a disinclination against, e.g., marrying, *abhorrere ab uxore ducendâ*), *fugere alqd* (to shirk, e.g. labour, *laborem*); see Inclination, Desire; (5) *voluntas*; see Will; (6) see Disposition, Opinion; (7) *memoria*; see Memory, Thought; (8) see Quality; grief of —, *cordolium* (Com. and late), *ægritudo sollicitudo, dolor, mæror* (grief); some one causes me grief in my —, *alqs mihi ægritudinem* or *dolorem* or *mærorem affert, alqs me sollicitudine* or *mærore afficit* (the former, e.g. of a bad son); to cause great grief to any one's —, *acerbissimum dolorem alci inurere*; to lay open to a person the grief of one's —, *alci cordolium patefacere*; readiness of —, see Readiness; to keep in —, *cogitare cum* or *in animo*, or simply *cogitare alqd* or *de alqâ re*; *considerare in animo* or *cum animo* or *secum*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqâ re* (to consider maturely), *deliberare alqd* and *de alqâ re* (to deliberate with one's self), *alqd agitare mente* or *animo* or *in mente* or *cum animo* (to think over), *perpendere, pensitare alqd* (to consider on all sides), *secum meditari de alqâ re* or *alqd* (to examine what is to be done, how it ought to be), *secum* or *cum animo reputare alqd* (to weigh a matter carefully over again), *apud animum proponere* (to picture to one's self); only keep this one thing in —, *hoc unum cogita*; I keep many important things in —, *versantur animo meo multæ et graves cogitationes*; to be against one's —, *longe alia mihi mens est*; to change one's —, *salubrius consilium inire*; to be of a —, *opinari, opinione duci, opinionem habere*; with one —, *in hoc omnes consentiunt*; see Unanimous; to be of a distracted —, *non satis sanum esse*; to make up one's —, *certum consilium capere*; to express one's —, *quæ mente concipimus verbis efferre*; — freely, *exprimo sententiam meam* or *quod sentiam, quid sentiam non dissimulo, dico quod sentio*; speak your —, by *apud alqm liberrime profiteri* (with acc. and inf.); to relieve one's —, *acquiescere* or *requiescere in alqâ re*; to put one in — of . . . . *monere, commonere, admonere, commonefacere alqm de alqâ re* (or with *ut*, or with *ne* and the subj. mood), *alci alqd ad animum revocare*; see Remind; it comes into my —, *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animum cogitatio, in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (a thought comes into my —), *mihi* or *animo* or *in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succurrit alqd* (a sudden thought strikes me), *subit recordatio* or *recordor* or *reminiscor alcjs rei, recursat alqd animo* (I remember); the thing had come into my —, *tetigerat animum hujus rei memoria*; and many other things, which don't come into my — just now, *et si quæ sunt alia, quæ nunc memoriam meam refugiunt*; different things come into my —, *variæ cogitationes animum meum commovent*; to write, to speak whatever comes first into one's —, *quod* or *quidquid in buccam venerit, scribere, garrire, loqui* (a colloquial phrase); it lies upon my —, *alqd animum meum pungit, alqd me* or *animum meum sollicitum habet*; the circumstance is out of my —, *excidit* or *effluxit alqd ex animo, exiit* or *elapsum est alqd memoriâ, exiit res memoriâ*; it will not go out of my —, *ex animo delere* or *ejicere alqd non possum*; development of the —, **animi confirmatio*. To mind, v.tr. (1) = to attend to, *animum advertere, attendere ad alqd, animum intendere ad* or *in alqd, curare alqd* (to be anxious about), *servare, observare alqd* (to observe), *alcjs rei rationem habere* (to regard); to — a person, *audire alqm* (to obey), *aspicere, intueri alqm* (owing to the confidence placed in any one), *attendere alqm*; not to — any one, or any thing, *non audire alqm* (not to listen), *nihil morari* (to take no notice of), *negligere* (to neglect) *alqm* or *alqd*; to — what any one has told us to do, any one's orders, *alcjs imperium spectare*; mark, and — my words! *erigite mentes auresque vestras, et me dicentem attendite*; see Attend, Observe; (2) = to regard with submission; see Care, Occupy; — your own business, *tuum negotium gere, res tuas cura*; to — other people's business, *aliena (negotia) curare, curare quæ ad me non pertinent*; *anquirere de alieno*; I don't — it, *rem nihil curo, rem negligo* or *nihil habeo*; I don't — saying, etc., *forsitan dixerim, liberrime profiteor, ut verum dicam*; never — it, *id nihil refert*. Mindful, adj. (1) *diligens alcjs rei* and *in alqâ re* (= accurate, punctual, cautious in any thing, opp. *negligens*), *sedulus* (earnest in any thing, very attentive, opp. *piger*, e.g. *spectator*), *alcjs rei studiosus, amans*, or *diligens* (e.g. *veritatis*), *cultor* (e.g. *veritatis*); see Attentive, Careful; (2) = remembering, *memor, haud immemor* (both *alcjs rei*), also by *meminisse* (e.g. *mortis*). Mindfulness, n. *diligentia*, also comb. *cura et diligentia, sedulitas* (earnestness in any thing), *studium* (zeal); see Attention. Mindless, adj. *negligens* (negligent, opp. *diligens*), *socors* (thoughtless), comb. *socors negligensque*; see Careless, Unmindful; (3) *insanus* (not in his senses), *excors* (stupid, of a simpleton), *amens, demens* (deficient, the former for a moment, the latter permanently); see Irrational.

Mine, possess. pron. *meum, mea, -orum*, n. (what belongs to me); —, my property, *res quas possidemus*; he is an old friend of —, *vetus mihi necessitudo cum eo intercedit*; he gave his life to preserve —, *capitis periculum adiit pro me, ut me integrum conservaret*; see Belong.

Mine, n. (1) ** æris fodina, metallum* or pl. *metalla -orum*, n.; a — that is worked, *metalla æraria*; to establish, open mines, *metalla instituere*; to work mines, *metalla exercere*; to work a — again (after it had been abandoned for a while), *metalla intermissa recolere*; — work, mining, *opus metalli*; — officer, **rei metallicæ præfectus* (a superior officer), ** rei metallicæ administer* (lower officer); fall of a —, or of a hill, *ruina montis*; councillor of mines, council of miners, ** a consiliis rei metallicæ*, right of opening a —, **jus metalla instituendi*; laws or statutes of the mines, **jus*

metallicorum, * *leges ad rem metallicam pertinentes*; share in a —, * *sors* or *pars metallorum*; to condemn any one to work in the mines, *ad metalla condemnare alqm*; see Gold, Iron, Silver; (2) in fortification, *cuniculus* (subterraneous passage); to sap, dig a —, *cuniculum agere*; to spring a —, * *vi pulveris pyrii cuniculum discutere*; entrance of a —, * *via cuniculi*; chamber of a —, * *cuniculi camera*; (3) a sum of money, *mina*, *mna* (μνᾶ, about £4 1s. 3d. in English money); (4) fig. * *caput fodinarum* (in a lit. sense, = head of the —, technical term); *fons uberrimus e quo haurire possumus* (fig., a source from which we draw; the annalists are indeed real gold mines for the historian, * *annales sunt uberrimi fontes e quibus historici haurire possint*), or by *thesaurus*, etc.; see Treasure. To mine, v.intr. (1) = to dig a —; see before; (2) **fossam fodere* (of animals; see Hole); (3) fig. = to practise secret means of injury, *insidias alci parare* or *instruere* or *ponere*, *perniciem alci moliri*, *alqm decipere foveā*; see Intrigue; v.tr. (1) by *cuniculos agere*, *cuniculo* or *cuniculis subruere* (also of a tree) or *subtrahere*; to — a town (undermine), *cuniculis suffodere oppidum*; (2) fig.; see Undermine. Mining, n. * *res metallica* (every thing relating to it), *metallorum opera*, *scientia rei metallicæ* (science of —); one who studies — at a school of industry, * *alumnus metallorum*; — town, * *oppidum metallicis frequens*. Miner, n. (1) *metallicus*, *fossor* (who digs minerals); —'s compass, **gnomon metallicus*; —'s dress, * *amiculum metallici*; —'s lamp, * *lucerna ad cujus lumen montes cavantur*; (2) in fortification, *qui cuniculum agit*, *cunicularius*, *cuniculator* (late).

Mineral, n. **fossīle* (technical term); cabinet of —s, — cabinet, * *thesaurus quo fossilia continentur*. Mineral, adj. * *æris particulas continens*; — coal, * *carbo bituminosus*; — kingdom, *fossilia -ium*, n.; — spring, — waters (as the place), *fons medicæ salubritatis*, *fons medicatus*, *aquæ medicatæ* or *medicamentosæ*, *aquæ salubres*, in the context also simply *aquæ*; a warm, hot — spring, *calidus fons medicæ salubritatis*; all warm springs are — waters, *omnis aqua calida est medicamentosa*; — water (the water obtained at or from the — spring), **aqua æris particulas continens*. Mineralist, n. **fossilium peritus*. Mineralogical, **mineralogicus* (technical term). Mineralogy, n. * *mineralogia* (technical term).

Mingle, v.tr. and v.intr.; see Mix.

Miniature, n. *pictura minor*, *tabella minor*; — painter, *qui pingit minoribus tabellis*, — colours, by **pigmentum aquā dilutum*; in —, e.g. Rome in —, *Roma pusilla*, *Roma minor*; the family of a house is a state, a republic, in —, *domus respublica pusilla est*.

Minikin, adj. *minutus* (e.g. *pisciculus*, *folium*), *pusillus* (not properly grown, e.g. *epistola*, *folium*).

Minim, n. (1) *homo pusillus*, *frustum hominis* (Com.); see Dwarf, (2) in music, perhaps **signum minimum*, * *minima*. Minimum, n. *minimum*, *pars minima*.

Minister, n. (1) servant in a higher sense, *minister*, or by circumloc.; see Instrument; (2) of a state, *amicus principis*, *regis* (as a friend and as the right hand of the sovereign), *rector principis*, *regis* (as his guide), * *principis socius et administer omnium consiliorum*, * *socius consiliorum principis et particeps consiliarius* (as his adviser), *tutor regis* (as guardian of a prince whilst a minor); — of the cabinet, *comes consistorianus* (late Imperial Rome); see Cabinet; state —, * *socius et administer reipublicæ regendæ*, * *amicus regis qui semper adest in consilio et omnium rerum civilium habetur particeps*, *qui regis rebus præest*, — of foreign affairs (foreign secretary), **qui principi adest rerum externarum arbiter atque administer*; — of the interior (principal secretary of state for the home department), *principis minister et adjutor consiliorum domesticorum*; — of ecclesiastical affairs, or of public worship and of public instruction, * *cui cura sacrorum tradita est*; — of the finances (chancellor of the exchequer), * *cui cura ærarii tradita est*; to appoint any one a state —, *alqm socium et administrum omnium consiliorum assumere* (rendered according to Sallust); premier, * *princeps amicorum regis*; — of war, * *amicus regis qui in consilio semper adest et omnium rerum bellicarum habetur particeps*; — of justice, *amicus principis cui supremi collegii, quod judicia publica et privata exercet, cura tradita est*; see Ambassador, Plenipotentiary; (3) of the Gospel; see Clergyman, Pastor, Priest, Preacher; —'s money, * *jura stolæ* (technical term). To minister, v.tr. (1) see Offer; (2) to — a cure, *curationem adhibēre morbo*; to — an occasion, *alci occasionem dare*, *præbēre*; see Give, Afford, Supply; v.intr. (1) see Attend, Serve; (2) * *munere ecclesiastico fungi*; (3) to — to, *facultates* or *opes præbēre*; see Serve, Support, Assist; (4) to — to, *medicinam alci præbēre*; canst thou not — to a mind diseased? * *potesne mederi animi ægritudini?* see Administer. Ministerial, adj. (1) see Attend, Serve; (2) see Subordinate, Mediate; (3) in a political sense, by circumloc.; (4) see Official, Executive; (5) see Clerical, Ecclesiastical, Priestly; — garments, *supellex quā ad res divinas uti solemus*; — officers, see State. Ministration, n. (1) see Service, Office; (2) see Co-operation, Intercession; (3) * *munus ecclesiasticum*, *sacerdotium*; (4) of the state, *principis* (*regis*, etc.) *amici*, *rectores*, etc.; see before; as a body, * *collegium eorum quos princeps socios et administros omnium consiliorum assumpsit*, * *collegium eorum qui principi in consilio semper adsunt et omnium rerum habentur participes*; as the highest officers in the state, * *consilium reipublicæ*, *penes quos est summum imperium et potestas*; — of ecclesiastical affairs, * *collegium eorum quibus cura rerum sacrarum tradita est*, * *collegium eorum qui regi sunt a rebus sacris*; the — for the home department, * *collegium eorum quibus cura rerum domesticarum tradita est*, * *collegium eorum qui regi sunt a rebus domesticis*; — of justice, * *supremum collegium quod judicia publica et privata exercet*; war —, * *consilium rerum bellicarum*; state —, **reipublicæ regendæ administri*, *qui regis rebus præsunt*.

Minium, n. *minium*; to colour with —, *minio illinĕre*; to dye with —, *miniare*; — pit, *minium*.

Minnow, n. * *cyprīnus phoxīnus*.

Minor, adj. (1) see Little, Small; (2) see Young. Minor, n., generally *infans* (if a little child), or by *nondum adultā ætate* (not yet of age) or *peradolescentulus*, *peradolescens* (still very young); sons that are minors, *filii familiarum*; with regard to the guardian, a ward, *pupillus*; money belonging to children under age, pupils, *pecuniæ pupillares*; not able to reign, *nondum maturus imperio*; (3) see Friar; (4) a bird of the East Indies, * *gracula religiosa* (L.) Minority, n. (1) *ætas nondum adulta* (in general), *ætas pupillaris* (age of the ward), **ætas nondum matura imperio* (of the heir to the throne); he entrusted him with the government during the — of the children, *regnum ei commendavit, quoad liberi in suam tutelam pervenirent*; (2) *paucitas*, *exiguus numerus*.

Minster, n. **ædes cathedralis*.

Minstrel, n. (1) see Singer; (2) in former times, *poeta amatorius* (as a poet), *citharœdus* (κιθαρῳδός, singer to the lyre); *bardus*; (3) = fiddler, **cantor circumforaneus* (itinerant singer); see Musician, Player. Minstrelsy, n. *bardorum carmen* (song of bards), *chorus canentium* (chorus of singers).

Mint, n. (1) in botany, *mentha*; cat —, * *nepeta* (L.); horse —, * *mentha sylvestris* (L.); spear —, * *mentha viridis* (L.); pepper —, * *mentha piperita*;

pennyroyal —, *mentha pulegium; (2) = place where money is coined by public authority, moneta; — office, *tribunal monetale; master of the —, monetæ præpositus or procurator (late), as title on coins, III. vir a. a. æ. f. f. (i.e. triumvir auro, argento, æri flando feriundo); every thing relating to the —, res nummaria; to regulate the affairs of the —, rem nummariam constituere. See Coin.

Minute, adj. (1) see Little, Small; (2) fig. minutus (trifling and contemptible); a — care, minuta subtilitas or diligentia; — investigations, quæstiones minutæ; to calculate every thing minutely according to one's own advantage, nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos vocare omnia; (3) lengthy, subtilissimus; adv. subtilissime; to tell any one every thing minutely, alci omnem rem, quo pacto se habeat, enarrare ordine; to know every thing minutely, *rem nosse omnem tanquam unguem digitosque suos; to hear every thing minutely, omnia doceri; see Circumstantial. Minute, n. (1) of time, *horæ sexagesima (60th part of an hour); 45 minutes, dodrans horæ; two minutes and a half, semuncia horæ; (2) in astronomy, perhaps scripulum (or scriplum or scrupulum, = 24th part of an uncia, in the Roman sense; also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour; hence = the smallest part of any other measure, therefore it may be said to be = minute or second); (3) fig. see Moment; (4) = short sketch of an agreement, etc., breviarium (a summary), exemplum (draught of a theme), scriptum, libellus, commentarius (a few ideas drawn up, etc., not scriptio in this sense, which is = art, practice of writing, or an essay); — of speech, oratio scripta, sermo scriptus (Suet.); to make a — of any thing, alqd literis consignare (in general = to write down), exemplum alcjs rei exarare (lit., to plough; hence metaphorice a stilo, quo tabellæ ceratæ, sulcis veluti ductis, perscribuntur, to write), or by adversaria -orum, n. (note-book); see Note, Clause, Essay; (5) — book, see Memorandum; — glass, *horologium sexagesimis descriptum; — hand, *index sexagesimarum. To minute, v.tr. notare, annotare, literis consignare; see Draw up, Note, Write. Minuteness, n. diligentia (care), ambages (a round-about way). Minutiæ, singula -orum, n. (e.g. singula persequi), minutiæ, res parvæ. See Detail, Trifle, Particular.

Minx, n. puella putida (an affected girl), stulta, fatua (a silly girl), vesana (a mad girl), mulier (woman, in a contemptuous sense), filiola (little daughter, expressing affection).

Miracle, n. (1) = a wonderful thing, res mira, miraculum (thing exciting astonishment); see Wonder; (2) in theology, miraculum; next to a —, a fide abhorret; to work miracles, *miracula edere; belief in miracles, *fides miraculis habita; believing in miracles, *qui miraculis fidem habet; power of working miracles, *facultas miracula edendi, *robur ingens or humanum modum excedens (gigantic strength, wonderful power); —, wonderful deed, *facinus mirum or mirabile; performer of miracles, *miracula edens, *miraculorum auctor; performing miracles, *miracula edens; —, miraculous work, miraculum (e.g. in brass and plastic art, æris et tabularum miracula); a candle a — of art, candelabrum opere mirabili perfectum; see Omen. Miraculous, adj. (1) mirus, mirificus (exciting astonishment), mirandus, mirabilis (admirable); —, wonderful things, res miræ, mirabilia -ium, n., miracula -orum, n. (wonders); you tell me — things, mira narras; in a — manner, nescio quo pacto, nescio quo modo, mirum in modum, mirandum in modum, mirabiliter; see Astonish, Surprise; (2) = performed supernaturally, by *miracula edens; see Supernatural, Extraordinary; — image (amongst the Roman Catholics), *simulacrum miraculis clarum, also *simulacrum celebre et clarum; — book, liber miraculorum plenus; — cure, *curatio mira; to perform — cures, *mirabiliter mederi ægrotis; — doctor, *medicus qui non sine commento miraculi medetur, iatraliptes (ἰατραλείπτης, one who cures by means of ointments and rubbing-bottles); — appearance or phenomenon, miraculum; — story, res mira, miraculum; — creature, monstrum.

Mirage, n. *fata Morgana (technical term).

Mire, n. lutum (mud, πηλός, moistened earth), limus (ἰλύς, slime); see Mud. To mire, v.tr. by luto obruere, oblimare alqd, limum obducere alci rei (ἐλύειν, to cover with —); to carry along —, limum vehere (of rivers); v.intr. in limo hærescere or inhærescere (to stick fast); see Sink. Miry, adj. (1) lutosus, lutulentus, limosus; (2) limo or ex limo constans (or compositus); (3) limo inquinatus.

Mirror, n. (1) lit. speculum; (2) fig. = transparent surface (e.g. of the water), speculum aquæ or aquarum (inasmuch as we can see ourselves in it; Phædr., lympharum [poet. for aquarum] in speculo vidit simulacrum suum); æquor aquæ or aquarum (in as far as it is a plain, smooth surface); the — of the sea, speculum, æquor maris (with the same distinction); = reflected image, pattern, speculum; little children are the mirrors of nature, pueri sunt specula naturæ, in pueris tanquam in speculis natura cernitur; the countenance is the — of the inner man, imago animi est vultus; wills are the — of the human character, testamenta hominum speculum sunt morum; nature is a — of God's wisdom, *rerum natura est speculum divinæ sapientiæ, or *in rerum naturā, ut in speculo, divina sapientia cernitur; Herodian places before us a — of empires and courts, *Herodianus regnorum et aularum speculum proponit; the — of a sovereign ruler (as title of a work), *princeps ad effigiem justi imperii descriptus; like a —, *speculo similis, specularis (transparent like a —), in modum speculi (in the manner of a —); — glass, plate glass, *vitrum speculare, phengites lapis (a mineral substance, probably mica, which the ancients used for windows and looking-glasses); surface of —, smooth surface, planities speculi†; as smooth as a —, *in modum speculi levigatus; levissimus (in general, very smoth); smoothness of a —, glossiness, *levor summus; as clear, bright as a — (e.g. of the water), purissimus (very clear), poet. vitreus; — stone, lapis specularis, phengites lapis (probably mica); frame of a —, *forma in quā includitur or inclusum est speculum; — room, *conclave cujus parietes (in the sense of the ancients) phengite lapide distincti sunt; *conclave in quo specula ab omni parte opposita (cubiculum speculatum only in a spurious passage of the Vita Horatii Suet., and should therefore be avoided); walls hung all round with mirrors, parietes speculis or (with the ancients) phengite lapide distincti.

Mirth, n. hilaritas; see Gaiety, Joy. Mirthful, adj. voluptatis or jucunditatis plenus (full of pleasure), lætus (merry, in general), jucundus (heart-cheering). Mirthless, voluptate carens, voluptatis expers; a — life, *vita sine lætitiā ac voluptate peracta.

Misacceptation, n. *interpretatio perversa or perperam facta (false interpretation), interpretatio sinistra (unfavourable); intentional —, malevola interpretatio, calumnia. See Misunderstanding.

Misadventure, n. (1) casus adversus, in the context also simply casus (an event which happens unfortunately for any one), incommodum (something unpleasant, adversity, especially misfortune in war), infortunium (lit. ill-fate, unavoidable misfortune, only said of severe corporeal punishment); to meet with a —, incommodum accipere; after such continual misadventures, continuis incommodis acceptis; see Accident; (2) in law = excusable homicide, *homicidium imprudenter factum.

Misadvised, adj. *qui male sibi prospexit in alqâ re.

Misanthrope, n. *qui genus humanum* or *hominum universum genus odit* (Greek, μισάνθρωπος). Misanthropic, Misanthropical, adj. *hominibus inimicus, inhumanus.* Misanthropy, n. *animus hominibus inimicus, inhumanitas,* **timor hominum.*

Misapplication, n. **usus perversus.* Misapply, v.tr. *alqâ re perverse abuti* (to make a bad use of), *male interpretari* or *accipere* (to misinterpret), *alqd ad malum propositum* (*ad propositum inconcessum* or *vetitum*) *traducere* (to apply to an unlawful purpose).

Misapprehend, v.tr., see Misunderstand. Misapprehension, n., see Misunderstanding.

Misarrange, v.tr. *perverse* (or *perperam*) *ordinare* (or *componere*). See Arrange.

Misbehave, v.intr. *indecŏre, indigne se gerere.* Misbehaved, adj., *male moratus* (of persons, opp. *bene moratus*), *rusticus* (rude, of persons and things, opp. *urbanus*). Misbehaviour, n. *rusticitas, mores rustici.*

Misbelief, n., see Unbelief. Misbelieve, v.tr. *perperam judicare, falso sibi persuasum habēre.*

Miscalculate, v.tr. **mendum facere* (to make a mistake in reckoning), *male computare alqd* or *rationem alcjs rei*, or by *ratio me fefellit*; I have miscalculated three days, *tres dies sunt in quibus ratio fefellit.* Miscalculation, n. *mendum,* **rationes falsæ.*

Miscarriage, n. (1) = ill conduct, *delictum* (act of misbehaviour); (2) = failure, by *res ad* (or *in*) *irritum cadit, ad irritum redigitur;* (3) of any thing taken to a wrong place (e.g. a letter), by *alqd a me abiit;* (4) of an untimely birth, *abortus, abortio;* to have a —, *abortum facere.* Miscarry, v.intr. (1) = not to succeed, *non succedere, non* or *parum* or *secus procedere* (not to lead to the desired result), *præter spem evenire, secus cadere, præter opinionem cadere* (to end worse than one expected), *ad irritum cadere, redigi* (to be frustrated); (2) of letters, ships, *a viâ aberrare;* (3) by *abortum facere.*

Miscellaneous, adj. by *varii et diversi generis* (e.g. *opera*), *varia et diversa genera* (sc. *operum*; *miscellus* and *miscellaneus* are unknown in classical prose). Miscellany, n., in literature, in the plur., see before.

Mischance, n., by *alci rationes conturbare* (to cause a disappointment). See Misfortune.

Mischief, n. (1) *malum* (e.g. to cause great —, *magnum malum excitare*), *calamitas, turbæ* (noise and confusion); see Evil, Damage, Disadvantage, Misfortune; (2) = wilful harm, by *injuria quæ consulto et cogitata fit;* (3) in law = damage done to foreign property, by *alci damnum inferre* or *contrahere;* to delight in —, **alienis malis gaudēre;* devising —, *dolos nectens;* loving —, *lascivus* (frolicsome), *malevolus,* **alienis malis gaudens* (delighting to do others harm); —maker, *homo perniciosus, pernicies* (who causes injury), *homo exitiabilis* (who causes destruction), *perniciosior* (a more dangerous character, Sall.), **malorum auctor* (author of misfortune). Mischievousness, n. (1) = injuriousness, by circuml., e.g. who does not see the — of the thing, *quis non intelligit rem nocēre* or *rem esse noxiam* (*perniciositas* is no Latin word); (2) see Maliciousness; (3) *levitas.*

Misconceive, v.tr. and v.intr. *perperam accipere;* see Misunderstand, Mistake. Misconception, n. *opinionis error, opinio falsa.*

Misconduct, n. *mala cura;* see Misbehaviour.

Misconjecture, n. *falsa suspicio.* To misconjecture, v.tr. and intr. *falso suspicari.*

Misconstruction, n., see Misinterpretation. Misconstrue, v.tr., see Misinterpret.

Miscreant, n. (1) **doctrinæ falsæ studiosus;* (2) *apostăta* (Eccl.); (3) = a vile wretch, *homo illiberalis, sordidus* (unworthy of a free-born man), *abjectus* (contemptible), *turpis* (disreputable), comb. *turpis impurusque* (disreputable and unchaste), *fœdus* (abominable), *nefarius* (contrary to the law of nature and the divine law), *impius* (of persons, sins against God, his own country, and his nearest relations), comb. *nefarius impiusque, scelestus* (skilled in vice, and the result of the habit of vice), *improbus* (in general, one who acts contrary to human and divine law).

Misdate, v.tr. and v.intr. *falsum diem in epistolâ ascribere.*

Misdeal, v.intr., perhaps **paginas male distribuere.*

Misdemeanour, n. (1) = ill behaviour, *mores pravi;* see Crime, Behaviour; (2) in law, an offence of a less atrocious character than a crime, *peculatus publicus* (defalcation), *fallacia* (knavish trick), *malum facinus* (wicked action), *scelus* (crime), *nequitia* (wickedness); to be guilty of —, *scelus suscipere, admittere, facere.*

Misdirect, v.tr. (1) to — a passenger, *a rectâ viâ abducere* (lit.); (2) fig. *inducere alqm in errorem* (to lead any one into an error), if the person knows of it, *scientem; transversum agere alqm* (to lead away from the path of virtue, to the wrong path); (3) to — a letter, *falso* or *secus literas alci inscribere.*

Misemploy, v.tr. *abuti alqâ re* (to misuse). Misemployment, n., **usus perversus.*

Miser, n. *homo tenax, homo avarus, homo avaritiâ ardens* (the latter in the highest degree), *parciprŏmus* (only an invention of Plautus, and therefore to be avoided); *homo sordidus,* comically also **Phidias* (Φειδίας, from φείδομαι, I save), *homo illiberalis* (illiberal); a mean —, *homo turpissimarum sordium;* a — has never enough, is always poor, *avarus semper eget* †. Miserable, adj. (1) *miser* (to be pitied, in poor circumstances), *infelix* (unhappy), *afflictus* (oppressed with grief), *ærumnosus* (one who has to go through a good deal of affliction), *calamitosus* (one who suffers many calamities), *infirmus, infirmâ valetudine correptus* (in bad health); see Unhappy; (2) = worthless, *nequam, nihili, inutilis* (fit for nothing, of persons and things, never said in reference to bad character, opp. *frugi*), *improbus, turpis* (wicked, of persons and things), *vilis* (vile), comb. *nihili et vilissimus* (e.g. *verbum*); see Contemptible; (3) = causing unhappiness or misery, *quod alqm infelicem reddit;* (4) = very poor or mean, *miser, misellus* (—), *miserandus* (to be pitied), *infelix* (unhappy), *pauperculus* (rather poor), *vilis* (mean), *malus* (bad); to lead a — life, *in miseriâ esse* or *versari;* — food, *tenuis victus;* to live in a — manner, *patellâ modicâ cœnare*†; — circumstances, *angustiæ rei familiaris, res pauperculæ;* to live in — circumstances, *parce ac duriter vitam agere, tenuiter vivere, vitam in egestate degĕre, vitam inopem colere.* Miserably, adv. *misere;* — dressed, *obsoletus, male vestitus;* see Needy, Low; (5) = barren, *exilis, macer,* comb. *exilis et macer, aridus;* see Barren, Dry; (6) = very low or despicable, *sordidus, illiberalis* (opp. *perlautus, liberalis*), *tenax* (who does not like to part with money). Misery, n. (1) = great unhappiness of mind and body, *miseria, res miseræ* or *afflictæ* (depressed circumstances), *calamitas* (caused through losses), *ærumnæ, vexationes* (troubles), *egestas* (great poverty), *angustiæ* (bad times), *tempora luctuosa* (distressing, gloomy times); to be in —, *in miseriâ esse* or *versari, in summâ infelicitate versari, iniquissimâ fortunâ uti;* to be born for —, *ad miseriam* or *miseriis ferendis natum esse;* to come to —, *in miseriam* or *in calamitatem incĭdere;* to plunge any one into —, *in mala præcipitare;* to rescue any one from —, *alqm a miseriâ vindicare, alqm ex miseriis eripere;* to relieve any one's —, *miseriis alqm levare* (to rescue any one from — to some extent); to endure —, *miserias ferre, ærumnas perpeti* (patiently to the last); to pine away, to be lost in —, *miseriâ* or *in calamitate tabescere;* in times like these it is quite a — for an honest man to live in Rome, *hoc tempore bono viro Romæ esse miserrimum est;*

see Distress; (2) = the natural evils which are the cause of —, *origo calamitatis* or *incommodorum* or *malorum* or *ærumnarum*, etc.

Misform, v.tr. *in pejus fingere* (*diffingere* is a false reading in Hor. Sat. i. 10, 37); a misformed shape, *deformitas membrorum* (of the limbs), *vultus in pejus fictus* (of the face), *deformitas alcjs rei* (of any thing), *res deformis*, **res in pejus ficta* (any thing misformed).

Misfortune, n. *malum*, and in the plur. *mala* (evil of any kind, whether we feel it or whether any body or any thing causes it), *calamitas* (attended with loss and injury, also in war), *casus adversus* or *tristis*, in the context simply *casus* (unfortunate accident), *clades*, *incommodum* (in war, defeat), *res adversæ*, *fortuna afflicta*, in the context also simply *fortuna* (unfortunate circumstances, especially as regards money matters and the position any one occupies among his fellow-townsmen), *fortuna adversa* (casualties, caused by bad luck), *miseria* (caused through long-continued pressure and calamities, = unhappiness, opp. happiness), *acerbitates* (great hardships), *Fortuna mala* (ill-fate, as a goddess, Cic.), *infortunium* (unavoidable —, only used in reference to severe corporal punishment, especially in Com.); a great —, *gravis casus alcjs*; to be involved in misfortunes, *in malis esse* or *jacēre*, *malis urgeri*, *in malis versari*, *in miseriā esse* or *versari*; to have a —, *calamitatem accipere*; to have a great deal of —, *multum malarum rerum sustinēre*; he had the — to, etc., *accidit ei ut*, etc.; it was a — that, etc., it was my — to, etc., *perincommode accidit quod*, etc.; I am troubled by — of all kinds, *omnia mala me consectantur*; a — has happened to, befallen me, *nactus sum malum*; one — after another, *aliud ex alio malo*; to bring a great deal of — upon any one's family, *plurima mala in alcjs domum inferre*; to cause any one's —, *alqm affligere* or *pessumdare*; to bring great — upon any one, *miseriarum tempestates alci excitare*, *alci insignem calamitatem inferre*; to sympathize with any one's —, *temporum cum alqo consortem esse* (by actual participation), *alcjs fortunam commiserari* (by expressing one's regret); to my —, *cum meā calamitate* or *pernicie*; to be born for —, *ad miseriam natum esse*; messenger of a —, of bad news, *nuncius tristis*; to be a messenger of —, *malum* or *tristem nuncium afferre*; a —, a (fatal) accident, *casus adversus*; a companion in —, *calamitatis* or *adversarum rerum socius*; an hour of —, a fatal or unfortunate hour, *hora funesta*, *tempus funestum* (bad times, in general); day of —, *dies infelix*, *dies nefastus*; bird portending —, (fig.) *avis infelix* (in general), *avis sinistra* (with the Greeks a bird of bad omen), **avis magnarum calamitatum prænuncia* (as bearer of bad tidings; a rock-shrike, greater redstart, * *lanius infaustus*, L.); a sign of —, *omen sinistrum* or *malum*, *magnarum calamitatum prænuncius* (forerunner of great —, e.g. a comet).

Misgiving, n. *metus* (fear of any thing distant), *timor* (fear of an approaching evil; *timorem* (scil. *definiunt*) *metum mali appropinquantis*), *cura* (care), *sollicitudo* (anxiety), *præsensio* (or *divinatio* or *provida opinio*) *malorum* (foreboding of evil). See Doubt.

Misgovern, v.tr. *male regnare*, *male rem gerere*. Misgovernment, n. (1) *mala reipublicæ gubernatio* or *moderatio*; (2) *mala jurisdictio* (bad administration of justice), *mala alcjs rei administratio*; (3) = irregularity, by *naturam ducem non sequi*, *vita libidinibus dedita*.

Misguidance, n. (1) by *falso alcjs consilio regi*; (2) a wrong direction, *via falsā*. Misguide, v.tr. *in errorem inducere*. See Mislead.

Mishap, n., see Accident, Misfortune.

Misinform, v.tr. by *in errore versari*.

Misinterpret, v.tr. *falso explicare*, *in malam partem accipere* or *male interpretari alqd* (to interpret in an evil sense), *perverse*, *perperam interpretari* (to — through mistake), *aliter accipere quam est*; *in aliam partem accipere ac dictum est*; *sinistre accipere* (to understand a thing differently from what was intended), *fallaciter interpretari* (to interpret falsely, contrary to the real truth), *alqd calumniari* (wilfully). Misinterpretation, n. by *in malam partem accipi* or *in deterius trahi* (to be taken in a wrong light); **interpretatio perversa* or *perperam facta* (an incorrect interpretation), *interpretatio* (unfavourable), *malevola interpretatio*, *calumnia* (wilfully perverted).

Mislay, v.tr. (1) **in alieno loco ponere alqd*; (2) by carelessness or by accident; I have mislaid the key, a book, **nescio ubi clavem reliquerim*, *ubi librum deposuerim*.

Mislead, v.tr. *a rectā viā abducere*, *alqm transversum agere*, *corrumpere alcjs animum et mores*; to lead to misconduct, *alqm ad nequitiam adducere*; to crime, *alqm in errorem inducere*. To be misled, *labi*, *errare*, *in errorem induci* or *rapi*, *transversum agi*, *ad nequitiam abduci*. See Err, Seduce, Wander.

Mismanage, v.tr., see Misgovern. Mismanagement, n. *mala tractatio*, or by *male rem gerere*.

Misplace, v.tr. **in alieno loco collocare*, *loco suo movēre*.

Misprint, v.tr. **typis mendose exscribere*; a —, **mendum typographicum* (mistake in printing, when a wrong letter is put, etc.), **erratum typographicum* (the printer's mistake, when a wrong word is printed, as in Cic., *erratum fabrile*, a mistake of the artist, post-Aug., also *error*, Quint.), **peccatum typographi* (an oversight of the printer, mistake affecting the meaning, as in Cic., *paucis verbis tria magna peccata*, in three words there are three important mistakes), **vitium typographicum* (serious mistake, Quint.); a book with misprints, **liber mendosus*, *liber mendose scriptus*; without a —, **liber emendate descriptus* or *ab omnibus mendis purus*.

Misproportion, n. *ratio impar* (lit.), *incommodum* (fig., disadvantage).

Misquotation, n. **verba falso allata* or *laudata*, *falsa commemoratio* (mention). Misquote, v.tr. **verba falso afferre* or *laudare*.

Misreckon, v.tr. *falsam rationem inire et subducere*. Misreckoning, n. *falsæ rationes*.

Misrepresent, v.tr. *falso repræsentare speciem alcjs rei* (*repræsentare* in Pliny as technical term, of artistical subjects); fig. *alqd narrando depravare* (to represent any fact in a wrong light), *perverse interpretari* (to interpret wrongly, fig.), *verbum in pejus detorquēre* (to dissemble the true meaning of an expression so as to cause it to be taken in a bad sense); to — every thing in a malicious manner, *omnia calumniando detorquēre*.

Miss, n. (1) *filia* (in general); (2) as title, *domina* (even if she is but very young), *dominula* or *domicella* (Imperial Rome); (3) = every unmarried female, *puella*, *virgo* (with the epithet *nobilis*, if she is a nobleman's daughter); (4) in a bad sense, *amica*, *amicula*, ἑταίρα, *scortum*.

Miss, n. (1) see Loss, Want; (2) *error*; see Fault, Mistake. To miss, v.tr. *carēre alqā re* (not to have got a thing), *desiderare* (so as to feel the want of it); see Spare; (2) = to discover that something is wanting, *desiderare*, *quærere*, *requirere* (to look for any thing that we have had, although in vain); to — with regret, *desiderio alcjs rei angi*, *magnā molestiā desiderare alqd*; see Lose; (3) = to fail of finding the right way, *deerrare*, a thing, *alqā re* (e.g. *itinere*); to — any one on the road, *ab alqo deerrare* or *aberrare*; to — any one at the place appointed, *alqm non invenire*; (4) = to fail in aim, *non ferire* (in shooting, etc.), *deerrare* (of the instrument of shooting), see Mark; (5) = to fail of seeing, *alqā re carēre*; (6) = to omit, *transire*, *transsilire*; see Omit, Pass; to — a step, *vestigio falli*, *vestigio fallente cadere* (so as to fall), on the steep rock, *præerupta saxa vestigium fallunt*, on the stairs, *per gradus labi*; see Slip; he misses their good word, *iralı in eum animo sunt*; v.n. (1) = to fail to hit, see before;

(2) = not to succeed, *non succedere*; (3) = to miscarry, as by accident (e.g. in an invention), *propositum non assequi, fine excidere*. See Fail, Want.

Missal, n. *liber liturgicus* (Eccl.).

Missile, n. *telum missile* or *missile, jaculum*; *hasta* (longer or shorter for throwing), *pilum* (short, used by the Roman infantry), *lancea* (long javelin), *tragula* (of the Gauls and Spaniards), *tormentum* (a machine for throwing), *falarica* (a sort of bomb); to cast a —, *missile* or *jaculum mittere*.

Missing, n.; see Miss; partic., to be — (of ships, etc.), *deesse* (of that which we should have), *abesse* (to be absent, so that the absence is not felt, e.g. *hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si opus erat defuit*), *desiderari* (the loss or absence of which is felt); there is a spoon —, *cochlear amissum est*.

Mission, n. (1) *missio*; (2) *legatio* (deputation, ambassadors); (3) in a theological sense, **legatio quæ Christianæ doctrinæ apud barbaras gentes propagandæ gratiâ missa est*; (4) see Destiny; — of exploration, **iter novarum terrarum inveniendarum* or *cognoscendarum causâ susceptum*; to undertake a — of exploration, **nova quærere*.

Missionary, n. **missus qui gentes barbaras doceat doctrinam Christianam*; **missus qui doctrinam Christianam apud gentes barbaras propaget*; — school, — society, **ad fidem Christianam propagandam consociatio*.

Misspell, v.tr. **non recte scribere*, **prave scribere*.

Misspend, v.tr. *abuti, rem suam conficere* or *lacerare* (of money), *tempus perdere, tempore abuti*.

Misstate, v.tr.; see Misrepresent.

Mist, n. *nebula subtilis* (in opp. to fog, = *caligo, nebula densa*, when the — is very thick); (2) fig., **caligo*; to be in a —, *attonitum, perculsum esse* (to be frightened); prov., to bring a — before one's eyes, *alci fumum facere, glaucomam ob oculos objicere, nebulas cudere* (Com.), before one's hearers' eyes, *verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere*; to go in a —, *clam se subducere*.

Mistake, v.tr. (1) = to take one thing or person for another, e.g. you — me for another, *me alium esse putas*; of things, *alqd confundere alqâ re* (falsehood for truth, *vera falsis*), *ignorare alqm* (not to know a person, lit. and fig.), *parum intelligere alqd* or *alqm* (to know too little of any thing, not to know sufficient of a person's character); (2) see Misunderstand; to — one's good will, **voluntatem alcjs parum intelligere*; to — one's mark, by *ictus alci decerrat* (of the shot), *scopum non ferire* (of the shooter); to — one's way, see Miss; v.intr. = to be mistaken, *errare, per errorem labi* (to commit a slight error from —), *in errore versari* (to be in error), *falli* (to deceive one's self), *peccare* (to fall into an error, commit a sin owing to a —), *dubium* or *incertum esse* (to be uncertain); to — on purpose, *consilio labi*; to be accidentally —, *casu labi*; to be very much —, *valde* or *vehementer errare, totâ re errare* or *falli, totâ viâ* or *toto cœlo errare, longe* or *procul errare, probe* or *diligenter errare* (in familiar conversation in the Com. and elsewhere; but *egregie errare* has no classical authority whatever); to be — in this one point, *in hoc uno errare*; we cannot possibly be —, *nullo pacto errare potest*; I don't think I am —, *haud, ut opinor, erraverim*; these rules are such that we cannot —, *hæc præcepta errare non patiuntur*; if I am not —, *nisi fallor, nisi animus (me) fallit, nisi quid me fallit* or *fefellerit*; if I am not wholly —, *nisi me omnia fallunt*; I may be —, *potest fieri ut fallar*; to —, = to commit a — in writing, **mendum inferre alci rei*; the sense of the passage has been —, *hunc locum prave intellexerunt*; I am — by my hearers, *ii qui me audiverunt, me prave intellexerunt*; — notions, *opiniones falsæ*. Mistake, n. (1) in general, *error, erratum* (from want of thought, by being misled; *error*, the condition one is in after having committed a —; *erratum*, the — itself; both also respecting any literary work), *lapsus* (a single —), *peccatum* (any thing done wrong, also a — against the rules of a language, etc.), *fraus* (a — which we were led to commit through another person, a trick played upon any one); to make a —, *errare, peccare* (in a thing, *alqd in alqâ re*), *labi in alqâ re*; to commit a — through error, *per errorem labi*; you made a — in this, *in eo peccavisti*; to be under a —, *in errore esse* or *versari, errore captum esse, errore vagari*; to be under a great —, *in magno errore versari*; those are under a — who think, *in magnis erroribus sunt ii qui credunt*; to see one's —, *errorem suum agnoscere*; to lead any one into a —, *alqm in errorem inducere* or *conjicere, alqm in fraudem impellere, alqm inducere ut erret* (also of things), to confirm any one in his —, *alcjs errorem affirmare*; you see the — that lies at the bottom of it, *vides quanto hæc in errore versentur*; to commit a gross —, *turpissime labi in alqâ re*; (2) a — in writing, *mendum scripturæ* (in general), *mendum librarii* (— in copying, committed by those who copied ancient manuscripts); to correct a — in writing, *mendum tollere*; full of written mistakes, *mendosus*; a — in reckoning, *mendum* (Cic.); to correct a — in reckoning, *mendum corrigere*.

Mistress, n. (1) = a woman who governs, *domina* (also as title), *hera* (as regards the servants), *quæ imperio regit* (one who rules, e.g. a town, *urbem*), *dominatrix, moderatrix, gubernatrix* (in a fig. sense, of desires and passions, *dominatrix* in an absolute sense, the two latter = guid[e], *possessrix* (inasmuch as she possesses what she rules over); (2) = head of a family, *materfamilias* (in opp. to *concubina*), *hera* (over the servants, also called *hera major*, in opp. to *hera minor*, that is, the daughter), *matrona* (on account of the high veneration in which she was held as head of the family, therefore chiefly of women of higher rank), *domina*; (3) = governess, — of, *præceptrix, magistra* (also fig., e.g. practice is the best — to teach us to speak a language, *certissima loquendi magistra consuetudo*; or *magister* if the Latin noun, to which — would refer, is masculine, e.g. experience, an excellent —, *usus, egregius magister*), *alcjs rei artifex, alcjs rei peritissima*, etc. (skilled in any art, language, etc.); see Master; (4) = a woman beloved and courted, *amata, dilecta*, by circuml. *ea quam amo* or *diligo* (in general), *amica* (in a bad sense), *amor noster, deliciæ meæ, voluptas nostra* (my love, my darling, as an address); to have a —, *amare* (in a bad sense); to have many mistresses, *multas amare*; (5) = a woman in keeping, i.e. a kept mistress, *amica* or *amicula*, ἑταίρα (used as Latin term), in a contemptuous sense *scortum* (e.g. *principale scortum*, Tac.), *concubina, mulier quæ cum alqo vivere consuerit* (a woman that lives with a man, cohabits with him), *pellex* (a woman kept by a married man, by a milder term also called *concubina* and *amica*), *contubernalis* (see Marriage); (6) a term of contemptuous address, perhaps *mulier*; (7) see Housekeeper; (8) = one who keeps a farm, of the higher class, *conductrix* (late Jct.), **uxor coloni* (a farmer's wife), *mulier publicana* (wife of a publican, i.e. a farmer of the public tolls and taxes), *dispensatrix* (late; women who stand at the head of the household of a farm, or of a public-house), (9) general title given to married ladies, *femina* (female in general), *mulier* (any woman of a mature age, whether married or not), *matrona* (married woman, of rank, authority, and whose moral character is unblemished, lady), *domina* (title given out of courtesy to any women, whether married or not, whether of high or low origin); relating to the ladies, *matronalis*. Rome was — of the world, **Roma domina erat universi orbis terrarum*; — of the robes, *vestis[-]cura, cubicularia* (late), of the bed-chamber, chamber-maid in the ordinary

sense); the mistresses, ladies of the robes, *turba feminarum reginam comitantium* (the Romans had one female slave for every one of the particular manipulations, so to speak, which in our days are considered one servant's work, e.g. *ornatrix*, who dressed the hair, *vestiplica*, who folded the dresses up and put them by); she is — of the French language, **linguâ Francogallicâ commode utitur*; she is — of herself, *in se ipsum potestatem habet*; whatever or every thing she is — of, *quæcunque possidet, quantum in eâ situm est.*

Misty, adj. (1) *nebulosus, nubilus, humectus* (damp, of fog); (2) fig. *minus clarus.* See Fog, Cloud, Obscure.

Misunderstand, v.tr. *non recte intelligere;* see Misinterpret. Misunderstanding, n. *error* (mistake); from a —, *errore inductus;* = difference of opinion, *dissensio;* = difference between two persons, *discidium*, comb. *dissensio ac discidium, discidium ac dissensio;* there is a — between us, *est inter nos alqa dissensio, dissidemus inter nos;* there arose a — between the friends, *alqa amicorum dissensio facta est.* See Discord.

Misuse, n. **usus perversus, abusus perversus*, also *immodestus* (immoderate), *intemperans* (unrestrained). To misuse, v.tr. *alqâ re perverse uti* or *abuti; immodice* or *immoderate* or *intemperanter* or *insolenter* or *insolenter et immodice abutire* (e.g. *alcjs indulgentiâ, alcjs patientiâ*), *male uti re* (*abuti* in itself does not signify to misuse or to abuse, though the idea may be gathered from the connexion, as in *quousque tandem abutere patientiâ nostrâ?* and *judicio ac legibus ac majestate vestrâ abuti ad quæstum atque ad libidinem*); — a person, *deuti alqo* (to treat ill), or *alqâ abuti* (to dishonour); to allow yourself to be misused, *se abutendum alci permittere.* See Abuse, Use.

Mite, n. (1) in Entomology, **acarus* (L., in cheese), **curculio frumentarius* (L., in corn); (2) any thing proverbially very small, **vicesima pars grani* (1-20th of a grain), perhaps *scrupulum;* (3) = a very small coin; see Farthing; (4) in a fig. sense, in Scripture, *stips;* to contribute one's —, *stipem conferre, in partem impensæ venire.*

Mitigable, adj. **quod mitigari potest.* Mitigate, v.tr. *lenire* (e.g. illness, pain, hatred, anger, grief, taste, etc.), *mitigare, mitiorem facere* (e.g. pain, fever, sorrows, taste, etc.), *mollire, molliorem facere* (to cause any thing, e.g. anger, violence, *iram, impetum*, to abate, also to make milder in taste), *levare* (to afford relief, alleviate, e.g. care, *alqm curâ levare;* cares with wine, *curas levare vino*), *alqd remittere ex alqâ re* (to diminish, to render more tolerable, e.g. conditions, terms, *ex his rebus;* a punishment, *ex meritâ pœnâ*); to — any other's distress, sufferings, *alqm miseriâ levare;* to — seriousness through friendliness, *gravitatem comitate condire;* to — (his) gloominess and severity, frowning gloom, *tristitiam et severitatem lenire;* to — any one's pride, *alqm ad modestiam componere;* to — a penalty, *pœnam pecuniariam minuere, deminuere;* mitigating (his) pain, *dolorem leniens, mitigans;* see Appease, Soften, Moderate. Mitigation, n. *mitigatio, levatio;* to afford any one a — of any thing, *lenire alci alqd, levare alqm alqâ re;* a — of the punishment, *remissio pœnæ;* — of the burdens, taxes, *diminutio onerum;* — of anger, *placatio, mitigatio;* or by verbs, see before. Mitigator, n. *placamen* (a means of appeasing any one's anger), *lenimen* (remedy for mitigating pains).

Mitre, n. (1) = a sacerdotal ornament, **capitis ornatus* (head-ornament), *apex episcopalis* (Eccl.), *infŭla* (στέμμα, μίτρα, turban); (2) fig. = dignity of bishops or abbots, *episcopatus* (Eccl.); (3) in compos., — aloe, **aloe mitræformis* (L.); river or — shell, **helix cœmalura* (L.). To mitre, v.tr. **infulâ ornare alqm.*

Mitten, n. = a cover for the hand, to defend it from cold or other injury, **digitabulum* or *digitale pollicum* (δακτύλήθρα).

Mix, v.tr. (1) = to blend promiscuously, *miscēre*, (stronger) *permiscēre* (μιγνύναι, two or several things of a different nature, especially dry and hard substances which can easily be separated again, as e.g. mixed corn), *temperare* (κεραννύναι, to — liquids, so that they cannot be separated again), *diluere* (διαλύειν, to dilute, to dissolve a hard substance by mixing it with a liquid); to — one thing with, among another, *miscēre* or *permiscēre alqd cum alqâ re, alqd alqâ re* or *alqd alci rei, temperare alqd alqâ re;* to — a thing, *admiscēre alqd alci rei* or *in alqd* (generally in the passive, *admisceri alqâ re*, to be mixed with); to — together with, *confundere cum alqâ re* (lit., to pour together; then fig. to confound, truth and falsehood, *vera cum falsis*); to — any thing for any one (i.e. to drink), *miscēre alci alqd;* to — a draught, *medicamentum diluere* (e.g. in a cup, *in poculo*, Curt.), *medicamentum temperare* (Valer. Max.; in both passages, of the famous draught which was given to Alexander the Great by his physician Philippus but Curtius seems to think of some hard substance which Philippus diluted in a cup, whilst Valer. Max. speaks of two liquids which were mixed together); to — poison, *venenum diluere; venenum parare, coquere* (to prepare, to boil in general); mixed, *mixtus, permixtus, promiscuus* (in which several parties join); a mixed circle, society, **circulus promiscuus* (without difference of rank), **circulus viris et feminis promiscuus* (for both males and females), *omnium ordinum homines* (of all classes of society); mixed marriages, *nuptiæ impares* (an unequal couple), *connubia promiscua* (equal right for parties to be married together, of whatever class they may be); (2) see Confuse; (3) = to associate with in company, *se jungere* or *conjungere cum alqo, misceri, commisceri, permisceri*, to — wine, **vinum miscēre*, sometimes = to adulterate, then **vinum vitiare, interpolare;* v.intr. (1) = to become blended promiscuously in a mass or compound, (e.g. oil and water will not —), by the passive of the verbs above; (2) to — in society, *in circulum venire.* Mixing, n. *mixtio, mixtura.* Mixture, n. (1) *mixtio, permixtio* (the act and the thing itself), *mixtura* (modes of mixing, and the thing itself), *temperatio* (as act and as the quality of —); the — of the metal, *temperatio æris;* (2) lit. and fig. = a mass of things without order, *mixtura* (e.g. a — of virtue and vice, *mixtura vitiorum et virtutum*), *farrago* (a — of different kinds of corn, fig. a book containing a — of things, *farrago libelli*, Juv.), *colluvio, colluvies* (fig., when different things flow together, e.g. the army; a — of all kinds of nations, *exercitus mixtus ex colluvione omnium gentium;* this — of nations, *colluvies illa nationum*), *varietas* (a mixed variety, e.g. of words and opinions, *sermonum opinionumque*); but more frequently it is expressed by *miscēre;* e.g. a — of good and evil, *bona mixta malis;* a — of feelings, *varius, quo pectus miscetur, motus* (Virg.), or *varii animi motus;* a — of hope and fear agitated their minds, *anceps spes et metus miscebant animos;* (3) = ingredient added and mixed, *admixtio* (the act), *admixtum, res admixta* (the thing itself); see Addition; (4) in Pharmacy and Medicine, *mixtura.* Mixtures, in the pl., = coloured prints, stuffs, etc., by *textum* (any thing woven), or *pannus* (cloth) *maculis variatus* (not *maculatus*, which means soiled), *maculosus, coloris maculosi;* — in white, *maculis albis;* — in various colours, *maculis versicoloribus* or *discoloribus;* in black, dark, *maculis nigris.*

Mizzle, v.intr. **pluviâ tenuissimâ pluere;* a mizzling rain, *pluvia tenuissima, pluvia tenuis, humor nebulosus*, **pluvia nebulosa.*

Mnemonic, Mnemonical, adj. **ad memoriæ artem pertinens.* Mnemonics, n. *ars* or *artificium* or *disciplina memoriæ, memoria artificiosa.*

Moan, v.tr. *mœrēre alqd* (to be deeply afflicted about any thing), *lugēre alqm* or *alqd* (to mourn for any one or any thing by outward signs); see

Lament; v.intr. *ejulare;* see Lament. Moan, n. *suspirium* (e.g. *suspiria ducere ab imo pectore,* Ov. M.), *suspiritus, suspiratio* (e.g. *suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri,* Quint.), or by the verb *suspirare;* see Lamentation. Moanful, adj. *miserabilis, flebilis, miserandum in modum.*

Moat, n. **fossa aquaria* (any ditch intended to be filled with water); to surround with a — for defence, *fossam castris circumdare, castra fossâ cingere.*

Mob, n. *vulgus* (the mass of the people [see People], the lower orders, both as regards rank and character), *multitudo de plebe, multitudo obscura et humilis* (as regards the origin); *sentina reipublicæ* or *urbis* (the lowest of the low, rabble), *fæx populi* (the dregs of the people), *mali homines* (bad people), *perditi homines* (men of bad character); one of the —, *unus de* or *e multis* (but not *plebeius*); the rapacious —, *perditi homines latronesque;* the province is free from the low —, *provincia malis hominibus caret;* see Crowd. To mob, v.tr. *alqm furori multitudinis projicere* (to expose, give up to the fury of the —), **vulgi clamoribus obstrepere alci* (to din, harass any one by the clamours of the people), in a wider sense, *vim afferre alci* (to ill-treat); (2) v.intr. *concurrere, concursare* (to meet in great numbers), *tumultuari, tumultum facere* (to raise a tumult, of men).

Mobility, n. (1) *mobilitas* (e.g. of the tongue, *linguæ;* also fig. of the mind, *animi;* any one's — or — of his character, *mobilitas hominis* or *ingenii*), *agilitas* (nimbleness, swiftness, e.g. of ships); *mollitia* (slenderness, e.g. of the neck, *cervicis*), *vis, gravitas, nervi* (e.g. of speech); (2) = fickleness, *levitas, ingenium mobile.*

Mock, v.tr. (1) originally = Imitate, Mimic, which see; hence (2) = to imitate in contempt, *subsannare,* any one, *alqm* (Greek μυχθίζειν, by imitating any one's face, grimaces; late); to take care that other people do not — us, *posticæ occurrere sannæ* (by imitating our faces, Pers.); see Mimic; (3) = to deride, *deridēre* (to laugh at, to ridicule, a person or thing, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *irridēre* (to laugh at out of contempt, a person or thing), *irrisu insectare* (to rail against with ridicule), *cavillari* (to banter, σκώπτειν, κερτομεῖν, a person or thing), *sugillare* (lit. to discolour the skin by a blow, fig. to jeer, a person or thing); to — any one with bitter sarcasms, *irridēre alqm acerbis facetiis;* to — any one loudly, *alqm irridēre et voce increpitare;* (4) in a less evil sense = to ridicule, *ludere, ludibrio habēre, ludificari alqm* (to make a fool of), *cavillari* (to censure in a sarcastic manner; one who does this, *cavillator;* also *cavillari per lasciviam*), *per ludibrium exprobrare alci alqd* (to — any one with a thing), *carpere, lacessere* (in general, to teaze), *petulanti linguâ consectari* (to follow with insolent language); to — each other, *cavillari cum alqo;* one who is fond of mocking, *petulans* (opp. *modestus;* not *protervus,* = saucy); see Fool; (5) = to fool, dupe, *ludere, illudere, ludificari;* see Deceive, Frustrate (any one's expectations); v.intr. to — at, *in ludibrium vertere* (with accus., e.g. to — at any thing concerning religion, *res divinas in ludibria vertere*), or by *cavillari,* at any body, *alqm;* see Scorn. Mock, n., see Mockery; to make a — of, see before: adj., see Imitate, Mimic, Adulterate; in compos. = imitating reality, but not real; — bidder, perhaps **licitator imaginarius,* or by **emptio imaginaria* (feigned purchase); — bird, mocking-bird, **turdus polyglossus* (L.); — citizen, **civis opinatus;* — combat, — fight, sham-fight, *simulacrum pugnæ;* — king, **nomen tantum regis:* to be a — king, *nomine non potestate esse regem, nomine magis quam imperio esse regem;* he is but a — king, **nomen regis, non imperium, ei relictum est;* — modesty, *virtus assimulata, species quædam virtutis assimulatæ;* — moon, **imago lunæ;* the moon with a — moon, **luna geminata;* — music, perhaps *canentium nocturna convicia* -orum, n.; — lead, — ore, *phengītes flavus* (what seems to be gold), *phengītes candidus* (what looks like silver); — orange, **philadelphus coronarius* (L.); — poem, in the context simply *carmen* (Suet.); a — poem upon any one, *versus in alqm facti;* see Satire; — praise, *laus acerba,* **laus fucata;* — privet, **phillyræa* (L.); — prophet, **vates falsus;* — reasoning, *amentia,* or by *hariolari* (to talk like a madman, like a mad prophet), *allucinari* (to talk without thinking); — sale, *venditio imaginaria* (Jet.); — satin, perhaps **laneum Damascenum;* — trial, perhaps **interrogatio imaginaria;* — visit, by **chartam salutatricem mittere alci* or *ad alqm;* — argument, **argumentum fucatum.* Mocker, n. (1) = one who scorns, *derisor, deridens* (one who laughs at, makes light of a thing), *cavillator* (who cavils), *irrisor, irridens* (one who speaks about a person or a thing in a sarcastic manner); *irrisor petulans* (a frivolous, wanton —); (2) = an impostor, *fur* (thief). Mockery, n. (1) = act of deriding and exposing to contempt by mimicking the words or actions of another; see Mimic; (2) = sportive insult, *derisio, derisus, irrisio* (*derisio* = act of deriding, *irrisio* = derision, post-Aug.), *risus* (bitter laughter), *cavillatio* (scoff), *ludibrium* (the sport one person has with another, for the sake of amusement; then the thing itself which causes a person to have his sport with another), *ludus, jocus* (subject of any one's jokes), *sales* (bitter jokes); as a —, *per ludibrium* (e.g. to consult the priests, *pontifices consulere*), *ad ludibrium* (for the sake of ridicule, e.g. to cause any one to be proclaimed as king, *alqm regem consalutari jubēre*); (3) in a less evil sense = subject of laughter, *ludificatio* (the act of mocking), *cavillatio* (the act of cavilling), *petulantia, lascivia* (mischievous sport, the latter between lovers; not *protervitas* = sauciness), *leves pugnæ* (light skirmishes in war); from mere —, *per lasciviam;* (4) = that which disappoints, *inceptum irritum* (idle attempt); (5) = counterfeit appearance, *species, simulacrum, fallacia* (deceit), *oculorum ludibrium* (mere outward show) *glaucōma* (γλαύκωμα, lit. = a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye, in Com. = humbug), *falsa imago* (a false image), *fabula* (a fable); to make a — of . . ., to turn into —, *deridēre alqd* (also *alqm*), *in risum vertere alqd* (to represent in a ridiculous light, e.g. a name given to any one, *cognomen,* Hor.); a — upon . . ., by *acerbis facetiis deridēre alqm* or *alqd;* fortune's —, *fortuitu casus,* or by *hoc ludibrium casūs ediderit fortuna* (Liv.). Mockingly, adv. *per ludibrium.*

Modal, adj. = consisting in mode only, **formam modō neque rem ipsam spectans.* Modality, n. **modalitas* (technical term), *temperamentum,* **modus τοῦ esse fortuitus,* **discrimen in casu modo neque in re ipsâ positum.* Mode, n. *natura* (nature of a thing), *ratio* (systematic — of proceeding, relation between two things), *modus* (rule to go by, — of doing any thing), *via* (manner in which one thing is derived from another), comb. *ratio et via, ratio et modus,* (— of proceeding, e.g. of arguing, *argumentandi genus*), *mos, consuetudo* (custom), *indoles, ingenium* (natural —); — of instruction, *educatio, institutio;* see Manner; (2) = gradation; to observe a certain — in any thing, *gradatim tractare alqd;* in a discourse, **gradatim oratione progredi;* to follow a certain — in proceeding from the lower to the higher parts, *gradatim ad superiora ascendere;* (3) in metaphysics, *modus;* see Quality; (4) in music, *vocis genus* or simply *vox, modi, moduli* (the harmony according to which a musical piece is composed, musical —); Lydian —, *moduli Lydii;* (5) in grammar, *loquendi ratio* (— of speaking); (6) — of dress, *habitus,* see Dress; modes of speaking, see Expression.

Model, n. *proplasma* -ătis, n. *prototypum* (πρόπλασμα, τό, πρότυπον, τό, a mould, a pattern for making earthen vessels or the like; *typus* = real image), *exemplar, exemplum* (a pattern in general, a —, according to which a work of art is made,

e.g. *exemplum animale*, a living pattern, from which the artist paints his picture); to give a — of any thing, *alcjs rei modum formamque demonstrare*; to take the — from any thing, to take any thing as a —, *exemplum sumere ab alqâ re*; to work by a — or pattern, *alqd ad imitandum proponere, alqd in exemplum assumere*; the art of making models, *plasticê* (πλαστική), pure Latin *ars fingendi*. To model, v.tr. **alcjs rei proplasma fingere*; in clay, **alcjs rei protypum e gypso exprimere*; = to shape out of a raw material, *fingere*; = to bring into a proper shape, *formare*, comb. *fingere et formare*; = to copy, *exprimere imaginem alcjs* (in general, to represent, express any one's features), *formam alcjs describere* (to portray the whole figure), *delineare imaginem alcjs* (to draw any one's likeness in sketches), *exscribere imaginem alcjs* (to draw from another picture), *alqd fingere, effingere* (to sketch, the latter from the original), *alqd formare, deformare* (to frame from a shapeless mass; all these four expressions said of plastic art), *alqm* or *alqd depingere* (to take the likeness of a person or thing); to — the mask of a person in plaster from the face itself, *hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere*; to — in gold, wax, by *exprimere alqd alqâ re* or *in alqâ re* (e.g. *auro, cerâ* or *in cerâ*), *fingere alqd in alqâ re* (e.g. *in cerâ*), *imprimere alqd in alqâ re* (e.g. a seal in wax, *sigillum in cerâ*); to — any one in marble, *facere in alcjs simulacrum e marmore*; to — a building, *imaginem operis deformare lineis*; fig. = to arrange according to a certain rule, *ex lege* or *ratione quâdam instituere alqd* (e.g. *rempublicam*). Modeler, n. **protyporum sculptor* (κολάπτης). See Draw, Invent.

Moderate, adj. = keeping the middle path, avoiding extremes, *moderatus, modicus* (opp. to *effrenatus*), *modestus* (in moral feeling; opp. to *cupidus, petulans*), *temperans, temperatus* (opp. to *libidinosus*), *sobrius* (frugal in regard to the pleasures of the table, *sobria mensa*), in comb. *moderatus ac temperans, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans*; a moderate man, *homo moderatus*; — life, *vita moderata, modica, temperata*; very moderate in wine, *parcissimus vini*; — in pleasure, *temperans gaudii*; — in your wishes, *paucis contentus*. Adv. *moderate, modeste, temperanter*; to live —, *continentem esse in omni victu cultuque*. "Moderate" may also be considered in relation to quantity, *modicus*, and quality, *mediocris*, e.g. *modicum quiddam corpus, ingenium mediocre, mediocris orator, vir, poëta*, etc. To moderate, = to impose a limit to, *moderari* (with dat.), = to keep within bounds, *moderari* (with acc.); *modum* (or *moderationem*) *adhibēre alci rei, continēre, coërcēre* (to restrain); — his liberality, *temperare liberalitatem suam*; — anger, *iræ moderari* or *temperare, iram tenēre, continēre* (opp. to *indulgēre iræ*); — passions, *cupiditates continēre, coërcēre, cupiditatibus modum facere*; — yourself, *se continēre, sibi temperare, animo suo imperare*; — in speech, *orationi* or *linguæ moderari, linguam continēre, modum tenēre verborum*; — in eating, *non multi cibi esse*; not to be able to —, *intemperantem esse, sui impotentem* (*non potentem*) *esse, sui non compotem esse, animo suo imperare non posse*; — in your pleasures, *gaudium non moderari*. Moderation, *continentia* (self-restraint), *temperantia* (self-government, both opposed to *libido, libidines*), *moderatio* (the middle course, in conduct), *modestia* (the moral feeling to avoid excess), *sedatio alcjs rei* (the moderating), comb. *temperantia et moderatio, moderatio et continentia*, etc.; *abstinentia* (keeping from what belongs to others); — of desires, *moderatio cupiditatum*; — in all our words and deeds, *moderatio dictorum omnium et factorum*; to show —, *moderatum se præbēre*; — in something, *moderationem adhibēre in alqâ re*; — very —, *moderatissimum esse in alqâ re*; to practise equal —, *eâdem temperantiâ uti*; they thought I had gone further than the moderation, etc., allowed me, *longius prope progressum arbitrabantur quam sapientis hominis cogitata ratio postularet*; to use a victory moderately, *clementius victoriâ uti*.

Modern, adj. (1) *novus, ad nova exempla* (in the new style, according to the new fashion, opp. *vetus*), *qui nunc est, ut nunc fit, hujus ætatis* (*modernus* is a barbarism), *elegans* (elegant, e.g. to be dressed in the — fashion, *vestitum esse*), *hodiernus* (only in the strict lit. sense, of this day, to day's, e.g. this day, *hodiernus dies, hic dies*); *hic* (*hæc, hoc*, the present, e.g. *hæc* or *nostra ætas, ii homines qui hodie vivunt, homines nostræ ætatis, homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt*, all = our — days), *præsens* (at the present moment, opp. that which takes place at any other time; if we say our —, etc., *præsens* is seldom used, but generally *hic, hæc, hoc*; — Capua, *Capua quæ nunc est*; the —, our age, *hæc ætas*; our — times, *hæc tempora*); according to our foolish — fashion, *more hoc insulso*; see Present, To-day; — astronomy, **astronomia inde a Copernico*; — living languages, **linguæ quibus etiamnunc utuntur homines*, **linguæ vivæ*, * *linguæ recentes* or *recentiores*; — writers, **recentes scriptores*, **scriptores recentiores*.

Modest, adj. *modestus* (moderate, under control, opp. *immodestus*), *pudens* (opp. *impudens*), *verecundus* (full of regard and respect, opp. *superbus, insolens*), *probus* (content, opp. *improbus*), *demissus* (lowly, opp. *acerbus*), comb. *probus et modestus, probus et demissus*; —, in request, *verecundus in postulando*; to make a — use of, *modeste ac moderate alqâ re uti*; adv. *modeste, pudenter, verecunde*. Modesty, n. *modestia* (opp. *immodestia, superbia*), *pudor* (a feeling of shame or respect), *verecundia* (opp. *superbia, insolentia*), *probitas* (opp. *improbitas*, greediness); from modesty, *propter verecundiam*.

Modifiable, adj. **res de quâ alqd immutari potest*. Modification, n., with this —, that, etc., *cum eo, ut*, etc., or by *ita definire, ut*, etc., or * *definitio accuratior quodammodo*. Modify, v.tr. = to change the form or external qualities, *immutare alqd de alqâ re* (to make a change in any thing), *temperare alqd* (to moderate); to — an account, *detrahere alqd de summâ, mutare*. See Change, Vary, Moderate.

Modulate, v.tr. **vocem per vices tollere atque remittere* (to raise and to lower the voice, in speaking), **voce inclinatâ canere* (in singing), *vocem* or *cantum modulari, sonum* or *vocem* or *cantum certis modis et musicâ ratione inflectere ac temperare, in numerum* or *modulate canere* (to keep the time in singing). Modulation, n. *flexiones vocis, numerus*, or in the plur. *numeri* (ῥυθμός, time, music of the voice, both in speaking and singing).

Moiety, n., see Half.

Moist, adj. *subhumidus* (moderately wet), poet. *humidulus*; see Damp, Wet. Moisten, v.tr. *conspergere* (to sprinkle, opp. *rigare, irrigare*, to water; *humectare*, to wet, and *humifer*, what makes wet, are only poet., e.g. *genas lacrimis humectare*, to — the cheeks with tears); to — wool with wine and oil, *lanam vino et oleo insuccare*; to become moistened, *humescere*; the eye is moist with tears, *oculus humectat*; see Wet, Damp.

Mole, n. (1) in anatomy, *mola* (false conception, moon-calf); (2) *nævus, genitiva nota* (a mark on the body, ἡ κηλὶς συμπεφυκυῖα); (3) in zoology, *talpa*; — trap, **decipula talparum*; — hill, — cast, *grumus talpæ, terra a talpâ excitata*; (4) = a massive work of stone, *moles lapidum, moles opposita fluctibus*; to erect a —, *moles atque aggeres objicere fluctibus*; (5) in Roman antiquities, *sumptuosius sepulcrum ac regium, Mausoleum* (the splendid tomb erected by Octavianus as a place of interment for himself and the following Roman emperors up to Hadrianus, Suet.; also ironically of a plain tomb-stone, Suet.); see Monument, Sepulchre; — bat, — bute, **tetrodon mola* (L.); — cricket, **gryllus gryllotalpa* (L.); — eyed, **par-

vos oculos habens (see Blind); —-eyed critics, **stulti censores;* to make a mountain of a — hill, to turn — hills into mountains, perhaps **rem difficilem ex facillimâ redigere* (according to Cæs., *quæ facilia ex difficillimis, animi magnitudo redegerat*, their magnanimity, i.e. of the Nervians attacking Cæsar, had reduced these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, i.e. of attacking an enemy possessed of all the advantages of ground, to a mere nothing); — like, *talpæ instar;* — skin, in general, *pannus.*

Molest, v.tr. *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibēre, gravem esse alci* (e.g. by speaking, *auribus*†), *molestum esse alci, oneri esse, onerare algm* or *alqd alqâ re* (e.g. *aures alcjs verbis*†), *alci incommodum afferre, conciliare* (to give trouble), *alci negotium exhibēre, facessere* (to cause unpleasantness to any one); to — by asking questions, *obtundere alqm rogitando;* by writing letters, *obtundere alqm* or *obstrepere alci literis;* with solicitations, *fatigare alqm precibus.* Molestation, n. (1) *molestia, onus* (a burthen); see Disturbance, Hindrance; (2) = trouble, *molestia, onus, cura,* (anxiety), *incommodum* (adversity); to cause —, *molestiam alci afferre, exhibēre, molestiâ alqm afficere;* to cause some — in the bargain, *alqd aspergere molestiæ.* See Vexation.

Mollient, adj., see Mitigate, Soften. Mollifiable, adj. **quod molliri potest.* Mollification, n. *malagma -ătis*, n. (μάλαγμα, medicine, technical term). Mollify, v.tr. (1) *mollire, emollire* (to make soft, lit. and fig.), *mitificare* (lit., to make soft, tender, e.g. food by digestion), *mitigare* (in a lit. sense, e.g. food by boiling it; then fig.); the rain mollifies, softens the ground, *imbres solvunt terram;* (2) fig. *lenire* (to appease), *frangere* (to subdue any one's hard-heartedness), *movēre alqm* or *alcjs animum* (to make an impression upon any one, by exhortations, entreaties, etc.); to become quite mollified (fig.), *animo flecti atque frangi, molliri, mitigari, leniri; se molliri, mitigari, moveri pati.* See Mitigate, Soften.

Moment, n. (1) *momentum temporis* (especially the decisive —, Greek ῥοπή); in a —, *statim, e vestigio;* for the —, *in præsens, in præsenti* (but not *pro momento*); upon that — depended the safety of Gaul, *in illo temporis vestigio Galliæ salus posita erat;* see Instant; (2) = impulsive power, see Momentum; (3) = importance; of great —, *magni momenti;* see Importance; to be of — to . . . , *locum facere alci rei, alcjs rei ordiendæ principem esse, causam esse, prodesse alci rei.* Momentarily, adv. *in præsens, jam jamque.* Momentary, adj. *brevissimus* (of very short duration); see Instantaneous; a — embarrassment, **præsentes angustiæ, *præsens difficultas;* a — heat, *subitus calor.* Momentous, adj. by *alqd pertinet ad exemplum* (any thing is of great consequence, to be productive of consequences), see Important. Momentum, n. (in mechanics), *vis quâ corpus movetur.*

Monad, n. *monas -ădis*, f. (μονάς, late); see Unit.

Monarch, n. *rex* (king), *princeps* (prince, sovereign, post-Aug.), *imperator, Cæsar, Augustus,* (Emperor, Imperial Rome); *dominus* (an absolute —), *tyrannus* (τύραννος, one who has usurped the highest power in a state, which was free before), or by circumloc., to express an absolute —, a despot, the only ruler, *qui solus regnat, qui unus consilio et curâ gubernat civitatem, penes quem est summa rerum omnium* (all = *rex*), *qui solus imperio potitus est* (= *tyrannus*); to be the —, *regnare, solum regnare;* to proclaim one's self as the —, to usurp the throne, *dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare, dominatum invadere, Augusti nomen arripere* (post-Aug.); to be under a —, have a monarchical government (of subjects), *regi* (or in general *regibus*) *parēre, sub rege* or *regibus esse* (to be under a king; *unius consilio et curâ gubernari* can only be said of the state, not of the subjects), *sub tyranni regno esse* (to be under the rule of a despot), see Prince, Sovereign, Ruler, King; the — of the vine, *Bacchus;* the — oak, *quercus;* the — of wild beasts, *leo;* like a —, *regis instar, regius.* Monarchal, adj. *regius;* see Regal, Imperial. Monarchical, adj. a — government, **is reipublicæ status, quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regale civitatis genus;* to introduce a — government, *regnum ac diadēma uni deferre.* Monarchist, n. *defensor imperii regii.* Monarchy, n. (1) as the kind of government, *singulare imperium, imperium quod ab uno sustinetur* or *sub uno stat, singularis potentia, dominatus unius,* or simply *dominatio, dominatus* (all these = sole government), *principatus* (the government of him who is the head of the state), *imperium regum* or *regium, imperium quod penes regem* or *reges est, potestas regia, singulare imperium et potestas regia* (government of a king), *tyrannis* (τυραννίς, the government of one who has usurped the government of a free state); to desire to obtain —, *regnari velle;* to usurp, seize the —, *solum imperio potiri, dominatum* or *tyrannidem occupare;* to strive after the —, *singularis perpetuique imperii cupidum esse, dominationem appetere, regnum occupare velle, tyrannidem concupiscere;* to confer the — upon any one, *ad unum omnia deferre, omnem potestatem ad unum conferre, alci regnum ac diadēma deferre*†; (2) = the state itself that is under a monarchical government, *civitas quæ ab uno regitur, respublica quæ unius nutu* or *unius potestate regitur, civitas quæ unius consilio et curâ gubernatur, respublica in quâ unus alqs in perpetuâ est potestate, civitas in quâ penes unum est summa omnium rerum* (in general); *regnum, civitas regia, civitas quæ singulari imperio et regiâ potestate gubernatur et regitur, regale civitatis genus, respublica regalis* (a royal —, but the latter two only = a state governed by one who rules like a king, but is not a king really speaking).

Monday, **dies lunæ;* every —, on Mondays, *quod fit singulis diebus lunæ, *singulis lunæ diebus.*

Monetary, adj. **quod ad pecuniam pertinet, pecuniarius, nummarius, argentarius.* Money, n. *pecunia* (in opp. to any property; then any small or large sum of —, never single pieces of —, wherefore it can only be said with adjs. expressing an indefinite quantity, a mass, *magna, parva, grandis, ingens,* etc., not with any adjs. that express only a limited quantity, any single thing, whether few or many, such as *multa, pauca,* etc.), *argentum, æs* (coined from silver or copper, silver coin, copper coin; as copper coins were principally used among the Romans, it stands for — in general, whether silver —, as in Ter., Livy, or copper —, as in Ter., Cic., Livy; but *argentum signatum* and *æs signatum*, i.e. coined silver and copper, only in opp. to *argentum* or *æs infectum* or *factum*, i.e. raw silver or wrought silver, e.g. *aurum et argentum omne, ab senatoribus ejus rei initio orto, in publicum conferebamus; viduæ et pupilli pecunias suas in ærarium deferebant: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et æris domi haberemus,* the elder Cato in his speech against the abrogation of the Sumptuary laws, Livy); *nummus* (the single coin; *pecunia* and *argentum* are in this sense only used by bad Latin scholars in modern times, also *monēta* only in poets or inferior Latin authors), *res familiaris, opes, fortunæ* (fortune, wealth), *pretium* (the price at which we buy a thing, charge made for doing any thing, etc.; *valor*, without classical authority); in Vienna —, **monetæ Vindobonensis;* Illyrian —, *pecunia Illyriorum signo signata;* — as a penalty, *pecunia multaticia, argentum multaticium;* heavy —, coin, *æs grave;* whole —, **nummi notæ majoris;* large and small —, coin, *nummi omnis notæ;* good —, *nummi probi;* bad —, *nummi adulterini* (not *monēta adulterina*); — standing out, *pecuniæ quæ*

in nominibus sunt; — considered as lost, pecuniæ desperatæ; —, lying by, pecunia otiosa; to be had for —, venalis, pretio venalis (also of men); as regards the —, concerning the —, see Monetary; for —, pretio, pretio motus (induced by a reward, e.g. to do a thing, etc.), pecuniæ causâ (for the sake of —, e.g. to do every thing, omnia facere); for very little —, for a deal of —, parvo, magno pretio; for — and good words, pretio et precibus; a small sum of —, raudusculum (lit., a small copper-coin, then any small sum of —, e.g. de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, as regards the small debt of Numerius, Cic.; de raudusculo quod scribis, Cic.; an obsolete term); my little —, nummuli mei; a handsome sum of —, aliquantum nummorum; public —, pecunia publica; to have a dood deal of —, bene nummatum esse, pecuniâ abundare, amplissimam possidēre pecuniam, opibus or divitiis florēre (in general, to be very rich); to have, possess much — of one's own, in suis nummis multis esse (opp. in ære alieno esse); a man of much —, pecuniosus; to take —, to be open to bribery, pecuniam accipere; not to take —, pecuniæ resistere; to come into the possession of —, ad nummos pervenire; to raise the requisite sum of —, pecunias expedire; to get any one —, pecuniam alci curare; to give your — for, to any thing, sumptum suggerere alci rei; to any one at the public expense, sumptum alci dare de publico; to care for, look after the — (in marrying), dote moveri; we do not marry for the love of —, uxor eligitur, non pecunia; he did not marry for —, he married her without —, *indotatam duxit; prov., — makes —, in pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores, census amicitias, pauper ubique jacet (Ovid), also pecunia omnium dignitatem exæquat (Cic., — makes all equal, makes the lowest equal to the highest); sovereign — gives a wife with a (large) portion, and credit, and friends, and family, and beauty; and (the goddesses) Persuasion and Venus grace the well-monied man, uxorem cum dote, fidemque, et amicos, et genus, et formam, regina Pecunia donat; ac bene nummatum decŏrat Suadela Venusque (Hor.); to be out of, short of —, æris egēre (Hor.); — down, — out of hand, by præsentem pecuniam solvere, repræsentare; præsenti pecuniâ or numerato solvere; ready —, pecunia præsens or numerata, nummi præsentes, or numerati, or simply nummus; — matter, res pecuniaria or nummaria; —less, pecuniæ inops, in the context simply inops (of persons and personified things); these are —less times, tempora sunt difficillima solutionis, creditæ pecuniæ non solvuntur; the requisite —, *pecunia necessaria, quantum pecuniæ opus est; I am in want of —, argentum mihi opus est; love of —, pecuniæ studium or cupiditas, pecuniæ aviditas; avaritia; greedy for —, pecuniæ studiosus or cupidus, pecuniæ avidus, in the context simply cupidus or avidus; avarus; booty in —, pecunia capta or captiva; a ticket to get — upon, tessera nummaria; —box, —till, theca nummaria, arca, ærarium (public treasury); — drawer, scrinium; receipt of —, pecuniæ exactio (collection of —, of taxes), pecuniæ reditus (income), quæstus pecuniæ (gain of —), pecuniæ via (the mode in which — is earned); any thing brings in much —, by magnas pecunias facere ex algâ re; —'s worth, pretium; — due to one, asking for —, pecunia credita; the out-standing — is not paid, pecuniæ creditæ non solvuntur; — stipend, *pecuniæ reditus (e.g. to fix, alci assignare); — transactions, negotium; more distinctly negotium nummarium, negotiatio or neg. nummaria (on a large scale), argentaria (banking business, — exchanging); to carry on — transactions, argentariam facere, to a large extent, non ignobilem; belt for —, zona (ζώνη), pure Latin cingulum; to buckle round a — belt filled with gold, zonâ aureorum plenâ se circumdare; a heap of —, pecuniæ or æris acervus; interest for —, pecuniæ usuræ; action for —, actio pecuniaria (Jct.); to bring an action for — against any one, pecuniam petere (in gen.), pecuniam creditam petere (for — lent); — basket, fiscus, fiscella, fiscellus; love of —, argenti amor (Hor.); — broker, nummularius; scarcity of —, inopia pecuniæ or rei pecuniariæ, inopia argenti or argentaria, inopia nummaria (want of —), caritas nummorum (high exchange), difficultas nummaria or rei nummariæ (distress for —), angustiæ pecuniæ (pecuniary difficulties); a remittance of —, by pecunias algo mittere; one who throws his — away, prodigus nummorum or æris; exchange of —, collybus (cambium is not Latin).

Mongrel, adj. diversi generis; see Degenerate, Bastard.

Monk, *cœnobita, *monăchus; relating to —, *monachicus; to become a —, *collegio monachorum accedere. Monkery, *res monachicæ. Monkish, *monachicus; adv. *monachorum more. Monk's cowl, *toga cucullata; — life, *vita monasterialis, monachorum vita. Monkish order, *collegium monachorum; to found —, *collegium monachorum constituere; to enter —, *collegio monachorum accedere. Monk's cell, cellula monachi or monachica. Monastery, cœnobium, *monachium, *monasterium; relating to —, monasterialis.

Monocular, adj. luscus, cocles (born with but one eye), altero oculo (or lumine) captus or orbus (who has lost one eye), unoculus (one-eyed, Com.; monoculus should not be used), unum oculum in mediâ fronte habens; uno oculo in mediâ fronte insignis (of the Cyclopes, with one eye in the middle of the forehead).

Monologue, meditatio (Quint.); sermo intimus (Cic.; soliloquium not classical); to hold a —, ipsum secum loqui, secum loqui, solum secum loqui.

Monopolize, v.intr. monopolium facere. Monopoly, n. monopolium (μονοπώλιον, post-Aug.).

Monosyllable, n. vox monosyllăba, syllabæ unius.

Monotony, n. by *oratio omni varietate carens. Monotonous, adj. *unum sonum habens, *nullâ varietate delectans.

Monsoon, n. ventus qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit (as regards a certain place, Cæs.); the —s in the dog-days, etesiæ (ἐτησίαι, defined by Aul. Gell., venti qui certo tempore, cum Canis oritur, ex aliâ atque aliâ parte cœli spirant).

Monster, n. (unnaturally large or shaped), monstrum, portentum; monstrous births, prodigiosa corpora et monstris insignia; — of men and cattle, præter naturam hominum pecudumque portenta, portenta ex homine aut ex pecude nata. Monstrosity, n. deformitas, res deformis. Monstrous, adj. deformis (opp. formosus), insignis ad deformitatem; immanis (e.g. belua, præda, facinus etc.), naturæ repugnans, a naturâ discrepans, monstrosus; to act monstrously, præter naturam facere. See Abortion.

Month, n. mensis; half a —, semestrium; a — returning at certain periods, a periodical —, mensis lunaris; lasting a —, unius mensis, menstruus; lasting 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 months, bimestris, trimestris, quadrimestris, quinquemestris, semestris; to serve one —, mensem vertentem servire; every 3 months, tertio quoque mense; every —, singulis mensibus; occurring every —, menstruus; from — to —, alternis mensibus. Monthly, adj. quot mensibus, singulis mensibus, in singulos menses; a —, mense (e.g. ter mense).

Mood, n. in grammar, modus.

Moon, n. luna, mensis (month), satellites (as a satellite); the new —, luna crescens; the waning —, luna decrescens or senescens; full —, luna plena, orbis lunæ plenus; the time of —, plenilunium; the — is nearly at the full, luna impletur; this night the — was full, eâ nocte accidit ut luna plena esset; at new or full —, quum aut inchoatur luna aut impletur; the interval when the — does not shine, interlunium; the — shining all night, luna pernox; — rising late, luna sera; a night without —, nox illunis; what is under the —, sublunaris; formed like a half —, lunatus; the —

wanes, *luna minuitur* or *deminuitur* or *decrescit* or *senescit*; — increases, *luna crescit*; — shines not, *luna silet*; — is eclipsed, *luna deficit, laborat*; — gets before the sun, *luna soli objicitur et opponitur, tota se luna sub solis orbem subjicit*; under the — all is mortal, *infra lunam nihil est nisi mortale et caducum*; moonshine, *splendor lunæ*; —light, *lumen lunæ*; course of the —, *lunæ cursus* or *ambitus*; changes of the —, *varietas lunæ*; eclipse of the —, *lunæ defectio* (the process), *lunæ defectus* (the result), *lunæ deliquium*; there is an eclipse of the —, *luna deficit, laborat*; lunar year, *annus lunaris* (late), *anni tempora ad lunæ cursum digesta, annus ad cursum lunæ in duodecim menses descriptus*.

Moor, n. *terra uliginosa, pascua palustria*. See Bog.

Moot, v.tr., see Argue, Debate, Discuss.

Mope, v.intr. *hebēre*.

Moral, adj. *moralis* (relating to morals and morally good), *quod ad mores pertinet, bene* or *recte moratus* (morally good, comp. *melius moratus, optime moratus*), *probus* (upright), *honestas* (excellent, of persons and things), **quod ad mores formandos pertinet*; of bad morals, *male moratus, improbus, turpis*; moral good, *honestum, decus -oris*, n.; — precepts, *quæ de moribus* or *de virtute præcipiuntur, de moribus* or *de virtute præcepta*; — conduct, *recti mores, vita honesta*; to be influenced only by — considerations, *nullâ aliâ re nisi honestate duci*; the — feeling, *verecundia*; the — freedom of men, *motus animorum voluntarius*; we possess —, *nihil impedit, quominus id quod maxime placet facere possimus*. Morality, n. *mores, morum conditio, honestas, honestum* (moral good), *sanctitas* (God-pleasingness), *virtus* (moral worth), *honestatis* or *virtutis studium*; true —, *honestum quod proprie vereque dicitur*; perfect —, *perfectum honestum*; men of high —, *viri quorum vita in rebus honestis perspecta est*. Moralize, v. *de moribus hominum dicere, de virtute præcipere*. Moralist, n. *officii magister, magister virtutis* or *recte vivendi*; the moralists, *qui de virtute præcipiunt, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt*. See Ethics.

Morass, n.; see Moor.

Morbid, adj. *infirmus, minus commodus*.

Mordacious, adj. *mordax*.

More, adj. and adv. *plures* (in the neut. *plura*), *complures* (neut. *complura*; both subst. and adj., but *plures* always = — than, even = — than two; *complures* in a collective sense); *plus* (either as a n., alone or with genit., e.g. — money, *plus pecuniæ*, or adv., also in comparative sense, like *plures*, always in reference to a quantity, hence of a larger number, etc., and fig. = of greater extent, value, etc., seldom and only in certain comb. *plus* = *magis*, e.g. *plus amare, diligere*; very often like *amplius*, to express excess beyond a certain number), *amplius* (as neuter adj. = a greater extent, value, etc., e.g. I am *ædilis*, that is, — than a private individual, *ego sum ædilis, hoc est, amplius quam privatus*; if without comparison = increase, addition, = "davantage" of the French, *quid vultis amplius?* as adv. *amplius* is used to express excess beyond a stated time, e.g. — than 6 hours, *amplius sex horis*; — than 100 men, *amplius centum*), *magis* (adv. in reference to the quality of the things compared, and expresses that one thing possesses a certain quality in a higher degree than another, e.g. to be — offended at a thing than another, *alqd in contumeliam accipere magis*), *potius* (rather, sooner, has a subjective meaning, when a choice, a selection is made between two objects, actions, opinions, etc.; it always excludes one of two things chosen, whilst *magis* attributes a higher value to one of the two things, without excluding the other, e.g. he would rather have stayed — in Utica than in Rome, *Uticæ potius quam Romæ esse maluisset*); *ultra* (as prepos. with accus. = exceeding a certain measure, proportion, etc., e.g. — than half-a-pint, *ultra heminam*; — than a woman, *ultra feminam*); "than" after — is rendered in Latin after *plus* and *amplius* by *quam* or by the ablat.; if numbers are stated, *quam* is generally left out, and the numeral with the noun is rendered by the same case as if *quam* had been used; after *magis* and *potius* we use always *quam* (e.g. to conquer rather through cunning device than through bravery, *magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vincere*); in connexion with a noun or adj. in an adj. or adv. sense — is often rendered by a comparative, e.g. with — attention, care, *attentius, diligentius*; if two adjs. or advs. are compared in reference to a certain thing, we use either *magis . . . quam*, — . . . than, or both are expressed by the comparative, the second being preceded by *quam*, e.g. — passionate than cautious, with — passion than prudence, *calidus magis quam cautus* or *calidior quam cautior*; with — bravery than luck, *fortiter magis quam feliciter, fortius quam felicius*; after negations — is rendered (1) when = in addition to, further, by *amplius, ultra*, e.g. I demand nothing —, *nihil amplius* or *ultra flagito*; but (2) if = no longer, by *jam*, and never by *amplius*, in classical prose at least, e.g. I have no — hopes, *non jam nihil spero*; nobody will say that any —, *hoc jam nemo dicet*; I am not doing a certain thing any —, by *desino* (I cease), or *desisto* (I leave off) with inf., e.g. I cannot see any —, *desino videre*, I am no — afraid of it, *alqd timēre desino*; I don't bid any —, *liceri desisto*; there is no — of a thing than what is sufficient to, etc., *tantum est alcjs rei, ut*, etc.; not — than three times, *ter nec amplius*; to be no —, = to be dead, *nusquam esse*; to give —, *plus dare* (— than another), *amplius dare* (to give a second, third, etc., time, after having given before), *supra addere* or simply *addere* (to give in addition); to bid —, *pluris liceri* (— than another); to bid so much —, *supra adjicere* (in addition to a former bidding); always to bid — than any one, *alqo licente contra liceri*, to be —, *plus esse* (in number, in value, of things), *amplius esse* (in extent, worth, dignity, of things), *potentiorem esse, plus posse* (according to one's power), *altiorem dignitatis gradum tenēre* (according to one's rank, all these of persons); and what is — (in a climax), *et quod plus est*; *et quod majus est* (not *et quod magis est*), also *atque adeo* (and even), *quin etiam* (nay even), or by *quid?* nay, what is even —, *immo, immo enim vero*; that means something —, *hoc est majus alqd*, still —, *plus etiam* (as regards the amount, e.g. he owes me that much and — still, *tantum et plus etiam mihi debet*), *amplius* (still besides, e.g. what do you want —? *quid vis amplius?*); — than what is right, *plus justo, ultro fas* (Hor.); — than what is fair, *plus æquo*; it is not — than fair (as reply implying consent), *recte et merito*; — than too much, *nimium, nimio plus*; so much —, *tanto plus* (as regards the quantity, etc.), *eo magis* (implying intensity); one-half —, — by one-half, *dimidio plus, dimidiâ parte plus*; a little —, *paullo plus* or *amplius*; a good deal —, considerably, something —, *aliquanto plus* or *amplius*; much —, *multo plus* (in quantity), *multo magis* (in intensity); — than twice the number, *tantumdem et amplius* (e.g. to add, *adjicere*); nothing —, not in any way —, *nihilo plus, nihilo magis*; — or less, *plus minusve, plus minus* (but *magis aut minus* is not classical); the one —, the other less, *alia magis aliâ* (Cic.); — than a thousand times (did I hear it, etc.); *plus millies (audivi)*; — and —, *magis magisque, magis et magis, plus plusque*; — about this another time, *sed plura scribemus alias*; once —, *iterum* (for the second time), *denuo, de integro* (afresh), *rursus* or *rursum* (again), also *etiam* (in phrases like these: say it once — and in a — distinct manner, *dic, dic etiam clarius*, Cic.); once — again, *alterum tantum, bis tantum*; the — . . . the — . . ., *quo . . . hoc, quanto . . . tanto*, or *eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*; the — people possess, the — they wish to have, *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt*.

Morel, n. * *phallus esculentus* (L.).

Moreover, *praeterea*, *secundum ea* (next to this, Caes.), *insuper* (besides); moreover I love my father, *accedit quod patrem amo*; see Besides.

Morn, Morning, n. *mane* (indecl.), *tempus matutinum* (the time in the —; in the pl., the mornings, *tempora matutina*, e.g. to spend the — in reading, *lectiunculis consumere*); towards —, *sub lucem*; in the —, *mane*, *matutino tempore*, with subst. by *matutinus*, e.g. the rising (of the slave) in the —, *exortus matutinus*; — and evening, *mane et vesperi*; the early —, *primum mane*, *prima lux* or *lux* (the first light of the —); early in the —, *primo mane*, *multo mane*, *bene mane*, *primā luce*, *ubi primum illuxit*, *ad lucem*, *primo diluculo* (with the — dawn); with subst. by *antelucanus* (e.g. working by candlelight early in the —, *lucubratio antelucana*); from the early —, *a primo mane* (e.g. to begin the work, *opus aggredi*); from — till night, *a mane ad vesperum*, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; until —, *ad lucem* (e.g. to watch, *vigilare*); towards —, *sub lucem*; all the —, *totum mane* (e.g. to sleep, *dormire*); this —, *hodie mane*, *hodierno mane*, yesterday —, *hesterno mane*, *hesterno die mane*; the next —, *postero mane*; the — dawns, *lucescit*, *dilucescit*, *lux appetit*, *sol exoritur*; it was —, *mane erat*; good —! *salve!* or (to several) *salvete!* to wish any one a good —, *salvere alqm jubere*; — prayers, **preces matutinae*; — visit, *salutatio matutina*, in the context also simply *salutatio* (the greeting in the —), *officium antelucanum* (a visit very early in the —); to pay any one a — visit, *mane salutare alqm*; to come to see any one on a — visit, *mane venire alqm salutatum*; — paper, a review, **libelli matutini*; gift on the — after the wedding-day, *quod pro primā nocte datur* (what is given for the first night, δῶρον ὄπος, Juv.), *dos uxori a marito oblata* (a present by the bridegroom to the bride); — song, — psalm, *matutinus cantus*; — service, *sacra matutina*, — dress, **vestis quam mane induis*, *vestis matutina* (it is doubtful whether this is a classical term); — air, *aura matutina*; the cold — air, *frigus matutinum*; — hour, *hora matutina* (the hour in the —), *horae matutinae* (the hours in the —), *tempus matutinum*, or pl. *tempora matutina* (the time in the —; this is in most instances the best term to be used in this sense); in the — hours, *horis matutinis*, *tempore matutino* (*temporibus matutinis* = always in the —); prov. early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise, *mane quod in occeperis negotium agere, id totum procedit diem* (Plaut.), **Aurora Musis amica*; — dew, **ros matutinus*, *ros recens* (Lucret.), — watch, *tertia vigilia* (at three o'clock in the —), *quarta vigilia* (at four o'clock in the —).

Morose, adj. *morosus* (never satisfied with one's self and with others), *acerbus* (harsh with those around one), *stomachosus* (churlish); looking —, *tristis*; a — look, *morositas* (morosity).

Morphew, n. on the skin, *vitiligo*, **in cute colore suo vel jecinoris imaginem exprimens* (liver-spot).

Morrow, adv., to —, *cras*, *crastino die*; in letters the writers express "to —" by *postridie ejus diei*, *qui erat tum futurus*, *qui cum haec scribebam* (Cic.); early to — morning, *cras mane*; for to —, *in crastinum diem*; to-day or to —, some time, *aliquando*; rather to-day than to —, as soon as possible, *quam primum*; the day after to —, *perendie*; for the day after to —, *in perendinum*; the day after to —, *dies perendinus*.

Morsel, n. *offula* (a mouthful); see Bit.

Mortal, adj. *mortalis* (subject to death, opp. *immortalis*), *humanus* (of human, not of divine origin, opp. *divinus*, *deus*), *fragilis*, *caducus* (fragile, perishable, opp. *firmus*, *stabilis*); all mortals, *homines*, *mortales* (the latter in good prose only with *omnes*, *cuncti*, *multi*, and never for *homines* in general); I may be mistaken, like every — being, *possum falli*, *ut homo*; a — Jupiter, *humanus Jovis* (Plaut.); all men are —, *omnibus moriendum est*; every thing on earth is —, *omne quod ortum est mortalitas consequitur*. Mortality, n. *mortalitas* (in general), *mortalis condicio* (the mortal state of man, Vell.), *natura mortalis* (man's mortal nature, Vell.); = the number of people that have died, *numerus mortuorum* (not *mortalitas*); the — was very great this year, *permulti homines eo anno mortui sunt* or *morte absumpti sunt*.

Mortar, n. *maltha*, *ferrumen*. See Cement.

Mortgage, n. *pigneratio* (Jct.), *hypotheca*, *pignus*. To mortgage, v.tr. *pignori dare*, *pignerare*, *oppignerare*; to be mortgaged, *pigneratum* or *oppigneratum esse*, *pignori oppositum esse*; one who takes a mortgage, *pignerator*. See Bail, Pledge.

Mortification, n. (1) in surgery, *gangraena* (in Celsus = disease on the body of an animal; now used as a technical term for —); (2) in a Biblical sense, *castimonia corporis* (abstaining from earthly enjoyments, the subduing of the flesh), **cruciatus voluntarius* (inflicting of voluntary pain). Mortify, v.tr. (1) in surgery, by *praemori* (lit., to die before, of limbs); (2) see Humble, Depress.

Mosaic, adj. (1) **Mosaicus*; (2) *tessellatus*, *vermiculatus*. Mosaic, n. *opus musivum* (μουσεῖον, in general, with the later writers in the same sense as the Greek word), *opus tessellatum* (checkered, tessellated, λιθόστρωτον, also Latin *lithostrotum*), *opus vermiculatum*, or more distinctly *vermiculatae ad effigies rerum et animalium crustae* (vermiculated, ἀσάρωτον; not *opus sectile* = a work of marble cut in larger pieces and of different colours); a — floor, *pavimentum tessellatum*, *pavimentum tessellis* or *vermiculatis crustis stratum*, *asarotum* (ἀσάρωτον; a room with such a floor, *asarōtus oecus*, ἀσάρωτος οἶκος); ceilings of —, of glass, *vitreae camerae*; ornament of —, *emblēma vermiculatum*, or simply *emblēma* (ἔμβλημα); one who works in —, *musivarius* (late), *tessellarius* (late); — stone, *abaculus*.

Mosque, n. **aedes sacra Turcica*.

Moss, n. *muscus*, *cani villi arborum* (of trees); to free the trees from —, *arbores emuscare* (in general), *arboribus muscum abradere*, *arbores interradere* (by scraping it off); a seat overgrown with —, **sedes musco strata*; — like, **musco similis*. Mossy, adj. *muscosus*.

Moth, n. *tinea*, *blatta* (mite).

Mother, n. (1) lit., *mater* (also as address to an aged female), *matrix* (of an animal; *procreatrix* in the sense of *mater* in its proper sense not found at all; *genitrix* at least not in good prose), to become a —, *partum edere*; to become — by, *gravidam fieri ex* or *de alqo*, *matrem fieri de alqo*†; to be a —, *peperisse*; to be a — by, *gravidam esse ex alqo*, *matrem esse de alqo*†; to be the — of three children, *trium liberorum matrem esse*, *tres liberos peperisse*; to make any one a —, *alqam gravidam facere*, *alqam matrem facere*†; children of one and the same —, *liberi eādem matre nati*, *liberi uterini* (late, Jct.); to be descended from one and the —, *eādem matre natum esse*; one whose — is still living, *matrimus*; one who has lost his —, *orbus*; (2) fig. = preserver, *mater* (in general), *parens*, *procreatrix*, *genitrix* (*parens* must chiefly be used, when the noun which is expressed as the — of any thing is masculine); earth, the common — of all, *terra*, *communis mater omnium mortalium*, *terra parens omnium*; wisdom is the — of all noble arts, *sapientia est omnium bonarum artium mater*; philosophy is the — of all sciences, *procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens omnium artium est philosophia*; temperance is the — of all virtues, *genitrix virtutum frugalitas*; honour is the — of all arts, *honos alit artes*; the —'s blood, *sanguis maternus*; my —, *matercula*, *mea mater* (an endearing address); a —'s joy, **gaudium maternum* (in general), **gaudium ex procreato infante perceptum* (when a child is born), **gaudium quod ex liberis bene moratis percipitur* (joy at children well brought up), a —'s heart, *animus maternus*, not to know a —'s heart, *affectus matrum ignotos

habēre; — church, **ecclesia mater;* — country, *terra patria* (not *terra materna*); —less, *matre orbus* or *carens;* to be —less, *matre carēre;* to become —less, *matre orbari;* milk of a —, *lac maternum;* —'s name, *nomen maternum, matris nomen;* a —'s care, nursing, **custodia materna;* a —'s sister, aunt, *matertera, soror matris;* — state, *origo* (opp. *colonia, coloniæ,* Liv., Justin), *origines* (Sall., Liv.), *auctores* (ancestors; Justin, *auctores quoque suos Lucanos bello vicerant*); Alba, their — state, *Alba unde oriundi erant;* to be in the place of a —, to be a — to, *matris loco esse* or *instar matris esse alci; alqm in numero liberorum habēre,* to take care of any one like one's own child.

Motion, n. (in general), *motus; motio* (the act of setting in —), *agitatio* (moving up and down); — of the body, *corporis motus, agitatio motusque corporis;* — of the body and of the hands, *corporis motio et gestus;* to be in —, *moveri, agitari;* to be in constant —, *semper esse in motu, sempiterno motu præditum esse* (of celestial bodies); to set any one in —, *agĕre alqm;* to set in quick —, *incitare, concitare* (e.g. a horse, etc.), *jactare* (to throw here and there); to be put constantly in —, *sine ullâ intermissione pulsari et agitari;* from within, *motu cieri interiore;* by itself, *suâ vi moveri, cieri et agi motu suo, per se ipsum et suâ sponte moveri;* to have a constant and equal —, *motu quodam certo et æquabili uti;* force of —, *vis movendi, momentum;*—less, *motu* or *agitatione et motu vacuus, motu carens, sine ullo motu.*

Motive, n. *causa, impulsus.*

Motley, adj. *coloris maculosi, maculosus* (spotted in general), *maculis albis* (with white spots), *varii* or *disparis coloris* (of different colours).

Motto, n. *sententia* (as an idea which we have pronounced, a sentiment), *dictum* (a saying, any thing uttered), *verbum, vox* (as a short sentiment); I make this my — now, *nunc meum illud verbum facio* (Ter.).

Mould, n. = contexture (e.g. of the skull), *sutura;* see Cast, Form, Shape, Structure. Moulder, n. *fictor, plastes* (πλάστης, who forms images into shape), *sigillarius* or *sigilliarius* (in wax, κοροπλάθος, Inscr.).

Moulder, v.intr. *mucescere, mucorem* or *situm contrahere, situ corrumpi* (to get mouldy), *putrescere* (of clothes, dead bodies). Mouldy, adj. *mucidus;* a piece of — bread, *frustum panis mucidi;* to be —, *mucēre.*

Mound, n. *collis terreus* or *terrenus, tumulus terreus* (natural and made by hands).

Mount, v.intr. (1) see Ascend; (2) = to get on horseback, *conscendere equum, conscendere* (alone), *ascendere in equum;* to let the cavalry —, *equiti admovēre equos;* to allow to — (of the horse), *patientem esse sessoris,* a person, *alqm dorso* or *in sedem recipere;* not to allow to — (of the horse), *non patientem esse sessoris, sessorem repudiare, insurgere in omnes et conscendere conatos ferociâ exterrēre;* v.tr. (1) = to furnish with horses, *milites equis imponere, militibus equos attribuere;* mounted, *equo vectus* or *usus;* — guards, *regii equites;* — archers, *hippotoxŏtæ* (ἱπποτοξόται), pure Latin *sagittarii equites;* badly —, *minus idoneo equo uti;* (2) to — guard, by *excubiæ in stationem procedunt, milites in stationes succedunt, aguntur vices stationum.*

Mountain, n. *mons, collis, clivus* (a height, a hill; *collis* as regards its altitude, hence the height of a —, several of which form chains of — sand-hills; *clivus* with regard to the gradual rising of the ground); what belongs to, lives, grows upon the —, *montanus;* full of mountains, *montuosus* or *montosus;* situate on this side of the —s, *cismontanus;* on the other side of the —s, *transmontanus;* on, along the —, *sub montem; in* or *sub radicibus montis* (close to the foot of the —); to be surrounded with high —s on all sides, *undique altissimis montibus contineri;* — blue (as substance), *Armenium;* — thistle, *onopordon* (ὀνόπορδον); — parsley, *oreoselinum;* — fort, *castellum montanum*†, and *castellum in rupe* (castle on a rock); top of the —, *montis vertex* or *culmen* or *cacumen* (see Summit); *montis jugum* (ridge); goddess of the —, *Orēas -ădis*†; — grass, **gramen montanum;* — cave, *antrum montanum*†; — green, *chrysocolla* (in Pliny, also called *auri sanies*), *santerna* (borax), *acēsis* (for medical purposes); — summits, *montium culmina, imminentes tumuli;* to occupy the — summits, *montium culmina occupare, imminentes tumulos insidēre;* — like, *acclivis* or *acclivus* (up-hill, opp. *declivis*); chain of —s, *montes continui, continua* or *perpetua montium juga, juga velut serie cohærentia, perpetuo jugo juncti colles, saltus montibus circa perpetuis inter se juncti, jugum quod montes perpetuo dorso inter se jungit;* — spring, **fons montanus;* town upon a —, hill, *oppidum montanum;* — road, **via montana.* Mountaineer, n. *homo montanus* (poet. *monticola*), pl. *montani* (with and without *homines*). Mountainous, adj. *montosus, montuosus* (opp. *planus*); — country, *regio montuosa;* — parts, *regiones montuosæ, loca montuosa* or *montuosa -orum,* n.; cold — districts, *loca aspera et montuosa;* — pass, *transitus, saltus.*

Mountebank, n. *circulator* (in general), fem. *circulatrix, pharmacopōla circumforaneus* (quack). Mountebankery, n. *jactatio circulatoria;* like a mountebank, *circulatorius,* fem. also by *circulatrix.*

Mourn, v.intr. *mœrēre, in mœrore esse* or *jacēre* (to be deeply afflicted); *lugēre, in luctu esse* (to show one's grief outwardly). *squalēre, in squalore esse* (of extreme grief, which shows itself by entire neglect of one's own self and of outward appearance, e.g. *luget senatus, mœret equester ordo, squalent municipia,* Cic.), comb. *luctu atque mœrore affectum esse, in luctu et squalore esse; cultu lugubri indutum* (to go in mourning), for any one, *pro alqo lugēre;* v.tr., see Lament, Grieve. Mournful, adj. *tristis;* — news, — intelligence, *nuncius tristis* (in general; *literæ tristes, epistola luctûs nuncia,* in writing); very — intelligence, *literæ atrocissimæ.* Mourning, n. *mœror* (grief), *mœstitia* (intense grief), *luctus* (grief shown outwardly by dress, etc.; — dress, *vestis* or *cultus lugubris*), *squalor* (referring to the neglect shown in one's outward appearance, with a view to excite sympathy), *sordes* (forgetting all dignity and decency); to be in —, *in luctu esse, pullatum* or *sordidatum esse* (referring to the black dress), *squalēre* (equivalent to "to go in sackcloth and ashes"); a great number of high families were in —, *multæ et claræ lugubres erant domus;* one who is in —, *sordidatus, pullatus, atratus, veste lugubri vestitus;* to put on —, *vestem mutare, vestem lugubrem sumere* or *induere;* to go out of —, *ad vestitum (suum) redire* (opp. *vestem mutare*), *luctum deponere* or *finire, vestem lugubrem deponere* or *exuere;* to be in deep —, *in magnis luctibus esse, in sordibus luctuque jacēre;* — poem, **carmen lugubre;* house of —, *domus lugubris* (in general), *domus funesta* (in which any one lies dead); — year, **annus qui cultu lugubri agitur;* — cloak, **pallium lugubre;* — horse (which is lead after a funeral), **equus funebris;* day of —, *dies tristis* or *luctuosus;* sign of —, *luctûs signum; insigne lugentis,* pl. *insignia lugentis* (of several persons, *lugentium;* signs of the mourners); time of —, *luctûs tempus.*

Mouse, n. *mus* (lit.), *musculus* (a little —; fig. a muscle), or *mus pusillus;* — gray, *colore murino;* — trap, *muscipula;* a set — trap, *muscipula contenta;* — colour, *color murinus;* — skin, *pellis murina;* — chase, *murium venatus;* to hold a — chase, *mures venari;* — dung, *fimus murinus;* — hole, *cavum muris;* — nest, *nidus muris, cubile muris;* it is as still as a —, *nulla vox auditur;* be as still as a —, *favete linguis* (†).

Mouth, n. (1) *os* (στόμα, as part of the human body), *rostrum* (from *rodo,* lit. = instrument to gnaw with, then = snout of a fish or beast, e.g. of pigs, goats, etc., ῥύγχος, then beak, bill, nib of

a bird; then of man in a contemptuous and com sense), *rictus oris* or simply *rictus* (the — opened, the opening of the —), *hiatus oris* or simply *hiatus* (opening of the —, when any one is yawning or gaping); with the — open (to stand there, etc), *hians*, to open the — (in order to speak), *os aperire*, *rictum diducere* (in astonishment or in speaking 4), *hiare* (in general, gaping, etc , *exciture* (in crying), to open any one's — (to inject any thing), *alci os aducere*, don't open your — too wide (in laughing, speaking), *sint modici rictus*, *observandum est ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat*; to distort one's —, *labra distorquere*; — contemptuously, *rictu oris derisque labrorum contemnenter se alqd ostendere* Aul. Gell); to strike any one on the —, *alci os obtundere*; to look into a horse's —, *equi dentes inspicere* (Hieron Ep ad Ephes. proœm); to stop one's —, *linguam alci occludere*, *os alci obturare*, *alci os oblinere* (all Com), to take any thing away from before one's —, *alqd alci ab ore rapere*, *praeripere alci alqd*, out of one's —, *ex ore* or *ex faucib s eripere alci alqd* (e g any thing good, fig , *bonum*; a word, *orat onem*, both Com); you take the word out of my —, *situe*... (Com.); any thing makes my — water, *alqd salivam mihi movet* (also fig creates a desire in me after the possession of a thing, colloquial phrase, as in Sen Ep . *Ætna tibi salivam movet*); to have a thing in one's —, *alqd in ore habere* (lit of food, fig of words), *alqd loqui* (fig. of words, Greek ...e g. *omnia manu loqui*, *nihil nisi classes loqui et exercitus*); to have a thing constantly in one's —, *semper in ore habere alqd* (e g the verses of Euripides); in every one's — (also in a bad sense), *in omnium ore esse* *omnium ore et sermone esse*, *omni populo in ore esse*, *per omnium ora ferri* (of persons and things, in a good and in a bad sense; *tota cantari urbe*, Hor , is more poet) *omnium sermone vapulare* (of persons, in a bad sense), *tota urbe* or *tota regione percelebrari* (of things, to be reported up and down in the whole town, all over the country); to come into every one's —, *in ora hominum abire*, *in sermonem hominum venire* (also of persons as well as of things, both in a good and bad sense); to bring any one into the — of the people, *traducere alqm per ora hominum*, to say any thing that comes into one's —, *garrire ac loqui quidquid in buccam venerit* (in familiar conversation, C. c.), what the heart thinketh the — speaketh, *omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat* (Hor); to go, come out of one's —, *ex ore alcjs exire* or *excidere*, *ex ore alcjs mitti*, e g *verbum nullum nisi elegans exeat* or *excidat* (sc. *ex ore oratoris*), never comes a true word out of his —, *ex ore ejus verbum nullum nisi vanum et fallax excidit*; did ever an offensive word come out of his —? *verbum ecquod unquam ex ore hujus excidit, unde offendi quisquam posset?* these words seemed to come out of Pompey's own —, *haec oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur*; a little —, *osculum* (also = kiss); smell of the — (i e breath), *fœtor oris*, a swelling inside the —, *ulcus oris*, — piece, *schistopoella*; by word of —, *praesens*; (2) — of a river, etc , *os*, *ostium* (in general, e g of a harbour), *caput* (a single — of a river, only to be said when we speak of several mouths of one river); — of a cannon, *os tormenti bellici*; to fall into the sea in seven —s, *in septem ora discurrere*

Move, v tr *movēre*, *commovēre*, *ciere* (to set in motion), *agitare* (to — up and down), *versare* (to turn round), *quatere* (to shake), *moliri* (to — with exertion), *rotare*, *circumagere* (to — round, *rotare* more poet.); fig *commovere*, *turbare*, *conturbare* (to agitate one's mind), to — heaven and earth, *caelum ac terras miscere*, — to guide any one, influence any one's will, *movēre*, *commovēre* (in general), *flectere* (to persuade any one who was of a different mind before), *vincere* or *expugnare precibus*, *precibus lacrimisque* (to persuade any one to yield), v.intr. *se movere*, *se commovere*, *moveri*, *commoveri* (to be in motion), *incitari* (quickly opp *retardari*), *ferri* (suddenly, violently, opp *labi*, particularly of celestial bodies), *micare*, *vibrare* (to vibrate, e g. of the light), to — in a circle, *in orbem circumagi*; to — round any thing, *ambire alqd*, *versari circa alqd* (e g round the celestial axis of the earth, of the universe, etc), *ferri circum alqd*, *volvi circa alqd* (to — round, etc); as you please, *ut quisque vult*, *sua sponte aut corporis*; of itself, spontaneously, by its own motion, *ciere et agi motu suo*, *sua vi moveri*; not to — from the spot, *ex loco se non commovere*. Moveable, *mobilis* (lit. and fig., e.g. of the mind), *agilis* (what can be easily moved about e g a ship, then fig. of the mind, etc), — property, *res moventes*, *res quae moveri possunt*; — feast, *dies sacrificii non status*, *sacrificium non statum*. Movement, n *motus* (e g gracefulness in one's motion, *dignitas in motu*, —s of the enemy, *motus*; to observe the enemy's —, *quae ab hostibus agantur cognoscere*, *hostium itinera servare* (their marches); they saw that the enemy made no —s, *nihil ab hostibus moveri viderunt*

Mow, v.tr. *metere*, *demetere*, *secare*, *desecare* (to cut). Mowing, n *messio* (the act), *messis* (as condition, when the act of — is going on); the — of the grass, *fenisicium*, *fenisicia*. Mower, n. *messor*, — of the grass, *fenisex*, *fenisex*, *sector feni*.

Much adj. *multus* — trouble and labour, *plurimum laboris et operae*; — also rendered by subst., such as *copia*, *vis*, *multitudo*, *magnus numerus*, fruit, *copia frugum*, — silver, *vis argenti*; to have — of a thing, *abundare alqa re* (e g. *otio*, leisure), to have — intercourse with any one, *multum esse cum alqo*, — more, *multo plura*; — more, — less, *multo magis*, *multo minus*, — sometimes = *in multis partibus*, e g to be — greater, *multis partibus majorem esse*; too —, *nimius* (adv. *nimis*); prov too — of one thing is good for nothing, *ne quid nimis* (Ter.); that was too —, *jam intolerabilis Romana res erat*; what is neither too — nor too little, *quod est inter nimium et parum*, — beloved, *dilectissimus*, *percarus*, *carissimus*

Mucous, adj *pituitosus*. Mucus, n *pituita* (phlegm, rheum, in the nose and other parts of the body, φλέγμα), *mucus* (mucus, filth of the nose), *saliva* (spittle, spittle, also the mucous liquid in snails and oysters), *saliva* *cremor* or *cremor* (thick saliva), *cremor* (mucous substance on the water, when corn has been steeped into it); full of —, *pituitosus*; like —, *mucosus* (like filth of the nose), *salivosus* (like spittle).

Mud, n *lutum*.

Muff, n. *tegumentum manuum ex pellibus factum*, *manica* (a long sleeve), *pellis manica* (a fur with long sleeves).

Muffin, n *panis ad pinsa*

Muffle, v tr. *velare*. Muffler, n *velamentum*, *velum* (in order to cover with a veil), *tegumentum* (in order to cover)

Mulberry, n *morum*, — tree, *morus*.

Mule, n *mulus* (in gen), *hinnus* (from a mare and a —), Pl , belonging to the —, *mulinus* (e g. hoof, *ungula*); a she —, *mula*, — driver, *mulio*, peculiar to, belonging to a — driver, *mulionius*, a leader of —s, *mulio*

Mull, v tr , mulled wine, *vinum fervidum*

Multiplication, n. *multiplicatio*, to get by —, *ex multiplicatione efficere* (with acc of the sum). Multiplicity, n *magnus numerus*, *multitudo* Multiplier, n , by Multiply, v tr. *multiplicare*, to — 3 by 4, *tria quater multiplicare*, *tria quater ducere*; to — a number by itself, *numerum in se* (not *inter se*) *multiplicare*; to — these sums together, *has summas in se* or *inter se multiplicare*; to — the base by the altitude (of a triangle), *latitudinem multiplicare cum basi*

Multitude, n *multitudo* (in gen. any plurality, especially superior number, hence the great mass of the people).

Mumble, v tr. *fremere* (lit , then fig = to express one's indignation).

Mummery, n. in the context simply *persona*.

Mummy, n. *homo mortuus arte medicatus* (a human body embalmed), *sceletus* (σκελετός, skeleton).

Municipality, n. *magistratus -uum*, m., *municipium* (municipal town).

Murder, n. *cædes* (in general), *homicidium* (homicide), *parricidium* (parricide); — committed on any one, *cædes, occisio*, comb. *cædes et occisio alcjs, cædes quā alqs occisus est* (as the act of slaughtering him; *interfectio alcjs* is not classical), *nex alcjs* (violent death), *scelus alcjs interfecti, mors per scelus alci allata* (crime committed upon any one), *parricidium alcjs* (on a father, mother, brother, etc.); — and slaughter, *cædes et occisio, pugna cum vulneribus et cæde* (as fighting, e.g., commences between soldiers and sailors, *in vicem militum nautarumque oritur*); to commit a —, *cædem, homicidium facere, parricidium committere, parricidio se obstringere;* on any one, *cædem alcjs facere* or *efficere* or *perpetrare, mortem per scelus alci inferre, necem alci inferre, offerre, alci vim afferre* (to lay hands upon any one), *alqm interficere* or *occidere* (to kill any one); to commit — and slaughter, *cædem et occisionem facere* (on several); to commit — after —, *cædem cæde accumulare* (Lucr.); to stain one's hands with —, *manus cæde inquinare, se parricidio inquinare;* to accuse any one of —, *alqm cædis arguere;* to acquit any one of —, *alqm cædis absolvere;* to hire any one for a —, *conducere alqm ad cædem faciendam;* tale of a —, **quæ de cæde facta narrantur;* accomplice in a —, *cædis* or *necis socius*, in the context also *sceleri affinis* (as participating in the —), *necis conscius* (as knowing about it, opp. *necis auctor*); accustomed to —, **cædibus assuetus;* scene of —, *cædes* (Liv.), *cædes et occisio* (Cic.). To murder, v.tr., see above. Murderer, n. *homicīda* (in general), *parricīda* (of a father, mother, brother, sister, a free citizen, a public officer, one's sovereign, etc.; if necessary for clearness sake, the name of the individual is added in the gen.), *sicarius* (who makes a trade of it, and with reference to the instrument which he uses, the *sica*, dagger), *percussor* (who pierces, slaughters any one, either in the case of a single individual, with the gen. of the person that is murdered, if from the context the addition of the person is necessary, or in general as a milder expression for *sicarius*, Cic.), *auctor cædis* or *necis* (as instigator, in opp. to *conscius necis*, who knows about it, an abettor); the — of any one, *alcjs interfector* (can never, except the connexion is sufficiently clear, be used without the name of the individual that is murdered being added; *occisor alcjs* only once, in Plaut.; *interemptor* and *peremptor* both late, and should be avoided), *percussor alcjs;* the — of a brother, *fratricīda;* — of a mother, *matricīda;* — of a despot, tyrant, *tyrannicīda, tyranni interfector;* clearly a —, *manifestæ cædis reus* (inasmuch as he stands accused of it); to hire a —, *conducere alqm ad cædem faciendam;* to hire a — to murder any one, *percussorem emere in alqm;* to hire any one as — of a certain person, *alci negotium dare, ut alqm interficiat;* a —'s axe, *securis funesta* (in the context). Murderess, n. *homicīda* (Sen.), *parricīda* (Plin.); the — of any one, *alcjs interfectrix* (e.g. *nepotis*, Tac.); a murderer's hand, *manus impia* (wicked hand), *manus cruenta* (still bleeding), *manus parricidalis* (Petron.); a den of murderers, **sicariorum receptaculum, * domus sicariorum receptrix*. Murderous, adj. *sanguinarius* (blood-thirsty, e.g. man, thought), *cruentus* (bloody, when much blood is shed, e.g. *bellum, dies*, also blood-thirsty, e.g. thought), *capitalis* (hating, etc., unto death, e.g. *hostis, inimicus, odium*; then in gen. = most dangerous, e.g. *homo*), *internecīnus* (only ending in the ruin or annihilation of either of the two parties, or of both parties, the proper term as regards a war; in later writers, also fig. of illness, etc.), *atrox* or (stronger) *atrocissimus* (fearful, most fearful, e.g. battle, *pugna;* bloodshed, slaughter, *cædes*); the — wars after the death of Alexander, *bella quæ ad internecionem post mortem Alexandri gesta sunt;* to carry on — wars against each other, *cruenta bella inter se gerere;* to entertain — thoughts, **de cæde cogitare;* nothing but — thoughts, *nihil nisi cædem cogitare;* — disposition, **cædis cupiditas;* — plot, *cædis consilium;* in a solitary instance, *consilium sceleris* or *insidiarum, consilium scelestum, consilium parricidæ;* against any one, *alqm* or *alcjs occidendi* or *interficiendi consilium;* to conceive a — plot, *consilium cædis*, or, in the context, *consilium scelestum inire*, against any one, *alqm* or *alcjs occidendi consilium inire, alcjs vitæ insidiari, insidias in alcjs caput parare, alci interiturum parare, vitam alcjs ferro atque insidiis appetere, de alqo interficiendo conjurare* (to conspire, of several); to take part in a — plot, *participem consilii operisque fieri;* to confess a — plot against any one before a person, *alci confiteri de alqo interficiendo (se) conjurasse;* the — plots against the father were discovered, *consilia parricīdæ palam facta;* — weapon, *ferrum; sica, mucro* (dagger), in the context *telum* (arrow).

Murmur, n. *murmur, fremitus* (especially of a seditious mob), *susurrus* (whispering, and of a river); to bear a thing without a —, *sedate* or *quiete* or *æquo animo ferre alqd.* To murmur, v.tr. *murmurare;* — any thing to one's self, *alqd secum murmurare;* v.intr. *murmurare, susurrare* (of a low continued noise, both of men and of water; of the latter also *cum murmure labi*); to — (as a sign of approbation or disapproval), *admurmurare;* — among each other, themselves, *inter se commurmurari;* — to one's self, *secum commurmurari;* to — (as a sign of applause or indignation), *fremere* (to grumble at a thing, *fr. adversus alqd*); to — with a hissing noise, *mussare, mussitare* (*fremere*, and the two latter of men only).

Murrain, n., *morbus armentarius* (late), **lues pecuaria* (disease among cattle).

Muscle, n., in anatomy, *musculus* (Greek μῦς, everywhere [e.g. Cels., Plin. Ep.] strictly distinct from *nervus*, νεῦρον, sinew, nerve; *torus* in the meaning of — is poet.); the — in the arm, *lacerti;* contexture of muscles, **tendo musculi.* Muscular, adj. — power (in the arm), *lacerti.* Musculous, adj. *musculosus* (lit.), *robustus* (strong, in a general sense).

Muse, n. *Musa;* enemy of the Muses, *aversus a Musis;* friend of the Muses, *Musis amicus;* present, gift of the Muses, *Musarum donum*†; priest of the Muses, *Musarum sacerdos*†; seat of the Muses, academy, university, **sedes Musarum;* son of the Muses, *literis deditus, literarum studiosus.*

Museum, n. *musēum* (as a place where men of learning meet; in the sense of a repository for subjects of art, etc.; as in the modern acceptation, it cannot be used in Latin); a cabinet of arts, **operum et artificiorum horreum;* natural history —, **thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus, *thesaurus quo res naturales continentur.*

Mushroom, n. *fungus, boletus* (eatable).

Music, n. (1) as art, *ars musica, musice, es*, f. (μουσική, ἡ), *musica -orum*, n., *res musica;* (if any one learns, practises it) *studium musicum, studium artis musicæ;* to study —, *ad studium musicum se applicare, musicis* or *studio artis musicæ sedere;* to learn —, **artem musicam discere, fidibus (canere) discere* (the lyre); to give instructions in — to any one, *alqm artem musicam docēre, alqm fidibus (canere) docēre* (on the lyre); to practise —, *artem musicam tractare, studiosum musices esse;* — diligently, *perstudiosum esse musicorum;* with pleasure, *ad rem musicam facili esse ingenio ac lubenti;* to understand —, *musicis eruditum esse, fidibus (canere) scire* (to play on the lyre); to understand nothing of —, *remotum esse ab arte musicā, nihil ex musicis scire;* a girl that is skilled in — and poetry, *puella docta* (frequently in Erotic poetry); (2) of musical productions, = composed pieces, *modi musici*, in the context simply *modi;* to set a piece of —, *modos facere, modos musicos*

componere (phrase by the analogy of Quint. 1, 12, 14); = made with instruments, *cantus, concentus, symphoniæ cantus* (of several instruments); to make —, *nervis et tibiis canere* (with instruments), *vocibus et nervis canere* (vocal and instrumental); to make — with an instrument, *canere* (with the abl. of the instrument); to enter a town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); to dance with, after the —, *ad symphoniæ cantum saltare*; to march to the battle with —, *ad tibicinum modulos prœlium ingredi*; (2) pieces of — sold by — sellers, *modi* (tunes), *cantus vocum sonis exscripti* (singing pieces); to be fond of —, *cantu gaudēre*; teacher of —, *qui artem musicam docet* (theoretically), *qui fidibus canere docet* (practically); — lesson, instruction in —, **schola musica* (in general), **institutio artis musicæ* (the instruction by the master); to give lessons in — to any one, *algm artem musicam docēre* (in gen.), *algm fidibus (canere) docēre* (on an instrument). Musical, adj. (1) = concerning, referring to music, *musicus* (μουσικός), *aptatus ad usus canendi* (adapted for making music, e.g. instrument, *organum*); (2) = understanding music, *musicus* (μουσικός), or by circuml. *musicis eruditus, artis musicæ peritus*; a — person, *homo ad rem musicam facili ingenio ac lubenti* (who is fond of studying music), *musices studiosus*; to have a — ear, in the context by *aures eruditas* or *aures teretes habēre, aurium judicio valēre*. Musician, (1) if he plays in public, *symphoniacus* (in general, and one who plays in the orchestra), *fidicen* (who plays the lyre), *tibicen* (who plays the flute or clarionet), *cornicen* (who plays the horn); (2) in a higher sense, *artis musicæ peritus*; to be a celebrated —, *in musicis magnâ gloriâ esse*.

Musk, n. (1) **castor zibethicus* (L.); (2) in botany, **hyacinthus muscari* (L.); — pear, *pirum superbum*, **pirum moschatum*; — grape, muscat, *uva apiana*.

Musket, n., see Gun. Musketeer, n. **miles sclopeto armatus*.

Muslin, n. *sindon*.

Must, differently expressed (1) by the partic. fut. pass., = a necessity inferred from the circumstances of the case, e.g. people, we (you, etc.) — die, *moriendum est*; one — confess that every living creature is mortal, *omne animal, confitendum est, esse mortale*; the person by which a thing is to be done, in the dative, very seldom by *ab*, and only when a second dative would make the meaning ambiguous and obscure; e.g. every one — use his own judgment, *suo cuique judicio utendum est*; the property of many citizens is at stake, of which you — take every care, *agitur bona multorum civium, quibus a vobis consulendum est* (here *a vobis* on account of *quibus*, Cic., who in another passage has also two datives with the part. fut. pass.); if the verb is transitive, only unclassical writers add the object in the acc., whilst classical writers change the latter into the noun, with the partic. in the same gender and case, e.g. we — take the same road, *hæc via (nobis) ingredienda* (not *hanc viam ingrediendum est*); one — know nature, *noscenda est natura*; the speaker — consider three points, *tria videnda sunt oratori*; (2) by *oportet* (impersonal, δεῖ, expressing a necessity inferred from reason, or from the law, or from prudence or justice), with the acc. and inf., or merely with the subjunctive mood (especially to avoid ambiguity), e.g. this man — be bad, *hunc hominem oportet esse improbum* (I have my reasons to think so); this — (from inner reasons) and shall (because it is profitable) be done, *hoc fieri et oportet et opus est*; we — (dare) despise nothing in times of war, *nihil in bello oportet contemni*; there are things which one — (shall, dare, etc.) not do, even though they may be allowed; but whatever is not allowed, one should not do at all, *est alqd quod non oporteat etiamsi licet; quidquid vero non licet, certe non oportet*; he who does not know the way to the sea, — take the river as his guide, *viam qui nescit, quâ deveniat ad mare, eum oportet amnem sibi quærere*; the owner — be in good circumstances if he makes up his mind to make a good use of his acquired property, *valeat possessor, oportet, si comparatis bene rebus cogitat uti*; you — love me, not my money, if we are to be real friends to each other, *me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, si veri amici futuri simus*; (3) by *debēre* (ὀφείλειν), to express a moral obligation, e.g. you — honour him like your father, *eum patris loco colere debes*; if we were affected in seeing the misery of our allies, what — we now do when we see our own blood shed? *sociorum miseriâ commovebamur, quid nunc in nostro sanguine facere debemus?* Debēre, therefore, is nearly = *officium*, so that we can also express — by *officium est alcjs* and simply *est alcjs*, with this difference, that the former implies, it belongs to any one, it is any one's duty; the latter, it behoves any one, e.g. a stranger — mind only his own affairs, *peregrini officium est* (i.e. *peregrinus debet*) *nihil præter suum negotium agere*; a good orator — have heard and seen much, *est boni oratoris* (i.e. *bonus orator debet*) *multa auribus accepisse, multa vidisse*. *Officium* is generally left out when we say I, you —, *meum, tuum, vestrum est*; (4) by *putare* and *existimare*, in the rhetorical style, as a form of politeness, so that the hearers may be allowed to come to a conclusion themselves about a point, e.g. you see to what a pitch the republic — proceed, *videte quem in locum rempublicam perventuram putetis*; (5) by *opus est* (impersonal χρή), in speaking of any event subjectively felt, and from the supplying of which we expect great advantages; either with acc. and inf., or if the person, who — do, etc., a thing, is added in the dative, then *ut* with subjunctive mood, or abl. past partic. passive voice, e.g. if any thing should happen, which you — know (which it is useful for you to know), I'll write to you, *si quid erit, quod te scire opus est, scribam*; I — go and wash myself, *mihi opus est ut lavem*. Also "I — have so and so" may be rendered by *mihi opus est*, either impersonally with abl., or personally with the nominative of the person or thing that — be had, e.g. we — have a guide, *dux et auctor nobis opus est*; we — use your authority, *auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est*; (6) by *necesse est* (impersonal, ἀνάγκη ἐστί), expressing the most unavoidable necessity; either with acc. and inf., or simply with subjunctive mood, e.g. this mortal frame of ours — (necessarily) perish some time, *corpus mortale alqo tempore perire necesse est*; virtue — (necessarily) abominate and hate vice, *virtus necesse est vitium aspernetur et oderit*; man — necessarily die, *homini necesse est mori*. "I — necessarily have so and so" may likewise be rendered by *necesse est*; e.g. don't buy what you want, but what you — have as a matter of necessity, *emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est*; (7) by *facere non possum*, or simply *non possum* with *quin*, etc., or *fieri non potest* with *ut non*, etc., or *non possum non* with inf., to express what cannot be avoided, inward necessity, e.g. I — exclaim, *non possum quin exclamem*; I — thank you, *non possum quin tibi gratias agam*; you — have known him, *fieri non potest ut eum non cognoris*; I — confess that my joy was raised to the highest pitch, etc., *non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod*, etc.; (8) simply by the verb, (*a*) in the indicative, inasmuch as in Latin we often leave it for the reader to supply in his own mind under what circumstances an action took place, e.g. I — confess, *confiteor* (Ter.), *fateor* (Cic.); I — regret, *doleo* (Cic.); I — express my surprise, *miror* (Liv.); I — declare my great astonishment, *vehementer admiror*; I — see, *video*; I — blame, *reprehendo*; I — fear lest not, etc., *vereor, ut non*; I — avoid my own native country, *careo patriâ*; this one thing I — remark, *unum illud dicam*; (*b*) in the subjunctive, if we only speak of a supposed necessity, e.g. a circumstance, at which not only all educated people, but even savages — blush, *o rem dignam, in quâ non*

modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant. Besides, we may bear in mind the following modes of speaking; (1) it — just happen or be, that, etc., *casu accidit, forte evenit, ut*, etc., or simply by *forte*; e.g. it — be that the ambassadors of Prusias dined with L. Quintus Flaminius, *accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ apud L. Quintium Flaminium cœnarent*; it — happen that we were at the time on the estate of Privernas, *forte evenit, ut in Privernate essemus*; when I went away from you, it — happen that I met Phormio, *ut abii abs te, fit forte obviam mihi Phormio*; (2) you — (as urgent appeal), either simply by the imperative mood, or by *fac ut*, e.g. if you are not satisfied with that, you — accuse your own injustice, *hæc si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote*; you — live in good hopes, *magnum fac animum habeas et bonam spem*; you — not (as an urgent warning, not to a thing), *fac ne*, etc. (mind that not, etc.), *cave ne* (take care lest, or not to, etc.), *noli* with inf., e.g. you — not wish, *cave ne cupias*; you — not forget that you are Cicero, *nolite obliviscí Ciceronem esse*; you — not wish impossibilities, *nolite id velle quod fieri non potest*; (3) that it —, as a great wish, with the subj., e.g. that it — tend to your benefit, *sit tibi hoc saluti*; (4) expressing indignation, that this . . . —, simply with inf., e.g. that this — have happened just now! *hoc nunc maxime accidere!* that that man — come just now! *istum virum nunc quidem venire!* (5) if it — be, in the future, *si res ita feret.*

Must, n. *mustum*; boiled —, *defrutum* (new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep, ἕψημα); the — foams, *mustum fervet*; sweet as —, *musteus*; a mug of —, *urceus mustarius.*

Mustache, n. **mystax* (μύσταξ), or, pure Latin, *barba labri superioris*; to wear a —, *barbam abradere præterquam in labro superiori.*

Mustard, n. *sinapi* (in the gen. *sinapis*, in the dat., acc., and abl. *sinapi*; the nom. *sinape*, seldom); — pot, **theca sinapis*; grain of — seed, **granum sinapis*; — plant, *planta sinapis*; — plaster, *sinapismus* (σιναπισμός, late); to apply a — plaster to a certain part of the body, *sinapizare alqd* (σιναπίζειν, late).

Muster, v.tr. *recensēre, recensum alcjs agere* (to examine through one by one, to ascertain the condition, number, etc., e.g. the army, cavalry, the senate, the people), *inspicere* (to inspect, e.g. the legions, *arma, viros, equos cum curā inspicere*, Liv.; he mustered man by man, *singulos milites inspexit*); *numerum alcjs inire* (to count the number of a crowd, mass of people, e.g. of the troops), comb. *alqd recensēre et numerum inire* (Cæs.), *lustrare* (to hold a census or review of the Roman people, which was done every five years, after which purifying sacrifices were offered by one of the censors; of the army by the commander-in-chief, when he came to the army, or on his departure from the province, or before the battle; hence *lustrare* can be said only in respect of this census, and never in a general sense). See Assemble, Survey.

Mutilate, v.tr. *mutilare* (to shorten, disfigure, generally of trifling mutilations, e.g. nose, ears, finger), *truncare, detruncare* (to make into a stump as it were, to — entirely, cut off any one's head, arms, feet, hands, etc., singly or all at once; e.g. a body, *corpus*; a statue, *simulacrum*); to — any one in any part, *alqm alqā re mutilare* or *truncare.* Mutilated, *mutilatus, mutilus, truncus, truncatus, detruncatus* (*mutilus* and *truncus* are used also of mutilation by nature), *debilis* (infirm, inasmuch as the person that is mutilated is deprived of the use of the — limb), *curtus* (cut wrong, too small, too short, not having sufficient size or perfection and completeness, e.g. *eorum omnium, multa prætermittentium, quasi curta sententia. At vero illa perfecta atque plena eorum qui*, etc.); with — nose and ears, *naso auribusque mutilatus, mutilatis auribus naribusque.* Mutilation, n. (1) the act, *mutilatio* (Gloss., in Cels. doubtful), *detruncatio*; (2) as condition, *debilitas.*

Mutiny, n. *consensus, consensio, conspiratio* (a plot against the superior), *conjuratio* (conspiracy), *factio, consensionis globus* (as a coalition that is contrary to law), *seditio, motus* (insurrection), to cause a —, *inter se conspirare, inter se conjurare* (to conspire); against any one, *conjurare de alqo interficiendo.* Mutineer, *conjuratus*; one of the mutineers, *vir factionis.*

Mutual, adj. *mutuus* (e.g. love, fear, etc.). Mutually, adv. *mutuo* (of two, and if the same thing is done on both sides).

Muzzle, n. = fastening for the mouth, *fiscella*; to put on a —, *alqm fiscellā capistrare.* See Mouth.

My, pron. *meus*; but only expressed if it is required to avoid ambiguity, e.g. I have seen — brother, *fratrem vidi*; I am — own master, *meus sum, mei juris sum*; it is — business, — duty, *meum est*; it is not — habit to tell stories, *mentiri non est meum*; dissimulation is not — habit, *simulatio non est mea*; I make any one's fate, lot — own, *alcjs fortunam cum meā conjungo*; I for — part, *quod ad me attinet, ego quidem*; — lords (as address), **viri illustres!*

Myriad, n. **myrias -ădis*, f. (μυριάς, technical term).

Myrmidon, n. perhaps *homo sævus, ferus.*

Myrrh, n. *myrrha* (μύῤῥα); of —, scented with —, *myrrhĭnus* (μύῤῥινος); seasoned with —, *myrrhatus*; scent of —, *odor myrrhinus*; ointment of —, *unguentum myrrhĭnum.*

Myrtle, n. *myrtus* (μύρτος); of —, *myrteus, myrtaceus, myrtinus* (late); like —, *myrtuosus*; — leaf, *folium myrtaceum*; — berry, *myrtum* (μύρτον); of the colour of — blossoms, *myrteolus, myrteus*; — garland, *sertum myrteum*†; — crown, *corona myrtea*; — balm, *oleum myrteum*; place where myrtles grow, *pastilli*; — grove, *myrtea silva, myrtētum*; — wine, *vinum myrteum, vinum myrtites*, or simply *myrtites* (μυρτίτης); — branch, *virga myrtea*†.

Myself, pron., see I, Self.

Mysterious, adj. *arcanus* (only late and poet. *mysticus*); a — affair, *res arcana, mysterium* (see Secret); a — character, *homo occultus, homo tectus et occultus.* Mystery, n., in a religious sense, *mysteria -orum*, n. (μυστήρια, the Grecian mysteries, never fig. for secret in general), in pure Latin in the connexion of a sentence, *sacra* (worship, e.g. *Cereris*), *silenda -orum*, n. (mysteries of a secret society, e.g. of the Freemasons, see Liv. 39, 10, 5); to initiate into the —, *mysteriis initiari*; to celebrate, perform the —, *mysteria facere*; these are — to me (which I don't understand), *hæc non intelligo*; see Trade. Mystic, adj. *mysticus* (μυστικός), *mysticis disciplinis initiatus* (initiated into the doctrine of holy mysteries, e.g. *anus*); adv. *mystice.* Mystic, n. **homo mysticus, homo studio mystico deditus.* Mysticism, n. **studium mysticum* (mysterious doctrine). Mystification, n. *fraus.* Mystify, v.tr. *alqm fallere* (to deceive), *alci imponere* (to impose upon any one).

Myth, n. *fabula* (μῦθος), *historia fabularis* (a mythical history). Mythical, adj. *mythicus* (μυθικός), or, in pure Latin, *fabularis* (fabulous, belonging to mythical history), *fabulosus* (μυθώδης, forming part of mythological history, e.g. the gods); — form, **fabularum integumenta*; the obscurity of the — age, **fabulosi temporis caligo*; the history of the — age, *historia fabularis.* Mythology, n. *mythologia* (μυθολογία, technical term of the Gramm.), *historia fabularis* (history of the heroic age), *fabulæ* (myths, μῦθοι). Mythological, adj. **quod ad fabulas pertinet.*

NAIL, n. (1) (on the fingers and toes) *unguis* (ὄνυξ, also the lower part of a leaf, *capita foliorum, partesque candidæ, ungues vocantur*, Plin.); long nails, *ungues eminentes* (e.g. don't let your nails be too long, *et nihil emineant ungues*, Ov.); dirty nails, *ungues sordidi* (and see that your nails be not dirty, *et sint sine sordibus ungues*, Ov.); to cut the nails, *ungues recidere* or *resecare* or *subsecare;* to bite one's nails, *ungues rodere* (as a sign of embarrassment, confusion, e.g. *ille*, scil. *Lucilius, in versu faciendo sæpe caput scaberet, vivos et roderet ungues*); (2) an iron or wooden —, to be driven into a board, etc., *clavus* (ἧλος, γόμφος); a large — for fastening pieces of timber together, *clavus trabalis* (a brad); shoe nails, pegs, *clavi caligares;* to drive a —, *clavum figere, defigere;* into any thing, *in alqd re, clavum adigere in alqd;* you have hit the — on the head, *acu tetigisti;* to add another — to one's coffin, *causam mortis esse;* a little —, (1) on the fingers and toes, *unguiculus*, (2) for fastening, *clavulus;* hang—, *paronychium, paronychia;* head of a —, *clavi bulla; unguis extremus* (the extremity of the human —); mark of a —, **cicatrix clavo facta;* point of a —, *clavi cacumen;* —smith, nailer, *clavarius* (scil. *faber*, Inscr.) To nail, v.tr. = to fasten with nails, on any thing, (*clavis*) *affigere* or *configere alci rei, suffigere in alqd;* nailed, *fixus;* what is nailed (immoveable), *quæ moveri non possunt;* what is not nailed, *ruta cæsa, ruta et cæsa.*

Naked, adj. *nudus* (lit. and fig.), *glaber* (bald); half —, *seminudus;* to make or strip —, *nudare* (e.g. *corpus;* also *gladium, tectum, murum*, etc.), *denudare*, comb. *spoliare et denudare* (to plunder); *alci vestes detrahere*, to strip a person of his clothes. Nakedness, n. *nudatum corpus.*

Name, n. *nomen* (of a person), *vocabulum* (the sign of an object), *appellatio* (the calling, the title), *cognomen* (the family name, also the surname, which at a late period was expressed by *agnomen*); to denote by —, *alqd nomine signare* or *notare* or *vocare;* to give — to a thing, *alci rei nomen* or *vocabulum imponere* or *appellationem dare* or *nomen invenire;* — to a person, *alci nomen ponere* or *imponere, dare* or *indere;* — from a circumstance, *denominare alqm* or *alqd ab;* — by the name of a divinity, *alqd dei nomine nuncupare;* — after a person, *ab nomine alcjs appellare* (with the appellation in the accusative); to take a — from some one, *nomen alcjs sumere;* to call a person by —, *alqm nominare, alqm nomine* or *nominatim appellare;* — a thing by its right —, *alqd suo nomine appellare;* to call out by —, *alqm nominatim evocare;* to call the slaves daily by —, *mancipia per nomina quotidie citare;* to receive a —, *nomen accipere* (with gen. of the name), *nomen invenire;* to take a — from some person or thing, *nomen trahere ab alqo* or *ab alqâ re;* so *cognomen* (as *Africanus*) *trahere, capere, invenire* (by chance); *inditur alci nomen ab alqâ re*, — on account of, *propter alqd; reperire nomen* (by chance); to be named or called from any thing, *denominatum esse* or *nomen habēre ab alqâ re, nomen* or *cognomen adeptum esse ab alqâ re, nomen traxisse ab alqâ re;* to bear a person's —, *alcjs nomen ferre;* to have a false —, *falsum nomen possidēre;* to have no —, *nomine vacare;* my name is Caius, *est mihi nomen Cajo* or *Cajus* or *Caji;* they gave him the —, *ei inditum nomen* (with dat. of the name), *ei dixere nomen* (with name in the acc.); by name, *nomine;* a guest, by name Camelus, *quidam hospes, nomine Camelo* or *Cameli* or *cui erat nomen Camelo* or *Camelus*, less frequently *Cameli;* a certain person, Cassius by name, *quidam Cassius quoque nomine;* under another or an assumed —, *sub alieno nomine;* — to publish a pamphlet, *libellum edere;* to borrow in some one's —, *alcjs fide pecuniam mutuam sumere;* in the — of, *nomine alcjs* (as representing a higher power), *alcjs verbis* (by word of mouth); summon him in his mother's —, *cum verbis matris arcessito;* give him a kiss in my —, *suavium des ei meis verbis;* to accuse on one's own authority, *suo nomine accusare;* to pray in the name of —, (e.g. *Christi*) *alqm alcjs nomine rogare;* the tribunes declared in the — of their college, *tribuni pronunciaverunt ex collegii sententiâ;* in the — of the state, *publice* (opp. *privatim*); in God's name, *cum Deo;* in name (or appearance) only, *verbo tenus*, or merely *verbo* (not *nomine*), *verbo non re* or *reverâ;* in those states all are free in name, *in istis civitatibus verbo sunt liberi omnes;* under the — of, *nomine alcjs rei, sub titulo alcjs rei, specie alcjs rei* (under the excuse, pretence, or pretext), so *lucri nomine, nomine legis agrariæ, sub titulo legum æquandarum* (under pretence of making the laws equal); under another —, *alio nomine et causâ alqd auferre* (to take away); adv. *nomine, nominatim* (by name or by their names). *Nomen* is also used figuratively for fame (*fama*); a great —, *magnum nomen;* to have —, *magnum nomen* or *magnam famam habēre;* to obtain a —, *nomen consequi, famam colligere;* to seek for —, *famæ servire;* to gain — by something, *per alqd nomen assequi;* — a deathless —, *immortalitatem assequi;* a good —, *bona fama, bona existimatio, laus;* to injure one's —, *alcjs existimationem offendere* or *violare* (stronger), *de alcjs famâ detrahere;* to have —, *bene audire* (opp. *male audire*); to retain one's —, *opinionem conservare.* *Nomen* also = nation or people, e.g. hostile to the Roman name (every thing Roman), *nomini Romano inimicum* or *infestum;* the terror of the Gallic name, *terror Gallici nominis;* related by name, *nomine cum alqo conjunctus, alcjs gentilis, homo eodem cognomine, homo cognominis* (who has the family name); to be —, *eodem nomine appellari;* a name-giver or teller, *nomenclator;* a register of names, *index nominum.* Namely, if inserted to add something to a previous statement, is represented in Latin by apposition, e.g. if you wish to destroy avarice you must destroy its parent, *namely* luxury, *avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda, luxuries;* sometimes it may be rendered by *quæ est*, e.g. *maxime illa movens eloquentia quæ est naturalis* (or *naturalis ea est*); more expressive is *dico* or *inquam*, I mean, e.g. *superiores oratores, Crassum dico et Antonium.*

Nap, n. = a short sleep, *meridiatio* (the act of resting at noon, after dinner, e.g. *nunc quidem propter intermissionem forensis operæ, et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, quibus antea uti non solebam*, Cic.); *somnus meridianus* (sleep in the middle of the day, after dinner); to have a —, *meridiari* (only late also *meridiare*), *meridie conquiescere;* to lie down a little (after dinner) in order to have a —, *post cibum meridianum paullum conquiescere;* to forego the —, *somnum meridianum eximere.*

Naphtha, n. *naphtha* (νάφθα); pure Latin *oleum vivum* (in Gratii Cynegeticon, Aug.)

Napkin, n. *mappa, sudarium* (lit., a cloth for wiping off the sweat, καψιδρώτιον, ῥινόμακτρον, then also used at the table, e.g. *sudario manus tergens, quod in collo habebat*, Petron. A.D. 66.)

Narcissus, n. *narcissus.*

Narcotic, adj. by *sopire, consopire, somnum alci afferre, sedare* (to stop, e.g. a pain). Narcotic, n. **medicamentum somnum concilians* (a remedy to cause sleep; *medicamentum somnificum* is not classical); a — potion, *sopor* (*potio somnifica* without any authority; *medicamentum somnificum* not classical); to give any one a — potion, *alci soporem dare;* to get, receive a — potion, *soporem accipere;* to take a — potion, *soporem sumere* or *potare.*

rius, e.g. *ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse et sine doctrinâ naturæ ipsius habitu per se ipsos et moderatos et graves exstitisse fateor; etiam illud adjungo, sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrinâ quam sine naturâ valuisse doctrinam*, Cic.), *natura mentis* (Quint., — faculties of the understanding), *prudentia communis* (Cic., common sense); — cleverness (in doing a thing), *facultas a naturâ profecta*; — shame, *pudor quem natura dedit*; to have a — inclination for any thing, *a naturâ proclivem esse ad alqd*; any thing is — to any one, *alqd alci naturaliter innatum* or *naturâ insitum est*, *alqd proprium et naturale alcjs est*; it is — to us, etc., *naturâ nobis hoc datum est, ut*, etc.; it is — for love to fear, *omnis veretur amor*; — duties, **officia ab ipsâ naturâ profecta* (duties imposed by nature itself); a — cause, *causa naturalis*; a — reason, *ratio naturalis, ratio ab ipsâ rerum naturâ profecta*; every thing that has an origin must have a — cause, *quidquid oritur causam habeat a naturâ necesse est*; — variety of sounds, *varietas et natura sonorum*; our — wants, *res ad vitæ usum necessariæ* (the necessaries of life); — operations, *desideria obscœna* (the necessity of easing nature); a — son, *filius naturalis* (in opp. to *filius adoptatus*; i.e. an adopted son); *filius non legitimus, filius pellice ortus, filius nothus, filius e concubinâ natus* (not born in wedlock, opp. *legitimus*; in the sense of illegitimate child, *filius naturalis* is first found in the Pandects); a — father, *pater naturalis* (in opp. to *pater adoptator*, who adopts a child); *pater non justus* or *non legitimus* (father of an illegitimate child, opp. *pater justus, legitimus*); a — death, *mors naturalis* (opp. *arcessita* or *violenta*; see Die); — religion, *insita Dei vel potius innata cognitio*; to be a — consequence of any thing, *ex ipsâ rei naturâ sequi*; that is a — result, consequence, *hoc aliter fieri non potest*; it is —, *necesse est* (it is necessary), *par est* (it is proper, quite right); in a — way, naturally, *necessario* (as a matter of necessity), *manifesto* (manifestly, evidently), *plane* (absolutely, perfectly); it was quite —, that his wife could not bear this patiently, *non mirum fecit uxor, si hoc ægre tulit*, or *si hoc ægre tulit uxor, quid mirum?* that is — enough, *hoc non mirandum est, hoc ex naturæ legibus fit*; to speak according to one's own — feeling, *loqui ut natura fert* (openly); to represent a thing in a — manner, *ad verum exprimere alqd* (according to its — state, with the pencil or in words); to describe a thing to one's hearers quite in its — aspect, **alcjs rei imaginem exprimere, quæ veluti in rem præsentem perducere audientes videatur*; naturally (in making a reply and in the connexion of a sentence), *scilicet, videlicet, nimirum, igitur* (when we wish to concede any thing); quite — ! of course! *minime mirum id quidem*; — condition = nature, *natura* (e.g. *mentis*), *veritas, simplicitas* (truth, simplicity); — man, man in a state of nature, *homo agrestis* (who has grown up in a state of barbarism, opp. *homo doctus*), *homo nullo officio aut disciplinâ assuefactus* (one who does not know, never knew subordination, who lives as he likes and cares for nobody, etc.), *homo simplex* (without hypocrisy, who always shows himself such as he really is; neither *naturæ filius* nor *naturæ alumnus* could be said in this sense); — curiosities, *opera naturæ*; the — curiosities of a country, *miracula terræ*; a country abounding in — curiosities, *terra miraculorum ferax*; — philosopher, *physicus* (φυσικός, as one who has studied nature), **rerum naturæ peritus, auctor naturæ* (as authority, etc.), in pure Latin, *speculator venatorque naturæ, naturæ indagator, inquisitor rerum naturæ, investigator earum rerum quæ a naturâ involutæ videntur*; Empedocles was a celebrated — philosopher, *Empedocles in naturalis philosophiæ studio floruit*; — philosophy, *physica -orum*, n. (φυσικά), or in pure Latin, *philosophia naturalis* (in as much as it investigates the physical, corporeal world), **investigatio rerum naturæ* (study of nature); the Greeks studied — philosophy, nature, **Græci studium collocabant in rebus naturalibus scrutandis explicandisque*; — kingdom, (1) the whole visible world, *rerum natura, mundus*; (2) in — history, **tres rerum naturalium partes*; — sciences, **disciplinæ quæ naturæ investigatione continentur*, **disciplinæ quæ in mundi leges atque in corporum naturam inquirunt*; — products *quæ terra gignit* or *parit, quæ gignuntur in* or *e terrâ, res naturales, corpora naturalia* (in a collection), museum, **rerum naturalium exempla*; cabinet of natural curiosities, **thesaurus rerum naturalium exemplis refertus*, **thesaurus quo res naturales continentur* (*museum* would be a barbarous term in this sense); one who collects specimens of — products, **qui rerum naturalium exempla undique conquirit*; — talent, see Ability, Talent; what belongs to our — necessities, *res quam natura desiderat, res necessaria*; — event, **quod in rerum natura fit*; — gift, *donum* or *munus naturæ*; — history, *naturalis historia, naturæ historia*; —, body, body in nature, *corpus naturale*. Naturalization, n., by Naturalize, v.tr., some one, *alci civitatem dare* (see Citizen); to be naturalized, *civem esse, in civitate* or *civitati ascriptum esse*; they are already quite — amongst us, *jam moribus, artibus, affinitatibus nostris mixti* (Tac.); to become — (by giving up one's national rights in another state), *transire ex alqâ terrâ*; a word that has become —, *verbum cui civitas data est*. Nature, n. *natura, indoles* (natural peculiarities, disposition of a person), *valetudo* (bodily constitution), *natura rerum, mundus* (— of things, world), *agri, campi, rus* (open air, fields: *natura* not found in this sense); by —, *naturâ, naturaliter*; peculiar by —, *naturalis, proprius et naturalis*; to any one, *alcjs, naturaliter innatus* or *insitus*, to any one, *alci*; fortified by —, *naturâ* or *naturaliter munitus*; according to —, *secundum naturam* (in the course of —, opp. *contra naturam*, i.e. contrary to —), *naturæ convenienter* (in accordance with —, both e.g. *vivere*); the — of a thing, *natura* or *ratio alcjs rei*; the — of a thing requires it, *ita fert natura rei*; the — of man, *hominis natura*; — helped, cured itself, *morbus suâ sponte decessit*; to live in a state of — (free, without laws), *libere* or *sine legibus vivere*; everything is — in him, *nihil arti debet*; to draw from —, *ex rebus veris exempla sumere* (of the artist and author); to draw, picture any thing from —, *ad verum exprimere alqd* (with the pencil or in writing), *ad exemplum animale pingere alqd* (to paint from a living model); animate and inanimate —, *animalia inanimaque* (n.pl.); the three parts of the kingdom of —, **tres partes rerum naturalium*; one who writes on, describes objects of —, **rerum naturalium scriptor*; description of the objects of —, **rerum naturalium* or *rerum naturæ descriptio*; phenomenon of —, *quod in rerum naturâ fit, ostentum, prodigium, portentum*; lover of —, *naturæ admirator cultorque*; agreeable to —, *naturæ conveniens* or *congruens, naturæ* or *ad naturam accommodatus, ad naturam aptus* (opp. *naturæ* or *a naturâ alienus*), *naturalis* (opp. *fucatus*); to be in conformity with —, *naturæ convenire, secundum naturam esse*; adv. *naturæ convenienter, secundum naturam* (according to the course of —; opp. *contra naturam*; both e.g. *vivere*); law of —, *lex naturæ* or *naturalis* (in general), *ratio profecta a rerum naturâ* (law based upon the — of things); this is a law of —, *hoc natura præscribit*; to act contrary to the law of —, *contra legem naturæ facere*; according to —, resembling —, *naturæ similis* (of pictures, etc.), *ad verum expressus* (as it is in reality, with the pencil or in words), *ad similitudinem veri*; knowledge of —, **rerum naturæ peritia*; power of —, *vis naturæ, vis a naturâ data*; beauty of —, in a country, *amœnitas*; sport of —, *naturæ ludibrium*; contest of —, *naturæ pugna*; state of —, *status naturæ*; people living in a state of —, **populus nullo officio aut disciplinâ*

assuefactus, **populus qui mores et ingenium sincerum integrumque a contagione accolarum servarit*; changes of —, of the seasons, *commutationes temporum quadripartitæ*; contrary to —, *naturæ* or *a naturâ alienus, contra naturam*; good —, see Good, Kind; ill —, *illiberalitas*; ill-natured, *immunis* (e.g. *constat, ut opinor, bonis inter bonos quasi necessariam benevolentiam esse, quæ est amicitiæ fons a naturâ constitutus. Sed eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, non est enim inhumana virtus, neque immunis, neque superba, quæ etiam populos universos tueri, eisque optime consulere soleat; quod non faceret profecto, si a caritate vulgi abhorreret*), *inofficiosus in alqm, illiberalis in alqm.*

Naught, n., see Nothing. Naught, adj., see Bad, Worthless.

Naughty, adj. *male moratus* (badly brought up), *immodestus* (behaving in an improper manner), *rusticus* (rude); adv. *immodeste, rustice.* Naughtiness, n. *immodestia* (improper behaviour), *rusticitas* (rudeness).

Nausea, n. *nausea*; a little —, *nauseola*; to create —, *nauseam facere*; anything creates —, *alqd bilem movet, nec effundit* (when it does not come to vomiting); to feel a —, *nauseare*; — overcomes one, *venit libido nauseæ*; to remove, dispel the —, *nauseam sedare* or *sistere* or *restinguere* or *discutere*; see Sickness, Disgust. Nauseous, adj., see Loathsome, Disgusting.

Nautical, adj. * *quod ad nautam pertinet.* See Navigation.

Nautilus, n. * *nautilus pompilius* (L.)

Naval, adj. **quod ad navem pertinet*; see Marine, Ship.

Nave, n. (1) of a wheel, *modiolus* (*lignum illud cui radii infiguntur*, χόρμη, πλήμνη; *quod habet foramen in medio, qua axis immittitur*, stock of a wheel, in which the spokes are fixed); (2) of a church, *spatium medium.*

Navel, n. *umbilīcus*; like a —, *umbilicatus.*

Navigable, adj. *navigabilis, navium patiens* (being able to carry vessels); — for ships of burden, *onerariarum navium capax*; the river is not wholly — for ships of heavy burden, *graves naves flumius non perfert.* Navigate, v.tr. *vehi per alqm locum* (in general, e.g. a route, *per viam*; the sea, *per mare*), *navigare in alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* or simply *alqm locum* (to sail over, through; the accus. alone commonly found in poet. and in post Aug. prose, in Cic. as a Hellenism, in *quum Xerxes maria ambulasset, terramque navigasset*, in order to portray the deeds of Xerxes in a vivid, historian-like manner); the ocean is navigated very seldom, *Oceanus raris navibus aditur*; v.intr. *navigare, navi vehi* (in general); see Sail. Navigation, n. *navigatio* (the voyage itself; also = the navigating of, e.g. of the sea, *maris*, but only post-Aug. in this sense), *cursus* (as the voyage itself), *ars navalis* (as art, skill). Navigator, n. *nauta*; see Sailor. Navy, n. *copiæ navales, copiæ classiariorum* (sea-soldiers), *naves* (ships), *naves bellicæ* (men-of-war), *classis maritimæque res* (fleet and the affairs of the navy in general); to possess a powerful —, *multum mari pollēre, permultum valēre classe maritimisque rebus, magnam navium facultatem habēre.*

Nay, adv. = not only so, but, etc., *imo* (never = yes, but corroborating, correcting and modifying something said before, or in opposition to it, e.g. *quī hoc? intellexistin'? an nondum ne hoc quidem! D. imo callide*), *imo vero, imo enim vero, imo vero etiam* (— what is more), *quin etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo* (— even); he is living, — he comes into the senate, *vivit, imo vero etiam in senatum venit.* See Even No.

Near, *prope* (with acc. or abl. and *ab*; *propior, propius, proximus, proxime*), adv. and prep.; *ad*, prep. (*quænam vox mihi prope hīc sonat?* what voice sounds here near to me? *quis homo est qui nostras ædes accessit prope?* what man is it that has come near our house? *stare ad aram*, to stand near the altar; *urbs ad mare sita est*, the city is near the sea). "Near" may also be rendered by *propinquus, vicinus*, and *finitimus*; the nearest neighbour, *proximus vicinus*, a near relation, *propinquā cognatione conjunctus*; — friend, *familiaris*; — connexion, *societas propior, necessitudo*; to be —, *in propinquo esse, vicinum esse, non longe abesse, impendēre, in cervicibus esse, imminēre, instare*; to lie —, *in propinquo jacēre*; to come —, *accedere*; to stand —, *alci propinquum esse in genere*; to place —, *subjicere alqd alci*; he was — doing, *in eo erat ut*; it almost, *prope erat (fuit) ut, propius nihil factum est quam ut, non multum (non longe, paulum) abfuit quin*; the city now — being taken, *in eo erat ut urbs caperetur*; the same person was — being made dictator, *prope fuit ut dictator ille idem crearetur*; he was — being killed, *propius nihil factum est quam ut occideretur, haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur. Juxta* denotes that which is very near, close; *secundum* the direction, along; and *prope* simply near. *Juxta* is next (that is, nearest); *totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt*, they pass whole days next (at) the hearth and the fire; *prope ab alcjs ædibus sedēre*, to sit down near a person's abode; *prope ripam*, near the brink; *secundum ripam*, along the river-bank; nearer, *propius alqm* or *alqd*, also *propius ab alqā re*; very near, *proxime* (with acc. or abl. and *ab*. In regard to time, *prope* also takes the accusative with or without *ad*: he had nearly reached his eightieth year, *prope ad annum octogesimum pervenerat.* In connexion with numbers, "near" is expressed by *ad*, or adverbially with the case which the construction requires: near 200 men, *ad ducentos homines*; nearly four thousand men were killed, *occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor.* "Near," used of number, may be given also by *circiter* and the case of the construction; *ex eo prœlio circiter milia hominum CXXX superfuerunt*, near 130 thousand men survived that battle; *ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt*, thus they marched near fifteen days.

Neat, adj. (1) very clean, *nitidus* (— looking, of the outside), *comptus* (dressed smart, also = *nitidus*, of — appearance), comb. *nitidus et comptus, elegans* (elegant in dress, appearance, manners); a — little gentleman, *ad unguem factus homo* (Hor. Sat.), *juvenis barbā et comā nitidus, totus de capsulā* (Sen.); (2) = free from impure words and phrases, *nitidus, comptus* (of the style, the speaker, the writer), comb. *nitidus et comptus*; adv. *nitide, compte, eleganter*; see Clean, Elegant. Neatness, n. *nitor, elegantia* (neat as regards outward appearance and manners), *munditia* (cleanliness).

Necessaries, n. *res quibus carēre non possumus, res quibus homines utuntur, res ad vitam necessariæ, usus vitæ necessarii, quæ sunt ad vivendum necessaria, quæ ad victum cultumque pertinent* (for our daily sustenance; wheat, wood, and other —, *frumentum lignaque et cetera necessaria usibus*). Necessary, adj. *necessarius*; — things, *res necessariæ* (in general); to provide with every thing —, *omnibus rebus ornare atque instruere*, or simply *ornare atque instruere*; very —, *maxime necessarius*; to say only what is absolutely —, *maxime necessaria dicere*; to make any thing —, *alqd exigere* (e.g. if circumstances should render it — to be watchful, *ubi res exigeret vigiliam*); it is —, *necessarium est*; it is — to, etc., or that, etc., *opus est* (generally with inf., sometimes but not often with *ut* and subjunctive mood), *necesse est* (with acc. and inf., or with subjunctive mood; see Must), *est quod* or *cur* (there is a reason why); despatch is —, *maturato* or *properato opus est, properes* or *festines necesse est* (it is — for us to be quick), *est quod festines* or *festinemus* (it is desirable to be quick); if it is —, *quum usus est*; if it should be —, *si usus fuerit, si quis usus venerit, si res postularit* (if circumstances require it); I consider it — to do a certain thing, *alqd faciendum puto, necesse est me alqd facere* (I must necessarily do a thing). Necessarily, adv. *necessario.*

utique (at any rate), often by *necesse est* with subjunctive mood, e.g. out of dissipation must — come avarice, *ex luxuriâ exsistat avaritia necesse est*. Necessitate, v.tr., by *cogere algm algd*; see Oblige. Necessity, n. *necessitas, necessitudo* (necessary connexion, relation); absolute and unconditional —, *simplex et absoluta necessitudo*; conditional —, *necessitudo quae est cum adjunctione*; unavoidable —, *necessitas fatalis, fati necessitas*; to place any one in the —, *alci necessitatem facere* or *afferre* or *imponere* or *injungere* (to do a thing, *algd faciendi*, or with *ut*, etc.), *algm in necessitatem adducere*, with *ut*, etc., *algm cogere* (to compel any one) with *ut*, etc.; to be placed in the —, *cogi*, with *ut*, etc. (to see, find one's self compelled), *necessario cogi* with inf. (to find one's self necessarily compelled); if any one should be placed in this —, *si quae necessitas hujus rei alci obvenerit*; to be placed in the — of inflicting punishment, *necessario ad castigandum venire*; to perceive the — of a thing, *vidēre algd necessarium esse*; to yield to —, *necessitati parēre* or *servire*; to make a virtue of —, *necessitati parēre* (*facere de necessitate virtutem*, Eccl.); — has no law, *necessitas ultimum ac maximum telum est* (Liv.), *necessitas ante rationem est* (Curt.).

Neck, n. (1) part of an animal's body or of the human body, *collum, cervix* (before Aug. almost always used in the pl., *cervices*), *gula, faux*, or more commonly in the pl. *fauces* (throat, gullet; the latter the top, narrow part of the gullet), *caput* (— and head together); a thick —, *guttur tumidum* or *turgidum*; those who drink mountain water get a thick —, *qui aquam montanam bibunt efficiuntur turgidis gutturibus*; to break any one's —, *contorquēre fauces, cervices alcjs frangere* (but *gulam alcjs frangere*, in Sall., is uncommon; and *collum alci torquēre* is = to seize any one violently by the —, as a mode of compelling any one, Liv.); I would break your — if you, etc. (as a threat), *feres infortunium si*, etc. (Com.); to be suspended over any one's — (the sword, etc.), *cervicibus alcjs impendēre*; to throw one's arms round any one's —, *brachia dare cervicibus alcjs* (Hor.); fig. to bend any one's —, *animum* or *ferociam alcjs frangere*; to bend any one's — under the yoke of servitude, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; (2) = a long, narrow tract of land, *cervix*; see Isthmus; (3) = the long slender part of a vessel, plant, instrument, *collum, cervix* or pl. *cervices* (of a bottle, etc., also of the — of a damper of an hydraulic organ), *cervicula* (small —, of an hydraulic machine, Vitruv.), *os* (opening of a bottle, etc.); — of a capital, *hypotrachelium* (ὑποτραχήλιον); — lace, see Collar; — breaking, *periculi ac discriminis plenus*; to give utterance to words which may cost any one his —, *mortifera loqui*; hair on the —, *comae cervicum* (in general), *juba* (mane); — chain, *collaria* (scil. *catena*, as a fetter), *torques, catella* (as an ornament, see Collar); to put a — chain on, *torquem circumdare collo suo*; — piece (of pige), *glandium*; — -cloth, (1) for men, *focale* (see Stock); *sudarium* (a sudary; hence to put on a — -cloth, *ligare circum collum sudarium*); (2) for women, *amictorium* (for covering the —, late), *cinctus pectoralis* (to tie round the — and breast, late).

Nectar, n. *nectar* (νέκταρ): of —, *nectareus* (νεκτάρεος). Nectary, n. (of flowers) **nectarium* (L.).

Need, n. = occasion for something, *necessitas*; without —, *nullâ re cogente, sine necessitate, sine justâ* or *idoneâ causâ, suâ sponte*; to be afraid without —, *inanes sibi fingere metus, non metuenda timere*; — compels any one, *necessitas algm premit* or *urget*; if — be, *si necesse est* or *fuerit, si necessitas tulerit, necessitate urgente* (in case of necessity), *quum est usus, si usus venerit, si quis usus venerit, si* or *si quando usus fuerit, si opus fuerit, si quid facto opus est* (in case of —), *si res poposcerit* or *postularit* (if circumstances should require it), *si laboratur, si in discrimen ventum est* (if there be any danger); only in case of —, *non unquam nisi necessario* (e.g. to inflict punishment, etc.); case of —, *casus subitus* (sudden case), *casus ultimus* (extreme case), *subita necessitas* (sudden necessity); to save a thing for a case of —, *ad ultimos casus algd servare, ad subitos casus algd recondere*; helper in —, *qui alcjs inopiae opitulatur* (in poverty), *qui algm ex miseriis eripit* (in distress), *qui algm ex periculo eripit* (in danger); he was my helper in —, *ille mihi ferentarius amicus est inventus* (Plaut.); a person or thing used in the absence of any thing better, as a helper in —, *quo* or *quâ non unquam nisi necessario coacti utimur*; help in —, **auxilium* or *subsidium in rebus adversis latum*; as a matter of necessity, *auxilium ultimum*; see Distress, Want, Danger. Needy, adj. *tenuis* (of persons = having but scanty means to live upon, opp. *locuples, copiosus*; of things = meagre, e.g. *victus tenuis*, opp. *copiosus*; style of an orator, *oratio tenuis*), *egens, indigens, inops* (of persons, see Poor), comb. *pauper et tenuis, tenuis atque egens*; *calamitosus* (one who has had losses through misfortune); adv. *tenuiter* (Ter.), *exiliter*; to be in — circumstances, *parce vitam agere*; very —, *tenuissimo cultu vivere, vitam in egestate degere, vitam inopem colere*. Neediness, *rei familiaris angustiae* (in a higher degree, *rei familiaris inopia*), *egestas, indigentia* (want, ἔνδεια), *inopia* (want of what is necessary, with the feeling as to the difficulty to supply food, etc., ἀπορία), *vilitas* (εὐτέλεια, lowness); to be reduced to the greatest —, *ad extremam inopiam venire, in mendicitatem detrudi*; see Want.

Needle, n. (1) *acus* (the ancients had no pins nor needles; for fastening their clothing they used a *fibula*, clasp); to make one's living with one's —, **acu victum quaeritare*; (2) mariner's —, **acus magnetica*; (3) = any crystallized substance in the form of —, *acus*; — case, **theca acubus servandis*; a small —, **acus minuta*; eye of a —, **foramen acûs*; to thread a —, *filum in acum conjicere*; point of a —, **acûs mucro*, generally simply *acus*; — maker, *acuarius* (Inscr.).

Nefarious, adj. *nefarius*; see Abominable, Wicked.

Negation, n. *negatio*; to persist in a —, *pernegare*; a word of —, *vocabulum negans*. Negative, adj. *negans, privatus*; — word, *vox negans*; — sentence, **sententia negans*; — particle, *particula negans*; to give a — reply, *negare*; — to any one, *negare se algd facturum*.

Neglect, v.tr. *negligere* (not to take care of a thing; also *se negligere*, to neglect one's appearance, opp. *se colere*), *deesse alci rei* (to neglect doing a thing, e.g. one's duty, *officio*; office, *muneri*), *intermittere* (to intermit, discontinue for a time, e.g. studies, *studia*), *omittere* (to omit, give up altogether), *deserere* (to have nothing more to do with any one, e.g. a girl, *virginem*; rites, *caerimonias*); to — the fire, *ignem negligentius habēre*; the fire has been neglected (so as to cause a fire), *incendium culpâ factum est inhabitantium*; to have been neglected by nature (of persons), *naturam maleficam nactum esse in corpore fingendo* (as regards the body), **naturam minime fautricem habuisse in tribuendis animi virtutibus* (as regards the mind); of places, *vastum esse a naturâ* (e.g. a mountain that has been neglected, *mons vastus a naturâ et humano cultu*); to be neglected (of sciences, etc.), *jacēre*. Neglect, Negligence, n. *negligentia* (want of attention), *indiligentia* (want of accuracy), *incuria* (a want of the care which one ought to bestow upon a thing, in any thing, all these *alcjs rei*; *forma neglecta*, — as regards appearance, e.g. *forma viros neglecta decet*), *neglectio* (act of neglecting), *neglectus* (state of —); a fire is caused through —, *negligentiâ alqâ incendii casus oritur* (Jct.); in a house, *incendium culpâ fit inhabitantium* (Jct.); — in writing letters, *negligentia epistolarum* (in writing seldom); — in the style in writing letters, *indiligentia literarum*; in most cases — is expressed by

a participle, e.g. through the — of every thing else, *relictis rebus omnibus;* see Careless.

Negotiate, v.intr. *vendere, alienare, abalienare;* v.tr. *agere alqd apud alqm* (to try to settle any thing with any one), *agere de alqâ re,* or with *ut* (to speak about a thing; with any one, *cum alqo*), also *vendere;* to — a peace, *agere de conditionibus pacis, pacisci pacem;* to — with any one for a thing, *colloqui cum alqo de alqâ re* (by word of mouth), *colloqui per internuncios cum alqo et de alqâ re mentionem facere* (by intermediators); they negotiated with each other for peace, *colloquium fuit inter ipsos de pacis legibus.* Negotiation, n. *actio de alqâ re* (e.g. *de pace,* before a war breaks out), *pactio* (treaty), *conditiones* (conditions of a treaty), *colloquium* (counsel between two generals by word of mouth); to commence —s for any thing, *postulare conditiones alcjs rei* (e.g. *pacis*); to break off the —s for any thing, *infectâ pace dimittere legatos, dimittere pacis internuncios;* to settle a matter by way of —, *conditionibus disceptare alqd, per colloquium componere alqd.* Negotiator, n. *internuncius.*

Negro, n. *Æthiops, Afer;* — trade, * *servorum Æthiopum emptio et venditio.* Negress, *femina Æthiops, Afra;* — slave, *servus Æthiops, serva Æthiops* (female).

Neigh, v.intr. *hinnire, hinnitum edere;* to — on account of any thing, *alci rei adhinnire.* Neighing, n. *hinnītus.*

Neighbour, n. in general, *vicinus,* fem. *vicina* (of a house, farm, place), *qui accŏlit propinquis ædibus* (who lives next door), *accola, finitimus, confinis* (close to the boundary, frontier), *propinquus* (who stands, sits, etc., next to a person, e.g. to quarrel with one's neighbour [at table], *propinquum jurgio lacessere*), *consessor* (accidentally, in the opera and at table); a good —, *bonus vicinus*†; to be on good terms with the —, *bonum vicinum esse*†, with any one, * *alqo vicino bono uti;* the next —, *proximus vicinus;* the neighbours, *vicini et finitimi* (the former referring to those who live nearest to a place, the latter = frontier); to be a —, *vicinum esse, in propinquo habitare;* a —ing field, *ager vicini* (belonging to a —); — country, *terra vicina* or *finitima* (territory), *civitas finitima* (a state); the right of a —, * *jus vicinitatis;* —ing town, *oppidum vicinum*†. Neighbourhood, n. *vicinia, vicinitas* (the relation of neighbours to each other); in the —, *in viciniâ, prope, in propinquo;* here in the —, *hic viciniæ;* quite in the —, *hic proximæ viciniæ;* to the immediate —, *huc viciniæ* (hither); from the —, *ex propinquo, ex* or *de proximo;* all the neighbours together, the whole —, *vicinitas, vicini.* Neighbourly, adj. * *vicinis conveniens* or *dignus, ut decet vicinum, more vicinorum.*

Neither, pron. *neuter;* in — direction, on — side, *neutro;* conj. *nec . . . nec, neque . . . neque.*

Neology, n. * *neologia* (νεολογία); as regards the introduction of new words in a language, *verba novandi studium,* * *emendatio sermonis usitati* (to purify a language). Neologist, n. * *neologus* (νεόλογος); in a language, *qui verba novat, emendator sermonis usitati.*

Nephew, n. *filius fratris* (brother's son), *filius sororis* (sister's son).

Nerve, n. *nervus;* full of nerves, *nervosus.* Nervous, adj. (1) = nervy, *nervosus* (lit. of limbs of the body; then = full of vigour, of the style of a writer, speaker, and of the writer or speaker himself, only late = strong in body), *lacertosus, robustus, validus* (muscular, strong in body of man and animal), *quibusdam nervis intentus* (fig., characterized by strength in sentiment or style), *vibrans* (full of nerve, vigour, of speech, of ideas); (2) of weak nerves, *æger nervis* (Tac.), *nervis infirmis;* a — constitution, *nervorum valetudo, nervi infirmi* (opp. *nervi validi*); a — body, * *corpus propter nervorum valetudinem collapsum.* Nervousness, weakness of the nerves, *nervorum remissio, nervorum valetudo;* from —, *propter nervorum valetudinem;* — system, *nervi* (Cels. *validi nervi an infirmi*). Nerveless, * *nervis carens.*

Nest, n. *nidus* (of birds and of some quadrupeds, e.g. of a mouse, etc., in a jocular way, also of a man; only poet = young birds in the —, but never = the eggs of the birds); (2) any abode, in an ill sense, *gurgustium* (a hole, a miserable abode); to carry into the —, *congerere;* to build a —, *nidum facere* or *fingere* or *confingere, fingere et construere, nidum texere, nidificare, nidulari* (to have a —, post-Aug.); upon the ground, *nidum ponere in terrâ;* under the roof, *nidum suspendere tecto*†; to take out a —, *implumes aves detrahere nido*† (the young birds in it), *ova incubanti avi subducere* (the eggs upon which the hen sits); to guard the —, *nidum servare* (Hor., also jocular = to keep house when the rest of the family are gone out); a small —, *nidulus;* an egg in a —, * *ovum in nido relictum;* a pigeon that has not yet left the —, *columba nidum servans.* Nestle, v.intr. (of birds), see before; (of men), *sedem collocare* or *figere in alqo loco.*

Net, n. in general, *rete* or (if smaller) *reticulum* (made of fine thread with meshes); to knit a —, *rete* or *reticulum texere;* = an ornament for the head, *reticulum* (the "redesilla" of the present day); a —, for catching fish, *rete, funda* (a sling), *jaculum* (a dart), *verriculum, everriculum* (a drag—); to throw out the —, *rete jacĕre;* to draw the —, *rete educere* (*foras*); a — for catching birds, *rete, plaga* (snare, for catching larger animals, boars, stags, etc.; as several nets are required to inclose a space, the pl. *plagæ* is generally used; *cassis* is poet.); to spread a —, *retia* or *plagas pandere* or *tendere;* to inclose with nets, *plagis sepire alqd, plagas* or *retia prætendere alci rei* (poet. *plagis ambire alqd*); to try to draw one into the —, *plagas alci tendere* or *intendere;* they want to draw me into the —, *fiunt mihi insidiæ;* to drive into the —, *in plagas compellere* (lit.), *in plagas conjicere* (also fig.); to fall, get into the —, *in plagas cadere* or *incidere* (lit. and fig.), *in insidias incidere* (fig.); to become entangled in the —, *se impedire in plagas* (lit. and fig.); to allow a buyer to fall into the —, *emptorem ruere pati;* to break through the —, *elabi;* like a —, *reticulatus;* a — knitter, * *textor retium.*

Net, adj. = being clear of all tare and tret, *pretio solido;* the book costs . . . net, * *hic liber est pretio solido decem imperialium.*

Nettle, n. *urtica* (stinging —), *galeopsis* (γαλίοψις), pure Latin, *lamium* (dead —); — rash, * *febris urticata;* * *urticatio* (technical term).

Neuter, adj., see Impartial; — gender, *neutrius generis, neutro genere,* also *neutralis;* adv. *neutraliter* (all these in the gramm.). Neutralize, v.tr., of a country, * *facere ut regio sit neutrius partis* or *ut regio sit media.* Neutral, adj. *medius, neutrius partis,* comb. *medius et neutrius partis, qui est in neutris partibus, non in alterius, ullius partem inclinatus* (in general), *otiosus* (one who remains quiet, whilst the two parties settle their disputes); to appoint an additional arbitrator who is —, *de medio judicem adjicere;* to be —, *medium esse, in neutris partibus esse, neutram partem sequi, non alterius, ullius partes esse;* to be perfectly —, *nullius partis esse;* to remain —, *medium se gerere, neutri parti se adjungere* (in general), *toto bello abesse et neutris auxilia mittere* (with regard to two belligerent parties); to wish to be —, *medium esse velle;* to allow no one to be —, *medios tollere;* it will not be possible to be still —, *medios esse jam non licebit.* Neutrality, n. *neutrius partis* or *neutrarum partium studium,* in the connexion of the sentence also simply *quies* or *otium* (the state of quietness); by his — he could neither escape from the hatred of the people, nor obtain the favour of the senate, *medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium, nec apud patres gratiam iniit;* to observe an armed —, * *cum armis quiescere;* not to allow any one to observe —, *medium alqm esse non*

sinere; to obtain from any one the permission to remain in a state of —, *impetro ab alqo ut mihi liceat esse otioso.*

Never, adv. *numquam, non umquam, nullo tempore;* — yet, *numquam antea, numquam ante hoc tempus;* and —, *nec umquam* (not *et numquam*); — again, *numquam post;* that he would either return home as a pontifex or —, *domum se nisi pontificem non reversurum;* — stood a commander upon a more friendly footing, *non alias militi familiarior dux fuit;* he will — pay, *ad kalendas Græcas solvet* (because the Greeks had no calendæ); — more, *numquam* (in general, also for *minime*), as a stronger negation, *minime, minime vero, minime gentium.* Nevertheless, adv. *nihilominus* (in Cic. never *nihilosecius*).

New, adj *novus* (what did not exist before, but has only been just made, etc., opp. *vetus*, what has already been in existence a long time; in a wider sense also = not customary hitherto, unusual, unheard of, as synonymous with *inauditus*, hence comb. *novus et inauditus*, and with regard to living beings also = still inexperienced), *recens* (what has only been made recently, a short while ago, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus*, what existed in former times); also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (to express both the newness of the thing itself and the short existence of it); what is still — to a person (unaccustomed), *insolitus* (e.g. dwelling, *domicilium*); a — law, *lex nova* (such a law as exists nowhere else), *lex recens* (recently come in force), hence comb. *lex recens ac nova;* a — dress, *vestis recens* (not yet worn much), *vestis nova* (in the — fashion); the — moon, *luna nova;* — words, *vocabula nova* (just invented), *vocabula recentia* (of modern invention); — aristocracy, *nova nobilitas;* any one's — nobility, *alcjs nobilitas;* is there any thing —? *num quidnam novi?* to make any thing —, *alqd novare* (what does not yet exist, e.g. words, *verba*), *alqd renovare* or *renovare et instaurare* (to restore); to appear in a — dress, *nove vestitum esse* (in a — style), *veste recenti indutum esse* (in a — dress, not yet much worn); — Academics, * *Academici recentiores;* — building, *recens ædificium;* — invented, *novus* (e.g. *libidines*); — baked, *recens* (not *recens coctus*, e.g. *panis*); — born, *novus;* — born aristocracy, of recent date, *nova nobilitas;* one who is — born, *homo novus;* — year, *principium anni* (beginning of the year), *annus incipiens* or *iniens* (the beginning year), *annus proximus* (next year, in general), *primus incipientis anni dies* (the first day of the — year); — year's present, *strena;* to give, receive — year's presents, *strenas ineunte anno dare, accipere;* congratulations for the — year, *lætæ precationes quibus primum anni incipientis diem faustum ominor;* — fashioned, *novus, more novo factus* (both used of garments); adv. *nove, novo more;* — moon, *nova* or *prima luna, luna intermestris* or *intermenstrua;* the time of the — moon, *tempus intermenstruum, interlunium;* at the time of the — moon, *quum inchoatur luna;* always about the time of the — moon, *sub interlunia;* the first, second, fourth day after the — moon, *prima, secunda, quarta luna;* at the beginning of the — moon, *nitescente luna nova;* on the first day after the — moon, *novissima primæve luna.* Anew, *denuo* (νεόθεν, ἐκ καινῆς), *de* or *ab integro* (post-Aug., also *ex integro* (afresh, again, ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς); very often "anew" is expressed by verbs compounded with *re;* adv. *nove* (in a novel manner, as it did not exist before), *nuper* (latterly; *recens* as adv. is not classical, and, if necessary, a construction must be chosen which admits the use of *recens* as an adj., either alone or with *ab* and the abl. of a noun; see Recently). Newness, n. *novitas* (also = what is unusual, then chiefly the new date of the aristocracy), *insolentia* (what is uncommon).

News, n. *novum, novæ res* (which also means changes in the state, revolution, e.g. *novis rebus studere*, to hatch insurrection); good —, *grata;* to bring —, *grata nunciare* (compare these sentences, *multa mihi hoc nuncio conveniunt bona; quantam obtulit lætitiam, quantum voluptatis hic nuncius! quot commoda res, quot gaudia attulit! impertivit! optatissimum, exoptatum, bonum nuncium afferre; bonis nunciis alqm afficere; voluptatem præter spem nuncias; insperatum gaudium narras; exples animum gaudio*); bad or evil —, *rumores duriores* (e.g. *rumores de illo duriores erant; adversa quædam de illo erant allata; nuncii venerunt tristes* or *adversi* or *infausti; gravior de illo fama pervenerat*); you tell me very bad —, *rem mihi sane quam acerbissimam narras;* is there any —? *num quidnam novi?* what —? *quid novi?* that is no — to me, *mihi nihil novi affers;* a great —monger, *qui omnes rumores et concionum ventos colligere consuescit;* sad —! *rem miseram narras!* Newspaper, n. *acta publica;* see Gazette, Journal.

Nib, n. = point of a pen, *acumen;* see Point.

Nibble, v.intr. *admordēre, ambedere* (to gnaw at), *gustare* (to taste); to — at the hook, *hamum vorare* (in Plaut. also = to engage in a thing, to bite at a thing).

Nice, adj. *tener.* Nicety, n. *teneritas;* (2) *argutiæ* (quibbles).

Niche, n. *ædicula* (for statues), *zothecula* (a small cabinet); to place a statue in a —, *statuam ædiculā includere.*

Niece, n. *fratris filia* (brother's daughter), *sororis filia* (sister's daughter).

Night, *nox, tenebræ* (darkness); dark —, *nox obscura;* very —, *caliginosa;* exceedingly —, *obducta* or *cæca;* long —, *nox longa, contractior;* the shortest —, *nox solstitialis* (opp. *nox brumalis*), *solstitium* (the period, opp. *bruma*); the time of equal day and night, *æquinoctium;* a period of two nights, *binoctium;* three —, *trinoctium;* the first (marriage) night, *prima nox;* day and night, see Day; till —, *in noctem;* by —, *nocte, noctu, nocturno tempore;* the cold of —, *frigus nocturnum;* he spake till —, nay by —, *dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte;* at the beginning of —, *sub noctem, primā nocte, primo vespere, nocte, nocte appetente, primis se intendentibus tenebris;* in a cloudy —, *nocte intempestā;* in the middle of —, (*de*) *mediā nocte;* in the dead of —, *concubiā nocte;* when the — was far advanced, *de multā nocte;* till late at —, *ad multam noctem;* the — begins, *nox appetit, tenebræ oboriuntur;* — is at hand, *nox ingruit* or *imminet;* the night overtakes some one, *nox opprimit alqm, nox alci supervenit;* to watch through the —, *noctem pervigilare;* to study or labour by —, *lucubrare;* to have a good —, *bene quiescere;* bad —, *noctem insomnem agere;* good night! *molliter cubes!* or *salve! salvēre te jubeo! vale! valēre te jubeo* (the usual greeting on meeting and separating); to wish a person good —, *alqm salvēre* or *valēre jubeo;* a night-gown, *vestis nocturna;* — shirt, * *indusium cubiculare;* — stool, *lasanum, sella pertusa, sella;* to go to a —, *alvum exoneratum ire;* — pot, *matula, matella, matellio, trulla, trulleus, scaphium* (boat-shaped); to reach — to any one, *alci matellam præbēre, subjicere, subducere;* a night-owl, *noctua;* the great —, *ulula;* a thief by —, *fur nocturnus;* vision by —, *visus nocturnus;* fire by —, *ignis nocturnus;* battle by —, *prælium nocturnum;* lodging by —, *mansio, hospitium* (an inn); the heavens by —, *nocturna cœli forma;* alarm by —, *fremitus nocturnus, concursus nocturni.* Nightly, adj. *nocturnus;* — air, *nocturna aura;* — play, *nocturnus ludus;* — journey, *nocturnum iter;* — light, *nocturnum lumen, lucerna cubicularia* (a chamber-lamp).

Nightingale, n. *luscinia* (*luscinius*, a very rare form, should be avoided).

Nimble, adj. *facilis, mobilis.* See Light, Quick, Swift.

Nimbus, n. *radii;* a head surrounded with a certain —, *caput radiatum.*

Nine, *novem*; merely —, *uni novem*; every —, *noveni* (nine at a time, used also of nine things in one, as *novenæ catenæ*, nine chains); every — years, *novenis annis*; containing —, *novenarius*; — and a half, *novem semis*; — and twenty, the Latins expressed by one from thirty, *undetriginta*; the number —, *novenarius numerus*; —fold, *noveni*; — times more, *novies plus*; *novies partitus* (divided into —); of — years, *novem annorum, novem annos natus, novennis* (lasting nine years); scarcely —, *non amplius novem annos natus*; — times — makes 81, *novem in se multiplicatum fiet unus et octoginta*; of — days, *novemdialis* (adj.), *novem dierum*; to celebrate the festival of —, *novemdiale sacrum suscipere, ferias per novem dies agere*. Ninth, *nonus*; the — part, *nona* (*pars*); a — shorter, *cui nona pars deest*, the — time, *nonum*. Ninthly, *nono*.

Nipple, n. *papilla, uber* (teat).

Nitre, n., see Saltpetre.

Nitrogen, n. **principium azoticum*; full of —, **principio azotico infectus*.

No, adv. *non, minime vero, minime . . . quidem* (—, not at all), *immo, immo vero, immo enimvero, immo potius* (—, rather to the contrary); instead of our — in answer to a question, we generally repeat the verb of the preceding question, e.g. is your brother within? *estne frater intus?* —! *non!* or better *non est!* you are not angry, I hope! *non iratus es!* —! *non sum iratus!* don't you believe that? *an tu hæc non credis?* —, not at all, *minime vero!* are we at fault then? *num igitur peccamus?* —, not you! *minime vos quidem*; or are you still of the opinion that it is not necessary to make suitable laws for an excellent republic? *an censes non necesse esse optimæ reipublicæ leges dare consentaneas?* —! on the contrary I am quite of the opinion, *immo prorsus ita censeo*; so then you deceive him? *siccine hunc decipis?* —! on the contrary he deceives me, *immo enim vero hic me decipit*; for the phrase "—! that is not it," it would be bad to use *non* twice, and to say, *non, non ita est*, e.g. —! that is not it, ye judges; —! it is not indeed! *non est ita, judices! non est profecto!* to say yes or —, *aut etiam aut non respondēre*; one says yes, the other —, *hic ait, ille negat*; to say — to any thing that is offered us, to decline, *abnuere* or *recusare alqd* or *de alqā re, negare se alqd facturum esse*; to exclaim —! *reclamare*. No, None, adj., *nullus, nemo* (both as adj. and subst., but *nullus* may be said both of persons and things, *nemo* of persons only), *non ullus, non quisquam* (not one, if a greater stress is to be laid upon the negative; the former as an adj., the latter as a noun), *neuter* (neither, must always be used, if we speak of two individuals or of two parties); if *nullus* and *nemo* are used in a partitive sense, that is, if — stands in opp. to the remaining parts or the whole, they govern the genit., the same as "none," e.g. — mortal, *nemo mortalium*; — animal is more prudent, *nulla beluarum prudentior est*; the genit. may also sometimes be expressed by a circuml. with *de, ex*, e.g. — man of our army was killed, *nemo de nostris cecidit*; sometimes it would appear that instead of *nullus* and *nemo* we use in Latin *nihil* (with genit., when it stands for *nullus*); however, *nihil* expresses the negative stronger than *nullus* = none at all, e.g. there is — one (at all) more miserable than I am, and — one more happy than Catulus, *nihil me infortunatius, nihil fortunatius est Catulo*; to have — doubt (at all), *nihil dubitationis habēre*; very often we use — when the negative does not refer to any thing in general, but to something particular; in this case, which takes place principally when — belongs as an adj. to a noun or refers as a predicate to a noun previously mentioned, we use in Latin the negative *non* instead of *nullus*, e.g. I know that I am the bearer of — very joyful news, *scio non jucundissimum nuncium me vobis allaturum*; — snow falls on the high seas, *nives in alto non cadunt*; they had — honey, *mel non habebant*; you ordered them — ship, *navem iis non imperasti*. We likewise use *non* in Latin for — when the object in English is expressed by a verbal noun, e.g. to have — fear, *non timēre*; to feel — doubt, *non dubitare*; to feel — hatred against any one, *non odisse alqm*, etc.; and —, also —, *et nullus, nec ullus* (adj.), *nec quisquam* (subst.); — one, *nemo quisquam, nemo unus*; — man, *nemo homo*; at — place, *nusquam*; at — time, *numquam, nullo tempore*; and at — time, *nec umquam*; in — respect, *nihil*; in — wise, *nullo modo, nullā ratione, neutrā ratione* (of two). Nobody, n. *nemo, nullus* (no; as the genit. of *nemo, neminis* was little used, *nullius* was said instead), *nemo homo, nemo unus, nemo quisquam* (stronger than *nemo*, = — at all); and —, *nec ullus, nec quisquam*; — is also frequently expressed in Latin by *nihil* (or *nil*), e.g. — possessed greater faults and greater virtues than he, *nihil illo fuit excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus*; — was ever so much at variance with himself, *nil fuit umquam sic impar sibi*.

Noble, adj. *nobilis* (noble, with or without blood), *generosus* (one noble by birth). Nobility (of position or blood), n. *nobilitas, genus nobile, generosa stirps*; — by age, *generis antiquitas*; new —, *nobilitas nova*, — by lofty position, *summo loco natum esse*; nobility = loftiness of soul, *generositas, ingenuitas*. The nobles, or the nobility (as an order), *nobilitas, nobiles*; the higher and the lower (like our nobility and gentry), *nobiles majorum et minorum gentium*. To ennoble, **dare alci nobilitatem, recipere alqm in nobilium numerum*; = to obtain nobility, **nobilitatis gradum consequi*; to ennoble (metaph.), *ornare, illustrare*. Patent of nobility, **diploma nobilitatis*; power of the —, *optimatium potentia*; pride of the —, *naturalis nobilitatis superbia, patricii spiritus*.

Nocturnal, adj. *nocturnus*.

Nod, v.intr. *nutare*; to — in approbation, *annuere*; to nod = to doze, *nictare*. Nod, n. *nutus*; with the eyes, *nictatio*.

Noise, n. *strepitus* (loud — caused by men and inanimate objects, e.g. vessels, arms, by striking the one against the other; the creaking of wheels, etc., the — which any one makes), *fremitus* (low, hollow — caused by animate beings, e.g. the humming —, murmuring of a crowd of people, buzzing of bees, foaming of horses, rattling of the bit, of the horse, the hollow — of arms, the — under the earth and of the sea), *crepitus* (clattering, clashing —, e.g. the wings of a bird in flying, of a door when it is opened, of two shields clapped together, etc.), *sonitus* (loud, clear sounds, e.g. of a trumpet, also the roaring of flames, the loud rushing of water, etc.), *stridor* (the whizzing —, e.g. of a saw), *fragor* (the cracking, e.g. of a house that falls, of dry wood when it is broken), *murmur* (murmuring — of water), *turba* (confusion), *tumultus, tumultuatio* (uproar with clamour; then in general any —, caused by a seditious mob or by a single individual, the former as a condition, the latter as the act of making a —), comb. *strepitus et tumultus*; without a —, *sine strepitu, sine sonitu*; to make a —, *strepere, strepitum edere* (so placed that it echoes), *fremere, concrepare, strepitum facere alqā re, tumultum facere, tumultuare* (to shout, also in a camp, when the enemy is approaching), *clamare, proclamare, clamitare* (to cry with a loud voice), *incendium conclamare* (to cry fire, Sen.), *ad arma conclamare* (to call to arms, to raise an alarm, with the trumpet, drums, etc.; different from *classicum canere*, to sound the signal for making an attack); to make a deal of — all about nothing, *excitare fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur* (prov., Cic.), *magno conatu magnas nugas dicere* (with words); what is it you make a — about, sister? and what are you going on so about? *quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis?* what was the cause of the —? *quid tumultūs or turbæ fuit?* (e.g. in the forum, *apud forum*); lest there should be any — caused here, *ne quid turbæ hic fiat*; to set out with great — (of

the army), *magno strepitu et tumultu castra movere*; with all the —, *præ strepitu* (e.g. not to be able to hear any thing); — maker, *clamator* (of a bad speaker), *proclamator, rabula* (of a bad attorney, a pettifogger; *rabulista* is barbarous). Noiseless, *quietus* (quiet; not *tranquillus* in this sense), *tacitus* (silent); a — life, *vita quieta et otiosa*; to spend —, *vitam quietam et otiosam traducere*; adv. *quiete, tacite, silentio, cum silentio* (in silence). Noiselessness, *silentium* (e.g. of the night, *noctis*); with noiselessness, *silentio, cum silentio*. Noisy, adj. *strepens, fremens, tumultuosus* (full of shout and uproar, e.g. *concio*).

Nomades, n. *nomas -ădis*, m. (νομάς); plur. *nomădes* (νομάδες), in pure Latin *vagæ gentes*, or by circuml. with *homines, quod pastu pecudum maxime utuntur, campos et montes hieme et æstate peragrantes*, or with *homines qui sequuntur vagi pecora*, or *homines qui vagi pecorum pabula sequuntur, atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agunt*, or *gentes subinde sedem mutantes*. Nomadic, adj. by the genit. *nomădum*; a — life, **nomădum vita*; to lead a — life, *sequi vagum pecora, vagum pecorum pabula sequi atque ut illa durant, ita diu statam sedem agere*.

Nomenclature, n. *index nominum, nomenclator* (nomenclator; but *nomenclatura* is not good).

Nominal, adj. e.g. a — announcement, *nominis* or (of several) *nominum indicium*; to make a — announcement of any thing, *nominatim indicare alqd*; to mention any one nominally, *alqm indicare*. Nominally, adv. *nomine, nominatim*; of a — title, by *nomen*, e.g. a — commander, *nomen tantum ducis*; to be a — professor, **munere professoris nomine tenus fungi*. Nominative, n. *casus nominandi, rectus casus*; in the singular —, *recto casu numero singulari*.

Non, in comp. e.g. —residence, see Absence; —entity, *nihil*; perfect eloquence is no —entity, *est certe alqd consummata eloquentia*; —sense, *ineptiæ*; to talk —sense, *inepta dicere, aliena loqui*; to —suit, perhaps by *repulsam ferre* or *accipere ab alqo*; to be —suited, *repulsam abire*.

None, adj., see No.

Nook, n., see Angle, Corner.

Noon = midday, *meridies*. See Day, Mid, and South.

Noose, n. *laqueus* (a rope with a — to hang a person; then fig. = a snare).

Nor, conj. *neque*; see Neither.

Normal, adj. (1) *conclusus et perfectus, compositus* (well-proportioned, of a speech), see Regular; (2) see Perpendicular.

North, *septemtriones, septemtrio*; northern region, *septemtrionalis regio* or *pars*, or by circumlocution, *regio cæli quæ sub septemtrionibus est, partes aquilonis, regio aquilonaris* (both properly north-east); northerly, *septemtrionalis* (*oceanus, populi, fenestræ*, etc.), or *septemtriones spectans, ad septemtriones vergens*; *aquilonaris* (in the north-east; district, *regio*); adv. *ad septemtriones versus, in* or *ad septemtriones, in aquilonem*; to turn toward —, *inflectere cursum ad septemtriones*; to look northwardly, *in septemtriones spectare, ad septemtriones vergere, septemtrionali regioni subjectum esse, in aquilonem conversum* or *obversum esse*; to dwell in the north, **ad septemtriones colere*; the northern regions, *septemtrionalia (-ium)*; the northerns, **qui regionem in septemtriones spectantem incolunt*, **in regione quæ in septemtriones spectat*; north-east wind, *ventus aquilo*, or simply *aquilo*; — district, *aquilonis partes, regio aquilonaris*; north-west wind, *caurus*; north wind, *boreas, ventus ab septemtrionibus oriens, septemtrio ventus, septemtrio*; the wind is north, *ventus flat ab septemtrionibus*; northern sea, *septemtrionalis oceănus, mare Germanicum*; north pole, *septemtrio*, **polus aquilonaris*; northern light, **lumen nocturnum a septemtrionibus oriens*; the north-east, **inter septemtriones et orientem solem spectans*; the north-west, **regio inter septemtriones et occasum solis spectans*; from —, *ab occasu solstitiali, ab æstivo solis occasu*; the north-west part of the island, *inferior pars insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum*.

Nose, n. *nasus* (part of the face; then what is like a —), *nares* (nostrils, hence the —, an organ for breathing and smelling; also the sing., *naris*, if we speak of one nostril); a — that projects at the top and is pinched below, *nasus a summo eminentior et ab imo deductior*; a fine Roman —, *nasus deductus ad omnem decorem*; a flat —, *nasus simus* or *collisus*; a crooked —, *nasus aduncus*; one who has a flat —, *simus*; a sharp-edged —, *nasus acutus*; a large —, *nasus magnus*; one with a large —, *nasutus, naso* (as nickname); a fine —, *nasus sagax, nares sagaces* (one who easily finds things out, of animals and men), *acutæ nares* (fig., a fine taste, one who has the talent of observation, Hor.); one who has a fine —, *sagax* (lit., one who is quickly on the scent, then fig. = sharp), *callidus* or (but only vulgar) *emunctæ naris* (fig. of a fine observer, Hor.); to have a fine —, *acutum habere nasum* (lit.), *festive omnium odorari* (fig.); to blow one's —, *nares* or *se emungere*; to poke with the fingers in the —, *digito nares inquietare*; to bend the — upwards with the palm of the hand, *nares planâ manu resupinare*; to breathe loud (with the —), to sniffle, *pulso subito spiritu nares excutere*; to distend the —, *nares diducere*; to hold a thing to the —, *alqd naribus* or *ad nares admovere*; to put a thing into the —, *dimittere alqd in narem* or *nares*; the — is wet, *nares hument*; the — bleeds, *sanguis ex naribus* or *per nares fluit* or *prorumpit, sanguis per nares erumpit*; to turn up the —, *naribus contemptum* or *fastidium ostendere* (to express contempt or disgust, analogous to Quint.; *corrugare nares*, Hor., of some thing very disgusting, so as to cause the — to become wrinkled); to turn up the — at any one (from contempt), *alqm suspendere naso* (Hor.); to cock the —, *superbire*, on account of any thing, *alqâ re* (always with the abl. of the thing, that causes us to be proud, being added, unless it is already evident from the context), *magnifice de se statuere, alqd sibi esse videri* (to have a high opinion of one's self); he carries his — high, *altiores spiritus gerit* (Tac.); —band, **vinculum nasi*; bridge of the —, **os nasi*; he has broken the bridge of his —, *nasus ei collisus est*; bleeding of the —, *fluens sanguis per nares, narium sanguis, profluvium sanguinis e naribus*; something stops the bleeding of the —, *alqd narium sanguinem sistit*; the juice of it instilled into the —, when it is held up, stops the bleeding, *succus ejus instillatus naribus supinis profluvium sanguinis sistit*; somebody's — bleeds, *alci sanguis ex naribus* or *per nares fluit* or *prorumpit, alci sanguis per nares erumpit*; whoever has suffered in his childhood from bleeding of the —, but lost it afterwards, has either to suffer from headache, or, etc., *quibus in pueritiâ sanguis ex naribus fluxit, dein fluere desiit, hi vel capitis doloribus conflictantur, vel*, etc.; wing of the —, *nasus imus*; swelling in the —, *ozæna, narium ozæna* (ὄζαινα), *polypus* (πολύπους, polypus of the —); the hairs in the —, nostrils, *vibrissæ*; tendon of the —, **cartilāgo narium*; tip of the —, *nares primores* (according to Lucret., who uses *nasi primoris* in the gen. sing., whence it may be inferred that the term can be used in all the oblique cases); rap over the —, fillip, *talitrum*; to fillip one, **talitrum alci infringere*; dripping of blood from the —, **stillans per nares sanguis*; end of the —, **pinnula narium*; to lead any one by the —, *alqm eludere et extrahere* (to make a fool of any one and keep him waiting), *alqm lactare et falsâ spe producere* (Ter., to keep any one in suspense with false hopes), *alqm variis dilationibus frustrare, alqm variis frustrationibus differre* (to keep any one waiting day after day).

Nosegay, *fasciculus* (*florum*); to tie a — for any one, *flores nectere*.

Nostrils, n. *nares;* to inflate the —, *nares inflare, nares diducere.*

Not, adv. *non, haud* (the former in general, the latter = — exactly, and only in certain comb., chiefly before adv. and adj., to modify their meaning, e.g. — much, *haud multum;* — far, *haud longe; nullus,* as frequently used by modern writers, in ancient writers not merely = *non,* but = — at all, e.g. *Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed,* etc., Cic.), *minus* (less, not as strong as *non*), *nihil* (like Greek *οὐδέν,* stronger than —, = by no means), *neutiquam, haudquaquam, nequaquam, minime* (also stronger than —), *ne* (differs from the other words expressing —, inasmuch that these deny some fact, whilst *ne* only refers to a subjective feeling, and expresses a request, wish, command, e.g. don't resist, if, etc., *ne repugnetis, si,* etc.; dare —, *ne audeto;* I do — wish to be alive, if, etc., *ne vivam, si,* etc.; you should — have asked for it, *ne poposcisses*), *fac ne,* with subjunctive mood (see Lest, etc.), or *cave* (*ne*) with subj. (take care lest, etc.), or *noli* (with infin., do — wish, all three only = an invitation, a request, etc, uttered in a modest manner, instead of *ne,* also = don't just, e.g. do — mind any thing else, but only this, that, etc.; *fac ne quid aliud cures, nisi ut,* etc.; don't be tempted to, *cave cupias;* don't believe it, *cave credas;* don't wish for a thing that cannot be done, *nolite id velle, quod fieri non potest;* but *parce* or *fuge* with infin. are Hellenisms, which are foreign to classical prose). In questions — is expressed (1) by *annon* (perhaps—), when the person, that asks, wishes something that has taken place or been mentioned before, as to whether any thing is so or —, although he may be convinced that it is as he thinks, e.g. did I — say perhaps that it would happen so? *annon dixi hoc futurum?* (2) by *nonne,* —, if we put a question with a view to convince any one that we are right, e.g. what, does — the dog resemble the wolf? *quid, canis nonne lupo similis!* or also, e.g. with verbs that express a perception, if we wish to give the person that asks us to understand that he sees a thing but does — think of it, e.g. you, who are of opinion that the gods neglect the affairs of mankind, do you — perceive, etc.? *tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis,* etc? (3) by *ne* (e.g. with verbs that express a perception, if we are not certain whether the person spoken to perceives the thing, or when we think that he is not sufficiently aware of it, e.g. do you — see that very often in Homer Nestor makes a boast of his virtues? *videsne ut apud Homerum sæpissime Nestor de virtutibus prædicet?* (4) by *non,* if we think that the person does — at all perceive the thing to which we wish to direct his attention, e.g. don't you see how great the danger is when, etc., *non vides quanto periculo,* etc. (the person spoken to is — aware of the danger); but *non* is also frequently used when we speak in a lively manner, e.g. it is — complete nonsense, *non est amentia;* we must also notice that in using *annon* and *nonne,* we expect an answer in the affirmative, whilst in using *ne* and *non* we expect a negative answer; when several questions are put in succession, the interrogative particle is repeated in every question if it is used in an emphatical manner, but after *nonne* we use only *non* in the other questions. — on any account, *minime, minime gentium, fac* or *cave ne* with subjunct., *noli* with inf.; — by any means, *nullo pacto, nullo modo* (in nowise), *nihil;* — at all, *neutiquam;* — so very (before an adj. or adv.), *haud* or *non ita* (*parum* is bad in this sense), e.g. — so very far, *haud* (*non*) *ita longe;* — sufficiently, — quite, *non satis, parum* (too little, opp. *nimis*); — even, *ne .... quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must be placed between *ne* and *quidem,* e.g. I don't even consider this profitable, *ne utile quidem hoc esse arbitror*); — once, *non semel* (several times), *ne semel quidem* (— once even); — so, i.e. (1) — in this manner, *non ita, non sic;* (2) = less, *minus;* e.g. — to stray so far, *minus late vagari;* but —, *non vero, neque vero, non autem* (the second in passing to something else; *non autem* sometimes separated by a word which is put between, e.g. but I can — tell you, *non possum autem dicere;* if "but —" is merely used to introduce an antithesis, *non* alone is used; e.g. I mean the father, but — the son, *dico patrem, non filium*); but ... —, = however ... —, *nec* or *neque;* — either, *nec* or *neque* (the latter chiefly in passing to something else, = and neither, e.g. Epicurus says, we do — require understanding, and — words either, *Epicurus negat opus esse ratione, neque disputatione;* fortune does — give us virtue, and therefore does — take it away either, *virtutem fortuna non dat, ideo nec detrahit;* but also ... —, *nec ... quidem* (the words upon which the stress lies is placed between *nec* and *quidem,* especially in opp. to something else, e.g. but also Jugurtha did — remain quiet in the mean time, *sed nec Jugurtha quidem quietus interea; etiam non* is barbarous); and —, *et non* (when the negative refers to one word only, as when the stress lies upon the negative), *neque* (to connect two sentences or two parts of the same sentence, e.g. *via certa et non longa* = a safe road and one that is — very long, but *via certa neque longa* = a road both safe and short; *ac non* must not be confounded with either of these, see below); and so —, and therefore —, *ac non* (to express an inference, e.g. there was nobody who would have taken him to be accused of a crime, and who would — therefore think that he had been condemned over and over again, *nemo erat qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitraretur;* and — rather, *ac non potius,* or simply *ac non;* and — less, *atque etiam, itemque* (and so also, likewise also; not *atque ideo,* = and even, nor *nec non,* which in the sense of "likewise, so also" is foreign to classical prose); because —, *quod non;* — ..., but, *non ..., sed;* — ..., but rather, *non ..., sed potius;* — ..., but still, *non ..., at; non ..., sed tamen;* — ..., but still at least, *non ..., sed certe;* — ..., but — even, *non ..., sed ne ... quidem;* — ..., neither, *non ..., nec quidem* (the word upon which the stress lies must stand between *nec* and *quidem*); — ..., if —, or — ..., except if or when or that, *non ... nisi;* — by any means ..., unless it were that, etc., *haud ..., nisi;* — that (in order that) ..., but in order that (or lest), *non ut ... sed ut* (or *sed ne*); *non est ..., verum ut;* — that ..., but in order that the more, *non ut ..., sed quo* (for *sed ut eo*); — lest ..., but in order that, *non quin ..., sed ut;* — that — ..., but still, *non quin ..., sed* or *sed tamen;* — that perhaps ..., but still, *non quo .., sed tamen;* — that ..., but on the contrary, *non quo ..., sed contra;* — because ..., but in order that, or but lest, *non quia ..., sed ut* or *sed ne;* — because ..., but because, *non quia ..., sed quia; non quod ..., sed quod; non quod ..., sed quo;* — ... on account of, but because, or but in order that, or but lest, *non alcjs rei causâ, sed quod; non alcjs rei causâ, sed ut* or *sed ne;* — as if — ..., but because, *non quin ..., sed quia* or *sed quod;* — on that account that, or — because ..., but in order that, *non quo* (or *non quod*) ..., *sed ut* (or but lest, *sed ne*); — on this account that ..., but because, *non ideo quod ..., sed ut;* — on this account, in order that ..., but lest, *non ideo ut ..., sed ne;* — as if ..., but in order that, *non quasi ..., sed ut;* I say, that —, etc., I maintain that it is —, etc., expressed in Latin by *nego* with acc. and inf., e.g. my friend said that he would or should — do it, *meus amicus negabat se hoc facturum esse;* in connexion with an adj. — is often rendered in Latin by one word, containing — and the adj. e.g. — prudent, *amens* (silly), *demens* (foolish), — pleasant, *injucundus, ingratus* (we ought, however, to be very cautious in using these adjs. compounded with the particle *in,* as they are not very common in the golden age, e.g. — tired, *non*

defatigatus, not *indefessus*, which is not classical): in comp. with a noun — is rendered in Latin by *non*, but so that *non* is separated from the noun; — yet, see Yet.

Notary, n. *scriba publicus* (appointed by the state), *signator* (one who draws up a marriage-contract or a will), *scriba censualis* (in whose presence wills were opened and placed on record, late; *notarius* and *actuarius* were in ancient times a kind of short-hand writer); the office of a —, **munus scribæ publici* or *signatoris*; the seal of the —, *signum signatoris* (Jct.).

Notation, n. *inscriptio alcjs rei* (upon); = the act of noting down, *scriptio, perscriptio, subscriptio* (the writing down of one's name, *nominis*); — of one's fortune, property through the censor, *census*. Note, n. (1) in music, **soni* or *vocis signum*; to play or sing from notes, **ex libello canere* (not from memory), **ab oculo canere* (at sight); (2) — of an ambassador, *literæ*; — book (for music), **liber modorum musicorum*; a compiler of notes (in a contemptuous sense), *inutilium commentariorum conscriptor*; copier of notes, **qui modos musicos describit*. To note, v.tr. *notare, annotare* (post-Aug., but classical). Notes, n.pl., **plagulæ junctæ* (several sheets of paper tied together), *pugillares* (tablet, pocket-book or slate, in or on which the young men in the schools of the philosophers wrote down what was dictated to them, e.g. *aliqui tamen et cum pugillaribus veniunt, non ut res excipiant, sed verba*, Sen.), *libellus* (a little work, or book containing written notes, e.g. *sermonem ex libello habēre*, to read a lecture, sermon from one's notes, Suet.), *commentarii, commentaria* or *commentariola -orum*, n. (notes, short sketches written down, both any remarkable incidents in one's course of studies, and notes taken down from a lecture, e.g. *iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare* (always to read again the same notes) *neque a commentariolis suis discedere* (to depart from the text in his notes), Cic.; *sunt velut regestæ in hos commentarios, quos adolescentes deduxerant, scholæ*, Quint.), *dictata -orum*, n. (dictations of a professor written down by the student, also perhaps *dictata præceptoris academici calamo excepta*); any one's college-notes, *scholæ professorum in commentarios alcjs regestæ* (rendered according to Quint.).

Notch, n., see Indent, Incision. To notch, v.tr. *striare* (to make notches), *incīdere* (to make incisions, e.g. in a tree); notched leaves, *folia striata*; the act of notching, *striatura* (especially the manner in which the notches are made).

Nothing, n. *nihil, nil, nihilum, nulla res*; — at all, *prorsus nihil*; since *nihil* must be considered as a noun, it is used with adjectives or with a gen., e.g. — of the kind, *nihil tale*; to think — mean, *nihil humile cogitare*; he has done — new, *nihil novi fecit*; to anticipate — good, *nihil boni divinare*; to rise from —, *ex nihilo oriri*; out of — comes —, *de nihilo nihil fit, de nihilo nihil creari potest*; to dwindle down to a mere —, *ad nihilum venire* or *redigi* or *recidere, in nihilum interire* or *occidere, pæne ad nullum redire numerum* (in number); in one moment to be reduced to —, *nullum repente fieri*; to be as good as —, *pro nihilo esse*; this is as good as —, *id alqd nihil est*; for —, i.e. without a cause, *sine causā*, e.g. to take a deal of pains all for —, *laborare*; with comparatives, *nihilo*, e.g. — greater, *nihilo majus*; — less, *nihil minus, nihil vero minus*; — but, *nihil nisi* (but not *nihil quam*); — else but, *nihil aliud nisi, nihil aliud quam* (the latter if in the words preceding, *tam*, so much, is to be understood); — except, *nihil præter, præterquam*; and —, *nec quidquam* (*et nihil* is not Latin); I have — to fear, *nihil est quod timeam*; I have — to say in reply, *nihil est quod respondeam*; to care — about a thing, i.e. (1) = to consider as —, *pro nihilo putare* or *ducere*; (2) = not to care about a thing, to neglect a thing, *non laborare de alqā re, alqd negligere* or *non curare*; he will be — (one cannot have good hopes of him), *non bene de eo sperare licet*; to be —, i.e. (1) = to avail, to be considered —, *nihil esse, nihil posse*; (2) = not to hold any public office, *privatum esse, ad rempublicam non accessisse*; (3) = to be good for —, *nihili esse, inutilem esse*; signifying —, e.g. a word, *vox inanis*; a man who is worth —, *homo tenuis* or *obscurus*; good for —, *inutilis* (useless, hence also pernicious, injurious), *nequam, nihil* (a good-for-— fellow, all of persons and things).

Notice, n., see Observation, Information, Intelligence, Attention, Remark. To notice, v.tr., see Observe, Regard.

Notify, v.tr., *palam facere, in lucem* or *in medium proferre, aperire* (to spread the knowledge of any thing), *denuntiare* (to declare, make known, e.g. war); in public, *declarare*; see Announce.

Notion, n., see Conception, Idea.

Notorious, adj. by *in aperto esse, patēre*.

Notwithstanding, adv. *nihilominus* (e.g. *minus dolendum fuit re non perfectā, sed puniendum nihilominus; nihilominus* [literally, by nothing the less] *eloquentiæ studendum est, etsi eā quidam perverse abutuntur*), *tamen, attamen, verumtamen, nihilosecius*.

Nought, n., see Nothing.

Noun, n. *nomen* (gramm.); see Substantive.

Nourish, v.tr. *nutrire*; see Feed, Support, Maintain. Nourishing, adj. *in quo multum alimenti, magni cibi* (containing much nutritious matter, opp. *parvi cibi*), *valens, firmus, valentis* or *firmæ materiæ* (strong, opp. *imbecillus, infirmus, imbecillæ* or *infirmæ materiæ*); very — cheese, *casei maximi cibi* (opp. *casei minimi cibi*); to be more — than, etc., *plus alere quam*, etc., *plus alimenti habēre quam*, etc., *valentiorem* or *firmiorem esse quam*, etc.; meat is the most — food, *plus alimenti est in carne, quam in ullo alio*; any beast (or the flesh of any beast), whilst it suckles, is less —, *omne animal si lacteus est, minus alimenti præstat*; water is the least — beverage, *aqua omnium imbecillima est potio*. Nourishment, n. *alimentum*; any thing contains much —, *in alqā re est multum, plurimum alimenti*.

Novel, adj. *novus*; see New, Uncommon. Novel, n. *fabella* (a short story), in the modern sense, **fabula Romanensis* (better than *fabula Milesia*, which means rather a legend); a novelist, **fabularum Romanensium scriptor*; in the shape of a novel, fictitious, *fabulosus* (fabulous), *fictus* (fictitious); adv. *fabulose, ut in fabulis fit*. Novelty, *res nova*, see New.

Novice, n. *homo novus* (not found with the dative in any classical writer, but with *in* and the ablative nowhere; it is only used in an absolute sense to signify one who has only just become a thing, etc., or who is still inexperienced), *novicius* (one who has only just become a thing, or has just arrived at, come into a place, e.g. *servus novicius* or *mancipium novicium*, i.e. a slave who is still a —), *novellus* (one who has just arrived, established himself, settled at a place, Liv.); a — in military service, *tiro, miles novus* (opp. *miles veteranus*); an army of novices, *exercitus tiro*; a — in any thing, *tiro* or *rudis*, or comb. *tiro et rudis in alqā re* (a mere beginner in any thing), *peregrinus* or *hospes*, or comb. *peregrinus atque hospes in alqā re* (inexperienced, not versed in any thing, e.g. *fateor enim, callidum quendam hunc, et nullā in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debēre*, Cic.). Novitiate, n. **tempus ad alcjs facultates experiendum constitutum*, **tempus tirocinii* (the former a year fixed in order to test the abilities of any one, to see what he can do, of an apprentice; the latter the year, in which any one, e.g. a young teacher, is to show and give proof of his skill).

Now, *nunc* (in opposition to *tunc*; at this moment, the time present with the writer, as *tunc* refers to time present in regard to the person or thing referred to); *jam* (a particle of transition,

up to now, from now), *hoc tempore, in præsentiâ, in hoc tempore, in præsenti*; *hodie* (to-day); *nunc demum* (that is, now for the first time, now at length, in contradistinction to *tum* or *tunc primum*); now especially, *nunc quum maxime* or *quum maxime*; but now, *modo*; just now, *nunc ipsum, hoc ipso tempore*; from now, *jam inde, ab hoc tempore*. Now (as a particle of connexion or inference), *igitur*, or by a periphrasis, *quæ quum ita sint* (as these things are so). If you wish to assign the cause, employ *inde, proinde*. As a particle of mere transition, use *autem* or *vero*; but sometimes no particle at all is used, e.g. whatever he may now say, *quidquid dicat*; you may now (or then) be present or not, *adsis necne*. As a particle of affirmation or concession, "now" has for its equivalent *vero* or *nunc*; *nunc vero*, now in fact; *nunc autem*, but now. With a question, *quid vero!* now what! or *quid autem!* now what in the world! *quid tandem?* In exhortations, as, come now, *age, agite*. Now four years ago, *quatuor abhinc annis, ante hos quatuor annos*.

Noxious, adj., see Injurious.

Nubile, adj. *pubes -ĕris* (having the age of puberty, of both sexes).

Nudity, n. *nuditas* (γυμνότης, Gloss.), see Naked.

Nugatory, adj. *nugatorius* (ληρώδης, useless, of things), see Trifling, Vain.

Nuisance, n. *molestia*; see Offensive, Injurious, Annoy.

Null, adj. *vanus* (vile, not to be depended on, e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (without a meaning, e.g. *promissum*), *futilis* (futile, e.g. *sententia*, opinion), *nullus* (as good as nothing, e.g. *nulla est hæc amicitia*), *fragilis* (fragile), *caducus* (perishable); to declare any thing — and void, *alqd irritum esse jubēre, alqd rescindere* (to rescind, both, e.g. a will); fig. by *nihil valēre, nihil auctoritatis habēre* (to have no authority), *nulla alcjs habetur ratio* (any one is not considered at all); to be — at speaking, *nullo in oratorum numero esse*; to become —, *ad nihilum venire*. Nullity, n. *vanitas, inanitas, fragilitas*; see Invalidity.

Number, n. *numerus, litera*, **nota numeri* (a cypher or figure); an equal —, *numerus par*; unequal —, *impar*; small —, *exiguus, paucitas*; to be reduced to —, *ad paucitatem reduci*; to fill up a —, *numerum explēre*; to have the proper —, *numerum suum habēre*; in the —, *ad numerum*; the — runs up to 12,000, *numerus duodecim millium fuit*; the — agrees, *numerus convenit*; to be one of a —, *esse numero* or *in numero*. To number, *numerum inire*; — something, *alqd numerare, dinumerare, numerum alcjs rei inire* or *exsequi* or *efficere, computare* (to reckon), *enumerando percensēre* (to go over in numbering); to — the stars, *stellas dinumerare*; — on the fingers, *numerare digitis* or *per digitos, computare digitis*; — the troops, *numerum copiarum inire*. You may — his bones, *in alqo ossa numerantur*; his services cannot be numbered, *promerita enumerando percensēre non posse*; it is correctly numbered, *numerus convenit*; to number many friends, *multos amicos numerare (habēre)*; veterans who number thirty years' service, *veterani tricena stipendia numerantes* or *meriti*; to number according to —, *numerare ex alqâ re* (e.g. *si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt*; so *ex rebus*, etc.); the Gauls reckon not by days but by nights, *Galli non dierum numerum sed noctium computant*; *Galli spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt*; to number amongst, *numerare* or *referre in* (with abl.), *habēre* or *ducere* or *reponere* or *referre in numero* (with gen.), *annumerare in* (with acc.); so also *numerare alqm inter suos*; e.g. *referre in numerum oratorum*; Thucydides was never numbered among the orators, *Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator*; they cannot be numbered, etc., *in oratorum numerum venire non possunt*; so *numerari* *inter sapientes* or *in sapientibus*, or *in numero sapientium haberi*; — among the gods, *referre in deorum numero, in numerum deorum, referre* or *reponere in deos*; so *voluptatem in bonis, dolorem in malis numero*, I number pleasure among good things, and pain among evil. Numbering, n. *numeratio*; — of the people, *recensus populi*; see Census; the science of numbers, *rationes numeri*; a numberer, *numerans*, **numerator*. Numerous, *creber* (frequent), *celeber* (full of people), *frequens* (quite full), *multo, magnus, multiplex* (manifold), *numerosus* (consisting of a great number, post-Aug.), *magna multitudo, frequentia*; a numerous assembly of men and women, *celeber virorum mulierumque conventus*; a numerous assembly of the senate, *frequens senatus*; the senate was numerous, *frequens senatus convenit*; we were numerous, *frequentes fuimus*; constant and numerous visits of friends, *amicorum assiduitas et frequentia*; as many as possible to meet, *quam frequentissimi venire*; adv. *magno numero, crebro*. Numerable, *numerabilis, numerari posse*; innumerable, *innumerabilis, numero carens, innumerus, infinitus*, comb. *infinitus et prope innumerabilis*. See Account, Pay, Reckon.

Numismatics, n. **nummorum doctrina*; knowledge of —, **rei nummariæ peritia*; one who understands —, **rei nummariæ peritus*; to lecture on —, **de nummis præcipere*.

Nun, n. *virgo Christiano ritu cultui divino sacrata* (Amm.; in the connexion of a sentence also without *Christiano ritu*), *monăcha* (Eccl.); to become a —, *cultui divino sacrari* (*Christiano ritu*); to consecrate, give the cowl to a —, *virginem Christiano ritu cultui divino sacrare*; life of a —, **vita monăcharum*. Nunnery, n. **cœnobium monăcharum*.

Nuncio, n. **nuncius papalis*.

Nuptial, adj. *nuptialis*; see Connubial. Nuptials, n. *nuptiæ*; see Wedding.

Nurse, n. *nutrix, nutricula* (dimin.); to be any one's —, *alci nutricem esse, alqm nutricari*; to keep a — for a child, *puero nutricem adhibēre*; office of a —, *nutricationis munus*; wages of a —, *nutricia -orum*, n. (Jct.), **nutricis merces*, legend, tale of a —, nursery tale, *nutricularum fabula*; — at a sick bed, *custos*; to act as a —, *ægroto assidēre*, or by *curatio, cura* (the act of nursing, e.g. *morbi*), or by the verb *curare*; a —, in general, who superintends children, **ancilla parvulorum custos*. To nurse, v.tr. *curare* (e.g. *ægrotum*); to — one's self, *se opulenter colere* (opp. *arte colere*, Sall.); see Suckle. Nursery, n. *cella nutricis*, **parvulorum diæta*; fig. in a garden, *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium*, in a lit. sense, is not classical); a — of vines, *vitiarium*; a — of apple-trees, *seminarium pomarium* or *pomorum*; a — of olive-trees, **seminarium oleagineum*; to establish a —, *facere, instituere seminarium*, etc.; — man, *arborator*. Nursling, n. *alumnus* (adopted son); *alumna* (adopted daughter); to be any one's —, *ab alqo educari et ali*; see Darling.

Nut, n. (1) *nux*; walnut, *caryon* (κάρυον), generally by the pure Latin term *nux juglans* or simply *juglans*; hazel —, *nux avellana*, or simply *avellana*; an empty —, *nux cassa, nux vitiosa*; to crack a —, *nucem frangere*; to crack a — with the teeth, *nucem dentibus frangere*; to play with little nuts, *nucibus minutis ludere*; made, etc., of nuts, *nuceus*; from walnuts, *caryinus* (καρύϊνος), or, in pure Latin, by the genit. *nucum juglandium*; to play with —s, *nucibus ludere*; to leave off playing with —, *nuces relinquere*; prov., a hard nut, *res difficilis* or *ardua* (a difficult thing), *nodus* (a knot); to give anyone a hard — to crack, to give any one a bone to pick, *quæstionem difficilem proponere*; you have only one more — to crack, but a hard one, *unus tibi restat nodus, sed Herculaneus* (Sen.); a little fibre in the —, *membranula qua iis nux est vidua*; — tree, *nux, juglans* (walnut-tree), *corylus* (hazel), generally, in pure Latin, *nux avellana* (hazel-tree); made of walnut-

tree, *nuceus*; walnut wood, *materies nucea*; a little —, *nucula, nux minuta*; nut-brown colour, **color nuceus*; — coloured, — brown, **color e nuceo*; grove of walnut-trees, *nucetum*†; kernel of a —, *nucleus nucis*, in the context also simply *nucleus*; — crackers, *nuci frangibulum*; foliage of — trees, **frondes nuceæ*; — oil, **oleum nuceum, oleum caryinum* (of walnuts); hazel — tree, filbert-tree, *corylus*† (κόρυλος), generally in pure Latin *nux avellana*; bush of filbert-trees, *nucetum*†, *corylētum*; — gall, *galla*; — hatch, **sitta Europæa* (L.); — meg, **nux muscata* (L.); — meg tree, **nux muscata* (L.); (2) = a kind of screw, **cochleæ matrix* (περικόχλιον).

Nutriment, Nutrition, see Food, Nourish.

Nymph, n. *nympha* (νύμφη, in general), *Nereis* (Νηρηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, sea —), *Oreas* (Ὀρειάς, άδος, ἡ, mountain —), *Dryas* and *Hamadryas* (Δρυάς and Ἁμαδρυάς, άδος, ἡ, tree —, forest —), *Naïs* and *Naias* (Ναΐς, ΐδος, ἡ, and Ναϊάς, άδος, ἡ, river —). Nympha, Nymph, of insects, **nympha*.

O! Oh! interj. *o!* (in general, as exclamation whenever we feel affected), *proh!* (chiefly implying indignation), *heu!* (in complaining, lamenting), *ohe!* (expressive of weariness after having attended to a thing for some time, e.g. —, that will do! that's quite enough! *ohe, jam satis est!*). After an interjection we use in Latin either the voc., when we invoke the thing itself, or the accus., when we say, e.g. —, that bad fellow! (Quint.); the nom. and gen., being Hellenisms, are not found in good prose. — you fool! *o stulte!* — that wickedness of yours! *proh scelus!* —, unfortunate that I am! *o* (or *heu*) *me miserum* or *me perditum!* or fig. *me miserum!* —, certainly, *sane quidem, scilicet quidem* (in gen. ironically); —, no, *minime vero*; —, come then, *veni, quæso*; —, pardon (then), *ignoscas, obsecro*; —, I shall come, *ego vero veniam*; —, it is already done, *atqui jam factus est*.

Oak, n. *quercus* (the common —); holm-tree (a sort of —), *cerrus*; the common British —, hardest kind of —, *robur*; the great scarlet —, the ilex, *ilex*; bay —, *quercus esculus*, or simply, *esculus* (according to some, holm —; the Latin names here given for the different kinds of — cannot be considered as certain, owing to a diversity of opinion respecting them); of —, oaken, *querneus* or *quernus, querceus* (of the common —; *quercicus* in Suet. Calig. is doubtful), *robustus, robusteus, roboreus* (of the hard —), *ilignens, ilignus* (of the ilex), *cerreus, cerrinus* (of the holm —), *esculeus esculinus* (of the bay —); grove of —s, *quercuum* or *roborum lucus*; — wood, timber, *lignum quernum, ligna roborea, materies roborea* (of the hard —); — garland, *corona quernea* or *quercea*; — leaves, *frons quernea, frons iliqnea* (of the ilex); — bark, **cortex querneus*; stem of an — tree, log of —, *truncus querneus* or *quercūs*; forest or wood of —s, *silva glandularia, quercētum* (of common —s), *ilicētum* (of ever-green —s); valley of —s, **quercuum* or *roborum valles*; shade of — trees, *umbra quercuum*.

Oakum, n. *stuppa*; made of —, *stuppeus*.

Oar, n. *remus* (in general, — of a ship, boat, barge; only poet. *tonsa*), *scalmus* (a round piece of wood called a thole, to which the — was fastened; then fig. for the — itself, in phrases like these: *navis duorum scalmorum*, a ship of two —s; *nullum scalmum vidit*, he saw no —, i.e. boat); a long pole for propelling vessels, *contus*; bank of —s, seat for rowers, *transtrum*, also *sedile*; hole for an —, *columbarium*; a small —, *remulus*; order of the —s, *ordo* or *versus remorum*; stroke of the —, *pulsus remorum*; quick stroke of the —, *concitatio remorum*; to fasten any one to an —, *alqm affigere remo publicæ triremis* (of a state galley).

Oath, n. *jusjurandum*, gen. *jurisjurandi* (the oath taken by subjects and soldiers; for the latter *sacramentum* in late Latin), *sacramentum* (a voluntary swearing), *religio, jurisjurandi verba* (the form of an oath); a false —, *falsum jusjurandum, perjurium*; to put one to his —, *jusjurandum ab alqo exigere, jusjurandum alci deferre*; to refuse the —, *jusj. referre* (legal Latin); to offer to take —, *jusj. offerre*; the affair comes to —, *res venit ad jusj.*; to swear or take an —, *jusj. dare* or *jurare, sacramentum* or *sacramento dicere*; to swear a false —, *falsum jurare, pejerare* or *perjurare*; to take the truest —, *verissimum jusj. jurare, ex animi sententiā jurare*; to take the oath (that is, according to the usual form), *verbis conceptis jurare* (so *pejerare*). He who has sworn, *juratus, jurejurando astrictus*; to swear allegiance, *in verba alcjs* (to his dictation) *jurare* (used of citizens, officials, and soldiers; also fig.), *sacramentum dicere apud alqm, sacramento* or *sacramentum dicere alci* (of soldiers); to administer the oath of fidelity, *alqm in sua verba jusjurandum adigere*; to be ready to take oath, *paratum esse jurare*; to refuse to take the —, *sacramentum detrectare* (of soldiers); to bind by —, *jurejurando alqm astringere, obstringere, obligare*; to remit an —, *alci jurisjurandi gratiam facere, jusjurandum remittere*; to relieve from an —, *religione exsolvere alqm*; to keep one's —, *jusj. servare, conservare, religionem conservare*; to break an —, *jusj. negligere, rumpere, sacramentum mutare* (to swear allegiance to another); to bind one's self by an —, *se jurejurando obstringere*; to take a mutual —, *jurejurando ac fide inter se sancire* (with *ne* = not to); to declare on —, *jurejurando affirmare alqd*; to adjure (that is, to require by —), *adjurare* (late); to draw up an —, *jusj. concipere*; to recite an —, *jusj.* (*sacramentum*) *præire*; to repeat an —, *jurisjurandi verba concipere*. See Swear.

Oats, n. *avēna, hordeum* (barley, upon which horses were chiefly fed in ancient times); of —, *avenaceus*; wild —, *avēna sterilis, avena fatua* (L.); meal of —, oatmeal, *farīna avenacea*; oatmeal porridge, *avenæ puls*; oatmeal gruel, *cremor avenæ*; bread made of —, *panis avenaceus*; the harvesting of —, **messis avenæ*; field of —, *ager avenā consitus*; hulled —, groats, **avena decorticata*; stalk of —, *calamus avenæ*; bin for —, perhaps *cumera avenæ*; seed of —, *seges avenacĕa*; straw, chaff of —, *stramentum avenæ*; pipe made from the straw of —, *calamus avenæ, avena* (e.g. to play on the pipe, *avenā modulari*).

Obdurate, adj., see Hard, Obstinate.

Obedient, adj. *obediens, dicto audiens, dicto audiens atque obediens, obtemperans* (all with dat., to any one); to make a person more — to any one, *alqm alci obedientiorem facere* (of a thing, in Liv.); your most — servant (in the epistolary style), **tibi ad quæque præstanda paratissimus*. Obedience, n. *obtemperatio* (to any thing, *alci rei*; the act of complying with, e.g. the laws, *legibus*), *obediens* (submission to masters, etc.), *obsequium, obsequientia* (resignation to another's will, fulfilling instructions; *obsequentia* in Cæsar), *officium* (inasmuch as it is the result of duty to superiors; the allegiance of tributary states); to remain in —, *in officio retinēre* or *continēre*; to bring back to —, *ad obsequium redigere, ad officium redire cogere*; to throw off —, *in officio non manēre, obedientiam relinquere et abjicere*; to renounce —, *obsequium rumpere* (to throw off the yoke).

Obeisance, n., see Bow.

Obey, v.tr. *parēre* (to do what another bids one; the proper term, opp. *imperare*; *qui bene imperat, paruerit aliquando necesse est, et qui modeste paret, videtur qui aliquando imperet dignus esse*, Cic.'s advice to citizens), *obedire, dicto audientem esse* (to — any one's commands like slaves and children; but *dic. aud. esse* implies moreover im-

mediate and willing obedience), *obtemperare* (to comply with any one's wishes, esp. a superior's, from respect and due consideration), *obsequi* (to yield to any one's advice, opp. *repugnare*), *audire alqm*, *auscultare alci* (to listen to any one's entreaties); *morem gerere*, *morigerare* (to — the demands, the whims of another, and not his rightful authority); very often comb. to increase the force, e.g. *parēre et obedire*, *obedire et parēre*, *obtemperare et obedire*, *obsequi et obedire*, *dicto audientem atque obedientem esse*; to — one's will, *alcjs voluntati obedire*; to — any one's prescriptions, *alcjs præceptis parēre* or *obedire*; to — any one's orders, *alci parēre et imperata facere*, *alcjs iussis* or *imperio dicto audientem esse*; to fail to — any one, *obedientiam relinquere et abjicere*, *nec alci parēre*; to refuse to — any one's orders, *alcjs imperium detrectare*, *alcjs imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (both of soldiers); to be forced to —, *vi parēre cogi*; to — willingly, readily, *æquo animo libenterque parēre alci*, *obedienter imperata facere*.

Obelisk, n. (1) *obeliscus* (ὀβελίσκος); (2) = the sign †, *obelus* (ὀβελός, properly a mark for distinguishing doubtful readings in authors), in pure Latin *virgula censoria*; to mark a verse with an —, *censoriā quādam virgulā notare versum*.

Obesity, n. *obesitas* (of men and the lower animals, opp. *gracilitas*). See Fat.

Obit, n., perhaps *denicales feriæ*; an — is celebrated, *denicales feriæ residentur mortuis* (Cic.). Obituary, n., perhaps *ratio Libitinæ* (see comment. on Suet. Nero); to be registered in the —, *in rationem Libitinæ venire*.

Object, n. (1) = something presented to the mind by the senses, *res*; the —s around us, *res externæ*; "to be the — of" is variously rendered: (*a*) by *esse* and genit. (as in Greek εἶναι and gen.), e.g. these places are an — of divine protection, *deorum tutelæ ea loca sunt*; the ambassadors of Ariarathes entreated the Romans to consider the king's son as an — of public surveillance, *legati Ariarathis petierunt a Romanis ut filium regis publicæ curæ ac velut tutelæ vellent esse*; (*b*) by *esse* and dat., e.g. to be an — of care, hatred, contempt to any one, *alci esse curæ, odio, contemptui*; (*c*) by *esse* and *in*, e.g. to be an — of hatred with any one, *in odio esse apud alqm*; to become an — of hatred, *in odium venire, pervenire*; (*d*) by nouns already involving the idea of —, e.g. — of love, *amor, deliciæ*; — of desire, *desiderium*; of pity (ironically), *ludibrium*; (*e*) by circumlocution with verbs, e.g. to be the — of any one's love, *ab alqo amari, diligi*; to be the — of an inquiry, *quæri*; (2) = ultimate purpose, *consilium*, or by circuml. with *id quod volo* or *cupio* (the design), *propositum*, or by circuml. with *quod specto* or *sequor* or *peto* (end, aim), *finis* (the main purpose, e.g. the — of a house is usefulness, *domūs finis est usus*; but not = the aim or — we have in view); the — of any thing, *consilium alcjs rei* (in a subjective sense), *id cujus causā alqd fecimus* (in an objective sense); with what —, *quo consilio* (never in good prose *quem ad finem*); with the — of, *eo consilio ut* (not *eum ad finem*); to have an —, *consilium sequi*, *certum alqod consilium proposuisse* (of persons), *velle* or *spectare alqd* (also of things); to have a great — in view, *magnum quidquam spectare* (of persons); the laws have this — in view, *hoc spectant leges, hoc volunt*; I attain my —, *ad id quod volo (velim) venio*, *id quod volo (velim) conor, consequor*, *eo quo volo pervenio*, *propositum assequor*; I attain the — of any thing, *eas res quarum causā alqd feci conficio*; I depart without having attained my —, *infectis iis quæ agere destinaveram proficiscor*; my — is wholly accomplished, if . . ., *impletum est omne consilium, si* . . . (Tac.); to lose sight of the — one had in view (in a speech, etc.), *a proposito aberrare*; to make any thing one's —, *alqd sibi proponere*; to use any thing in order to attain one's —, *alqd ad propositum traducere*; without a specific —, *quod sine consilio fit* or *accidit* (without a plan), *inutilis* (useless, fruitless), *supervacaneus* (superfluous; *supervacuus* is unclassical), comb. *supervacaneus et inutilis*; see Purpose, Aim, Design; (3) in grammar, *res objecta*; in metaphysics, *quod in sensus cadit*. Objective, adj. *quod in sensus cadit*; — case, (*casus*) *accusativus* (direct), (*casus*) *genitivus*, *dativus*, *ablativus* (indirect).

Object, v.intr. *contra dicere*, *in contrariam partem afferre* (to have something to say on the other side), *opponere alci* (with acc. and infin.), *occurrere alci rei* (to — to any thing in reply), *respondēre* (to answer); you generally — against that point the following, *huic loco sic occurrere soletis*; to — entirely to any thing, to disapprove of it, *alqd improbare*; I have nothing to — against it, *nihil impedio, non repugnabo* (with *quominus* and subj.; also *ne*, and after a negative *quin*, with subj.); but some one may —, *sed fortasse quispiam dixerit, dicat alqs forte*; but one might —, simply *at*. Objection, n. *quod contra dicitur*, *altercatio* (when one makes an —, and another meets it, e.g. *altercationes et interrogationes*), *excusatio* (excuse against accusations and orders), *exceptio* (exception taken in a law-court); without the least —, *sine morā, sine ullā dubitatione, haud cunctanter, non dubitanter*; to raise an —, *contra dicere, occurrere* (against any thing, *alci rei*); now we cannot set forth an —, *non jam potest dici*; I'll hear no — ! *nihil audio!* (Com.); to make an —, take an exception, *exceptione uti*, *exceptionem opponere*, *excipere adversus alqm* (all Jct.); to make an — on account of any thing, *excipere de alqā re* (Jct.); to refute any one's —, *quæ alqs contradicit refellere*. Objectionable, adj., Objector, n., render by Object.

Oblation, n., see Sacrifice.

Oblige, v.tr. (1) = to constrain by moral force or necessity, or by law, *obligare alqm alci rei*, or with *ut*; *alligare*, *obstringere* (strictly), *devincire* (so that we cannot escape it); I am —d to do this, *hoc meum est*; the law —s us, *lex alligat*; also by *cogi*, e.g. he was —d (compelled by force) to destroy himself, *coactus est ut vitā se ipsā privaret*; the Campanians were —d to march out at the gates, *coacti sunt Campani portis egredi*; or by the active *cogere*, e.g. not as he wished, but as the will of the soldiers —d him to do, *non ut voluit, sed ut militum cogebat voluntas*; but *cogi* cannot be used for — to express moral compulsion. In many instances — is not expressed, as the principal verb is sufficient, e.g. he was not —d to endure the whole punishment the law had imposed upon him, *hic legitimam pœnam non pertulit*; see Compel, Constrain; (2) = to do any one a favour, *alqm sibi obligare* or *obstringere* or *devincire* (by a friendly act, *beneficio*; by acts of kindness, *officiis*); to — any one very much, *pergratum* or *gratissimum facere alci*; to — one for ever by any thing, *alqm alqā re sibi in perpetuum devincire*; to be very much —d to any one, *alci multum* or *multa beneficia debēre*; I am very much —d to you (as answer), *satis benigne, recte*, (in the epistolary style) *valde te amo* (e.g. *de mancipiis quod polliceris, valde te amo*). Obliging, adj. *humanus*; an — letter, *literæ humaniter scriptæ* or *humanitatis plenæ*; to write to any one in very — terms, *perhumaniter scribere ad alqm*; see Kind. Obligation, n. (1) = what constitutes legal or moral duty, *officium*, *debitum*, *religio* (moral —), *partes* (what one's business or office requires); a pressing —, *onus*; to undertake an —, *officium subire* or *in se recipere*; see Duty, and above; (2) = the binding force of civility, *officium*; I am under the —, *meum est, debeo*; to impose the — upon any one, *imponere alci officium*, *obligare* or *obstringere alqm*; to be under — to any one, *alci obnoxium esse*; to owe any one many —s, *multa debēre alci*. Obligatory, adj., render by Oblige.

Oblique, adj. (1) = slanting, *transversus* (not straight, opp. *rectus*), *obliquus* (slant, opp. *rectus*), *fastigatus* or *fastigiatus* (sloping, opp. *planus*); see under

Incline; adv. *oblique, ex obliquo, in obliquum;* (2) as, — hint, see Indirect; (3) in grammar, — cases, *casus obliqui;* — narrative, *oratio obliqua* (Quint. and Justin.). Obliquity, n. *obliquitas.*

Obliterate, v.tr. (1) = erase, *obliterare* (post-Aug. and rarely), see Erase, Blot out; (2) = efface (impressions), *obliterare* (often in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.), see Efface, Destroy.

Oblivion, n., Oblivious, adj., see Forgetful.

Oblong, adj. *oblongus;* a little —, *oblongulus.*

Obloquy, n. *obloquium* (post-classical).

Obnoxious, adj (1) = subject, *obnoxiosus* (ante-classical, Plaut.), *obnoxius* (perhaps not in Cic. and Cæs.); (2) = hurtful, *obnoxius* (found only once in this sense); see Liable, Hurtful, Offensive.

Obole, n. *obolus.*

Obscene, adj. *obscœnus* (e.g. words, poems, pictures). Obscenity, n. *obscœnitas* (e.g. *verborum* or *orationis*). See Filth, Filthy.

Obscure, adj. (1) lit. = without light; see Dark; (2) fig. = not easily understood, *non apertus ad intelligendum, obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*), *cæcus* (e.g. *morbus, carmen*), *involutus* (involved), *perplexus* (confused, perplexing, e.g. *sermones, carmen*), *incertus* (vague, e.g. *rumor*), *subobscurus* (rather —, e.g. of an author); he is very —, *valde obscurus est* (of a philosopher, etc.); — words, *verba obscura;* — ideas, *intelligentiæ adumbratæ, inchoatæ, cognitio indagationis indigens;* to render a matter —, *alci rei obscuritatem et tenebras afferre, tenebras obducere, lucem eripere et quasi noctem quandam alci rei offundere;* to render one's words —, *orationem occæcare;* to be — (of ideas), *lucem desiderare;* to be quite —, *crassis occultatum et circumfusum tenebris latēre* (to be involved in total darkness), *omni intellectu carēre* (quite unintelligible); see Abstruse, Ambiguous, Indistinct; (3) = not noted, *obscurus*; an — name, *nomen obscurus;* of — origin, *obscuro loco natus, obscuris ortus majoribus;* see Low; adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), *perplexe;* to speak —ly, *obscure dicere, abscondite disserere.* Obscure, v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.), *alci rei tenebras offundere, obducere* (fig. to make indistinct); see Perplex, Confuse, and above. Obscurity, n. *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum, generis*).

Obsequies, n., see Funeral.

Observe, v.tr. (1) *servare, observare, asservare* (carefully), *animadvertere* (to attend to a thing), *spectare, contemplare* (to — as a quiet spectator); to — the course of the stars, **observitare motus stellarum;* to — the stars, **sidera observare, considerare;* to — the sky and the stars, **cælum sideraque spectare;* to — the rising of a star, *servare ortum sideris;* to — any one's conduct, *servare quemadmodum sese alqs gerat;* to — the enemy, *hostium consilia speculari* (to spy out his plans), *quæ ab hostibus aguntur recognoscere* (to reconnoitre), *hostium itinera servare* (to watch the movements, marches); hence = to espy (e.g. an opportunity); *servare, observare;* (2) = to keep to, maintain, *servare, observare, conservare, custodire* (to adhere strictly to a certain course), *colere* (to — duly); to — one's duty, *officium suum servare* (opp. *off. prætermittere*); to — one's duties and obligations, *officia et munera exsequi;* to — order, a custom, an oath, *ordinem, morem, jusjurandum servare* or *conservare;* to — decorum very strictly, *mire custodire decorum;* to — silence, *silentium servare;* to be —d, obeyed (of laws), *exerceri, valēre* (to be in force). Observe, v.intr. = to remark, see Notice, Remark, Mention. Observer, n. *servator, observator* (post-Aug.; fem. *observatrix*), *custos* (guard, keeper), comb. *observator et custos, animadversor* (who gives heed to, e.g. *vitiorum*, Cic.), *spectator* (a looker-on), *speculator* (who spies out; fem. *speculatrix*); an — of nature, *speculator venatorque naturæ;* — of the sky and stars, *spectator cœli siderumque;* an acute —, *homo acutus, sagax* (of quick perception), *emunctæ naris homo* (lit. one who has blown his nose, in a jocular sense, Hor.); a conscientious — of all his duties, *omnium officiorum observantissimus.* Observance, n. *observatio* (act and result); without renouncing the — of old customs, *salvo more majorum*, see Attention, Performance. Observant, adj., see Obedient, Attentive, and under Observe. Observation, n. *observatio, animadversio* (act of attending to); — of the stars, *observatio siderum;* — of nature, *animadversio naturæ;* to make an —, *observare, animadvertere* (to notice), *experiri* (to perceive from experience); to be open to every one's —, *in clarissimâ luce versari;* power of —, *ingenii acumen* or *acies* (acuteness), *sagacitas* (sagacity). Observatory, n. **specula astronomica, astronomici pergula.*

Obsolete, adj. *detritus* (e.g. *illa [verba] in agendis causis jam detrita*), *obsoletus* (lit. worn out, cast off, e.g. *vestis;* fig. *verba*), *ab usu quotidiani sermonis jam diu intermissus* (long since out of use in ordinary language), *ab ultimis et jam obliteratis temporibus repetitus* (far-fetched from by-gone times; both of words).

Obstacle, n. *impedimentum, obstaculum* (post-classical); see Hindrance.

Obstinate, adj. *pertinax* (of persons, and things which continue unabated, e.g. an illness), *pervicax* (resolute), *obstinatus, offirmatus* (steadfastly persevering, the latter in a bad sense); an — illness, *morbus perseverans, morbus longinquus* (long); the long and — indisposition of Titus, *longa et pertinax valetudo Titi;* an — battle, *prælium* or *certamen pertinax;* to observe an — silence, *obstinatum silentium obtinēre;* adv. *pertinaciter, pervicaciter, obstinato animo, offirmatā voluntate.* Obstinacy, n. *pertinacia, pervicacia, obstinatio, animus obstinatus, voluntas offirmatior.*

Obstipation, n. (of the bowels) *alvus astricta* or *restricta.*

Obstreperous, adj. *tumultuosus;* see Noisy, Clamorous.

Obstruct, v.tr. (1) = to block up, *obstruere* (with dat.), *intersepire alqd* (to fence about), *inædificare* (to build up); to — the light, *obstruere* or *officere luminibus alcjs;* (2) = to retard (e.g. progress), see Hinder, Oppose. Obstruction, n., see Stoppage, Hindrance. Obstructive, adj *quod impedimento est, quod impedit, quod obstat et impedit;* see Impediment.

Obtain, v.tr. *compotem fieri alcjs rei, potiri algā re* (to get possession of), *adipisci* (to — what one desires), *assequi, consequi* (by an effort), *nancisci* (by chance or through an opportune circumstance), *impetrare* (to get what was requested), *obtinēre* (to — and keep what we claimed; hence also = to carry one's point, with *ut*), *auferre* (as the fruit of exertion), *exprimere* (to extort, e.g. money, *nummulos ab algo*); to — by entreaties, *exorare* (any thing from any one, *alqd ab algo*); to try to —, *quærere;* to — the victory, *victoriam consequi, adipisci, reportare;* to — the highest power, *rerum potiri;* this you may — without the least trouble, *hæc quasi virgulā divinā, ut aiunt, suppeditantur* (prov., Cic.); easy to —, *impetrabilis* (by asking). Obtaining, n. *adeptio, impetratio* (of what we requested), *consecutio* (in this sense late); the — of property by possession for a certain time (by prescription), *usucapio.* Obtain, v.intr.; see Prevail.

Obtrude, v.tr., see Intrude.

Obtuse, adj. *hebes* (dull; lit. of a sword, angle, fig. of persons, mental qualities, the senses, etc., e.g. *homo, ingenium*), *obtusus, retusus* (lit. blunted, of a sword, scythe; then fig. of things, e.g. *ingenium;* all three lit. and fig., opp. *acutus*), comb. *obtusus et hebes* (e.g. scythe, *falx*). Obtuseness, n., see Dulness.

Obverse, n. (of a coin, opp. reverse), **nummus aversus.*

Obviate, v.tr. *alci rei occurrere* or *obviam ire* (to prevent), *præcavēre alqd* (to prevent by precaution); see Hinder.

Obvious, adj. e.g. — reasons, *rationes illustres*, see Clear, Evident.

Occasion, n. (1) see Time, Opportunity; (2) = incidental cause, *occasio, causa, auctor* (author, of persons); to give an — for, *ansam dare* or *præbēre alcjs rei* or with *ad* and gerund (to afford a handle for, e.g. censuring, *reprehensionis* or *ad reprehendendum*), *occasionem dare* or *præbēre alcjs rei* (e.g. *sui opprimendi*, of suppressing him), *locum dare* or *facere alci rei* (to give room for, to render its existence possible, e.g. for a fable, miracle, lie, *fabula, miraculo, mendacio*); to give the first — for any thing (of persons), *alcjs rei ordiendæ principem esse*, on every —, *omni occasione, quotiescumque potestas* or *occasio data est*. Occasion, v.tr. *auctorem esse alcjs rei* (to be the author of, e.g. a war, *belli*; any one's return, *alcjs reditūs*), *creare* (to create, e.g. an error, *errorem*; war, *bellum*), *movere* (to excite, e.g. laughter, *risum*; war, *bellum*), *causam alcjs rei inferre* (to give the first cause, e.g. for a quarrel, *jurgii*). Occasional, adj., Occasionally, adv., render by *occasione* (not *opportunitate*) *datā* or *oblatā*, *si occasio fuit* or *tulerit*, or by *per occasionem*; see Accidental, Casual.

Occident, n., see West.

Occiput, n. *occipitium* (opp. *sinciput*), *aversa pars capitis* (opp. *prior pars capitis*).

Occult, adj. *occultus*; see Abstruse, Obscure.

Occupy, v.tr. (1) = to hold or possess, *habēre, tenere, in manibus habēre, possidēre*; (2) = to take, *capere, occupare, expugnare* (*urbem*), *potiri re*; to — before or preoccupy, *praecipere, praeoccupare*; to — a seat, *sedem* or *subsellium occupare*, fig. to — a place among orators, *locum oratorum tenēre*; to — a moderate place, *in mediocrium oratorum numero esse*, to — the lowest place, *infimum locum obtinēre*; fear has occupied their minds, *pavor intravit animos*; to be quite — with any thing, *studio alcjs rei teneri* or *trahi*, *studio* or *amore alcjs rei captum esse*. Occupation, n. (1) (of a place) *occupatio, expugnatio* (storming), (2) (= business) *negotium*. See Employ, Take.

Occur, v.intr. (1) = to come into one's mind, render by *in mentem mihi alqd venit, mihi in opinionem alqd venit* (as a conjecture), *subit animum cogitatio, in mentem* or *in cogitationem mihi incidit alqd* (the thought comes into my mind), *mihi* or *animo* or *in mentem occurrit alqd, mihi succurrit* (it just strikes me), *subit recordatio, recordor* or *reminiscor alcjs rei, recursat alqd animo* (I remember a thing again), (2) of passages in books, *reperiri* (to be found), *occurrere* (to meet the eye accidentally), *legi* (to be read; in this sense we cannot use *occurrere, obvenire*, or *obvium esse*), (3) = to happen, *fieri* (to become), *accidere, evenire* (to happen); times do —, *recurrunt tempora*. Occurrence, n. *casus, res gesta* (thing that has happened), in context also *res, eventum* (event), I will try to give you an accurate description of the —, *dabo operam ut res quemadmodum gesta sit cognoscas*.

Ochre, n. *ochra* (ὤχρα), pure Lat. *sil*; like —, *silaceus*.

Octagon, n. *octagōnon* (ὀκτάγωνον), pure Lat. *octangula forma*. Octagonal, adj. *octagonos* (ὀκτάγωνος), pure Lat. *octangulus*.

Octave, n. (in music), (1) = an interval of seven notes, *diapason* (διὰ πασῶν), [illegible]; (2) = the seven notes, *octo voces*; (3) = register of an organ, [illegible].

Octavo, n. [illegible]; — sheet, [illegible]; — volume, *liber forma octonaria*.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Octogenarian, n. *octogenarius* [illegible]; [illegible] in his 80th year, [illegible] 80 years.

[illegible]

Ocular, adj., see Visible. Oculist, n. *medicus ocularius*, or simply *ocularius*, *medicus qui oculis medetur*.

Odd, adj. (1) = uneven, *impar* (e.g. number); (2) = remaining, left over, see Surplus; (3) see Singular, Strange, Extraordinary. Oddness, n., see Singularity, etc. Oddity, n. *homo mirabiliter moratus*. Odds, n., see Advantage, Superiority.

Ode, n. *ode* or *oda* (ᾠδή, post-classical, and to be avoided); see Song, Poem.

Odious, adj. *odiosus* (hateful), *invisus* (detested), *invidiosus* (exciting envy and dislike), *offensus* (that has given offence and is therefore hated, all of persons and things), *contemptus*, *invisus*; to be —, *odium* or *invidiam habere* (of things); not to be —, *odio* or *invidiae nihil habere* (of persons and things); to be — to any one, *alci esse odiosum* or *invisum* or *offensum, alci esse odio* or *invidiae, apud alqm esse in odio, alci esse invidiae* (all of persons and things); to be very —, *odio ardere* (of persons and things); to be very — to any one, *alci magno esse odio* (of persons), to be as — to any one as another is, *alci tanto esse odio quanto est alius*, to be still more — to one person than to another, *majore esse apud alqm odio quam apud alium*; life is — to me, *pertaesus vitae taedet*; to make any one —, *odium concitare in alqm, odium conflare alci*; to make any thing —, *gravem offensionem concitare in alqd, alqd in odium* or *invidiam vocare* or *in invidiam adducere* (of persons), *facere odium alcjs rei* (of things); to make any one — in the eyes of another person, *alqm odium alci conciliare, alcjs odium in alqm conflare* (of persons); to make any one still more —, *alqm magis invisum facere* (of one certain thing), to make any one very —, *alci magnam facere invidiam*; to make one's self — to every body, *omnium in se odium concitare*; to become —, *in odium* or *in invidiam venire, odium* or *invidiam subire, odium suscipere* (of persons), *in odium vocari, in invidiam adduci* (of things). Odiousness, n. *odium*, or render by Odious. Odium, n. *invidia*.

Odour, n. (1) = smell (in general), see Smell; (2) = sweet smell, *odor suavis*, or, in the context, simply *odor*; see Smell. Odoriferous, Odorous, adj. *suave* or *bene olens* (sweet-smelling, poet. *odorus*); *odoratus* (filled with odour or perfume), hence = artificially perfumed; more —, *odore praestantior*.

Of, prep., generally rendered by the genitive; after a verb or an adjective by the corresponding preposition the Latin word requires, after partitive words, including comparatives and superlatives, by the genitive or a preposition according to the rules of syntax; "of" is also very often rendered by an adjective, e.g. a boy — twelve, *puer duodecim annorum*; this preposition is at times used for others, e.g. a temple constructed — marble, *aedes ex marmore exstructa*; I have heard nothing — (about) that affair, *ea de re nihil audivi*, etc., the equivalent prepositions in such cases.

Off, adv. = away from, or [illegible], *ab, de, ex*; to go —, *decedere*; to go — secretly, [illegible]; to bring —, *auferre*, to slip —, [illegible]; to put — with [illegible]; to [illegible]; to get — with a [illegible]

[illegible]

Offend, v.tr. injuriam alci facere, inferre, injungere, injuriâ alqm afficere (to do an injustice to); offendere (to put a stumbling-block in a person's way), lædere (to wound the feelings), violare (to outrage), pungere (to sting), mordēre, insultare in alqm; to — the eyes, visum offendere, oculos violare; to — the ears, aures offendere (used of things which make a bad impression); so still stronger, aures conscelerare; without offending your ears, honos sit auribus (used in saying any thing unpleasant); to — with words, verbis or voce vulnerare (to wound) or violare, contumeliam alci dicere; not to wish to — a person, alqm offensum nolle; this offends me, hoc mihi ægre est, hoc doleo, hoc me mordet; without offending you, pace tuâ dixerim; to be offended, injuriam accipere, ægre or moleste ferre, pro indignissimo habēre; to have in it something which offends, habēre alqd offensionis. Offended, offensus, læsus, violatus; the offended party, is cui injuria infertur. Offensive, adj. injuriosus; that is more — to me, id ægrius patior. Offence, n. offensio, injuria; incurable —, injuriæ insanabiles; to give —, injuriam alci facere or inferre or injungere; to take —, in or ad contumeliam accipere, *alquâ re se læsum or violatum putare. See Insult, Displease.

Offer, v.tr. offerre, profiteri (to propose voluntarily), polliceri (to promise; all alci alqd), porrigere (to offer with the hand held out, e.g. a small coin, assem), præbēre (to hold out, e.g. manum, os; then fig. = to proffer), præstare (to afford, e.g. fowls — a lighter kind of food, aves leviorem cibum præstant); to — one's services to any one, alci operam suam offerre; to — one's services in, at any thing, ad rem or in alquâ re operam suam profiteri; to — one's good will, studium profiteri; to — any thing to a person of one's own free will, alqd alci ultro offerre or polliceri; to — any one a girl (one's daughter) in marriage, virginem (or filiam) conditionem alci deferre; to — battle to the enemy, hostem ad pugnam provocare, hostibus facere potestatem pugnæ or pugnandi; to — any one's post or situation to a person, alqm in alcjs locum invitare; to — hospitality to any one, alqm invitare hospitio or in hospitium; to — up, afferre (to bring as a contribution), offerre; to — up any thing to the gods, templo inferre; to — a price, promittere, polliceri (for any thing, pro alquâ re); to — one's self, se offerre (in general, e.g. ad mortem patriæ); to — one's self as security, se sponsorem profiteri (publicly); to — one's self to do a thing, profiteri operam suam ad alqd; to — one's self as a guide, polliceri or promittere se ducem itineris. Offer, v.intr. = to present itself, offerri, dari (of things, e.g. of an opportunity), objici (accidentally), suppetere (to be in store, at hand); an opportunity —s, opportunitas datur; no opportunity —s just now for committing a crime, causa peccandi in præsens minus suppetit. Offer, n. conditio (also = an — of marriage, either alone or with uxoria); to make an — to any one, conditionem alci ferre, deferre or offerre or proponere; to make an — of a situation to a person, munus conditionem alci deferre; to accept an —, conditionem accipere, ad conditionem accedere or (after hesitation) descendere; to refuse an —, conditionem repudiare, respuere, aspernari. Offering, n., see Sacrifice. Offertory, n. offertorium (Eccl.)

Office, n. (1) munia -ium, n. (functions), officium (what one has to do), partes (particular sphere), provincia (duty imposed upon one, particularly a public —), sors (duty allotted to one), locus (appointment), magistratus (magisterial —, opp. imperium, a military command during war), honos (a honorary —); an honourable —, munus magnificum, dignitas, honos; a public —, officium publicum; a municipal —, officium civile; an important —, munus amplum or grave; a low, menial —, munus exiguum, vile, servile, sordidum; to apply for an —, petere honores, ambire magistratum; to seek — for the first time, ad rem publicam accedere, rem publ. capessere; to try eagerly to obtain an —, inservire or operam dare honoribus; I receive an —, munus mihi defertur, mandatur, muneri præficior; to enter upon the duties of an —, munus or magistratum inire, munus suscipere, provinciam capere or accipere; to discharge the duties of an —, munus obire, sustinēre, munere fungi, magistratum gerere, potestatem gerere or potestati præesse (of a consul, prætor); to discharge the duties of one's — properly, implēre officii sui partes, colere et facere officium suum, laute administrare officium suum; to have held all the honorary and other —s of the state, omnibus honoribus et reipublicæ muneribus perfunctum esse; to undertake any one's —, suscipere officia et partes alcjs; to become exempt from the duties of an —, vacationem muneris habēre; to hold an —, munus habēre, sustinēre; to hold a municipal —, civili officio fungi; to be in —, esse in officio; to be out of —, vacare munere, vacare a publico munere et officio or ab omni reipublicæ administratione; one who holds no —, homo privatus, a republicâ remotus, a munere remotus; to be discharged from one's —, successorem accipere; to decline an —, munus deprecari or recusare; to usurp any one's —, *partes alcjs sibi sumere, munus alcjs occupare; that is my —, hoc meum est; that is not your —, *hæ non sunt tuæ partes, *hoc a te non exigitur; in virtue of my —, pro auctoritate; being out of —, *vacatio publici muneris; the filling up of an —, ordinatio (Suet.); oath of an —, *sacramentum (to swear, dicere); emoluments of an —, muneris commoda; sneaking into an —, ambitus; succession in —, successio; right of appointing a successor in —, jus successionis (Imp. Rome); whilst he is in —, dum fungitur munere; the duty of an —, muneris officium (to discharge, exsequi et tueri); the seal of —, præfecturæ signa; dignity of —, dignitas; (2) = building in which an — is discharged, *sedes præfecturæ (place where business is transacted), *domus quæ ad habitandum semper ei qui quæsitoris obtinet munus (or, in the context, quæsitoris domus; the house of a magistrate or public officer); tractorium (room for transacting business, late); see Shop; (3) = religious formularies, see Service; (4) as, a kind —, see Service. Officer, n. (1) = military —, præfectus militum or militaris, præpositus militibus; the superior —s, primorum ordinum centuriones; superior and inferior —s, omnium ordinum centuriones; —'s wife, præfecti militaris mulier; —'s commission, *præfectura militum; to have the rank of an —, ordinem ducere; see Commander, Major, etc.; (2) = civil —, rendered by office (in general); for particular —, see their titles. Official, adj. = pertaining to a public office, e.g. — report, literæ publicæ; to make an — report, referre de alquâ re, deferre de alqâ re; to send an — report, literas publice mittere; adv. publice, publicâ auctoritate; — zeal, muneris tuendi studium or cura; fig. = too great severity, *severitas censoria; to be led away by — zeal, *uti severitate censoriâ. Official, n. = officer, render by Office or a special title. Officiate, v.intr. (1) render by Office, e.g. to — instead of another, alcjs officio fungi; see under Office. Officious, adj. (1) in alqm officiosus, alcjs studiosus (desirous of serving one); very —, summo officio præditus; adv. officiose; (2) in a bad sense, see under Intermeddle, Annoy. Officiousness, n. studium (towards one, erga or in alqm), obsequium (kind behaviour, complaisance).

Offing, n. mare altum.

Offscourings, n. purgamenta -orum, n.

Offspring, n. progenies, stirps.

Oft, Often, adv. sæpe, sæpenumero (oftentimes), compluries (several times), crebro (repeatedly), multum (many times), non raro (not seldom; both in the sense of crebro), multoties (a very late word); to be — with a person, multum esse cum alqo; I do a thing —, soleo alqd facere; also by the adjs. creber and frequens (see Frequent), e.g. he was — in Rome, erat Romæ frequens; he —

orders fires to be lighted, *crebros ignes fieri jubet;* in many cases the idea of — is expressed by frequentative verbs, e.g. to read —, *lectitare;* to visit —, *frequentare;* more —, *sæpius, crebrius;* very —, *sæpissime, persæpe, creberrime, frequentissime, permultum;* too —, *nimium sæpe, sæpius justo;* how —, *quam sæpe, quoties;* so —, *tam sæpe, toties;* as — as possible, *quotiescunque;* — enough, *persæpe, sæpissime;* pretty —, *satis sæpe.*

Ogle, v.tr. **oculis limis intueri* or *aspicere* (to look sideways at any one), *oculis fatentibus ignem* (or more prosaically *amorem*) *spectare alqm.*

Oil, n. *oleum* (in general, but lit. = olive —), *olivum, oleum olivum* (olive —); belonging to olive —, *olearius;* mixed with olive —, *oleatus* (late); old —, *oleum conditum;* fresh, new —, *oleum viride;* rancid —, *oleum fœtidum;* clarified —, *oleum purum;* impure —, *oleum sordidum;* bad —, *oleum corruptum;* — for eating, *oleum cibarium;* to prepare —, *oleum facere* or *conficere, tudiculā oleum conficere;* to pour — into the lamp, *oleum lumini instillare;* prov., to add — to the fire, *oleum addere camino* (Hor.); manufacturing of —, trans. by *oleum conficere* (e.g. to speak of the process of manufacturing —, *de oleo conficiendo loqui*); — bags, *fraces, amurca* (dregs of —); — bottle, *ampulla olearia* (of large size), *guttur* (of small size); — colour, *olei color, color oleaginus* (the colour of —), **pigmentum oleatum* (colour mixed with —); to paint with — colours, **pigmentum oleatum inducere alci rei;* of the colour of —, *oleaginus, colore olei, colore oleagino;* — cask, *dolium olearium;* spot of —, **macula oleo facta;* — cruet, *vas olearium, vas olei;* smell of —, **odor olei;* smell like that of —, **odor oleaceus;* taste of —, **sapor olei;* taste like that of —, **sapor oleaceus;* — trade, **negotium olearium;* to be in the — trade, **negotium olearium exercēre,* **oleum vendere* or *venditare;* — merchant, *diffusor olearius* (who hawks about —, Inscr.), *mercator olearius* (wholesale); like —, *oleaceus,* full of —, oily, *oleosus;* abounding in —, *olei fertilis* (of a country); — painting, **pictura pigmentis oleatis facta,* **imago pigmentis oleatis picta;* — cellar, *cella olearia;* — cake, linseed-cake, **placenta oleo uncta;* dregs of — in shape of an — cake, **fraces in formam placentæ redactæ;* — lamp, *lucerna;* — painter, **pictor qui pigmentis oleatis utitur;* art of painting in —, **pictura quæ pigmentis oleatis imagines, regiones, ceteras res depingit;* ointment of —, *oleamentum, unctio oleo facta;* — grinder, *olearius;* — stone, rubber, *cos olearis.* To oil, v.tr. *oleo ungere, oleo perfundere* (all over).

Ointment, n. *unguentum, nardus* (of nard oil); — for the eyes, *collyrium;* perfumed with —, *unguento delibutus, unguentis oblitus* (contemptuously).

Old, adj. (that which has long been), *vetus, vetustus, inveteratus, antiquus* (of old, ancient), *priscus* (primitive), *pristinus* (at the first), *obsoletus* (gone out of use), *ruinosus* (falling); in comparative, older (that which was before another thing), *prior, superior,* e.g. Dionysius the elder, *Dionysius superior.* An old soldier, *veteranus miles;* an old evil, *malum inveteratum;* an old custom, *mos a patribus acceptus.* The old (those who lived of old), *veteres, antiqui;* = forefathers, *majores.* Adv. *vetuste, antique,* etc. Old (as applied to men, in the sense of having lived long), *grandis,* comp. *grandior* (with or without *natu*), *ætate gravis* (weighed down with years), *decrepitus.* An — man, *senex;* an — woman, *anus, anicula, vetula;* like an — wife, *aniliter.* Older (comp.), *major* (with or without *natu*); the oldest (or eldest), *maximus natu;* oldest of the family, *stirpis maximus.* To be old and worn, *ætate et senio confectum esse.* To be of a certain age, *natum esse* (with the time in the accusative); *octo annos natus est,* he is eight years old, or *decem annorum est;* also thus, *nonaginta annos vixit,* he has lived ninety years (is ninety years old); to have passed such and such an age, e.g. *quadragesimum annum excessisse;* not yet twenty, *minorem esse viginti annis* (also *annos*); to be of the same age as, *æqualem esse alci;* to be older than, *ætate anteire, antecedere alci, ætate præcurrere algm;* how old do you think I am? *quid ætatis tibi videor?* to be of old or ancient blood (family), *antiquo genere natum esse.* See Elders, Ancient.

Olfactory, *quod ad odorem pertinet;* — nerves, **nervus odorationum.*

Oligarchy, n. *paucorum potentia* or *potestas* or *dominatio, tyrannis factiosa, paucorum administratio* (as form of government); *respublica quæ a singulis tenetur, respublica quæ paucorum potestate regitur, respublica quæ in paucorum jus ac ditionem concessit* (as a state). Oligarchical, adj., e.g. to become —, *in paucorum jus ac ditionem cedere;* to be — (of a state), *a singulis teneri, paucorum potestate regi, paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitari;* in favour of an — government, *paucorum potentiæ amicus.*

Olive, n. *oliva, olea;* — tree, *olea, oliva, arbor olivæ* (trunk of the — tree); the wild — tree, *oleaster;* what comes from the — tree, *oleaginus;* mount of —s, — grove, *olivētum;* — season, *oleītas, olivītas;* kernel of an —, *os oleæ;* — plant, **olivæ planta;* — branch, *frons oleagina, ramus olivæ* or *oleæ* (thick), *ramulus olivæ, virgula oleagina* (slender); — leaf, *folium oleæ;* — oil, see Oil.

Omelet, n. *lagănum.*

Omen, n. *omen* (in general; a prognostic token), *ostentum* (a portentous prodigy); a good —, *omen bonum* or *faustum* or *dextrum;* a bad —, *omen infaustum* or *sinistrum* or *detestabile.* Ominous, adj. *ominosus;* to be —, *omen habēre.*

Omit, v.tr. (1) = to neglect, *mittere* or *omittere alqd,* or with inf.; see Neglect; (2) = to leave out, *omittere, prætermittere, præterire, silentio præterire* (to pass over in silence). Omission, n. (1) = neglect, *intermissio* (for a time, e.g. of a duty, *officii*); (2) = leaving out, *omissio, prætermissio, dissolutio* (the — of copulative particles in discourse, διάλυσις), *elisio* (elision in scanning, gram.).

Omnipotent, adj., see Almighty.

Omnipresent, adj. *ubique præsens.* Omnipresence, n. *omnipræsentia;* to feel God's —, *Dei numen et spiritum ubique diffusum sentire.*

Omniscient, adj. *cujus notitiam nulla res effugit* (who sees hidden things), *qui omnia videt et audit* (who sees and hears all things), *omnia providens et animadvertens* (who foresees and perceives all things; all three of God); to be —, *suā scientiā omnia complecti* (to embrace every thing in one's knowledge), *omnia vidēre et audire, omnia providēre et animadvertere.* Omniscience, n. **omnium rerum scientia,* **scientia omnia complectens.*

On, prep., of place, *in* with ablat., e.g. *in saxo,* — the rock; *in terrā,* — the ground (e.g. *fructus in terrā est*); *in scenā,* — the stage; *in capite,* — the head; *in equo,* — horseback; *in limite,* — the borders. "On" is sometimes rendered by *ex,* e.g. to hang — the tree, *pendēre ex arbore;* as denoting time — is expressed by the abl. without a preposition, e.g. — the fourth day, *quarto die;* *a* or *ab* often represents —, e.g. — the side, *a parte;* — the left hand, *ab lævā;* — the wing, *a latere,* to be — any one's side, *stare ab alqo* (to take part with one); bad — the part of (in) disposition, *ab ingenio improbus.* (Compare what is said under "In." The essential difference between "on" and "in" lies in this, that while "on" implies superficial superimposition, "in" denotes internal superimposition; thus, the wine is in the bottle and the bottle is — the table: both these relations are expressed by the Latin *in.*) To speak — or upon any thing, *de alqā re loqui;* to fall —, *invadere, opprimere, occupare.* On account of, *propter, ob, per, de, pro, præ, causā, gratiā, ergo.*

Propter is properly = near (e.g. *qui propter te sedet*, he who sits near you); thence = on account of, e.g. *propter timorem*, on account of fear (*præ metu*); so *propter præmiam*; *propter hereditatem contentio oritur*, a strife arises — the inheritance; *amicitia propter se expetenda*, friendship is to be sought for on its own account; on account of business I cannot, etc., *per negotia mihi non licet*. For certain reasons, *certis de causis*; — account of the noise it can scarcely be heard, *præ strepitu vix audiri potest*.

One, adj. (as a numeral), *unus -a -um*; not used in Latin except for emphasis, e.g. the matrons mourned Brutus for a year, *Matronæ annum Brutum luxerunt* (which would become *unum annum* if used to contradict the mourning being for two years). In such phrases as "a Cato, a Gallus," etc., the Latins generally employed the plural, e.g. *numeremus Paullos, Catones, Gallos*, let us enumerate "a Paullus, a Cato, a Gallus." A certain —, *quidam*, e.g. *in domo cujusdam, nomine Cameli*, in the house of a certain —, by name Camelus; some —, *aliquis*, *unus aliquis*; *aliquis ex vobis*, some — of you; *unus aliquis ex tuis*, some — of thy friends; *aliquis priorum regum*, some — of the former kings; any —, *quispiam*, e.g. *forsitan quispiam dixerit*, any — may perhaps say; *iniquum me esse quispiam dicet*, any — will say that I am unjust; so *dicet aliquis forte*, some — will perchance say; each —, *quisque*, e.g. *de captivis ut quisque liber aut servus erat, suæ fortunæ a quoque supplicium sumptum est*, of the captives each was executed according to his condition, as each was a free man or a slave. After the particles *si*, *nisi*, *ne*, *num*, *quando*, *ubi*, and generally in conditional propositions, even without a conjunction, use *quis* instead of *aliquis* or *quispiam*, e.g. *ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei postea credi non oportet*, when once any — has sworn falsely, he ought not afterwards to be believed. In negative sentences, and in such as contain a negative sense, "any —" is to be rendered as a noun by *quisquam*, and "any" alone as adjective by *ullus*, e.g. *estne quisquam omnium mortalium de quo melius existimes tu?* is there any — of all mortals of whom you think better? so *an est ulla res tanti?* is there any thing so important? "As any —" is rendered *quam qui maxime*, e.g. *tam sum amicus reipublicæ quam qui maxime*, I am as friendly to the state as any —. No —, *nemo*. One = *alter* (when there are only two objects), e.g. *altero pede claudus*, lame in — foot. *Unus ille*, that one, e.g. *unum illud addam*, I will add only that — thing; *me una hæc res torquet*, this — thing torments me; *uno verbo*, in — word; *uno tenore*, in — tone; not even —, *ne unus quidem*, *non ullus*, *nemo unus* (not a single person); not — of us, *nemo de nobis unus*; not — of them, *ii nulli*; — and another, *unus et alter*, *unus alterque* (both together); some —, several, *non nemo*, *unus et item alter*; — after the other, *alius post alium*, *alius ex alio*, *alii super alios*, *aliusatque alius*, *alius subinde*; *singuli deinceps* (— by — in a series), *alternis* (sc. *versibus*, when two sing alternately); — as much as the other, *uterque pariter*, *ambo pariter*; the — ... the other, *alter* ... *alter*; *hic* ... *ille*, *prior* ... *posterior*, *alii* ... *alii*; *alii* ... *pars* (or *partim*), *pars* ... *alii*, *quidam* ... *alii*; — the other, *alter alteri* or *alterum* (of two), *alius alii* or *alium*, e.g. *alter alterum* or *alius alium adjuvat*, the — assists the other; so *timent inter se*, they fear — another; if "other" refers to a substantive, repeat the substantive, e.g. *manus manum lavat*, — hand washes the other; so *civis civi paret* and *ex domo in domum migrant*; at — time ... at another, *alias* ... *alias*, e.g. *alias beatus*, *alias miser*. The — this, the other that, *alius aliud*, *alii alia*, *alius alitter* (in different manners), *alius alio* (— — way, another another), *aliter alibi*, *aliud alias*; *aliunde aliunde periculum est* (dangers vex me from different quarters), *alius alia causa*. "One" may also be used with a kind of relative force, e.g. many elephants were there; did you not see —? *plures aderant elephanti; num unum vidisti?* *Aliquis* also may be used in this way, e.g. *hi sunt tui libri; num alqm ex iis legisti?* here are your books; have you read any — of them? — and the same, *unus atque idem*, *unus idemque*; *uno eodemque tempore*, at — and the same time; it is — and the same, *idem est*, *par est*; — ... and another, *aliud* ... *aliud*, e.g. *aliud est virgines rapere*, *aliud pugnare cum viris*, it is — thing to carry off virgins, and another thing to — with men; *ejusdem coloris*, of — and the same colour; to be — and the same, *nihil differre*, *nihil interesse*; labour and pain are not — and the same, *interest alqd inter laborem et dolorem*; it is all — to me, *mea nihil interest*; to be always at — thing, *uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere*. Once, adv. (1) (as numeral), *semel*; — one is one, *unitas semel posita unitatem facit*; — and for all, *semel* (e.g. *ut semel dicam*); — more, *iterum* (again, for the second time), *denuo*, *de novo* (anew, afresh); already —, *semel jam*; more than —, *semel atque iterum*, *semel iterumve*, *semel et sæpius*, *non semel* (not —, but often, e.g. *pati alqd*); — or, at all events, not often, *semel*, *aut non sæpe certe*; not more than —, *non plus quam semel*; not —, *non semel*, *ne semel quidem* (not even —); at —, all at once, *repente subito* (suddenly, e.g. why has this been done all at —? *quid repente factum?*); *simul* (at the same time, e.g. *trium simul bellorum victor*, Liv.); to settle the matter at —, *rem uno impetu perfringere* (Cic.); to settle two things at —, *de eâdem fideliâ duos parietes dealbare* (prov., Curio in Cic.); all the people at —, *omnes simul* (at the same time), *omnes universi* (together); one at a time (or at —), *singuli*, *unus post alterum* (one after the other); many at —, *multi simul*; (2) (of time), *aliquando*, and after *ne* or *si* simply *quando* (some time, past or future, which we are not able or willing to specify, e.g. did you — hear of him? *num ex eo audivisti aliquando?*), *quandoque* (some time or other, e.g. he will —, i.e. some time, remember the kindness he received, *quandoque beneficii memor futurus est*; if — the enemy had invaded Italy, *quandoque hostis terræ Italiæ bellum intulisset*), *quondam* (some time past, e.g. that virtue — existed in this republic, *fuit ista quondam in hac republicâ virtus*), *olim* (at some remote time past or future, opp. *nunc*, *nuper*; hence in fables or narratives, = — upon a time); — at last, *tandem aliquando*; if —, *si quando*, and simply *quando*, *quandoque* (suppose that —), *quum* (when); now since —, *quando*, *quandoquidem*. First, adj. *primus* (standing at the head of a series; *primus* is the superlative of *prior*, from the obsolete *pris* as seen in *pridem*, *pridie*, *pristinus*); he is said to have been the — to bind, *primus dicitur obligavisse*; in the poets and in post-Ciceronian Latin, *primus* often stands for *primum*, e.g. *vix prima inceperat æstas* (Virg.), *spolia quæ prima opima appellata* (Liv.); *primus* is also often used partitively, e.g. *primâ nocte*, in the early part of the night (so *primo mense*, *primus tumultus*, the beginning of the month, etc.), *princeps* (*primus et caput*, the first head or leader, hence our word "prince"); he went — into battle, *princeps in prœlium ibat*; *qui princeps est in agendo*, he who has the lead; *princeps Siciliæ se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit*, was the first to; *princeps* also signifies "chief," e.g. *Eudoxus in astrologiâ princeps* (so *princeps civitatis*, *principes conjurationis*, the heads); the — men in the state, *principes* (-um, m.) *civitatis* or *in civitate*. The —, used of two, *prior*; the — but one, *a primo proximus*; — of all, adv. *imprimis*; in the — place, *primum*, *primo*; —born, *natu maximus*; the — fruits, *primitiæ* (e.g. *armorum*; *tori*, of the nuptial couch; *vitis*; *spolia et primitiæ*, the — fruits of the victory).

Onerary, adj. *onerarius*, *sarcinarius*. Onerate, v.tr. *onerare alqâ re*; see Load. Onerous, adj., see Oppressive.

Onion, n. *cæpa* (the plant), *bulbus* (bulbous root of an —, etc.).

Only, adj. *unus, solus, unicus, singularis* (also = distinguished); he was the — person, etc., who, *unum se ex omni civitate Æduorum, qui;* adv., e.g. not — . . . , but also, *non tantum* (*solum*) . . ., *sed etiam.* See Single, Alone.

Onset, n. *incursio;* see Attack, Assault.

Ontology, n. **ontologia* (technical term). Ontological, adj. **ontologicus* (technical).

Onward, On, adv. = in advance, *prorsum, prorsus* (forward), *porro* (further), *deinceps* (in the next place); = what follows or remains, *cetera* (not *et cetera*), *sic porro;* to go —, *pergere, procedere, progredi;* go —, *i præ* (*sequar,* I will follow).

Onyx, n. *onyx* (ὄνυξ -υχος, ὁ).

Ooze, v.intr., perhaps *haurire, se subducere.* Ooze, n., see Mud, Slime.

Open, adj. (1) = not closed, *apertus, adapertus* (not shut, not cloaked or covered, opp. *clausus, involutus*), *patens* (standing —, wide —; also = extending far and wide), comb. *patens et apertus; propatulus* (lying —, free of access), comb. *apertus ac propatulus; hians* (wide —, yawning); an — door, *fores apertæ* (not shut), *fores patentes* (wide —); an — field, *campus apertus* or *patens* (with a distant view), *locus planus* or simply *campus* (a plain); in the — street, *in aperto ac propatulo loco* (in an —, public place), *in publico* (in the middle of the street, in public); the — sea, *mare apertum* (poet. *aperta oceani,* not surrounded by lands), *altum* (the high sea), **mare glacie solutum* (free from ice); — eyes, *oculi patentes;* — mouth, *os hians;* I receive any one with — arms, *libens ac supinis manibus excipio alqm;* an — letter, *litera non obsignata* (not sealed), *epistola aperta* or *resignata* (broken —, unsealed), *epistola soluta, epistola vinculis laxatis* (unfolded, untied); any one keeps — house, **alci quotidie sic cœna coquitur ut invocatis amicis unā cœnare liceat;* to be, stand —, *apertum esse, patēre* (wide —; fig. his ear is — to the complaints of all, *patent aures ejus querulis omnium;* the ears of kings ought to be — to the complaints of all, *regum aures patēre debent querulis omnium*); — bowels, *alvus soluta* or *non astricta,* to have one's bowels —, *alvo esse solutā;* not to have one's bowels —, *alvo esse astrictā, ventre esse suppresso;* (2) = accessible, e.g. any thing is — to me, *patet mihi alqd* (e.g. a post of honour); (3) = manifest, e.g. to catch any one in the — act, *in manifesto facinore deprehendere, in re manifestā tenēre;* (4) = candid, *apertus,* adv. *aperte;* to speak —ly to any one, *familiariter agere cum alqo;* see Clear, Evident, Candid, Ingenuous. Open, v.tr. (1) *aperire* (to uncover, unclose), *patefacere* (to lay open; both opp. to *operire*), *reserare* (to unbolt, opp. to *obserare*), *recludere* (to unlock, opp. to *occludere;* all these, e.g. of a door, gate, etc.), *pandere, expandere* (to expand, — wide; hence even opp. to *aperire,* e.g. *rosa florem aperire incipit solis ortu, meridie expandit*), *evolvere, revolvere* (to unroll, e.g. a book), *insecare, incīdere* (to cut —); to — one's hand, *digitos porrigere* (opp. *digitos contrahere*); to — one's eyes, *oculos aperire;* to — any one's eyes, *alci oculos patefacere* (i.e. to cause them to be and remain —), *meliora alqm docēre* (to teach any one better); to — one's ears to flatterers (fig.), *aures patefacere assentatoribus;* to — a vein, *venam secare, incīdere;* to — a dead body, *corpus mortui aperire* or *insecare et aperire;* to — a shell, *concham discuneare;* to — the stores, magazines, **frumenta ex horreis diffundere* (in times of famine, etc.); to — the entrance to any thing, *aditum ad alqd patefacere* (lit. and fig.); to — a way by force of arms, *iter sibi aperire ferro;* to — Italy to foreigners, *exteris Italiam reserare;* to — one's heart to any one, *se* or *sensus suos alci aperire, se alci patefacere;* see Expand, Spread, Reveal, Disclose. Open, v.intr. *se aperire, aperiri* (in general, also of blossoms), *patefieri* (of a gate), *pandi, se pandere, se expandere* (to — wide, to unfold one's self; also of blossoms), *discedere* (of heaven, of the earth, etc.), *dehiscere* (to burst —, of the earth); to — of itself (of a door), *se aperire* (suddenly, *subito*), *suā sponte reserari, sponte patēre* (suddenly, *subito*); to — outside, *aperturam habēre in exteriorem partem.* Opening, n. (1) as an act, *apertio* (*patefactio* only fig. = public announcement), *apertura* (the state of being —, post-Aug.), **sectio* (of a body; technical); the — of the hand, *digitorum porrectio* (opp. *digitorum contractio*); also rendered by verbs, e.g. at the — of the body, *in aperiendo corpore;* (2) = aperture, *foramen* (in general), *os* (mouth of a river, etc.); to make an — in any thing, *alqd aperire* (in general), *alqd perforare* (to make a hole through); to have an —, *patēre* (to stand open), *hiare* (to yawn); see Hole, Breach, Fissure.

Opera, n. **drama musicum* or *melicum;* a little —, **drama melicum brevius;* — singer, **cantor dramaticus, *actor dramatis musici;* if a female, **cantrix dramatica;* — air, **canticum dramaticum;* writer of (the words of) an —, **dramatum melicorum scriptor.*

Operate, v.intr. (1) *vim habēre ad alqd* or *in alqā re;* see Act; (2) in war, *rem agere;* (3) in surgery, to — upon, render by *secare alqm* or *alqd* (to cut a person or thing), *scalpellum admovēre, adhibēre alci rei* (to apply the lancet to, e.g. a limb). Operation, n. (1) *res agenda, res gerenda* or *gesta* (an act either to be performed or already performed), *negotium* (as an obligation undertaken); to perform an — quickly, *negotium celeriter conficere;* see Process; (2) in war, *res bello gerenda,* or in the context *res gerenda* (when the — is not yet performed), *res bello gesta,* or in the context *res gesta* (when performed); to interrupt the —s, *rebus gerendis intervenire;* plan of —s, *rei agendæ ordo* (in general), *omnis* or *totius belli ratio* (in war); to draw up a plan of —, *rei agendæ ordinem componere, totius belli rationem describere;* (3) in surgery, **curatio quæ scalpellum desiderat;* see under Operate. Operative, adj., see Practical; n., see Workman, Labourer. Operator, n. (1) *ille* or *is qui* (or *id quod*) *vim habet ad alqd* (or *in alqā re*); (2) in surgery, **qui scalpello medetur.*

Opthalmy, n. *oculorum inflammatio, lippitudo* (as a chronic disease in the East); dry —, *oculorum sicca perturbatio, lippitudo arida;* to have the —, *oculos inflammatos habēre, lippire;* affected with —, *lippiens, lippus;* to stop, cure the —, *lippitudinem depellere.*

Opiate, n. *opium.*

Opinion, n. *opinio, sententia* (founded upon reason, and openly expressed), *persuasio* (conviction), *judicium* (decision), *auctoritas* (— of the authorities; hence the proper term in speaking of the — of the senate), *dogma -ătis,* n. (δόγμα) and in pure Latin *præceptum* or *decretum* or (post-Aug.) *placitum* (of a philosopher, teacher, etc., see Maxim); a false —, *opinio falsa, pravum judicium, error* (error); false —s, *opiniones falsæ, opinionum commenta* (dreams); a firmly rooted but false —, *opinio confirmata;* the general —, *opinio vulgaris* or *vulgi, sententia vulgaris;* the general — respecting any thing, *omnium opinio de alqā re;* public —, *existimatio vulgi;* to fall in public —, *apud populum de existimatione suā deperdere;* condemned by public —, *existimatione damnatus;* some one has fallen in public —, *male de alqo ab omnibus existimatur;* according to the general —, *ex vulgi opinione;* in my —, *ad vulgi opinionem, ex vulgi opinione;* in my —, *meā quidem opinione,* (*ex* or *de*) *meā sententiā, ut mihi quidem videtur, ut opinor, ut puto, quantum equidem judicare possum* (as far as I can judge); to have a false —, *falsa opinio me tenet, persuasione labi;* to have a false — of any thing, *falsam opinionem de alqā re habēre, falsam sibi alcjs rei persuasionem induisse, male* or *perperam*

of opposing, *oppositio*; see Resistance; = contradiction, *contradictio*; without —, *nemine obloquente*; (2) = the body of opposers, *pars adversa* (in general), *factio adversa* or *adversarii* (during a revolution; but *diversa factio*, of a party in a revolution, = different, though not of necessity hostile, faction).

Oppress, v.tr. *premere*, *opprimere*, *vexare*, *pungere*, *cruciare* (the last three = to afflict, torment). Oppression, n. *vexatio*, *injuria* (injustice, e.g. of the authorities, *magistratuum*), *durum imperium* (cruel orders, e.g. of a government), *oppressio* (e.g. *libertatis*); — in a state, *dominatio crudelis*. Oppressive, adj. *molestus* (troublesome), *magnus* (great), *iniquus* (unjust); — cold, *frigorum vis*; — heat, *calorum molestiæ*; — taxes, *tributa acerba*; — government, *imperium acerbum*, *grave*, *iniquum*, *imperii acerbitas*; to be burdened with an — debt, *ære alieno premi*; to become —, *gravescere*, *ingravescere*; the acts of injustice were so —, that, etc., *tanta vis erat injuriarum*, *ut*, etc., Oppressor, n. *oppressor* (e.g. of tyranny, *dominationis*).

Opprobrium, n. *opprobrium*; see Ignominy. Opprobrious, adj. *probrosus* (disgraceful); see Ignominious.

Oppugn, v.tr. *impugnare*, *oppugnare*; see Impugn.

Optative, adj., the — mood, *modus optativus* (gram.).

Optic, n. **visûs membranum*. Optics, n. *optice*. Optical, adj. **opticus* (ὀπτικός); — deception, *oculorum mendacium*; — nerve, **nervus oculorum*; — angle, **angulus opticus*. Optician, n. **optices gnarus*.

Option, n. *optio*, (*eligendi*) *optio et potestas*, *potestas optioque* (all = right of choice), *arbitrium* (free-will); see Choice. Optional, adj., render by *alcjs rei eligendæ optionem alci dare*, *alci permittere arbitrium alcjs rei*, *facere alci potestatem optionemque ut eligat*, *facere alci arbitrium in eligendo*.

Opulent, adj. *opulentus*; see Rich, Wealthy. Opulence, n. *opulentia*; see Riches, Wealth.

Or, conj. *aut* (excludes one or other of the suppositions expressed, e.g. here, soldiers, we must conquer — die, *hic vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*; *aut* is also = "— at least," in descending to something less, and "— rather" in more strictly defining a thing), *vel* (implies that it is indifferent which of two or more than two things is chosen; considered by themselves they may be of the same or a different kind. If several ideas are proposed, *vel* generally denotes a climax, = "— even," e.g. — shall I say even, *vel dicam*; — rather, *vel potius*; — even indeed, *vel etiam*), *-ve* (generally separates single words, seldom sentences, and expresses that the nominal or real difference is not very great, e.g. merriness — laughter, *hilaritas risusve*; hence with numerals it is = "— at most," e.g. four — or five each, *quaterni quinive*), *sive*, *seu* (arising from *vel* and *si*, always with a verb expressed or understood; implying that two or more expressions amount to the same, or that the speaker is undecided about them, and leaves the choice to others, e.g. the mother — the stepmother, *mater seu noverca*; be it accidentally — intentionally, *sive casu sive consilio*); in negative sentences the disjunctive particles are generally changed into *neque* or *neve*, e.g. there has never yet been a poet — orator, that, etc., *nemo unquam poëta neque orator fuit, qui*, etc.; laziness — idle dreaming is out of place here, *nihil loci est segnitiæ neque socordiæ*; — not, *neve*, *neu* (after *ut* or *ne* and a verb); — at least, *aut certe* (or *aut* alone); *vel certe*; — rather, — more correctly, *vel ut verius dicam*, *atque adeo* (nay even), or simply *aut*; either . . . —, *aut . . . aut*, *vel . . . vel*, *sive . . . sive* (with the distinction stated above), e.g. here, soldiers, we must either conquer — die, *hic (aut) vincendum aut moriendum, milites, est*; they thought either to induce the Allobrogians by persuasion, — to compel them by force, to allow, etc., *Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut paterentur*, etc. (it was indifferent to them which way they did it); the laws of the Cretans, whether given by Jupiter — Minos, educate youth by means of physical exercise, *Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, laboribus erudiunt juventutem*; respecting "or" in double questions, see Whether; as a connective particle at the beginning of a sentence, *igitur*, see Now.

Oracle, n. (1) *oraculum* (in general); *sors oraculi* or, in the context, simply *sors* (lit. = — by drawing lots, then in general = prophecy); *responsum oraculi* or *sortium*, or *responsum* alone in the context (as answer to a question); an — of the Delphic Apollo, *quod Apollo Pythius oraculum dedit*, *oraculum Pythium* or *Pythicum*, *vox Pythia* or *Pythica*; to give an —, *oraculum dare* or *edere* or *fundere*; to pronounce any thing as an —, *alqd oraculo edere*; to seek an —, *oraculum* or *responsum* (as answer to a question) *petere* (from some one, *ab alqo*); to seek an — at Delphi (through ambassadors), *mittere Delphos consultum* or *deliberatum*; according to an —, *oraculo edito*; to deem any one's words as good as an —, *quæ alqs dixerat oraculi vice accipere*; (2) = the place where an — was given, *oraculum* (also fig. of any place we seek for obtaining advice, e.g. a lawyer's house is an — for the whole state, *domus juris consulti est oraculum totius civitatis*); god of an —, *deus qui oracula edit*; Apollo, god of the Pythian —, *Apollo Pythius*. Oracular, adj. *qui oracula edit*.

Oral, adj. *præsens*; see Verbal, Word.

Orange, n., sweet —, **malum aurantium Limanse*; bitter —, **pomum aurantium*, *malum medicum*; — tree, *citrus aurantium*, *arbor medica* (L.); — flower, **flos citri aurantium*, — coloured, *colore luteo*, *luteus*; — peal, **pomorum aurantium putamen*. Orangery, n. **copia arborum medicarum*; house built for an —, **arborum medicarum hiberna quibus objecta sunt specularia* or (with us) *quibus objectæ sunt vitreæ*.

Oration, n. *oratio*. Orator, n. *orator*. Oratorical, adj. *oratorius*. Oratory, n. (1) *ars oratoria*; (2) = house for prayer, *ædes sacra*. See Speak, Lecture, Rhetoric, Eloquent.

Orb, n. *sphæra*, *globus*. Orbed, adj. *in orbem circumactus*, *in orbem sinuatus*. Orbit, n. (1) in astronomy, *orbis* (not *circulus*); (2) in anatomy, = cavity of the eye, **cavum oculis*. See Globe, Eye, Planet.

Orchard, n. *pomarium*; to plant an —, *pomarium ponere* or *serere*.

Orchestra, n. (1) = the place, **suggestus canentium*; (2) = the music, *symphonia*, *symphoniaci*; to sing with the accompaniment of the —, *ad symphoniam canere*; the accompaniment of the —, *symphonia*.

Ordain, v.tr. (1) see Decree, Establish, Appoint, Institute; (2) **in sacerdotum numerum recipere solemni ritu*. Ordinance, n., see Decree, Edict, Rule. Ordination, n. **ritus solemnis quo alqs in sacerdotum numerum recipitur*; to receive —, *in sacerdotum numerum recipi solemni ritu*.

Ordeal, n. *divinum testimonium* (in the middle ages, **ordalium*).

Order, n. (1) *ordo*; the — of words in a sentence, *verborum structura*; to set in —, *in ordinem adducere* or *redigere*, *alqd curare* (to take care of); to place in —, *disponere*, *digerere*; to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere*; to march without —, *sine ordine iter facere*; to keep —, *ordinem servare*; to keep — in a thing, *ordinem adhibere alci rei* or *in alqâ re*; in, according to —, *ordine*, *ex ordine*, *per ordinem*; out of —, *extra ordinem* (generally = in an extraordinary way); = regular mode of proceeding, acting, *disciplina bona*; love, spirit of —, *bonæ disciplinæ studium*; — in one's mode of living, *certus vivendi modus ac lex*; to live according to —, *vitæ institutum ac*

rationem servare, a vitæ ratione non discedere; to live without —, *in diem vivere*; — in one's affairs, *rerum suarum modus quidam et ordo*; to call any one to —, *alqm in ordinem cogere*; to keep any one in —, under strict discipline, *alqm severâ disciplinâ coërcēre*, *alqm in officio continēre* (in submission); (2) = division, class, **ordo*; — in architecture, *genus columnarum*; the Doric —, *columnæ Doricæ*; see Class, Kind, Rank; (3) = fraternity (of knights or ecclesiastics), *collegium*, *corpus* (of priests), **classis turmalis* (of knights); to establish an —, *collegium constituere*, **turmalem classem constituere*; to enter an —, **collegio accedere*, **classi turmali ascribi*; persons of the same —, *ejusdem corporis homines*; insignia of an —, **insignia classis turmalis* (in general), **lemniscus classis turmalis* (riband of an —); to wear the insignia of an —, *turmalis classis insigne gerere*, **turmalis classis insignibus decoratum esse*; member of an —, friar, **cujusdam corporis monăchus*, (of a female) **mulier collegio ascripta*; festival of an order, **dies collegio constituto* or *turmali classi sacer*; rite, rule of the —, *mos collegii* or *turmalis classis*; priest of an —, *monăchus* (late); law of an —, **lex collegii* or *classis turmalis*; dress, costume of an —, **vestis quam monachi gerunt* (of monks), **vestis quam equites gerunt* (of knights); master of an —, **turmalis classis magister*, *turmali classi præpositus*; knight of an —, **eques classi turmali ascriptus*, **turmalis classis insignibus decoratus*; decoration of an —, *insigne turmalis classis*; to wear the decoration of an —, *turmalis classis insigni decoratum esse*; (4) in pl., clerical, holy orders, **ordo clericorum*; to take —, *ordini clericorum ascribi*; to be in full —, *consecratum esse*; (5) = command, *jussum*; to follow an —, *jussum exsequi*; to reject an —, *jussum spernere*, *abnuere*; to execute, accomplish —, *jussum efficere*, *patrare*, *peragere*; see Command, Decree, Precept; (6) in business, *mandatum*, *negotium*; see Commission. "In — to or that" is rendered, (*a*) by *ut* or *qui* with subj. (only in late writers by the fut. act. part.), e.g. we eat (in —) to live, but we do not live (in —) to eat, *edimus ut vivamus, sed non vivimus ut edamus*; he sent an ambassador (in —) to make inquiry, *legatum misit qui rogaret*; (*b*) by the fut. pass. part. and the gerund in *di* with *causâ* or in *dum* with *ad*, e.g. Antigonus handed over the body of Eumenes to his friends in — to bury him, *Antigonus Eumenem mortuum propinquis ejus sepeliendum tradidit*; he sent off three legions (in —) to procure forage, *pabulandi causâ tres legiones misit*; I sit down in — to write, *ponor ad scribendum*; Gracchus marched out with the legions in — to devastate Celtiberia, *Gracchus duxit ad depopulandam Celtiberiam legiones* (in sentences like these also only later writers use the fut. act. part.); (*c*) by the supine in *um* after verbs of motion, e.g. they came to ask, *venerunt rogatum*; "in — not to," is rendered by *ne* with subj., e.g. in — not to say, mention it, *ne dicam*, *ne commemorem*. Order, v.tr. (1) = to arrange, *ordinare*, *componere*, *disponere*; see above; (2) = to command, *jubēre*, *præcipere* (to enjoin), *imperare*, *præscribere* (to direct, prescribe); to — the army to any place, *exercitum in alqm locum indicere*; to — a person to prepare dinner, *cœnam alci imperare*; he ordered his soldiers not to, etc., *militibus suis jussit, ne*, etc. (with subj.) Orderly, adj. (1) = well arranged (of things), *compositus*, *dispositus*, *descriptus* (arranged with precision); an — life, *vita disposita*; adv. *composite*, *disposite*, *descripte* (opp. *confuse*, Cic.), *ordine*, *ordinatim* (but *ordinate* is not a very good word); to tell any thing in an — manner, *alqd ordine narrare*; to arrange in an — way, *alqd componere* (e.g. the state, *rempublicam*), *alqd digerere* (e.g. a library, *bibliothecam*); to march —, *compositos instructosque procedere*; (2) = fond of order (of persons), *diligens* (in general), *attentus ad rem* (in domestic affairs), *frugi* (for *frugalis*, which is not used in good prose; frugal, who keeps good hours, opp. *nequam*, esp. of slaves), *sobrius* (temperate), comb. *frugi ac sobrius*; adv. *diligenter*, *frugaliter*, *sobrie*; see Methodical.

Ordinal, adj., — number, *numerus ordinarius* (gram.). Ordinal, n. *formula sacrorum*.

Ordinary, adj. *usitatus* (usual); see Customary, Common, Regular, Usual. Ordinary, n. (1) see Judge, Chaplain; (2) = meal, *cœna*; to dine at an —, *cœnare*. Professor in —, **professor ordinarius*.

Ordnance, n., see Artillery, Military; master-general of the —, perhaps **præfectus rei tormentariæ summus*.

Ore, n. *æs*, *æris metallum* (χαλκός).

Organ, n. (1) in anatomy; the — of the ear, *auditūs membra -orum*, n.; — of the voice, *vox*; a good — (of the voice), *vocis felicitas*; — of respiration, *spirabilia viscera*; interior —s of the body, *intestina viscera*; (2) in general, the — of speech, *lingua*; see Means, Instrument; (3) in music, **organum pneumaticum*; it is playing, *sonat*; one who plays an —, organist, **organœdus*; bellows of an —, **follis organi pneumatici*; — building, **organi construendi ratio*, **organopœia*; — builder, **organi pneumatici artifex* or **qui organa pneumatica facit*; to play the —, **organo pneumatico canere*; works, pipe of an —, **organi pneumatici machina*, *fistula*. Organic, adj., e.g. — bodies, *animantia -ium*, n., or *nascentia -ium*, n.; — disease, *vitium naturæ*. Organize, v.tr. *ordinare* (to arrange), *constituere*, *componere* (to arrange in a definite manner); to — a school, college upon a new plan, **gymnasii rationes de integro ordinare*; to — a state, *civitatis statum ordinare*, *rempublicam constituere* or *componere*, *rempublicam legibus temperare*; a well-organized state, *civitas bene constituta*, *civitas legibus temperata*, *civitas quæ commodius rem suam publicam administrat*. Organization, n. *temperatio*; — of the body, *corporis temperatio*, *natura et figura corporis*; physical and mental —, *quum corporis tum mentis temperatura*; — of the state, republic, *temperatio civitatis* or *reipublicæ*, *forma reipublicæ*; — of a school, college, **gymnasii rationes de integro ordinatæ*. Organism, n. *natura et figura alcjs rei*.

Orgies, n. *bacchanalia -ium*, n.

Orient, n., Oriental, adj., see East, Eastern.

Origin, n. *origo*, *ortus*, *fons* (source), *principium* (first beginning), *causa* (cause), *unde fit alqd* (whence a thing arises); without an —, *nullo generatus ortu*; to derive its — from, *ortum* or *natum esse ab alqâ re*; the — of the soul is not of this world, *animorum nulla in terris origo inveniri potest*; see Beginning, Birth, Cause, Source. Original, adj. *primus*, *principalis* (the first, e.g. cause, *causa*; meaning, *significatio*; *primitivus* is late), *nativus* (natural, e.g. barrenness, *sterilitas*); the — meaning of a word, *ea verbi significatio in quâ natum est* (Aul. Gell.); adv. *primo*, *principio*, *primitus*; — deeds, **tabulæ veræ*; — genius, *ingenium illustre*; that man is an — genius, *nihil æquale est illi homini*; — will, **testamentum verum*; — cause, *ultima causa*, *causa principalis*; — beginning, *primordium*, *prima origo* (first origin, e.g. *urbis ejus*); — faculty, in the context *principium* (Cic.); — source, *fons*; the — source of all that exists, *a quo omnium rerum principia ducuntur*; — abode, *antiqua sedes* (e.g. *Læstrygonum*); —, primitive tongue, **illa prima lingua*. Original, n. **exemplum primum* (— text, pattern; for which Cic. uses ἀρχέτυπον, and Pliny *archetypum*), **verba scriptoris ipsa* (— text), *chirographum* (χειρόγραφον, the author's own manuscript), *exemplum* (pattern in general); in a metaphysical sense, *species* (an ideal, first in Cic. for the Platonic ἰδέα). Originality, n., render in general by Original; — of genius, *proprietas* (peculiarity), *indoles nativa* (natural talent), *inventionis felicitas* (fertility of invention); his orations show — of genius, but as yet little developed and quite uncul-

tivated, *orationes ejus significant quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem.* Originate, v.tr., see Create, Produce, Begin; v.intr., to — in or from a thing, *oriri* or *exoriri ab alqâ re, emanare* or *fluere de* or *ex alqâ re, proficisci ab alqâ re* (to proceed, spring from), *fieri* or *effici* or *sequi* or *consequi ex alqâ re* (to be the consequence of); to — with a person, *originem accepisse ab alqo.*

Ornament, n. *decus* (adorning by its innate beauty), *ornamentum* (by its lustre and costliness; both of persons and things), comb. *decus et ornamentum; insigne* (honorary decoration, of things), comb. *insigne atque ornamentum; lumen* (lit. light, fig. what constitutes the excellence, glory, i.e. of persons or towns), comb. *lumen et ornamentum,* or *decus et lumen;* the —s in the temples, *decora et ornamenta fanorum;* Pompey, the — of the state, *Pompeius, decus imperii;* the —s of the republic, *lumina civitatis;* Corinth, the — of all Greece, *Corinthus, Græciæ totius lumen;* an — of virtue, merit, *insigne virtutis, laudis;* virtue is the only real —, *verum decus in virtute positum est;* to be the — of our age (of persons), *exornare nostræ ætatis gloriam;* to be an — to any person or thing, *alci* or *alci rei decori* or *ornamento esse, decus afferre alci* or *alci rei.* Ornament, v.tr., see Adorn, Decorate. Ornamental, adj., render by verbs.

Ornithology, n. **ornithologĭa* (technical).

Orphan, n. *orbus,* fem. *orba* (bereft of parents), *pupillus,* fem. *pupilla* (a ward); an orphan in respect of father, mother, *orbus* (*orba*) *patre, matre;* —s, *orbi;* to become an —, *orbari parentibus;* money belonging to — wards, *pecunia pupillaris;* asylum for —s, *orphanotrophĭum* (ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, late); master of an asylum for —s, foster-father of —s, *orphanotrophus* (ὀρφανοτρόφος, late), Orphan, adj. *orbus, orbatus, parentibus orbatus* (bereft of parents).

Orthodox, adj. *orthodoxus* (ὀρθόδοξος, late, Jct.), in pure Latin **veram Christi legem sequens,* **veræ legis Christianæ studiosus* (both of persons), **veræ legi Christianæ conveniens* (of things, e.g. doctrine). Orthodoxy, n. **orthodoxia* (ὀρθοδοξία, theological term), in pure Latin **veræ Christianæ legis studium;* to doubt any one's —, **dubitare num alqs veram Christi legem sequatur.*

Orthoepy, n. **vera loquendi ratio.*

Orthography, n. *recte scribendi scientia* (knowledge of —), *formula ratioque scribendi* (as a system; both as circuml. for the Greek ὀρθογραφία). Orthographical, adj., render by *recte scribere,* e.g. — rules, **recte scribendi præcepta.*

Osier, n. *salix viminalis* (L.).

Osprey, n. **falco ossifragus* (L.).

Ossify, v.tr. *in os* (or *in ossa*) *transire.* Ossification, n., render by Ossify.

Ostentation, n. *ostentatio;* see Show.

Ostentatious, adj., see Vain, Haughty.

Ostensible, adj. *quod ostendi potest.* Ostensive, adj., render by *ostendere.*

Osteology, n. **osteologĭa* (technical).

Ostracism, n. *testarum suffragia quod Athenienses ὀστρακισμὸν vocabant,* or simply *testarum suffragia -orum,* n.; to be banished by —, *testarum suffragiis e civitate ejici.*

Ostrich, n. *struthiocamēlus* (στρουθιοκάμηλος; *struthio* is very late); from the —, *struthiocamelinus.*

Other, adj. *alter* (the —, one of the two, opp. *uterque,* both; also indefinitely = another, but only as a second party, e.g. if you enter into an agreement with an —, *si cum altero contrahas;* who does nothing for the sake of another, *qui nihil alterius causâ facit*), *ceterus, reliquus* (the —; *ceterus* and *ceteri* represent the — part as acting reciprocally with the first; *reliquus* or *reliqui* simply = remainder; the nom. sing. masc. *ceterus* not used), *secundus* (second), *diversus* (quite different), *alienus* (belonging to some one else, foreign). Others, *alii* (ἄλλοι); the others, *ceteri, reliqui* (οἱ ἄλλοι). If — is = to one of the same or a similar kind, we use *alter* (only in the silver age, *alius*) or *novus,* e.g. another Hannibal, *alter Hannibal;* another Camillus, *novus Camillus;* all —s, *omnes alii, ceteri* (all the remainder); all the — things, *ceterum omne* (which one possesses), *alia omnia;* many, several — things, *alia multa, alia plura* (not *multa alia,* etc.); on the — hand, *rursus* (again), *e contrario* (on the contrary); in — words, *commutatis verbis* (to say, *dicere*); the — (i.e. the female) sex, *mulieres;* the — world, *orbis novus*+ (newly discovered), *inferi, infera loca* (infernal regions); to put on — shoes and clothes, *calceos et vestimenta mutare.* See One, Another. Otherwise, adv. *aliter* (also = in the other case), *alioqui* (in other respects), *quod nisi ita est* or *fit, quod nisi ita esset* (if this be, were not so; in hypothetical sentences). See Else.

Ought, v. aux., render by the fut. pass. part. by *oportet,* by *officium est* or *est* only with gen. (see Must), or by *licet* (of persons), e.g. you — not to have done that, *non tibi licebat hoc facere;* you either — not to have commenced the war at all, or you — to have carried it on in a manner befitting the dignity of the Roman people, *aut non suscipi bellum oportuit, aut pro dignitate populi Romani geri;* you — to have taken this road, *hæc via tibi ingredienda erat;* upon him whom you — to have honoured as a father, you have heaped all kinds of insults, *omnibus eum contumeliis onerasti quem patris loco colere debebas;* very often in this sense the perf. pass. part. is used after *oportet,* to imply that the action would yet have continued in its results, e.g. they — to have satisfied the wishes of the youth, *adolescenti morem gestum oportuit.* See Must, Oblige.

Our, pron. adj. *noster;* — people, *nostri* (those of — party, household, country, etc.), *nostrates* (— countrymen); — Cicero (just mentioned), *hic, ille;* for — sake, *nostrâ* (or *nostri*) *causâ, propter nos;* for our part, *per nos* (e.g. for — part, as far as we are concerned, it shall be allowed, *per nos licitum erit*). Ourselves, pron., see We, Self.

Out, adv. *extrinsecus* (opp. *intrinsecus,* in, on the inside); out or outwards may be also rendered by *foris, foras, peregre;* to be —, *foris esse;* to go —, *exire foras* (out of doors); to work —, *perficere;* to breathe out, *exspirare, respirare;* to blow —, *efflare;* to remain —, *non redire;* to stay — all night, *abnoctare;* to break —, *ex loco, vincula carceris rumpere;* to break — in anger, *stomachum, iram effundere;* not to do so, *iracundiam cohibēre;* a fire breaks —, *incendium oritur;* a disease breaks —, *morbus, vis morbi erumpit;* tears break —, *lacrimæ erumpunt, prorumpunt;* to break — into laughter, *in risus* (*cachinnos*) *effundi;* to break — into reproaches, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere;* a breaking —, *eruptio;* to spread —, *pandere, expandere, sternere;* to be spread —, *diffundi per locum;* a tree spreads —, *arbor patulis diffunditur ramis;* the vine spreads —, *vitis serpit multiplici lapsu et erratico;* to bring —, *efferre;* to put —, *exstinguere;* to last —, *perdurare;* to draw —, *extendere,* a discourse, *sermonem longius producere;* to think —, *excogitare;* to serve —, *emereri, stipendia conficere,* to twist —, *extorquēre;* to thresh — (corn), *e spicis grana excutere;* to stretch —, *distendere;* to go —, *exire;* to run —, *excurrere;* to fall —, *decidere;* to fall — well, *bene, prospere cadere;* — ill, *male cadere;* to fall —, = disagree, *rixari cum alqo, inimicitias suscipere cum alqo;* to flow —, *effluere;* to fight —, *discernere pro re, debellare;* they have fought it —, *debellatum est;* to fly —, *evolare, evolitare;* to search —, **exquirere, perquirere;* to eat —, *exedere;* to carry —, *evehere, exportare;* to give —, *promere;* to pour —, *effundere, profundere;* to hold —, *perdurare;* in misfortune, **malis non cedere;* to cut —, *excidere* (a way through mountains, *viam inter montes*); to cut — a statue, *scalpere, exsculpere;* to lift —,

emovēre; to choose —, legere, eligĕre; to choose — soldiers, delectum habēre; to hear —, usque ad finem audire; to come —, exire, egredi; to get — (= to be made known), emanare in vulgus, efferri foras; to let — (= to make known), evulgare; to set —, (= to start), proficisci, (= to display, as goods for sale) proponere merces; to scratch —, eradere; to find —, explorare, invenire; to laugh — of, deridēre; to let (go) —, emittere foras; to let — hatred, iram effundere; to run —, excurrere, prominēre; as a promontory, promontorium in mare excurrere; to lay —, exponere, (= to spend) pecuniam expendere pro alqo; to lend —, mutuam dare, pecuniam alci fenori dare; on good security, certis (rectis) nominibus pecuniam collocare; at two (three, four, five) per cent., binis (ternis, quaternis, or quinis) centesimis; at good interest, grandi fenore; to lend — on the land, in solo collocare; to make —, interpretari, excogitare, exquirere; to measure —, emetiri, dimetiri, admetiri; to take —, eximere, excipere; to pump —, exhaurire (a vessel, sentinam); to tear —, evellere; to root —, eradicare, exstirpare, radicitus evellere; to root — a superstition, superstitionem funditus tollere; to root — a nation, gentem excidere; to root — a family, stirpem interimere, domum vacuam facere; to call —, pronunciare, declarare, exclamare, conclamare; to saw —, serrā secare; to say —, edicere, indicium facere, testificari, profiteri; to suck —, exsugere; to suck the blood — of a wound, exsugere vulnus; to send —, emittere; to shoot —, jaculari, ejaculari, (as a plant) gemmare, pullulare; the trees shoot —, gemmæ proveniunt; to sleep —, edormire; to shut —, excludere; to shut — some one from the city, mœnibus alqm excludere; — from an office, excludere alqm honore magistratūs; = to expel (as from a society), a cœtu alqm removēre; to deck —, ornare, exornare; to deck — a room with pictures, cubiculum tabellis picturarum adornare; — the walls with marble, parietes marmoribus excolere; the heaven is decked — with stars, distinctum et ornatum cœlum astris; to deck — your style, orationem exornare; — a narrative, narrationem gratiā exornare; to cut —, excīdere; = to prune —, putare; to write —, exscribere, transcribere, transferre; to shake —, excutere; to cry —, clamitare; to set —, ire, contendere; to pour —, effundere, profundere; to swell —, sinuare; to sweat —, exsudare; to see — (that is, to the end, e.g. a play), *fabulam ad finem usque spectare; to put — (extinguish), exstinguere; to put — goods for sale, merces venales proponere; to put — work to be done, faciendum locare; to put out, as in speaking, interpellare, obloqui; to stretch —, tendere, distendere, pandere; to spew —, vomere, evomere; to play —, ludum ad finem perducere; to spin —, deducere, uberius disputare de re; to speak —, enunciare, clarā (magnā) voce dicere, proloqui; his face speaks — his joy, vultus ejus prodit gaudia; how your love for me speaks — in your letter! literæ istæ quantam habent declarationem amoris tui! to spring —, exsilire, prosilire; to fit —, instruere, ornare re; to stand —, endure, pati, perpeti, ferre, sustinēre rem, (= not to yield) non succumbere, durum (duriorem) or inexorabilem præbēre se; to die —, funeribus vacuum fieri exstingui; a family that has died —, domus continuatis funeribus vacua facta; to knock —, excutere; to knock — an eye, oculum elidere; to turn —, excludere, expellere, ejicere; to drive —, exturbare, extrudere; to drive any one — of a city, alqm e civitate exturbare; — into exile, in exsilium ejicere; to stretch —, porrigere, protendere; to stretch one's self — on the grass, se abjicere in herbā; to strike —, delēre, eradere; to strike — a person's name, nomen alcjs eximere de tabulis; to run —, excurrere, vagari; to fight —, delitigare, depugnare pugnam; to scatter — or strew, spargere, dispergere, serere; — the seed of discord, serere causam discordiarum, discordias serere; to study —, excogitare, cogitatione invenire; to carry —, efferre, exportare; to be carried —, lecticā gestari; to tread —, exculcare, *calcando restinguere; to go — of the house, foras ire; to go — of the country, peregre abire; to be — of doors, foris esse; to be — of one's mind, sui (mentis) non compotem esse, non apud se esse, (from joy) lætitiā exsultare, efferri, (from anger) præ iracundiā non esse apud se, (from fright) metu exanimatum esse; to be — of condition to, nequire, non posse; — of season, alieno (haud opportuno) tempore, intempestive. Out (of), prep. (denoting a coming forth from locally), e or ex (e.g. exire ex navi, to go out of the ship; so ex urbe, e vitā; compare extorquēre arma e manibus; ejicere alqm e civitate; milites ex eo loco deducere), de (e.g. de civitate alqm ejicere, to expel any one out of the city; so de lecto decīdere, to jump out of bed), extra (properly outside of, opp. intra, within, e.g. aut intra muros aut extra; so extra limen, ordinem, noxiam, ruinam, quotidianam consuetudinem, numerum, etc.). Sometimes "out of" has no corresponding Latin term, the relation being indicated by the case, e.g. navi egredi, to go out of the vessel (so with the names of towns, and with domus); —, as signifying the cause, e, ex, a, ab, also propter and præ (e.g. — of fear, præ metu), or by a participle and the ablative, metu coactus (so pudore adductus); to be — one's mind, sui or mentis non compotem esse, non apud se esse; to be — one's mind for joy, lætitiā exsultare, efferri; from anger, præ iracundiā non esse apud se; from fright, metu exanimatum esse; to put a person — his mind, perturbare alqm; to be put — one's mind, perturbari; — time, alieno or haud opportuno tempore, intempestive.

Outbid, v.tr. licitatione vincere; he who —, penes quem licitatio remansit.

Outbreak, n. eruptio.

Outcast, n. qui ejectus est, exsul, extorris.

Outcry, n. clamor, vociferatio, voces, exclamatio.

Outdo, v.tr. superare, vincere alqm.

Outer, adj. (outward), exterus (exteræ nationes), externus (res externæ, Cic.; so externa -orum, n., outer things, opp. interiora); the — circle, orbis exterior. See Exterior, External.

Outface, v.tr. impudentiā vincere.

Outgo, v.intr. præcedere, præcurrere alqm.

Outgrow, v.intr. annis superare.

Outlandish, adj. externus, peregrinus (a foreigner), adventitius (an immigrant).

Outlast, v.tr. diutius durare.

Outlaw, n. proscriptus, relegatus, exsul, exlex (bound by no law). Outlawry, n. proscriptio. To outlaw, v.tr. proscribere. See Proscribe.

Outlet, n. exitus.

Outline, n. lineamenta (e.g. tu operum lineamenta perspicis, Cic.); the outlines of a face, lineamenta (e.g. similitudo oris vultūsque ut lineamenta, Liv.; compare animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis).

Outlive, v.tr. supervivere alci (Justin.; so expeditioni, Florus), superare (vitā), superesse. See Survive.

Outlying, adj. extra jacens, longinquus (far removed), exterus; comb. exterus (hostis) atque longinquus.

Outnumber, v.tr. *numero (numeris) or computatione superare; multitudine superare.

Outpost, n. propugnaculum (scil. navium, mœnium; propugnaculum oppositum barbaris; propugnacula imperii); to employ an —, propugnaculo uti.

Outrage, n. atrox injuria, contumelia. To outrage, v.tr. alci afferre injuriam, alqm injuriā or contumeliā afficere, probris conficere, maledicta in alqm conferre. Outrageous, adj. ferox, immanis, furibundus, contumeliosus; to be —, furere, insanire, in maledicta efferri.

Outride, v.tr. equitando superare alqm. Outriders, n. apparitores; place for —, apparitorium; the service of —, apparitura.

Outright, adv. penitus, prorsus, omnino.

Outroar, v.tr. *clamando alqm superare.*
Outrun, v.tr. *alqm cursu superare* or *vincere;* fig. *excedere.* See Outstrip.
Outsail, v.tr. *navigando superare alqm.*
Outshine, v.tr. *fulgore superare* or *vincere alqm* or *alqd.*
Outside, adj. *externus;* as a noun, the —, *externa -orum,* n. (opp. *interna*), *superficies* (the surface; e.g. *aquæ, testudinum, corporum*), *forma externa, species;* on the —, *extrinsecus* (ἔξωθεν, opp. *intrinsecus, ex* or *ab interiore parte*).
Outspread, adj. *passus;* with — sails, *passis* or *plenis velis;* with — hands, *supplicibus manibus.*
Outstrip, v.tr. *præcurrere alqm, alci iter præcipere* (a good deal, *longius spatium*); to have outstripped a person, *alqm antecessisse* or *præcurrisse, alqm post se reliquisse, superavisse, prægressum alqm assequi.*
Outtalk, v.tr. *multiloquio vincere alqm.*
Outvote, v.tr. *alqm suffragiis vincere.*
Outwalk, v.tr. *ambulando alqm prævertere.*
Outward, adj. *exterus, externus;* adv. *extra, extrinsecus;* — advantages, *bona externa;* an — show, *species;* a ship — bound, **navis ad exteras nationes destinata.* See Exterior, External.
Outweigh, v.tr. *præponderare;* e.g. *ne æquitate turbatâ mundus præponderet* (Sen.); *in alterum latus præponderans sarcina* (App.); so fig. *honestas præponderat.*
Outwit, v.tr. *circumvenire* (to deceive), *astutiâ vincere* (to surpass in cunning).
Outworks, n. *munimenta exteriora.*
Oval, adj. **ex longo rotundus, ovatus* (like an egg). Oval, n. **figura ex longo rotunda* (according to Col.).
Ovary, n. **ovarium* (technical).
Ovation, n. *ovatio;* see Triumph.
Oven, n. *furnus* (for baking); to heat the —, *furnum calefacere;* see Stove, Furnace.
Over, prep. and adv. = immediately above, *super, supra* (ὑπέρ, opp. *infra*), e.g. *ensis super cervice pendet,* the sword hangs — the head (so *super navi turrim effectam,* Cæs.); used also of time, *nocte super mediâ,* at midnight (so *super cœnâ loqui*), also = about, concerning, *hac super re scribam ad te* (Cic.); *super tali causâ missi* (Nep.). It is used with the acc. as well as the abl. (1) of place, e.g. *aqua super montium juga concreta erat* (Liv.); (2) of locality, *super flumen instruit aciem* (Liv.), *situs super flumen* (Liv.), *cubabat super regem* (Curt.); (3) of time = during, e.g. *super cœnam* (at dinner), *super vinum* (so our "— your wine"); (4) = beyond, *famosissima super ceteras cœna; super omnia,* above all. *Supra* is used as an adverb and a preposition; as adv. (1) of place, e.g. *omnia hæc quæ supra et subter* (over and under) *unum esse* (Cic.); comparative *superius, piscina superius construenda;* (2) of time, *uti supra* (above or before) *demonstravimus;* (3) of a mass, *ager fortasse trecentis aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptus;* (4) = beyond or further, *dialogos confeci et absolvi nescio quam bene, sed ita accurate ut nihil possit supra* (Cic.); as prep. (1) of place, e.g. *ille qui supra nos habitat* (Plaut.); especially of geographical position, e.g. *Syene est supra Alexandriam;* fig. = to surpass, e.g. *supra alqm ire;* (2) of time, *supra septingentesimum annum;* (3) of masses, *supra millia viginti;* (4) = beyond, *supra modum* (so *vires, morem, humanam formam, humanam fidem; dominatio quæ supra leges se esse velit,* to be more powerful than). *Hostes supra caput sunt,* the enemy is — our head (that is, is very near, at our heels); to be — any one, *alci præesse.* "Over" sometimes means to the other side of, *trans Apenninum colonias miserunt,* they sent a colony — the Apennines. "Over" = through, *per totam terram,* — the whole land. It is all — with me, *actum est de me.* To look —, *oculis lustrare, contueri;* to think —, *cogitare* or *meditari de re;* — — all carefully, *omnia diligenter perspicere;* to go —, *transire;* to send —, *trajicere, transmittere, transportare;* to fly —, *transvolare;* to run — in reading, *legendo percurrere;* to pass — (not to punish), *præterire silentio;* = not to mention, *ne dicam quod,* etc.; = not to leave a share of property to, *præterire alqm, repulsam dare alci;* = to desert, *ad hostes transire;* — — to any one, *deficere ad alqm;* to hang —, *impendēre, imminēre;* to leap —, *transilire;* to get —, *alqm alqâ re inducere, prævalēre;* — — yourself, *se ipsum (animum) vincere;* to read —, *cognoscere, recognoscere;* to deliver —, *tradere;* to hand — (as to the future), *literis custodire;* to reckon or count —, *computare, ad calculos vocare;* to talk —, *persuadēre alci;* to ride —, *equo proculcare;* to run —, **currendo sternere;* to ship —, *transvehere, transportare;* rush —, *præcipitem ruere;* swim —, *transnatare;* sail —, **navigando superare;* leap —, *transilire;* boil —, *ebullire;* to shoot —, *trajicere telum;* — — a wall, *murum trajicere.* His anger was —, *ira consederat;* the fright being —, *pavore sedato;* when his passion is —, *quum defervuerit ira;* the affair being —, *re confectâ;* when he sees that the summer is —, *ubi videt æstatem jam exactam esse;* the rain is —, *pluere desiit;* the matter is all —, *transacta est res;* all —, *totus,* e.g. *totus in amore est* (Ter.); he is all — in love (so *sum vester totus*). "Over" = too much, *nimis, nimius, nimium, ultra modum;* — easy, *justo facilior;* — and above, *super hæc, insuper;* to be —, *redundare, superesse;* — and over again, *iterum ac sæpius;* — against, *ex adverso, e regione* (with dat., — us, *nobis*). "Over" is sometimes rendered by *in,* e.g. *pater habet potestatem in filios,* the father has power — his children; so *nihil tibi in me est juris,* you have no power or jurisdiction — me.
Overact, v.tr. **plus quam satis est facere, nimium esse in re.*
Overawe, v.tr. *alqm metu complēre, absterrēre, coërcēre, comprimere.*
Overbalance, v.tr. *præponderare;* see Outweigh.
Overbear, v.tr. *alqm frangere, vincere, superare.*
Overbearing, adj. *arrogans, insolens.* Overborne, *victus, fractus.*
Overbid, v.tr. *pluris licitari.*
Overboard, adj. **de nave dejectus, *in mari;* to be —, **in mari esse.*
Overboiled, adj. (or part.) *nimis coctus.*
Overbold, adj. *temerarius, audax.*
Overburdened, adj. *prægravatus, nimio onere oppressus.*
Overcast, adj. *obnubilus* (*obnubila tenebris loca*).
Overcharge, v.tr. (1) = to put too high a price, **nimium imponere pretium, nimio vendere;* (2) = to load too heavily, *nimio pondere onerare;* to — the stomach, *se ingurgitare, se vino ciboque onerare.*
Overcoat, n. *amiculum;* to put on an —, *superinducere alqd.*
Overcome, v.tr. *vincere, devincere, superare, profligare;* not to be —, *inexpugnabilis, insuperabilis, invictus.*
Overdo, v.tr. *nimio labore se fatigare* (yourself); to — a thing, **nimium laborem in rem conferre, nimium esse in re.*
Overdress, v.tr. *nimis splendide se ornare.*
Overdrink, v.intr. *nimium bibere, vino se obruere.*
Overfill, v.tr. *supra modum implēre.*
Overflow, n. *inundatio fluminis, eluvio, diluvium* (post-Aug.); the river produces an —, *flumen extra ripas diffluit, flumen alveum excedit.* To overflow, v.tr. *inundare;* the Tiber —ed the fields, *Tiberis agros inundavit;* continual rains —ing all the plains, *imbres continui campis omnibus inundantes;* v.intr. *redundare, exundare;* the fountain —, *fons exundat.*
Overgrow, v.intr. *super crescere;* to be — with foliage, *frondibus contextum esse.*
Overhang, v.intr. *imminēre, impendēre.*

Overhear, v.tr. *subauscultare*.

Overlay, v.tr. *incubando opprimere* or *suffocare*, to — with gold, *inducere* (e.g. *aurum ligno*).

Overload, v.tr. *nimis* or *nimium onerare*, *onus nimis grave alci imponere*. Overloaded, *nimis oneratus*, *pondere nimis gravi oppressus*, to be — with business, *negotiis obrutum esse*.

Overlong, adj. *prælongus*.

Overlook, v.tr. (1) = oversee, *servare*, *observare* (to watch), *custodire* (to guard), *præesse alci* or *alci rei* (to superintend), *inquirere in alqd*, *scrutari alqd* (to examine thoroughly), (2) = to pardon, *alci rei* or *alci alcjs rei veniam dare* or *condonare*, *alci rei* or *alci alqd ignoscere*, *conniventia in alqâ re* (to shut one's eyes, wink at); see Indulgence, Pardon, (3) = to pass by inadvertently, *non videre*, *præterire negligentiâ* (by inattention in reading, etc.), *omittere*, *prætermittere* (to leave unnoticed; also of a fault, to let it pass unpunished). Overlooker, n. *custos*, *curator*, *præses*, *præfectus*, *exactor* (one who sees that things are done carefully), *magister*, *rector* (instructor), *præfectus moribus*, *censor* (of morals), *superjumentarius* (of the stable-boys), *curator viarum* (surveyor of the public roads), *ædilis* (in Rome, superintendent of the public buildings and police), *exactor operis* (clerk of the works); to appoint an —, *custodem ponere* or *apponere* or *imponere alci rei*; to make a person —, *constituere*, *præficere algm curatorem alci rei*, or merely *præficere*, *præponere alci rei*; the office of —, *custodis munus*; *cura*, *præfectura*.

Overpay, v.tr. *plus quam debetur solvere*.

Overplus, n. *additamentum*, *auctarium*, *nimium* (too much).

Overpower, v.tr. *opprimere*, *frangere*, *profligare algm*.

Overpress, v.tr. *algm opprimere*, *obruere*.

Overprize, v.tr. *pluris quam par est æstimare*.

Overrate, v.tr. *nimis in alci rei tribuere*; to — one's self, *immodicum sui esse æstimatorem*. Overrating, n. *immodica rei æstimatio*.

Overreach, v.tr. *circumvenire*, *circumscribere*, *dolis ductare*, *fraude capere algm*, he is overreached, *in foveam decidit*.

Overrule, v.tr. = to bear down, *vincere*, *devincere*. Overruling Providence, *Providentia omnia administrans* or *gubernans*.

Overrun, v.tr. (1) = outrun, *cursu præterire*, (2) = to ravage, *populari*, *vastare*.

Oversee, v.tr. *curare*, *procurare*. Overseer, n. *custos*, *curator*, *procurator*, — of the highways, *curator viarum*, — of the poor, *pauperum procuratores*. See Overlook.

Overshadow, v.tr. *obumbrare*, *inumbrare alqd*.

Overshoes, n. *tegumenta calceorum*.

Overshoot, v.tr. *jactu*, or *sagittâ scopum transgredi*, to — one's self, *consilio labi*.

Oversight, n. *error*, *erratum*, *incuria*; — of a business, *curatio*, *procuratio*.

Overskip, v.tr. *prætermittere*, *præterire*.

Oversleep, v.intr. *nimis diu dormire*.

Overspread, v.tr. *obducere*, *operire*, *cooperire*.

Overstock, v.tr. *nimis implere*, *nimis emere*; to be —ed, *nimis redundare*.

Overstrain, v.tr. *nimis extendere*, *nimis contendere*; to — one's strength, *vires nimis intendere*.

Overstudy, v.intr. *pæne mori in literarum studiis*.

Overt, adj. *apertus*, *manifestus*.

Overtake, v.tr. *assequi*, *consequi*. Overtaken, *præventus*; to be — with sleep, *somno opprimi*.

Overtask, v.tr. *majus justo alci pensum injungere*.

Overtax, v.tr. *iniquis oneribus premere*.

Overthrow, v.tr. (1) = to cast down, *profligare*, *dejicere*; (2) = to demolish, *diruere*, *subvertere*, *demoliri*; (3) = to defeat, *devincere*, *prosternere*, *opprimere*. Overthrow, n. *clades*, *strages*.

Overtop, v.tr. *eminere*, *præeminere*, *supereminere*.

Overture, n. (1) *conditiones ad alqd agendum propositæ*, — of peace, *pacis conditiones*, to make —, *conditiones ferre* or *proponere*; (2) to an opera, *dramatis musici exordium*.

Overturn, v.tr. *evertere*, *subvertere alqd*.

Overvalue, v.tr. *nimium pretium statuere rei*; to — your power, *virium fiduciam ostentare*.

Overweigh, v.intr. *præponderare*, *propendere*.

Overwhelm, v.tr. *obruere*, *immergere*. Overwhelmed, part. *obrutus*, *mersus*, *demersus*, — with grief, *dolore* or *tristitiâ oppressus*.

Overwise, adj. *qui peracutus videri vult*, *nimius*; to be —, *nimium multum scire*.

Overworn, adj., e.g. — with age, *ætate* or *senio confectus*.

Overwrought, adj. or part. *nimis elaboratus* (wrought too highly), *laboribus confectus* (worn down by labours).

Overzealous, adj. *nimis studiosus*.

Owe, v.tr. *debere* (to be in debt; to any one, *alci*); to — something to a person, *debere alci alqd* (in general, of any kind of obligation, e.g. money, *pecuniam*; gratitude, *gratiam*, compassion, *misericordiam*); to — much money, *ære alieno demersum* or *obrutum esse*; to — any one a great deal, *grandem pecuniam alci debere* (lit.), *multa alci debere* (fig.); to — nobody a farthing, *debere nummum nemini*, to — any one an answer, *nondum respondisse alci* (to one who asks a question orally), *nondum ad epistolam* or *literas alcjs rescripsisse* (to a letter). Owing, adj., see Due.

Owl, n. *ulula*, *noctua* (both = screech —); like an —, *noctuinus* (e.g. *oculi*).

Own, adj. (1) = belonging to one by nature or by one's course of action, *proprius*; but generally by *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, etc., or by *ipsius* or *meus ipsius*, etc., e.g. it was written by his — hand, *ipsius* (or *suâ ipsius*) *manu scriptum erat*, *ipse scripserat*; I saw it with my — eyes, *ipse vidi*, *præsens vidi*, *hisce oculis egomet vidi* (Com.), I quote the emperor's — words, *ipsa principis verba refero*; through my — fault, *meâ culpâ*; by my — exertions, *meo* (*suo*, etc.) *Marte* (also with *ut dicitur* added, *proprio Marte* should be avoided), (2) = what we have for our — use, *proprius* (opp. *communis* or *alienus*; in Cic. with gen., in other writers also with dat.), *peculiaris* (what one has acquired for his — use), *privatus* (of private property, opp. *publicus*), *domesticus* (relating to one's family or home), comb. *domesticus et privatus* (e.g. *domesticæ et privatæ res*, one's — private matters, opp. *publicæ*), *privus* (belonging to any one individually); here also the possessive pron. are very often sufficient, to which *proprius* may or may not be added, e.g. to seal with one's — ring, *suo annulo signare*, to bewail one's — misfortunes, *calamitatem propriam suam queri*, one's — house, *ædes peculiares* (Jct.); one's — servants, *mancipia*, my, your — people, servants, *mei*, *tui*, etc.; he has taken from us every thing that was our —, *ademit nobis omnia quæ nostra erant propria*; they possess no land of their —, *privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est*; the rich man who rides in his — galley, *dives quem ducit priva triremis*, every cask has its — cover, *opercula sunt doliis privæ*; made, written with my (your, etc.) — hand, *manu meâ* (*tuâ*, etc.) *factus*, *scriptus*; a letter in my — handwriting, an autograph letter, *epistola quam meâ manu scripsi*, *literæ autographæ* (Suet.); a letter written in his — handwriting, *literæ ipsius manu scriptæ*, one's — handwriting, *chirographum* (χειρόγραφον, e.g. verses in one's — handwriting, *versus ipsius chirographo scripti*; I will write it in my — handwriting, *meo chirographo utar*); he built the temple of Æsculapius with his — hands, *Æsculapium ipse suâ manu fecit*. Own, v.tr. (1), see Acknowledge, Confess; (2) see Possess, Claim. Owner, n. *possessor*, *dominus*, lawful —, *dominus justus*; to be the — of any thing, *possidere alqd*, to be the — of a house, *ædes peculiares habere* (Jct.). Ownership, n. *dominium*, *auctoritas*, *jus auctoritatis* (legal title to any thing, e.g. *auctori-*

tas fundi), *mancipium*, *jus mancipii* (right by purchase); the obtaining of — by long use or possession, *usucapio*.

Ox, n. *bos*, *taurus*; ox-eyed, **oculus taurinus*; — blood, *sanguis taurīnus*; — skin, *corium taurinum*; — fat, *sevum tauri*; — flesh (*caro*) *bubula* (beef); a dealer in oxen, *negotians boarius*; to trade in —, **boves venditare*; a driver of —, *bubulcus*. See Bull.

Oxide, n. **oxygenium* (technical).

Oyster, n. *ostrea*, *ostreum*+; belonging to —s, *ostrearius*; full of —s, *ostreosus*+; bed of —s, *ostrearium*, *ostrearium vivarium* (artificial); — bread, bread eaten with —s, *panis ostrearius*; — dealer, **ostrarius*; — shell, *testa*; to open an — shell, *testam diseuneare*; the hard white of an — or other shell-fish, *spondylus*.

PACE, n. *gradus*; *passus* (the act of stepping out in walking; in the prose of the golden age only the step; as Roman measure of length = 5 Roman feet, calculated at 10′ 10″ per foot), *gressus* (the act of making strides, walk); of a horse when it puts down its feet, one after the other, *gradus tolutilis* (Varr. in Non.), *mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (Plin.); to keep — with any one, *alcjs gradus æquare* (lit.), *parem esse alci* (fig., to be equal to any one); see Step. Pace, v.intr. *gradi* (to walk with an equal and bold step), *vadere* (quickly and easily), *incedere*, *ingredi* (to walk about); see March, Walk; v.tr. **passibus metiri alqd*. Pacer, n. *equus tolutarius* (Sen.), *equus cui non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio* (Plin.); to be a —, *tolutim incedere* (Lucil. in Non.)

Pacific, adj. by *pacis*, e.g. — propositions, *pacis conditiones*; see Peaceable; — Ocean, *Oceănus*, *mare Oceănum*. Pacification, n. *pacificatio*. Pacificator, n. *pacificator* (fem. **pacis reconciliatrix*), *pacis auctor* (Liv.), *pacis reconciliator* (Liv.); to act as a —, **personam pacificam tueri*; to employ any one as a —, *reconciliatore pacis et disceptatore de iis quæ in controversiâ cum alqo* (e.g. *populo Romano*) *sunt*, *uti alqo*. Pacify, v.tr. *placare* (a man when angry); to — a country, *pacare* (to restore peace, e.g. to a province); see Appease.

Pack, v.tr. (1) *imponere in alqd* (to put or load into), *condere in alqd* or *alqâ re* (to put into any thing for the purpose of preservation, e.g. in casks, *in doliolis*); to — in a parcel with something else, *alqd in eundem fasciculum addere*, *alqd jungere alci rei* (to inclose in a parcel); to — one's things for a journey, for a march, *sarcinas* or *sarcinulas colligere* or *expedire*, *sarcinas aptare itineri*, *vasa colligere* (in the camp, of soldiers); to give orders for the troops to — up, *vasa conclamare jubēre*; to — goods, *merces in fasciculos colligere*; to — together, *colligere* (to collect in a lump, in a bundle, e.g. one's things, baggage, furniture, *sarcinas*, *vasa*), *colligare*, *alligare*, *constringere* (to tie together, e.g. one's knapsack, *sarcinam*; household effects, *vasa*), *stipare* (to — closely); to — together in bundles or bales, *in fasciculos*, *in fasces colligare*; — ass, *asinus clitellarius* (lit.), *homo clitellarius* (fig. of men, = drudge); — cloth, **linteum emporeticum*; packing-paper, *charta emporetica*; to be useful as packing-paper, *involucris usum præbēre*; — horse, **equus clitellarius*; — saddle, *clitellæ*; (2) = to send in haste, *avehere*. Package, n. *involucrum* (lit. covering, wrapper); see Parcel, Baggage, Luggage. Packer, n. *bajulus* (porter), *calo* (a soldier's slave, drudge), or by pack. Packet, n., see Parcel.

Pact, Paction, n. *pactio*, *pactum* (agreement entered into between two litigant parties; *pactio*, the act; *pactum*, the terms of the agreement); see Contract.

Pad, see Cushion, Bolster.

Paddle, n. = the blade of an oar, *rudis*, *rudicula*. See Oar, Row, Splash.

Padlock, n., in the context *claustrum*.

Pæan, n. *epinicium* (ἐπινίκιον).

Pagan, adj. *ethnicus* (ἐθνικόν), in pure Latin *gentilis* (Eccl.); see Heathen. Paganism, n., see Heathenism.

Page, n. (1) *puer ex aulâ*+, *minister ex pueris regiis*, *puer regius*, *puer nobilis ex regiâ cohorte* (at a king's court), *puer pædagogianus* (Imperial Rome), *puer eminens* (late Imp. Rome); the —s at court, *puerorum regiorum cohors*, also *cohors regia*; to act, attend as a —, **pueri regii ministerio fungi* (in general), *ad regis epulas assistere* (at banquets); house for —s, **domus in quâ pueri regii habitant*, *pædagogium* (Imp. Rome); governor of the —s, *puerorum regiorum* or *puerorum pædagogianorum magister*, *puerorum eminentium magister*; to be governor of the —s, **educationi puerorum regiorum præesse*; (2) in a book, *pagina*; number of the —, **numerus paginæ*; to mark the number of the —, **libelli singulas paginas numerare*.

Pageant, n. *pompa* (also fig. of bombast in words), *apparatus magnifici* (great preparations at public processions, etc.); to hold a —, *pompam ducere*. Pageant, adj., see Splendid, Showy.

Pail, n., see Bucket, Milk.

Pain, n. *dolor* (in general, of body and mind), *mæstitia* (grief), *desiderium* (grief for the absent or the dead); violent —, *cruciatus* (of body and mind); very acute —, *acres morsus*; with great —, *non sine magno dolore*; to cause —, *dolorem facere* (*efficere*, *afferre*, *commovēre*, *excitare*, or *incutere*; to any one, *alci*); to cause great and bitter —, *magnum et acerbum dolorem commovēre* (to any one, *alci*), *dolorem quam acerbissimum alci inurere*; to cause acute —, *quasi morsu quodam dolorem efficere*; to feel —, *dolores habēre*, *doloribus affectum esse*, *conflictari doloribus* (with gen. of the part in —, e.g. *capitis*); to feel a violent —, *ardēre dolore*, *angi quodam præcipuo dolore*; when a violent — seizes him, *dolorum quum admoventur faces* (Cic.), *quum quasi faces ei doloris admoveantur* (Cic.); he feels the — the least, who, etc., *minimum dolorem capit*, *qui*, etc.; to have, feel constant —, *dolorem continuum habēre*; to feel grieved at any thing, *dolēre alqâ re* or *de alqâ re*; to suffer — through any body, *dolorem capere* or *percipere ex alqo*; to be free from —, *dolore carēre*; the — abates, *dolores remittunt*; the — increases every day, *dolores indies accrescunt*; to give way to —, *dolori parēre*, *dolori indulgēre*, *dolorem fovēre*; to succumb under the —, *dolori succumbere*; to almost die with —, *dolore tabescere*; to be unable to bear the inward — caused through parting, *desiderium discidii ferre non posse*; to shake off —, *dolorem abstergēre*; to renew the —, *dolorem refricare*; to take away or soothe the —, *dolorem finire* or *sedare* (of remedies); without —, painless, *dolore vacuus* or *vacans*, *dolore carens* (free from —, of persons and things), *non* or *nihil dolens* (feeling no —, of persons); to be without —, *dolore vacare* or *carēre*, *non* or *nihil dolēre* (of persons only), also by *sine dolore*. Painlessness, n. *doloris vacuitas*, *indolentia*, *doloris privatio*, *non dolendi status* (all these terms used by Cic. as metaphysical technical terms), by circuml. with *dolore vacare* or *carēre dolore*, or by *non dolēre* or *nihil dolēre*; e.g. Hieronymus declared — to be the highest [earthly] treasure, *Hieronymus dolore vacare summum bonum dixit* (Cic.), *Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolēre* (Cic.); — is, according to the opinion of Epicurus, the highest pleasure, *summa voluptas est, ut Epicuro placet, nihil dolēre* (Cic.); entire —, *omnis dolor detractus*, *omnis doloris pri-*

tatio (Cic.), or by circuml. with *omni dolore carere*, e.g. Epicurus considered entire — to be the highest pleasure, *Epicuro placuit omni dolore carere summam esse voluptatem* (Cic.). Painful, adj. *vehemens* (causing violent feeling, e.g. an evil; a wound), *gravis* (serious, severe, i.e. complaint, wound), *acerbus* (heartfelt, e.g. death); very —, *peracerbus*; — apprehensions, *acerbitates*; — sensation, *dolor*; wherever a man is, he has the same — feeling at the complete ruin both of public affairs and of his own private circumstances, *quocunque in loco quisquis est, idem est ei sensus et eadem acerbitas, ex interitu rerum et publicarum et suarum*; that is — to me, *hoc mihi dolet*; it is very —, *valde dolendum est*; nothing more — could happen to me, *nihil acerbius* or *nihil ad dolorem acerbius mihi accidere potuit*; adv. *vehementer, graviter, acerbe, dolenter*; to lament —, *dolentius deplorare*; to feel any thing —, *alqd dolere* or *acerbe ferre*, or *dolere et acerbe ferre, alqd ægre* or *moleste ferre* (but not *graviter sentire*), *alqâ re laborare* (to feel affected at any thing, e.g. *alienis malis*), *desiderio alcjs rei angi* (to feel the absence of any thing —); to feel any thing most —, *magnam molestiam trahere ex alqâ re, magnâ molestiâ affici ex alqâ re, magnâ molestiâ desiderare alqd* (the absence of any thing). Pains, n. = toil, *opera* (of one's own free will), *virium contentio* (exertion of power), *labor* (labour, trouble, as caused by the latter, never = *opus*, i.e. task, work); comb. *opera et labor* (see Labour), *negotium* (from *nec* and *otium*, absence of leisure, through work that we are executing, etc.; then the performance of the work, particularly of that which causes uneasiness of mind, trouble), *studium* (zeal, assiduity); with a great deal of —, *non facile*; only with the greatest —, *ægerrime, vix* (hardly); with great —, *multâ operâ, magno labore, multo labore et sudore, multo negotio*; with all possible —, *omni virium contentione, omni ope atque operâ*; with very little —, without the least —, *facile*, seldom *facili negotio*, generally *nullo negotio* or *sine negotio*; carefully and with great —, *fide et operâ*; to take —, *multam operam consumere*; to take — in order to, etc., *operam dare, niti, eniti, contendere, ut*, etc.; to take all possible — in order to, etc., *omni ope atque operâ* or *omni virium contentione niti* (or *eniti*), *ut*, etc., *contendere et laborare, ut*, etc., *eniti et contendere, ut*, etc., *eniti et efficere, ut*, etc.; to take useless —, *operam perdere, oleum et operam perdere, operam* or *laborem frustra sumere*; to take much useless —, *multam operam frustra consumere*; to have to take great — over any thing, *operam sustinere in alqâ re*; not to spare any —, *operæ* or *labori non parcere*; see Toil, Trouble, Anxiety. Painstaking, see Laborious, Industrious. Pain, v.tr. *dolere* (e.g. of the head, foot); it — (grieves) me, *doleo alqd* or *alqâ re* or *de alqâ re, ægre* or *graviter* or *moleste fero alqd*; any thing — me very much, *valde doleo alqd, acerbe fero alqd, doleo et acerbe fero alqd*; it — me to, etc., *doleo* or *ægre* (*graviter* or *moleste*) *fero* with acc. and infin.; this it is that — me, to, etc., or that, etc. (*hoc*) *mihi dolet* with acc. and inf. or with *quod*; it — me if (or when), etc., *doleo si*, etc.; it — me very much if (or when), etc., *doleo et acerbe fero, si*, etc.; see Distress, Afflict.

Paint, v.tr. (1) *pingere* (intr. and tr.), *depingere* (tr., to depict, with the pencil or with words, describe), *effingere* (to portray, with the pencil); to — from nature, from life (in an absolute sense), *similitudinem effingere ex vero*; to — any one's likeness, *alqm pingere, alqm coloribus reddere*; to — any one's likeness with a striking resemblance, *verum alcjs imaginem reddere*; to — a dolphin in a forest, *appingere delphinum silvis*; to — any thing in different colours and in light sketches, *varietate colorum alqd adumbrare*; (2) = to besmear with colour, *illinere alqd alqâ re, sublinere alqd alqâ re* (to lay on a ground colour), *inducere alqd alqâ re* or *alci rei* (to daub with); to — over with a brush, *penicillo alci rei colorem inducere*; to — any thing with colours, *colore illinere alqd, colorem inducere alci rei*; with different colours, **coloribus distinguere* or *variare et distinguere*; to — blue, **colorem cæruleum inducere alci rei*; all the Britons — their bodies with woad, *omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt*; to — white (whitewash), *dealbare* (e.g. *parietem*), *polire albo* (e.g. pillars, *columnas*); to — with vermillion, *minio inducere* (e.g. walls), *minio illinere* (e.g. *faciem alcjs*); to — a house, *expolire domum*; see Colour, Describe. Paint, n. *pigmentum, color*; to colour with —, *colorem inducere alci rei*; see Colour, Dye. Painter, n. *pictor, pingendi artifex* (as artist); the greatest — of his age, *qui tum longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur*; academy of —, school of design, **pictorum schola*; a painter's or artist's studio, *officina pictoria* (or a painter's workshop). Painting, n. *pictura* (in general, also that which is painted), *ars pingendi* or *picturæ* (art of —), also *pictura*; colour for —, *pigmentum, color*; the blood of crocodiles is used as a colour in —, *crocodili sanguine pictores utuntur*; pencil or brush for —, *penicillus*.

Pair, n. *par* (of two persons or things in close connexion), *jugum* (lit. a yoke of oxen; then two persons joined together for an evil purpose, e.g. *jugum impiorum nefarium*, Cic.), *bini* (two at a time, two together, e.g. *binos* [*scyphos*] *habebam*; *jubeo promi utrosque*, I had a pair [of glasses]; I want this —); *utrique* (this —, the — mentioned); by —s, *bini* (e.g. *ajunt binos inveniri, marem et feminam*, Plin.); perhaps a —, *unus et alter*; see Couple, Brace. To — together, *copulare cum alqâ re*. Pair, v.tr. *jungere, conjungere*; v.intr. *jungi, conjungi, se jungere, se conjungere*; see Match, Couple.

Palace, n. *domus regia*, or simply *regia* (royal mansion, *palatium* only in poetry and late prose), *turris* (like πύργος, every high building, hence also = palace, castle), *domus* (house in general, very often sufficient in the context); — yard, **area* (a free, open space) *arcis* or *domûs regiæ*.

Palate, n. *palatum*; a fine —, *subtile palatum, doctum et eruditum palatum*; a very fine —, *palatum in gustatu sagacissimum*; he has a fine —, *sapit ei palatum* (Cic.); a tasteless —, *palatum torpens*; see Taste, Relish; palatal sound, letter, **litera palati*. Palatable, adj. *jucundi saporis* (of pleasant taste), *suavis, dulcis* (sweet, pleasant), *sapidus* (late); to make a thing — with any thing, *alqd condire alqâ re*; see Savoury, Relish.

Palatine, n. **comes palatinus*; adj., by the genit. **comitis palatini*; the palace of the —, *domus palatina* (Imp. Rome). Palatinate, n. **palatinatus*.

Pale, adj. *pallidus, luridus* (black and blue), *cadaverosus* (cadaverous); of a —, almost cadaverous, look, *cadaverosâ facie*; rather —, *subpallidus, pallens* (a little pale, palish); very —, *perpallidus, exsanguis* (bloodless); — colour, *pallidus color, pallor*; to be —, *pallere*; his lips and nose are of an ugly — colour, *pallor labra et nares decolorat*; to become —, *pallescere, expallescere, exalbescere* (to become white); he looked now red, now —, *modo erubuit, modo expalluit*; — blue, *subcæruleus*; — yellow, *subflavus* (yellowish), *luteus* (dirty-looking yellow). Paleness, n. *pallor, pallidus color, macula alba* (a white spot).

Pale, Paling, n. *palus* (in general), *sudes* (a stake to prop up trees; in fortification, a pile driven into the ground for defence), *stipes* (stem of a tree, used as a stake), *vallus* (pole for fortifying a rampart, etc., palisade); see Stake, Post, Jurisdiction, Territory. Pale, v.tr. (1) *ad palum alligare* (persons and trees); — the vine, *vites palis adjungere* (to fasten with —), *vites palare*, comb. *palare et alligare, vineam pedare, impedare* (to prop). Paling of a vine, *impedatio*; paling-work, *pali* (in general). See Inclose.

Palette, n. **discus colorum*.

Palisade, n. *vallus*, *palus*; to surround with a —, *vallo munire* or *cingere* or *circumdare*, *vallare*. Palisading, n. *vallum*, *valli*. See Pale.

Pall, n. (1) *pallium* (see Mantle), *vestis talaris* (Cic.), *vestis quæ defluit ad imos pedes* (formed analogous to Virg. = long robe); (2) = covering thrown over the dead, *ferale amiculum* (over the body), **tegumentum capuli* (over the coffin). Pall, v.intr. *evanescere* or *fugere* (to become vapid, of wine, etc.); v.tr. *lassum reddere*, *fatigare*, *defatigare* (any one's ardour); see Vapid, Insipid, Spiritless, Weaken.

Pallet, n. = a small bed, *lectulus*.

Palliasse, n. ** lectus stramenticius*; the ancients had —, *antiquis torus e stramento erat*.

Palliate, v.tr. (1) — any thing, *alqd involucris tegere et quasi velis obtendere*, also simply *velare alqd*; — any thing with, *prætendere alqd alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd alqâ re*, *excusatione alcjs rei tegere alqd* (to cover, varnish by means of an excuse, Cic.), *alqd in alcjs rei simulationem conferre* (to hide under pretence, Cæs.); to try to — a thing, *velamentum alci rei quærere* (post-Aug.); to — any thing wicked, *honestâ præscriptione rem turpem tegere*, *rei deformi dare colorem* (both = to colour a fault); to — one's guilt with fine words, *splendida verba prætendere culpæ suæ*; palliating, *speciosus* (adv. *speciose*), *per speciem* (see Cover, Conceal, Extenuate); (2) of diseases, perhaps by **morbum leniter modo tractare*. Palliation, n. *præscriptio* (pretence in order to palliate, Cæs.), *simulatio* (pretence, Cæs.); — of a disease, **levis morbi curatio* (superficial treatment); see Mitigate, Alleviate. Palliative, n. **remedium spiritum prorogandi*.

Pallid, adj., see Pale.

Palm, n. (1) see Hand; (2) a plant, *palma* (— tree, also a branch of it worn in token of victory); to gain the —, *palmam accipere*; to present the — to any one (as token of victory), *dare alci palmam*; one who has gained the — several times, *plurimarum palmarum* (e.g. *gladiator*); adorned with —, *palmatus*; fruit of the — tree, *palma*, *palmula*, *dactylus* (δάκτυλος, date, late); producing —, *palmas ferens* (poet. *palmifer*); grove of —, *palmetum*, *lucus palmaris* (late); kernel of the —, **palmæ os*; — oil, **oleum palmeum*; — Sunday, ** dies palmarum*; — wine, *vinum palmeum*, *vinum palmis expressum*; — branch, *palma*, *palmæ termes* (with leaves and fruit broken off from the tree).

Palm, v.tr. (1) *in palmâ condere*; (2) to — off upon any one, *centonem alci sarcire* (Com.), *imponere alci* (absolute); to — lies upon any one, *onerare alqm mendaciis*; he has palmed any thing upon him, *verba illi dedit*; people upon whom we may — any thing, *creduli*. See Impose.

Palpable, adj. (1) *quod sentire possumus*, see Perceptible; (2) *quod manu tenere possumus* or *possunt*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prenditur*, *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus* (manifest), *evidens* (evident), *apertus* (open, clear), comb. *apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*); adv. *manifesto*, *evidenter*, *aperte*; it is quite —, *plane*, *manifesto apparet*; it is quite — to me, *alqd manifesto comperi et manu teneo*, *alqd deprehenditur a me*, *alqd pæne prehendo*; see Gross, Coarse, Plain. Palpability, n. *sensus*, *sentiendi vis*.

Palpitate, v.intr. *palpitare*; see Beat. Palpitation, n. *palpitatio*, *palpitatus* (only in the abl.)

Palsy, n. *debilitas*, *claudītas* (in the feet), *torpor* (stiffness in the limbs). See Paralysis.

Paltry, adj., see Miserable, Despicable. Paltriness, n. *tenuitas* (neediness), *miseria* (misery), *infelicitas* (unhappy condition); fig. *res inepta*, pl. *res ineptæ* (worthless, silly things), *nugæ* (trifles), *stultitia* (foolish things).

Pamper, v.tr., see Feed, Glut.

Pamphlet, n. *libellus*, *libellus memorialis* (memoir, post-Aug.); to issue —, *libellos dispergere*. Pamphleteer, n. ** libellorum scriptor*.

Pan, n. *sartago* (for roasting), *frixorium* (frying —), *cortina* (dyeing-vat), **receptaculum pulveris pyrii* (of a gun); *acetabulum* (in anatomy, = pan in the joints of bones); — of the knee, *patella* (poet., *orbis genuum*, Ov.).

Pandects, n. *pandectæ* (Imperial Rome).

Pander, v.intr., see Gratify, Flatter.

Pane, n. *vitreus orbis* (round, the reading in Lact., but in the meaning glass-globe), *vitreum quadrātum* (square, according to Vopisc., who uses *vitrea quadratura*); to put in a —, **vitreum orbem* or *vitreum quadratum inserere*; window —, **orbis vitreus* (round); **vitrea quadrata* (square).

Panegyric, n. *laudatio*, upon any one, *alcjs* (speech, oration, and the praise contained in it), *laus*, *laudes*, upon any one, *alcjs* (praise; *elogium*, in this sense, and *encomium* are bad); — upon one deceased, *laudatio mortui* (in general; in late writers, *panegyricus*), *laudatio funebris*, *laudes funebres* (funeral sermon, necrology, notice in an obituary); to pronounce a — upon any one or upon any thing, *alqm laudare*, *dicere de alcjs laudibus*, *alcjs* or *alcjs rei laudes dicere*; in the course of conversation, *sermonem cum admiratione laudum alcjs instituere*; to pronounce a splendid — upon any one's deeds, *ornare res alcjs divinis laudibus*; to write a — upon any one or any thing, *laudationem* or *laudem alcjs* or *alcjs rei scribere*; to publish a — upon any one, *laudes alcjs edere*. Panegyrist, n. *laudator* (in general, fem. *laudatrix*), *prædicator* (loud and in public), *præco* (herald of any one's praise), *buccinator* (contemptuously, one who trumpets forth, e.g. any one's glory, *alcjs existimationis*); to be one's own —, *se ipsum laudare*, *prædicare de se ipso*, *sibi ipsum prædicare*. Panegyrize, v.tr. *laudare alqd*, *prædicare alqd* or *de alqâ re*.

Panel, n. (in architecture), *area* (area; also shield, in heraldry), *lacuna* (a hollow), *intertignium*, *intercolumnium* (square compartment, on the ceilings of rooms).

Pang, see Sting, Anguish, Agony.

Panic, n. *terror qui πανικὸς appellatur*, or *terror velut lymphaticus*; to cause a —, *objicere alci terrorem*, *qui πανικὸς appellatur*; see Fright.

Pannel, n. (1) see Saddle; (2) see Empannel.

Pannier, n. *panarium* (bread-basket); a small —, *panariŏlum*.

Panoply, n., see Armour.

Panorama, n., perhaps **tabula in modum circi picta*.

Pansey, n., perhaps **viola tricolor* (L.).

Pant, v.intr. of the heart, see Palpitate, Beat; to — for breath, *ægre ducere spiritum*.

Panther, n. *panthēra* (Latinized from πάνθηρ) or *pardălis* (πάρδαλις, both in general), *pardus* (πάρδος, chiefly the male); the African —, *Africanæ* (sc. *panthēræ*); of the —, *panthērinus* (παρδαλωτός); the — cries, *panthēra caurit*; —'s skin, *pellis panthērina*; spot on the —'s skin, *pardorum maculæ*; — stone, *pardalios* (παρδάλιος λίθος).

Pantomime, n. *pantomīmus* (παντόμιμος, one that expresses his meaning by mute actions), fem. *pantomima*; to represent a —, *pantomimum agere*. Pantomimic, Pantomimical, adj. *pantomimicus*; to express any thing in a — manner, *alqd gesticulari* (post-Aug.); see Mimic.

Pantry, n. **armarium panis* (where bread is kept), *armarium promptuarium* (where victuals are kept).

Pap, n. (1) *papilla*, *uber*; see Breast; (2) = soft food for infants, **puls densior*, *pulticula* (gruel); (3) of fruit, *caro*. To give — to any one, *cibare* or *pulticulam*, etc. *præbēre alci*, *cibare alqm* (to feed).

Papa, n. *pater*; see Father.

Papacy, n. **pontificatus*, **pontificia dignitas*, **papatus* (dignity of the pope), *pontificis Romani doctrina* or *lex* (popery); during the —, **apud pontifices*. Papal, adj. **papisticus*, ** pontificius*, **pontificalis*, **papalis*. Papist, n. **addictus pontifici Romano*, **sacra a pontifice Romano instituta sequens*, **legis pontificis Romani studiosus*.

Paper, n. (1) as material for writing upon, *charta* (χάρτης, βιβλίον, properly made from the papyrus, then any kind of writing material; only poets use *papȳrus* in this sense), **charta lintea* (made from linen rags), **charta papyracea* (from the papyrus; the two latter terms used at the present day, to distinguish the material from which the paper is made, in describing MSS.); coarse —, *charta scabra*; glazed —, *charta dentata*; — of larger size, *charta major*, *charta majore modulo*, *macrocollum* (the latter with regard to the — of the ancients, who used the following kinds, *charta hieratica* [i.e. *chartæ quoddam genus subtilius*, *religiosis tantum voluminibus dicatum*, *ab* ἱερός, *sacer*], *Augusta*, *Liviana*, *Claudia*, the *ch. Cl.* being considered the best); — of a less size, *charta brevior*, *charta breviore formâ*; — in oblong folio, *charta transversa*; post- —, bank post- —, letter- —, **charta epistolaris* (as inscription to Martial, 14, 11); with the ancients, letter- —, *charta Augusta*; packing —, *charta emporetica*; — unfit for writing upon, *charta scribendo inutilis*; a quire of —, *scapus* (τόμος βιβλίων, *fortasse quia olim in volumen* [in a roll, volume] *convolvebantur*, e.g. *siccantur sole plagulæ, atque inter se junguntur, nunquam plures scapo quam vicenæ*, Plin., i.e. a quire of 20 sheets, not of 24 as now); a sheet of —, *plagula chartæ*; a bit or scrap of —, *scida*, *scidula* (better than *scheda*, *schedula*); to commit to —, draw upon —, *literis mandare* or *consignare alqd*; (2) = — written on, writing, *charta*, *scriptum*; the — betrays us, *charta ipsa nos tradit*; to read off the —, *dicere de scripto*, *orationem* or *sermonem ex libello habēre*; to be written on —, *in tabulis inclusum esse*; this fleet exists only on —, **hæc classis non cursu et remis, sed sumptu tantum et literis navigat*; papers (i.e. written —), *scripta*, *literæ*, *epistolæ*, *libelli*, *tabellæ*; public —, *tabulæ publicæ*; small —, *chartula* (also = close writing); *scida* or *scidula* (see before); of —, *chartaceus* (lit., from — of the papyrus, e.g. MS. *codex*, not *papyraceus* = made of the papyrus); — money, currency, **pecunia chartacea*, *tesseræ nummariæ* (in ancient times papers distributed among the people, on producing which they received money from the public treasury); — trade, **negotium chartarium*; to carry on —, *exercēre*; — merchant, — dealer, *chartarius* (late); he is a —, **chartas vendit* or *venditat*; papier maché, **massa chartacea*; — manufacturer, *chartarius* (late); to be a —, **officinam chartariam exercēre*; — mill, *officina chartaria*; little bits of —, *chartæ resegmen*, *scida* or *scidula* (see before); — hanging, *tapes -ētis*, m. (τάπης); or Latinized *tapētum*; maker of — hangings, **tapetorum textor*. Paper-hanger, n. **qui conclavium parietes tapetibus ornat*. To paper, v.tr., — a room, **conclavis parietes tapetibus ornare*; (2) = to inclose in —, by *illinere chartam alci rei* or *alqd chartâ*, also by *inducere alqd alci rei* or *super alqd*, or *ind. alqd alqâ re*.

Pappous, adj. (in botany) *mollibus capillis*, poet. *mollicŏmus*, *lanuginosus* (of plants), or by *lanugo* (the soft wool upon fruit, leaves, etc.), or by *iūlus* (ἴουλος, down of plants). Pappy, adj. *pulticulæ* or (if the mass is thin) *tenui pulticulæ similis*; an atheroma contains a thin — mass, *atheromati subest quasi tenuis pulticula*.

Papyrus, n. *papȳrus*. See Paper.

Par, n. (in general), see Equality; (in commerce) by *æqualis*; — of exchange, by **vicissitudines rei argentariæ æquales*, **pecuniæ permutandæ pretium æquale*; to be at —, perhaps by **pretii esse æqualis*.

Parable, n. *parabŏla* (παραβολή) or in pure Latin *collatio* (in which the simile is far-fetched), see Allegory, Simile. Parabolical, adj. *per similitudinem collatione*; to speak —, *ut similitudine utar*.

Parade, n. (1) in military affairs, **pompa militaris* (procession), **militum recensio* (review); to be marched up in —, *stare in armis*; (2) = show, *ostentatio*; for the sake of —, *ostentationis causâ*; to make a —, *magnifice incedere* or *se inferre* (to march about in a pompous manner, of persons), *conspicuum esse*, *omnes advertere* (to appear conspicuous, of things), *exsultare* (to prance, of horses); to make a — with any thing, *conspici in alqâ re* (to appear singular in consequence of any thing), *ostentare* or *præ se ferre alqd* (to boast of any thing); horse for —, **regali ornatu instratus equus* (equipped in a princely style), *equus phalerātus* (adorned with fine trappings); place where the — is held, **campus militibus recensendis*; in —, by *ornatus*, *ūs*, m., or by *ornatus*, *a*, *um* (e.g. to go to meet any one with the army in parade, *alci venienti obviam procedere ornato exercitu*). Parade, v., see Array.

Paradigm, n., in gramm. **vocabulum* or *verbum quod ad imitationem proponitur*; see Example.

Paradise, n. (1) garden of Eden, *paradīsus* (Eccl.); God expelled men from —, *Deus ejecit hominem de paradiso*; (2) = a very delightful spot, *locus amœnissimus*; (3) = the blissful seat after death, *sedes beatorum*; — apple, **malum paradisiacum*; bird of —, **paradisĕa* (L.). Paradisiacal, adj. *paradisiacus* (Eccl.); *amœnissimus* (fig., very delightful).

Paradox, n. *quod est admirabile contraque opinionem omnium*, in the plur. *quæ sunt admirabilia* etc., also simply *admirabilia* or *mirabilia quædam*. Paradoxical, adj. *mirabilis*, *admirabilis*; adv. *admirabiliter* (e.g. *dicere*).

Paragon, n., see Pattern.

Paragraph, n. *paragrăphus* (Gramm.), *caput* (section, *e.g.* the subject is divided into three —, *res habet tria capita*).

Parallel, adj. *parallēlos* (παράλληλος, techn. term in mathematics), in pure Latin *æquidistans* (late); to run —, *paribus intervallis inter se distare*; fig., I consider them as —, *juxta æstumo* (of equal value, etc.); — beams, *trabes paribus intervallis distantes inter se*; a — line, *parallēlos linea*, in the plur. *paralleloi lineæ*, **lineæ æquis intervallis inter se distantes*; (2) fig., to draw a — between two cases, *alqd conferre cum alqâ re*; — between two persons, *alqm æquare alci*; a — passage, **locus congruens verbis et sententiis*; see Compare, Comparison. Parallelogram, n. **parallelogrammon* (παραλληλόγραμμον).

Paralogism, n. (in logic) **falsa ratio*; to make a —, *vitiose concludere*. See Sophism.

Paralysis, n. *paralysis* (παράλυσις), in pure Latin *nervorum remissio* (of either side of the body; however, in the time of Celsus, by *paralysis* was understood any kind of apoplexy); see Apoplexy. Paralytic, Paralytical, adj., *paralyticus* (παραλυτικός), *membris extortus fractusque*; in the hands, *chiragricus* (χειραγρικός); in the feet, *podagricus* (ποδαγρικός); in hand and foot, *manibus pedibusque articulari morbo distortus*; in all one's limbs, *membris omnibus captus ac debilis*. Paralyse, v. tr., see Lame (to make); fig., *invalidum reddere*.

Paramount, adj. and n., see Chief, Superior.

Paramour, n., see Lover, Mistress.

Parapet, n. *pluteus*, *lorica*.

Paraphernalia, n., see Dress, Ornament.

Paraphrase, n. *circuitio*, *circuitus eloquendi*, *circuitus plurium verborum*, *circumlocutio* (all used by Gramm., acc. to Cic., for the Greek περίφρασις); a poetical —, *circumlocutio poëtica*; if we have no proper word for it in our language we must have recourse to a —, **si non reperitur vox nostras, vel pluribus et per ambitum verborum res enuncianda est*; to use a long —, *alqd copiosâ loquacitate circumire*. Paraphrase, v. tr. and intr. *pluribus alqd exponere et explicare* (Cic., Quint.), *pluribus vocibus et per ambitum verborum alqd enunciare* (Suet.), *circuitu plurium verborum ostendere alqd* (Quint.), *circumscribere* with and without *verbis* or similar nouns (= explain, determine, define, etc.)

Parasite, n. *parasītus* (παράσιτος), fem. *parasīta* (a trencher friend), *cœnarum bonarum assectator*

(who tries to get a good dinner at another's expense), *scurra* (a buffoon, at the table of the rich), *balatro* (on the stage and in daily life, hence = a worthless fellow), *studiosus culinæ* (who likes to go where there is good living, Hor.) Parasitic, Parasitical, adj. *parasiticus* (παρασιτικός), *studiosus culinæ;* adv. *ut parasiti in comœdiis.* Parasitism, n. *parasitatio, ars parasitica* (Com.)

Parasol, n. *umbella.*

Parcel, n. (1) see Part, Portion; (2) see Quantity, Mass; (3) = package, *fascis, fasciculus* (a bundle, containing several things together), *sarcīna* (burden, carried by a man or a beast); a — of letters, *fasciculus epistolarum* (inasmuch as they are sent to different places), *volumen epistolarum* (collected by degrees, and preserved as a whole); they are bringing a — of letters, *affertur fasciculus epistolarum;* he carefully preserves a — of letters received from a friend, *volumen epistolarum amici servet diligentissime;* a — of books, *fascis librorum;* a small —, *fasciculus;* see Number. Parcel, v. tr. *comminuere* (in general, to divide into small parts), *dissecare* (to cut, dissect), *consecare* (to cut into small pieces), *concīdere in partes*, or simply *concīdere* (to chop into small pieces). Parcelling, n. *consectio, concisio* (e.g. *verborum*).

Parch, v.tr. *adurere* (to set on fire), *amburere* (to burn all about, half-burn), *siccare, exsiccare* (to dry), *arefacere* (to make dry), *torrefacere* (to roast, scorch), *urere, exurere* (to deprive of the juice, fertility, *e.g.* a field; the former, of plants, etc.; the latter, of the sun); to — any thing in the smoke, *fumo siccare alqd;* parched with thirst, *siti exstinctus* (see Dry); v. intr. *siccari, exsiccari, siccescere, exsiccescere, arefieri, arescere* (the latter two = to become dry), *torrescere* (to become scorched, *flammis*, Lucr.) Parching, n. *siccatio* (in a transitive sense), *siccitas* (of the body), *ariditas* (of fields, the latter two in an intransitive sense); see Burn, Dry.

Parchment, n. *membrana, charta pergamena* (Isid. Orig.); from —, *membranĕus* (late); — cover, **tegumentum membraneum;* — maker, **qui membranas facit.*

Pardon, v.tr. *ignoscere alci rei* or *alci alqd, veniam alcjs rei dare alci;* to — an oath, *jurisjurandi gratiam alci facere, solvere alqm sacramento* (to free from the obligation); to — a debt, *pecuniam creditam condonare* or *remittere, creditum condonare, debitum remittere alci;* = to remit taxes, *vectigalia omittere*, — for three years, *tributa populo per triennium remittere;* to — a part of the rent, *alqm partem mercedis remittere;* to — a part of a whole, *remittere alci de summā, ex summā pecuniæ demere;* to — nine parts of the fine, *detrahere multæ partes novem;* to — the performance of a duty for two years, etc., *vacationem* (e.g. *militiæ*) *biennii, triennii* (or *in biennium, triennium*) *dare, concedere;* to — the obligation, *immunitatem muneris alci dare;* to — a punishment, *pœnam remittere, multam condonare;* — of a crime, *delicti gratiam facere;* to — one his sins, *peccata* or *delicta alci ignoscere* or *concedere.* Pardon, n. *remissio* (the foregoing of a payment), *remissio tributi;* to ask —, *remissionem petere, veniam præteritorum precari;* to obtain —, *impunitatem peccatorum assequi.* See Forgive, Indulgence, Overlook.

Pare, v.tr. *secare, desecare, resecare* (to cut off in general), *subsecare* (to cut off a little), *circumcīdere* (to cut off all round); to — fruit, see Peel.

Parent, n. (1) see Father, Mother; (2) pl. *parentes* (in general), *procreatores* (procreators, opp. *ii qui procreati sunt*), by circuml. *propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspeximus* (to whom we owe our existence, Cic.); to take the place of a — to any one, *alqm in liberorum numero habēre;* any one acts for me in the place of a —, *omnia parentum beneficia ab alqo habēre.* Parentage, n., see Extraction, Birth. Parental, adj., with the genit. *parentum*, e.g. — love, *parentum amor;* = becoming parents, *parentum more* or *modo* (after the manner of —), *ut parentes solent* (as — generally do), *ut parentes decet* (as it behoves —). Parenticide, n. *parricida* or by circuml. *is qui parentes necavit;* to be a —, *parentes necasse.* Parentless, adj. *orbatus* or *orbus parentibus*, in the context simply *orbus;* to become —, *orbari parentibus.*

Parenthesis, n. *interpositio, interclusio* (*quam nos interpositionem vel interclusionem dicimus, Græci παρένθεσιν vocant, dum continuationi sermonis medius alqs sensus intervenit*, Quint.); to put any thing in —, **alqd continuationi sermonis medium interponere.* Parenthetical, adj. **uncis inclusus, insertus alci rei, inclusus alci rei.*

Parhelion, n. *parelion* (παρήλιον), in pure Latin *sol alter* or *imago solis* (Sen.); the sun with a —, *sol geminatus, duo soles, bini soles;* the sun and two —, *tres soles, terni soles;* there is to be seen in the sky the sun with a —, *soles bini apparent cœlo.*

Parietal, adj. *parietalis, parietarius, pariettnus* (all after the classical age; *parietinæ, arum*, Cic., = ruined walls), by circuml. with *paries;* see Wall.

Parish, n. *parœcĭa* (παροικία, whence the mutilated form *parochĭa*, Eccl.); — church, **ædes sacra parœcĭæ* (not *parochiæ*); at the expense of the —, *publice;* adj. *quod ad parœcĭam pertinet.* Parishioner, n. **sacro cœtui ascriptus.*

Parity, n., see Equality.

Park, n. (1) *septum venationis* (hunting-ground), **sepes circumdata silvæ* (preserve), **stabulum ferarum* (stock of deer), *vivarium* (a place where beasts, birds, or fishes are kept), *leporarium* (place for keeping hares); (2) in the common acceptation, *nemus manu consitum*, in the context also simply *nemus* (a plot of pasture-land and woodland made into a resort for pleasure), *silva* (inasmuch as it is laid out in woods, Nep.), *horti* (inasmuch as it is laid out as a garden).

Parley, v.intr. *colloqui alqd cum alqo*, generally *colloqui de alqā re* (to speak with another about), *conferre alqd, consilia conferre de alqā re, communicare cum alqo de alqā re* (to communicate about any thing), appropriately *agere, disceptare cum alqo de alqā re* (to confer with on some point of mutual concern), *vivā voce, coram conferre alqd;* (in a military sense) to — (respecting the surrender of a town), *legatum* or *legatos de conditionibus urbis tradendæ mittere;* see Capitulate. Parley, n. *colloquium, sermo;* see Conversation, Discussion, Conference.

Parliament, n. (in England), **senatus Britannicus;* to convoke the —, **senatum Britannicum vocare* or *convocare*, **senatum Britannicum cogere* (to cause the individual members of — to be called together); an act of —, **senatūs Britannici consultum;* house of —, **curia Britannica;* member of —, **senator Britannicus.* Parliamentary, adj. **quod est senatūs Britannici.*

Parlour, n. (1) in monasteries, **porticus, in quā admissiones fiunt;* (2) hence with us, *salutatorium cubiculum* (according to Plin. = presence-chamber), *atrium* (in ancient Rome, where the rich people received visitors); in inns and hotels, *cubiculum hospitale, hospitium* (for guests in a private dwelling-house; in the pl. also simply *hospitalia -ium, n.*), **conclave deversorii* (in an inn); = large family sitting-room, *cubiculum* (for rest or retirement), *habitatio* (for sitting in).

Parochial, adj. *quod parœcĭæ est, ad sacerdotium pertinens* (what refers to the duties of the minister); (—) tithe, **decimæ sacerdoti dandæ* or *concessæ.*

Parody, n. (of a poem), **poëtæ verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorta.* Parody, v.tr. (a poem) **poëtæ verba et versus ad aliud quoddam idque ridiculum argumentum detorquēre.*

Parole, n. (in military affairs), *fides data*, or simply *fides;* see Word; (2) a word given out every day, the watchword, *tessera* (the tablet upon which it is written, then the — itself), *signum* (the sign, the — itself, Cæs., Tac., e.g. *tacitum dat tessera signum*, Sil. Ital.); to demand the —, *signum petere;* to give out the —, *tesseram, signum dare*, to any one, *alci* (not *significationem dare*, which in Cæs. B.C., with *fumo* added, and, in Cæs. B.G., where *ignibus* is added, means "to give a signal"); the soldier who receives the — from the commanding-officer in order to make it known amongst the troops, *tesserarius;* see Watchword.

Paroxysm, n. *febris accessio* or *accessus* (beginning of fever), *febris impetus* (violent attack of fever).

Parricide, n. *parricida parentis sui*, in the context simply *parricida* (said both of males and females), or by circuml. *is qui patrem occidit* or *necavit;* if of a mother, see Matricide. Parricidal, adj. *parricidalis* or *parricidialis;* — plans, *consilia parricidæ*.

Parrot, n. *psittacus* (ψιττακός); green like a —, *psittacinus, colore psittacino*.

Parry, v.tr. and intr. (1) in fencing, to — a thrust or stroke, *ictum* (or *petitionem*) *vitare, cavēre, cavēre et propulsare*, also simply *cavēre, vitare* (with the sword), *ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere*, also simply *ictum effugere* (by a movement of the body); to — well, *recte cavēre;* to try to —, or to — any one's thrust with the shield, *ad alcjs conatum scutum tollere;* to — and strike again, *cavēre et repetere;* parrying, *ictus propulsatio;* (2) fig. to — an evil, blow, etc., *amovēre* (to avert), *depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, defendere* (to ward off), *deprecari* (lit., by intreaties; then in general to try to avert any thing, e.g. a misfortune, *deprecari a se calamitatem*); see Fence, Avoid.

Parse, v.tr. *explicare, explicare et enodare, quasi in membra discerpere;* to — words, **notare singula verba, *syllabas resolvere*. Parsing, n. *explicatio, explicatio et enodatio, expositio*.

Parsimonious, adj. (generally in an ill sense, but sometimes in a good sense = frugal) *parcus* (who is always afraid to give too much, esp. in expenditure, opp. *nimius*, who goes too far in any thing, Plin.), *restrictus* (who does not like to give, opp. *largus*), comb. *parcus et restrictus, tenax* (tight, opp. *profusus*), also comb. *parcus et tenax, restrictus et tenax; malignus* (niggard, who grudges every thing, opp. *effusus*, e.g. *in laudandis discipulorum dictionibus nec malignus, nec effusus*, Quint., all, in good prose at least, only of persons); adv. *parce, maligne* (too sparingly, e.g. *laudare*, Hor.); see Penurious, Sparing. Parsimony, n. *parsimonia alcjs rei* (being careful with any thing, then in avoiding expenditure; e.g. *parsimonia temporis;* but *parcitas* is only used after the classical age); too great —, *tenacitas* (being close, never coming out with any thing, Liv.), *malignitas* (niggardliness); see Sparing.

Parsley, n. *oreoselinum* or *petroselinum* (ὀρεοσέλινον, πετροσέλινον).

Parsnip, n. *pastināca*.

Parson, n. **sacerdos;* to become a —, **sacris procurandis præfici;* to be a —, **sacris procurandis præesse;* to make any one a —, **alci sacra procuranda tradere;* office of a —, *sacerdotium* (to hold, *gerere*); to confer on any one the —, **alci sacra procuranda tradere;* to have the —, **sacris procurandis præesse;* —'s fees, ** jura stol*[illegible] nical term); —'s child, **sacerdotis filius* [illegible] *filia* (daughter); in the pl. **sacerdotis liberi*. Parsonage, n. **domus in quâ habitat sacerdos, *domus quæ ad habitandum semper datur ei qui pagi* or *oppidi sacerdotium exercet* (the house, in which the minister of the places resides).

Part, n. *pars* (a — of a whole, but — separate from it), *portio* (— of a whole, inasmuch as somebody has a claim upon it; the share any one has to receive or to bear, e.g. of the taxes; however, in good prose we find it only with *ex, ex portione*), *membrum* (limb, e.g. of the body, of a discourse), *locus* (important passage, point in a science, treatise); the "middle, furthest, lowest, highest —" of any thing is rendered by *medius, extremus, infimus, summus*, in the same case as the thing itself, e.g. the middle — of a line of battle, *acies media;* the furthest — of the table, *mensa extrema;* the lowest, highest — of the mountain, *mons infimus, mons summus;* for the most —, *magnam partem, plerumque* (in most cases, as regards time); the greater —, *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. *viæ*); the one —, the other —, *pars . . . pars, partim . . . partim* (also with genit. or with the prep. *ex*), *pars* or *partim . . . alii -æ -a, alii -æ -a . . . alii -æ -a* (all of persons and things); partly . . . partly, *partim . . . partim* (but these latter particles can only be used when we speak of a real division into parts), *quâ . . . quâ* (on the one hand . . . on the other hand), *et . . . et, quum . . . tum, tum . . . tum* (both . . . and); I for my —, *ego quidem, equidem* (if I must give my own opinion, etc.; for which moderns often put badly, *quod ad me attinet*), *pro meâ parte* (according to my power); to divide into —s, *in partes dividere* or *distribuere;* to receive a — of any thing, *partem alcjs rei accipere;* to have a — in any thing, *alcjs rei participem* or *in parte* or *in societate alcjs rei esse, partem* or *societatem in alqâ re habēre* (in some good act), *alcjs rei socium esse* (in some good and in some wicked action), *affinem esse alcjs rei* or *alci rei* (in something that is bad, e.g. in a crime, *facinori*); to take — in any thing, *partem alcjs rei capere* (e.g. in the government of a republic, *administrandæ reipublicæ*), *in partem alcjs rei venire, interesse alci rei* (to be present at any thing, to take — in or exercise influence, e.g. in the battle, *pugnæ*), *attingere* (by action, in a business transaction, in the carrying out of any thing), *commoveri alqâ re* (to feel any thing along with others); to have no — in any thing, *alcjs rei expertem esse, partem alcjs rei non habēre, non contulisse ad alqd* (not to have given a contribution to any thing); to allow any one to take a —, *alqm in partem vocare*, in any thing, *alcjs rei* (see Divide); to allow any one to take a — in consultations, *alqm in consilium adhibēre* or *ad consilium admittere;* in —, partly, *per partes, particulatim* (inasmuch as the whole is not taken at once, but one — after the other, opp. *summatim*, i.e. in a general review, or opp. *totus*, i.e. whole), *carptim* (in pieces, when one — is taken now, and another at some other time, and so on, opp. *universi*, e.g. *seu carptim partes* [i.e. in partly and in different lots], *seu universi* [*convenire*] *mallent*, Liv.; *carptim placēre*, Plin., i.e. to please when it is given in parts), *ex parte, alqâ ex parte* (in —, when only a — of the whole is taken at a time, or only a few parts at a time, etc., opp. *totus*, e.g. to conquer a town —, *urbem ex parte capere;* to please —, *ex parte placēre;* to be changed —, *alqâ ex parte commutari*), *nonnullâ parte* (inasmuch as the parts do not form a connected whole, but are isolated, "here and there," e.g. *summotis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnullâ parte propter terrorem in oppidum compulsis*); to break — of a bridge, *partem pontis rescindere, pontem recidere;* to make a payment in —, *in antecessum dare* (Sen.); to receive —, *in antecessum accipere* (Sen.); to take one's — with one, or to take — with one, *in alcjs partes transire, transgredi, alqm* [illegible]*dere, pro alcjs salute propugnare* (the latter [illegible] = to defend, e.g. very eagerly, *acerrime*), against any one, *stare cum alqo adversus alqm;* to take in good —, *in bonam partem accipere;* to act a —, *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes; alcjs personam tueri* (but not *alcjs personam agere*), *simulare alqm* or with acc. and inf. (to pretend as if one were so and so; never in good prose in this sense, *ludere alqm; exhibere alqm* is not Latin at all); to discharge one's — well, *partes explēre* (Ov., Trajan. in Plin.); on the — of . . ., *ab alqo;* (e.g. on his —

nothing will be done, *ab eo* or *ab illo nihil agitur;* on his — we have nothing to fear, *ab eo nihil nobis timendum est*, also by *alcjs verbis*, *alcjs nomine*, in any one's name, see Name); a — music-piece, **modi musici compluribus vocibus descripti;* — singing, **complurium vocum cantus.* Parts, pl., in these —, *hâc regione, hîc;* — of speech, see Speech. Part, v.tr., see Divide, Separate; v.intr., see Separate, Leave.

Partake, see Participate. Partaker, n. *socius;* — of or in any thing, *particeps* or *socius alcjs rei, affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei;* fem. *socia*, in any thing, *particeps* or *socia alcjs rei, affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei*.

Partial, adj. *alterius partis studiosus, in alterius favorem inclinatus* (in favour of one party, opp. to neutral), *cupidus* (acting under the influence of one's passion, opp. to impartial), *ad gratiam factus* (what is done to insinuate one's self; e.g. a — appointment, *lectio ad gratiam facta*); a — judgment, verdict, **judicium cupidius factum* (in which one is ruled by passion), **sententia ad gratiam dicta* (for the sake of gaining favour); adv. *cupide.* Partiality, n. *partium studium*, or simply *studium* (the leaning towards one party), *gratia* (favour shown to one party, e.g. *crimen gratiæ*, i.e. accusation of —), *cupiditas* (bias, esp. of a judge, etc.); to act with —, *cupidius agere;* to approve any thing through —, *studio quodam comprobare alqd.*

Participate, v.intr. and tr., by *particeps alcjs rei* (any one who receives a share of any thing or takes part in any thing, e.g. *par. ejusdem laudis;* in a conspiracy, *conjurationis;* — in a pleasure, *voluptatis*), *socius alcjs rei* (who has joined with others, e.g. *soc. sceleris*), *affinis alcjs rei* or *alci rei* (in any thing, esp. in a bad action, e.g. *aff. facinori, noxæ, culpæ*), *compos alcjs rei* (who possesses any thing, is in the possession of, e.g. any thing pleasant, e.g. the consulate, praise, a wish, *comp. consulatûs, laudis, voti*), *alcjs rei potens* (who possesses a thing and is the master over it, e.g. the government, *regni*); to come to — in a thing, *participem* or *compotem fieri alcjs rei, potiri alqâ re* (to become master over any thing), *consequi alqd* (to obtain); to make any one — in a thing, *alqm participem* or *compotem facere alcjs rei, participare alqd cum alqo, impertiri alci alqd, communicare alqd cum alqo* (see Divide); to — in a crime, *se alligare alqâ re* or *alcjs rei* (e.g. in a wicked deed, *scelere;* in a theft, *furti*), *se obstringere alqâ re* (e.g. in a wicked deed, in a parricide, *scelere, parricidio*); to promise to — in any thing, *capessere partem alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli*); to offer to — in, *offerre se in societatem.* Participation, n. *societas, communicatio;* in any thing, *societas alcjs rei* (joint — in, e.g. *belli;* in certain schemes, *consilii;* in a crime, *sceleris*), *contagio alcjs rei* (the having assisted in the perpetration of, e.g. in a crime, *criminis, sceleris*).

Participle, n. *participium* (gramm.).

Particle, n. (1) *particula* (in general), *frustum, frustulum* (a little bit), *crusta* (a little piece of marble, etc.), *trunculus* (a small piece cut off, e.g. such as the tail, ears, etc., of a pig, *trunculi suis*); see Piece; (2) in gramm., *particula.*

Particular, adj. *separatus;* every one has his own — place and his own table, *separatæ singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa;* adv. *separatim;* = peculiar to any one, *proprius* (of which we are the only possessors, opp. *communis*); *præcipuus* (in possessing which we have an advantage over others, exclusive), *peculiaris* (when one thing is to be distinguished from another, of a thing peculiar in its kind), *singularis* (single, isolated), *specialis* (in special cases, opp. *generalis*, i.e. general, post-Aug.); adv. *proprie, specialiter,* = excellent, *singularis* (the only thing of its kind, extraordinary), *præcipuus* (excellent), *eximius* (exceeding, see Excellent); = strange, wonderful, *singularis, novus* (new, what was never seen before), *mirus* (striking); a — case, *mirus quidam casus;* see Peculiar, Exact, Singular; to be — in any thing, *in alqâ re diligentem esse;* a — friend, see Intimate, Private. Particulars, n., in the pl., to go into —, *singula sequi; scribere de singulis rebus* (in letters); *rem ordine, ut gesta est, narrare* (to tell every thing as it happened); see Detail. Particularize, v.tr. *nominare* (to name), *enumerare* (to enumerate), *per nomina citare* (to mention several persons by name); see Specify. Particularly, adv., by *quod curæ* or *cordi est* (not *quod curæ cordique est*), *gravis* (important), or with the advs. *sedulo* (assiduously), *studiose* (with zeal); *diligenter* (with care), *cupide* (eagerly), *impense* (urgently), *vehementer* (vehemently, very much), *magnopere* (with all one's mind), *etiam atque etiam* (over and over; the five foregoing expressions chiefly with verbs of intreating, exhorting, etc.), also *vehementer etiam atque etiam;* to court any one's friendship most —, *cupidissime alcjs amicitiam appetere;* sometimes it may also be expressed by connecting two synonyms, e.g. most — to take care of any thing, *alci rei prospicere ac providēre, prospicere atque consulere, providēre atque consulere;* see Separately, Distinctly.

Partition, n. (1) see Division, Separation; (2) a — in a house, **paries transversus*, or *paries* (wall), *septum* (place paled in), *paries intergerinus* (common walls between neighbouring houses); in music, **summa omnium vocum*, **vocum (musicarum) omnium designatio.*

Partitive, adj., in gramm., e.g. the — article, perhaps **articulus divisionis.*

Partner, n. (1) lit., by verbs, see Partaker, Associate; (2) in commercial business, *socius* (in every sense), *consors socius, socius qui se in negotio conjunxit; re et ratione conjunctus* (in business). Partnership, n. *societas* (as society and persons united in —, Cic), *socii* (persons associated together), *corpus* (e.g. *maris Hadriatici*); to form a —, *societatem facere;* to enter into — with any one, *alqm sibi socium adjungere, voluntariam societatem coire cum alqo;* to be in — with any one, *alcjs socium esse, re ac ratione cum alqo conjunctum esse.*

Party, n. (1) *pars, partes* (in general), *consensionis globus*, or simply *globus* (a number of persons united together and who entertain the same views), *factio* (lit., any number of persons who entertain the same sentiments, then esp. in a political sense), *secta* (prop. of philosophers or learned men in general; seldom of political —, in a state); the opposite —, see Opposition; the parties in a trial, *litigatores;* the different — in a state, *aliorum alias partes foventium factiones;* to belong to any one's party, *alcjs partis* or *partium esse, alcjs partes* or *causam sequi, alcjs sectam sequi, cum alqo facere, ab* or *cum alqo stare, alcjs rebus studēre* or *favēre, alcjs esse studiosum;* to belong to the other —, *aliunde stare, alterius* (or *alius*) *rebus studēre* or *favēre;* not to belong to either, any —, *neutrius partis* or *nullius partis esse* (see Neutral); to favour different — (of several), *aliorum (alias) partes fovēre;* to get any one over to one's own —, *alqm in suas partes trahere, ducere;* to divide into two — *in duas partes discedere, in duas factiones scindi;* to be divided into two —, *in duas partes esse divisum;* — zeal in the contest, *studium;* — leader, *dux* or *princeps partium, princeps* or *caput factionis;* in the context also simply *dux, caput;* they were trying to find a — leader, *studii sui quærebant alqm ducem:* — spirit, *partium studium*, in the context also simply *studia;* — struggle, — dispute, in the state, *certamen partium* or *factionum*, arises, *oritur;* — fury, *partium studium;* devoted to a —, *partium studiosus;* (2) = company, *aliquot* (a few, in an indefinite sense), *complures* (a larger number); a large — invited, *copia, multitudo;* a pleasure —, e.g. into the country, *excursio;* on the water, *navigatio;* to be one of the —, *unâ esse cum aliis;* he who is one of the —, *socius* (who joins), *comes*

(companion); to be one of the — invited by any one, to go with a — somewhere, *alci comitem se addere* or *adjungere*, *rus excurrere* (in order to go into the country, but not *rus ex urbe evolare* in this sense), *navigare* (by water); a card —, *lusus* (game); see Cause, Company.

Partridge, n. *perdix*.

Paschal, adj. **quod ad festos dies paschales pertinet*; the — lamb, *agnus paschalis*.

Pasquin, n. *libellus famosus* (a libel); if a letter, *literæ contumeliosæ*, *convicium* (Petron., e.g. *perlegisti totum convicium*; see Libel); if a poem, *carmen probrosum* (what brings any one in disgrace), *carmen famosum* (which brings into bad repute †), *carmen quod infamiam facit flagitiumve alteri* (whereby any one loses his character), *carmen maledicus* (containing verbal insults), *carmen refertum contumeliis alcjs* (full of verbal insults against any one), *elogium* (verses written at any one's door, Plaut.); a — upon any one's voluptuousness, *versus in alcjs cupiditatem facti*; to make a — upon any one, **carmen probrosum facere in alqm*, *carmen ad infamiam alcjs edere*, *malum in alqm carmen condere*†; to make a very obscene — upon any one, *versus obscœnissimos in alqm dicere*; to circulate —, *carmina probrosa vulgare*; they write — upon my door with coal, *implentur meæ fores elogiorum carbonibus*.

Pass, v.intr. (1) *ire* (to go), *transire*, *transgredi* (to go past), *ire* or *venire per alqm locum* (to — through a place), *alqm locum inire* or *ingredi* or *intrare* (to enter into a place, of persons), *importari*, *invehi* (to be imported, of things), *alqo loco exire* or *egredi* (from a place, of persons), *exportari*, *evehi* (to be transported away from a place, of things), *alqm locum transire* (to — through a place, in general), *alqm locum transcendere* or *superare* (to — through, over a place which lies high, e.g. a mountain); difficult to —, *difficili transitu*; to — through the gate, *portā exire* (in going out), *portā intraire* (in going in); to — across a river, *flumen transire* or *trajicere* or *transmittere*; to let the troops — across —, *copias flumen* or *trans flumen trajicere*; not to allow any one to —, *alqm aditu prohibēre* (in going past or in going in), *alqm egressione prohibēre*, *alqm egressu arcēre* (in going out); to allow any one to — backwards and forwards, *nec aditu nec reditu alqm prohibēre*; he may —, let him —, **adeat* or *transeat licet*, **porro ire potest*; see Go, etc.; (2) see Come, Fall (in comb. with possession); (3) of the time, *transire*, *præterire* (to — by), *abire* (to go away), *circumagi*, *se circumagere* (to come round), *exire*, *præterire* (to elapse, e.g. *induciarum dies exiit* or *præteriit*); the time — unnoticed, *ætas labitur* (but not *elabitur*); the time — quickly, *tempus fugit*, *ætas volat*; not one day — with them without cases of drunkenness, and none without some extraordinary crime, *quorum nullus sine ebrietate, nullus sine insigni flagitio dies exit*; (4) *vincere* (of an opinion, opp. *vinci*), *valēre* (of an opinion, a law, a plan; *obtinēre* and *obtineri* not classical), *perferri* (to be carried, of a law); see Enact; (5) = to be tolerated, *probari* (of that which can be approved), *ferri posse* (what can be tolerated); to let a thing —, *alqd non plane improbare* (not to disapprove altogether), *alqd ferre* (to bear); see Allow, Permit; (6) = to be considered, *haberi alqm* or *pro alqo* (the latter if we consider any one to be a person of a certain character, etc.); to — as rich, *haberi divitem* (if the person really is so), *haberi pro divite* (if considered as such); (7) = to come to —, *accidere* (see Happen); (8) in fencing, *petere*: as I passed along, in —, *in transitu*, *transiens*, *præteriens* (also fig. = by-the-bye; the two former in a fig. sense only post-Aug., but *quasi præteriens* in Cic.), *strictim* (fig., but superficially, after Seneca also *obiter*); to touch upon any thing in —, *in transitu* or *leviter alqd attingere*; to mention in —, *mentionem alcjs rei inchoare* (Liv.); to — by, *præterire* or *prætergredi*; a place, *alqm locum*, *transire alqm locum* (to go beyond a place); to let none — by, go past, *neminem prætermittere*; = to cease, *abire*; of time, *præterire*, *transire*; to — through, *transire* (absol., or with the accus. of the place), *iter facere per* (with acc. of the place), *pervadere*, *penetrare* (pen. = to penetrate), *transvehi*, *vehi per locum* (in a carriage, on board a vessel), *solem transire* (of a star that — through the sun); an army passing through, *exercitus transmeans*; the ball has — through his shoulder, **glans plumbea per humerum penetravit* or *adacta est*; see to Go through.

Pass, v.tr. (1) = to — over a ground, from one end to the other, *percurrere*, *percursare*, *percolare* (to fly through, as it were, = to hasten over; both of a place, i.e. to run about in it, and a certain distance, i.e. to go over it, etc., quickly, e.g. *decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum percolat cisiis*), *discurrere alqo loco* or *per alqm locum* (in different directions, to run about everywhere, of several), *decurrere* (to run down, to go down a distance running, e.g. *septingenta milia passuum esse decursa biduo*, Cic.), *emetiri* (to measure a ground by walking as it were, to pace it); to — over the strings with the thumb, *pollice percurrere chordas*†; see Move, Go, etc.; (2) = to go beyond, *transgredi* (only lit., e.g. *flumen*), *transire* or *egredi alqd* or *extra alqd* (lit. and fig.), *excedere* (fig.); to — the boundaries, limits, *transire fines* (both in entering and leaving a country; then also fig. *alcjs rei*), *egredi extra fines* (lit., in leaving a country), *terminos egredi* (fig.); to — the fifth year, *egredi quintum annum*; (3) see Surpass, Excel; (4) to — over, any person or thing in speaking (= not to remember), *præterire* with or without *silentio* or *tacitum*, *relinquere*, comb. *præterire ac relinquere*, *mittere*, *omittere* (of one's own free will and with intent, e.g. *omitto jurisdictionem contra leges senatusque consulto*; *relinquo cædes*; *libidines prætereo*), *prætermittere* (with intent or through carelessness); only in the silver age we also find *transmittere* or *transire silentio* or simply *transire*; to — over, that, etc., *ut omittam, quod*, etc., *ne dicam, quod*, etc.; passing over all these circumstances, *omissis his rebus omnibus*; to — any one in making an appointment, in a will, etc., *præterire* (in general), *repulsam dare alci* (to reject any one when he has applied for an office); to be — over, *præteriri* (in general), *repulsam ferre* or *accipere* (to be rejected, in the election for an office), see Neglect; (5) of time, *degere*, *agere*, *transigere* (e.g. *diem*, *vitam*, or *ætatem*); with any thing or with a person, *ducere alqā re* (e.g. the night with interesting conversation, *noctem jucundis sermonibus*), *consumere* or *conterere alqā re* or *in alqā re* (in a good or bad sense), *absumere alqā re* (to waste time, e.g. with talking, *tempus dicendo*; the day with trifling things, *diem frigidis rebus*), *extrahere alqā re* (when we talk instead of acting), *fallere alqā re* (to while away imperceptibly, e.g. *horas sermonibus*†); to — one's whole life in literary occupations, *totam vitam in studiis literarum conterere* or *consumere*, *ætatem ducere in literis*; to — whole days by the fire-side, *totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agere*; to — the whole night without sleep and in great anxiety, *noctem agere perpetuis vigiliis et cum magno animi motu*; — in fear, *metu noctem agere*; — in reading, *noctem conterere legendo*; — at a certain place, *pernoctare alqo loco*, *manēre alqo loco* (to remain any where during the night), e.g. in a tent; *in tabernaculo*; in the streets, *inter vicos et vias* (generally with the idea that a person was not able to continue the journey or find shelter any where); — at a person's house, *pernoctare cum alqo* or *apud alqm*; see Spend; (6) to — an examination, *satisfacere* (to satisfy), *probari* (to be considered competent, by any one, *alci*, e.g. at an examination), *stare* (not to fall through, in carrying out any thing); very honourably, *pulcherrime stare*; in a disgraceful manner, *turpem inveniri*; (7) of a business, see Terminate, Settle, Divide; (8) = to allow to —, **transitum dare alci* (a person),

transmittere (a thing); (9) see Admit, Acknowledge; (10) to — a bill, see before; (11) = to put through a narrow hole, *trajicere, immittere, inserere* (the latter two = to put into, e.g. one's hand, the key into the key-hole); — thread through a needle, *filum in acum inserere* or *conjicere*; (12) = to — sentence, *sententiam dicere* (by word of mouth) or *ferre* (by votes); upon any one, *judicium facere de alqo* (e.g. *optimum*); to — sentence of death upon any one, *alqm capitis damnare*; (13) to — the compliment, etc., see Compliment; (14) to — any one or any thing off on any one for so and so, any one or any thing, *dicere* (to say), *perhibēre* (to call by a pretended name), *ferre* (to bring round), *mentiri* (to say falsely); to — any one off, report as being dead, *falsum nuncium mortis alcjs afferre*; — any thing as one's own, *suum esse alqd dicere*; — as truth, *verum esse alqd dicere*, *simulare alcjs rei veritatem*; — any one as one's father, *patrem sibi alqm assumere*; — any one (falsely) as the author of any thing, *alqm auctorem esse alcjs rei mentiri*; — any one by a false report as the founder, *alqm conditorem famā ferre*; — one's self for, *se ferre alqm* (to report up and down), *se profiteri alqm* (to declare one's self to be so and so), *ementiri alqm* (falsely to pretend to be such a one), *simulare, assimulare* (to personate one's self), *alqm se esse velle* (he will have it that he is so and so); to — one's self off as a captain, *centurionem ementiri*; as a prince, *regiæ stirpis originem mentiri*; as a Philip and of royal blood, *se Philippum regiæque stirpis ferre*; as a friend, *amicum simulare*; as any one's paternal friend, *paternum amicum alcjs assimulare*; as a physician, *profiteri se tenēre medicinæ scientiam*; as a king, *regis titulum usurpare*; as being versed in physics, *physicum se (esse) velle*; as being very handsome, *formosum se jactare*; as being very rich, *verbis locupletem se facere*; see Impose; (15) to — a trick on any one; see Deceive, Trick. Pass, n. (1) = a narrow passage, *aditus* (access in general), *angustiæ locorum*, or simply *angustiæ* (narrow — in mountains, a hollow, etc.), *fauces* (narrow entrance and exit into a more open country), *saltus* (woody mountain-pass, e.g., near Thermopylæ, *Thermopylarum*); to go through a —, *superare angustias*; (2) see Passage, Road; (3) = an order to —, *libellus qui mihi aditum aperiat*. Passable, adj. (1) *pervius, tritus* (much frequented); a road that is —, *via munita* or *silice strata* (paved); to make — (a road, etc.), *munire* (to make hard, in general), *silice sternere* (to pave with stones), *repurgare* (to clean again, to repair); the road is —, *per hanc viam transire potes*; (2) *penetrabilis, pervius* (where there is a road through, opp. *invius*). Passage, n. (1) = the act of passing, *transitus, transvectio* (transit of goods); to grant a — to any one, *dare alci transitum* or *iter per agros urbesque, alqm per fines suos ire pati, alqm per fines regni transire sinere* (to an army, to a general with the army through a country), *dare alci viam* (to a single individual, e.g. through an estate, *per fundum*); to refuse a —, *alqm ab transitu prohibēre* or *arcēre*; to block up —, *alci transitum claudere*; (2) = the place, road itself, which forms the —, *transitus, transitio pervia* (through houses, courts), *Janus* (arched portico, etc., over a gate, in the forum, through which one entered into the streets), *vadum* (a ford); a forum with —, *forum transitorium*; a house with —, *domus transitoria*; a — across, *transitio, transitus, transgressio, transgressus, transmissio, transmissus, trajectio, trajectus* (with this difference, the subst. in . . . *io* express the act, those in . . . *us* the condition, the — itself); — across a river, *transitus* or *transvectio fluminis*, in the — of such large sums of the royal treasure into Italy, *in tantā pecuniā regiā in Italiam trajiciendā*; during the — of the victorious army, *in victore exercitu transportando*; (3) = way, road, *via, aditus*; a heavy —, *locus celeber, via celebris*; there is a heavy — here, *multi huc commeant*; the — is closed, *omnis aditus interclusus est*; (4) = intellectual admittance, by *movēre alqm* or *alcjs animum, in alcjs pectus descendere*; see Entrance; (5) to pay money for —, by *pro vecturā solvere portorium*; (6) — of a book, *locus qui afferri potest*, or simply *locus, caput* (chapter); this — I have verbally taken from Dicæarchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis ex Dicæarcho transtuli*; to take a — (on board a vessel), *conscendere* (with and without *navem*); I take my — to Italy, *conscendo navem*, or simply *conscendo, ut in Siciliam transmittam* (Cic.; but not *in Siciliam conscendo*, which is a false reading in Liv. xxxi. 29, 6); — of the urine, *fistula urinæ* or *urinalis*; bird of —, see Migratory; — boat, *navigium, quod merces ad nundinas defert*; see Ferry; (7) in music, *modulatio*. Passenger, n. (1) on the road, *viator* (on foot), *vector* (on horseback, by carriage, ship); (2) after he has arrived, *hospes*. Passing, n. (1) see Passage; (2) in commerce, *permutatio* (exchange), *venditio* (sale). Past, adj. (1) *præteritus* (*prælerlapsus* and *elapsus* are barbarous), *anteactus* (done before), *prior, superior* (last, e.g., last week); the —, *præterita -orum*, n.; the — time, tense, *tempus præteritum*; pardon for what is —, *venia præteritorum, rerum præteritarum* or *ante actarum oblivio*; the — years, *anni præteriti* (all the — years, e.g., since one's birth, etc.), *anni priores* (the last few years); during the — year, *priore* or *superiore anno*; during the time —, *tempore præterito* (the whole of it), *prioribus annis* (during the last few years); during, in the — night, *nocte priore* or *superiore*: adv. *præter* (generally only in comp. with verbs; when in Latin we form compounds with *præter* and *trans*, *præter* denotes the direction in which an object moves — another and at the same time removes from it, whilst *trans* expresses the direction from a certain point through another point to the furthest end); to hurry —, *prætervolare*; to drive —, v.tr. *prætervehere* or *transvehere*, any thing, *præter alqd*; v.intr. *prætervehi* or *transvehi*, any thing, *alqd*; the driving —, *prætervectio*; to fly —, *prætervolare*; to flow —, *præterfluere*, to lead —, *præterducere* (Plaut.), *transducere*, any place, *præter alqm locum*; to go — a place, *præterire* or *transire alqm locum*; to let go —, to allow to pass, *prætermittere* (lit., persons and things, then fig. = not to avail one's self of, through carelessness, e.g., an opportunity for, *occasionem alcjs rei*; the day appointed, the term, *diem*), *transitum alcjs rei exspectare* (to wait until any thing is over, e.g., a storm, *tempestatis*), *non gustare de alqā re* (of any thing, at table, etc., not to taste of, according to Suetonius), *omittere* (fig., to lose, e.g., an opportunity, *occasionem*), *dimittere* (fig., to allow to pass, because one fancies he is not in want of it, e.g., an opportunity, *occasionem, occasionem fortunā datam*), *amittere* (not to heed, through carelessness, so as to be unable to make use of, e.g. *occasionem*; the favourable moment, *tempus*), *intermittere* (to pause, e.g., not a moment, *nullum temporis punctum*; not a day, without, etc., *nullam diem, quin*, etc.), *deesse* (not to be there, e.g. *occasioni*), *alqā re non uti* (not to make use of, e.g. the time, *tempore*); not to let —, *transitu prohibēre* (a person), and by the foregoing phrases with *non*; the letting go —, *prætermissio*; to run —, *transcurrere*, by, etc.; *præter alqd* (of living beings; *prætercurrere* only in late writers), *prætervehi* (of vessels), *præterferri* (of things), *præterfluere, præterlabi* (of water), all by any thing, *alqd*; to be obliged to go —, e.g. he must go —, *prætereat* or *transeat necesse est*; to rush —, *cum strepitu præterfluere*; to travel — a place, *alqm locum prætergredi, alqm locum non attingere* (not to touch at a place), *alqm locum prætervehi* (on horseback, by coach, in a sedan chair); to ride —, *præterequitare, equo prætervehi*, a place, *alqm locum*; to hurry —, *transcurrere*, by *præter*, etc. (only late *prætercurrere*); to move, march —, *prætergredi*, a place, *alqm locum*; to sail —, *prætervehi* (of those who sail —, and of the ves-

se); a place, *alqm locum, prœternavigare* (of those who sail —), a place, *alqm locum, superare alqm locum* (to sail beyond, of those who sail —; and of the vessel); to — quickly, swiftly —, *transcurrere* (of those who sail —), a place, *alqm locum*; to sail — the shore, *oram prœtervehi* (— it, and away from it), *oram legere* (to sail along, keep near the coast, shore); the sailing —, *prœternavigatio*; to be gone —, *prœteriisse, transiisse* (also fig., of the time), *abiisse* (of the time; but *effluxisse* = to have gone by, without having been made use of); to carry —, *prœterferre*, any thing, *prœter alqd, transvehere*, any thing, *prœter alqd* (from one point to another); to drive —, *prœteragere* (Hor.), a place, *prœter alqm locum*; v.intr. *prœterferri*, a place, *alqm locum*; to proceed —, *prœterire*, a place, *alqm locum, transvehi* (on horseback, e.g. of the knights), a place, *prœter alqm locum*.

Passion, n. (1) *perpessio* (*passio* is quite barbarous), *toleratio* (Cic., both with the genit. of that which causes us to suffer); Christ's cross and —, **perpessiones et mortes Christi*; see Suffering; (2) = excitement, *animi concitatio, animi impetus*; stronger, *animi perturbatio, motus animi turbatus* or *perturbatus* (violent emotion in general; *animi affectio* = disposition, affection of the mind; *animi motus, commotio* or *permotio* = mental excitement in general), *cupiditas, libido* (chiefly = sensual desire), *studium flagrans* (ardent zeal), *temeritas* (rashness), *intemperantia* (want of moderation, licentiousness, opp. *œquitas*); violent —, *acerrimus animi motus, vehemens animi impetus*; disorderly, unruly —, *libidines*; through —, (*animi*) *perturbatione incitatus, cupiditate incensus*; in a —, *animi quodam impetu, studio flagrante*; without —, *œquo animo*; to put any one into a —, to rouse any one, *alcjs animum impellere* (in general), *alcjs libidinem excitare* (of sensual desire); to rouse the — of the people, *animorum impetus impellere*, opp. *an. imp. reflectere*; to soothe, calm, quiet any one's —, * *alcjs animum vehementiore motu perturbatum ad tranquillitatem revocare*; to rule over one's —, to conquer —, *perturbatos animi motus cohibere, cupiditates coercere, cupiditatibus imperare, continentem esse* (esp. with regard to sensuality); to be free from —, *ab omni animi concitatione vacare, omni animi perturbatione liberum* or *liberatum esse*; to act under the influence of —, *cupide agere*; to do any thing in a —, *impetu quodam trahi ad alqd*; to go so far in one's — as, etc., *studio sic efferri*; his speech shows less — and partiality, *minus cupiditatis ac studii oratio habet*; — flower, **passiflora* (L.); the history of Christ's —, **perpessiones et mortes Christi*. Passionate, adj. *cupidus* (greedy, eager), *concitatus, incitatus* (excited), *impotens* (one who cannot master his —, always with the genit., e.g. *irœ, lœtitiœ*; then that cannot be restrained, excessive, e.g. *lœtitia, postulatum*), *vehemens, ardens* (eager, ardent), *iracundus* (hot-tempered, hasty), *studiosissimus alcjs rei* (very much given to any thing); a — huntsman, *venandi studio insignis*; to be a — hunter, *venandi studio insignem esse, magno venationis studio teneri*; adv. *cupide; cupidissime* (eagerly), *studiose* (with zeal), *vehementer, ardenter; studio flagranti* (with extreme zeal), *iracunde* (hastily), *calidius* (too warmly), *effuse* or stronger *effusissime* (beyond all bounds), *animose, animosissime* (with regard to buyers and sellers, = *cupide et quoque pretio*, i.e. eagerly and at any price, in this sense only post-Aug., e.g. — to buy old pictures, *animosissime* [but in more classical language *cupide et quoque pretio*] *tabulas antiqui operis comparare*, Sueton.); to affirm —, *cupidius alqd contendere*; to be — fond of any thing, *alci rei effuse indulgere* (beyond all bounds, e.g. feasting, *conviviis*), *alcjs rei esse studiosissimum, magno alcjs rei studio teneri* (to be a great admirer of any thing), *alqâ re maxime delectari* (to be quite delighted in); to love any one —, *effusissime alqm diligere* (as a friend, etc.), *alcjs amore insanire*

(as a lover). Passionateness, n. *animi ardor, furor* (in a high degree); — in contending for any thing, *ira et studium*. Passive, adj. *affectus* (= *male affectus*, suffering from ill health, etc.; then in gen., affected by an evil, e.g. of the republic, etc.), *patibilis* (in a metaphysical sense = having aptness to feel or suffer, Cic.; opp. *activus*, Lactant.), *passivus* (a bad word); to be —, *male affectum esse* (on account of ill health), *accipiendi et quasi patiendi vim habere* (to have aptness to suffer, opp. *movendi vim habere et efficiendi*, Cic.); to remain —, *quiescere*; in any thing, *alqd patienter*; under an insult, *acceptâ injuriâ ignoscere, non persequi*; one who remains —, *quietus*; in a — sense, *passivus* (late gramm.); adv. *passive* (late gramm.); — verb, *verbum patiendi* (opp. *verbum agens*, Aul. Gell.), *patiendi modus* (Quint.), *verbum passivum* (late gramm.).

Passover, n., see Easter.

Passport, n. *syngraphus* (συγγραφος); to demand a — from the prætor, *syngraphum rogare, sumere a prœtore*; to give any one a —, *dare alci syngraphum*.

Paste, n. (1) (in bookbinding), *gluten* (the general term for glue, etc.), * *farina quâ chartœ glutinantur* or simply *farina chartaria* (for pasting paper together); see Glue; (2) in mineralogy, *gemma vitrea* or *facticia* (as a particular species), *imago vitro Obsidiano expressa* or simply *imago Obsidiana*; — board, * *charta densata*; to bind a book in —, * *librum chartâ densatâ includere*; work in —, **opus e chartâ densatâ factum*; worker in —, * *qui opera e chartâ densatâ facit*; binding in —, **tegumentum e chartâ densatâ factum*. Paste, v.tr. *farinâ glutinare*.

Pastil, n. (1) = a roll of paste, to make crayons, **xerographium*; to paint in —, **aridis coloribus pingere*; — colour, **pigmentum aridum*, * *color aridus*; — painting, **pictura pigmentis aridis facta*; the art, **xerographia, ars coloribus aridis pingendi*; — painter, * *xerographus*, **pictor qui pigmentis aridis utitur*; (2) in pharmacy, * *conulus odoratus*.

Pastor, n. (1) see Shepherd; (2) * *qui animos regit ac moderatur*, **animorum servator, sacerdos*; see Parson, Preacher. Pastorship, n., see Ministry. Pastoral, adj. *quod ad sacerdotem pertinet*; — theology, **sacra recte instituendi prœcepta*.

Pastry, n. *panificium, opus pistorium, pistorum opera* (in general), **opus dulciarium* (from sugar, etc.); = meat-pie, *artocreas* (Pers.); — cook, **qui artocreata facit*.

Pasturage, n. (1) = business of feeding cattle, *res pecuaria* or *pecuaria*; to carry on —, *pecuariam facere*; one who —, *pecuarius* or *qui pecuariam facit*. Pasture, n. *pascuum, locus pascuus* (in general), *ager pascuus* (— land); common — land, *ager compascuus*; to be good — land, *pecori alendo bonum esse*; = grass for feeding, *pabulum, pastus*; good —, *pastus lœtus* or *pinguis*. Pasture, v.tr. *pascere* (lit. and fig.); v.intr. *pastum ire, pabulari* (to graze), *pasci* (to feed), in different places, *pastus diversos pererrare*; right of —, **jus pascendi, jus compascuum* (on a common, Jct.); time of —, *tempus pascendi*.

Pat, n. to give a —, *manu pulsare* (also as a mode of correcting), *plaga levis*.

Pat, adv. *in tempore, opportune*; see Fit, Convenience.

Patch, n. *lacinia* (also = a very small portion of earth); to put a — on a shoe, *laciniam assuere calceo*; a cross —, *homo prœposterus*; see Piece. Patchwork, n. *cento* (a coat patched together; in modern writers also a written work patched together from different sources).

Patent, adj. (1) e.g. a — leaf, see Open, Spread; (2), see the noun. Patent, n. a letter —, (1) = a public order, *edictum*; to issue a —, *edicere* or *edictum proponere*, with *ut* (when any thing is commanded) or with *ne* (when any thing is prohibited); (2) for some new invention, * *libellus quo beneficium alqod datur* (e.g. *dare alci benefi-*

otium salis vendendi). Patent, v.tr., with *dare*; see Before.

Paternal, adj. *paternus* (e.g. *agri, libri, equi, ædes*), *patrius* (fatherly); — property, *res paterna, bona paterna, patrimonium*; — disposition, *animus paternus in alqm* (so *animus maternus, fraternus*); — love, *amor paternus* or *patrius*; to love with —, *patriâ caritate alqm diligere*; — name, *nomen patris, nomen paternum*. See Father.

Path, n. *via* (way in general), *semita, trames* (by-road), *callis* (foot— through a wood); the — of life, *via vitæ*; to stray from the — of virtue, *de viâ decedere*; to follow the — of virtue, *virtutem sequi, virtuti operam dare*; to lead any one away from the — of virtue, *alqm transversum agere* (in general), *alqm ad nequitiam adducere* (to lead to extravagances). Pathless, *invius* (but not *devius* = leading away from the right —); see Way, Passage.

Pathetic, Pathetical, adj. *grandis* (of a speech and the speaker), *grandis verbis, grandiloquus*, in a bad sense with *usque ad vitium* (of the speaker); — in one's manners, *gesticulationibus molestus*; — demeanour, ways, *incessus magnificentior* (of mode of walking), *gesticulatio molesta* (of gesticulation); adv. *grande*; to speak —, *grande alqd dicere*.

Pathologist, n. **medicus qui valetudinis genera novit*. Pathology, n. **pathologia* (technical term).

Pathos, n. *grande dicendi genus*.

Patience, n. *patientia* (the firm will and disposition to bear disappointments, calamities, etc., without murmuring, as Cic. says, *patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa, rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio*), *tolerantia* (strength and perseverance in enduring calamity, etc.; generally with genit., e.g. *tolerantia doloris*, in enduring pain), *perseverantia* (if we shrink from no difficulties, however great, in the pursuit of a certain object, *pers. est in ratione bene consideratâ stabilis et perpetua permansio*), *æquus animus, æquitas animi* (a quiet mind, not disturbed by any thing); — in listening, *aures patientes*, to have — with any one, *alqm* and *alcjs mores* or *naturam patienter ferre*, or simply *alqm ferre*; to resign one's self in —, *patientiâ uti*; to put any one's — to a test, *patientiam alcjs tentare*; to show — in any thing, *patientiam adhibēre alci rei*; my — is at an end, *patientiam rumpo* or *abrumpo* (but not *patientia mihi rumpitur*); —! i.e. wait! *exspecta! mane!* see Perseverance. Patient, adj. *patiens, tolerans*, in any thing, *alcjs rei, placidus* (good-natured); to be —, *exspectare, manēre* (to wait), *quiescere* (to be quiet); adv. *patienter, toleranter, moderanter* (with moderation in our moral character), *æquo animo* (with a calm mind, e.g. to put up with any thing); to look at a thing —, *æquo animo spectare alqd*; to endure —, *patienter* or *toleranter ferre alqd, patienter atque æquo animo ferre*, and with *pati ac ferre, pati et perferre, perferre ac pati, perferre patique alqd*; see Persevering.

Patriarch, n. *patriarcha* (Eccl.). Patriarchal, adj. *patriarchalis* (lit., Eccl.), *patriarchicus* (late), **more patriarcharum institutus* (e.g. a banquet); adv. * *more patriarcharum*. Patriarchate, n. **patriarchatus*.

Patrician, adj. *patricius* (opp. *plebeius*); to pass by adoption from a — into a plebeian family, *patriciis exire*; — pride, *patricii spiritus*. Patrician, n. *patricius*; the patricians, *patricii, principes* (the noblest families in the state).

Patrimony, n. *hereditas* (inheritance), *pars hereditatis* (part of the inheritance), *patrimonium* (what is inherited from the father); the glory of virtue and of celebrated actions is the best — which a father can leave to his children, *optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio præstantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum*.

Patriot, n. *patriæ* or *reipublicæ amans, reipublicæ amicus* (who loves his own native country), *civis bonus* (a brave citizen, in general; in the sing. not *bonus* alone), *fautor optimatium* (who belongs to, is on the side of the aristocratic party); the —s, *boni* (in general, the brave citizens of the state), *optimates* (citizens of aristocratic principles); a zealous —, *acerrimus civis*; to be a —, *amare patriam, bene de re publicâ sentire*; to be on the side of the (aristocratic) —, *optimatium partium in civitate esse*. Patriotic, adj. *patriæ* or *reipublicæ amans* (but only of persons); a — society, **societas patriæ rebus consulendi gratiâ inita*; to act in a — manner, **patriæ saluti consulere* or *prospicere*, **patriæ rebus consulere*. Patriotism, n. *patriæ amor* or *caritas* (love of one's own country), *pietas erga patriam*, in the context generally only *pietas* (the duty which we have towards our own native country), *reipublicæ studium*, **patriæ rebus consulendi voluntas* (zeal to serve one's country, to promote its welfare), *reipublicæ defendendi studium* (in defending it from all injustice); if — is a crime, I have already sufficiently atoned for it, *si scelestum est patriam amare, pertuli pœnarum satis*; out of —, *patriæ caritate ductus*; to possess —, *patriam amare, bene de republicâ sentire*.

Patrol, n. *circitores* (late). Patrol, v.intr. *circumire stationes* (to examine and watch the outposts), *circumire vigilias* (to examine the sentinels), *circumire urbem* (to go round the town).

Patron, n. (1) = protector, *patrōnus, fautor, cultor, amator*; — of the learned, *doctorum cultor*; (2) = a superior, as a feudal lord, *dominus feudi*, or holder of church property, **patronus*; a — god, *deus præses*. Patronage, n. = the system of patron and client, *patrocinium, patronatus* (late), *honos patronalis* (late Inscr.). See Client, Feud, Guard, Protect.

Patronymic, adj. and n. *patronymicum nomen* (Prisc.)

Patten, n. *ligneæ soleæ* (mere wooden soles, tied under the feet), *sculponeæ* (a kind of higher wooden shoes).

Patter, v.intr. *crepare, crepitare, crepitum dare* (to clatter), *strepere, strepitum dare* (to rattle), *sonare* (to make a loud noise). Patter, n. *crepitus*.

Pattern, n. = sample, (1) for embroidering, **exemplum quod ad imitationem acu pingendi proponitur*; (2) any thing cut out as a —, *forma*; — book, — card, paper of —, *mercis exempla -orum*, n.; to show the —, *exempla ostendere*.

Paucity, n. *paucitas, exiguitas*.

Paunch, n. *abdōmen* (proper term), *venter* (stomach in general).

Pauper, n., see Poor. Pauperism, n., see Poverty.

Pause, n. *mora* (delay), *respiratio, interspiratio* (interval in speaking, in order to take breath), *distinctio* (in music, Cic.), *intervallum* (interval, e.g. to make a — in speaking, *intervallo dicere*, e.g. *distincta alias et interpuncta intervalla, moræ respirationesque delectant*; but as regards music = stop), *intermissio* (recess, when any thing stops for a while, e.g. active life has often its —, *ab actione sæpe fit intermissio*, Cic.), *intercapēdo* (interval, interruption, e.g. to make a — in writing letters, in one's correspondence, *intercapedinem scribendi facere*; hence also a — during an opera between the acts would be better called *intercapēdo canendi*); see Stop, Cessation, Suspense. Pause, v.intr. *moram facere* (to make a delay), *intersistere* (to stop for a while, during a speech, etc.); to — in any thing, *moram facere in alqâ re* (in paying, *in solvendo*), *intermittere alqd* (to discontinue for a time), *alqd faciendi intercapedinem facere*; I do not — a single moment in my work during the night, *nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur*; to — in speaking, *intervallo dicere* (by ceasing to speak alto-

gether for a while), *respirare* (during the time that one takes breath); see Cease, Intermit.

Pave, v.tr. *lapide* or *silice sternere* or *consternere* or *persternere* (in general), *munire* (to make a road), to — with free-stones, *saxo quadrato sternere*. Pavement, n. *strata viarum*†, *via strata*, **viæ stratæ lapides*; to tear up the —, **viam stratam dolabris disjicere*; money for paving, **pecunia viaria*. Paviour, n. *silicarius*; paving, *stratura*; paving-beetle, a rammer, *fistuca*; paving-stone, **lapis viæ sternendæ utilis*; the pebble is a —, **silice viæ utuntur*; a stone from the pavement, **lapis viæ stratæ*.

Pavilion, n. *porticus* (porch), *papilio* (a tent erected for pleasure in summer; late, hence the French *pavillon*), *ala* (wing of a house).

Paw, n. *pes* (foot), *ungula* (claw).

Pawn, n. (1) see Pledge; (2) at chess, *latrunculus*, *latro*; — broker, *pignerator* (fem. *pigneratrix*).

Pay, v.tr. *solvere*, *persolvere*, *exsolvere*, *dissolvere*, *pendĕre*, *dependĕre* (to weigh out), *pensitare*, *numerare*, *numerato solvere* (in ready money); not to be able to —, *non esse solvendo* or *ad solvendum*; to — cash, *præsenti pecuniâ solvere*. Payment, or Paying, n. *solutio*, *pensio*, *numeratio*; to make —, *solvere*, *dissolvere*; the second —, *alteram pensionem solvere*; the creditors do not — at the fixed time, *qui debent non respondent ad tempus*; I will not go till payment is made, *nisi explicatâ solutione non sum discessurus*; the — is stopped, *solutio impedita est*; to ask for a delay of —, *rogare de die*; — for longer than a year, *plus annuâ die postulare*; to take an oath of being unable to pay, *bonam copiam ejurare*; to require payment, *pensionem exigere ab alqo*; to make great payments, *magnas pecunias solvere*; power to pay, *facultas solvendi*; day of —, *dies solvendi*, *dies pecuniæ*, *dies*; to ask a year's grace, *annum spatii postulare*; to give —, *alci solvendo annuam diem finire*; — a few days, *alci paucos dies ad solvendum prorogare*; the sum to be paid, *pensio*; in six equal payments, *sex pensionibus æquis*. Paymaster, among the Romans, *tribunus ærarius*, in the army, *quæstor*; the office of —, *munus tribuni ærarii*, *munus quæstoris*. See Number, Reckon.

Pea, n. *pisum*, *cicer* (chick- —); of —, *pisinus*; as large as a —, *magnitudine pisi* (Plin.), *ad pisi magnitudinem* (Veget.); the colour of a —, *color orobīnus*; of the colour of —, *colore orobīno*; —'s haulm, *stramentum pisinum*.

Peace, n. *pax*, *otium* (leisure), *concordia* (agreement); in peace, *in pace*; to treat for —, *agere de pacis conditionibus*; to enter on —, *inire pacem*; to make —, *facere pacem*; to keep or preserve — *pacis fidem servare*; to break —, *turbare*, *frangere*; to have no —, *turbari*, *vexari*, from some one, *ab alqo*; to leave a person in —, *alqm non turbare*; to dismiss in —, *alqm cum pace dimittere*. Articles of —, *pacis leges*, *conditiones*; to bring —, *ferre*; to prescribe —, *dicere*; to accept —, *accipere*; to refuse —, *dimittere*; a herald of —, *pacis nuncius*; rupture of —, *publica violatio fidei*, *fides pacis non servata*; peace-festival, **sollemnia pacis restitutæ*; desire for —, *studium pacis*; an envoy to seek —, *orator pacis petendæ*; embassy for —, *legatio pacificatoria*; the goddess of —, *Pax*; messenger (bringer) of —, *pacis nuncius*; to announce —, *pacem nunciare*; a peace-judge or arbitrator, *arbiter*, *irenarches*; a conclusion of —, *pax composita*; a peace-producer, *pacificator*, *pacis reconciliator*; to act the part of a peace-maker, *personam pacificam tueri*; a peace-breaker, *pacis turbator*, *homo turbulentus*; a female —, *perturbatrix pacis*; the breaking of the —, *pax turbata*; peace-conference, *colloquium de pace*, *coll. de pacis legibus*, *actio de pace*; to ask for —, *pacis conditiones postulare*; to treat on —, *de pacis conditionibus*; to break up —, *infectâ pace dimittere legatos*; a mediator of peace, *pacis arbiter*; a mediation for —, *pacis arbitrium*; the work of —, *opus pacis*; token of —, *pacis signum*; love of —, *pacis amor*; one who studies —, *pacis amans*. Peaceable, adj. *placidus*, *placabilis*, *concors*. Peaceful, adj. *pacatus*, *quietus*, *tranquillus*. Adv. *quiete*; to act quietly, or be quiet, *quiescere*; see Treaty, Truce, War.

Peach, n. (*malum*) *persicum*; — tree, (*arbor*) *persica*; — kernel, *nucleus persici*; the hard —, *os persici*.

Peacock, *pavo* (in general), *pavo musculus* (*pavus* is not classical), in distinction from a peahen, *pavo femina* (*pava* is not classical); like a —, having the colour of —, *pavonaceus*; —'s eye butterfly, **papilio io* (L.); — hen's egg, *ovum pavoninum*, *ovum pavonis*; plur. *ova pavonina*, *ova pavonis* or (of several) *pavonum*; a —'s feather, *penna pavonina*; — tail, *cauda pavonis*; eye in the —, *oculus caudæ pavonis*.

Peak, n. (1) generally by *summus* or *extremus* (the uppermost or furthest part, etc., e.g. the — of the mountain, *summum montis jugum*); see Summit, Top; (2) = the end of any thing that terminates in a point, *pars prior* or *antica*.

Peal, n. **sonitus campanarum* (of bells); — of rain, *repentina et præceps pluvia*, *subitus imber* (see Shower); — of hail, *vis creberrimæ grandinis*; — of laughter, *cachinnus*; — of applause, *plausûs clamores*.

Pear, n. *pirum*; domestic —, *pira generosa*; wild —, *pira silvestria*; — tree, *pira*; — vinegar, **acetum quod fit* or *factum est de piris*; juice of —, **succi e piris expressi*; dried —, *pirum divisum et purgatum granis*, *quod est in sole siccatum*; — stalk, *pediculus piri*; — wine, *vinum quod fit* (*factum est*) *de* or *ex piris*.

Pearl, n. *margarīta* (μαργαρίτης, in general), *unio* (round —) *elenchus* (ἔλεγχος, large, oblong, like a pear; also = a syllabus; the — were worn three together in the ear), *tympanum* or *tympanium* (τύμπανον or τυμπάνιον, in the shape of a drum); a purse with —, *sacculus in quo sunt margaritæ*; a purse embroidered with —, **sacculus margaritis distinctus*, **crumena margaritis distinctus* (as money-purse); — fisher, in the context, *urinator* or *urinans* (i.e. diver); — fishing **margaritarum conquisitio*; to carry on —, **margaritas conquirere*; like a —, **margaritæ similis*; — trade, **negotium margaritarium*, to carry on, *exercēre*; — dealer, *margaritarius* (late), if a female, *margaritaria* (late); wreath, crown of (or set with) —, **corolla margaritis distincta*, **diadēma margaritis distinctum* (of a royal crown); — coast, **ora ubi margaritæ* or *uniones reperiuntur* or *inveniuntur* or *nascuntur*; — shell, *margaritarum concha* (in general), *mys* (a small shell with reddish —); mother of —, *unionum concha* (or *conchæ*); set with mother of —, *unionum conchis distinctus*; ornament of —, *ornatus margaritarum*, or by circuml. *ornamenta in quibus margaritæ insunt* (in general), *baccatum monile* (necklace of —); file or string of —, *linea margaritarum*; a necklace made of one —, *monolīnum*; of two —, *dilīnum*; of three —, *trilīnum*; — type, **literarum formæ minutissimæ*, **typi minutissimi*; to print with —, **typis minutissime describere*; = white speck of film growing on the eye, *glaucōma*, *-ătis*, n. (γλαύκωμα).

Peasant, n. *agricola*, *agri cultor*, in the context also simply *cultor* (countryman, in reference to his occupation; poetic, *ruricola*), *rusticus* (both in reference to his occupation and to his manners, hence an uncultivated person, without refinement, in opp. to *urbanus*, a refined civilian), *agrestis* (in reference to his dwelling in the country; also with regard to his rude manners; the *rusticus* merely acts contrary to the rules of refined life, the *agrestis* violates the rules of common decency), *rusticanus* (brought up in the country), *paganus*, *vicanus* (villager, opp. *oppidanus*); to live like a —, *rurari* (to live in the country for the sake of pleasure), *rusticari* (to perform rural labour); you are a —, *rusticus es*; he is a real —, *merum rus est* (Com.); —'s wife, countrywoman, *rustica*;

a —'s cottage, *casa agrestis;* in the context also simply *casa;* out of a — can spring a great man, *potest ex casâ vir magnus exire;* —'s farm, country-farm, *prædium, fundus, ager;* a small —, *prædiolum;* a — house, *villa rustica;* belonging to a —, *villaticus;* a — dog, *canis villaticus;* a —'s work, *opus rusticum,* to perform, *facere;* riot of the —, *tumultus rusticanorum* or *agrestium;* the revolt of the Gallic peasantry, in the time of Diocletian, against the tyrannical governors, and which was suppressed at last by Maximinian, *Bagaudica rebellio;* to cause a rising of the —, *manum agrestium excire;* there arises a revolt of —, *rusticani tumultum concitant;* a —'s smock-frock, *amiculum agreste.* Peasantry, n. *rusticitas* (a —'s rank in society), *rustici universi* (the — as a whole), *vita rustica et agrestis* (rural life); see Country.

Peat, n. **turfa,* **humus turfa* (L.)

Pebble, n. *silex, lapis silex, lapis siliceus, saxum silex, saxum siliceum;* from —, *siliceus;* it rains —, *lapidibus pluit.*

Peck, n. perhaps *semodius.*

Peck, v.tr. *rostro tundere* (to strike) or *cædere* (to wound) *alqd.*

Pectinate, Pectinated, adj. **in pectinis formam redactus;* adv. *pectinatim.*

Pectoral, adj. *pectoralis;* — vessel, **vas pectorale;* — fever, **febris catarrhalis.*

Peculation, n. *argenti circumductio, suppressio judicialis, peculatus publicus;* to commit —, *pecuniam avertere;* to be accused of —, *peculatûs accusari.* See Embezzle.

Peculiar, adj. = belonging to a person, *proprius* (both what belongs to any one as his property and what is — to him, in Cic. only with gen.), *meus, tuus, suus* (= *proprius*), comb. *proprius et meus, præcipuus et proprius* (particular and —), *peculiaris* (what any one possesses as his own, esp. of any one's own earnings), comb. *peculiaris et proprius, privatus* (what belongs to any one as his own property, opp. *publicus*), *singularis* (what belongs to any one as his characteristic feature); this failing is not merely — to old people, *id quidem non proprium senectutis est vitium;* it is — to man, etc., *est naturâ sic generata hominis vis,* etc. (Cic.), to every man, *cujuscis hominis est* (e.g. to err, *errare,* Cic.); he has his own — failings, *laborat alqs vitiis;* a habit common to all, or at least — to you in particular, *consuetudo communis vel tua solius et propria;* what is — to any one's style of writing, *quod orationi alcjs eximium inest;* it is a — feature of freedom and liberty, that any one may live as he likes, *libertatis proprium est vivere ut velit;* to possess nothing — to him, *nihil peculii habēre;* the matter has a — feature of its own, *rei est natura propria et sua;* that is — to me, *hic meus est mos; sum naturâ ita generatus;* adv. *proprie, peculiariter;* see Belong, Appropriate, Particular, Special. Peculiarity, n. *proprietas* (— nature of any thing, also in the pl. e.g. the — of the climate and soil, *cœli terræque proprietates*), *natura* (natural state, characteristic feature); what is a — in his style, *quod orationi ejus eximium inest;* every one should as much as possible preserve his own —, *id quemque maxime decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum.*

Pecuniary, adj. *pecuniarius;* a — present, *munus pecuniæ; præmium pecuniæ* or *rei pecuniariæ* (— reward); *jactura* (as a loss on the part of the giver); *congiarium* (among the people or soldiers; also for learned men and artists), *corollarium nummorum* (a kind of gratuity which was paid to the collector of taxes in the provinces), *collatio* (taxes granted to the emperor, and which were paid by every Roman citizen); to make large — to any one, *munera pecuniæ magna alci dare, præmia rei pecuniariæ magna alci tribuere;* — assistance, *auxilium argentarium.* See Money, under Monetary.

Pedagogue, n., see Educate, School. Pedagogy, n. **disciplina pædagogica;* as a manual, *de liberis educandis.* Pedagogic, adj. **pædagogicus,* **ad disciplinam pædagogicam pertinens;* — writings, works, **libri in quibus præcepta formandi ulam juventutis et mores proponuntur;* adv. **ex disciplinâ pædagogicâ.*

Pedal, n. **pedale organi.*

Pedant, n. *homo ineptus* (the proper meaning of an *homo in.,* we read in Cic., *ex omnibus Latinis verbis hujus verbi vim vel maximam semper putavi; quem enim nos ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ab hōc nomen habēre ductum, quod non sit aptus, idque in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet; nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum, quibuscum est, vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in alqo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur;* and further he states that the Greek has no word to express this idea: *Hoc vitio cumulata est eruditissima illa Græcorum natio; itaque quod vim hujus mali Græci non vident, ne nomen quidem ei vitio imposuerunt: ut enim quæras omnia quomodo Græci ineptum appellent, non reperies. Omnium autem ineptiarum, quæ sunt innumerabiles, haud scio an ulla sit major quam illorum qui solent, quocumque in loco, quoscumque inter homines visum est, de rebus aut difficillimis aut non necessariis argutissime disputare*), *homo putidus* (who tries the patience of his hearers or readers to the utmost, through his pedantic manner), *homo molestus* (affected in his style of writing), *homo tetricus* (who treats even the most trifling things with an air of the greatest importance and solemnity), *ambitiosus* (who is guided by ambitious motives), *homo pertinax* (who perseveres from obstinacy), *homo horridus, durus* (a puritan), *homo morosus* (fastidious in requiring the observance of certain habits), *calumniator sui* (who feels never satisfied with any thing he does), **doctus homo de scholâ* (a pedantic schoolmaster). Pedantic, adj. *ineptus, tetricus, putidus, molestus, insolens, ambitiosus, pertinax, morosus, horridus, durus;* to have nothing —, *nihil habēre molestiarum nec ineptiarum;* adv. *inepte, putide, moleste, insolenter, ambitiose, pertinaciter, morose, horride, dure.* Pedantry, n. *ineptiæ* (in general), *jactatio putida* (idle ostentation), *molestia* (affectation), *molesta* or (stronger) *molestissima diligentiæ perversitas* (unnecessary care and trouble, so as to be wearisome to others); exact, conscientious, but without —, *diligens sine molestiâ.*

Pedestal, n. (of a column, etc.), *basis* (βάσις), *stylobates* (στυλοβάτης, the — in its continuation).

Pedestrian, adj. and n., a —, *pedes;* — tour, *iter pedestre;* to begin a —, *iter pedibus ingredi;* to make a —, *iter pedibus facere, conficere.*

Pedigree, n. *stemma gentile* or simply *stemma* (στέμμα, post-Aug.); to repeat one's whole — off by heart, *memoriter progeniem suam ab avo atque atavo proferre;* to write out the — of a family, *familiæ originem subtexere;* see Descent, Lineage, Genealogy.

Peel, v.tr. *putamen alci rei detrahere* (fruit, eggs); to — a tree, *corticem arbori in orbem* (all round) *detrahere, decorticare arborem* or *delibrare arborem* (*decorticare* = to — off the outer bark, *delibrare* = to — off the inside bark, both also of other things); to — off the outside bark (by mistake), *summum corticem desquamare.* Peeling, n. *decorticatio; cortex* (bark; then also the outside shell of a turtle, of nuts, acorns, etc.), *corium* (the echinated capsule of the chestnut, rind of fruit, etc.), *cutis* (skin, e.g. of the kernel), *putamen* (skin of nuts, beans, eggs, fruit), *testa* (of shell-fish, also of eggs), *folliculus* (husk of corded grains and of vegetables), *tunica* (husk of a grain of corn).

Peep, v.intr. *prospicere;* to — forth, *enitēre, emicare* (to shine), *apparēre, conspici, conspicuum*

cere (to be seen, the latter two esp. of objects that are very conspicuous).

Peer, n. *magnas -ātis*, m. (late Inscr.); see Nobleman. Peerage, n. **dignitas magnātis*.

Peevish, adj. **quem facile offendit alqd*, *stomachosus*; see Sensitive, Irritable. Peevishness, n. *morositas*, *asperitas*, or by, *male affectum esse*.

Peg, n. *paxillus* (small, for driving into the ground), *baculum* (stick), *epigrus* (a wooden nail for driving into something); clothes —, *fibula*, *confibula*. Peg, v.tr., see Fasten.

Pelisse, n. **pallium pelliceum* or *ex pellibus factum* (of fur), **pallium pelle intus munitum* (lined with fur); see Cloak.

Pell-mell, adv. *promiscuē* (promiscuously), *confuse*, *permixte* (without order); lying there —, *promiscuus*, *confusus*, *permixtus*; we may also form compounds with *per*, e.g. to mix —, *miscēre*, *permiscēre*, *commiscēre*, everything, *miscēre omnia ac turbare*; to throw down —, *miscēre* (to mix), *confundere* (to scatter about), *turbare* (to confuse).

Pelt, v.tr. *jacĕre* (e.g. *lapides*).

Pen, n. *penna scriptoria*, *penna* (not in use till the 8th century), *calamus scriptorius*, *stilus* (of metal); to make a —, **pennam (calamum) findere*; to mend —, *pen. temperare*; to point —, **pen. exacuere*; to dip —, *pen. intingere*; to take the —, *calamum (pennam) sumere*, *stilum prehendere*, *ad scribendum se conferre*; I can write with any —, *quicumque calamus in manus meas venerit*, *eo utar tanquam bono*; to guide the —, **pennam regere*; — one's hand in writing, *scribentis manum manu suā superimpositā regere*; the — gives no ink, **crassum atramentum pendet calamo*; to set no —, *nullam literam scribere*; to dictate to another's —, *dictare alci alqd*; to write from dictation, *dictata calamo excipere*; with a stroke of the —, *unā significatione literarum*. See Write. Pen-knife, n. **scalprum librarium*; a pen-case, *theca calamaria*.

Penal, adj., by Punish; — law, — code, **lex pœnam sanciens*. Penalty, n. *pœna pecuniaria* (Jct.), *damnum*, *multa* (the two latter = the — inflicted upon any one, *damnum* as a punishment inflicted, *multa* both the loss the person suffers, and the indemnification for the person aggrieved), *lis*, *lis æstimata* (inflicted by the judge after the trial), *pecunia multaticia*, *argentum multaticium* (fine); condemnation to —, *condemnatio pecuniaria* (Jct.); to impose a — upon any one, *pœnā pecuniariā* (or *multā et pœnā* or *pecuniā*) *multare alqm*; to fix a —, *multam alci dicere* or *irrogare*; to incur a —, *multam committere*; not to be able to pay a —, *multam sufferre non posse*.

Penance, n. *satisfactio* (for injury done, murder, etc.), *multa* or *mulcta* (penalty), *pœna* (in general, penalty paid by any one), *piaculum* (atonement), *pœnitentia* (repentance), *morum* (*vitæ*) *mutatio* or *emendatio* (the leading of a better life); to order any one to do —, *piaculum ab alqo exigere*. Penitence, n. *pœnitentia* (in general), **dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus* (in a theological sense), **animus acerbissimā pœnitentiā afflictus*; see Repentance. Penitent, adj. *pœnitens* (repenting), *pœniturus* (ready to repent); Alexander was so — after he had murdered Clitus, that he was about to kill himself, *interempto Clito Alexander manus vix a se abstinuit, tanta vis erat pœnitendi*. Penitential, adj. **quod tanquam piaculum exigitur a nobis*. Penitentiary, n., see Prison.

Pence, n., see Penny.

Pencil, n. (1), see Painter; (2) for writing, *stilus* (see Pen); stroke of a —, in the context *linea*; a thin —, *linea tenuis*; very thin, *linea summæ tenuitatis*; to make a —, *penicillo (ex colore) lineam ducere*. See Draw, Paint.

Pending, adj. (1) in law, by *res delata est ad judicem*, *lis ad forum deducta est*†; the matter is still —, *adhuc sub judice lis est*; (2) in commerce, *nondum expeditus* or *confectus*.

Pendulum, n., perhaps *perpendiculum*; — clock, **horologium, de quo perpendiculum dependet*.

Penetrability, n., by Penetrable, adj. *penetrabilis*, *pervius* (where there is a road through, opp. *invius*). Penetrant, adj. *penetrans* (what penetrates), *acer*, *acerbus* (sharp for the ear, fig. acute, sharp, as regards the understanding), *gravis* (falling heavy upon the ear; then of what has a strong smell, e.g. smell, *odor*; fig. = important); a — voice, *vox peracuta*; a — spirit, *acumen ingenii*, *perspicuitas*; to possess a — spirit, *penitus acri esse ingenio*. Penetrate, v.tr. *penetrare*, *permanare in* with acc.; *pervadere per* or simply with acc. (to — all parts of the body); heat — the whole universe, *calor pertinet per omnem mundum*; poison — every limb of the body, *venenum cunctos artus pervadit* or *in omnes partes permanat*; the draught — the veins, *potio venas occupat*; to — the mind, *penetrare in animos* (of a speaker's address, etc.); the pain penetrated every part of the body, *dolor omnia membra pervagabatur*; penetrated (with grief, joy, etc.), *commotus*, *ictus*, *percussus*, *perfusus*; v.intr. (with an effort) *penetrare*, through a place, *per alqm locum*, to a —, *ad alqm locum* or *in alqm locum usque*; *pervadere alqm locum* or *per alqm locum* (to go through a place, both of persons and things), *exaudiri*, *ad aures pervadere* (of the echo, e.g. *clamor urbem pervadit*), *translucēre* (of the light); imperceptibly, *perlabi* (as far as any one, *ad alqm*, e.g. of a rumour), *perferri in alqm locum* (to spread as far as, in which sense we may also say *penetrare*, e.g. of a cry, a rumour); to — into, *penetrare ad* or *in* or *per alqm locum*; with force, *irruere*, *irrumpere in alqm locum* (the latter two of a large number; all three of persons and things), *descendere in* or *ad alqd* (to descend down to —, of persons and things, e.g. the sword did not — deep into the body, *ferrum haud alte in corpus descendit*; the sword — into their flanks, *ferrum in ilia descendit*†); the moonlight — through the windows, *luna per fenestras se fundebat*†; the cry — into their ears, *clamorem exaudiunt*; the cry — into the camp, *clamor in castra perfertur*; to — into the future, *futuri temporis gnarum esse*; to — into a country, *progredi*, *procedere*, *prorumpere* (the latter = to rush forth with violence). Penetrative, adj. *gravis*, *vehemens* (of a sermon, etc.); see Impressive. Penetrativeness, n., the — of judicial pleadings, *aculei oratorii ac forenses* (Cic.).

Peninsula, n. *peninsula*. Peninsular, adj., by circuml. with Peninsula.

Penny, n. *nummus*; not a — (I give, etc.), *ne nummum quidem*; to the last — (or farthing), *ad nummum* (i.e. to agree, *convenire*); to pay to the last —, *ad assem solvere*; see Money.

Pension, n. *annua salaria -orum*, n.; *congiarium* (in this wider sense under the Roman emperors, see Present), *præmium alcjs beneficio tributum* (a donation), *beneficia tributa -orum*, n., or simply *beneficium*, *commodum emeritæ militiæ* (in the Jct. simply *emeritum*, for long military service); see Salary, Stipend, Rent. To receive a — of 250,000 sestertii (i.e. if we calculate 1,000 sestertii or nummi, or one sestertium, at £7 16s. 3d. = £1,953 2s. 6d.) from the king, *ducenta quinquaginta HS annuā mercede mihi sunt apud principem*. Pension, v.tr., any one, **alqm cum commodis emeritæ militiæ dimittere* (of a soldier), **alqm cum annuis præbendis dimittere* (of a public functionary). Pensioner, n. *miles missicius* (of soldiers).

Pensive, adj. *in cogitatione defixus*; to fall into a — mood, *in summam incidere ægritudinem*; see Gloomy, Melancholy. Pensiveness, n. *summa ægritudo*.

Pentagon, n. *pentagonium* (πενταγώνιον, late), in pure Latin **quinquangulum*. Pentagonal, adj. *pentagōnus* (πεντάγωνος); in pure Latin **quinquangularis*.

which any one stands among the great mass of the people), *opinio vulgi* or *imperitorum*; — party, *populares* (opp. *optimates*), *factio quæ populi causam agit* (opp. *factio quæ optimatium causam agit*); — speaker, *orator populi*; — religion, *sacra publica -orum*, n. Popularity, n. (1) = condescending manners, *communitas* (κοινότης); (2) of any thing made intelligible to a common understanding, e.g. *oratio ad commune judicium popularemque intelligentiam accommodata*; (3) = popular favour, *populi favor*, *gratia popularis*, *aura popularis*, *ventus popularis* (the — breeze or wind, as it were). Populate, v.tr. *frequentare* (*incolis*); to — a place with settlers, *coloniam* or *colonos deducere*, *mittere alqo* (the former if the person himself lead a colony anywhere). Population, n. *colonorum deductio in locum* (when a colony is established any where), *multitudo* (multitude), *frequentia* (large multitude), *civium* or *incolarum numerus* (number of resident inhabitants); the town has a sufficient —, *urbi frequentia suppetit*. Populous, adj. *frequens* (large —, opp. *desertus*), *celeber* (of a place through which there is a heavy traffic much visited, e.g. a street, etc., opp. *desertus*), *frequens accolis* (where there are many inhabitants all over or along, e.g. of rivers); to be —, *nimiâ frequentiâ populi superfluere*. Populousness, n. *celebritas hominum* or *civium frequentia* (where there is a large attendance), *nimia superfluentis populi frequentia* (overgrowing population).

Pepper, n. *piper*; black —, *piper nigrum*; white —, *piper candidum*; Indian —, *siliquastrum*, *piperitis*, **capsicum annuum* (L.); seasoned with —, *piperatus*; — plant or tree, *piperis arbor*; berry of the —, *piperis bacca*; —ed sauce, any thing seasoned with —, *piperatum*; — cruet, box, **pyxis piperis*; a little paper with —, *cucullus piperis*; a cucumber pickled with —, pickled cucumber, **cucumis aceto maceratus et piperatus*; — corn, *piperis granum*, *piperis bacca*; — mill, **mola piperi molendo*. Peppermint, **mentha piperata* (L.). Pepper, v.tr. *pipere condire*; peppered, *piperatus*.

Per, a Latin prepos., which, as a prefix in English, means (1) thorough, thoroughly, which see; (2) = by; *per annum*, a year, see Annual; — week, a week, see Weekly.

Perambulate, v.tr. *transire*, *proficisci*, *iter facere per* (to travel through), *peragrare* (to wander through, in general), *obire* (through a country, etc., in order to see it, on foot, *pedibus*), *lustrare*, *perlustrare* (in order to look about), *percurrere* (quickly, also *p. celeriter*), *decurrere*, *pervolare* (to pass through a certain part, *perv.* in a hurry), *circumire* (all round), *pervagari* (with an object in view), *pererrare* (without any particular object in view); to — the whole town, *totâ urbe discurrere*; to — all the fairs, *ad mercatum proficisci*, *obire nundinas*. Perambulation, n. *lustratio*, *peragratio*, *transitus* (passage through, etc.).

Perceivable, adj. *quod sentiri* or *sensibus percipi potest*, *sensibilis* (what can be felt, the latter first in Vitruv., *vox* . . . . *aëris ictu sensibilis auditu*, for the ear), **quod vim sentiendi habet*. Perceive, v.tr. *sentire*, *sensibus percipere* (with the senses, in general), *auribus percipere*, *audire* (with the ears), *oculis percipere*, *videre*, *cernere* (to see; *cern.* = to see more distinctly); to — the course of the stars, *cursus stellarum notare*; fig. with the understanding, *animadvertere* (to direct one's thoughts to a certain thing; with the part. when I — a thing in a particular state; with the acc. and inf. when I — through what I have heard, etc.), *cognoscere* (to learn, to know; to obtain a clear perception of any thing), *sentire* (to feel, to see, *alqd* or *de alqâ re*), *videre* (to see, understand); to — clearly, *perspicere*, *conspicere* (to behold), *observare* (to observe), *intelligere* (to comprehend), *suspicari* (to suspect, suppose); I — something, *subolet mihi alqd* (lit. I can smell); to — beforehand, *alqd præsentire*; to — very well, *pulchre alqd intelligere*; to let any — so and so, *alqd præ se ferre* (to show outwardly), *significare*, *ostendere*, generally with acc. and inf. (to give to understand); not to let any one —, *alqd dissimulare*; not to let any one — at all, *nullam dare alcjs rei significationem*; to do any thing, and at the same time not to let another — it, *dissimulanter facere alqd*; I don't let him — that I am angry, *dissimulo iram*; I let him — that I am angry, *iratum me sentit alqs*. Perceptibility, n., by Perceptible, adj. *insignis* (only post-Aug. *notabilis*), *conspicuus* (conspicuous), *manifestus* (manifest). Perception, n., generally by verbs, by *percipere*; see Sensation, Notion, Idea. Perceptive, adj., by verbs.

Perch, n. (1) a measure of length = 5½ yards, *decempĕda*; (2) for hens, *pertica gallinaria*; (3) a fish, *perca*. Perch, v.intr., see Roost.

Perchance, see Chance.

Percolate, v.tr. *cribrare*, *percribrare*, *per cribrum cernere*, *cribro excernere*, *succernere*; percolated, filtered, *cretus*, *succretus*; v.intr. *percolari*, *excidere* (to fall down through any thing, through a filter), *perfluere* (to flow through); the earth lets the rain —, *terra imbres percolat et transmittit*, *terra imbres transmittit*. Percolation, n., by verbs.

Percussion, n. *quassatio*, *conquassatio*.

Perdition, n. *exitium*, *interitus*, *pernicies*; (in a theological sense) *pœna quâ alqs post mortem afficietur*; see Ruin.

Peremptory, adj. (1) a — term, day, **dies disceptationi perimendæ dicta* or *constituta*; (2) fig. positive, of opinion, *definitus*; to give — orders, *definite præcipere* or *diligenter mandare alqd*; (3) in pronouncing a judgment, **judicium plenum arrogantiæ*; to judge in a — manner, **arrogantius judicare*; or by *qui* (*quæ*) *prius dijudicat*, *quam quid rei sit sciat* (Ter.), *confidens*; adv. *definite*, *arroganter*, *confidenter*; see Absolute, Positive, Decisive.

Perennial, adj. *perennis*, or by *perennare* (διαγίγνεσθαι, to last for many years, of animals and plants; if only lasting for one year, by *perannare*, διενιαυτίζειν, as in Suet. of a girl).

Pererration, n., by *pererrare*, *pervagare*, *huc illuc cursare*.

Perfect, adj. *plenus* (in general of any thing that is neither deficient as regards the contents, nor in number or size; also = corpulent, stout), *integer* (not mutilated, complete), *absolutus*, *perfectus*, comb. *absolutus et perfectus*, *perfectus atque absolutus*, *expletus et perfectus*, *perfectus cumulatusque*, *perfectus completusque* (having the highest perfection, completed), *verus*, *germanus* (real, genuine); quite —, *absolutus omnibus numeris*, *perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris et partibus*; a — philosopher, *philosophus absolutus*; a — speaker, *orator perfectus*, *homo perfectus in dicendo*; a — Stoic, *perfectus Stoicus* (in whom there is nothing to blame), *germanissimus Stoicus* (whose views deviate in nowise from the Stoic philosophy); to make any thing —, *alqd absolvere* (so that nothing can be said to be wanting, e.g. *beneficium*, kindness), *cumulare alqd* (to crown, fig., e.g. the pleasure, *gaudium*); adv. *perfecte*, *absolute* (without mistake), *plane*, *prorsus*, *omnino* (quite); very often also with the superl. in the sense "quite," e.g. — right, *rectissime*; see Finished, Complete, Consummate. Perfect, v.tr. *excolere* (to develop further, e.g. an invention, *inventa*; the art of oratory, *orationem*; the science of medicine, *medicinam*); to — any one in knowledge, *augēre alqm scientiâ*; you will — yourself in Latin composition by reading my works, *orationem Latinam efficies legendis nostris pleniorem*; — in an art, **artem accuratius discere*; — in a language, **linguæ scientiam paullo subtilius excolere*; see Complete. Perfect, n., in gramm., *tempus præteritum* or *perfectum* (late gramm.). Perfection, n. *integritas* (completeness), *absolutio*, *perfectio*, *absolutio perfectioque* (highest degree

of —); — of virtue, *virtus perfecta cumulataque;* moral —, *perfectum honestum;* to arrive at —, *ad perfectionem pervenire, ad summa venire;* to bring any thing to —, *alqd absolvere* or *perficere;* capable of —, *quod excoli potest.*

Perfidious, adj. *perfidus, perfidiosus* (who breaks his promise, and therefore injures the rights of another; *perfidiosus* is in particular one who is in the habit of acting in that way), *infidelis* (faithless, opp. *fidelis*), *infīdus* (not trustworthy, opp. *fidus*); adv. *perfide, perfidiose, infideliter;* to become —, *fidem violare* or *frangere* or *lædere, in fide non manēre;* see Treacherous. Perfidy, n. *perfidia* (faithlessness, with which any one breaks a solemn promise), *infidelitas* (want of faith, with which a person acts towards one, with whom he should act in an upright manner, e.g. *Labienus quum Commium comperisset sollicitare civitates et conjurationem contra Cæsarem facere,* INFIDELITATEM *ejus sine ullā* PERFIDIA *judicavit comprimi posse*); to show —, *perfide* or *fraudulenter agere.*

Perforate, v.tr. = to bore through, *terebrare* (with a borer, and also otherwise, e.g. an apple with the finger). *perterebrare* (with the borer), *perforare* (to make holes in, in general); of worms, *perrodere* (lit. and fig.).

Perform, v.tr. *agere* (to do, e.g. business, *negotium*), *gerere* (to be the support of any thing as it were, e.g. *negotium*), *obire* (to undergo), *fungi* or *perfungi alqā re* (to discharge, to discharge with zeal), *administrare* (to administer), *exsequi* (to carry out; all these, *negotium, munus*), *conficere* (to accomplish, e.g. *negotium*); I have nothing to —, *non habeo quod agam;* to — one's duties, *res suas obire, officia sua exsequi;* to — a business for any one (at any one's request), *negotium alcjs procurare;* to — the duties of a king, *regis officium et munera exsequi;* to — every thing one's self, *omnia per se obire;* to — the functions of nature, *necessitati* or *naturæ parēre;* see Do, Execute, Accomplish, Discharge, Fulfil; v.intr., see Do, Act (a part). Performance, n. = the act of —, *actio, administratio* (the administering), *confectio* (the accomplishing); — of a business for another (at his request), *procuratio;* = the thing itself which is performed, *actio, negotium* (business), *officium* (duty), *ministerium* (service); any one's —, *negotia alcjs, partes alcjs, officia alcjs;* a consul's —, *actio consularis;* the — of the functions of nature, *naturales corporis actiones,* see Execution, Completion, Undertaking, Action, Deed; a — on the stage, *actio* (as action), *fabula* (the piece played); to give a —, *fabulam dare* (but not *fabulam docēre*). Performer, n. (1), by Perform; (2) *artis musicæ peritus,* or, in general, *alcjs rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcjs rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*), *acroāma* (lit. a concert, then also the person that gives it, singer, minstrel, player); see Actor.

Perfume, n. *suffimentum, odores* (perfuming smell in general), *olfactorium* (smelling water), *odor* (smell), *unguentum* (ointment); — (as an article of trade), *merces odorum.* Perfume, v.tr. *odoribus imbuere* or *perfundere* (with sweet smells), *unguento perfricare* (to rub with ointment, oil); — one's self, *se odoribus imbuere, se ungere, caput et os suum unguento perfricare;* to be —, *unguenta olēre;* strongly, *unguentis affluere;* perfuming pan, *thuribulum* (not *acerra,* = censer). Perfumer, n. (1) who —, by verbs; (2) *qui merces odorum venditat.*

Perhaps, adv. *fortasse, forsitan* (*fortasse* also with numbers; the latter generally with subj.; *fortassis* is very little used, and *forsan* is poetical; we cannot say *forte* for *fortasse* in general, as *forte* can only be used after *si, nisi, ne* [not after *num*], in which case we could not say *fortasse*), *haud scio an, nescio an* (I don't know whether, etc., to express a modest assertion, with which we must use *nullus, nemo, numquam,* whilst according to the English, "— some one, etc., or I don't know whether any one, etc.," we might be led to say *ullus, quisquam, umquam*); whether — some one, somebody, after the verbs "to ask (*quærere*)" and "to search, explore (*percunctari*)," by *ecquis* (or *ecqui*), *ecquæ* (or *ecqua*), *ecquid* (never by *si quis,* etc), e.g. you ask whether — there be any hope? *quæris ecqua spes sit?* let me know whether — you will come, *fac sciam, ecquid venturi sitis;* — some one, — any one, *forsitan quispiam, alqs forte;* — may also be rendered by *aliquando* (sometime, or *quando* after *si* or *ne*), *circiter, fere,* or *ferme* (in approximative estimations as regards time and numbers, see Almost; *fere* and *ferme* also in general when we speak in an uncertain manner, e.g. he spoke — in this way, *in hanc fere sententiam locutus est*); unless —, *nisi forte, nisi si;* if —, *si forte, si qua;* not — mere depredations, etc., *non populatio, neque,* etc.; — because, etc.? *an quod,* etc.? — not? (at the beginning of a principal sentence, in a direct question, which serves as an answer at the same time), *an;* if — in stating any number is = three or so, etc., we use *aliqui,* e.g. you may send me three or five books —, *mitte mihi tres aliquos aut quinque libros;* I am quite willing to publish the speech, if otherwise you should — coincide with me in my mistake, *ab editione non abhorreo, si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris;* and — the poor man in no wise adds, by what he says, to the service which he means to have rendered, but rather makes it less, *neque vero verbis auget suum munus, si quo forte fungitur, sed etiam extenuat.*

Pericardium, n. **pericardium* (*περικάρδιον,* technical term in medicine).

Pericarp, n. **pericarpium* (L.), *gluma, tunica, vasculum seminis.*

Perigee, n. **perigæum.*

Perihelion, n. **perihelium* (περιήλιον, technical term).

Peril, n., see Danger, Risk; at my, at your —, *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte* (on my own account; *proprio Marte* is barbarous); at my own — (I did this), *meis propriis periculis.* Perilous, adj., see Dangerous.

Period, n. (1) in astronomy, *ambitus, circuitus, circulatio;* the — of the moon is a month (i.e. the moon performs her revolutions round the earth in a month), *orbis lustrationem luna menstruo spatio complet;* (2) = a portion of time, *tempus* (time, space of time in general) or *tempora, tempestas* (a time with regard to certain signs, circumstances, epoch), *ætas* (age), *spatium temporis* (space of time); no — of my life, *nullum ætatis meæ tempus;* (3) in chronology, see Time, Epoch; (4) in grammar, *periodus* (περίοδος), in pure Latin (as a kind of attempt which Cic. makes to render the Greek περίοδος, see Cic., Or. 61, 204) by (*verborum*) *ambitus,* or (*verborum* or *orationis*) *circuitus,* or (*verborum*) *comprehensio* or *circumscriptio* or *continuatio,* or *verborum* or *orationis orbis,* or *circuitus et quasi orbis verborum,* also *compositio;* the links of a —, *compositionis pedes;* a short —, *brevis periodus, brevis comprehensio et ambitus verborum;* too long a —, *nimis longa sententiarum continuatio;* a well-sounding, concise, and rounded —, *argutus artusque et circumscriptus verborum ambitus;* a well-flowing and rounded —, *apta et quasi rotunda constructio;* structure of the — (*verborum*) *compositio* (Quint.), *numerus* (proportion, harmony, in the mode of forming one's phrases and periods in writing); the art of connecting the —s together, *componendi ratio;* see End, Conclusion, Length, Duration. Periodical, adj. (1) what returns at stated intervals, e.g. — diseases, *morbi tempore certo recurrentes;* — writings, papers, periodicals, *ephemerides* (see Journal); — winds, *venti qui magnam partem temporis in certis locis flare consueverunt;* (2) of a well-rounded style of writing, etc., *compositus, circumscriptus, numerose cadens;* — style, *verborum apta et quasi rotunda constructio, circumscriptus verborum ambitus, oratio structa* or *apta* or *vincta* (opp. *oratio soluta* or *dissipata*); his mode of speaking is —, *oratio bene cadit et volvitur;* to speak periodically, *apte dicere.*

Periosteum, n. *periosteum.

Periphery, n. *peripheria* (περιφέρεια, Martian. Capella, about A.D. 500), in pure Latin *extrema linea circinationis* or *linea circumcurrens.*

Periphrasis, n., see Paraphrase. Periphrase, v.tr. e.g. who — Cæsar, * *Græcus Cæsaris interpres,* *qui *Commentarios Cæsaris Græce reddit.*

Perish, v.tr. *perire* (e.g. by illness, *morbo*), *interire* (stronger than *perire,* = complete annihilation); *cadere* (to fall, principally in battle), *occidere* (to die in the presence of others, e.g. in battle), *occidi, interfici, necari* (to be killed, see Kill); to — in the war, *bello cadere, in bello occidere;* to — with or through any thing, *perire algâ re, necari algâ re* (to be killed through any thing, both e.g. through poison, hunger, *veneno, fame*), *absumi algâ re* (to be swept away through, etc., e.g. *fame, veneno;* through illness, through pestilence, *morbo, pestilentiâ*); more — from hunger than by the sword, *plures fames quam ferrum absumpsit;* many soldiers —, from the intense cold, *intoleranda vis frigoris multos milites absumpsit;* to allow nothing to —, *omnia in suum usum convertere;* see Die, Decay. Perishable, adj. *fluxus* (inconstant, e.g. *gloria*), *fragilis* (frail), comb. *fluxus et* (or *atque*) *fragilis, caducus* (ready to fall), comb. *fragilis et caducus, infirmus* (weak), comb. *caducus et infirmus, brevis* (short, e.g. *omnia quæ habent speciem gloriæ contemne, brevia, fugacia, caduca existima,* Cic.); every thing under the sun is frail and —, *infra lunam nil nisi caducum et mortale.* Perishableness, n. *fragilitas, brevitas* (shortness, e.g. of life), *infirmitas* (weakness).

Peristyle, n. *porticus.*

Peritonæum, n. *peritonæum* (περιτόναιον, late; for which Veget. uses the circuml. *membrana quæ intestina omnia continet*).

Periwinkle, n. (1) a plant, **vinca* (cotton-weed, L.), **sempervivum tectorum* (house-leek; L.), *hedera* (ivy); (2) a snail, **turbo littoreus* (L.)

Perjure, v.tr. *falsum jurare* (in general), *pejerare* or *perjurare, perjurium facere.* Perjury, n. *falsum jusjurandum* (in general), *perjurium.* Perjurious, adj. *perjūrus, perfidus* (faithless, in general); adv. *perfide.*

Permanency, n. *perpetuitas* (without interruption), *perennitas, diuturnitas, longinquitas* (for a length of time). Permanent, adj., by *permanēre;* see Constant.

Permeability, n., Permeable, adj., see Penetrate.

Permissible, adj. *licitus* (allowed), *concessus* (granted); to be —, *licitum esse, licēre.* Permission, n. *concessio* (concession), *permissio* (admission; the substs. *concessus* and *permissus* only in the abl. sing.); *potestas, copia* (power given any one); but *venia* is never — in itself, but only = indulgence, grace), *arbitrium* (free-will to do a thing), *licentia* (entire liberty to do what one likes); to give any one —, *veniam, potestatem, licentiam alci dare,* for or to, *alcjs rei* or *alqd faciendi; potestatem alci facere, concedere, licentiam alci concedere, licentiam alci permittere ut,* etc., *permittere, concedere alci,* to, *alqd* (see Permit); to give children — to play, *pueris ludendi licentiam dare;* to give any one absolute —, *infinitam licentiam alci dare;* to ask —, *veniam petere;* to receive —, *veniam accipere, impetrare, datur alci potestas* (or *copia*), *fit alci potestas;* to have the —, *habēre potestatem, concessam licentiam; mihi licet; permissum, concessum est;* with your —, *permissu et concessu tuo, si per te licitum erit, pace tuâ, pace quod fiat tuâ, bonâ veniâ tuâ liceat, bonâ veniâ me audies* (if any one wishes to speak); without my —, *me non concedente, me non consulto;* without any one's — (to do a thing, etc.), *injussu alcjs;* contrary to my —, *me invito;* I wish to say with your —, *bonâ hoc tuâ veniâ dixerim, sit venia verbo, sit honos auribus, tuis honos sit habitus auribus* (the former if we speak candidly, the latter in using any indecent expression); to such words as those we should add "with your —," *hæc vocabula cum honoris præfatione ponenda sunt.* Permissive, adj., by verbs. Permit, v.tr. *concedere* (to concede, generally after a request has been made, opp. *repugnare*), *permittere* (to allow any thing to be done, opp. *vitare*), *largiri* (out of kindness and to oblige any one), *facultatem dare* or *potestatem facere alcjs rei, permittere licentiam ut,* etc. (when any one is empowered, enabled to —), *alcjs rei veniam dare* or *dare hanc veniam ut* (to show indulgence in anything); see Allow.

Permutation, n. (1) in commerce, *permutatio* (e.g. of goods, *mercium*); (2) in general, *mutatio,* or by verbs; see Exchange.

Pernicious, adj. *perniciosus* (ruinous, e.g. illness, war, peace, plan, law), *exitiosus* (leading to a tragical result, e.g. conspiracy), *exitialis, exitiabilis* (of such a kind as to be likely to lead to a tragical result, e.g. war), *funestus* (bringing grief over a great many, e.g. tribuneship), *damnosus,* to any one, *alci* (causing injury, e.g. *bellum*); to be —, *perniciei esse, nocēre* (to injure); see Destruction, Injurious, Mischievous. Perniciousness, n. *vis nocendi,* also by circuml. with *nocēre;* who does not see the — of this thing? *quis non intelligit hanc rem nocēre?*

Perpendicular, adj. *directus ad perpendiculum,* also *directus* (opp. *pronus* or *pronus ac fastigatus,* Cæs.), only late writers use *perpendicularis;* a — line, *linea quæ cathetus dicitur,* also *cathetus* (ἡ κάθετος, sc. γραμμή); to draw a straight line — to a given straight line from a given point without it, *lineam, quæ cathetus dicitur, demittere in* with abl.; *cathetum demittere in* with abl.; to be —, *directum esse* or simply *esse ad perpendiculum;* to be drawn — to, etc., from, etc., by *deorsum delabi ad perpendiculum* or *ratione perpendiculi* or *ad lineam* or *directo.*

Perpetrate, v.tr. *delictum committere;* see Commit. Perpetration, n. *exercitatio* (e.g. of virtues, of a crime). Perpetrator, of a crime, *auctor facinoris* or *delicti,* in the context *auctor;* by circuml. *qui, quæ facinus* or *flagitium* or *scelus commisit; qui, quæ facinus in se admisit, ad quem, ad quam maleficium pertinet.*

Perpetual, adj., see Continual, Everlasting, Eternal. Perpetuation, n. *æternitas.* Perpetuity, n., see Duration, Eternity.

Perplex, v.tr. (1) of matters, see Confuse; (2) of persons, *alcjs mentem animumque perturbare, in perturbationem conjicere; consternere; percutere* (not *percellere*); with talking, *oratione differre;* see Embarrass, Distract, Tease, Plague, Vex. Perplexity, n., see Intricacy, Entanglement, Embarrassment (from doubt, etc.); — of mind (soul), *angor animi, conscientiæ angor* or *sollicitudo;* to feel —, *angore conscientiæ et sollicitudine agitari, vexari, conscientiâ animi excruciari* (very great); also *conscientia animi terret alqm;* great — arises in any one, *peccatorum ex conscientiâ timor alci exoritur.*

Perquisite, n. by *reditus extraordinarii, pecunia extraordinaria,* or, in the plur. *pecuniæ extraordinariæ* (of a public functionary, Cic.).

Persecute, v.tr. *persequi* (to follow, pursue, with eagerness and perseverance, sometimes in a good, but generally in a bad sense; also fig. = to carry any thing with perseverance to the last, to try to bring to an end), *prosequi* (usually to follow part of the way, generally in a good sense, but also to pursue to a certain distance with an evil intention; then also fig. = to continue with any thing), *consectari* (to follow indefatigably, in order to overtake; then also = to oppress in general), *insectari* (to pursue with hostile intentions), *insequi* (to pursue close at one's heels), *insistere* or *instare alci* (constantly to be at any one, to pursue and press hard, stronger than *insequi,* also fig. = to push a matter on with all earnestness), *urgēre* (to urge, violently to insist; also fig. = to carry on with vigour), *vexare* (to vex, to tease unceasingly), *exsequi* (fig. to follow to the very last, to try to

accomplish), to — with ardour, acriter insequi; courageously, fortiter instare alci, violently, vehementius premere or vexare alqm, to — distinguished men in an insolent manner, bene de republicā meritos cives proterve consectari; to — the Christians, *Christianam religionem insectari, populum Christianum vexare; — with reproachful terms, alqm verbis vehementioribus prosequi, — with insults, alqm verbis contumeliosis prosequi, alqm maledictis or contumeliis insectari, alqm probris et maledictis vexare, see Vex, Afflict, Harass, Molest. Persecution, n. insectatio (pressure), vexatio (vexation), the — of the Christians, *Christianæ religionis insectatio, populi Christiani vexationes, by verbs, see before Persecutor, n. insequens, instans (lit., the pursuing enemy), vexator (who teases), alci infestus (having hostile feelings against any one, persecutor never used in good classical prose), the — of the Christians, Christianæ religionis vexator, *populi Christiani vexator, a fanatic —, *Christiano nomini infestissimus.

Perseverance, n. perseverantia (not shrinking from any difficulty, however great), permansio (also fig. in sententiā), constantia (consistency, constancy), assiduitas (assiduity), pertinacia (pertinacity, in defending an opinion), pervicacia (utmost — in trying to accomplish a thing or to gain the victory), obstinatio, obstinatior voluntas, obstinatus animus (firm, obstinate in a resolution once formed, in a bad sense = obstinacy), patientia (patience, e.g. in one's work, laboris), labor (in enduring fatigue), virtus (in undergoing trouble in general), to possess manly —, inest alci virilis patientia, — of the mind, animi firmitas, firm — in defending his opinion, perpetua in sententiā suā permansio, obstinatio sententiæ; a person has no — in submitting to disappointments, minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens alcjs est. Persevere, v.intr. perseverare (proper term), constare (with and without sibi, to be always the same), perstare, consistere, persistere (to insist upon), manēre, permanēre (to remain firm in, all these generally in alqā re), to — in the assurance once given that, etc., perseverare with acc. and infin.; to — in one's maxims, stare suis judiciis, — in one's mode of living, in vita perpetuitate sibi constare, — in a project, perstare in incepto, — in one's determination, perseverare in proposito, firmare consilium, consilium non mutare, sibi constare Persevering, adj. perseverans, constans, firmus (firm), offirmatus (stronger than firmus), assiduus (who does lose his hold, e.g. an enemy, an accuser), tenax alcjs rei (clinging fast to anything), pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus (see the difference before), — in his undertaking, firmus proposito, tenax propositi; adv. with pers., perseveranter, constanter, firmiter, offirmato animo, pertinaciter, pervicacius, obstinate, obstinato animo, to be — in danger, in periculo constanter agere, to be — in the endurance of pain, constanter ferre dolorem.

Persist, v.intr., see Persevere, Insist. Persistence, n., see Perseverance, Firmness, Obstinacy.

Person, n. (1) persona (lit., the mask of the dramatic actor; then the part which he acts, pers never = the individual); heroical —s (i.e. characters), heroicæ personæ (Cic.), my — (as statesman, etc.), mea persona (e.g. in your —, ex tuā personā), by the name of a — we understand that by which we denote his individuality, so that every — may have a peculiar nomination of his own, nomen est, quod unicuique personæ apponitur, quo suo quæque proprio vocabulo appelletur (Cic.); sometimes they gave to every three — in a family each one of the first names in a certain order, sometimes alternately to the one and the other, mox continuarunt unum quodque prænomen per ternas personas, mox alternarunt per singulas (Suet., but this passage does not prove that we may render "there are three — there," by adsunt tres personæ, but tres homines), the king's royal — disappears among the Persians under the splendid outward appearance of his majesty, apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occulitur (Just.), to introduce an important —, gravem personam inducere; to undertake something against any one's —, in alcjs personā alqd facere (as in Cic. at in ejus personā multa fecit asperius), or in alqo efficere alqd (as Cic. quid in P. Scipione effecerint), to speak against the —, and not against the cause, in personam, non in rem dicere sententiam (Senec.), I for my —, ego quidem, equidem, to hate any one as far as his — goes, suo nomine alqm odisse (Cæs.), for my own —, privatim (i.e. in my own interest, opp. publicus), meā sponte (of my own free-will, opp. coactus), pro virili parte (as much as falls to my own share, but never = as far as lies in my power), in his, etc., own —, ipse (he himself), præsens, coram (he himself being present, oral); e.g. he came in his own —, ipse venit; to be there in his own —, præsentem or coram adesse; hence in a wider sense = man in general, homo (in this sense never persona), corpus (the body, = the individual, especially with regard to his freedom as a citizen, in everything where life and death are concerned), — of higher rank, homines nobiles, a handsome — (woman), mulier formosa; a — of small size, homo humili staturā, — of royal blood, principes (in general, post-Aug.), reges (descended from a royal family); to declare a free — a slave, liberum corpus in servitutem addicere, that — was the cause of our victory, in illo corpore posita est victoria nostra, = tall size, (corporis) statura (size of body), (corporis) forma, corpus (shape), species (exterior in general); to be a — of small size, humili staturā; to be a — of a tall size, staturā esse procerā; of a considerable size, liberali formā esse, of a fine exterior, pulchrā esse specie, esse formosum; to know any one by —, alqm de facie nosse (opp. alqm non nosse, alqm or alcjs faciem ignorare), = a — represented on the stage, persona (lit., mask), partes (part), to appear in the — of, alcjs personam ferre or sustinere or tueri (not agere), alcjs partes agere, obtinere (all lit. and fig.), he plays well in the — of, personam susceptam bene tuetur (lit. and fig.); animals appear in fables as —, *bestiæ in fabulis personas tuentur, to introduce vices as —, *vitiis personas deferre, = — (in gramm.), persona (e.g. tertia, Quint.), the — in attendance, comites (attendants), comitatus, the — belonging to an office, an institution, *qui collegio ascripti sunt; — to a school, *magistri et ministri scholæ; — to a theatre, actores; see Individual, Man, Character. Personage, n. homo nobilis Personal, adj., Personally, adv. personalis (with its adv. personaliter) is a word framed by the lawyers and grammarians in the time of Imperial Rome, as a technical term; e.g. a — kindness, beneficium personale (Paul. Dig.); a — verb, verbum personale (gramm.); to use a word in a — sense, verbum personaliter dicere (gramm.), in other instances than these we must render it by ipse, ipsius, per se (himself), or by præsens, coram (present, in his own person, opp. per literas [by letter] and such like), or by proprius (not in common with others, opp. communis), or by privatus (referring to one as a private individual, opp. publicus), or by other terms, e.g. he appeared —, ipse aderat, I have a — interview with any one, ipse or præsens cum alqo colloquor; I pay to any one a — visit, præsto sum alci; Cæsar made a speech as his own — dignity and the respect of his ancestors required, orationem habuit Cæsar, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat; to know any one —, alqm ipsum nosse, alqm de facie nosse, not to know any one —, alqm non nosse, alqm or alcjs faciem ignorare, to appear — at a term, vadimonium per se obire, to view anything —, coram perspicere or cernere alqd, not to mind — offences, omittere privatas offensiones; — occupations, studia privata (opp. opera publica), to conceive — hatred against any one, suo nomine alqm odisse,

to entertain no — hatred against any one, *nullo proprio esse in alqm odio;* prejudiced against any one by feelings of — hatred, *propriâ irâ offensus alci;* there existed no cause for — enmity, *propriæ simultatis nulla causa erat;* any one's — character, *alcis persona;* — and temporal circumstances, *personæ atque tempora;* — brave, *manu fortis;* — privileges, **jus personarum.* Personality, n. (1) any one's individual character and person, *alcjs persona* (e.g. *personam occisi contemplans,* Just.); if = "existence as a person" or "the person itself," it must be rendered by circuml., e.g. in our days people deny the — of the devil, **recentiores diabolum naturam esse corpoream negant;* he always mixes his own — up with it, *se ipse semper prædicat;* (2) = direct offensive application to a person, perhaps *contumeliæ, privatæ offensiones* (personal offences, insults). Personate, v.tr., see Represent, Counterfeit, Feign, Resemble. Personification, n. *prosopopœia* (προσωποποιΐα), pure Latin *conformatio,* or *personarum fictio* or *confictio,* or *ficta alienarum personarum oratio.* Personify, v.tr. a thing, (*a*) in a writing, as acting or speaking, *rem in personam constituere, rem loquentem inducere, rem mutam loquentem facere et formatam, alci rei orationem attribuere ad dignitatem accommodatam aut actionem quandam, rem ipsam loqui* or *agere fingere;* (*b*) to represent as a human being, *humanâ specie induere.*

Perspective, n. (the science) *scenographia* (σκηνογραφία, theatrical drawing, Vitr.; where he explains it, *frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus*); pleasing —, *ea ars pictoris quâ efficit ut quædam eminere in opere, quædam recessisse credamus* (Quint.); Democritus and Anaxagoras have likewise written on this subject, I mean on —, *Democritus et Anaxagoras de eâdem re scripserunt, quemadmodum oporteat ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineas ratione naturali respondere, uti de incertâ re certæ imagines ædificiorum in scenarum picturis redderent speciem, et quæ in directis planisque frontibus sint figurata, alia abscedentia, alia prominentia esse videantur* (Vitr., as detailed description of theatrical —); — painter, **scenographus* (σκηνογράφος). Perspective, adj. **scenographicus* (σκηνογραφικός); adv. **scenographice;* to paint in —, *ita pingere, ut ad aciem oculorum radiorumque extensionem, certo loco centro constituto, lineæ ratione naturali respondeant* (Vitr.).

Perspicacious, adj., lit. *acute cernens, acri visu;* to be —, *acute cernere;* very —, *acerrimo esse visu;* fig. *perspicax* (who can see every thing at one glance), *sagax* (sagacious); — in making conjectures, *sagax ad suspicandum;* — in dangers, *sagax ad pericula perspicienda.* Perspicacity, n. *acies oculorum, visus acer;* great —, *acerrimus visus;* fig. (with regard to the understanding), *perspicacitas, prudentia perspicax, acies* or *acumen ingenii, ingenium acre* or *acutum;* a man of great —, *vir acerrimus.* Perspicuity, n., see Clearness. Perspicuous, adj., see Clear, Intelligible.

Perspirable, adj. *sudorem emittens* (e.g. fert). Perspiration, n. *sudor, sudatio* (sweating); cold —, *sudor frigidus;* to get into a —, *sudare coepisse* (not classical *in sudorem ire*), *erumpit mihi sudor;* to be in a —, *sudare, sudorem emittere;* to be in a great —, *multo sudore manare, sudore madere* (in general), *multo sudore diffluere corpore* (all over, of persons); to be in a cold —, *frigido sudore sudare;* every part of my body is in a cold —, *frigidus sudor mihi artus occupat* (Ovid); to cause, produce —, *sudorem evocare* or *ciere* or *movere* or *elicere* or *excutere, sudorem* or *sudores facere;* to stop the —, *sudorem sistere* or *coercere* or *reprimere* or *sedare* or *inhibere.* Perspire, v.intr. *sudare* (also fig. = to work hard), *sudorem emittere* (lit.); I —, *sudor mihi erumpit;* to — a great deal, *multum sudare* (with fear), *multo sudore manare, sudore madere* (to drop with —); to — very much, *ingentem sudorem effundere;* I — in some parts of my body, *corpus circa alqas partes insudat;* dropping with —, *sudore multo fluens;* a drop of —, **sudoris gutta;* his forehead drops with —, **frons multo sudore manat.*

Persuade, v.tr. (1) to convince by argument, *persuadere alci de alqâ re,* or with acc. and infin. (the accus. alone can only be used with *persuadere* when it is a pronoun in the neuter gender, such as *hoc, illud, nihil*); he can easily be —, *facile adducitur ad credendum* (but not *facile persuadetur*); (2) = to influence by entreaty, etc., *commovere verbis delenire, ut,* etc. (to talk over), *permovere* (with *ut* when we want to state the intention; with the infin. alone or with the accus. and infin. when this is not the case; with the accus. alone simply, when it is a pronoun), *alqm pellere, ut,* etc. (to compel any one to, etc.), *alqm impellere* (to urge) or *adducere* (to bring) or *inducere* (to induce) *ad alqd* or with *ut, alci auctorem esse alcjs rei* or with *ut* (to cause any one to); they — me to it, *persuadetur mihi* (not *persuadeor*); to allow one's self to be —, *persuaderi sibi pati;* to be — by any one to do a thing, *alqo auctore alqd facere;* to — any one to believe a thing, *fidem alcjs rei facere alci, alqm adducere ad opinionem;* to be easily — to believe a thing, *facile induci ad credendum;* I am not easily — to believe, *non adduci possum, ut credam* (barbarous *non persuadeor ut credam*); see Convince. Persuasion, n. *persuasio;* the goddess of —, *persuadendi Dea* (Quint.); — was not difficult, *non difficilis persuasio fuit;* gift of —, *virtus ad persuadendum accommodata, vis persuadendi;* see Conviction, Belief. Persuasive, adj., by verbs; n., by circuml. with the verb.

Pertain, v.intr. = to belong or relate to, *pertinere ad alqd, spectare ad alqd, referri, alcjs juris esse* (to be his of right); with the genitive, *nullius est artis,* it pertains to no art; *proprium esse;* what pertains to this, *quod pertinet ad hoc,* or *refertur,* or *referendum est.*

Pertinacious, adj. *obstinatus, pervicax, pertinax, præfractus, contumax;* a — man, *(homo) qui nimium sui juris sententiæque est;* adv. *obstinate, pertinaciter, præfracte* (e.g. *nimis præfracte ærarium defendere,* Cic.); to act — in any thing, *obstinato animo agere alqd.* Pertinacity, n. *animus obstinatus, obstinatio,* in a thing, *alcjs rei* (obstinacy, contumacy), *pervicacia, animus pervicax* (great perseverance), *pertinacia* (in holding an opinion or entertaining a plan), *animus præfractus* (stubbornness), *contumacia* (contumacy).

Perturbate, v.tr., see Disturb, Confuse. Perturbation, n., see Agitation, Disturbance, Disorder, Commotion.

Perusal, n. *lectio, perlectio.* Peruse, v.tr. *perlegere, pervolvere, pervolutare* (the latter two = to — cursorily).

Pervade, v.tr. (1) lit., see Pass; (2) fig., see Penetrate.

Perverse, adj. *perversus* (lit., diverted; fig., not as it ought to be), *præposterus* (fig., said or done at a wrong time, and of persons), *pravus* (fig., contrary to the object intended, e.g. meaning, *mens, opinio*); adv., fig. *perverse, præpostere* (e.g. *ordine, tempore*), *perperam* (not right, opp. *recte*.); see Obstinate, Stubborn. Perverseness, n. *perversitas* (e.g. *hominum, opinionum, morum*).

Pest, n. (1) lit., see Pestilence; (2) fig., of any thing or person very obnoxious, *pestis, pernicies,* comb. *pestis ac pernicies* (*lues* and *contagia* cannot be used in this fig. sense); he is the — of youth, *pestis est adolescentiæ;* — house, **ædificium ad pestilentiæ contagia prohibenda exstructum.* Pester, v.tr., see Trouble, Disturb, Annoy.

Pestilence, n. (1) lit. *pestilentia* (as an epidemic disease), *lues* (as obnoxious matter likely to spread disease), *morbus perniciosus* (dangerous illness; *pestis* not used in good classical prose in the lit. sense); the — breaks out in the city, *pestilentia incidit in urbem;* a town is attacked by the —, *pestilentia urit urbem;* to have the —, *pestilentiâ*

laborare; to die of the —, *pestilentiâ absumi*; the young people died of the —, *juventus pestilentiâ assumpta est*; bay-leaves are good to prevent the — from becoming contagious, *laurûs folia pestilentiæ contagia prohibent*; blisters on persons infected with the — or plague, perhaps *vomica*; year of the —, *annus pestilens, annus pestilentiâ infamis*; see Disease. Pestilential, adj. *pestilens* (lit., opp. *saluber*; only late writers use *pestilentiosus*), *tædus* (fig., abominable, horrible, e.g. smell, opp. *suavis*), a disease becomes —, *pestilentia in morbos perniciales evadit*, — smell, *odor pestifer* (lit.), *odor fœdus, fœtor* (bad smell in general); — vapour, *afflatus pestifer*; — atmosphere, *aer pestilens* (opp. *aer salubris*; *aer pestifer* is not classical).

Pestle, n. *pistillum*. Pestle, v.tr., see Pound.

Petal, n. *petălum*.

Petard, n. **petarda*.

Petition, n. (1) in general, see Prayer, Request, (2) a formal —, *petitio* (for, *alcjs rei*); *qua alqs petit, literæ* (*supplices*), *libellus* (*supplex*), to draw up a —, *libellum componere*, to sign a — (along with others), *libellum subscribere*; to present a —, *libellum offerre*, to any one, *dare alci libellum* (*supplicem*), *adire alqm*; in writing, *scripto* or *libello adire alqm, supplicare alci per literas*; to grant a —, *alci petenti satisfacere, annuere*; to refuse the prayer of —, *alci petenti deesse*; to present a — containing a request that, etc., *libello petere oblato, ut*, etc. Petition, v.tr. *petere alqd ab alqo, rogare alqd*, any one, *alqm* or *ab alqo* (to demand any thing as a favour), in an urgent manner, *implorare et exposcere alqd, contendere alqd ab alqo* (eagerly to try to obtain), *flagitare* or *efflagitare alqm alqd* (to request, urge), *fatigare sæpe idem petendo alqm* (very often), — any one for a person for a thing *ab alqo alqd alci petere*, to — an authority (e.g. parliament), **petere alqd per literas*, against, **literis deprecari alqd*. Petitioner, n. *qui libellum affert, qui libello petit oblato, qui supplicat* (*rogator* in Cic. Attic. 16, 16, no. B § 9 = who proposes a law).

Petrify, v.tr. and intr. *lapidescere* (lit., post-Aug.), *in lapidem concrescere* (of liquids), *obtorpescere* (fig., to be fixed in amazement, with fear, etc.); to become — with fear, *circumfuso undique pavore obtorpescere*; to stand there almost —, *attonitum constitisse, defixum stare*.

Petticoat, n. *tunica interior*, **corporis velamentum interius*, — government, **imperium uxorium* (in a house).

Pettifogger, n. *rabula* (not *rabulista*), *causidicus rabiosus et ineptus, clamator, proclamator, latrator* (the latter three = crier), comb. *rabula latratorque, leguleius, formularius* (the foregoing two = an attorney who annoys his adversary by keeping to the mere letter of the law), *legum contortor* (who perverts the law). Pettifogging, n. *circulatoria volubilitas*.

Petty, adj., see Little, Trifling.

Petulance, n., see Passion, Sauciness, Impudence. Petulant, adj., see Saucy, Impudent.

Pew, adj. **sedes quæ est in æde sacrâ*, **sedes quam habeo in æde sacrâ*.

Pewter, n. (1) see Tin, (2) = utensils made of —, **vasa e plumbo albo facta*.

Phaeton, n., see Carriage.

Phantom, n. *somnium, opinionis commenta*, *-orum*, n., they are mere —, *et falsa et inania sunt*.

Pharisee, n. *Pharisæus* (Eccl.), fig., see Hypocrite. Pharisaical, adj. lit., by the gen. *Pharisæorum* (Eccl.); fig., see Hypocritical.

Pharmacy, n. *medicamentaria* (Plin.), **medicamentorum compositio*, to practise —, *medicamentariam exercere, factitare*. Pharmacology, n. **pharmacologia*.

Pheasant, n. *phasianus*, (*avis*) *phasiana*, of a —, *phasianinus*; — walk or — preserve, *aviarium phasianorum*, **vivarium phasianorum*; keeper of —, *phasianarius* (Jct.)

Phenomenon, n., in general, *ostentum, prodigium, portentum* (any marvellous sign seen, and relating to some future event), in the sky, *phænomĕnon* (late); — on the sea or in the sky, *quæ mari cœlove fiunt*; — in the atmosphere, **ostentum in cœlo animadversum, phænomĕnon* (φαινόμενον, generally in the plur., late), **meteōron* (μετέωρον, generally in the plur., techn. term), fiery —, *ignes*; the science of —, **meteorologia* (μετεωρολογία, techn. term).

Phial, n., see Bottle.

Philanthropy, n. *caritas generis humani* (love for the human race in general), *humanitas*. Philanthropist, n., Philanthropical, adj., *hominibus* or *generi humano amicus, humanus* (affable, adv. *humane, humaniter*), to be a —, *vitæ hominum amice vivere*.

Philologist, n. **antiquitatis studiosus* (one who studies classical antiquities in general), *grammaticus* (γραμματικός, one who studies the grammar of the classical languages, classical criticism, like the — of the ancients, a critic, linguist), *philologus* (φιλόλογος, one who studies all the branches of literature, a literary person therefore in a much wider sense than what we generally understand by a —, Suet. Gr. 10, Sen. Ep. 108, 29, sq., where a *phil.* is mentioned in opp. to a *gramm.*). Philology, n. **antiquitatis studium*, **antiquarum literarum studia* (classical antiquities), *humanitatis studium, humanitatis disciplina* or *doctrina* (as a study adapted to cultivate the intellect), *grammatica, -orum*, n., *studium literarum quod ii profitentur qui grammatici vocantur* (classical criticism), *philologia* (φιλολογία, literary studies, *literæ humaniores* or *studia humaniora* not classical). Philological, adj. **ad studium antiquitatis* or *humanitatis pertinens, grammaticus*; adv. *grammatice*.

Philosopher, n. *philosophus* (φιλόσοφος); fem. *philosopha*, in pure Latin, by *sapientiæ studiosus* or *philosophiæ deditus* or *qui rerum cognitione doctrinâque delectatur* (in general who studies philosophy), *homo doctus*, in the plur. simply *docti* (well-informed in general, in Cic. in the context often = —), *philosophiæ* or *sapientiæ professor, sapientiæ doctor* or *magister* (who teaches —, post-Aug.), the true —, *sapiens* (i.e. a real wise man), theoretical —, **qui in rerum contemplatione studia ponit*; practical —, **qui de vitâ ac moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit*; a very learned —, *doctissimus in disputando*; to profess to be a —, *philosophiam profiteri*; beard of a —, *barba sapiens* (Hor.), school of —s, *philosophi schola*. Philosophy, n. *philosophia* (φιλοσοφία), in pure Latin by *sapientiæ studium* or *disciplina*; *divinarum humanarumque rerum tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, cognitio optimarum rerum atque in iis exercitatio*, theoretical —, *philosophia quæ artis præceptis continetur, philosophia quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur*, or short *philosophia contemplativa* (Sen.); practical —, *philosophia quæ officii bene vivendi disciplinam continet, philosophia quæ de vitâ et moribus rebusque bonis et malis quærit*, or short *philosophia activa* (Sen.), in the context also simply *prudentia* (opp. *doctrina*, i.e. theoretical —, e.g. *neque enim tantum virium habet ulla aut prudentia aut doctrina, ut tantum dolorem possit sustinere*, Cic.); to be fond of —, *philosophiæ studio teneri, sapientiæ esse studiosum*, to study —, *se ad philosophiam* or *ad philosophiæ studium conferre, se ad philosophiam pertractandam dare*, — entirely, *totum se, in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitæ suæ collocare*; to study — in writing, *philosophiam scribere*; occupation of writing on —, *philosophiæ scriptiones*. Philosophical, adj., by the gen. *philosophiæ, philosophorum*, or by **philosophorum proprius*, or by similar circuml. (for the rest, *philosophicus* is only of very late origin [in Macrob. Sat.], and *philosophus* is without any classical authority [Pacuv. in Aul. Gell., Macrob. Sat.]); — writings, *philosophiæ scripta*

(not *philosophiæ scriptiones*), * *libri qui sunt de philosophiâ;* — precepts, *philosophiæ* or *philosophorum præcepta;* that is not a common, but a — term, *quod non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum;* adv. *philosophorum more, ut philosophi* (late Latin *philosophice*, in Lactant. about A.D. 315.) Philosophize, v.intr. *philosophari* (lit.), *argumentari, ratiocinari* (to argue), *disputare* (to expound); a —ing mind, *mens et intelligentia.*

Phlegm, n. (1) *pituita, phlegma -ătis*, n. (technical term); (2) = dullness, *tarditas ingenii* or *animi*, also merely in the context *tarditas, patientia* (indolence), *inertia* (inertness), *dissolutus animus*, *lentitudo* (indifference). Phlegmatical, adj. (1) = abounding in phlegm, *phlegmaticus* (technical term); (2) *tardus, patiens, iners, dissolutus, lentus.*

Phrase, n. *locutio* (Aul. Gell.), *vocabulum* (one single word); these are mere —, *verba sunt.* Phraseology, n. * *collectio locutionum.*

Physic, n., see Medicine. Physic, v.tr., see Purge, Cure. Physical, adj. = natural, must generally be rendered by the genit. *naturæ* (if we speak of nature) or *corporis* (if we speak of the animal body; for *physicus* and *physice* refer only to natural philosophy); — complaints, *mala naturæ, mala quæ natura habet* (in general), *vitia corporis* (bodily defects); — strength, *vires corporis;* adv. also by *natura* or *corpus;* to be of good — constitution, *corporis valetudine uti bonâ;* an excellent — apparatus, * *egregia physicorum instrumentorum supellex;* to make — experiments, * *factis periculis naturam rerum exquirere.* Physician, n., see Doctor.

Physiognomer, n. *physiognomon* (φυσιογνώμων), in pure Latin by *qui se profitetur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte, pernoscere* (Cic.), *qui se naturam cujusque ex formâ perspicere profitetur* (Cic.). Physiognomics, n. * *physiognomia* (φυσιογνωμία), in pure Latin by * *ars hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscendi*, or by * *ars naturam cujusque ex formâ perspiciendi;* to study —, *mores naturasque hominum conjectatione quâdam de oris et vultûs ingenio, deque totius corporis filo atque habitu sciscitari* (Aul. Gell., as definition of the Greek φυσιογνωμεῖν). Physiognomy, n. *oris habitus, lineamentorum qualitas* (shape of the features), *lineamenta, -orum*, n. (features), comb. *habitus oris lineamentaque, oris et vultûs ingenium* (natural shape of the countenance), *os vultusque, os et vultus* (countenance and features), *facies* (face in general, e.g. a noble —, *fac. liberalis;* a pleasing —, *fac. grata*).

Physiology, n. *naturæ ratio, quam Græci* φυσιολογίαν *appellant*, or *natura rerum quæ Græce* φυσιολογία *dicitur.* Physiological, adj. **ad naturæ rationem pertinens;* adv. **naturæ ratione.*

Pick, v.tr. and intr. *rostro tundere* or *cædere alqd* (of birds); to — off, see Pluck; to — a bone, by *rodere alqd;* to — one's teeth, *dentes spinâ perfodere* (with a tooth — of wood, silver, etc., Petron.), *os fodere lentisco* (with a — made of mastich-wood, Mart.), *dentes pennâ levare* (to clean them with a pen); to — one's pocket, see Rob; to — a hole in one's pocket, *desiderare* or *requirere in alqo;* to — out, see Select, Choose; to — up, *legere, colligere*, see Gather. Pick, n., a tooth —, see Tooth; — axe, *dolābra;* — hammer, **malleolus rostratus;* — lock, *clavis adulterina;* a — pocket, *sector zonarius.* Picking, n., see Choice; in the plur., see Remains.

Picket, n. = guard, *statio;* to post — (in front of the army), *stationes disponere;* to be on —, *in statione esse.*

Pickle, n. (1) *salsura;* — for fish, *salsamentum, muria;* (2) any thing prepared in —, pickles, by *sale indurare;* — herring, *maccus, sannio* (buffoon). Pickle, v.tr., to — fish, *pisces muriâ condire.*

Picnic, n. **cœna symbolis* or *symbolâ parata* (a meal), *sodalitas, sodalitium* (a — party); to have a —, to —, *edere* or *cœnare de symbolis.*

Picture, n. *pictura, tabula picta;* picture-gallery, *pinacotheca;* picture-frame, **forma in quâ includitur pictura;* picture-writing, hieroglyphics, *literæ hieroglyphicæ* (*Ægyptiæ*); picture-book, **liber imaginibus distinctus;* picture-Bible, **libri divini imaginibus distincti;* to deal in pictures, *tabulas pictas venditare.* Picturesque, adj. *graphicus* (γραφικός, very beautiful, as if it had been painted), *amœnissimus* (delightful, chiefly of landscapes); to be —, *graphicam in aspectu efficere delectationem* (Vitr., to present a most beautiful aspect); adv. *graphice, amœne* (in a romantic, — country, e.g. *habitare*); to describe any thing in a — manner, *lectis verborum coloribus depingere alqd* (Aul. Gell.).

Pie, n., meat —, *artocrĕas;* see Tart, Pastry.

Piece, n. (1) part of a whole, *pars* (part in general), *fragmentum* (poet. *fragmen*, a — broken off), *segmen* (a — cut off), *frustum* (a — fallen off, a bit, crum, hence in Plaut. in a jocular manner, you bit of a lad, *frustum pueri*), *truncus* (a — cut off or struck off, as mutilated part of a whole; a — of a pig, *truncus suis;* a — of the same stone, *truncus ejusdem lapidis*), *crusta* (a piece of marble cut off, for mosaic work); a — (bit) of cloth, *pannus;* a pretty large — of any thing (i.e. = a considerable quantity, a good deal), *aliquantum* with genit. (e.g. of land, *agri;* it is a good — of work, *est aliquantum negotii*); a very large — (i.e. = much), *multum* with gen.; to cut into —, *in partes concīdere* (in general into parts), *minute* or *minutim* or *minutatim concīdere, minutatim consecare* (into small parts), *in frusta desecare* (into little bits); to cut marble into —, *marmor in crustas desecare* (for mosaic work); to break into small —, *minutim frangere;* to tear into —, *dilacerare, dilaniare, discerpere* (see Tear); in a contemptuous sense, a — of a man, *homuncio, homullus, homunculus;* a — of a scholar, **homo literis vix imbutus;* (2) a single thing, which belongs to a whole species, (*a*) in general, *res* (thing in general); *pars* (part, e.g. *plura de extremis loqui pars ignaviæ est*, Tac., a — of cowardice); whenever we say a — of, the word — is not expressed, e.g. a — of money, *nummus* (a single coin), *alqd nummorum* (an indefinite sum of money); a — of wood, *lignum;* made out of one —, or into one —, *solidus* (not interrupted, solid, massive, e.g. ring); a boat made out of one — of timber, *linter ex unâ arbore excavatus;* (*b*) in particular, an artificial production, *opus* (in general), *tela* (a — of woven cloth), *pictura, tabula* (a picture), *fabula* (a theatrical —), *cantus* (a — of music), *tormentum* (a field —); a very small —, a bit of any thing, *particula* (in general), *frustum, frustulum* (bit, crumb), *crusta* (— of marble, etc.), *trunculus* (e.g. of a pig, the tail, ear, etc.); a — of meat, *caruncula;* a — of land, *agellus;* a very short — of music, *cantiuncula;* in pieces, by piecemeal, *minutatim* (lit., in small —, then also fig. = by degrees), *frustatim* (in little bits), *membratim* (lit., limb by limb, then fig. = one part after the other, e.g. to relate, *enumerare*, i.e. to enumerate), *carptim* (by detached parts, fig. = partly), *pedetentim* (one thing after the other, step by step, gradually); also by *singuli* (if = the single things); — work, *res imperfecta, opus imperfectum* (*res manca* could not be said in this sense); all our knowledge is —, **non omnia scire possumus.* Piece, v.tr. *consuere;* to — a garment, by *assuere alci rei;* see Patch, Mend.

Pier, n. (1) *pila pontis*, see Pillar; (2) *moles opposita fluctibus, moles lapidum* (mole).

Pierce, v.tr. (1) originally, see Thrust, Drive; (2) = to — through, *transfigere*, see Stab; (3) see Enter, Force (a way), Penetrate.

Piety, n. *pietas erga Deum* (reverence and love to God), *religio* (religious feeling), *sanctitas* (holiness of life), *sanctimonia* (virtuous sentiment, innocence); to cultivate —, *deos* (*Deum*) *pie colere*

to have the reputation of great —, **magnâ pietatis ac sanctitatis laude florêre;* a pretender to —, hypocrite, **pietatis erga Deum simulator;* a scorner of —, *qui res divinas deridet;* false or excessive —, *nimia et superstitiosa religio,* **pietas erga Deum simulata* (hypocrisy). Pious, adj. *pius* (general feeling of veneration), *pius erga Deum* (also *erga patriam, parentes,* etc.), *religiosus* (conscientious), *sanctus* (approved of God), *religiosus sanctusque, sanctus et religiosus, religionum colens, diligens religionum cultor; castus* (chaste, spotless), *integer* (blameless, as *integer vitæ*), *integer castusque;* too —, *superstitiosus;* to perform a — office, *fungi pio munere;* to be —, *pie Deum colere, pietatem erga Deum colere;* very —, *Deum summâ religione colere, omnia quæ ad cultum Dei pertinent diligenter tractare.*

Pig, n. *porcus* (Eng., pork); a small —, *porculus;* a sucking —, *nefrens;* a castrated —, *majalis;* pig's flesh, or pork, *caro suilla,* or merely *suilla;* — fat, *adeps suilla* (lard); a dealer in —, (*negotiator*) *suarius;* trade in —, *suaria;* to carry on —, *suariam facere.* Piggish, adj. *suillus, porcinus.* Piggishness, n. *spurcitia, spurcities.*

Pigeon, n., see Dove; —'s egg, *ovum columbinum;* — hawk, *milvus;* —'s feather, **penna columbina;* — house, *columbarium, columbarii cella* (in general, a place of resort), *turris, turricula* (— tower); —'s dung, *stercus columbinum;* cock —, *columbus, palumbus;* — keeper, *pastor columbarius,* or merely *columbarius.*

Pike, n. (1) *hasta,* see Lance; (2) a fish, *esox,* **esox lucius* (L.).

Pilaster, n. *parastăta* (παραστάτης) or *parastas -ădis,* f. (παραστάς).

Pile, n. *strues* (of things collected in an elevated form), *acervus* (heap of things, in general); a — of wood, *strues lignorum; rogus* (funeral —, also — of wood); a — of books, *acervus librorum;* a — of buildings, see Edifice; a — driven into the ground (for building on), *sublica;* a bridge built on —, *pons sublicius;* to drive down —, *palos* or *stipites* or *sudes demittere, defigere,* at a place, *alqo loco palos* (*stipites,* etc.) *defigere, alqm locum palis* (etc.) *configere,* with a machine, *sublicas machinis adigere;* a — driver, *machina quâ pali* (*stipites, sublicæ*) *adiguntur;* see Heap, Stake. Pile, v.tr., see Accumulate; to — up, *facere struem alcjs rei* (e.g. *lignorum*), *exstruere* (e.g. *rogum*).

Pilfer, v.tr. and v.intr., see Steal.

Pilgrim, n. *viator* (traveller in general), **qui in loca sacra migrat* (— in particular); if a female, *viatrix* (late), **in loca sacra migrans;* —'s dress, **vestis in loca sacra migrantium,* **vestis quam in loco sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt;* —'s staff, **baculum quod in loca sacra migrantes gerere consueverunt,* or, in the context, merely *baculum;* —'s pouch, **pera quam in sacra loca migrantes gerere consueverunt,* or in the context merely *pera.* Pilgrimage, n. *iter* (journey in general), **migratio in loca sacra,* **peregrinatio sacra;* to make a —, **in locum sacrum migrare,* **religionis causâ peregrinationem suscipere* or *peregre abire;* of a whole community, **publice religionis causâ peregre abire.*

Pill, n. *catapotium* (καταπότιον, that which is swallowed), in pure Latin *pilula* or (later) *globulus* (ball); fig. to give one a — to swallow, *algm tangere* (Com.); he swallowed the —, *hæc concoxit.*

Pillage, n. *direptio* (implying destruction of property), *expilatio* (for the sake of robbing), *depopulatio* (laying waste). See Plunder.

Pillar, n. *columen* (fig. foundation, e.g. *columen reipublicæ*), *pila* (a beam of timber pointed at the end), *columna* (column); see Column, Post.

Pillory, n. **palus;* to punish with the —, **alqm ad palum in aliorum exemplum alligare.*

Pillow, n. *cervical.*

Pilot, n. **dux maris peritus* (in general one who knows the sea), **nauta qui infestantiâ naves vada demonstrat* (who points out where the water is sufficiently deep).

Pimpernel, n. **pimpinella* (L.); essence of —, **pimpinellæ succi.*

Pimple, n. (on the face) **varus,* **ionthus* (on the skin in general), *pustula.*

Pin, n., in general *acus* (the ancients had no pins or hair —; to fasten their garments they used a *fibula,* i.e. a clasp). Pinmaker, n. *acuarius;* curling-pin, **acus crinalis* (in the modern sense), *acus discriminalis* (to part the hair with). Pin, v.tr. **alqd acu affigere;* to — up a garment, *vestem colligere;* — the hair, *capillos in nodum colligere*†; see Fasten, Join.

Pincers, n. pl. *forceps* (used by surgeons; also claw of a crab, lobster, etc.), *uncus* (a hook).

Pinch, v.tr., any one's cheeks, **malas alci blandé comprimere;* my foot (or my shoes) —, **calcei urunt pedem;* see Press, Squeeze. Pinch, n. (1) by the verb; (2) see Distress, Pressure, Oppression; (3) a — of snuff, **mica medicamenti sternutatorii;* to take a —, **medicamento in sternutamentum efficaci uti.*

Pine, n. *pinus;* — branch, *frons pinĕa, pinea silva*†, *pinētum* (plantation of —); of — wood, *pinĕus*†; — wood, *lignum pinĕum;* — cone, *nux pinĕa,* or merely *pinĕa;* — apple, **ananas sativus* (Schultes) or *bromelia ananas* (L.)

Pine, v.intr. and tr., see Grieve.

Pinion, v.tr. (of a convict) *manus religare, manus illigare* (or *religare*) *post tergum;* see Bind, Confine, Chain.

Pink, n., a flower, **dianthus* (the whole plant, L.), **flos dianthi* (the blossom); bed of —, **areola dianthis consita;* flowering of —, **flos dianthorum;* — eyed, **oculis pusillis.*

Pink, adj., perhaps by *candore carnoso, carnosus, ex rubro pallens* (of a pale red colour), *helvŏlus, helvinus* (of a yellow red colour).

Pinnacle, n. *pinna.*

Pint, n., perhaps *sextarius,* dimin. *sextariolus* (both as a measure of liquids and as the vessel containing it); half a pint, *hemīna.*

Pioneer, n. *munitor, cunicularius* (as miner); see Forerunner.

Pious, adj., see Piety.

Pip, v.intr. *pipire, pipare.*

Pipe, n. (1) *fistula* (for conveying water, etc.; also a shepherd's —), *tibia* (in the form of a flute); see Tube; (2) for smoking, **fumisugium,* **tubulus;* — clay, *terra Samia,* **argilla apyra* (Waller); lid of a —, **operculum;* bowl of a tobacco —, **vas fumisugii;* mouth-piece of a —, **fistula fumisugii extrema;* stem of a tobacco —, **fistula fumisugii,* Pipe, v.intr. (on the pipe), *fistulâ* or *tibiâ canere;* a song, **canticum fistulâ* or *tibiâ canere;* prov., to dance as another pipes, *totum se fingere et accommodare ad alcjs arbitrium et nutum* (Cic.), *se totum ad alcjs nutum et voluntatem convertere* (Cic.); see Whistle. Piper, n. *fistulator* (on the —), *tibicen* (on the flute).

Piquant, adj. *acutus* (lit., stimulating to the senses, to the nose or tongue; then also fig., e.g. of the speaker, Quint.), *salsus* (lit., seasoned with salt, — in taste; then fig. pertinent, to the point, interesting, esp. through wit, of persons, of things said or written, etc.); adv. *acute, salse.* Pique, n. *simultas;* see Anger, Irritation. Pique, v.tr., see Offend, Irritate, Exasperate; to — one's self, *jactare alqd, gloriari alqâ re.*

Piracy, n. *piratica* (πειρατική), or in pure Latin *latrocinium maris;* to carry on —, *piraticam facere, latrocinio maris vitam tolerare* (to get one's living by —); to make the sea unsafe through —, *mare infestum facere navibus piraticis; latrociniis et prædationibus infestare mare.* Pirate, n., see Corsair. Piratical, adj. *piraticus* (πειρατικός); — state, *gens latrociniis assueta* (accustomed to piracy), *gens latrociniis infamis* (famed for —), *gens navigiorum spoliis quæstuosa* (enriching itself by —); see Rob.

Pistil, n. *pistillum.*

Pistol, n. **sclopetus minoris modi* (*sclopetus ma-*

choice as regards the —, e.g. *alqd in ærario*), *collocare* (to put every thing in its proper —, e.g. *suo quidque in loco*), *disponere* (in different localities according to a regular plan, e.g. guns on the walls, *tormenta in muris*; guards at gates, *stationes portis*; then = to arrange, e.g. *libros*), *ordinare*, *instruere* (in line of battle, e.g. *milites, copias, aciem*); to — any thing round a thing, *cingere alqd alqâ re* (e.g. watchmen round a house, *domum custodibus*); to — any thing before, *alqd apponere alci rei* or *ad alqd* (before the hearth, *foco*; before the fire, *ad ignem*), *proponere alqd alci rei* (e.g. *igni*); to — one's self at, near a spot or any thing, *consistere in alqo loco* (at a spot, e.g. at the door, *in aditu*), by the side of, near any thing, *consistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad mensam*), *assistere ad alqd* (e.g. *ad fores*, near the door); — upon any one, *alci insistere* (e.g. upon those that lay on the ground, *jacentibus*); — upon one's head, *_capite pronum in terram insistere_; — before any one, *accedere ad alqm* (to go to), *alqm corpore suo protegere* (to protect any one with one's own body); to — openly (where every one can see), *ponere*†; to — or spread (out) nets, *retia tendere, ponere*†; *plagas tendere, disponere* (of sportsmen, snares); to — one's money with any one, *pecuniam collocare* or *occupare apud alqm*; to — behind, *postponere* or *posthabēre* or *postferre alqd alci rei, posteriorem alqam rem ducere alci rei* (to put after).

Placid, adj. *placidus*; see Gentle, Quiet, Calm.

Plagiarism, n., by *auctorem ad verbum transscribere neque nominare* (to copy a passage from an author without naming him), or by *alcjs scripta furantem pro suis prædicare* (i.e. in so doing to pass one's self off as the author of such a passage, etc.). Plagiarist, n. *qui aliorum scrinia compilat* (Hor.), *qui auctorem ad verbum transscribit neque nominat*, *fur* (thief, used in the sense of a literary thief), *plagiarius* (a kidnapping manstealer; in the sense of a literary thief, only in Martial, 1, 53, 9, where he compares his writings to an emancipated slave, so that the word *pl.* in that passage still retains its original meaning of "manstealer;" hence — should never be rendered by *pl.*).

Plague, n. (1) lit. (as the disease) *pestilentia*, see Pestilence; (2) fig., *malum* (evil in general), *incommodum* (trouble, adversity), *molestia* (unpleasantness, anxiety), *vexatio* (vexation by others), *labor* (labour, e.g. *operis labore fessus*, Liv.), *ærumna* (great, unavoidable trouble, calamity). Plague, v.tr. *vexare* (to let any one have no peace), *torquēre, cruciare* (to torment, stronger than *vexare*), *exercēre* (to keep any one busy); — any one with hand-work, *alqm operibus exercēre*; with requests, *alqm precibus fatigare*; with questions, *alqm obtundere rogitando*; with long letters, *alqm obtundere longis epistolis*; any one to do, etc. (to bother), *alci instare de alqâ re* or with *ut*; to — one's self, *se magnis in laboribus exercēre*; with any thing, *magnum laborem insumere in alqd* or *impendere alci rei*.

Plain, adj. *planus*; = simple, *directus* (lit., straight, e.g. hair, *capillus*), *simplex*; = of one colour, *unius coloris, unicŏlor*. Plain, n. *planities* (every —, also the plane surface of a mirror); —, as an open country, *planities, æquus et planus locus* (wide, where one has unlimited view and a free scope, in opp. to hills and mountains), *campus* with and without *planus* or *apertus* (an open field, in opp. to mountains); an extended —, *æquor* (also surface of the sea, often in the poets, but also in Cic.); = a locality made into a —, *æquata planities, exæquatio*; what is, grows, has its abode, is situate in the —, *campester* (e.g. *campestris urbs*); the Egyptians and Babylonians lived in — that extended far and wide, *Ægyptii et Babylonii in camporum patentium æquoribus habitabant*; into the —, *in æquum, in planum* (e.g. to descend, to lead the troops down into the —). Plainness, n., see Candour, Simplicity, Clearness.

Plaint, n., see Lamentation, Complaint, Action.

Plaintiff, n. *accusator* (if a female, *accusatrix*); *qui* (or *quæ*) *accusat* (accuser in general, who brings any one up before the court, more particularly in a criminal prosecution; if there were several *accusatores*, he who was chosen as the party to conduct the case was called *actor*, hence comb. *actor accusatorque*), *petitor, qui* (or *quæ*) *petit* (who makes a claim, in a civil action); to appear as the principal — against any one, *suo nomine accusare alqm*; as the second — or jointly with another —, *subscribens accuso alqm*; — in error, *appellator* (Cic.), *qui appellat* or *provocat*.

Plaintive, adj., see Complain.

Plait, n. (1) *sinus*, see Fold; (2) = a braid of hair, *gradus*. Plait, v.tr. (1) see Fold; (2) — the hair, *comam in gradus formare* or *frangere, comere caput in gradus* (but not *capillos colligere in nodum*, i.e. to pin up the hair).

Plan, n. (1) a sketch drawn on paper, *figura, species* (a draught), *imago* (outline), *designatio* (design), *forma rudis et impolita* (rough sketch), *descriptio, ichnographia* (the former = first sketch, then like the latter = ground-plan); to draw a — of any thing, *speciem operis deformare, imaginem* or *formam operis delineare*; of a building, *imaginem operis deformare lineis*; (2) in idea, *consilium, consilium institutum* (final determination after deliberating with one's self and with others), *cogitatio* (as a mere idea which we hope to realize), *propositum* or *inceptum* (as intention, or as any thing first begun, undertaken), *ratio* (— and decision, wherein the means of doing it and the possible result are considered), *descriptio* (as regards all the particulars of it), *ordo* (the order in which a thing is to be done); the — of a building, *ædificandi descriptio*; — of an operation, *rei agendæ ratio*; a — agreed upon, *ratio rei compositæ* (Liv.); — for carrying on a war, *totius belli ratio*; a decided —, *ratio stabilis ac firma*; without any decided —, *nullo consilio, nullâ ratione*; to draw up, make a — for any thing, *instituere rationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *operis*), *describere rationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *belli, ædificandi*); to arrange any thing according to a certain —, *alqd ad rationem dirigere*; to build any thing according to a stated —, *alqd ratione ædificare*; to do every thing according to a certain —, *modo ac ratione omnia facere*; to conceive the — to, etc., *consilium capere* or *inire alqd faciendi* or with inf. or with *ut*, *in animum inducere* (to get an idea into one's head), *constituere* (to fix), both with inf. or with *ut*; concerning a thing, *consilium capere* or *inire de alqâ re*; to make, conceive a — of one's own, *consilium capere sibi separatim a reliquis*; to have great —, *magna moliri*; to pursue a —, *rationem alcjs rei insistere*; to give up a —, *rationem omittere*; to have a — which is pernicious to any one, *pestem machinari in alqm*; this is contrary to my —, *hæc sunt a propositâ ratione diversa*; something prevents me from carrying out my plans, *consilia alci agitanti intervenit alqd*; to be opposed to any one's plans, *alcjs cogitationibus obstare* (of things, and also of persons); to upset all his —, *alci conturbare omnes rationes*; death put an end to all his — and expectations, *omnem spem atque omnia vitæ consilia mors pervertit*. Plan, v.tr. (1) = to form a draught, *speciem* or *imaginem alcjs operis lineis deformare, formam alcjs operis lineis describere, imaginem alcjs operis delineare*; see Design; (2) in idea, *rationem alcjs rei describere* or *designare* (e.g. *belli*).

Plane, n. (1) in geometry, *area, planum*, or, as a figure, *forma plana* (*pl.* and *forma pl.* Cic.; a — figure, called by Aul. Gell. *area*); (2) a plant, — tree, *platănus*. Plane, v.tr., see Smooth.

Planet, n. *stella errans, sidus errans*; in pl. also *stellæ quæ errantes et quasi vagæ nominantur, astra non re sed vocabulo errantia*; the five —, *quinque stellæ eosdem cursus constantissime servantes* (*planeta* [*planetes*, πλανήτης] is not found in good prose); the course of the —, *_circulus et orbis stellæ errantis_ (for several, use the pl.); the

planetary system, *stellarum errantium ordo. See Comet, Constellation, Star.

Plank, n. *tabula* (board, only late *planca*), *sepes* (a wall of —); to surround with a —, *alqd sepis munimento cingere*; see Board.

Plant, n. *planta* (that which has been planted), *herba* (herb in general, in opp. to trees); to set a —, *plantam ponere*; to pluck up a —, *eximere plantam*; to transplant a —, *plantam transferre*. Plant, v.tr. *plantis serere*, or in the context simply *serere* (to set —, e.g. parsley, opp. *semine serere*), *ponere, deponere* (to set a —; *plantare* for *serere* is not classical); to — oaks at a place, *locum quercu arbustare*. Planting, n. *satio* (the act of —), *satus* (when any thing is being —; *plantatio* is barbarous). Plantation, n. *seminarium* (lit. and fig.; *plantarium* is barbarous), *locus consitus* (a place covered with — or trees, opp. *locus incultus*); — of vines, *vitiarium*; a description of —, *plantarum descriptio*; bed of —, *areola plantis consita*; abounding with —, **herbis abundans*; juice of —, *herbarum succi*. Planter, n. *sator, qui serit* (*plantator* or *qui plantat* are both barbarous).

Plaster, n. (1), see Cement, Mortar; — stone, **lapis gypsi*, **lapis e quo gypsum coquitur, gypsum* (γύψος); made from —, *e gypso factus* or *expressus* (only late *gypseus*); to cover with —, *gypsare*; — cast, *forma gypsi*; to take a — from any one's face, *hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsâ exprimere*; — figure, *imago gypso* (or *e gypso*) *expressa, simulacrum e gypso expressum*; — model, *exemplar e gypso factum*; work in — of Paris, stucco-work, *opus e gypso factum*. Plasterer, n. *plastes* (πλάστης, modeller in general); *gypsoplastes* (γυψοπλάστης, in —, late); = who whitewashes the walls, *tector, dealbator* (late); (2) plaster, in pharmacy, *emplastrum* (to apply, *imponere*), *splenium* (σπλήνιον, lit. = spleenwort, then also a patch, a —). Plaster, v.tr. (1) *trullissare parietem, arenatum inducere parieti, tectorio inducere* (to cover with —), *dealbare* (to whitewash); (2) in pharmacy, see before. Plastering, n. *opus tectorium, arenatum* (mortar), *arenatio* (a cementing with mortar), *trullissatio* (a laying on mortar with a trowel); see Paint.

Plastic, adj. *plasticus* (πλαστικός); a — artist, *plastes* (πλάστης), or in pure Latin *fictor* (in general one who makes images of wax, clay, or melted metal), *toreutes* (τορευτής, one who embosses, chases, or engraves in relief or rising work), *sculptor* (engraver, sculptor); — art, *artes quæ in effectu positæ sunt, artes effecticæ, plastice* (πλαστική), *ratio plasticæ* (as theory of — art).

Plate, n. (1) *tabula* (board, e.g. of a table), *bractea, lamina* (lit. a thin piece of metal; the latter stronger than the former, then also of wood, any thing veneered); a copper —, **lamina Cypria* or *ænea*; a broad —, a platter, *lanx*; (2) = a copper — print, **pictura linearis* or *imago per æneam laminam expressa, figura ænea*, or in the context merely *imago*; (3) a — at table, *catillus*, pl. (heteroclitically) *catilla -orum*, n. (a smaller one, made of clay), *discus* (a larger one, upon which the dishes were served, a dish); to lick the plates, dishes, *catillare* (who does this, a glutton, *catillo*, lit., one who is dainty; *parasitus*, παράσιτος, a parasite); (4) collectively, — used at table, *mensæ vasa -orum*, n., *repositoria -orum*, n. (a board on which the dishes were placed when brought to table); — glass, see Glass. Plate, v.tr., to — with silver, **argento cooperire* (Jct.).

Platform, n., see Elevation.

Platina, n. **platina*.

Platonic, adj. *Platonicus* (pertaining to Plato, Πλατωνικός), *Academicus* (pertaining to the Academy, i.e. the Platonic philosophy); the — philosophy, *academia* (ἀκαδημία); the New Academy, *adolescentior academia* (Cic.); — love, **Socraticus amor*; to love any one with —, *alqm Socraticâ fide diligere*. Platonist, n. *Platonicus philosophus*; the —s, *academici* (the followers of the Academy).

Plausible, adj., to make any thing — to, *probare* or *approbare alci alqd, persuadēre alci alqd*.

Play, v.intr. and tr., — an instrument of music, *canere* with the abl. of the instrument played (of persons who —, e.g. on a stringed instrument, *fidibus*), *psallere* (ψάλλειν, on a stringed instrument, esp. the guitar, hence often comb. *cantare et psallere, canere voce et psallere*, to sing to the sound of —); = to amuse one's self, *ludere* (either absol. or with the abl. of the play, e.g. the boys — outside the town, *pueri ludunt ante urbem*; the fishes — in the water, *pisces in aquâ ludunt*; to — at dice, *tesseris* or *talis ludere, aleâ* or *aleam ludere*; to — at cricket, ball, *pilâ ludere*; to — for any thing, *ludere in alqd*, e.g. for money, *in pecuniam*, Jct.); to be fond of —, *lusionibus delectari* (in general), *aleæ indulgēre, studiosissime aleam ludere* (to be fond of — at dice, of game of hazard); to be fortunate in — at dice, *prosperâ aleâ uti*; to be eager at dice —, *calfacere forum aleatorium*; to — a game for amusement, *ludere* with acc., e.g. to — at chess, *ludere prœlia latronum* (Ov.); to — at king, *ludere ducatus et imperia* (Suet.); to — at soldiers, **ludere militiam*; to give the boys letters of ivory to — with, *eburneas literarum formas in lusum offerre*; = to act in any particular character, on the stage and in real life, *agere alqm* or *alcjs partes, alcjs personam tueri* (but not *alcjs personam agere*), *simulare alqm* (or with acc. and inf. (to pretend to be such a one; *ludere alqm* in this sense not to be found in good prose, and *exhibēre alqm* would not be Latin at all); to — a piece (in the theatre), *fabulam agere* (but not *fabulam docēre*, i.e. to exhibit a —, only of the author); not to let the actors — any longer, *histrionibus scenam interdicere*; they don't — to night (in the theatre), **histriones in scenam hodie non prodibunt*; to — the submissive slave, *obnoxium agere*; = to accomplish any thing, e.g. to — the fool with any one, to — any one a trick, *alqm ludere* or *ludificari*; to — the rogue with any one, *fraudem* or *fallaciam alci facere, dolum alci nectere* or *confingere*. Play, n. = amusement, *ludus* (game, see the word), *lusus* (playing), *lusio* (the act), *ludicrum* (farce for amusement), *ludibrium* (the carrying on a joke with any one; the joke itself, sport), *spectaculum* (a theatrical piece, inasmuch as it interests the audience); to leave the children outside the town for the sake of — and of exercise, *pueros ante urbem lusûs exercendique causâ producere*; mere —, *ludus* (also = an easy thing), *jocus* (joke, also = easy thing); that is but — for him, *hoc ei ludus* or *jocus est*; = room for acting, *campus* (opp. *angustiæ*; e.g. he has full — in his speech, *est campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio*, Cic.); to have —, *late vagari posse*; to give full — to his schemes, *cogitationibus laxamentum dare* (Liv.); — money, *pecunia aleatoria*; — fellow, — mate, *cum quo ludo, collusor* (both of boys and of hazard-players), *sodalis* (companion, comrade, — mate in general), *æqualis* (if of the same age); — ground, **locus quo pueri ludendi causâ veniunt* (where boys —), *gymnasium* (γυμνάσιον, gymnasium, cricket-ground); — things, *lusus, deliciæ* (delightful amusement), comb. *lusus et deliciæ* (both also of living beings, e.g. of a sparrow), *oblectamenta puerorum* (things which please children); bells, castanets, any — which makes a rattling noise, *crepundia -orum*, n. (other — things of this kind we find enumerated in Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 110, sqq.); — debts, *damna aleatoria -orum*, n., or in the context merely *damna -orum*, n.; — hours, **tempus ludendi*. Player, n. (on a musical instrument), *canens* (both male and female), *psaltes* (ψάλτης), in pure Latin *fidicen* (on a stringed instrument; if a female, *psaltria*, ψάλτρια, in pure Latin *fidicina*), *citharista*, *citharœdus* (κιθαριστής, κιθαρῳδός, the latter *citharœdus*, if he sings and accompanies himself; a female, *citharistria*, κιθαρίστρια, or, in the Inscr.

citharœda; the latter if she accompanies herself), *lyristes* (λυριστής, on the lyre; if a female, *lyrā canens*), *cornīcen* (who blows a horn or cornet), *tibīcen* (a — on the flute, a piper), *tubīcen* (a trumpeter); to be a very good — (on a stringed instrument), *fidibus scite canere;* for amusement, (a) in general, *lusor,* a female, *ludens;* (b) = gambler, which see; — on the stage, *actor* (a female, **quæ agit fabulam;* see Actor); a bad —, *malus actor* (a female, **quæ male tuetur partes suas*). Playful, adj. *lascivus, petulans.*

Plea, n., defendant's —, *defensio, oratio pro se* or *alqo habita* (a speech made in one's own defence, or for others); to make a — in court, *orare* or *dicere pro se, se defendere, causam dicere* (for one's self), *orare et dicere pro alqo, defendere alqm* (for some one); in a general sense, see Lawsuit, Cause, Apology. Plead, v.intr. (1) in general, see Argue; (2) in law, *causam agere,* see Action, Lawsuit; v.tr., see Defend, Allege.

Pleasant, or Pleasing, adj. *acceptus* (that which you are glad to see or hear), *gratus* (very —, *pergratus,* of value to us), comb. *gratus acceptusque, jucundus* (very —, *perjucundus,* that which gives pleasure; the news of a father's death may be *gratus* or even *acceptus* [welcome], but could not be *jucundus;* e.g. *amor tuus gratus et optatus, dicerem jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem,* Cic.), *suavis* (lovely), *dulcis* (attractive), *mollis* (gentle), *carus* (dear), *gratiosus alci* and *apud alqm* (in favour with), *urbanus* (polite), *lepidus, facetus, festivus* (humorous, witty), *lætus* (joyous), *amœnus* (charming, of place), *voluptuarius* (delightful), *commodus* (suitable, e.g. *mores*); — conversation) *sermo festivus, venustus et urbanus;* — places, *loca amœna* or *voluptuaria;* — weather, *tempestas læta;* a — life, *vita amœna;* to be —, *jucundum esse, placēre* (both of persons and things without life); — very —, *habēre multum suavitatis,* or *jucunditatis* or *lepōris, suavitate refertum esse;* to be — to the eyes, *oculos delectare;* to be — to the ears, *aures mulcēre* or *permulcēre, auribus blandiri;* — the senses, *sensus titillare, fovēre, voluptate permulcēre;* your arrival will be — to every one, *carus omnibus exspectatusque venies;* to have a — taste, *jucunde sapere;* by these things he lately became very — to me, *his rebus mihi nuper jucundissimus fuit.* Pleasantness, n. **res voluptuariæ;* to enjoy the — of Syracuse, *amœnitate Syracusarum frui.* Adv. *jucunde, perjucunde, suaviter, lepide, festive, facete, amœne* or *amœniter.* See Agree.

Please, v.intr. *placēre;* to — very much, *perplacēre;* to be pleased, *delectari, gaudēre re;* to be displeased, *abhorrēre re;* I am pleased with this, *hoc mihi gratum est;* this displeases me, *displicet mihi hoc;* you are pleased to say, *lubet (libet) tibi dicere;* to please yourself, *gratificari sibi;* — another, *gratificari alci, morem gerere alci, ad alcjs arbitrium se fingere, auribus alcjs blandiri;* eagerness to please (another), *immodica placendi cupido;* eager to —, *studiosus placendi;* eagerness for —, **venatio voluptatis;* to be influenced by —, *alcjs rei studio captum esse* or *teneri, appetere* or *concupiscere alqd, alcjs rei studio flagrare;* to kindle — in a person, *alci cupiditatem rei injicere;* — great —, *alqm rei cupiditate incendere.*

Pleasure, n. *libido, voluptas;* = will, *arbitrium;* by his —, *ejus gratiā;* according to —, *ex libidine, ex arbitrio ejus* (or *suo*); to do his —, *gratum facere alci;* = inclination, desire, *studium, appetitus, cupiditas, cupido, libido, desiderium* (a sense of the loss of); gross pleasures (lust), *cupiditates, libidines, corporis voluptates;* to give yourself to —, *libidinibus se dare;* to bridle or restrain —, *cupiditatibus imperare.* Public pleasure, *voluptas populo data;* a journey of pleasure, *gestatio;* to take — in the country, *excurrere rus;* pleasure-gardens, *horti;* a party of pleasure, *excursio;* to walk for pleasure, *ambulare;* a pleasure-ground, *locus amœnus, locus quo homines voluptatis causā conveniunt.*

Plebeian, n. *homo plebeius, homo de plebe;* the —s, *plebeii, plebs;* the house of a —, *hominis plebeii ædificium;* the houses of the —s, *plebeii generis ædificia;* the order of the —s, *ordo plebeius, plebs;* from the order of the —, *de plebe, plebeii generis, plebeius.* Plebeian, adj. *plebeius* (opp. *patricius*); adv. *ut plebeii solent.*

Pledge, n. *pignus, hypotheca, arrhabo, arrha;* — of friendship, *pig. amicitiæ;* to give a —, *pignus dare;* to consider as —, *alqd pignori habēre;* to lend money on —, **dare pignoribus acceptis mutuas pecunias;* to forfeit your —, *pignus deserere;* to redeem a —, *pignus liberare a creditore.* Pledge, v.tr. *oppignerare alqd;* — your word, *fidem interponere;* — yourself, *se oppignerare, animum pignerare* (fig.). See Bail, Mortgage.

Plenary, adj., see Full, Entire, Complete.

Plenipotentiary, n. *cui rerum agendarum licentia data* or *permissa est, qui mandata habet ab alqo* (who is authorized, commissioned), **publicā auctoritate missus,* or merely *legatus* (the foregoing two = ambassador), *procurator* (lit., who acts in the name and for another, then = attorney); —ies arrived from Sicily, *Siculi veniunt cum mandatis.*

Plenteous, Plentiful, adj., see Abundant, Copious. Plenty, n. *ubertas* (without reference to the use we make of it), *copia* (of any thing, for a certain purpose, opp. *inopia,* Cic.), *abundantia* (abundance, more than we wish), *magna vis* (great quantity); to have — of any thing, *abundare alqā re;* to give —, *affatim dare;* to have — of every thing, *circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiā vivere* (Cic.).

Plethora, n. **sanguinis abundantia* (πληθωρία, technical term). Plethoric, adj. **plenus sanguinis, *sanguine abundans, *plethoricus* (πληθωρικός, technical term).

Plod, v.intr. *omni ope atque operā eniti, ut,* etc., *contendere et laborare, sudare et laborare* (at any thing, *in alqā re*); see Toil. Plodding, adj. *esse industriā singulari* (of persons).

Plot, n. (1) *loculus* (a small, little place), *locus, agellus* (a small — of land); (2) *hortus, horti* (garden), see Plantation; (3) see Plan, Sketch; (4) *consensio, consensus, conspiratio, consensionis* or *conspirationis globus* (in general), *conjuratio* (conspiracy), *societas, sodalitium* (mischievous combination of individuals, also the persons themselves who take part in it), *coitio* (a secret combination, esp. of two candidates for an office, for the purpose of getting rid of their competitors); to form a —, *consensiones* or *coitionem facere, conspirare, societatem coire,* against any one, *in alqm conspirare, contra alqm conjurare, ad alqm opprimendum consentire* (in order to oppress any one); the — is thwarted by something, *consensionis globus alqā re disjicitur;* see Design, Conspiracy; (5) = contrivance (which see), *machina;* (6) in dramatic writings, * *nodus fabulæ;* see Intrigue. Plot, v.tr. and intr., see Plan, Devise, Contrive.

Plough, n. *aratrum;* to drive the —, *aratrum circumducere;* not to go straight, *prævaricari* (i.e. to go crooked or make a balk in ploughing); to find any one at the —, *alqm in opere et arantem invenire;* to fetch any one away from —, *alqm ab aratro arcessere;* —man, *arator, bubulcus* (who tends the oxen); share-beam of a —, *dentale;* — ox, *bos aratorius* (Jct.), *bos arator* (post-Aug.), *bos ad arandum aptus* (fit for —), *bos operarius* (in general an ox used for farming purposes); — horse, * *equus aratorius, equus arator* (according to Suet., where *bos ar.,* as the ancients only used oxen for —); — wheel, * *rota aratri;* — raker, *rallum;* — share, *vomer* (different from *dens,* i.e. coulter); — handle, *stiva;* turning of a —, *versura.* Plough, v.tr. *arare* (absol. and with acc.), *inarare* (e.g. *semen,* to cover by —), *exarare alqd* (to dig up, to —), *aratro subigere* (to break up, to till), *subvertere aratro alqd* (to overturn with the —); to — a field after it has been laying fallow, *proscindere,* to — a second time, *iterare agrum,* also *offringere terram* (to break the clods by ploughing

a second time across); to — a third time, *tertiare agrum*; to — deep, *sulcum altius imprimere*; to — shallow, *sulco tenui arare*. Ploughing, n. *aratio* (in general), *proscissio* (a breaking up of unploughed ground), *iteratio* (a second tilth or earing), *tertiatio* (doing any thing the third time, both the foregoing with and without *arationis* being added).

Pluck, v.tr. (1) *vellere* (to tear up or away), stronger *vellicare* (also fig. = to rail at); to — any one by the beard, *barbam alci vellere*; to — out a hair, *pilum evellere*; to — a bird, **avi pennas evellere* or *auferre*; to — flowers, *flores carpere*; see Tear. Pluck, n. (= hearts, liver and lights of a sheep, etc.), *intestina -orum*, n.

Plug, n. *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον), in pure Latin *obturamentum*.

Plum, n. *prunum*; — tree, *prunus*; kernel of a —, *os pruni* (if hard), **nucleus pruni* (if soft).

Plumage, n. *pennæ*. Plume, n. *pluma*; see Feather. Plumy, adj., *plumis obductus, plumatus, pennatus* (winged, also of an arrow; *plumiger* and *penniger* are both poetic).

Plumber, n. *artifex plumbarius*.

Plump, adj. (1) lit., *informis* (shapeless, ill-formed), *vastus* (owing to its extraordinary shape, height, breadth, etc., e.g. an animal, a person); adv., *vaste*; (2) fig. *vastus, agrestis* (clownish, awkward), *inficetus* (insipid, e.g. a lie, *mendacium*), *illiberalis, rudis, rusticus*; see Fat. Plump, v.intr. = to fall suddenly, *crepitum dare*. Plumpness, n. *species informis* or *vasta*.

Plunder, v.tr. *diripere* (the enemy's territory, etc., also = to destroy the enemy, to ransack; in good prose only as technical term representing warfare), *compilare, expilare* (to rob by —), *spoliare, despoliare, exspoliare* (in general to rob), *nudare* (to strip), *depeculari* (to embezzle, in a contemptuous sense = to —; all these of one person or thing, also of several, e.g. to — men, to — houses, etc.), *depopulari* (to lay waste, districts, etc.); to — out and out, *exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inane reddere* (to clear a house, etc.), *everrere et extergēre* (to sweep and wipe clean, jocular instead of — completely, stripping; a temple, *fanum*, Cic.), also by the following comb., *spoliare expilareque, nudare ac spoliare, spoliare nudareque, nudare et exinanire* or *exhaurire, spoliare et depeculari*; to order to be —, *diripiendum* or *prædæ dare*, by any one, *alci*; to — the treasury, *ærarium expilare, depeculari*, out and out, *ærarium exinanire, exhaurire*; see Ransack, Strip. Plunder, n., see Booty, Prey, Spoil. Plunderer, n. *direptor, spoliator, populator, prædator*.

Plunge, v.tr., — into, *mergere in alqd* or *in alqâ re* or merely *alqâ re* (into any thing liquid, e.g. into the water, *in aquam, aquâ*; into the sea, *in mari*), *demergere* or *submergere*, into, *in alqd* or *in alqâ re* or *sub alqâ re*; to — a dagger, etc., see Thrust; to — any one, a state, into difficulties, see Precipitate, Throw; v.intr., into, *se mergere in alqd* or *in alqâ re*; into the water, *se mergere in aquam, subire aquam* (in general); fig., see Rush.

Pluperfect, Preterpluperfect (sc. tense), n., in gramm., **tempus plusquam perfectum*.

Plural, adj. (in gramm.), the — number, *numerus pluralis, numerus multitudinis* (better than *pluralitas* and *numerus pluraticus*); a noun in —, *nomen plurale*; to express any thing in —, *alqd pluraliter dicere*; to use words in the — that are generally used in the singular, *singularia pluraliter efferre*; not to be used in —, *pluraliter non dici, indigēre numeri amplitudine*; to be found only in —, to have no singular, *singulari numero carēre*; to speak of one person in the —, *de uno pluraliter dicere*. Plurality, n., by More, which see.

Pneumatic, adj., **pneumaticus* (technical term).

Poach, v.tr., e.g. eggs, perhaps *mitigare* (to make soft), *igne mollire* (to make soft through heat); see Boil, Cook; v.intr., **furtim feras intercipere*. Poacher, n. **prædo ferarum*.

Pock, see Pox.

Pocket, n. *pera* (a satchel, a knapsack), *marsupium* (purse or bag for holding money, worn round the body; hence for *zona, cingulum*), *cruména* (a purse for containing small coin, a bag worn over the shoulders), **funda vestis* (a small bag inserted in garments, — in the ordinary sense; *funda* by itself, as in Macrob., denotes a small money-purse). The ancients had no —s in their garments, but they used the folds of their toga, *sinus* (lit., bosom, then that part of the toga where it made folds, generally about the bosom), for carrying things; hence our word —, in the ordinary sense, whether in coats or trowsers, must be rendered *sinus*, or, if we speak of carrying money, it may also be rendered *marsupium* or *cruména*; e.g. to come home out of town with the —s full of money, *sinum æris plenum* or *marsupium plenum urbe domum reportare*; to put one's hand into the —, *sinum expedire* (in general, in order to take something out), *manum in crumenam* or *in fundam demittere* (to put one's hand into a purse, in order to take out money); to put any thing into one's —, *alqd in sinum ingerere*, ** alqd in fundam vestis demittere*; to put every thing into one's —, *omnia in sinum congerere*; to search any one's —, *alcjs sinum ponderare* (to examine the weight of the fold of the *sinus* with one's hand, in order to form an idea as to its contents, as in Prop. a girl searches the *sinus* of her lover), *alqm* or *alcjs vestem excutere* (= to shake any one's toga, so that if any thing should be concealed in the *sinus*, it must fall down, with us = to turn one's — upside down); — book, *pugillares* (tablets covered with wax), ** liber minoribus plagulis descriptus* (book of smaller size in general); — size, in, **minoribus plagulis descriptus*, **formâ minori*; — almanack, **calendarium formâ minori*; — money, ** pecunia in sumptum peculiarem data*; to give — money every month, ** quot mensibus alci pecuniam præbēre, his quidem verbis, ut habeat unde sumptus peculiares toleret*; — knife, **culter plicatilis*; mirror, perhaps *speculum minutum*; — handkerchief, perhaps *sudarium* (lit., a cloth for wiping off the sweat, but which the ancients used for various purposes besides; *orarium* and *muccinium* are terms used only in mediæval Latinity); a — dictionary, **lexicon formâ minori*. Pocket, v.tr. *alqd domum suam avertere* or *convertere* or *ferre*, or merely *alqd avertere*.

Pod, n. *siliquâ*; to get —s, *siliquam facere*; see Husk, Peel.

Podagra, n. *podagra, podagræ morbus* (ποδάγρα, as illness), *podagræ* or *pedum dolores* (as pain); to have —, *ex pedibus laborare, pedibus ægrum esse*; to be very much plagued with —, *pedibus graviter ægrum esse, maximis podagræ doloribus cruciari, podagræ doloribus ardēre*; to be so much plagued with —, that, etc., *tantis pedum doloribus affici, ut*, etc.; to get the —, *in podagræ morbum incidere*; to cause the — (by any thing), *podagram creare*; one who suffers from —, *podagricus* (ποδαγρικός), in pure Latin *pedibus æger*. Podagrical, adj. *podagricus, pedibus æger* (of persons), or by the genit. *podagræ* (of things; — pains, *podagræ dolores*).

Poem, n. *versus* (verses in general), *carmen* (a short —, esp. a lyric —, a — composed according to metrical rules, such as the Odes of Horace; *oda* is barbarous), *poëma -ătis*, n. (ποίημα, a longer —, such as Virgil's Æneid; also written in prose); to make a —, *carmen* (*poema*) *facere, pangere, fingere, scribere* (in general), *carmen* (*poema*) *condere* (to construct, in its first outline), *carmen* (*poema*) *componere* (to compose, to finish it), *carmen fundere* (to make verses extempore, with ease); to make a — upon any one, *carmen scribere in alqm*; I understand how to make a —, *possum versus facere*; a short —, *poematium* (ποιημάτιον), or in pure Latin *versiculi* (Plin. Ep.,

where he calls his little — modestly *ineptiæ, nugæ*; *odarium* is barbarous); in the form of a —, *poeticis numeris* (*inclusus*). Poet, n. *poëta* (ποιητής), in pure Latin *carminum auctor, scriptor, conditor, vates* (inspired —, in the poets); a natural —, **ad carmina condenda natus*; prince of all —, *poetarum princeps*; band or company of —, *chorus vatum* (Hor.); genius of the —, *spiritus poeticus* or *divinus, ingenium poeticum*. Poetaster, n. *versificator* (maker of verses; *poëtilla*, which we read in some editions of Plautus, Truc. ii. 6, 4, is a mere conjecture; *poetasta* is barbarous). Poetess, n. *poetria* (ποιήτρια). Poetical, adj. *poëticus* (ποιητικός), *poetarum similis* (like —, e.g. *oratio*); adv. *poetice, poetarum more*; to be — (of words, etc.), **poetarum more dictum esse*; to use a word in a — sense, **poetarum more verbum dicere*; — genius, *vena* (vein), *ingenium poeticum, virtus poetica* (— talent), *poetica quædam facultas* (gift); great —, *vena dives* (Hor.); — license, *licentia* or *libertas poetica*; — enthusiasm, *afflatus divinus*; — laurel, *laurea Apollinaris* (Hor.); to crown any one with —, to make any one poet-laureate, **algm laureâ Apollinari coronare*; to obtain —, *laureâ Apollinari donari*; — language, *sermo poeticus*. Poetry, n. *poësis* (ποίησις, opp. *oratio*, i.e. prose), *carmen* (a poem); reading of —, *lectio carminum*; (as art) poetical skill, *ars poetica*, or merely *poetice* (ποιητική, sc. τέχνη), *poesis* (ποίησις), *carminum studia* (study of —), *poetica quædam facultas, carmina et versus* (Tac.); to study —, to devote one's time to —, *poeticen attingere*; to feel no inclination for —, *alienum esse a poetice*; to make, write —, *carmen condere, scribere, componere*; *versus facere, fundere* (*fund.* = with ease and in great quantity); to — for any one, *pro algo versus facere*.

Point, n. (1) *acumen* (in general, of any thing, naturally or artificially, e.g. of the scorpion, a cone, etc.), *cuspis* (of a weapon, an arrow, etc.), *mucro* (of a dagger, sword; terminating in a point, pointed, *mucronatus*, e.g. a leaf), *spiculum* (head or point of a dart, pike-head, the dart or arrow itself, opp. *hastile*; shaft), *aculeus* (the sting, terminating point of the arrow), *acus -eris*, n. (the — as it were of the husks of corn), *cacumen, culmen, fastigium, vertex* (the highest — of any thing, also by *summus*; see Summit); (2) of land, *promontorium*; see Cape; (3) in writing, see Stop; (4) a small particle (as regards space or time), *pars* (part in general), *locus* (spot), *punctum temporis* (minute); the earth is a small — in the universe, *terra est exigua pars mundi*; to draw the troops together at one —, *copias in unum locum contrahere* or *cogere*; they throw themselves upon one — (of soldiers), *in unum locum se omnes inclinant*; the highest point of the mountain, *summus mons*; I am on the — of, etc. (I am about to, etc.), *in eo est, ut*, etc. (not very well *in eo sum, ut*, etc.), *prope est, ut*, etc. (the time is near at hand when, etc.); to be on the — of conquering, *prope in manibus victoriam habēre*; (5) = a circumstance, *res* (in general), *locus* (a single subject of which we speak, the principal — in any thing, substance of a system of mental philosophy), *caput* (principal part, one particular portion, e.g. *a primo capite legis usque ad extremum*), *nomen* (an item in an account, outstanding debt), *lex* (one particular condition, e.g. to differ about one — in an agreement, *legem fœderis non accipere*); in this particular —, *hac in re*; the right —, *res ipsa*; to hit the right —, *rem acu tangere* (Plaut.); to touch upon a knotty —, *ulcus tangere* (Ter.); an important —, *res magni momenti*; the most important —, *res maximi momenti, res gravissima, caput rei*; one — after the other, *singulatim* (severally); a — (one subject as part of an inquiry), upon which much may be said, *locus latus* (Cic.); to pass over, omit a — (in the illustration, etc.), *locum prætermittere*; merely to allude to a —, *tantum locum attingere*. Point, v.tr. and intr. (1) of sharp instruments, *cuspidare, spiculare, acuminare algd* (to make an iron — to it, *hastile*); see Sharpen; (2) with the finger at any one or any thing, *digito monstrare* or *demonstrare algd* or *algm*, *digitum intendere ad algd* or *ad algm* (to stretch, hold out, etc.), *digito demonstrare algm conspicuumque facere* (in order to attract the attention of the people; the previous phrases may also be used in that sense); they — at him (as a great man), *digito monstratur alqs*; see Notice; (3) to put stops, **punctis notare* or *distinguere*; see Show. Pointer (dog), **canis avicularis* (L.)

Poison, n. *venenum* (also = alluring remedy, Greek ἰός; meton. = poisonous draught; fig. of any thing secret and seductive, but injurious to any one or any thing), *virus* (poisonous vegetable or animal juice or liquid, φάρμακον; e.g. *decoquitur virus cognitis antea venenis rapidum*), *toxicum* (to dip the arrows in, τοξικόν, which Plin. calls also *venenum cervarium*; poet. = any kind of —), *cicūta* (hemlock potion, κώνειον, e.g. *dira cicutæ sorbitio*, Pers.), *pestis* (fig. any thing pernicious); dipped in —, *venenatus, veneno illitus* (besmeared with —), *veneno infectus, tinctus* (dipped in —); a — that operates quickly, *venenum præsens* or *velox* or *repentinum* (opp. *venenum lentum*); to prepare, boil a draught of —, *venenum coquere, virus decoquere*; to mix —, *venenum parare*; to put — into a cup, *poculum veneno miscēre*; for any one, *alcjs occidendi causâ venenum parare, alcjs necandi causâ venenum conficere*, or merely *alci venenum parare, venenum in algm comparare*; to take —, *venenum sumere* or *haurire* or *bibere* or *potare* (in general), *veneno mortem sibi consciscere* (to kill one's self by —); to administer — to any one, to —, *alci dare venenum* (in general to give — to any one, and so cause any one's death), *veneno algm necare* or *occidere* (to kill by —), *veneno algm tollere* or *interimere* or *intercipere* (secretly to get rid of any one by —); to try to administer — to, to try to — any one, *veneno algm tentare* or *aggredi, alci venenum parare, venenum in algm comparare*; to be killed by taking —, to be poisoned, *veneno absumi* or *occidi* or *interimi*; to die by —, *veneno poto mori*; to receive — from any one (i.e. to be poisoned), *venenum accipere ab algo* (Tac.); any one receives bread containing — through any one, *alci venenum datur in pane per algm*; to put — into the dishes or beverages, *venenum cibis* or *potionibus indere*; fig. *venenum*; the sweet — of idleness, *blandum venenum desidiæ*†; the party-strife between the different orders is — to this city, *discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus*; to breathe forth, to vent one's — and wrath, *spumare ex ore scelus, anhelare ex intimo pectore crudelitatem* (cruelty; but *virus acerbitatis suæ evomere apud algm*, Cic., is to vent one's wrath against any one); like —, *venenosus* (ἰώδης); a cup containing —, *poculum* or *scyphus veneni, poculum veneno mixtum, calix venenatus* (post-Aug.), in the context always by *poculum illud mortis* (Cic. Clu.), or by *poculum illud mortiferum* (Cic. Tusc.), *cicūta* (hemlock-potion); to empty —, *poculum veneno mixtum haurire, exhaurire illud mortis poculum, cicūtam sorbēre* (since Pers. says *sorbitio cicutæ*); box of —, *pyxis veneni*. Poison, v.tr., any thing, *algd veneno imbuere*; to slay many, to — many, *multos ferro, multos veneno occidere*; to strangle the wife and — the mother, *laqueo uxorem interimere matremque veneno*; fig. to — the minds of the young, **animos adolescentium inficere malis libidinibus*; to promise any one to — a person, *alci necem alcjs per venenum promittere*. Poisoned, adj. *venenatus* (dipped in —, mixed with —, e.g. an arrow, javelin, *telum, sagitta*; meat, *caro*), *veneno necatus* or *absumptus* (killed by —). Poisoner, n. *venefĭcus* (if female, *venefica*), in late writers also *venenarius*; a famous —, *homo veneficiis infamis*; a far-famed — (of a female), *mulier veneficiis infamis*; to be sentenced as a —, *veneficii damnari*. Poisoning, n. *veneficium* (mixing —, as regular occupation, and as a crime), *scelus veneni* (as a

crime); to carry on —, *venena facere* (as trade), *hominis necandi causâ venenum conficere* (to mix — in order to kill any one, on one occasion); to accuse any one of —, *fingere crimen veneni*. Poisonous, adj. *venenatus* (in general), *veneno imbutus* or *infectus* or *tinctus* (dipped in —), *veneno illitus* (besmeared with —); — serpents, *venenati serpentes*; — animals, *pestifera animalia* (in general dangerous); a — plant, *planta venenata, herba venenosa* (venomous plant, as a species, late); — mushroom, toadstool, *fungus*.

Poke, v.tr. and intr., lit., * *huc illuc iro pedibus prætentantem iter* (in the dark); see Feel, Thrust (a stick), Stir (the fire). Poker, n. (to — the fire with) perhaps * *ferramentum* (iron tool) *quo ignem excitamus*.

Pole, n. *axis, cardo* (both *polus* and *vertex* are poet.); the south —, *axis meridianus*; the north —, *axis septemtrionalis*. Polar, adj., the — star, *septemtrio*; — bear, * *ursus maritimus* (Erxt); the — height, *altitudo cœli* (Vitr.); their — increases, *altiores habent distantias ad mundum* (Vitr.)

Polemic, adj. *pugnax et quasi bellatorius*; a — writer, * *qui se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat*. Polemics, n., in theology, * *theologiæ ea pars quæ se in discrepantium opinionum disceptatione jactat*; to be fond of —, of controversy, * *de discrepantibus opinionibus disceptare*.

Police, n. *respublica* (in general the commonwealth), *disciplina publica* (public morals), *morum præfectura* (inspection over the public morals), *publicæ securitatis cura* (care for the safety of the public), * *magistratus quibus morum præfectura et publicæ securitatis cura delata est* (— officers); secret —, — officers in private clothes, * *homines qui sunt in speculis et observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque gerat, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur* (spies), *delatores* (informers, post-Aug.); — inspector, * *disciplinæ publicæ custos, præfectus morum*; a — officer, * *disciplinæ publicæ administer*; a detective, *inquisitor* (who tries to find out suspicious characters); superintendent of the —, *irenarcha* (εἰρηνάρχης), in pure Latin * *disciplinæ publicæ præfectus*; — law, * *lex ad disciplinam publicam spectans*; — regulations, * *edicta ad disciplinam publicam spectantia*; I place any one under the inspection of the —, *alci custodes pono, ut quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possim*; to offend against the — regulations, * *contra disciplinam publicam se gerere*; matter belonging to the —, *res ad disciplinam publicam pertinens*; to act as a spy of the —, *delationes factitare*; knowledge of the — regulations, * *publicæ securitatis tuendæ doctrina* (as a science) or *scientia* (in a subjective sense).

Policy, n. *civilitas* (the art of governing a free state, Greek πολιτική, which does not exist in Latin), fig. *prudentia, calliditas, consilium*; cunning —, *consilia callida, artes*; through false —, *consilio temerario, parum prudenter*; see State, Political.

Political, adj. (1) referring to the state, *civilis* (as translation of the Greek πολιτικός, which does not exist in Latin, = referring to the state or to state affairs; e.g. *oratio civilis*); but in most cases it must be rendered differently, e.g. — storms, *tempora turbulenta, turbulentæ in civitate tempestates*; a — discussion, *sermo de republicâ habitus*; — writings, * *scripta quæ ad rempublicam tractandam pertinent*; to explain the historical writers in a — point of view, * *civili ratione historicos interpretari*; from — reasons, *reipublicæ causâ*; to consider, examine any thing in a — point of view, *alqd ad reipublicæ rationes referre*; — economy, * *vectigalium ceterorumque fructuum publicorum administratio*; = — science in general, *ratio civilis, reipublicæ gerendæ ratio et prudentia, reipublicæ constituendæ et tuendæ ratio, civitatis constituendæ sapientia* (practically), *civitatis constituendæ doctrina* (theoretically); see State. Politician, n. *vir rerum civilium peritus, vir regendæ civitatis peritus* or *sciens*. Politics, n., see State.

Poll, n. (1) see Head; (2) = register of heads, perhaps *index nominum*; (3) = entry of the names of electors, see Vote, Elect, Register.

Pollute, v.tr. *polluere*; see Defile, Profane, Corrupt. Pollution, n. *pollutio*; see Defilement, Impurity, Guilt.

Polygamy, n. * *polygamia* (πολυγαμία), in pure Latin *matrimonium multiplex*; to live in a state of —, *solēre plures uxores habēre* (of a man), *pluribus nuptam esse* (of a woman); — prevails, *plures uxores singulis viris nuptæ sunt*; *singulis viris aliquot simul conjuges sunt, una uxor pluribus viris nupta est*.

Polygon, n. * *polygōnum* (πολύγωνον); the field has the form of a —, *ager plurium angulorum formam exhibet*. Polygonal, adj. *polygonius* (πολυγώνιος, Vitr.), in pure Latin *multangulus* (Lucr.); to be —, *plurium angulorum formam exhibēre*.

Polypus, n. *polȳpus* -ŏdis, m. (πολύπους, as animal, and as tumour in the nose), * *sepia octopodia* (as animal, L.)

Polytheism, n. * *multorum deorum cultus*, * *polytheismus*.

Pomatum, n. *capillare* (in general, Mart.), *adipes contra capilli defluvium tenaces* (for the preservation of the hair, Pl.)

Pomegranate, n. *malum granātum* or *Punicum*; — tree, *arbor Punica*; blossom of the —, *balaustium*.

Pommel, n., of a saddle, * *umbo sellæ*.

Pomp, n. *pompa* (also fig. in speech), *apparatus magnificus* (great preparations at public processions); = show of magnificence, *venditatio, venditatio atque ostentatio* (boasting, swaggering); vain —, *inania* -ium, n.; — in the outward appearance, *cultûs jactatio*; — of words, *inanis verborum strepitus, quædam species atque pompa*; to speak with a show of —, *in dicendo adhibēre quandam speciem atque pompam*; without —, *sine venditatione*; see Magnificence, Splendour. Pompous, adj. *magnificus*; adv. *magnifice*. Pomposity, n., by *magnificus*; see Ostentation, Boasting.

Pond, n. *stagnum* (any stagnant pool of water, also fish —), *piscina* (fish —), *lacus* (= a lake, whether by nature or artificial); — fish, * *piscis in stagno editus, piscis stagnatilis* (late); grass in a —, *ulva*; water in a —, *aquæ stagnantes*.

Ponder, v.tr. and intr. *ponderare, secum reputare*; see Consider.

Pontiff, n., see Priest, Pope.

Pontoon, n. *ponto* (a floating bridge used in transporting cavalry, etc., across deep rivers, Jct.), *monoxylus linter* (a boat constructed of one entire piece of wood); a maker of —, * *faber qui pontones jungit*.

Pony, n. *equulus* (a little, young horse), *mannus, mannulus* (of Gallic race).

Poodle, n. *canis aquaticus* (L.)

Pool, n. *palus, lacuna* (body of stagnant water), *volutabrum* (a muddy place in which swine delight to roll), *æstuarium* (estuary).

Poop, n. *puppis*.

Poor, = in kind or nature, deficient in its proper qualities, *malus, vilis* (of small worth), *corruptus* (having lost its natural attributes), *deterior* (less good, superl. *deterrimus*), *pejor* (superl. *pessimus*); a — poet, *malus poëta*; — living, *tenuis victus*; — speech, *oratio jejuna*; — cottage, *casa exigua*; = barren, *inops alcjs rei* (or *alqâ re* or *ab alqâ re*), *sterilis* (unproductive), *privatus* or *spoliatus alqâ re* (robbed of); a — tongue, *inops lingua*; — in words, *inops verborum*; — in mind, *ingenii sterilis*; an age — in virtues, *seculum virtutum sterile*; = not rich, *pauper* (πένης, opp. *dives*), *tenuis* (σπάνιος, of small means, opp. *locuples*), *egens, indigens* (ἐνδεής, needy, wanting necessaries, opp. *abundans*), *tenuis atque egens*; *inops* (ἄπορος, without resources, opp. *opulentus*), *mendicus* (πτωχός, a beggar); somewhat —, *pauperculus*; very —, *perpauper, egentissimus, omnium rerum egens, omnium egenus, cui minus nihilo est*;

— man, *vir pauper, pauper quidam*; the —, *pauperes, non habentes* (opp. *divites, habentes*), *tenuis vitae homines* (having a slender income), *capite censi* (so called, because the poorest were in the census taken by numbers [polled] without regard to property), also *proletarii* (from *proles*, offspring, because they only gave their children to the state); = wretched, pitiable, *miser, misellus, infelix, miserandus*; a — fellow, *homo misellus*; — fellow! *me, me (te) miserum!* Poverty, n. *paupertas, angustiae rei familiaris* (narrow means), *difficultas domestica, tenuitas, egestas* (want), *inopia* (destitution), *mendicitas* (mendicity), in comb. *egestas ac mendicitas*; to be in —, *in egestate esse* (*versari*), *vitam in egestate degere, vitam inopem colere*; — very great —, *in summâ egestate esse* (*versari*), *in mendicitate esse, omnium rerum inopem esse*; to become poor, *egentem fieri, ad inopiam redigi*; I have become —, *res mihi ad rastros* (rake) *redit* (I must break stones); to make —, *egestatem alci afferre, ad inopiam alqm redigere, ad mendicitatem detrudere*; to throw yourself into poverty, *se detrudere in mendicitatem*; to bear —, *paupertatem perferre, tolerare, mendicitatem perpeti*; to relieve —, *paupertatis onus alci levare*; to rise out of —, *ex mendicitate emergere*; to make a poor man rich, *egentem divitem facere, locupletem ex egenti efficere, tenuiorem locupletare*; poverty gives pain, *paupertas mordet*; — leads to every thing, *paupertas omnes artes perdocet*; — of mind, *animi egestas, tenuis et angusta ingenii vena*; — of words, *verborum inopia, inopia ac jejunitas, sermonis inopia*; — in your mother tongue, *egestas patrii sermonis*; — circumstances, *res pauperculae, angustiae rei familiaris*; see Bad, Base, Evil, Rich, Wealth.

Pope, n. **pontifex Romanus*, **papa*. Popish, adj. **papisticus*.

Poplar, n. *populus*; white —, *populus alba*; black —, *populus nigra*; of the —, *popul*[illegible] avenue of —, **ambulatio utrimque populis cons*[illegible]; grove of —, *populētum*; branch of a —, [illegible] *populi*.

Poppy, n. *papăver*; like —, perhaps *pap*[illegible]*tus* (papaverous); leaf of a —, *papaveris f*[illegible]; — head, *papaveris caput*; the — heads, *pap*[illegible] *capita*; — oil, **papaveris oleum*; — seed, [illegible]*veris semen*; juice of the —, **papaveri*[illegible] (opium).

Popular, adj., Populate, v.tr., see unde[illegible]

Porch, n. *porticus*; in a temple or chu[illegible] *naos* (πρόναος).

Porcupine, n. *hystrix* (ὕστριξ).

Pore, n. *foramina invisibilia corporis* (Cels., passages of perspiration; in modern anatomy, **pori* as technical term). Porosity, n. *raritas*. Porous, adj. *fistulosus* (full of holes, like a sponge), *spongiosus, rarus* (spongy), comb. *spongiosus et fistulis caris inanis* (e.g. lungs).

Pore, v.tr., to be poring over a book, *in libro alqo haerēre*; — over, *totum se abdere in alqd*.

Pork, n. (*caro*) *suilla* or *porcina*.

Porphyry n., *porphyrites*.

Porridge, n. see Broth, Soup, Oatmeal.

Port, n. *portus*; see Harbour.

Portable, adj. *quod portari* or *gestari potest* (both *portabilis* and *gestabilis* are of late origin, yet correctly formed, and may be used if necessary).

Porter, n. (1) = keeper of a lodge, *janitor* (female, *janitrix*), *a januâ* (both male and female), *ostiarius*; see Door-keeper, Gate-keeper; (2) = one who carries burdens, *gerulus* (in general, post-Aug.; if a female, *gerula*, post-Aug.), *bajŭlus, humeris onera portans* (lit., one who carries the burden on his back); to act as —, *vecturas onerum corpore suo factitare* (Aul. Gell.); (3) see Beer.

Portico, n. *porticus*.

Portion, n. *pars, portio*; see Part, Share. Portion, v.tr., see Divide.

Portmanteau, n. *averta* (cloak-bag carried behind a horse, late Imperial Rome; a horse that carries it, *avertarius*), *mantica, hippopera* (a smaller —, laid across a horse, Hor.).

Portrait, n. *effigies ad exemplum expressa*; full-length —, *simulacrum iconicum*; any one's —, **effigies ex facie ipsius similitudine expressa*; *vera alcjs imago* or *effigies* (inasmuch as it is an exact likeness); — painter, **pictor qui homines coloribus reddit*; — painting, **picturae id genus quo hominum effigies ex facie ipsorum similitudine exprimuntur*. Portray, v.tr., see Describe, Paint.

Position, n. *collocatio* (mode in which any thing is placed, e.g. of the stars, *siderum*, Cic.), *status, habitus*; *positio, positus, positura* (the lying, and the mode in which it lies, the former two also of the situation of a place; but all three foreign to the prose-writers of the golden age, who used *positum esse*); to put any thing into a proper —, *alqd* (*apte*, etc.) *ponere, collocare*; to be placed in a proper —, (*apte*, etc.) *positum, situm esse*; to restore any thing to its former —, *alcjs rei situm revocare* (Virg.); fig. = circumstances, *status* (state in which any thing is), *conditio* (condition, rank in society, circumstances), *locus* (— in which a person is placed, Cæs.), *causa* (lit. — caused through various circumstances), *tempus, tempora* (καιρός, change in one's circumstances which from time to time takes place; hence often = bad, difficult circumstances), *res* (affairs, etc., in general), *fortuna* (outward circumstances, fortune), *dignitas* (dignity, rank); an upright —, *status erectus* or *celsus*; to live according to one's —, *pro dignitate vivere*; to turn any one out of his —, *alqm statu* or *gradu movēre, alqm de statu* or *gradu demovēre* or *dejicere, alqm de gradu depellere* (all of one that fights, and fig. of a political [illegible]); see State, Circumstances; in gramm.

any one, to —, [illegible]

give — to any one, and [illegible], *lex scripta* (opp. *lex* [illegible] *veneno alqm necare* or *occidere* (opp. *jus naturale*), [illegible]*neno alqm tollere* or *interimere* [illegible] (opp. *natura*, (secretly to get rid of any one by —); *to*; to know minister — to, to try to — any one, *venenum periculum*[illegible]; *tentare* or *aggredi, alci venenum parare, veneficium in alqm comparare*; to be killed by taking [illegible] also be poisoned, *veneno absumi* or *occidi* or *interi*[illegible].

die by —, *veneno poto mori*; to receive [illegible] *vim*, any one (i.e. to be poisoned), *venenum*[illegible], *in poss*[illegible] *alqo* (Tac.); any one receive[illegible]*dutem*), *tenēre* (to — through any one, *alci*[illegible]; *tenes, possides*), *alqd re per alqm*; to put — int[illegible] *ornatum*, or *affectum esse venenum* [illegible] with), *inesse alci* or *in alqo, esse in* the [illegible]; with *est* and genitive, *virtus est virium*, virtue possesses strength (so *virtus est tantarum virium ut*, etc.), or with the ablative, e.g. *Hortensius erat tantâ memoriâ ut*, etc., H. possessed such a memory that, etc.; — partitively, *alcjs rei participem esse*; all men cannot — all things, *non omnes omnium participes esse possunt*; not to —, *carēre re*; — unwillingly, *desiderare alqd*; — not at all, *alcjs rei expertem esse*; — richly, *alqâ re abundare* or *valēre*; — self-conceit, *sibi placēre*. Possession, n. *possessio*; a taking —, *occupatio*; the object possessed, *possessio*; to have great —, *magnas possessiones habēre, agros* or *latifundia habēre*. Possessor, n. *possessor, dominus, possestrix* (f.). See Acquire, Have, Hold, Keep.

Possible, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest* (what can be done), *quod per rerum naturam admitti potest* (what is admissible according to the nature of things, a circuml. used by Paul. Lent. for the barbarous word *possibilis*, which Quint. calls an *appellatio dura*, and which can perhaps only be tolerated as a technical term in metaphysical treatises), *potis, pote* are not adjs., but advs., and are only found in the comb. (and even then only seldom in Cic., more freq. in the Com.), *potis est* and *pote* for *potest* or *potest esse* or *fieri*; a — case, *conditio quae per rerum naturam admitti potest* or simply *conditio* (Cic.); it is —, i.e. (*a*) it can be, *esse potest*, or merely *potest*, e.g. it is — that others think so, *potest ut alii ita arbitrentur*; (*b*) it can be done, *fieri* or *agi* or *effici potest*; also often simply *potest* (instead of *fieri potest*), e.g. saying that this is not —, *ut enim id non potest*; how is it —? *qui potest?*

if it is, were —, if —, *si potest, si posset;* as much as —, *quantum potest* (*poterit*, etc.); it is — that, etc., *fieri potest, ut,* etc.; that this is quite —, *id facile effici posse;* both at the same time are not —, *utrumque simul agi non potest;* (c) = it may have happened, *factum esse potest, accidisse potest,* is it —? i.e. (a) = you don't say so! *quid ais?* (b) what do you think? *ain'? ain' tu?* it is not — otherwise than by my, etc., *fieri non potest, ut non* or *quin*, etc., *facere non possum, ut non* (*ut nihil*, etc.), any thing is — for me, *alcjs rei faciendæ facultatem habeo, possum alqd facere;* if it is at all —, *si ullâ ratione efficere possum* (*potes*, etc.), *si ullo modo fieri poterit;* as much as it is —, *quoad fieri potest* or *poterit;* as . . . as —, *quam* with superl., e.g. as early as —, *quam maturrime;* as quick as —, *quam celerrime, quantâ maximâ alqs potest celerare;* as short as —, *quam brevissime*, he joined his colleague with his army in as rapid marches as —, *quantis maximis poterat itineribus exercitum ducebat ad collegam*, I will make it as short as —, *agam quam brevissime potero.* Possibly, adv. *fieri potest ut*, etc., or by *fore* (esp. with *putare, exspectare, polliceri*, etc.), e.g. what a spectacle can we — picture to ourselves, if, etc., *quod tandem spectaculum fore putamus, quum*, etc. (Cic.); every possible, *omnis quem* (*quam*) *possum, omne quod possum;* generally merely *omnis*, e.g. I render every — honour to any one, *alci omnes, quos possum, honores habeo;* to use every — care in order to, etc., *omnem curam adhibēre, ut*, etc.; by every — promise (to induce any one to, etc.), *omnibus pollicitationibus;* all — kinds of torture, *omnia exempla cruciatûs;* in every — way, *quâcunque ratione*, also *omnibus rebus.* Possibility, n. also the — of a thing, *possibilitas* (late Latin, hence it can only be tolerated as technical term in metaphysical treatises), *conditio* (— case, Cic.), *potestas* or *facultas* or *copia alqd faciendi* (possession; *pot.* as permission, power; *fac.* and *cop.* the opportunities), *aditus alcjs rei* or *faciendi* or *ad alqd faciendum* (opportunity, judging from outward appearances), *locus alcjs rei* or *alqd faciendi* (opportunity given through circumstances, e.g. to do injury, *locus nocendi;* to reprove any one, *locus vituperandi*), chronological —, *temporum in alqâ re consensus;* there is no —, *nulla datur potestas;* but when — means that a thing exists, we must render it by *esse posse*, e.g. he denies the — of this idea, *negat esse posse hanc notionem;* also when — implies that a thing can be done, by *fieri* or *effici posse;* e.g. they deny the — of any thing, *alqd fieri posse negant*, not to conceive the — of any thing, *non intelligere alqd fieri posse* or *quâ ratione alqd fieri possit;* if there is a —, *si potest* (sc. *fieri*); any thing —, *res quæ fieri potest*, e.g. he only talks about —, * *loquitur de iis tantum quæ fieri possunt*

Post, n. (1) *postis* (of a gate, etc.); plur. *arrectaria -orum*, n. (lit. what stands erect, opp. *transversaria*); (2) = military station, *locus* (place in general), *statio* (outpost, guard), *præsidium* (any place taken by the troops, and which is to be defended); (3) = office, *locus, munus, partes;* to appoint any one to a high —, *alqm collocare in alto dignitatis loco;* to occupy a —, *muneri præesse*, to fill one's —, *omnes muneris partes explēre;* (4) — office, *res vehicularia* (the whole institution, Imperial Rome), **rei vehiculariæ curatores* (the persons connected with it), **domus in quâ res vehicularia administratur* (the building, the general —), * *cursorum publicorum mansio* (provincial —, station); (5) = messenger or letter-carrier, *cursus publicus* (in general, public conveyance for carrying letters), *cursor publicus, cursores publici*, * *rei vehiculariæ minister*, **tabellarius publicus, tabellarii publici* (all these terms = our — man, Imperial Rome); hand —, *vehiculum publicum, vehicula publica* (= diligence, Imperial Rome), — official, * *rei vehiculariæ curator;* — master general, * *toti rei veredariæ præpositus;* — master, *cursui publico præpositus* (Inscr. in the time of Imperial Rome); to send through the —, **alqd per cursorem publicum mittere;* to put into the —, **alqd cursori publico perferendum committere;* to hear through the —, **alqd cognoscere literis tabellario publico datis.* Postman, n. *cursor publicus* (in general, Imperial Rome), *veredarius* (courier, Imperial Rome), *tabellarius publicus* (carrying a mail-bag), post-horse, *equus cursualis* (in general), *veredus* (for couriers, never = draught-horse, both Imperial Rome); — free, to send any thing **alqd mittere vecturæ pretio soluto;* to send a letter — paid, **epistolæ perferendæ mercedem persolvere*, — paid! (as being on the outside of a letter) **vecturæ præmium solutum est*, **epistolæ perferendæ merces soluta est.* Postage, n. **vecturæ pretium*, to pay the —, *pro vecturâ solvere.*

Posterity, n. *posteritas* (in a wide sense, but only poetic for *progenies* or *stirps*).

Postmeridian, adj. *postmeridianus* or *pomeridianus, post meridiem* (opp. *ante meridiem*), *tempore pomeridiano, horis pomeridianis.*

Postpone, v.tr. *differre;* see Defer. Postponement, n. *dilatio;* see Delay.

Postscript, n. *pagella extrema* (Cic.), *pagellæ extremæ transversus versiculus* (Cic.), (at the end of a letter), perhaps *omissa -orum*, n.

Posture, n. *gradus, status.*

Pot, n. *olla*, a small —, *ollula;* belonging to a —, *ollarius.*

Potash, n. **sal alcalinus.*

Potato, n., the — plant, **solānum tuberosum* (L.), the bulb, **fructus solāni tuberosi*, **tuber* or *bulbus solani;* cultivation of —, **solanorum tuberosorum cultura*, — crop, **perceptio bulborum solani* (the act of obtaining), we have had a very good —, **magnum bulborum solani proventum annus hic protulit;* — field, *ager solanorum.*

Potter, n. *figulus;* a —'s work, *opus figlinum, opera figlina*, n pl. (of several pieces), — vessels, earthenware, *opus figlinum* or merely *figlinum* (one piece), *opera figlina*, n.pl., *figularia -ium*, n., also *figlinarum opera*, n pl. (several pieces), —'s trade, **ars figuli* (the art); to carry on —, *figlinas exercēre;* —'s oven, **fornax figuli;* —'s wheel, *rota figularis* or *figuli*, —'s workshop, *figlina*, — melter, *fusor ollarius* (Inscr.).

Poultice, n. *cataplasma -ătis*, n. (καταπλασμα, in general), *malagma* (an emollient —), *fomentum* (application to soothe pain); warm —s, *cataplasmata callida*, to make —, *fomenta parare;* to put on —, *fomenta alci rei admovēre;* to have a — on, etc., *malagma impositum habēre.*

Poultry, n. *pecus volatile, aves cohortales* (kept in the yard), *altiles -ium* (kept for feeding, esp. fowls, which see).

Pound, n. *libra, libra pondo* (in weight, of hard substances), *libra mensurâ* (of liquids), *as*, for — in general, is seldom used, and should therefore be avoided; generally speaking, when we state the weight of any thing, we leave out *libra*, and use simply *pondo;* e.g. a golden crown weighing a —, *corona aurea libram pondo* (sc. *valens*); a bowl the gold of which weighs five —, *patera ex quinque auri* (*libris*) *pondo*, to weigh a —, *libram pondo valēre*, weighing a —, *libralis, librarius;* half a —, *selibra, selibra pondo*, by the —, **ad libram;* a — weight, *pondus librale.*

Pour, v.tr. *fundere;* — into, *infundere in alqd;* — upon or over, *superfundere alci rei;* — out of, *effundere ex alqâ re;* — wine into glasses, *vinum defundere* (not *diffundere*, to bottle).

Poverty, n., see Poor.

Powder, n., in general, *pulvis*, as medicine, **pulvis medicatus*, to take a —, **pulverem medicatum sumere*, gunpowder, **pulvis pyrius*, explosion of —, **fulmen pulveris pyrii;* like —, **pulveri similis;* made of —, *pulvereus;* — magazine, **cella* or *horreum pulveris pyrii*, **cella pulvere pyrio repleta*, grains of —, **granum pulveris pyrii*, — mill, **pulveris pyrii officina;* — manu-

facturer, **pulveris pyrii opifex;* sample of —, **pulveris pyrii exemplum.*

Power, n. if internal, *potentia* or *vires* (strength); if external, *vis* (force) or *potestas* (authority from office), or *violentia* (unjust force); by power or force, *vi;* to apply —, *vi agere;* to do any thing by —, *per vim facere alqd;* to possess —, *vim habēre;* to compel any one by —, *manus inferre alci;* it is in my —, *in meā potestate positum est;* — of life and death, *potestas vitæ necisque;* — over persons or a nation, *potestas, imperium* (military power or command); unlimited —, *dominatio, summum imperium, summa rerum, despotismus;* to have in your —, *imperare rei;* one who holds — (*potestas*), *dominus;* a female —, *domina.* Powerful, *validus, viribus pollens, robustus, vehemens, violentus;* with a — voice, *magnā voce.* See Force.

Pox, n., small —, **variola* (technical term); pock-marks, **cicatrix variolæ;* marked with —, **cicatricibus variolarum insignis* (of the face), **ore cicatricibus variolæ insigni* (of a person).

Practicable, adj. *quod fieri* or *effici potest, facilis* (easy, opp. *difficilis*); any thing is —, *res facultatem habet;* it is not —, *fieri* or *effici non potest;* if it should be —, *si res facultatem habitura sit.* Practicability, n. *facultas, potestas.* Practical, adj. *in agendo positus, activus, administrativus* (of arts and sciences, which have a — bearing, πρακτικός, opp. *contemplativus* [θεωρητικός], post-Aug.), *usu peritus, ipso usu perdoctus, ad cujus scientiam usus accedit, usus habens;* — knowledge, *usus;* to have a — knowledge of any thing, *alqd usu cognitum habēre, alqd usu didicisse, alcjs rei usum habēre;* — use, *utilitas, usus popularis et civilis* (as regards public life); — advice, *præceptum quod ad institutionem vitæ communis spectat;* adv. *usu, ex usu;* to learn a thing —, *usu discere alqd;* I study a thing —, *alqd ita tracto ut id ad usum transferam;* to apply any thing —, *alqd in usu habēre.* Practice, n. (1) = exercise, etc., *usus, usus rerum* (exercise and experience; *experientia* not classical), *prudentia* (insight); to have more — than theory, *minus in studio quam in rebus et usu versatum esse;* (2) = carrying out any thing in —, *usus, usus et tractatio;* we must combine theory and —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes;* the — of an attorney, *causarum actio;* of a physician, surgeon, **medicinæ usus et tractatio;* to have —, (*a*) of an attorney, *in causis agendis* or *in foro versari* (to plead), *multas causas actitare* (to have a large —); (*b*) of a medical man, *medicinam exercēre, factitare* (to follow one's —), *a multis consuli* (large); to give up —, (*causas*) *agere desinere* (of a lawyer), *curandi finem facere* (of a surgeon); to lose the —, **ex causidicorum ordine removeri omnique causas agendi veniā privari* (of an attorney who is forbidden to act), **omni curandi veniā privari* (of a doctor). Practise, v.tr., see before, also Commit, Perpetrate.

Praise, v.tr. *laudare* (in general), *laudem alci tribuere, laudem alci impertire* or *laude alqm impertire, laude alqm afficere* (to give — to), *collaudare* (with others), *dilaudare* (very much, almost too much), *prædicare alqm* or *de alqo* (aloud and openly); to — one's self, *se ipsum laudare, de se ipsum prædicare;* any one to his face, *alqm coram in os laudare* (Ter.); — very much, *valde, vehementer laudare, laudibus ornare, illustrare, efferre, laudibus celebrare* (of several), *plenā manu alcjs laudes in astra tollere, pleniori ore* or *utroque pollice laudare, eximiā laude ornare, decorare, divinis laudibus exornare, miris laudibus prædicare;* — too much, *nimis laudare, in majus extollere;* to — any thing more than it deserves, *supra meritum alqd circumferre prædicatione;* — any thing in a worthy manner, *alcjs laudes verbis consequi;* not to be able to — any one as much as he deserves, *alqm non satis pro dignitate laudare posse;* to dislike hearing other people —, *alienas laudes parum æquis auribus accipere;* I — you (I approve of your doings), *te laudo et probo;* it is for this reason that I — you, *bene fecisti;* his name be — now and for ever, **ejus nomen omnia secula laudibus ferant.* Praise, n. *laus* (in a subjective and objective sense), *laudatio* (a laudatory oration, subjective and objective, the act and the — itself), *prædicatio* (the act of recommending one for a meritorious deed, esp. openly and in public, e.g. *quæ prædicatio de meā laude prætermissa est*); to earn —, *laudem consequi, assequi, laudem sibi parĕre, comparare,* by any thing, *laudem habēre de* or *ex alqā re;* to endeavour to deserve the — of every body, *omnium undique laudem colligere;* to have deserved —, *laudem habēre, in laude esse, laudari;* — great —, *laudibus efferri, laude celebrari;* — universal —, *ab omnibus laudari;* to give — to any one, *alci laudem tribuere, alci laudem* or *alqm laude impertire, alqm laude afficere;* — very great —, exceeding, *alqm laudibus ornare, illustrare,* (of several) *celebrare, alqm eximiā laude ornare, decorare;* — his due —, *alqm ornare veris laudibus;* to strive after —, *laudem quærere, petere, laudis studio trahi;* to give any one — for any thing, *alci alqd laudi ducere* or *dare, alqd in laude ponere;* you deserve — for, by *alci laudi est;* to diminish any one's —, *laudem alcjs imminuere, obterere, verbis extenuare;* they give —s and thanks unto the gods, *diis laudes gratesque agunt;* — be unto God (or the gods)! *Deo* (or *dis*) *laudes et grates agantur;* desire after —, *laudis cupiditas* or *studium;* desirous of being praised, *laudis cupidus* or *avidus,* comb. *appetens gloriæ atque avidus laudis;* to be —, *laudis cupidum esse, laudis studio trahi, laudem quærere, petere.* Praiseworthy, adj. *laudabilis, laude dignus, laudandus, collaudandus, prædicandus;* to be —, *laudi esse;* to be considered —, *laude dignum duci, laudi duci;* adv. *laudabiliter.* Poem in praise of, **carmen in quo alcjs laudes celebrantur,* **laudes alcjs in carmine celebrata;* song of —, in honour of the Deity, *hymnus* (ὕμνος, in general), *pæan* (παιάν, in honour of a god); to sing a — upon any one, *alcjs laudes cantu prosequi.*

Prate, Prattle, v., see Babble, Chatter.

Pray, v.intr. and tr. *precari, preces* or *precationem facere* (generally; more poet. *preces fundere*), *supplicare* (humbly, upon one's knees); to God, *precari Deum* or *ad Deum, orare* or *invocare Deum* (to invoke), *Deo supplicare* (to entreat humbly); to — unto God that he, etc., *precari a Deo, ut,* etc.; for any thing, *vota suscipere* or *nuncupare pro alqā re;* on account of any thing, *precari alqd a Deo.* Praying, n. *precatio, preces, supplicatio* (humble); a day of — and thanksgiving, *supplicatio et gratulatio;* to appoint —, *supplicationem decernere.* Prayer, n. *precatio, supplicatio, preces* (the formulary, book of common —), *votorum nuncupatio* (in which we make promises); to offer up a —, to say one's prayers, *precationem facere, precatione uti* (poet. *preces fundere*), *vota facere* or *suscipere* (making solemn promises); *preces dicere,* in the morning, *matutinas;* to finish one's —, *precationem peragere;* to hear the —, *precationem admittere;* form of —, book of common —, — book, **liber precationum* (— book), *verba sollemnia, carmen sacrum* or *sollemne precationis carmen,* in the context also merely *carmen* (in general), *præfatio* (before a ceremony takes place, before a sacrifice is offered); the reading of —, *nuncupatio verborum sollemnium;* to read —, *carmen præfari, verba (sollemnia) præire* (before); to any one, *alci;* see Request, Entreat.

Preach, v.tr. and intr. **orationem (sacram) habēre,* **e (sacro) suggestu dicere,* **in cœtu Christianorum verba facere,* **de rebus divinis dicere;* — about, in the context, **dicere de alqā re,* **oratione explicare alqd;* fig., to any one or about any thing, *increpare alqm* or *alqd;* to — the truth, *verum crepare* (Hor.). Preacher, n. **orator sacris;* — to deaf ears, *monitor non exauditus;* if a female, **oratrix sacris* (who preaches).

Preamble, n. *exordium;* see Introduction.

Prebendary, n. *beneficiarius.*

Precarious, adj. *incertus.*

Precaution, n. *cautio;* see Caution, Warning.

Precede, v.tr. *anteire, antegredi, antecedere, præire, prægredi* (the latter two = to go before any one, first). Precedence, n. *prior locus;* to have the — before any one, *alci antecedere;* to let any one have the —, *algm priore loco ire jubēre, algm eo loco ire quo ipse consueri jubēre* (out of respect for a person of rank, Nep.). Preceding, adj. *antecedens, præcedens;* = last, *prior, superior;* = the one immediately before, *proximus.* Precedent, n., see Example.

Precentor, n., *præcantor* (late); to act as —, *numeris præire* (Col.).

Precept, n. *præceptum* (beforehand, what and how it is to be done), *præscriptum, præscriptio* (rule, made by a higher authority, and which we have to follow, e.g. *naturæ, rationis;* the former the — itself, the latter the act of prescribing), *lex* (made into law, e.g. of medical men).

Preceptor, n. *magister;* see Teacher.

Precincts, n. *ambitus;* see Limit, District.

Precious, adj. *magnificus, splendidus, egregius, eximius, pulcherrimus, jucundissimus, suavissimus.*

Precipitate, v.tr. *præcipitare* (from, *ex* or *de algo loco,* into, etc., *in algm locum,* headlong, lit. and fig., e.g. *algm in foveam*), *dejicere,* from, *algo loco, ab* or *de algo loco,* into, *in algm locum* (e.g. from the wall, *algm muro* or *de muro,* any thing into the sea, *algd in mare*), *deturbare,* from, *de* or *ex algo loco,* into, *in algm locum* (e.g. any one from the stern of the ship into the sea, *algm a puppi in mare;* the enemy from the wall, *hostes de vallo*); — one's self, *sese præcipitare,* or merely *præcipitare* or, in the sense of the middle voice in Greek, *præcipitari,* from, etc., *algo loco, de* or *ex algo loco;* into, *in algm locum;* over, *super algm locum* (headlong, the foregoing two also of rivers, e.g. into ruin, *in exitium*), *se dejicere, se abjicere* (to throw one's self down, e.g. *de muro se dej.;* from the wall into the sea, *e muro in mare se abj.*), *inferri* or *se inferre in algd* (to rush into, e.g. *in flammas, in medios ignes,* also fig., e.g. *se inf. in capitis periculum.* Precipitous, adj. *præceps, præcipitatus.*

Precise, adj. *pressus* (concise), *subtilis* (accurate in the choice of words); adv. *presse, subtiliter, plane;* see Exact, Accurate. Precision, n. *subtilitas, proprietas verborum;* see Accuracy.

Preclude, v.tr., see Hinder, Exclude.

Precocious, adj. *præcox* (lit. of fruit, and fig. of talents); see Premature.

Precursor, n. *præcursor.*

Predecessor, n., in office, *decessor* (*antecessor,* only by Jct.); he is my —, *succedo ei;* every one of his —, *quilibet superiorum regum.*

Predestination, n. *prædestinatio* (Eccl.), or **salutare Dei de æterna hominum salute decretum.* Predestine, v.tr. *prædestinare* (Liv.; in a theological sense, Eccl.); *præstituere, præfinire.*

Predicate, n. *attributio, res attributa, id quod rebus* or *personis attribuitur* or *attributum est* (attribute), *id quod loquimur* (what we say); only in Quintilian's time *accidens, accidentia rerum* or *personarum;* (as title) *titulus, cognomen.*

Predict, v.tr. *prædicere;* see Prophecy.

Predominance, n., by *prævalēre.* Predominate, v.intr. *prævalēre.*

Preeminence, n., by *eminēre,* or by the adj. *excellens;* see Superiority, Excel.

Preface, n. *proœmium* (introduction), *præfatio* (in disputations, to ask permission or to apologise, etc.; then, written — to a book); — to a book, *proœmium libri* (not *ad librum*), *proœmium libro additum;* to make a —, *proœmiari* (προοιμιάζεσθαι), *præfari* (both to write one and to make one in speaking), *præfationem dicere* (in speaking), *proœmium scribere* (to write); to make a short —, *pauca præfari;* to write a — to a work, *libro proœmium addere* or *affigere;* to premise (as a —), *præfari* with acc. and inf. (Liv.); I will not stop long over the —, *omitto prologui;* see Introduction.

Prefer, v.tr. *præponere, anteponere, præferre, anteferre* (in gen.), *algm potissimum diligere* (to esteem very highly), *rem alqā re potiorem habēre* (to consider as more important, Cæs.), *præoptare* with inf. (to wish rather); *malle* with inf. (to wish rather, e.g. *mori maluit*). Preference, n. *principatus;* = the first place, *prior locus, priores* or *primæ partes;* = excellence, *excellentia, præstantia;* to give any one the —, *primas* or *priores partes* or *principatum alci deferre, primas alci deferre* or *tribuere* (before others), *algm anteponere* or *anteferre* (to prefer in general), before any one, *alci, algm potissimum diligere* (to esteem highly); to have the — before any one, *algm antecedere, algo potiorem* or *priorem esse;* in any thing, *alqā re præstare alci, algm alqā re vincere* or *superare,* with any one, *priores partes apud algm habēre;* to give the — to any thing, *alci rei principatum dare, algd potissimum probare, algd mihi potissimum probatur;* before any thing, *algd anteponere* or *anteferre,* or *præponere* or *præferre alci rei, algd alqā re potiorem habere.*

Pregnancy, n. *prægnatio* (of a female with child), *graviditas* (more advanced, Cic.). Pregnant, adj. *prægnans* (in general, of women and animals, fig. full of any thing), *gravidus* (in a more advanced state), *gravidatus alqā re* (fig. impregnated, e.g. *terra seminibus gravidata*); a woman who is —, *mulier prægnans* or *gravida;* to be —, *gravidam* or *prægnantem esse, ventrem ferre, partum ferre* or *gestare;* to have been — ten months, *decem mensibus esse prægnantem, ventrem ferre decem menses;* to be — by any one, *gravidam esse ex algo;* to be — with child, *prægnantem alvo continēre;* to become —, *gravidam* or *prægnantem fieri;* by any one, *gravidam fieri ex algo.*

Prejudice, n. *opinio præjudicata, algd præjudicati, opinio præsumpta* (preconceived; *præjudicium* would be barbarous in this sense); *opinio prava* (wrong opinion), *opinio ficta* (a false opinion), in the context often simply *opinio* (= erroneous opinion), *opinionis commentum* (fanciful dream); a — still more confirmed through the teaching of others, *opinio confirmata;* to have a — against any one, *male de algo opinari;* to come any where with a —, *algd præjudicati afferre.* Prejudice, v.tr. *algm* or *alcjs animum alienum reddere* or *alienare ab algo;* to become — against any one, *ab algo alienari* or *abalienari;* to be —, *ab algo alienatum esse, ab algo animo esse alieno* or *averso,* very much, *ab algo animo esse aversissimo.*

Prelude, n., in music, perhaps **prælusio cantūs;* v.tr. **præludere cantu.*

Premature, adj. *prematurus* (lit. and fig.); *præcox* (lit. and fig.), *immaturus;* a — birth, *abortus;* adv. *præmature, immature.*

Premeditate, v.tr. and intr. *ante considerare.* Premeditation, n., with —, *consulto, judicio* (considering), *de industriā* (on purpose).

Premier, n. **princeps amicorum regis.*

Preparation, n. *præparatio* (in general), *apparatio* (a getting ready every thing), *præmeditatio* (premeditation, e.g. *futurorum malorum*), *meditatio* (the preparing of a lesson, etc.), *commentatio* (the thinking over any thing, e.g. a play, a speech); — for a war, *apparatus belli* or *bellici;* to make — for a war, *bellum parare* or *apparare;* to make the —, *quæ opus sunt præparare;* careful —, *diligentem præparationem adhibēre in alqā re.* Prepare, v.tr. *præparare* (for a future object), *parare, apparare* (to get every thing ready), *instruere* (to provide every thing necessary); to — one's self for, *se parare* and *se præparare ad algd* (in general), *parare* or *apparare algd* (to make — for), *animum præparare ad algd, se* or *animum*

componere ad alqd (to — one's mind), *ante meditari alqd*, *præmeditari alqd* (to think over, a lesson, etc.), *commentari alqd* (to think over, e.g. a plan, a sermon); to — for war, *se parare ad bellum*, *bellum parare* or *apparare*, *belli apparatum instruere*; to — a lesson, **res in scholâ explicandâ meditari* (of the teacher), **quæ in scholâ audiendâ sunt prædiscere ac meditari* (of the pupil); to — for the University, **se præparare ad studia academica*; to — any thing carefully, *diligentem præparationem adhibēre in alqâ re*; we greatly lessen our affliction if we are — for it, *multum potest prævisio animi et præparatio ad minuendum dolorem*; to — any one for any thing, *alqm præmonēre de alqâ re* (to remind, warn), *alcjs animum ad alqd componere* or *præparare* (any one's mind); I am — for it, *alqd mihi non imparato accidit* (it does not happen unexpectedly to me), *animo sum ad alqd paratus* (my mind is —); time allowed for lessons, etc., *tempus meditationi datum*.

Prepossess, v.tr. *capere* or *occupare* (to preoccupy, to get the start of any thing, to cause it to be in one's favour), *delenire*, *permulcēre* (to win over); to — any one's mind for any one, *animum alcjs conciliare ad benevolentiam erga alqm*.

Preposterous, adj. *præposterus*; see Perverse.

Presbyter, n., see Pastor, Priest, Church.

Prescribe, v.tr. *præscribere*, *præcipere* (to give directions); see Direct.

Presence, n. *præsentia*; frequent —, *assiduitas*; in any one's —, *coram alqo*, *alqo præsente* (but *apud alqm* when addressing any one, e.g. *dicere*, *loqui*, *verba facere apud alqm*). Present, adj., render by circumloc., as *qui nunc est*, *qui hodie est*; the present Consul, *qui nunc Consul est*; my scholar and now my friend, *discipulus meus, nunc amicus*; the present state of things, *hic rerum status*. *Præsens* may be used to denote that which prevails and continues now in contrast with that which prevailed or will prevail at another time, e.g. *te quidem magnum hominem et præsenti judicio et reliqui temporis exspectatione scito esse*, know that you are a great man both in present opinion and in the expectation of the future. *Instans* may be used for "present" when you wish to signify that which is imminent or at hand, present in opposition to what will be, *veniens* or *futurus*, thus *bellum instans* is a war that is at our doors. Commonly "present" is represented by *hic*, *hæc tempora*, the present time; *qui nunc vivunt* or *sunt*, or *ii homines qui hodie vivunt*, the men of the present time; *Capua quæ nunc est*, Capua of the present day; *qui nunc regnant*, our present rulers; his present rank is, *gradus in quo nunc est*. According to the present silly custom, *more hoc insulso*. At present, *in præsentiâ*, *in præsenti*. To be present, *adesse*, *interesse*. The present time, *præsentia*. Presently, adv. *statim*; see Soon, Immediately.

Present, v.tr., — arms, *telum erigere honoris causâ*; — to any one, *telum erigere alci*; see Give, Offer, Introduce, Induct. Present, n., see Gift.

Presentiment, n., *præsensio*, post-Aug. *præsagium* (absolute or with gen.) and *præsagitio* (absolute, as a faculty within us); see Forebode.

Preserve, v.tr. *sustinēre*, *sustentare* (in general to keep up, e.g. the world, health), by, *alqâ re*; *servare*, *conservare* (to — so as to keep it, e.g. property, *rem familiarem cons.*, = to save), *tueri* (to have an eye upon, to guard from falling, also to keep a building in repair, also = to entertain, keep), comb. *tueri et conservare*, *alere* (through nursing; then in general to keep), comb. *alere et sustentare*, *sustentare et alere*, one's health, *valetudinem tueri*; see Keep, Save. Preserver, n. *servator*, *conservator* (fem. *conservatrix*), *salutis auctor*, *altor* (fem. *altrix*). Preservation, n. *conservatio*, *tuitio* (the act), *salus*, *incolumitas* (safety); desire of self —, *conservandi sui custodia* (Cic.), also *corporis nostri caritas* (Sen.); the desire of self — is innate in every being, *omni animali primus ad omnem vitam tuendam appetitus a naturâ datus est, se ut conservet* (Cic.), *omne animal se ipsum diligit, ac simul ortum est, id agit ut se conservet* (Cic.), *generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se vitam corpusque tueatur, declinetque ea quæ nocitura videantur, omniaque, quæ ad vivendum necessaria, anquirat et paret* (Cic.), *omni animali insita est corporis sui caritas* (Sen.), *omnibus ingenuit animalibus conservandi sui natura custodiam*.

Preside, v.intr. *præsidēre*; — at, *alci rei præsidēre*, *alci rei præesse*. President, n. *præses* (who presides), *princeps*, *caput* (head); — at a trial, *qui judicio præest*, *qui judex præest quæstioni*.

Press, v.tr. *premere* (lit., then fig., to — any one hard); in the lit. meaning also *prelo* or *tormento pr.*; *urgēre* (fig. to press hard); to — sailors, **nautas vi comparare*, **remiges in supplementum extrahere*. Press, n. *prelum* (lit. a machine for —; then whole —, of any kind), *tormentum* (clothes —, Sen.; late *pressorium*); a book that has just come from the —, **liber adhuc musteus*. Pressure, n. *pressus*, *pressio*, *pressura*, *compressio* (lit.), *impetus*, *vis* (the natural — of any thing that weighs).

Presume, v.tr. and intr. *suspicari*; see Suppose, Conjecture, Suspect. Presumption, n. *arrogantia*; see Arrogance, Conceit. Presumptuous, adj., see Conceit.

Pretence, n. *verba -orum*, n. *simulatio*. Pretend, v.tr. and intr. *simulare*, *prætendere*; they — they wanted to go out a hunting, and went out of the town, *per speciem venandi urbe egressi sunt*; he — something else, *fecit se alias res agere*. Pretender, n. *æmulus regni*; the —s, **qui de regno inter se contendunt*. Pretension, n., see Claim, Arrogance.

Preterite, n. *tempus præteritum* or *perfectum* (gramm.)

Pretext, n. *causa* (causes, feigned), *præscriptio*, *titulus*, *nomen* (title, false name), *simulatio* (the pretending of something, also these = excuse for concealing the truth, only post-Aug., also *prætextus*), *species* (when we make any thing bad appear as if it was something very innocent, only post-Aug. *obtentus*); under the — of, *per causam alcjs rei*, *nomine* or *simulatione* or *simulatione atque nomine alcjs rei*, *per simulationem alcjs rei*, *simulatâ alqâ re*, *specie* or *per speciem alcjs rei*; under the — that, etc., *causâ interpositâ* or *illatâ* with acc. and inf., *causatus* with acc. and inf.; to invent a —, *causam confingere* or *reperire*; to make a —, *causam interponere* or *interserere*; to conceal a bad cause by a —, *honestâ præscriptione rem turpissimam tegere*; to take the — away from any one, **causam præcidere*.

Pretty, adj. *bellus* (proper term), *pulchellus* (rather —, both of persons and things), *formosus* (well-shaped, of persons), *lepidus* (neat, of persons and things), *venustus* (charming, of persons and things), *festivus* (graceful, elegant), *bonus* (not inconsiderable, of a quantity), *honestus* (of the outward appearance, more than —, = imposing); to possess a — large number of books, *habēre festivam librorum copiam*; a — share, *bona pars*; adv. *belle*, *venuste*. Prettiness, n., see Beauty, Neatness, Decency.

Prevail, v.intr. *valēre*, *prævalēre*, *pollēre* (to be in force, e.g. *tantum valuit error ut*, etc., so far did the mistake —); *morbus crescit*, the disease —; to — on, e.g. one's self, *se ipsum vincere*; I cannot — on myself to, etc., *a me impetrare non possum ut faciam*, etc. (so *non possum adduci ut credam*, I cannot be — to believe); to — over, *superare*, *vincere*; to be prevailed upon by entreaties, *precibus flecti* (Liv.); a prevailing or prevalent opinion, *opinio vulgata*. Prevalent, adj. *efficax*, or with genitives, as *multorum*, *omnium*, *humani generis*, or with *per*, e.g. *opinio per totam civitatem divulgata*. Prevalence, n. *vis*, *efficacia*, *virtus*.

Prevaricate, v.intr. *deverticula* or *diverticula*

flexionesque quærere, tergiversari. Prevaricator, n. by *omnia detorquēre.*

Prevent, v.tr. *impedire;* see Hinder.

Previous, adj., see Preceding.

Prey, n. *præda;* see Robbery, Spoil.

Price, n. *pretium;* to fix the —, *eloqui* (of buyer and seller, Cic.), *pretium facere. indicare* (of the seller, opp. *promittere,* i.e. to bid, Plaut.; the — asked with *indic.* and the abl., e.g. *centum nummis*); what is the —? *quanti indicas? quanti hoc vendis?* (when we ask the seller); *quanti hoc constat?* (what does that cost? when we ask a person the value of any thing); I shall agree with him about the —, *convenit mihi cum alqo de pretio;* the — of any thing falls, *pretium alcjs rei retro abit;* — has fallen, *pretium alcjs rei jacet;* to raise the —, *pretium alcjs rei efferre* or *augēre;* to sell any thing according to its —, *alqd suo pretio vendere.*

Prick, v.tr. *pungere, compungere* (proper term, both of persons who pierce any one or any thing with a sharp instrument, and of any thing that stings; also generally of sharp pain), *stimulare* (with a sharp pointed stick, of men, e.g. *bovem*), *mordēre* (to bite, of a pain, e.g. of a flea or a fly), *fodere* (lit., to dig, then to —, to punch, e.g. *stimulo, calcaribus;* also of very acute pains, but only poet. for *transfodere,* to stab), *ferire* (to thrust and hit, also in general to cause a pricking pain), *urere* (to cause a burning pain); to — with a needle, *acu pungere* or *compungere;* to — one's hand with a needle, **acu sauciare manum;* to — one's ears, *aures erigere* or *arrigere* (only poet. *aurem substringere,* Hor.).

Pride, n. *superbia* (haughtiness), *spiritus* (high spirit), *insolentia* (arrogance, insolence), *contumacia* (saucy behaviour towards our superiors; a noble —, *libera contumacia*), *arrogantia* (arrogance), *fastidium* (when we treat those around us with contempt), *fastus* (behaviour of a person towards one with whom he disdains to have any intercourse), *animi sublimes,* generally merely *animi* (proud spirit), comb. *superbia et fastidium, superbia et insolentia, insolentia et superbia, superbia et arrogantia.*

Priest, n. *sacerdos* (in general, also = priestess), *flamen* (of one particular god, e.g. *fl. Dialis, fl. Martialis, fl. Quirinalis*); high —, pontiff, *maximus sacerdos* (the *pontifex maximus* stood at the head of all the —, the highest functionary among the —); to propose any one as —, *alqm sacerdotem* or *flaminem nominare;* to appoint a —, *sacerdotem* or *flaminem creare, flaminem legere* or *capere* or *prodere, sacerdotem cooptare;* to consecrate a —, *sacerdotem* or *flaminem inaugurare;* to become —, *sacerdotium inire;* to be a —, *sacerdotium habēre, sacerdotio præesse;* marriage of a —, **sacerdotum matrimonium,* **connubium sacerdotale* (the right of a — to get married). Priestly, adj. *sacerdotalis,* or by the gen. *sacerdotis* or *sacerdotum;* order of the —, **sacerdotum classis,* in the context merely *sacerdotes;* consecration to the office of a —, — orders, **inauguratio sacerdotis* (the act); a clergyman who is not yet in —, **sacerdos designatus;* to be ordained a —, *inaugurari.*

Primate, n. **archiepiscoporum princeps;* —ship, **archiepiscopatus primus.*

Prime, adj. *primus.*

Primitive, adj., see Original. Primitive, n. *verbum nativum, vocabulum primitivum* (gramm.)

Primogeniture, n. *ætatis privilegium* (Just., in modern Lat. *primogenitura*).

Prince, n. *adolescens* or *juvenis regii generis, adolescens* or *juvenis regio semine ortus, puer* or *juvenis regius* (a young man of royal blood); son of a king, etc., *filius principis, filius regis* or *regius;* a young —, *puer filius regis;* the —s (besides the preceding expressions), by *principis liberi;* men of royal blood, *reges;* tutor of a —, *principis* or *principum educator præceptorque;* to be —, **educationi filii* or *filiorum principis præesse,* **principis* or *principum pueritiam moderari.*

Princess, n. *princeps femina* (a woman of royal blood, post-Aug.), *mulier regii generis, mulier regio semine orta, regia virgo;* daughter of a king, etc., **filia principis, filia regis* or *regia;* the —s, also *reginæ;* the — of the Roman Empire, *Cæsaris filia* (post-Aug.).

Principal, adj. *primus, princeps, principalis.* Principality, n. **terræ principis imperio subjectæ,* **terræ principales.*

Principle, n. *dogma -ătis, n.* (δόγμα), or in pure Latin *decretum* or (post-Aug.) *placitum* or *scitum* (dogma, views of a philosopher), *ratio* (in any one's mode of action; in this sense *principium* would be bad), *consilium* (a rule to act upon, and which is based upon sound reasoning), *præceptum* (precept, rule, to serve as a guide in our actions, also of a philosopher, Hor., different from *præceptio,* the act of prescribing), *institutum, institutio* (what has become a — through habit), comb. *ratio et institutio mea,* plur. *præcepta institutaque philosophiæ, sententia* (opinion founded upon reason, respecting any thing, also of a philosopher), *judicium,* or *jud. animi* (the conviction we have arrived at from our own judgment), *regula alcjs rei* or *ad quam alqd dirigitur* (never without gen. of object, e.g. *eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula*), *lex* (law; e.g. *primam esse historiæ legem*); the highest moral —, *summum bonum, ultimum* or *finis bonorum;* — and precepts that are self-evident, *naturæ judicia* (opp. *opinionum commenta*); — of common sense, *integra certaque ratio;* the — for our conduct through life, *ratio vitæ, ratio ac vita;* the — which every one has, *quid quisque sentit* (*sentiat*); firm —, *ratio firma stabilisque;* a man of firm —, *homo constans* (true to his character), *homo gravis* (always acting upon — and according to what is right and lawful); a man of vacillating —, *homo levis;* a man of strict —, *homo severus;* a man of unsound, bad —, *homo impurus;* a man who acts according to his own —, *vir sui judicii* (because it is his conviction), *vir sui arbitrii* (because he thinks fit); from —, *ratione* (according to the adopted —), *judicio, animi quodam judicio* (from a certain conviction), *doctrinā* (as the result of one's studies, inquiries, etc., opp. *naturā,* from a natural feeling); mindful of your —, *memor propositi tui;* always to remain true to one's —, *rationem et institutionem suam conservare, sibi constare;* to one's former —, *obtinēre eandem antiquam rationem* (in our line of conduct), *in pristinis sententiis permanēre* (as regards our opinions); to change one's —, *mutare animi judicium;* to abandon one's —, *a re desciscere;* to adopt any one's —, *alcjs rationem suscipere* (also of a philosopher); to have —, *sentire* with an adv., e.g. *recte* (rightly), *bene* (well), *male* (bad), *humiliter demisseque* (modest), *temere* (undecided, not firm); I have made it a —, *stat sententia* or *stat mihi,* or merely *stat;* during the whole life it is a —, that, etc., *omnis vitæ ratio sic constat, ut,* etc.; my — is this, *mea sic est ratio;* to be guided by a — in any thing, *sequi alqd* or *nonnihil in alqā re;* the Stoics assert as their —, that all sins are equal, *placet Stoicis, omnia peccata esse paria;* this —, in the context often merely by *hoc, illud* (e.g. *tum, quam late hoc patat, intelliges*).

Print, n. = an impression, *impressio;* to print, *exprimere alqd alqā re* or *in alqā re;* — a book, **librum typis describere, exscribere, exprimere;* a book is in the press, **liber exercet prelum;* a (printed) copy or impression, *exemplar typis descriptum;* to publish a book, *librum edere;* to put to press, **librum prelo subjicere;* a sheet, **plagula typis exscripta;* to get a book printed, **librum formis describendum curare;* a printer, **typographus;* a —'s workmen, **operæ typographicæ;* printing-house, **officina typographica;* the art or business of printing, **ars typographica;* a printer's apprentice, **officinæ typographicæ alumnus;* a — press, **prelum typographicum;*

printers' ink; *atramentum typographicum.* See Book, Impression, Write.

Prior, adj. *prior;* see Early, Before, Preceding. Prior, n. **prior* (technical term), **cœnobii antistes* or *magister.* Priorate, n. **cœnobii magisterium.* Prioress, n. **cœnobii antistita* or *magistra.*

Prism, n. *prisma -ătis,* n. (late). Prismatic, adj. **prismaticus.*

Prison, n. *custodia* (lit., act of guarding; then the place), *carcer* (a public —, for malefactors), *ergastulum* (a place commonly below ground, where slaves were made to work in chains), *vincula -orum,* n. (chains; then the place where there are prisoners in chains), *robur* (lit., not —, but, as Festus says, *robur in carcere dicitur is locus, quo præcipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arceis robustis includebatur*); the public —, *publica custodia;* to cast into —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula* or *in ergastulum mittere, in custodiam* (or *in vincula*) *mittere, tradere, condere, conjicere, in custodiam* (or *in carcerem*) *dare, includere, custodiæ* or *vinculis mandare, in carcerem conficere, detrudere;* — into the deepest —, *in inferiorem carcerem demittere;* cast into the deepest —, *clausus in tenebris;* to take to —, *in custodiam* or *in vincula ducere, deducere; in vincula abripere* (to drag); to be (confined) in —, *in custodiâ esse* or *servari, custodiâ teneri, in carcere* or *in vinculis esse;* to breathe his last in the darkest —, *in robore et tenebris exspirare.* Prisoner, n. *captus -a* (in general), taken — (in war), *bello captus, captivus -a;* by the police, *comprehensus -a;* see Gaoler.

Privacy, n. *vita solitaria* (solitary life), *vita composita* (virtuous life); see Secrecy. Private, adj. *privatus* (referring to a single individual, etc., opp. *publicus*), *proprius* (only referring to the person himself, not to all, opp. *communis*), *domesticus* (domestic, opp. *forensis*), comb. *domesticus et privatus, secretus* (secret, without witnesses, opp. *apertus*); adv. *privatim, domi, secreto* or *clam;* my own — intention, *consilium privatum;* to have one's own —, **consilium privatum sequi, suam utilitatem sequi, suis rationibus consulere* (to consult one's own interest); — devotion, **precationes intra privatos parietes factæ;* — affairs, *res privata* or *domestica* or *domestica et privata;* — interview, **admissio secreta* (with regard to him who grants it), **aditus secretus* (to whom it is granted), **colloquium secretum* (interview without witnesses); to grant to any one —, **secreto cum algo colloqui* or *agere;* to request —, *petere ab algo ut sibi secreto cum eo agere liceat;* confession in —, **confessio intra privatos parietes* or *secreto facta;* — purse, funds, *privatum alcjs ærarium, loculi peculiares alcjs; pecunia privata, privatorum pecuniæ;* the emperor's privy purse, *fiscus* (opp. *ærarium publicum,* public treasury); — theatre, *domestica scena;* — gentleman, *homo privatus;* — property, *res privata, res privatæ;* any thing is — of any one, *res est alcjs privata* (Cic., *res eæ quæ ipsius erant privatæ*), or *res est alcjs privata ac sua* (e.g. *Cæsar omnia habet, fiscus ejus privata tantum ac sua*); — education, *institutio domestica, disciplina domestica;* to receive a —, *disciplinam habēre domesticam* or (of several) *disciplinas habēre domesticas;* to give a — to any one, *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes discentem continēre* (Quint., opp. *alqm scholarum frequentiæ et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere*); — enemy, *inimicus* (opp. *hostis*); — enmity, *inimicitiæ privatæ;* there exists a — between, etc., by *privatas inimicitias cum algo habēre;* — dwelling-house, *privata domus, privatorum domus, ædificium* or *tectum privatum;* — animosity, *odium privatum* or *proprium, propria simultas* (differences); I feel a — against any one, *meo nomine odi alqm, est mihi cum algo privatum odium;* I entertain no —, *nullum privatum mihi cum algo est odium, nullo in alqm sum proprio odio;* there was no reason for —, *propriæ simultatis nulla causa erat;* — interest, *utilitas privata* or *domestica* or *mea* (opp. *utilitas publica*), *commodum meum* (my own interest, opp. *utilitas civium*), *compendium privatum* (one's own profit), *necessitates* or *necessitudines privatæ* (— connexion), *cupiditas mea* (selfishness, opp. *salus communis,* Cic.); to make one's — a secondary consideration, to neglect, *rei familiaris commoda neglegere;* to sacrifice one's own — for a cause, **utilitates privatas alci rei remittere;* to study one's —, *suæ utilitati* or *suis commodis servire, suis rationibus consulere;* to look in every thing to —, *omnia ad utilitatem domesticam referre;* to lead a — life, *in otio vivere* (retired from business), *in umbrâ degere* (to live in retirement and in ease), *in republicâ quiescere* (not holding any public office), at a place, **algo loco otiosum vivere* or *degere;* — ground, *ager privatus, agri privati;* a — life, *vita privata* (in general), *historia vitæ privatæ* (history of one's —), *vita otiosa* (having no business to attend to), *vita umbratilis* (easy life in retirement); a quiet and —, *vita privata et quieta;* to retire into —, *in privatam vitam concedere, a negotiis publicis se removēre ad otiumque perfugere, privatum fieri, ejurato magistratu se privatum facere* (of a public functionary); to change — life for public life, *ex umbratili et otiosâ vitâ in solem et pulverem procedere;* — tutor, teacher, **præceptor privatus* (opp. *præceptor publicus,* Quint.); to have any one taught by —s, *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes continēre* (Quint.); — individuals, *homines privati,* or merely *privati, ii qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi* (opp. *ii qui ad rempublicam se contulerunt*); — right, *jus privatum* (Jct.), *jus urbanum* (civil law, according to which the *prætor urbanus* in Rome administered justice; with the Jct. called *jus prætorium*); — matter, *res* or *causa privata;* domestic —, *res domestica;* — establishment, **schola præceptoris privati;* to send any one to —, **alqm præceptori privato in disciplinam tradere;* — pupil, **discipulus qui intra privatos præceptoris parietes instituitur;* — lesson, instruction, **schola privata;* to give — to any one, **alqm domi et intra privatos parietes instituere;* to engage masters for —, **alqm privatis præceptoribus erudiendum tradere;* to take — lessons of any one, **institutione alcjs privatâ uti;* — of any one in an art, *alcjs artis adipiscendæ otium habēre apud alqm* (Tac.); — circumstances, *res privatæ* (concerning the single individual, not the state), *res domesticæ, res familiaris* (at home); one's own — opinions, **sententia hominis privati,* or in the context merely *existimatio* (after weighing over all the circumstances, opp. *judicium atque potestas,* verdict, sentence of the court, e.g. *auditor non modo ab iis quorum judicium atque potestas est, sed etiam ab illis quorum judicium tantum existimatio est*); — intercourse, *rationes quotidianæ* (daily), *necessitates* or *necessitudines privatæ* (connexion); — fortune, *res privatæ;* the father's —, *privatum patrimonium.*

Privilege, n. (1) a particular right, *privilegium* (granted by special authority), *beneficium, commodum* (any right, whereby a person derives a particular benefit; *benef.* when it is granted, *comm.* when it has been obtained; all three post-Aug. technical terms), *jus præcipuum* (a special — in general, Cic.), *jus paucorum* (right possessed by a few, e.g. *respublica in paucorum potentium jus concessit*), *patrocinium* (protection granted to anybody or any thing); to grant any one a —, *alci privilegium dare;* — for, *alci privilegium, beneficium alcjs rei dare;* to have a —, *privilegium habēre, præcipuo jure esse;* to have the — to do a thing, *privilegium alqd faciendi habēre;* to take the — from any one, *alci privilegium* or *beneficium alcjs rei adimere;* to be supported by a —, *patrocinio quodam juvari* (Quint.); (2) = exemption from a burden, *immunitas;* to grant to any one the —, etc., *alci immunitatem alcjs rei dare.* Privileged, adj. *privilegiarius* (post-Aug., technical term; *privilegiatus* occurs nowhere in the ancient writers); = exempt from, *immunis.*

Privy, adj., see Private, Secret. Privy, n. *sella familiarica*, or merely *sella* (in general), *forica* (if for the accommodation of the public); to go to the —, *alvum exoneratum ire, ire quo saturi solent* (jocular, in Plaut.); he writes poems to be read in the —, *scribit carmina quæ legunt cacantes*†.

Prize, n. *præmium, præmium certaminis* (at public games, etc.), *laus* (praise); to fix a —, *præmium proponere*; for the winner, *præmium ponere*; to carry off the —, *præmium accipere* or *auferre* (lit.), *palmam accipere* or *ferre* (the palm of victory as a —; then fig. = to obtain the preference), to award the — to any one, *alci præmium deferre* or *dare* or *tribuere* (lit.), *alci palmam deferre* or *dare* (the palm of victory; then fig. = the preference); to award the first — to, *alci primum præmium tribuere* (lit.), *alci primas* or *priores deferre* (*primas* in speaking of several, *priores* in speaking of two competitors only, lit. and fig.); — the second —, *alci secundum præmium tribuere* (lit.), *secundas alci deferre* or *dare* (lit. and fig.); — question, *quæstio cum præmio proposita*; — speech, **oratio de præmio præposito certans*; — essay, **scriptum de præmio proposito certans*, **dignum quod præmio ornetur scriptum* (deserving the —), **scriptum præmio ornatum* (that has gained the —), see Reward.

Probable, adj. *probabilis*; see Likely.

Probe, n. *specillum*. Probe, v.tr., see Examine.

Problem, n. *quæstio*.

Proboscis, n. *rostrum, proboscis -ĭdis*, f. (προβοσκίς), in pure Latin *manus* (of an elephant).

Proceed, v.intr. (1) *progredi*; (2) = to come from, *oriri*; (3) = to act, *agere, facere* (see Act). Proceeding, n. *ratio*, legal —, *actio*; to commence —, *actionem alci intendere*. Proceeds, n., see Income, Amount.

Process, n. *ratio*.

Procession, n. (1) in gen. *pompa*; at a funeral, *pompa funebris*; to hold a —, *pompam ducere*; in —, *pompâ solemni*; (2) among the Roman Catholics, **sacra commota -orum*, n.

Proclaim, v.tr. *declarare* (e.g. public shows, *munera*), *edicere* (lit. of authorities, to make known a law, etc., but also = to decree in gen.), *promulgare* (to make generally known, a law, etc.), *proponere* (to placard, e.g. *edictum, fastus populo*, etc.), *prædicare* (through the herald, κηρύττειν, ἀνακηρύττειν), *pronunciare* (to announce publicly, or through the herald, a decree, an order for the army, a bulletin, etc., παραγγέλλειν). Proclamation, n., to any one, *evocatio alcjs* (the act), *libellus* (a written —); to issue —s, *libellos dispergere*.

Procrastinate, v.tr. *procrastinare*; see Delay. Procrastination, n. *procrastinatio*; see Delay.

Procure, v.tr. *parare, comparare* (see that any thing is ready, for one's self or for others, also money, e.g. *auctoritatem, gloriam, servos*), *afferre* (to bring, also of things, e.g. *auctoritatem, utilitatem, consolationem*), *acquirere* (after great difficulty, e.g. *quod ad vitæ usum pertinet, dignitatem, opes, divitias*), *subministrare* (to administer, to tender, afford, e.g. *pecuniam, occasiones alqd faciendi*), *conciliare* (to collect together, e.g. *legiones pecuniâ, sibi benevolentiam alcjs, alci favorem ad vulgus*), *expedire* (to manage to get, e.g. *pecunias*), *prospicere* (provide for, e.g. *alci habitationem, alci maritum*; see Get, Gain, Obtain. Procuring, n. *comparatio, conciliatio*. Procurator, n. *procurator*; see Manage, Manager.

Prodigal, adj., see Extravagant. Prodigality, n. *effusio, profusio* (as act), *sumptus effusi* or *profusi* (as luxury), *profusa luxuria* (great luxury); see Extravagance.

Prodigious, adj. *ingens*; see Enormous. Prodigy, n. *res mira* or *mirabilis, miraculum*; see Wonder, Monster.

Produce, v.tr. (1) to bring forward, *proferre, procreare, edere* (to publish); (2) = to bring into existence, *creare* (to create, of nature; then fig. = to cause), *procreare* (of living beings and of the earth; then = to cause, e.g. danger), *gignere, generare* (to bring forth, of living beings, e.g. *ætas quæ nihildum ipsa ex se generare potest*), *ferre, efferre, fundere, effundere* (of nature, also of the earth, of a field, etc.; *fund., eff.* always with the idea of abundance), *facere, efficere, gignere et creare* (with the hand, by art and skill). Produce, n., of the earth, *quæ terra gignit* or *parit, ea quæ gignuntur e terrâ* (in general), *terræ fruges*, by circ. *id quod agri efferunt* (of the fields). Product, n., in arithmetic, *summa quæ ex multiplicatione effecta est*. Production, n. *opus* (work); of art, *opera et artificia*; whether this is a — of nature or of art, *sive est naturæ hoc sive artis*†. Productive, adj., — genius, *ingenii vis*.

Profane, v.tr. *profanare, profanum facere* (in classical language only = to treat that which is sacred and divine on an equal footing with human affairs and ordinary things, opp. *sacrum esse velle*; only in late writers = to violate in general); see Desecrate. Profane, adj. *profanus*; — history, **historia rerum a populis gestarum*; — writers, **scriptor rerum a populis gestarum*.

Profess, v.tr. *profiteri*; — the Christian religion, **Christum sequi*, **doctrinam Christianam sequi*; — to belong to a certain school, *persequi* with accus. (e.g. *Academiam*); see Declare. Profession, n. (1) *officium, munus, partes*; see Declaration; (2) see Calling, Employment. Professor, n. (1) see Profess, (2) *professor*; — of eloquence, *eloquentiæ professor*; — of philosophy, *pr. sapientiæ*; — of civil law, *civilis juris professor*; to become —, **professoris munus adire*; to be — of a science, *profiteri* with acc. of the science; to be — of history, **historiam publicâ auctoritate tradere*; —ship, **munus* or *partes professoris*; — of a science, *professio alcjs disciplinæ* (but *professio* alone would be bad); to enter upon the duties of —, **alcjs disciplinæ professionem auspicari*.

Proficiency, n., see Progress. Proficient, adj., by Progress.

Profile, n. *faciei latus alterum* (one side of the face, according to Quint.), *imago obliqua* (likeness in —, opp. to *imago recta*); in the pl. also by the technical term *catagrapha -orum*, n. (κατάγραφα); to paint any one in —, *imaginem alcjs obliquam facere, imaginem latere tantum altero ostendere*.

Profit, n., see Gain. Profitable, adj. *fructuosus* (yielding much), *quæstuosus* (bringing in much, advantageous); not very —, *sterilis* (barren, of the soil, etc.)

Profligacy, n. *animus perditus, perdita nequitia*; see Vice. Profligate, adj. *nefarius, impius, nefarius impiusque, scelestus, improbus*; see Impious. Profligate, n. *homo malus, imprŏbus*; *homo scelestus, sceleratus, consceleratus* (one who has committed crime), *homo perditus* or *profligatus* (incorrigible), *homo nefarius et impius* (wicked), *homo sine religione ullâ ac fide* (without faith, who breaks oaths, etc.); a great —, *profligatissimus omnium mortalium ac perditissimus, homo omnium sceleratissimus*.

Profound, adj. *profundus*. Profundity, n. *profunditas* (only late, but may be used if necessary).

Profuse, adj., see Extravagant, Lavish.

Progeny, n. *progenies*; see Offspring.

Programme, n. *libellus* (in general, a small pamphlet in which any thing is announced, e.g. an auction, Cic., or in which the public, friends, etc., are invited to be present at a ceremony, Cic., Tac.).

Progress, n. *progressus, progressio* (lit. and fig.), *processus* (fig.)

Prohibit, v.tr. *vetare*; see Forbid, Hinder. Prohibition, n. *vetitum* (opp. *jussum*), *interdictum* (what has been prohibited).

Project, n. *consilium* (plan), *inceptum, cœptum* (intention), *propositum* (proposal), *institutum* (what one wishes to accomplish), *cogitata -orum*, n., *quod cogito* (ideas); my —, *res quam paro, in-*

stitutum meum; to betray any one's —, consilium or cogitata patefacere: to carry out —, consilium exsequi, propositum peragere.

Prolific, adj., see Fruitful.

Prolix, adj. latus (broad, detailed, opp. contractus, of persons and things), longus (long, opp. brevis, of persons and things), copiosus (full), verbosus (making too many words; prolixus would be barbarous in this sense); see Long. Prolixity, n. verbositas (of too many words, late), anfractus, ambages (winding story).

Prologue, n. prolŏgus (πρόλογος).

Prolong, v.tr. prorogare (e.g. the time for payment, diem ad solvendum; the command, imperium; prolongare is not Latin), propagare (to — the time of, e.g. imperium in annum, hence to continue, e.g. bellum), producere (to draw out in length, e.g. convivium vario sermone), extendere (to extend, e.g. alqd ad noctem, ad mediam noctem), continuare (to continue, e.g. militiam, alci consulatum, magistratum), trahere (to — more than we should or than we are able, e.g. bellum; different from bellum ducere, i.e. to — intentionally, so as to weary the enemy, avoiding a decisive battle), proferre (to put off, e.g. diem), prolatare (to protract, e.g. comitia); to — any one's life, alci vitam producere (e.g. a beggar's by charities, Pl.), alci vitæ spatium prorogare (one who was doomed to die, e.g. a convict, Tac.), alci spiritum prorogare (by remedies, e.g. the life of a sick person, of the doctor, Pl. Ep.), vitam alcjs longius producere (e.g. of an author, i.e. to suppose that he lived at a later period than is generally thought, Cic.); to — one's life through, *vitam sibi producere alqâ re, vitam prorogare alqâ re, see Delay. Prolongation, n. productio (lengthening of a syllable, e.g. verbi, opp. correptio; then prolonging), prorogatio, propagatio (e.g. vitæ), prōlatio (e.g. diei).

Prominence, n. prominentia, eminentia (a standing out), procursus, excursus (a running forward). Prominent, adj., by prominēre (to jut out; fig. = to extend until, etc., in . . . usque; never = to excel), eminēre (to be raised above; also fig. = to distinguish one's self, e.g. inter omnes), exstare (to stand out, lit., e.g. capite solo ex aquâ), prosilire (to leap forth = to be —), procedere (to step forth = to be —), excellere (fig., to excel in, alqâ re or in alqâ re; before all, inter omnes; before others, aliis); superare alqm alqâ re (fig., to be superior in, e.g. lepōre urbanitatis ceteros).

Promiscuous, adj. promiscuus; see Mix.

Promise, v.tr. promittere (in consequence of an agreement, and in opp. to immediate fulfilment), alci alqd or de alqâ re, polliceri (generally of one's own free will; the promittens gives us cause to hope, the pollicens shows his readiness to do any thing, e.g. neque minus ei prolixe de tuâ voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meâ polliceri) alci alqd or de alqâ re, pollicitari (repeatedly) alqd, appromittere (to — besides, when I likewise — what another has already — in my name) alqd, in se recipere, or merely recipere (to guarantee), comb. recipere et ultro polliceri, spondēre, despondēre (formally, by being legally bound; desp. to express the object in making such a —, e.g. promitto, recipio, spondeo) alci alqd; also comb. promittere et spondēre, proponere (as reward, e.g. servis libertatem), pronunciare (publicly, at a meeting, etc., solemnly, e.g. vocatis ad concionem certa præmia pronunciat); "I — that" or "I — to" rendered in Latin by the acc. and inf., generally the fut. inf., seldom the pres. inf., e.g. promitto or polliceor me hoc facturum esse; to cause any one to —, stipulari (to bind formally, i.e. with legal formalities), restipulari (mutually); to make one — firmly, fidem postulare; — for certain, pro certo polliceri et confirmare; to make large —, prov. montes auri or maria montesque alci polliceri (Ter., Sall.); to — to dine, etc., with so and so, promittere ad alqm (not condicere alci or condicere ad cœnam, i.e. to invite one's self); = to afford hope, promittere, spem facere, dare alcjs rei; he — to be an eminent speaker, *promittit oratorem; the earth — water, terra promittit aquam; the year — a good harvest, *segetes largam messem sperare jubent; a man — much, alqs alios bene de se sperare jubet, alii de alqo bene sperare possunt. Promise, n. promissio, pollicitatio (the act), fides (word), promissum (the thing —); to give any one a — to, etc., alci promittere or polliceri (but not alci promissum facere), with acc. and inf.; a firm — that, etc., firmiter promittere, with acc. and inf.; with regard to any thing, alci promittere or polliceri de alqâ re, alci fidem dare de alqâ re; to make — with regard to the damage done, promittere damni infecti; he makes fine — (ironically), satis scite tibi promittit (Com.); to make many —, multa alci polliceri; a great many —, alqm promissis onerare; to make false —, falso promittere†; to persuade any one by great —, alqm magnis pollicitationibus sollicitare; to persuade any one by great — that he, etc., alqm multa pollicendo confirmare, ut, etc.; to keep, redeem a —, promissum facere or efficere or præstare or servare or solvere or exsolvere or persolvere, promisso stare or satisfacere, quod promisi or pollicitus sum or quod promissum est servare or observare or efficere, quod promissum est tenēre, promissi fidem præstare, fidem servare or præstare or solvere or exsolvere; the — are not kept, promissa ad irritum cadunt; ah! you have kept your — (ironically), fidem exsolvisti (Com.); to be bound by a —, promisso teneri; one who makes —, promissor, sponsor.

Promontory, n. promontorium.

Promote, v.tr. juvare or adjuvare alqm or alqd, adjumento esse alci rei, adjutorem or (in the fem.) adjutricem esse alcjs rei or in alqâ re (in gen., to give any assistance); alcjs rei esse ministrum or administrum (in a bad sense, to be an abetter), augēre or adaugēre alqm or alqd (to increase), alci or alci rei favēre, fovēre alqd (to favour), alci or alci rei consulere, prospicere (to take care of), alci prodesse (to be of use), consilio, studio, operâ adesse alci (to assist any one by advice and by acting); to — any thing eagerly, studiose adaugēre alqd; to — any one's interest, servire alcjs commodis, rebus or rationibus alcjs consulere, prospicere; to — the common interest, saluti reipublicæ consulere, rempublicam juvare, tueri, reipublicæ salutem suscipere (to try to —); to — the study of literature, etc., studiis favēre, studia concelebrare (by being eagerly devoted to them, of several); = to — in office, any one, tollere, augēre, attollere (any one's reputation among his fellow-citizens), fovēre (by actually favouring him), ornare, exornare (to distinguish), gratiâ et auctoritate suâ sustentare (to raise through one's personal influence), comb. augēre atque ornare, augēre et adjuvare, fovēre ac tollere, sustinēre ac fovēre (all these = to favour, to help on any one through one's personal influence), producere ad dignitatem (to — to a higher rank), promovēre ad or in munus or ad locum (to — to an office, Imperial Rome; not very well promovēre alone), muneri præficere (to appoint to an office, to set over); to — any one, promovēre alqm ad (in) ampliorem gradum or ad ampliora officia (in general), transducere alqm in ampliorem ordinem or ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem (a military office); to — any one to the highest posts of honour, alqm provehere ad amplissimos honores; to be —, honore augeri, muneri præfici; to be — to a higher rank, promoveri ad (in) ampliorem gradum or ad ampliora officia, ascendere (ad) altiorem gradum, procedere honoribus (in general), in ampliorem ordinem or ex inferiore ordine in superiorem ordinem traduci (of military officers); to be — by one, augeri adjuvarique ab alqo, auctum adjutumque ab alqo ascendere gradum alqm; to be — by one to a higher rank, etc., auctum adjutumque ab alqo ascendere altiorem gradum, in altiorem locum ascendere per alqm, alcjs beneficio altiorem dignitatis gradum consequi; to be — from a lower to a

higher situation, *promoveri ab humili ordine ad altiorem gradum*; to be — gradually from post to post to the highest power, *efferri per honorum gradus ad summum imperium*, to be — to the highest place of honour, *ad summos* (or *amplissimos*) *honores provehi*; to — any one to the consulship, *alqm ad consulatum evehi* (Imperial Rome); to — any one to the rank of a centurion of the first division of the triarii, *alqm ad primum pilum traducere*; to — any one to the highest office (i.e. in the Roman sense, to the dignity of a senator), *alqm promovēre in amplissimum ordinem*; to the highest dignity, *perducere alqm ad summam dignitatem*; he wished to — all his own connexions, *suos omnes per se ampliores esse volebat*. Promotion, n. *favor* (favour), *suffragatio* (recommendation by voting in favour of any one); — of our welfare, *amplificatio nostrarum rerum*; in office, *locus, munus, officium, provincia*; — to a higher office, *promotio* (Imperial Rome), *dignitatis accessio, officium amplius*; to prevent any one's —, *aditum ad honores alci intercludere*; to have no more hope for —, *honores desperare*; with hope of —, *spe procedendi honoribus* (of the civil service), *spe ordinis superioris* (of military officers).

Prompt, adj. *promptus*; see Ready, Quick. Prompt, v.tr. *subjicere, suggerere* (at recitations), also *admonēre* (on the stage). Promptitude, n., see Quickness, Readiness.

Promulgate, v.tr. *promulgare*.

Prone, adj. *inclinatus ad alqd, pronus in* or *ad alqd* (*pr.* in the writers before Tacitus only of bad tendencies).

Prong, n. *dens* (of a fork).

Pronoun, n. *pronomen* (gramm.).

Pronounce, v.tr., letters, etc., *appellare* (Cic.), *enunciare, efferre* (the foregoing two, to express with the voice; not *pronunciare*, which means rather to recite, and only in Aul. Gell. is used in this sense), *dicere* (to utter with the voice); to — the words too broad, *voces distrahere*; to — the letters in an affected manner, *putidius exprimere literas*; to — the words distinctly and with the proper sound, *exprimere verba et suis quasque literas sonis enunciare*; to — the words, letters, indistinctly, *verba, literas obscurare*; — wrong, *alqd perperam enunciare*; — in a somewhat rustic manner, *sono subrustico persequi alqd*; to — a syllable short, *syllabam corripere* or *breviare*; — long, *syllabam intendere*; several verses in one breath, *efferre multos versus uno spiritu*; to — one word after the other, *verba continuare*; not to be able to — the letter R, *literam R dicere non posse*; = to utter formally, *pronunciare* (to announce vivâ voce, distinctly), *eloqui, verbis exprimere* (in suitable words), *enunciare, verbis en.* (to declare, enounce), *proloqui* (to speak out, esp. any idea kept secret), *effari* (also to speak out; an archaistic term, in religious matters, and poetic; see, however, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153), *explicare, explanare verbis* (to explain in words), *edicere* (to make known); to — a sentence, an opinion, *sententiam dicere* (of the judge), *sententiam pronunciare* (to announce the verdict after the judges have given their opinion); any one — it as his opinion, *dicit alqs quod sibi videatur*; not to be able to — any thing, *complecti oratione* or *exprimere verbis non posse*; who can — this? * *quis hoc efferre poterit!* (when the pronunciation is difficult); it is difficult to —, *haud facile dictu est*; to — a form of an oath word for word after a written form, *concipere verba jurisjurandi*; see Speak, Utter, Declare. Pronunciation, n. *appellatio* (the — of a letter, etc.; not *pronunciatio*, which is always = *actio*, i.e. the whole recitation; nor *prolatio*, which is only a false reading in Liv. 22, 13, 6; see the commentators), *locutio* (the act of speaking, whilst we — the word), *os* (mouth, the language uttered with the mouth), *vox* (the voice of the person that speaks), comb. *os et vox* (a distinct, clear uttering of syllables, with a full voice), *vocis sonus*, in the context *sonus* (the tone of the voice); a pleasant —, *suavis appellatio literarum, literarum appellandarum suavitas, os jucundum, suavitas vocis* or *oris ac vocis*; a mild —, *lenis appellatio literarum*; a correct, good —, *emendata locutio*; a correct (good), pleasant and clear —, *emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio* (Quint.); a broad —, *latitudo verborum*; through a broad —, *valde dilatandis literis*; the short — of a syllable, *correptio* (opp. *productio*, lengthening); a good, correct —, *vocis sonus rectus*; a bad —, *oris pravitas*; a clear —, *os explanatum* or *planum*; an indistinct —, *os confusum*; an elegant —, *os urbanum*; an easy —, *os facile*; a harsh —, *asperitas soni*; an unrefined —, *sonus vocis agrestis, oris rusticitas*; a somewhat unrefined —, *sonus subrusticus*; a foreign —, *sonus peregrinus, oris peregrinitas, os barbarum, os in peregrinum sonum corruptum* (broken, as when an Englishman tries to speak French); to have a pleasant —, *voce suavi esse, suaviter loqui, suaviter legere* (in reading); to have a very pleasant and fine —, *summa in alqo est suavitas oris ac vocis, excellenter enunciare literas*; plain, distinct, *plane loqui*, also *alci est os planum* or *explanatum*; distinct and pure, *exprimere verba et suis quasque literas sonis enunciare*; affected, *putidius exprimere literas* (in a disgusting manner); indistinct, *literas negligenter obscurare* (to slur over letters in a careless manner); broad, *literas dilatare* (as regards the letters), *voces distrahere* (as regards the words); clumsy and foreign, *pingue quiddam sonare atque peregrinum*; very unrefined, *subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum sonare*; strong, loud, *voce pleniore esse, magnâ voce bonisque lateribus esse*; weak, * *exile quiddam sonare*; we should spell the words according to their —, *perinde scribendum est ac loquamur*; *sic scribendum quidque judico, quomodo sonat*; not to spell the words according to —, *verba aliter scribere quam enunciantur*; every word which he utters, and his —, shows that he lives in a town (and not in the country), *verba omnia et vox hujus alumnum urbis olent*.

Proof, n. = the act of examining, trying a thing or person, *tentatio, tentamen* (trial; the former the act of trying in general, Liv., the latter the condition of any thing whilst it is being tried, only in Ovid; but it was no doubt also common in prose), *experimentum* (experiment), *periculum* (experiment, if attended with risk); see Evidence, Trial; = the act of proving, *probatio* (also proof given in a court of justice), *demonstratio* (a strict — of any thing; also in mathematics), *argumentatio* (by giving clear reasons); the — of it is difficult, *difficile est probatu*; the matter needs no further —, *non opus est disputatione*; = that by which any thing is proved, sign in general, *signum, indicium, documentum, specimen* (the foregoing two = specimen, example, sample; but *spec.* never in the plur. in ancient writers), *testis* (witness, evidence); to give a — of any thing, *dare signum alcjs rei* (e.g. of any one's natural abilities, *ingenii sui*), *significationem alcjs rei dare* or *facere* (e.g. *literarum*, of what any one knows; *probitatis*); to serve as a —, *signo, indicio, documento esse*; = reasons which serve as a —, *argumentum* (reason founded upon facts; the — that, etc., *argumentum quo demonstratur* with the nom. of the thing proved), *ratio* (reasonable grounds); decided proofs, *argumentorum momenta*; to have the — in one's hands, * *argumenta in promptu sunt*; to give —, *argumenta* or *rationes afferre*; to reject a —, *rationem rejicere, refutare*; to take one's — from, *argumenta ex alqâ re ducere, sumere, eruere*; to adhere to a — once given, *argumentum premere*; to serve as a —, *argumento esse*; to accept as a —, *argumenti loco sumere*; to bring forward many — for the existence of a Supreme Being, *multis argumentis Deum esse docēre*; very often *argumentum* is left out in Latin when an adj. is used in English, e.g. the strongest — is, *firmissimum hoc afferri videtur, quod*, etc.; see Evidence, Demonstration; — sheet, * *plagula exempli*

cousû typis expressa; — impression, **typorum exemplum;* what is —, *experimento probatus* (in general tried), *igni spectatus* or *perspectus* (fire —; also fig., of friendship, of a person). Prove, v.tr. = to show, *significare, ostendere* (to cause to be seen), *declarare* (to make manifest; both the foregoing stronger than the first), *probare, comprobare* (so as to convince others of the truth of, etc.), *præstare* (to perform what we are expected to do); to — any thing by one's actions, *alqd præstare re, alqd comprobare re;* to — one's self as, etc., *se præbēre alqm, exhibēre alqm* (e.g. as a friend of the people, *exhibēre virum civilem*), *se præstare alqm* (to — one's self really to be, etc.); = to show by reasoning, *docēre,* generally *docēre argumentis* (to illustrate by reasons), *demonstrare* (to show, demonstrate in every point, by logical reasons), *firmare, confirmare,* generally *fir.* (or *conf.*) *argumentis* (to assert, affirm by reasons), *probare alci alqd* (to — to any one the possibility of a thing), *efficere* (logically to — that any thing can be done), *vincere, evincere* (to — beyond all doubt); to — to any one by giving instances, *cum alqo auctoritatibus agere;* this is — by showing that, etc., *ejus rei testimonium est, quod,* etc.; this — nothing, *nullum verum id argumentum;* the result — it, *exitus approbavit;* the mode of — any thing, *probationis genus, argumentationis genus* (mode), *via, ratio probandi* (way in which any thing can be —), *argumentatio* (argumentation), *ratio* (manner in which we proceed in proving any thing, Cic.); what can be —, *quod argumentis* or *rationibus firmari potest, quod argumentis doceri potest, quod probari potest;* quotation made for — any thing, **locus qui afferri potest.*

Prop, n. *fulcrum;* see Support.

Propagate, v.tr. (1) applied to plants, *transferre, transponere* (μεταπιθέναι; only in very late writers *transplantare*); to — by layers, *propagare* (also to — the human race); (2) fig. = to hand down to others, *tradere;* — to posterity, *propagare posteritati, prodere posteritati* or *ad memoriam posteritatemque* (e.g. the memory of any thing, etc.); to be —, *per manus tradi* (e.g. of an error that is handed down). Propagation, n. *translatio;* by layers, *propagatio.*

Propel, v.tr. *propellere* (e.g. *pecus, navem remis*).

Propensity, n. *proclivitas* or *animus proclivis ad alqd;* see Inclination.

Proper, adj. *proprius* (peculiar, opp. *communis*), *verus* (true, real, opp. *falsus*), *germanus* (genuine), comb. *verus et germanus, justus* (legitimate); if we add —, in order to lay a stress upon the noun, we use *ipse* (e.g. *ipsi Argentini*); the — word, *verbum proprium* (opp. *verbum translatum*); — name, *nomen proprium;* to denote any thing by the — term, *alqd verbo proprio declarare;* the — Metellus, *verus et germanus Metellus;* adv. *proprie;* to use a word in its — sense, *verbum proprie dicere;* I did not hear it —, *non plane audivi;* I can't get to know it —, I don't know it —, * *hanc rem non ita diligenter teneo;* or — speaking, merely by *rel;* more — than, etc., *verius quam* (e.g. *Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes*). Property, n. *dominium* (the — or the legal title to any thing, different from *possessio,* possession), *patrimonium* (patrimony; also fig. with *tamquam* before it, of mental, etc., qualities), *peculium* (the stock or money which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with the consent of his master, had of his own; private —), *possessiones, bona -orum,* n. (landed —), *fortunæ* (effects); we may also render it by *res* (plur.) in a general sense, e.g. moveable —, *res moventes, res quæ moveri possunt;* or by *proprius -a -um,* also comb. with poss. pron. *proprius meus* (*tuus,* etc.), and often by poss. pron. alone, e.g. that is my —, *hoc meum* or *hoc meum proprium est;* to consider any thing as one's —, *suum alqd ducere;* to want to consider every thing as my own exclusive —, *alqd sicut proprium meum esse atque a me possi-deri volo;* to give any thing to any one as his own —, *alqd proprium alci tradere;* to be, to become any one's —, *alcjs esse, alcjs fieri.* Proprietor, n., see Owner.

Prophecy, n. (1) as the act, *prædictio* (e.g. *rerum futurarum*), *vaticinatio* (oracle); (2) that which is prophesied, *prædictum, vaticinium;* his — was fulfilled, *non falsus vates fuit; ab eo prædictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt.* Prophesy, v.tr. *prædicere, prænuntiare* (in general, to foretel), *vaticinari* (to —), *canere* (in a certain form), *augurari* (to augur); to — any one's fate, *prædicere quid alci eventurum sit;* — any one's death, *alci mortem augurari;* v.intr. *futura prædicere* or *prænuntiare, vaticinari* (to act the part of a *vates,* to — by divine inspiration); to prophesy true, *alci prædicere, fore eos eventus rerum qui accidunt.* Prophet, n. *vates* (poetic *vaticinator* and *fatiloquus*). Prophetess, n. *vates* (*vaticina* and *vaticinatrix* not found in ancient writers; *mulier fatiloqua* is poetic). Prophetic, adj. *vaticinus* (concerning prophecies, e.g. writings), **cælesti quodam mentis instinctu prolatus* (uttered with a — spirit, e.g. words); a — mind, *præsagientis animi divinatio;* adv. *divinitus, cælesti quodam instinctu mentis, instinctu divino afflatuque* (all = inspired).

Propitious, adj. *propitius;* see Favourable, Kind. Propitiate, v.tr., see Conciliate. Propitiation, n., by Propitious; see Atonement.

Proportion, n. *proportio* (defined by Vitruv. *est ratæ partis membrorum in omni opere totiusque commodulatio*), *commensus* (measure or size of a thing in — to another, also *com. proportione,* Vitr.); in a general sense it is best rendered by *ratio* (the relation of one thing to another), or by *comparatio* (when two or more things are in a certain relation to each other); an arithmetical, geometrical —, **ratio arithmetica, geometrica.* Proportion, v.tr. *alqd dirigere ad alqam rem* or *alqâ re, modulari alqd alqâ re,* **justâ ratione describere.* Proportional, adj. e.g. — line, **linea proportionis index;* — compass, *mesolabium* (μεσολάβιον, Vitr.). Proportionate, adj. *proportione, ad proportionem,* very often, when — is = in — to, we must render it *pro, præ* with abl., or by *ad* with acc., or by *ut est* with the object compared in the nomin., e.g. *pro viribus, præ aliis, pro numero, ad cetera, ut tum erant tempora.*

Proposal, n. = what any proposes, *conditio;* — of a law, *legis latio* (in the forum), *rogatio* (— of a law in the comitia to be accepted by the assembly of the people); to make a —, *conditionem ferre* or *proponere;* to make the — of any thing, *alqd proponere* (to move), *alqd suadēre* (to try to recommend, advise), *alqd commendare* (to recommend); to accept a —, *conditionem accipere;* to reject a —, *conditionem aspernari* or *respuere.* Propose, v.tr. *proponere;* to — a law, *legem ferre* or *rogare, rogationem* or *legem ferre.* Proposition, n., see Proposal, above.

Propriety, n. *decentia* (fit state); = decency, *decorum.*

Prorogation, n., by Prorogue, v.tr., an assembly, *consilio diem eximere.*

Prose, n. *prosa oratio* (post-Aug.), *oratio soluta* (in opp. to *oratio astricta, devincta*), or merely *oratio* (in opp. to *poëmata,* e.g. *sæpissime et in poëmatis et in oratione peccatur,* Cic.; *pedestris oratio* does not mean "—," but "the common way of speaking," and is a Grecism, Quint. 10, 1, 81). Prosaic, adj. *solutus* (opp. *astrictus, devinctus*), or by the gen. *prosæ orationis,* e.g. the — writers, **prosæ orationis scriptores,* generally simply *scriptores* (opp. *poëtæ*); adv. *prosâ oratione.*

Prosecute, v.tr. *alqm judicio persequi.* Prosecution, n. *persecutio.* Prosecutor, n., see Accuser.

Proselyte, n. *proselytus* (late); one who makes —, **qui alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducit.* Proselytism, n. **alios a patriis sacris ad sua abducendi studium;* see Convert.

Prosody, n. *versuum lex et modificatio* (Sen); as technical term, **prosodia* (προσῳδία). Prosodiacal, adj. *prosodiacus* (προσῳδιακός, late)

Prospect, n. = hope, *spes* (e g. *mercedis*); some —, *specula*; remote —, *sera spes*, charming —, *spes uberior*; melancholy —, *spes aspera*; to have good —, *bene sperare*; see Expectation, Hope.

Prospectus, n., see Plan.

Prosper, v.intr. * *læta incrementa capere*, *crescere* (lit. and fig., to grow), *provenire* (lit. and fig.); *convalescere* (to grow strong). Prosperity, n. *res secundæ* or *prosperæ* or *florentes*, *copiæ rei familiaris* or merely *copiæ* (good circumstances), general —, *salus communis*, *omnium felicitas*. Prosperous, adj., see Favourable, Successful.

Prostitute, n. *mulier impudica* (any unchaste woman), *amica*, *amicula* (ἑταίρα, mistress), *scortum* (strumpet, also = mistress, in a contemptuous sense, e g. *principale scortum*, Tac.), *meretrix*, *meritorium scortum* (a paid woman), *prostibulum*, *mulier omnibus proposita*, *scortum vulgare*, *meretrix vulgatissima* (a harlot, common —), to become a complete —, *plane se in vitâ meretriciâ collocare*; to be a —, *vitâ institutoque esse meretricio*; to live like a —, *meretricio more vivere*. Prostitution, n. *vitiatio* (as act, Sen), *vitium* or *stuprum per vim muliert oblatum* (the fact).

Prostrate, v.tr, — one's self before any one, *ad pedes alcjs procumbere* or *se abjicere* or *se submittere* or *prosternere*, *ad genua alcjs accidere* or *procumbere*, *supplicem se abjicere alci* (as a suppliant), *procumbentem humi venerari alqm* (a sign of reverence). Prostration, n, by the verb.

Protect, v.tr. *tueri* (to keep under your eye), to — against, *ab alqâ re* or *contra alqd*, *tutari* (to make safe against danger, *ab alqâ re*), *defendere* (to ward off, *ab alqâ re*, *contra alqd*); *tegere*, *protegere* (to cover, *ab alqâ re*, *contra alqd*), *munire* (to fortify), *custodire* (to guard), *præsidere alci rei*, *præsidem esse alcjs rei* (to stand before, so as to protect), *alci præsidio esse*, *prohibere alqd* (to keep off) or *prohibere alqd ab alqo* or *alqm ab alqâ re*; — in something, *tegere alqm in alqâ re*· to — the borders, etc, *fines ab incursionibus hostium tueri*; — a garden against intruders, *hortum munire ab incursu hominum*; — any thing against heat and cold, *contra frigorum æstûsque injuriam tueri* (e.g. *caput*), — against the sun, *contra solem protegere*; the harbour was —ed against the southwest wind, *portus ab Africo tegebatur*, to be — by the rights of embassy, *legationis jure tectum esse*; to — yourself against any one's anger, *se tutari ab alcjs irâ*. Protection, n. *tutela* (*protectio* is late Latin), *præsidium*, *defensio*, *patrocinium*, *clientela*, *fides*, *arx*, *portus*, *perfugium*, to be under a person's —, *esse in alcjs tutelâ* or *in alcjs tutelâ et fide* (or *clientelâ*); — of God, *in tutelâ Dei esse*; the gods under whose protection the places are, *dii quorum tutelæ loca sunt*, to be under your —, *alqm in fidem recipere* (as a lord or sovereign), *alcjs patrocinium suscipere* (as a defender at law); to recommend, commend to —, *alqm alcjs tutelæ*; — yourself —, *se commendare alci in fidem et clientelam*; to commit to —, *se in fidem alcjs committere*, *se in fidem et tutelam alcjs conferre*; to entrust to —, *tradere*, *alqd fidei alcjs permittere et mandare*; to place something under the — of the gods, *alqd sancire*; to implore — of the laws, *leges implorare*; to be under the — of Apollo, *in tutelâ Apollinis esse*. See Defend, Guard, Watch.

Protest, v.intr. *asseverare* (to affirm with assurance), *testari* (to bear witness), *affirmare* (to assure), *adjurare* (upon oath); by the gods, *testari*, *obtestari deos* by all the gods, *per omnes deos adjurare*, — in the most solemn manner, *firmissime asseverare*, *omni asseveratione affirmare*; = to — against, *intercedere*, *intercessionem facere* (esp. of a magistrate), against any thing, *alci rei intercedere* (to interfere in a thing by virtue of one's office, officially), *vetare* with acc and inf. (to forbid), *alqd deprecari* or *recusare* (to refuse to accept); to — a bill of exchange, **syngrapham non expensam ferre*, **syngrapham non recipere*. Protest, n (1) *interpellatio* (interruption of a speaker), *intercessio* (by the authorities, etc), to make a —, *intercedere*, *intercessionem facere*, — against any thing, *interpellare* or *interpellatione impedire alqd*, *intercedere alci rei*, — against a marriage, **nuptias alcjs intercessione impedire* or *turbare*; (2) of a bill of exchange, **syngraphæ rejectio*; see before. Protestant, adj. and n. * *a lege pontificis Romani plane abhorrens*. Protestantism, n * *protestantismus*.

Protocol, n. *tabulæ*, *commentarii* (in gen.)

Protract, v.tr. *producere*; see Delay, Prolong.

Protrude, v intr. and tr., by *protrudere*.

Protuberance, n *tuber*; see Swelling.

Provender, n *pabulum*; see Forage, Food.

Proverb, n. *proverbium*, *adagium* or *adagio* (not in good prose), *verbum* (word); to become a —, *in proverbii consuetudinem venire*, *in proverbium venire*, *cedere*, *proverbiis eludi* (to be ridiculous in —, e g. *Scytharum solitudines Græcis proverbiis eluduntur*, Curt., i e become proverbial), it has become a — that, etc., *proverbio increbuit* with accus. and inf. (e g. *inde rem ad triarios redisse*, *quum laboratur*, *proverbio increbuit*, Liv); to be a —, *proverbii locum obtinere*, any thing has become a general —, *alqd in communibus proverbiis versatur*, that has become a — among the Greeks, *hoc Græcis hominibus in proverbio est*, there is an old —, *est vetus proverbium*, *est vetus verbum*, *vetus verbum hoc quidem est*; according to the old —, *veteri proverbio*; as the — says, *ut est in proverbio*, *quod proverbii loco dici solet*, also *quod ajunt*, *ut ajunt*, *ut dicitur* (as it is said); an old — forbids us to, etc., *veteri proverbio vetamur* with inf. Proverbial, adj. *proverbii loco celebratus* (well known, e g. *versus*), *quod proverbii locum obtinet*, *quod in proverbium* or *in proverbii consuetudinem venit* (what has become —), adv. *proverbii loco* (as a —), *ut est in proverbio*, *ut proverbii loco dici solet* (*proverbialis* and *proverbialiter* late).

Provide, v.tr. and intr. *instruere alqm alqâ re*; to — for (food, etc.), *alere* (to feed), *sustentare* (to keep), comb. *alere et sustentare*; v tr. *alci frumentum providere*; — an army, *exercitui frumentum* or *commeatum providere*; — for the winter, *exercitui frumentum providere in hieme*, see Procure, Furnish, Supply. Providence, n., divine —, *divina providentia*, *mens divina*. Provider, n. *qui alci prospicit*. Provision, n. *copia rei frumentariæ* (stock of corn). Proviso, n., see Condition.

Province, n. *regio* (district in general), *provincia* (part of a kingdom, etc., to be used only in this sense); to divide a country into four —, *terram in quatuor regiones describere* or *dividere*; to make a country into a —, *terram in provinciæ formam redigere*, *terram provinciam conficere*; see Office, Business. Provincial, adj, by the noun. Provincialism, n., a —, *verbum regionibus quibusdam magis familiare*.

Provocation, n., see Anger. Provoke, v tr. *iram concire*; see Arouse, Excite. Provoking, adj, by the adv. *ægre*; see Vexatious.

Provost, n. **antistes*, see Preside.

Prow, n. *prora* (πρῷρα), or in pure Latin *pars prior navis*.

Proximate, adj., by *proximus*; see Near, Next. Proximity, n, see Nearness.

Proxy, n., perhaps by *potestas alqd faciendi*; see Agent, Substitute.

Prudence, n. (that is, *providentia* or foresight), *providentia*, *cautio*, *circumspectio*, *prudentia*, *diligentia*; the affair requires —, *res multas cautiones habet*; to apply — to —, *cautionem adhibere in re*; to exhort one to —, *alqm admonere ut cautior sit*, to employ —, *providere*, *circumspectius alqd aggredi*, *facere*, *circumspicere dicta factaque*. Prudent, *providus*, *cautus*, *circumspectus*, *consideratus*, *prudens*, *diligens*, adv. *provide*, *caute*, *circumspecte*, *considerate*, *diligenter*. See Wisdom.

Prune, v.tr., — trees, *arbores putare* or *amputare* (to lop off, opp. *immittere*), *tondēre* (e.g. hedges), *collucare* or *interlucare* or *sublucare* (to cut off the branches of trees which obstruct the light), *intervellere* (to tear off branches here and there). Pruner, n., of trees, *putator*, *frondator* (with scissors). Pruning-hook, *falx*, *falx putatoria* or *arborea*; for vintagers, *falcula vinitoria*, both in the context, also simply called *falx* or (a small —) *falcula*, *scalprum* (paring-knife with a long blade; hence in Col. the long part of the *falx* is called *scalprum*); to lop off with the —, *falce coërcēre*.

Pry, v.tr. and intr., into, *investigare*, or by *concupisco scire alqd*, or *curiosius quam necesse est alqd requirere*.

Psalm, n. *psalmus* (Eccl.), *hymnus* (ὕμνος, as a hymn, Eccl.). Psalmist, n. *psalmographus* (Eccl.), *psalmista* (Eccl.). Psalter, n. *psalterium* (Eccl.).

Psychology, n. **psychologĭa* (in modern Latin used as technical term). Psychological, *psychologicus*. Psychologist, **humani animi investigator*.

Puberty, n. *pubertas*, *ætas puber*, *tempus* or *anni pubertatis*.

Public, adj. (1) before every one's eyes, *quod in aperto ac propatulo loco est* or *fit* (in an open place), *quod palam* or *coram omnibus fit* (before every body's eyes; *publicus* not used in this sense); adv. *palam*, *propalam*, *omnibus inspectantibus* (when every one sees it, opp. *clam*), *coram omnibus* (when all are present, opp. *furtim*), *in publico* (in the open street or highway, opp. *in privato*, different from *publice*, i.e. all knowing about it, e.g. *publice alqm interficere*); to appear in —, to go before the —, *in publicum prodire* or *egredi*; not to appear in —, *publico carēre* or *se abstinēre*, *domi* or *domo se tenēre* (to stay at home); to throw in the road, *in publicum abjicere*, one's self, *se proripere*; to drive out of the house into —, *trudere* (or *protrudere*) *foras*; not to venture to appear in —, *in publico esse non audēre*; to be present at a — dinner, *in publico convivari* or *epulari*; to appear in — (of speakers, etc.), *in publicum prodire*, *in solem et pulverem procedere*; to exhibit in —, *alqd in publicum* or *in publico proponere*; to return thanks to any one in —, e.g. in a preface, *alci coram omnibus gratias agere* (but not in this sense *publice alci gratias agere*, i.e. in the name of the republic); (2) = for every body's use, *publicus*, *communis* (common to all); a — place, *locus communis* (e.g. market), *publicis usibus destinatus locus* (for the use of the —), **locus quo homines se delectandi gratiā conveniunt* (a place of — resort); — buildings, *opera communia*; — woman, *scortum vulgare*, *meretrix*; a — house, *deversorium* (inn in general), *xenodochīum* (ξενοδοχεῖον, a house belonging to the state, for poor travellers or strangers, charity, late Jct.), *lustrum* or *lupānar* (brothel; in the plur. also *libidinum deversoria*); to give, intend any thing for — use (a library, a house, etc.), *in usum populi publicare* or merely *publicare*, *publico usui* or *publicis usibus destinare* (for the use of the —), **omnibus* or *omnium usui patefacere* (to open for the use of every body); to arrange for — use, *in usum populi instituere*, *ad communem delectationem instituere* (for — amusement, e.g. a library); (3) concerning the state, etc., *publicus* (in general, opp. *privatus*), *forensis* (referring to — life, opp. *domesticus*); at the — expense, *sumptu publico*, *de publico*, *publice*, *impendio publico*; by — measures, *publico consilio*, *publice*; the — credit, *fides publica*; a — character, *homo publicus* (in general), *magistratus* (magistrate); a — servant, *minister* or *servus publicus*; the — opinion, *publice recepta persuasio*, *vulgi opinio*; adv. *publice* (in the name of the republic, e.g. to appear as speaker, *dicere*; *alci gratias agere*). Public, n., the —, *homines* (the people in general), *populus* (all the people), *vulgus* (the great mass), *spectatores* (spectators), *auditores* (audience), *corona* (circle of hearers), *lectores* (the readers; in all these meanings *publicum* would not be Lat.); to please the —, *populo placēre*, *in vulgus probari* (in general), **spectatoribus* or *auditoribus placēre* or *probari* (spectators or hearers), *in manibus esse* (to be much read, Pl.); before the —, *in luce atque oculis hominum*; in the eyes of the —, *coram hominibus* or *populo*; what will the — say? *quis rumor erit populi?* a rumour is spread among the —, *differtur rumor*, *totā urbe fama discurrit*; to bring before the — (a work), *edere*, *in vulgus emittere*. Publican, n. (1) *portitor* (toll-gatherer), *redemptor portorii*, *publicanus* (farmer of the — taxes); the —s, *qui vectigalia exercent*; (2) = inn-keeper, *caupo* (who keeps a — house), *cauponam exercens*. Publication, n. *editio libri*; to be engaged in the — of a work, **librum (in lucem) edere parare*, *librum in manibus habēre* (to have a work in hand). Publicity, n., e.g. of proceedings, **consilia palam* or *coram omnibus inita*; to shun —, *in publico esse non audēre*, *celebritatem odisse* or *fugere homines* (not to like to go out), *lucem fugere* (in general, to shun the light of day, fig. not to like to appear before the public); to have —, *evulgatum esse* (to be known all over the neighbourhood). Publish, v.tr., a work, etc. (*in lucem*) *edere*, *emittere*, *foras dare*; a work, a speech, etc. that has been —, *liber in lucem editus*, *oratio in lucem edita*, also *editio* (Quint.); — by N. N. (on the title-page of a book, etc.), *edidit* or (when the publisher is at the same time the author of the work) *scripsit* (but not *auctore N. N.*); of the bookseller who publishes the work of an author, by **operis edendi sumptus facere* (to bear the expense of printing, etc.), **librum redimere* (to undertake the publishing of a work according to an agreement with the author). Publisher, n., of a book, **redemptor libri*.

Pudding, n. **globus ex farinā Britannorum more factus*.

Puddle, n., see Pool.

Puerile, adj. *puerilis*; see Childish.

Pugilism, n. *pugilatus*, *pugilatio*. Pugilist, n. *pugil* (fighter with the cæstus, for which was also used the Greek *pycta*, πύκτης); to appear as a —, *in pugillatu certare*; see Boxer.

Pull, v.tr. and intr. *trahere*, *ducere*, *vehere*, *moliri*, *distorquēre* (e.g. *os*, a face); to — down, *demoliri*. Pulley, n. *machina tractatoria* (Vitr.); a machine turned round by three, five pulleys, *trispastos* (τρίσπαστος), *pentaspastos* (πεντάσπαστος, both in Vitr.).

Pulp, n. *caro*.

Pulpit, n., in the context merely *suggestus*; — eloquence, **ars oratoris a sacris*; an address from the —, **oratio de suggestu sacro habenda* or *habita*; — orator, **orator a sacris*.

Pulse, n. *arteriarum* or *venarum pulsus* (the beating of the —), *arteriæ* or *venæ* (pulse itself); the — beats incessantly, *venæ micare non desinunt*; the — is very slow, *arteriarum exigui imbecillique pulsus sunt*; the — does not beat equally, *venæ non æquis intervallis moventur*; — very loud, *pulsus arteriæ est citatus*; — is regular, *venæ naturaliter sunt ordinatæ*; to feel the —, *sentire pulsus venarum*; to feel any one's —, *venas* or *pulsum venarum attingere*, *alcjs manum tangere*, *alcjs venas tangere* or *tentare*; fig. *alqm tentare* (to try him); at every — (fig.), *in omni puncto temporis* (every moment), *jam jamque*.

Pulverize, v.tr. *in pulverem redigere*.

Pumice, n. *pumex*.

Pump, n. *antlia*. Pump, v.intr. *antliā exhaurire*; fig., *sciscitari alqd ex algo* or *sciscitando elicere*, *alqd ab* or *ex algo expiscari*, *alqd ex algo exquirere*, *percunctari*, *percunctando atque interrogando elicere*.

Pumpkin, n. *cucurbĭta*.

Pun, n. *annominatio* (παρονομασία, as a rhetorical figure); puns (witticisms), *logi* (λόγοι, Cic. in Non.).

Punctilious, adj. *spinosus* (too nice, entering too much into little details, of things, e.g. a speech).

Punctual, adj. *diligens* (exact, careful), *religiosus* (conscientious); very —, *perdiligens, religiosissimus*; adv. *diligenter, religiose, ad tempus* (at the appointed time), *ad diem* (on the day appointed, e.g. *militi stipendium ad diem datur; diligenter ad diem hæc omnia facta sunt*). Punctuality, n. *diligentia* (care), *religiositas* (conscientiousness); with the greatest —, *diligentissime, religiosissime*.

Puncture, n. *punctum, ictus*. Puncture, v.tr. *pungere, compungere*.

Punish, v.tr. *punire, pœnā afficere* (to inflict punishment), *pœnam alci irrogare* (to fix a —), *pœnas ab alqo petere, expetere* or *de alqo capere* (to demand — upon any one), *pœnas ab alqo repetere* (you will have to suffer for it), *in alqm animadvertere* or *vindicare* (to — any one for any thing; *anim.*, by inflicting corporal —, *verberibus*); *exemplum in alqm edere* or *facere* (to make any one an example), *multare* (to inflict a — which will cause pain or a great loss; to fine, *pecuniā mult.*; to inflict capital —, *morte mult.*), *castigare* (to correct, chastise, *verbis, verberibus*), *mulcare* (of corporal —, with ill treatment), *plectere* (lit., to whip, then = to — in general, mostly only in the passive voice, *plecti*, and more particularly of punishment as inflicted by a magistrate); to — any thing, *alqd vindicare* (to avenge), *castigare* (to chastise), *alqd ulcisci, persequi*, or comb. *ulcisci et persequi, alqd exsequi* (to visit with —, *exs.* probably not before Aug.); to — immediately, *pœnam repræsentare*; to — any one very severely, *gravissimum supplicium de alqo sumere*; — most severely, *quam acerbissimum supplicium sumere de alqo*; — in the most cruel manner, *in alqm omnia exempla cruciatusque edere*; to — any thing most severely, *acerrimè vindicare alqd*; to — any one with exile or imprisonment, *exilio* or *vinculis multare*; to — with death, *morte punire* or *multare, morte* or *summo supplicio mactare*; to — any infringement of the law, any violation of one's rights, *delicta, violata jura exsequi*; to be —, *puniri, plecti*, also *pœnas dare, solvere, persolvere, pendĕre, expendĕre*, by any one, *alci*, for any thing, *alcjs rei* (to pay); to be — with death, *pœnas capite luere*; to be — innocently, *innoxium*; hopes not to be —, *spes immunitatis*. Punisher, n. *punitor, castigator, vindex* (avenger), *ultor* (revenger). Punishment, n. (1) the act, *punitio* (post-Aug.), *castigatio, multatio* (e.g. *bonorum*), *animadversio* (e.g. *vitii*); (2) the — itself, *pœna* (as an atonement), *noxa* (as loss or injury), *mulcta* or (more commonly) *multa, multatio* (more particularly fine; the latter the act), *damnum* (penalty), *supplicium* (cruel —, torture, violent death), *animadversio* (reproof, in order to correct any one), also comb. *animadversio et castigatio*; — by confiscation of property, *multatio bonorum*; capital —, *pœna vitæ* or *capitis, supplicium capitis, ultimum supplicium, extremum supplicium*; fear of —, *metus pœnæ* or *animadversionis*; to inflict — on any one, *punire alqm, pœnā afficere alqm, pœnā alqm multare, pœnam capere de alqo, pœnam petere* or *repetere de alqo, pœnas expetere ab alqo* or in *alqm, pœnam statuere* or *constituere in alqm, pœnam alci irrogare, supplicio afficere* or *punire alqm, supplicium sumere de alqo*; to suffer —, *pœnam pendĕre* or *dependĕre* or *expendĕre* or *solvere* or *persolvere* or *dare* or *subire* or *perferre* or *luere* or *ferre, supplicium dare* or *solvere* or *pendĕre* or *luere* or *subire*; to get the deserved —, *pœnam meritam* or *pœnas meritas accipere* or *habēre* (to suffer the — one has deserved), *pœnas merito luere, jure plecti* (to have deserved —); to escape —, *evolare pœnā*; until now to have escaped his just —, *adhuc pœnam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepisse*; to be liable to —, *pœnam* or *multam committere, pœnam sibi contrahere* (to bring — upon one's self); to have incurred —, *pœnā teneri*; to be the cause of any one suffering —, *in pœnam alqm detrudere*; to fix a —, *pœnam* (or *pœnas*) *constituere* or *proponere alci rei, pœnā propositā vetare alqd*.

Pupil, n. (1) *pupula, pupilla, acies* (a sharp eye, e.g. *acies ipsa, quā cernimus, quæ pupula vocatur*, Cic.), *oculus* (the eye, in opp. to the eyelashes, etc., e.g. *fit ut palpebra cum oculo glutinetur*); (2) *pupillus, pupilla*; (3) *alumnus* (masc.), *alumna* (fem.), see Scholar.

Puppy, n. (1) see dog; (2) *adolescentulus imberbis, puer, homo ineptus*.

Purchase, n. *emptio*; — and sale, *emptio et venditio*; a cheap —, *vilitas emptionis*. See Buy, Commerce, Sell.

Pure, adj. (1) unstained, (A) lit. and fig. *purus* (in opp. to *contaminatus*, stained, and to any thing with a variety of forms and colours), see Clean; (B) fig., (*a*) innocently chaste, *integer a muliere* (of a man who has never had any sexual connexion with a woman), *integra a viro* (of a woman who has never had any connexion with a man); as regards myself she is quite —, *a me pudica est* (Plaut.); (*b*) = free from moral guilt, *purus, integer*, comb. *purus et integer* (without a stain in his moral character, etc., opp. *contaminatus*), *castus* (chaste), comb. *purus et castus, castus purusque* (e.g. body, mind), *integer castusque, sanctus* (pleasing to God, holy), *insons* (free from guilt, whose conscience does not accuse him of any crime, etc., innocent, opp. *sons*), comb. *purus et insons, emendatus* (spotless, perfect, e.g. morals, a man); — virgin, *virgo casta*; (2) not mixed with any thing, (A) lit., *purus* (in general), *merus* (mere, not mixed with, opp. *mixtus*); — water, *aqua pura*; — wine, *vinum merum*, also simply *merum*; — gold, *aurum purum* (in general), *aurum purum putum, aurum cui obrussa adhibita est* (tested in the fire); — silver, *argentum purum* (in general), *argentum purum putum, argentum pustulatum* (from which all other metals have been extracted), — air, *aër purus*; a — voice, *vox levis* (smooth), *vox clara* (clear); — mathematics, **mathesis pura* (technical term); (B) not corrupted, *purus* (opp. *vitiosus*), *incorruptus* (uncorrupted), comb. *purus et incorruptus, emendatus* (faultless); — language, *sermo purus* or *rectus* or *bonus* or *emendatus*; a — doctrine, **formula doctrinæ incorrupta*; — joy, *sincerum gaudium*; adv. *pure*; to speak — English, etc., by *pure* or *emendate loqui* (in general, of any language); to speak the Latin —, *linguā Latinā caste pureque uti* (Aul. Gell.); (3) in a wider sense as adv. = entirely, etc., *prorsus, plane*; see Entirely, Quite; — spiritual, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus* (e.g. a being, *mens*, Cic.); the — spiritual state of the soul, *is animi status in quo sevocatus est a societate et contagione corporis* (Cic.). Purity, n. fig. (never *puritas*, which is at least foreign to good classical prose), *castitas*; — of a language, *sermo purus* or *emendatus* or *purus et emendatus* (but not *sermonis puritas*); — of expression, *incorrupta integritas, incorrupta sanitas* (when there are no improper strange words introduced, etc., of an oration, a speech, etc.), *munditia verborum, mundities orationis* (free from indecent expressions, foul language, etc., Aul. Gell.); moral —, *castitas* (as quality), *castimonia* (abstinence from that which is bad, chiefly in a religious sense), *sanctitas* (holiness, as virtue), *sanctimonia* (innocence of character), *integritas* (integrity), *innocentia* (disinterestedness, opp. *avaritia*). Purify, v.tr. *purgare, repurgare, expurgare, purum facere* (in general; *purificare* quite foreign to classical language), *februare* (technical term in religious matters, e.g. *liba*, Varr. in Non.), *lustrare* (to — by offering an expiatory sacrifice), *expiare* (to expiate), *emendare* (to — from faults); to — the language (from bad words, etc.), *expurgare sermonem*, **sermonem usitatum emendare, consuetudinem vitiosam et corruptam purā et incorruptā consuetudine emendare*. Purification, n. *purgatio* (in general; *purificatio* quite unclass.), *lustratio* (— by an expiatory sacrifice), *expiatio* (expiation).

Purgatory, n. *locus purgandis post mortem animis destinatus, in the context simply *purgans ignis

Purge, v.tr. and intr. (1) of the medical man, cathartica dare, dejectionem alvi ductione moliri, purgatione alvum sollicitare; we must — him, dejectio a medicamento petenda est; (2) of the medicine, alvum movēre, ciēre, solvere, ducere, subducere, alvum purgare. Purging, n. frequens dejiciendi cupiditas. Purgative, n. medicamentum catharticum; to give —, alvum ducere or solvere.

Purloin, v.tr. avertere; see Embezzle, Steal.

Purple, n. (1) = purple colour, purpura, ostrum (the liquor of the shell-fish used for dyeing purple), conchylium (purple proper), color purpureus (e.g. oris, of the countenance); (2) = cloth dyed purple, purpura, vestis purpurea (garments, covering, etc.), amiculum purpureum, amictus purpureus, pallium purpureum (a cloak or mantle of purple); double purple, purpura dibapha (twice dyed, so specially was called the Tyrian purple), dibaphus (ἡ δίβαφος, a doubly-dyed purple garment), clad in purple, purpuratus; edged with —, purpurā prætextus; to shine in —, purpurā fulgēre; — in gold and —, insignem auro et purpurā conspici; a — covering, conchyliatum peristroma; the — stripe on the Roman toga, clavus; the broad —, latus clavus; the narrow —, angustus clavus. See Red.

Purport, n., see Meaning, Object. Purport, v.intr., see Contain.

Purpose, n. propositum; see Intention, Design, End, Object. Purpose, v.intr. and tr., see Intend. Purposely, adv., see Intentional.

Purse, n. marsupium, zona; a well larded —, marsupium bene nummatum; an empty —, crumena deficiens; to open the —, thecam nummariam retegere; out of your own —, e peculiaribus loculis suis, privato sumptu, de suo; to spend according to your —, pro re suā sumptus facere. A purse-cutter, n. sector zonarius (a pickpocket). See Bag.

Pursue, v.tr. persequi, prosequi, consectari, insequi, insectari, insistere, instare (see the difference of meaning under Persecute), to — eagerly, acriter insequi; — bravely, fortiter instare alci; to — the same course, eādem viā pergere; to — the course of one's studies vigorously, with zeal, studiis insistere, *studia sua urgēre; v.intr., see Continue. Pursuer, n. insequens, instans (lit. the pursuing enemy). Pursuit, n. (1) by persequi; (2) fig., see Course, Occupation, Calling.

Purveyor, n., by providēre, præparare.

Push, v.tr. pellere, trudere, offendere algm, with, alqā re (e.g. capite, cubito, pede aut genu), fodere algm or algd, with, alqā re (intently, esp. with the hand, the elbow, only in poetic prose for perfodere, = to pierce); — forward, propellere, impellere, — back, repellere; — down, depellere. Push, n. pulsus; see Thrust, Effort.

Put, v.tr. in general, ponere (e.g. calculum), to or near, apponere algd alci rei or ad algd (e.g. ad ignem), proponere algd alci rei (e.g. fictilia igni), admovēre algd alci rei (e.g. igni, mœnibus, labris), referre algd ad algd (e.g. tibiam ad labra); — a thing in its proper place, algd suo loco ponere; — upon, algm or algd imponere or inferre in algd (e.g. puerum in equum), collocare algd in algā re, seldom in algd or merely algā re (to assign a certain place, e.g. obsides super se subsellio secundo), algd accommodare alci rei or ad algd (e.g. galeam capiti, sibi coronam ad caput); before any thing, proponere algd alci rei; to — anything anywhere, ponere (in general), locare, collocare (at a certain place); to — down, deponere; to — on one side, to — by, seponere, reponere; to — over any thing, reponere super algā re (e.g. lignum super foco, collum in tergo alcjs [of a bird]); under, supponere, subjicere alci rei or sub algd, subdere alci rei (e.g. pugionem pulvino); to — in a word for, deprecari pro alqo, deprecatorem se præbēre pro alcjs periculo, for any one, when I see him, deprecari algm ab alqo (all these to avert a danger), commendare algm alci (to recommend any one); to — the horses to, etc., equos curru jungere or carpento subjungere, — the oxen to the plough, juvencos plaustro jungere; to — up at, devertere, at any one's house, ad algm; at a place, ad or in with acc. of the place (e.g. ad hospitem, ad cauponem, and ad algm in Albanum, and ad or in villam suam), or deverti, at any one's house, apud or ad algm; where, by adv. or with in with acc. of the place (e.g. apud hospitem, and ad algm in hospitium, and huc in tabernam and in amici hospitium); to have — at, deversari, apud algm, at any one's house, in alcjs domo; to — up with, see Bear, Tolerate; to — one off, ducere algm dictis, with and without, phaleratis (showy, Com.); — with idle hopes, lactare algm et spe falsā producere (Com.); with idle, vain promises, pollicitando lactare alcjs animum (Com.), I won't be — off any longer, perhaps by in algā re non acquiescere; to — to death, to — to the sword, see Kill; to — up, see Expose, Offer; to — in (a harbour), see Enter; to — off, see Leave (land).

Putrefaction, n. putor, putredo (the beginning of —), caries (caries; then in general, rottenness, e.g. of wood). Putrid, adj. putrĭdus; see Rotten, to become —, putescere or putiscere, putrescere, putrefieri, vitiari, fracescere (to grow mouldy, of fruit, esp. of olives).

Putty, n., see Cement, Mortar.

Puzzle, n. griphus, see Enigma.

Pyramid, n. pyramis (πυραμίς -ίδος, ἡ), meta (a cone or any thing in the form of a cone). Pyramidal, adj. *in pyramidis formam redactus, *in pyramidis modum erectus; in the shape of a —, *in pyramidis speciem or modum, pyramidis instar.

QUACK, v.intr. vagire, vagītum edere (also said of young goats, hares, etc.). Quacking, n. vagītus.

Quack, n. pharmacopōla circumforaneus or merely pharmacopōla (φαρμακοπώλης, one who hawks medicine about), malus medicus, minime utilis medicus, imperitus or ignarus medicus (bad, ignorant doctor); to be —, pharmacopōlæ negotium exercēre; to employ a —, *pharmacopōlam morbo adhibēre. Quack, adj., e.g. to use — medicines, *malis medicamentis uti. Quackery, n. *pharmacopōlæ medendi ratio (quack treatment), mala medicamenta -orum, n. (bad medicines).

Quadrant, n. *quadrans (technical).

Quadrennial, adj. quadrimus, quatuor annorum (four years old), quadriennis (lasting four years); a — course, quadriennium, quadrimatus (age of four years, post-Aug.).

Quadrifid, adj. quadrifĭdus (cleft into four).

Quadrilateral, adj. quatuor lateribus, quadrilaterus (late).

Quadrillion, n. *quadrillio.

Quadripartite, adj. quadripartītus (divided into four parts).

Quadrisyllable, n. *tetrasyllabus (τετρασύλλαβος).

Quadruped, adj. quadrupes. Quadruped, n. quadrupes (scil. bestia or animal, hence either fem. or neut.)

Quadruple, adj. quadruplus; — amount, quadruplum. Quadruplicate, v.tr. quadruplicare.

Quaggy, adj. paluster, paludosus; see Miry. Quagmire, n. locus cœnosus; see Fen.

Quail, n. coturnix; — catcher, *captura et turnicum, cry of —, *coturnicum cantus.

Quail, v.intr. animo deficere (to be disheartened); see Tremble.

Quaint, adj. *lepidus* (pretty); see Curious, Affected.

Quake, v.intr. *tremere*; see Tremble.

Qualify, v.tr. *instituere*, *instruere*, *fingere* (of men); to — one's self, *se præparare*; see Modify. Qualification, n. *ingenium aptum ad alqd*; see Quality. Qualified, adj. *aptus*, *idoneus ad alqd*; to be — for, *aptum* or *idoneum* or *opportunum esse ad alqd.*

Quality, n. (1) *proprietas*, *proprium* (peculiarity), *natura* (natural condition), *ratio*, *-ris* (state, condition), *qualitas* (ποιότης, particular condition, coined by Cic. as a metaphysical technical term), *res quæ est alcjs rei propria* (what is the peculiar nature of any thing, Cic.); very often "quality" is rendered in Latin simply by *esse* with the genit. of the noun which possesses the — we mention, *proprium* being altogether omitted (but *proprium* must be added when we speak more emphatically); it is one — of a good orator, etc., *est boni oratoris*, etc.; one — of a wise man is to do nothing he may repent, *sapientis est proprium, nihil quod pœnitēre possit, facere*; or we use the neuter gender of an adjective instead of the gen., e.g. one — of a human being is, *humanum est*; it is the — of a Roman, *Romanum est* (e.g. *facere et pati fortia, Romanum est*); of what —, *qualis*; of such a — or kind, *talis*, *sic comparatus*; a good, noble —, *virtus*; a bad —, *malum*, *vitium*; good qualities, *virtutes*, *animi bona -orum*, n. *bona indoles*; an excellent —, *præclara indoles*; any one possesses many good and excellent —, *multa in alqo eminent et elucent*; see Nature, Virtue; (2) = kind, sort, *nota*, e.g. wine of good —, of the best —, *vinum bonæ*, *optimæ notæ*; of the second —, *secundæ notæ*; of different —, *diversæ notæ*.

Quantity, n. (1) *quantitas* (post-Aug.), *numerus* (number), *copia* (plenty), *aliquot* (a few, several, considerable number); a great —, *multitudo*, *magnus numerus*, *acervus* (heap, mass), *turba* (a confused mass of things or people), *nubes* (a cloud of things or people, e.g. *pulveris*, *locustarum*; but we could not say *nubes exemplorum* instead of *multa exempla* or *magna copia exemplorum*, as *nubes* can only be used in this sense when we can compare the — to a cloud), *silva* (an abundance, esp. with regard to literary objects, e.g. *silva rerum et sententiarum*, *silva observationum*, *silva virtutum et vitiorum*), *vis* (a large —, of persons and things, in an emphatic sense), *pondus* (—, according to weight, e.g. *pondus auri*), *frequentia* (many people present; also of things existing in great —); "a very large indefinite —" is expressed by *sexcenti* (e.g. I received a great — of letters all at one time, *sexcentas literas uno tempore accepi*); an innumerable —, *innumerabilitas* (e.g. *mundorum*); an immense —, *multitudo*, *copia incredibilis*, *vis magna*, *nubes*, or by *sexcenti*; in great —, by *multus*; in very great —, by *plurimus*; this herb grows in very great — in the territory of the Marsi, *ea herba in Marsis plurima nascitur*; this year has produced a great — of fruit, **magnum fructuum proventum annus hic attulit*; (2) time of syllables in prosody, **mensura*, **quantitas*.

Quantum, n. *portio*; see Portion, Share.

Quarantine, n. **tempus valetudini spectandæ præstitum*; to perform —, ** valetudinis spectandæ causā in statione retineri.*

Quarrel, n. *jurgium*, *rixa*. Quarrelsome, adj. e.g. — man, *homo jurgiosus*, *rixator*, *homo rixosus*, *homo ad rixam promptus* or *rixæ cupidus*; — woman, *mulier rixosa* or *jurgiosa*. Quarrel, v.intr. *rixare* (with a person about any thing, *cum alqo de alqā re*), *jurgare* (with one, *cum alqo*), *jurgia jactare*. See Dispute, Wrangle, Altercation.

Quarry, n., a stone —, *lapicidinæ* (not *lapidicinæ*), *lautumia* or *lautomia* (λατομία, not found in the golden age); slate —, **lapidis fissilis fodina.*

Quart, n. (as a measure), *quadrans*.

Quartan, n. (= an intermittent ague recurring every fourth day), *febris quartana.*

Quarter, n. (1) = fourth part, *quarta*, *quadrans*; a — of a yard, **quadrans cubiti*; a — of a mile, **quadrans milliarii*; a — of a pound, *quadrans*, *quadrans pondo*; a — of a pound of any thing, by ** quadrantem libræ pondo* (sc. *valens*); a — of an hour, **quadrans horæ*; lasting a — of an hour, ** per quadrantem horæ durans*; a — (of a year), *spatium trimestre*; a year and a —, *annus ac tres menses*; every — of a year, *tertio quoque mense*; a quarter's, *trimestris*, or by *tertio quoque mense*; a quarter's salary, ** quartā pars annuæ mercedis*; a quarter's fee, school-money, account, **pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*; (2) = part, district, *vicus*; (3) = mercy, e.g. to grant a person —, *alcjs vitæ parcere*, *alci (victo) vitam dare*. Quarterly, adj. and adv. *tertio quoque mense* with a partcp.; a — account, account paid —, **pecunia tertio quoque mense solvenda*; an account made up —, *ratio tertio mense confecta*; see above. Quarters, n.pl. *habitatio* (in general), *tectum* (roof, shelter), *deversorium* (a lodging-place for travellers, an inn), *hospitium* (place where strangers were entertained, guest-chambers), *mansio* (place to stop at for the night); my — are at Mr. so and so's, by *habitare apud alqm*; to place the troops in the winter —, *copias in hibernis collocare*; to be in winter —, *in hibernis esse*; —, in the usual military sense, *stativa*; to take up —, *stativa ponere*; to be in —, *in stativis esse*; to have —, *stativa habēre*. Quarter, v.tr. (1) *quadrifariam dividere* or *dispertire* (in general, = to divide into four parts); to — a man, (as a punishment), *in quatuor partes distrahere* (Sen.), *alcjs membra in diversum distrahere actis curribus* or *actis equis* (Sen.), *alqm quadrigis religare et in diversa distrahere* (Aurel. Vict., Vir. ill.); (2) *collocare in alqo loco* or *apud alqm*; to — the troops, *milites per hospitia disponere* or *in hospitia dividere* or *in hospitia deducere* (upon the rate-payers); *milites per oppida dispertire*, *militibus hospitia in oppidis præstare* (upon the towns); I have soldiers — upon me (in my house), **milites hospitio meo utuntur*. Quartering, n. *milites per hospitia dispositi* or *in hospitia divisi* (as to the troops), *milites tecto* (*tectis*) or *ad se recepti* (as to the person upon whom the troops are —). Quartermaster, n. *antecursor*, *antecessor agminis* (with the ancients always in the pl.), or **qui antecursoribus præest*.

Quartern, n., see Quarter.

Quartetto, n. **cantus a quatuor symphoniacis editus.*

Quarto, n. **forma quartanaria* (better than *forma quaternaria*); large, small —, ** forma quartanaria major*, *minor*; — volume, sheet, **liber*, *plagula formā quartanariā.*

Quartz, n. ** quarzum* (L.); like —, ** quarzo similis*; full of —, **quarzo repletus.*

Quash, v.tr. (1) see Squeeze, Crush; (2) in law, *comprimere*, *opprimere*; to — an indictment, *quæstionem* (trial) *opprimere atque exstinguere*, *alcjs delicta* (misdoings) *comprimere*, *accusationem abolēre*.

Quaver, v.intr. (1) in general, see Tremble, Vibrate; (2) in music, *vibrissare* (by Paul. Diac. ex Festo, p. 370 ed. Muell., defined *vocem in cantando crispare*). Quaver, n. *octava* (with or without *pars*); a semi —, *pars sexta decima.*

Queen, n. *regina* (also fig., e.g. *justitia regina omnium virtutum est*); — bee, **regina apium* (but the ancients said *rex apium* or *apium dux*).

Queer, adj. *naturā difficili*; see Humorous, Whimsical.

Quell, v.tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*, *seditionem*).

Quench, v.tr. *sedare* (e.g. *sitim*, *iram*), *restinguere*, *exstinguere* (e.g. *sitim*, *incendium*), *explēre* (e.g. *sitim*), *reprimere*, *depellere* (e.g. *sitim*).

Querimonious, Querulous, adj., by the verb, *queri*, *conqueri* (*alqd* or *de alqā re*).

Query, n., see Question; v.tr., see Question. Querist, n., by circ.

Quest, n., to go in — of, see Seek, Search.

Question, n. *interrogatio* (the act of asking a —, and the — itself), *quæstio* (strict inquiry, and esp. a search, in literature, or a judicial inquiry or trial, Greek θέσις), *percunctatio* (inquiry into details, so as to obtain accurate information), *disceptatio* (a debate on a disputable point, in order to arrive at the exact truth); to ask any one a —, *interrogare alqm de alqâ re* (see Interrogate); a short —, *interrogatiuncula, rogatiuncula* (Cic., as an inference drawn in the form of a —; and so we may use *interrogatio* and *interrogatiuncula*), *quæstiuncula, disceptatiuncula*; a captious —, *captio, interrogatio captiosa, captiosum interrogationis genus*; to put a captious — to any one, *captioso interrogationis genere uti, captiose interrogare*; to be unable to answer a —, *interrogationem dissolvere non posse*; to bother, confuse any one with —s, *rogitando alqm obtundere, enecare*; to answer a —, *ad rogatum respondēre*; to answer any one's —, *interroganti alci respondēre*; to propose a —, *quæstionem ponere, proponere, afferre, de quo disceptetur ponere*, or merely *ponere* (τιθέναι); I require any one to put me a —, *poscere quæstionem* (or, as Cic. defines it, *jubēre dicere quâ de re quis velle audire*); his first — was, *prima percunctatio fuit*; the — arises, *quæritur, oritur disputatio, existit quæstio*; but here arises the rather difficult —, whether, etc., *existit autem hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis, num*, etc.; but here perhaps some one might ask the —, *hic fortasse quærendum sit*; now the — is, *nunc id agitur*; the — was only this, *ea modo consultatio fuit*; it is a very important —, *magna quæstio* (i.e., which it will take a long time to settle, Cic.); that is a rather learned —, *illud eruditius quæritur*. Question, v.tr., to — any thing, *ad incertum revocare*; to — any one, *alqm interrogando urgēre, alqm rogitando obtundere* (in a troublesome manner); see Ask, Examine. Questionable, adj. *is* or *id de quo* or *ea de quâ quæritur* or *quæstio est*, see Suspicious, Doubtful.

Quibble, n. *quasi dicax argutia* (a witty remark, Aul. Gell.), *dicteria-orum*, n. (witticisms). Quibble, v.intr. *dicteria dicere* (*in alqm*+). Quibbler, n. *dicax* (witty, satirical); see Equivocate, Pun.

Quick, adj. (1) see Live, Alive; (2) see Fast, Speedy; (3) *alacer, alacer et promptus* (active and ready); (4) = sharp, *subtilis*; see Sharp, Acute; (5) — with child, see Pregnant; — lime, *calx viva*; — sand, *arēna volatica*, and simply *arena*; — set hedge, *sepes viva*; — silver, *argentum vivum, hydrargyrus* (ὑδράργυρος), **mercurius* (technical term in medicine). Quick, n. *caro viva*. Quicken, v.tr. (1) *animare* (poet., also fig.); (2) see Accelerate; (3) = stimulate, *accendere, incendere, inflammare alqm*.

Quiescent, adj., by *quiescere*. Quiescence, n., see Quietness.

Quiet, adj. (1) in a physical sense, *quietus* (abstaining from exertion), *tranquillus* (with little motion, esp. of the sea), comb. *tranquillus et quietus, pacatus* (reduced to peace and obedience, esp. of countries), *sedatus* (not excited, calm, e.g. *gradus, tempus*), *placidus* (placid, undisturbed, e.g. *amnis, flumen* [opp. *rapidus amnis*], *cœlum, dies, somnus*), *otiosus* (free from business); a — life, *vita quieta* or *tranquilla* or *tranquilla et quieta, vita placida, vita otiosa*; to lead a — life, *vitam tranquillam* or *placidam* or *otiosam degere, quiete vivere, otiose vivere*; a — province, *provincia quieta* (in general), *provincia pacata* (reduced to a peaceful state); to be —, *quietum* (etc.) *esse*; to remain —, *quiescere* (also = to remain neutral), *silentium tenēre*+ (to observe silence); to remain — in any thing, *otiosum spectatorem esse alcjs rei* (to be a — looker on, e.g. *pugnæ*); *se non admiscēre* or *immiscēre alci rei* (not to meddle in an affair); be —! *favete linguis! silentium teneatis!* adv. *quiete, placide, otiose*; to go any where —ly, *sedato gradu abire alqo*; (2) with regard to the mind, *quietus* (inactive, not easily disturbed), *placatus* (appeased, after excitement), *sedatus* (mild, calm; all, e.g. *animus*), comb. *placidus quietusque, placatus et tranquillus, sedatus et quietus, sedatus placidusque*; a — speech, *oratio placida* or *sedata*; a —, calm delivery, *temperatum orationis genus, quietum disputandi genus* (in conversation); to do any thing with a more — mind, *placatiore animo facere alqd*; to write in a more — humour, *sedatiore animo scribere*; to be —, *animo esse quieto* or *tranquillo* or *placato, animo non commoveri*; one can never be —, *nunquam quietâ mente consistere licet*; to take a thing in a — way, *placide* or *sedate ferre alqd*; adv. *quieto animo, tranquille, placide, placato animo, sedate, sedato animo*, comb. *tranquille et placide, sedate placideque*; to live —ly, *quieto animo vivere, tranquille vitam traducere*. To quiet, v.tr. *tranquillare* (lit. *mare*; then fig. *animos*), *pacare* (e.g. a province), *sedare* (e.g. anger), *placare* (to soothe, e.g. a person, any one's passion), *permulcēre* (by kindness, e.g. any one's mind, anger, etc.), *lenire* (to abate, allay, e.g. any one's anger, fear, etc.); see Calm, Assuage, Comfort. Quietness, n. (1) in a physical sense, *tranquillitas* (of the sea [but *malacia*, = a dead calm]; then of a quiet life, undisturbed), *quies* (inactivity, opp. to *tumultus*; also = neutrality), *requies* (rest from labour, opp. *labor*), *otium* (leisure, then = time of peace, when soldiers have leisure), *otiosa vita* (life without any employment), *pax* (peace, continued freedom from war or disturbances), *silentium* (silence); to live in peace and —, *in otio et pace vivere* (in general), *mirâ concordiâ vivere* (of a married couple); (2) see Tranquillity.

Quill, n. *caulis pennæ, penna* (pen).

Quilt, n., perhaps *opertorium lecti acu variatum*.

Quince, n. *malum cydonium*; — tree, *cydonia*; as yellow as a —, *melinus* (μήλινος, e.g. *vestimentum*); juice of —, *succi (malorum) cydoniorum*; — kernel, **granum mali cydonii*; — wine, **vinum ex malis cydoniis factum*.

Quinquennial, adj. *quinquennis, quinque annorum* (in general, lasting five years), *quinquennalis* (done every five years, also = lasting five years, e.g. *censura*).

Quinsy, n. *synanche* (συνάγχη), in pure Latin *angina*; to suffer from —, *anginâ strangulari*; affected with the —, *synanchicus* (συναγχικός, late).

Quintessence, n. *flos* (the proper term); the — of a work, *flores rerum e libro decerpti*.

Quintetto, n. **cantus e quinque symphoniacis editus*.

Quire, n. *scapus* (with the ancients = 20 sheets, Plin.)

Quit, v.tr., see Leave, Desert.

Quite, adv. *prorsus* (without exception, e.g. *prorsus omnes*), *omnino* (altogether, perfectly), *plane, in* or *per omnes partes, per omnia* (in every respect), *penitus, funditus* (entirely, completely); that is — wrong, *falsum est id totum*; I am — in love, *totus in amore sum*; he is — unhappy, *prorsus nihil abest quin miserrimus sit*; he is — illiterate, *omnino omnis eruditionis expers est*; to be of — a different opinion, *longe aliter sentire, totâ sententiâ dissidēre*; it is — different, by *longe secus esse, longe aliter se habēre*; he is not — without learning, *nec tamen scit nihil*; sometimes "quite" is rendered by an adj. with the prefix *per* before it, e.g. — poor, *perpauper*; — right! *ita est!* (as answer); — certain, *haud dubie* (no doubt); to know as — certain, *satis pro certo scire* (not *certissime*); not —, *minus* (e.g. not — so many, *minus multi*), *parum* (too little, e.g. not — so many as are wanted, *parum multi*).

Quits, adv. render by *fidem suam solvisse*; we are —, *nihil reliqui est*.

Quiver, n. *pharĕtra*; wearing a —, *pharetratus*.

Quota, n. *pars*.

Quote, v.tr. *inducere* (to introduce), *producere*, *afferre*, *proferre* (to bring forward); to — witnesses, *testes proferre*, *laudare*, *producere*, *citare*, *excitare*; to — as a testimony, *afferre* or *proferre testimonium*; to — a passage, *verba quæ scripta sunt ipsa ulz*; to — a passage of Theophrastus about this matter (in writing), *verba ipsa Theophrasti super eâ re ascribere*, to — an instance, *exemplum afferre*; *commemorare*; from which letters I have quoted a few passages as an example, *ex quibus literis pauca in exemplum subjeci*. Quotation, n. *verba allata* or *laudata*.

Quotient, n. *quotus*.

RABBIT, n. *cuniculus*; — burrows, **cuniculi specus* (as cave), **cuniculi fovea* (deep hole), **cubile cuniculi* (nest, retreat); — chase, **venatio cuniculorum*

Rabble, n *sentina reipublicæ* or *urbis* (the lowest of the people), *fæx populi* (the dregs); see Mob

Rabid, adj. *rabidus*, see Mad.

Race, n (1) *genus* (family); also = *gens*, more particularly when we speak of the — to which a certain tribe belongs); *gens* (in a more general sense, all who belong to a certain tribe; in a more narrow sense, all who bear the same generic name [*nomina*], in opp to *familia*, i.e. the subdivisions of a *gens*, and which were denoted by *cognomina*, family-name), *stirps* (the lineage of a family descended from a *gens*), *progenies* (lit, descent, then also = posterity), (2) = a particular breed, *genus*, *semen* (lit., seed, meton. for *genus*); of a noble — *nobilis*, a noble — of hounds, *nobiles ad venandum canes*; see Breed, Kind, (3) = a going or course, a foot —, *cursus*, *certamen*, *curriculum*; to hold —, *cursu certare*; a — (with horses), *cursus* or *curriculum equorum*, *cursus equester* (in general), *equiria -orum*, or *-ium*, n. (in honour of the god Mars), — course, *curriculum* (in general), *stadium* (the ancient στάδιον), *circus* (circus); — horse, *equus curulis* (a horse running in the Circensian games). Race, v.intr. *currere*, *cursitare*. Racer, n. *cursor*.

Rack, n (1) = an engine of torture, perhaps *fidicula* (consisting of a number of strings, see Torture); (2) = an instrument for stretching (e g. a bow), by the verb, see Stretch, Bend, (3) = a framework above the manger, *crates* (κρατήρ), but not *falisca clatrata*), **pecten fenarius*. Rack, v.tr, see Torture, Torment.

Racy, adj *validus*; see Strong.

Radiance, n *radiatio* (post-Aug.), *fulgor* (brightness). Radiant, adj. *radiatus*. Radiate, v.intr. *radiare* (in good prose never = to shine). Ray, n. *radius*, *fulmen* (flash of lightning); to cast —, *radios fundere*; the — reflect, *radii infringuntur* or *refringuntur*; to send back —, **radios rejicere*; fig, I have still a — of hope, *spes alqa mihi affulget* or *ostenditur*.

Radical, adj. (1) *innatus*, (2) in gramm., a — letter, **litera vocabuli primitivi*

Radish, n. *radicula*, *radix Syriaca*; horse —, *raphanus*, *radix Syriaca*, also merely *radix*

Radius, n. (1) see Ray; (2) in geometry, *radius*.

Raffle, v.intr *aleâ ludere*; see Dice (to play at)

Raffle, n *jactus talorum*.

Raft, n. *ratis*.

Rafter, n. *tignum transversum* or *transversarium*, *transtrum*; a small —, *transtillum*; to connect any thing with —, *alqd materiâ jugamentare* (Vitr.)

Rag, n. *pannus*, *linteus* (a linen —, e g *vetus*); rags, *panni* (also = old garments), *cento* (patched, one who renovates and deals in old clothes, *centonarius*, Petr.); covered with —, *pannis obsitus*, *pannosus*; dealing in —, **negotium pannicularium*; to deal in —, **negotium pannicularium exercere*, **panniculos* or *pannos venditare*; dealer in —, **qui panniculos venditat*, who collects — (from door to door), **qui panniculos ostiatim colligit*, ragged, *pannosus*, *pannis obsitus*, *pannaceus* (looking like —, shabby, e g. *vestis*), *vilis* (fig, good for nothing, of things), see Remnant. Ragamuffin, n. *homo perditus* (one of the rabble, in general), *fæx populi* (low mob), see Rabble.

Rage, n. *rabies*, *furor*, *sævitia*, *ira*, *iracundia* (see under Madness), *sæva vis alcjs rei* (great force of any thing, e g. *morbi*), *alcjs rei aviditas* (violent desire, e g. *gloriæ*, **librorum*, only in poets and in late writers we find also *furor* in this sense), *temeritas* with gen. of the gerund (e.g *tem. lucrandi*); see Mad. Rage, v.intr. *furere* (of man, in poets also of personified objects), *sævire* (to be cruel, also fig. of things, e g of the wind); against any one or any thing, *in alqm* or *in alqd*, against one's self, *in se ipsum sævire*; most terribly, *ultra humanarum irarum fidem sævire*, with the greatest cruelty, *ultimâ crudelitate sævire*; see Rave. Raging, n. *furor*; see Mad.

Rail, n. (1) see Bar, Rafter; (2) on railways, **ferrum*; —way, **via ferro strata*; to construct a —, **viam ferro sternere*. Railing, Rail, n. *pluteus*; on a staircase, *epimedion* (Inscr.).

Rail, v.intr. *objurgare alqm*

Raillery, n. *cavillatio*, *acerbæ facetiæ*.

Rain, n *pluvia* (water that falls from the clouds, also continuous —), *imber*, *nimbus* (in large drops; *nimb.* with storm; *aquæ cælestes* is poetical); sudden —, a shower of —, *pluvia repentina*, *imber repente effusus*, *imber subitus*, violent —, *imber violenter fusus*, constant —, *imbres magni et assidui*; the — ceases, *imber desinit* or *imbres desinunt*, during the —, *in imbri*, *per imbrem*, *dum pluit*, rainbow, *arcus pluvius* (Hor), in prose generally *cælestis arcus*, and in the context simply *arcus*; rain-proof, water-proof, *imbribus impenetrabilis* (post-Aug); it looks like —, *nubilatur* or *nubilare cœpit*, *hodie pluit*, v.impers, it rains, *pluit*; it — fast, *magnus effunditur imber*, *magna vis imbrium effunditur*; it — constantly, *assiduos* (or *continuos*) *habemus imbres*; it — all night, *imber per totam noctem tenet*, it ceases to —, *imber desinit*, or *imbres desinunt*, it — something (e g. stones, fire, blood, etc), by *pluit alqâ re*, *imber alcjs rei defluit*; e g. it — stones, *pluit lapidibus*, *lapidum imber defluit*, also *de cælo lapidat*, *imbri lapidat*; God rained, *pluebat* (*Deus pluebat* would be bad). Rainy, adj *pluvius* (e g. wind, weather, day, also district, country), *pluviosus* (when it rains much, e g winter).

Raise, v.tr. (1) *tollere*, *attollere*; (2) *erigere* (e g. *malum*); (3) see Erect, Build; (4) to raise the price, etc, by *efferre* (e g. *pretium alcjs rei*), *carius vendere alqd*; — the salary, *stipendium augere*; see Increase. (5) = to cause to grow, *educere* (e g *flores semine sparso*), (6) = to elevate any one in condition, *augere*, *ornare*, *producere ad dignitatem* or *ad honores*; to a high condition, *amplis honoribus ornare* or *decorare*; to — from the dust, *e tenebris in lucem vocare*, *e tenebris et silentio proferre*; to — to the highest honours, *ad amplissimos honores* or *ad summam dignitatem perducere*; to the gods, *ad deos immortales tollere*, *in deorum numerum referre*, see Promote, (7) to stir up, *excitare* (e g. *animos*), *incitare*, (8) = to bring together, *colligere*, see Collect; (9) to raise the voice, by *tollere* (e g. *clamorem*).

Raisin, n *acinus uvæ passæ* (not *uva passa*, i e. dried grape), poetic. *racemus passus*; —stone, **nucleus acini uvæ passæ*; — wine, *passum* (scil. *vinum*).

Rake, n. *pecten* (for hay or barley), *rastrum*, *irpex* (to break clods or to pull up weeds). Rake, v.tr. *pectine verrere* (hay, etc.), *radere* (to — the ground); (2) to — together, *corradere*, *colligere*, *corradere*, *converrere* (e g *hereditates omnium*).

Rally, v tr. *recolligere*; v intr. *se* or *animum colligere*, *ad se redire*, *se recipere*

Ram, n *fistuca* (battering —); (2) *aries* (male

of sheep). Ram, v.tr. *fistuca adigere, fistucare, fistucatione solidare* (to make firm), — rod, **virga pyrobolaria*.

Ramble, v.intr. *errare;* about, *circum alqd* (having lost the right road), *vagari* (with intention, both separately and comb. *vagari et errare*, fig. to wander from the subject), *palari* (to stray, from a company, from a herd, e.g. *per agros*), *volitare alqo loco* (of birds, fig. also of men), *circumvolare* or *circumvolitare alqd* (of birds, fig. also of men), *obequitare alqo loco* (to ride round, e.g. *hostium munimentis*, of cavalry). Ramble, n. *iter;* see Excursion. Rambler, n. *vagus* (e.g. *vagus villaticus*, i.e. an inspector of slaves, etc., who rambles about instead of minding his duties).

Ramification, n. by *ramis diffundi*. See Pedigree.

Rampart, n. *vallum* (properly speaking), *agger* (a mound, mole); to build a —, *aggerem jacere* or *facere* or *exstruere, vallum ducere*, to fortify the camp with — and ditches, *castra munire vallo fossâque*, to surround a tower with —, *urbem vallo et fossâ cingere*.

Rancid, adj. *rancidus*.

Rancour, n. *odium occultum*.

Random, n., at —, *temere*, or comb. *temere ac fortuito* (e.g. *agere* or *facere alqd*).

Range, v., see Arrange. Range, n., see Class, Order, — of thought, etc., by circ., e.g. *sententiarum varietate abundantissimum esse*, — of subjects, *rerum frequentia, rem omnem didicisse* or *novisse, alcjs rei peritissimum esse*.

Rank, n. (1) of troops, *ordo;* the —, *ordines militum;* to break through the —, *ordines perrumpere;* to throw the — into confusion, *ordines turbare, conturbare*, to form the — again, *ordines restituere*, to march in —, *compositos et instructos procedere;* in their —, *ordinati* (of troops, e.g. *consistunt*, opp. *inordinati*), *ordinatim* (e.g. *ire*, opp. *passim ire*), in closed —, *munito agmine* (e.g. to march, *incedere*); not in —, *inordinati atque incompositi*, to step out of the —, *ordine egredi* (one, also of several), *ordines deserere* or *relinquere* (of several); when they had entered their —, *ut aciem ordinesque constituerant*, to stand in their —, *ordinatos consistere;* to hasten (during the battle) to the first —, *infestis hastis provolare;* to press, push forward to the first —, *ante signa prosilire;* (2) degree in military affairs, *ordo militandi*, or in the context merely by *ordo* (e.g. *in ordinem redigere, in ordinem venire*), or by *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis* (e.g. *gradu honoris* or *dignitatis*, and merely *honore superiorem esse alqo*), (3) in civil life, = degree, *locus* (the place which any one occupies in his station, different from *ordo*, i.e. all who belong to one and the same order, e.g. *senatorius locus*, the — or dignity of a senator, but *ordo senatorius*, the whole order, all the senators together), *gradus* (line of kindred, the position which any one holds in civil life, but with regard to titles and honours we generally use *gradus honoris* or *dignitatis*), *dignitas* (position in society), a Spaniard of —, *Hispanus nobilis;* a man of —, *vir personâ ac dignitate conspicuus;* to have the — of a consul, *gradum consularis dignitatis tenēre;* to occupy a high — (among the troops), *honestum ordinem ducere;* to have or occupy the first —, *primum locum obtinēre, primum gradum tenēre* (esp. according to the title), — the second —, *secundum gradum tenēre* (more particularly as to honours), to occupy the lowest —, *infimum locum obtinēre;* to have the first — in any thing, *principatum alcjs rei obtinēre* (but not *regnare in alqâ re*, which is not classical in this sense), to occupy the first — in the state, *principem esse in civitate;* to assign the first — to any one, *alci primas* or (in speaking of two only) *priores deferre*, in any thing, *in alqâ re;* to purchase the — of a senator, *senatorium locum emere;* to lose the — of a senator, *ordinem senatorium amittere;* a dispute about —, *certamen honoris et dignitatis*, or in the context merely *contentio;* to have —, *de loco contendere*, constantly —, *perpetuas inter se controversias habere, quinam anteferatur*, ambition of —, **personam gravem sustinendi studium, honoris cupiditas;* ambitious as regards —, **personam gravem sustinendi studiosus, honoris cupidus*, see Station. Rank, v.tr. (1) to — the soldiers, *copias ordinare* (in general), *ordines* or *aciem instruere* (before a battle), *ordine ponere, ex ordine collocare* (to place in order); (2) = to place in a particular class, *ordinare, disponere;* (3) = to dispose methodically. see Arrange, Dispose; v.intr., by *in ordinem redigi*, to have a certain —, to — with, *eodem esse cum alqo loco* (in general), *pares ordines ducere* (of two military officers).

Rank, adj., of plants, *luxuriosus, luxurians*, of the soil, *luxurians*, a — rogue, *caput scelerum*.

Ransack, v.tr. (1) a house *exhaurire, exinanire, nudum atque inanem reddere*, a temple, *fanum everrere et extergēre, spoliare expilareque, nudare ac spoliare, spoliare nudareque, nudare et exinanire* or *exhaurire, spoliare et depeculari*, to cause to be —, *diripiendum* or *prædæ dare*, (2) = to search thoroughly, *rimari, scrutari* (to sift), *excutere* (to shake out, books, a library, etc.), see Search.

Ransom, n. (1) = the money paid as —, *pecuniæ quibus alqs redimitur, aurum quod pro redemptione alcjs affertur* (the money brought as —), *pactum pro capite pretium* (to save one's life), in the context generally simply *pretium, pecunia* (e.g. *alqm sine pretio dimittere, reddere, liberos sine pretio recipere, alqm pretio* or *pecuniâ redimere* [*e servitute*] or simply *alqm redimere*); (2) = release from captivity, *redemptio*, to effect the — of a prisoner, *impetrare de captivis redimendis*. Ransom, v.tr. *redimere* or *redimere pecuniâ*, to — a prisoner, *captivum redimere ab hostibus;* see Redeem.

Ranter, n. *orator tumidus, turgidus, inflatus*, see Fanatic.

Rap, v.intr., at the door, *pulsare* (e.g. *foris*); see Knock. Rap, n., *talitrum;* to give any one a —, **talitrum alci infringere*

Rapacious, adj., *rapax, prædatorius* (practising rapine, e.g. *navis*), *cupidus rapinarum* or *prædæ* or *prædæ ac rapinarum* (greedy after booty), *latrociniis assuetus* (accustomed to robbery, e.g. a tribe), *latrocinio similis* (like robbery), *latronum* (*prædonum*) *more* or *ritu* (after the manner of robbers), *furax* (thievish). Rapacity, n. *cupiditas rapinarum* or *præda* or *præda ac rapinarum spoliandi cupido, rapacitas* (the latter as inherent quality), *furacitas* (inclination to thieve), through —, *ob prædam, spoliandi cupidine*.

Rape, n. (1) *stuprum mulieri illatum, vitium* or *stuprum mulieri oblatum*, to commit a — upon, *alci stuprum inferre* or *offerre, alci vitium offerre, alci vim offerre, alqm per vim stuprare, alqm vitiare, pudicitiam alci expugnare* or *eripere, decus muliebre* or *pudicitiam alci expugnare;* (2) in botany, *rapa, rapum* (in general), **brassica rapus* (L.), — seed, *raporum semen*.

Rapid, adj. *rapidus* (of rivers and winds; poet. *rapax*), *violentus* (violent, stormy, of winds), of goods that have a — sale, *rapidissime emi*. Rapidity, n., see Quickness.

Rapier, n., *rudis* (a rod or foil for fencing with), **gladius præpilatus* (in the modern sense), to fight, fence with a —, *batuere armis pugnatoriis*.

Rare, adj. *rarus* (not often met with), *singularis, eximius* (exceedingly fine, etc.); a — force of genius, *singularis ingenii vis;* a woman of — beauty, *mulier eximiâ facie*, adv. *raro* (*rarenter* is bad); very —, *perraro, perquam raro, rarissime*. Rarity, n. *raritas* (the — of any thing), *res rara, res rara visu* or *inventu* (any thing seldom found), *res visenda* (curiosity), it is a — that or to, etc., *rarum est ut*, etc., *raro fit ut*, etc.

Rascal, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus, scelus;* you —! *scelus viri!* Jugurtha, the greatest — that was

ever born, *Jugurtha, homo omnium, quos terra sustinuit, sceleratissimus.*

Rase, v.tr., = to level with the ground, *solo aequare* or *adaequare, delēre et solo adaequare* (e.g. *urbem*); — the fortifications, *moenia a fundamentis disjicere.*

Rash, adj. *praeceps, praecipitatus* (headlong, etc.), *inconsultus* (inconsiderate, e.g. *certamen*), *temerarius* (thoughtless); adv. *nimis festinanter, praepropere*; to act —, *festinantius agere.* Rashness, n. *nimia* or *praematura festinatio*; in a thing, *alcjs rei* (e.g. *uxoris petendae*), or simply *festinatio.*

Rash, n. *scabies* (in general, also on trees), *lepra* (leprosy), *mentăgra, mentīgo* (scab of lambs), *porrigo* (scales on the head, beard, eyebrows).

Rasher, n., of bacon, **frustum lardi.*

Rasp, v.tr. *discobinare.* Rasp, n. *scobīna* (but not *radula*, i.e. a scraper).

Raspberry, n. **morum Idaeum*; — vinegar, *acetum ex moris Idaeis paratum*; — tree, *rubus Idaeus*; — wine, **vinum ex moris Idaeis factum.*

Rat, n. **mus rattus* (L.); — trap, *muscipula.*

Rate, n., at the —, *pro modo, pro ratione*, but generally *pro*; = tax, *vectīgal*; to lay a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alci* (= to — any one) and *alci rei, tributum indicere alci*; to be liable to pay —, *vectigalia pensitare*; to pay —, *pendĕre*; to collect —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; collector of —, *vectigalium exactor*; to exempt any one from the payment of — for five years, *tributum in quinquennium remittere alci*; to apply to have part of the — remitted, *magnitudinem onerum deprecari apud alqm*; to exempt any one from the —, *a tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; see Tax; at any —, *certe, profecto*; — of going (of a watch), *motus.* Rate, v.tr. (1) *aestimare alqd, aestimationem alcjs rei facere*; see Estimate; (2) *alci imponere tributum*; see Tax. Rateable, adj. *qui* (*quae, quod*) *pensitat.*

Rather, adj. *potius* (if we select), *multo magis* (so much the more, in a higher degree), *quin etiam, quin potius, quin immo* (when we substitute something still stronger, etc.), *immo* (nay even; also comb. *immo potius, immo vero, immo enimvero, immo etiam*); and not —, *ac non potius*, also *ac non*; I did not . . ., rather . . . (or in similar phrases) *tantum abest, ut . . . ut* (but not *ut potius*, which we find nowhere in classical writers); I would rather, by *malle.*

Ratification, n., by Ratify, v.tr., a treaty, *sancire pactum, fidem foederis firmare.*

Ration, n. *demensum* (what is measured out; *servi quaternos modios accipiebant frumenti in mensem, et id demensum dicebatur*, Donat. ad Terent. Phorm., a monthly allowance of meat, drink, and corn, given to slaves), *cibus* or *victus diuturnus* (daily allowance of food).

Rational, adj. (1) = having reason, *ratione praeditus* or *utens, rationis particeps* (opp. *rationis expers*; *rationalis* we find first used in Sen. Ep. 113, 14); (2) = agreeable to reason, *sanus* (opp. *insanus, insaniens*), *prudens, modestus* (who never violates the rules of good conduct and propriety); — conduct, *modestia*; to act —, *ratione uti, prudenter* or *considerate agere.*

Rattle, v.intr. (1) *crepare, crepitum dare* (to make a crackling, clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* (to make a loud noise), *sonare* (to sound); to make a —ing noise, *crepitum, strepitum, sonitum edere*; see Jingle; (2) *blaterare* (to talk idly); v.tr., to — the chains, *vincula movēre*; see before. Rattle, n. *crepitus, strepitus* (e.g. *vinculorum*), *sonitus* (e.g. *rotarum, catenarum*).

Rave, v.intr. *furere, insanire, delirare*, comb. *delirare et mente captum esse*; = to talk irrationally, *ineptire* (to do and say things which are irreconcileable with common sense), *hariolari* (lit., to prophesy, then = to talk nonsense), *nugari* (to talk and do silly things), *hallucinari* (to blunder, to talk as if one were dreaming).

Raven, n. *corvus*; the — croaks, *corvus crocit* or *crocitat*; egg of a —, *ovum corvinum*; croaking of a —, *crocītus*, — black, *coracīno colore, niger tanquam corvus* (both of animate beings), *nigerrimo colore* (of animate beings and of things), *nigerrimus, perniger* (in general, of a shining black colour, of things; *oculi pernigri*, Plaut.); colour of —, *color coracīnus, corvina nigredo* (e.g. *capillorum*, late), *nigerrimus color.* Ravenous, adj. *edax*; see Gluttonous.

Ravine, n. *via cava, angustiae viarum* (in general, narrow passage, path), *fauces* (defile).

Ravish, v.tr. *alqam vitiare* (before and after Aug.), *alqam* (*per vim*) *stuprare, alcjs pudicitiae vim atque vitium afferre, per vim vitium* or *stuprum offerre alci, alci pudicitiam* or *decus muliebre expugnare, alci pudicitiam eripere*, also *alci illudere* and *alqam ludificari* or *ludibrio habēre* (Com.); see Delight.

Raw, adj. *crudus* (opp. *coctus*), *incoctus* (not yet boiled, opp. *coctus*, before Aug.); half —, *subcrudus*; *rudis* (any thing in its natural state), *impolitus* (unpolished, e.g. stone), *incultus* (not manufactured, worked up, cultivated, e.g. field, vine); — gold, silver, *aurum, argentum infectum* (opp. *argentum factum*); — hands, troops, *rudis.*

Razor, n. *culter tonsorius, novacula.* See Beard, Shave.

Reach, v.tr. (1) see Extend, Stretch; (2) = to touch by extending, *contingere, attingere, manu prehendere posse*; (3) = to deliver with the hand, *porrigere, praebēre* (to offer, e.g. *cavam manum asses porrigentibus praebeas*); (4) = to arrive at, *pervenire ad* or *in* with acc. (in general), *attingere locum, capere alqm locum* (esp. by sea); to try to — a place, *alqm locum capessere*; to — the harbour, *portum capere, in portum pervenire, pervehi*; to try to —, *portum* or *ad portum tenēre*; (5) = to arrive at by effort, *assequi* (e.g. *eosdem honorum gradus quos alius assequi*); v.intr. *manum tendere* or *porrigere ad alqd*; see Extend. Reach, n., within —, *quod manu prehendi, quod contingi potest, quod adipisci queas* (what we can get), **quod obtineri potest* (by effort); out of —, *quod contingi non potest*; out of — of, by *tutus ab alqo*; out of — of gun-shot, *extra teli jactum* or *conjectum, extra teli* (*telorum*) or *sagittae missionem*; not to be within — of —, *extra teli jactum* or *conjectum esse* or *stare, jactu teli procul abesse, longius abesse quam quo telum tormentumve adigi potest*; as soon as I was out of —, *ut primum extra teli conjectum licuit consistere*; to approach within —, *ad teli conjectum venire*; to fight within —, *cominus pugnare* (opp. *eminus pugnare*).

Reaching, n. *nausea.*

React, v.tr., — a play, *fabulam iterum* or *denuo dare* (of the author) or *edere* (of the manager of a theatre) or *agere* (of the actors). Reaction, n. **rerum pristinarum studium, *vis contraria*, or by *oriri ex alqā re.*

Read, v.tr. and intr. *legere* (in general; lit. = to pick up, gather, e.g. *spicas*), *recitare* (to — aloud, to recite), *praeire* or *praeire voce* (to read to any one in order that he may repeat it after him; not *praelegere* in this sense); to be able, to know how to —, *legere posse, literas* or *literarum elementa didicisse*; to know something besides —, *paullum alqd ultra primas literas progressum esse*; to teach any one to —, *alqm instituere ad lectionem, alqm literas docēre, elementa literarum alci tradere*; to learn to —, *primas literas, prima elementa discere*; a boy who has just begun to —, *puer elementarius* (Sen. Ep.); to — well, *commode legere* (i.e. properly, according to the rules, etc., opp. *male legere*); to — a sermon (from the manuscript, instead of preaching extempore), *de scripto dicere, orationem* or *sermonem ex libello habēre*; to be able to — a book off at once, at sight, *librum ab oculo legere* (Petr.); to — (for the sake of amusement, etc.), *legere, cognoscere* (ἀναγιγνώσκειν, to — through, in order to know the contents, to — carefully, to study); to — any thing often, *lectitare* (e.g. *libri non legendi, sed lectitandi*, Plin.); — very often, *legendo conterere* (to wear

out by reading); — diligently (a book, a treatise), *diligenter evolvere, diligenter repetere;* — repeatedly, *repetere* (in general), *crebro regustare* (always to feel a fresh delight in —, e.g. *epistolam*), *recognoscere, retractare* (to review, in order to make corrections); to — any thing in a cursory manner, to glance, *percolere, pervolutare;* — the whole book, *librum ad extremum revolvere;* — annals, *paginas in annalibus percurrere;* — writings, *scripta lectione transcurrere;* — the works, *libros cursim transire* (Aul. Gell.); to — with attention, *intente legere,* **digitis legere*; to be fond of — any thing, *alcjs rei lectione delectari;* to give any one any thing to —, *alqd legendum alci dare* (in order that he may know the contents), **dare alci librum quem legat* (for his amusement, etc.); to be much —, *frequenter lectitari, in manibus esse;* to — a book, *legere librum;* to — any thing in a book, *legere alqd in libro;* fig., to — in the future, *præsagire futura;* to — the future in the stars, **e siderum positu et spatiis conjecturam facere de rebus futuris;* to — a man's thoughts, *consiliorum omnium participem esse;* to — it in any one's looks, by *alqd in alcjs vultu* or *ex toto ore eminet* (e.g. *pigritia et desperatio in omnium vultu eminet, toto ex ore crudelitas eminet*). Read, adj. *qui multa legit et pervolutavit, multâ lectione exercitus;* well — in the classics, *in scriptis veteribus multum volutatus;* a person that is well —, *homo satis literatus.* Reading, n. (1) *lectio, recitatio* (aloud to any one, recital), *legendi studium* (for information); (2) *multa lectio,* **lectionis copia;* want of —, *inscitia literarum;* worth reading, *dignus qui legatur, legendus;* reading-desk, perhaps *pulpitum.* Reader, n. *lector* (of a book in general; post-Aug. = one who reads to any one, who in the golden age was called by the technical term *anagnostes,* ἀναγνώστης), *legens,* or collectively *legentes* (of both sexes), or by *legere* (e.g. *qui Archimedis libros legit;* **judicavi non ingratum fore iis qui hæc legant*); desire for —, *legendi aviditas* (Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7, where the adj. *inexhausta* is spurious); he possesses an insatiable desire for —, *in eo est legendi aviditas, nec satiari potest;* fond of —, *legendi avidus;* to be —, **libris nimis indulgere;* to be very —, *quasi heluari libris* (Cic., who however adds *si hoc verbo in tam clarâ re utendum est*); — exercise, **legendi exercitatio;* — or book society, **societas legentium.*

Ready, adj. (1) *instructus, paratus* (*ad alqd* or with inf.), *promptus* (quick, *ad alqd* or *in alqd* or *in alqâ re,* only post-Aug. with dat.), comb. *promptus et paratus, expeditus* (always prepared, in readiness); — to do a thing, *paratus facere alqd* or *ad alqd faciendum* (also = prepared, with inf., resolved to, also in Lat. simply with the part. fut. act., e.g. *moriturus, periturus*); to be —, in readiness, *ad manum esse, præsto adesse,* for, *ad alqd;* at any body's command, *ad nutum alcjs expeditum esse;* to keep —, to hold in readiness, *alqd expedire* (e.g. *arma*); to get —, *parare, instruere alqd;* to get one's self — for, *se parare ad alqd, se expedire ad alqd, parare, comparare, instruere alqd;* a speaker who is always —, *orator semper ad dicendum expeditus;* to get — for a journey, *parare iter, parare proficisci, se comparare ad iter;* for the next day, *in diem posterum;* for shooting, **sclopetum ad ictum instruere;* = willing, *paratus, promptus ad alqd;* = finished, *perfectus, absolutus;* — money, see Cash; (2) *officiosus facilis;* adv. *prompte, prompto* or *parato animo, libenter, libentissimo animo* or (of several) *libentissimis animis.* Readiness, n. (1) to be in —, *paratum, promptum, promptum paratumque, expeditum esse* (of persons), *sub manibus esse* (of servants, etc., at hand, etc.), *ad manum esse* (of persons and things), *in promptu esse, paratum* or *provisum esse, præ manu esse* (of things; the latter, e.g. of money), *suppetere* (to be in sufficient quantity, of corn, etc.); to hold in —, *habere paratum, in expedito, in procinctu;* to have money in —, *pecuniam in numerato* or *præ manu habere;* (2) *animus promptus* or *paratus, facilitas, officium, studium.*

Real, adj. (1) = not fictitious, *verus* (true, e.g. *gloria, laus*), *germanus* (true, e.g. brother; hence = genuine, e.g. *Stoicus, patria; solidus* does not denote —, but complete, as e.g. *solida laus veraque*); a — scholar, *vere doctus;* adv. *vere* (verily), *re verâ, re* (indeed, opp. *nomine*); really? indeed? *itane vero?* (ironically), *ain' tu?* (you don't say so!); to make —, *facere, efficere, perficere* (to cause), *ad effectum adducere* or *perducere* (to carry out); to be —, *in re esse* or *positum esse;* (2) in law, *quod ad rem* or *res spectat, ad res pertinens;* a — estate, *solum, solum agri, sedes et solum* (in opp. to moveable property), *fundi, agri* (land). Reality, n. *quod est seu quod esse potest* (Vitr.), *res, res veræ, verum* (realities, facts, what really exists, opp. *res fictæ*), *veritas, natura* (both these words in an abstract sense); in —, *in vero, in veritate;* to become a —, *fieri, effici, ad effectum adduci.* Realize, v.tr. *facere, efficere, perficere, ad effectum adducere* or *perducere, ad verum perducere;* to — one's plans, **consiliorum suorum executorem esse;* not to be able to — a thing, *non parem esse alci rei exsequendæ;* see Gain, Profit. Realization, n. *effectus.*

Ream, n., of paper, **viginti scapi* (but *scapus* = 20 sheets only with the ancients).

Reanimate, v.tr., — any one's hope, *ad novam spem alqm excitare* or *erigere, novam spem alci ostendere.*

Reap, v.tr. (1) *frumentum metere, agrum demetere;* (2) *ex agro demetere fruges et percipere;* v.intr. *messem peragere, messem facere, metere, demetere;* prov., as you sow, so you will —, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes;* to — where we have not sown, *alienos agros demetere, ex aliorum laboribus laudem libare* (Hor.), *sub arbore quam alius conseruit legere fructum* (Liv.); fig. = to gain, *fructum capere, percipere,* the fruit of, *ex alqâ re, fructum alcjs rei ferre.* Reaper, n. *messor;* —'s wages, **messorum merces.* Reaping-hook, *falx.*

Rear, n. (1) *agmen extremum* or *novissimum;* the — of the enemy, *hostes novissimi, postremi;* to form the —, *agmen claudere, cogere,* to attack the —, *postremos adoriri;* (2) see Behind.

Rear, v.tr. (1) see Raise, Lift; (2) — up, plants, etc., *educere;* cattle, *pecuariam facere;* animals generally, *educere, submittere* (for breeding, *ad admissuram*); children, *educare,* seldom *educere* (men, animals, plants); see Educate; (3) fig., see Exalt, Elevate; v.intr. (of horses) *exsultare, erigere pedes priores, tollere se arrectum.*

Reason, (1) = cause, *principium, initium, fons* (source, origin), comb. *causa et semen* (e.g. *belli*), *ratio* (as inference, opp. *argumentum,* fact); I cannot comprehend what may be the — of it, *rationem quam habeat non satis perspicio;* the matter has a double —, *ejus rei duplex causa est;* to state a —, *causam* or *rationem afferre,* or (in Cic.) simply *afferre* (e.g. *cur credam, afferre possum, firmissimum* [scil. *argumentum*] *afferri videatur*); I have important — for, *non sine gravi causâ facio alqd, graves causæ me impellunt ut faciam alqd;* not without a —, *non sine causâ, cum causâ;* for good —, *justis de causis;* for this —, that, etc., *propterea, quod,* etc.; without any proper —, *nullâ ratione, temere;* I say nothing without sufficient —, *nihil temere dico;* there is no —, I have no — to, etc., or why, etc., *non est, nihil est, quod* or *cur; non habeo, nihil habeo, quod* or *cur,* e.g. you have no — to make yourself uneasy, *nihil est quod te moveat;* I have — to, etc., *est quod,* etc.; I have — to feel ashamed, *est quod me pudeat;* what — has he (to say, etc.)? *quid est quod,* etc.? I have more — to congratulate you, than to request you, *magis est quod tibi gratuler, quam quod te rogem;* = fact, proof, *argumentum, res* (generally in the plur., opp. *verba*); to argue, contend with —, *argumentis* or *rebus agere;* see Cause; (2) *ratio* (as that which calculates), *mens* (understanding), *sanitas* (soundness), *prudentia,*

consilium, prudentia; void of —, *rationis expers, rationis expers*; lack of —, **defectus rationis*; law of —, *jus naturale, id quod semper æquum et bonum est*; contrary to —, *rationi repugnans, repugnante ratione*; see Sense; (3) see Right, Justice; (4) = moderation, *æquitas* (also = feeling of justice), *justitia, fas* (what is right according to the voice of any one's conscience), *moderatio, liberalitas*; in —, *ex æquo, sicut æquum est, ut par est*. Reason, v.intr. (1) *ratione uti*, see Think; (2) see Argue; (3) to — with, see Debate, Confer; v.tr. see Examine, Persuade. Reasoning, n., by verbs, subtle —, *argutiæ*; one who resorts to such, a subtle reasoner, *argutator*. Reasonable, adj. (1) **rationi conveniens, consentaneus*; (2) = moderate, *æquus* (according to — demands), *justus* (according to what is right, both of persons and things), *meritus* (rightly deserved, e.g. praise), *modicus* (moderate, in price, etc.); it is —, it is meet and right, *æquum, verum, par, jus, fas est* with inf., or with acc. and inf.; to make — demands, *æqua postulare*; to consider it —, *æquum esse censere*; to buy at a — cost, *bene emere*; more than is —, *plus æquo*; adv. (1) **rationi convenienter*; (2) *modice, jure, non injuriâ*; very —, *jure optimo, jure meritoque* (by rights). Reasonableness, n. **consensus cum ratione*; to judge from the — of a thing, *ex æquo et bono judicare, æquitate duci*, to perceive the — of any thing, *æquitatem alcjs rei perspicere*.

Rebel, v.intr. *seditionem movere* (to cause a revolt), *imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere* (of a tribe recently subdued); — against any one, *resistere alci* (to oppose, resist), *imperium alcjs detrectare* (to refuse to obey any one), *deficere ab algo* or *ab alcjs imperio, desciscere ab algo* (to desert any one). Rebel, n. *homo seditiosus*. Rebellion, n. *rebellio, rebellium, rebellatio*. Rebellious, adj. *rebellans*.

Rebound, v.intr. *repercuti, recellere* (to fall back quickly, of things); *repelli* (to be driven back), *residere* (to fall back, of persons and things), *resilire* (to jump back, lit. and fig., of persons and things, e.g. in *alcjs membrum*, of a branch, etc.), *resultare* (to leap back, of things); of echo, *resonare, vocem reddere* or *remittere, voci respondere*; v.tr., see Return. Rebounding, n. *repercussio* (as act), *repercussus* (as condition).

Rebuff, n. (1) *repercussio*; (2) = refusal, to receive, get a — from any one in any thing, *repulsam alcjs rei ferre ab algo*, see Refusal.

Rebuild, v.tr. *ædificare alqd totum denuo* (e.g. houses; but *reædificare* is only an Eccl. term; for in Cic. Att. 6, 1, § 25, and in Liv. 5, 53, § 7 and 9, all good editions have *ædificare*), *de integro condere* (to build a second time, e.g. a town, after it had been destroyed), *restituere, reficere, renovare* (to beautify, e.g. a house, a temple; *reparare* in this sense not used in good prose); to — towns and hamlets, *oppida vicosque restituere*; the town was rebuilt a century after its destruction, *urbs eâdem, quâ excidium ejus fuit, resurrexit*.

Rebuke, v.tr. *alqm reprehendere de* or *in alqâ re, alqm vituperare de alqâ re, alqm objurgare de* or *in alqâ re*. Rebuke, n. *reprehensio, vituperatio, objurgatio, convicium* (scolding); a gentle —, *lenis reprehensio*; a friendly —, *familiaris reprehensio*; to give any one a —, *alqm reprehendere* or *vituperare* or *objurgare*, on account of, *de alqâ re, alqm verbis castigare*; to give any one a strong —, *alqm graviter objurgare*; a friendly —, *alqm omnis reprehendere*; to get a —, *reprehendi, vituperari*.

Recall, v.tr. (1) *revocare* (the proper term, e.g. an opinion, *sententiam*; a promise, *promissum*), *retractare* (to recant, e.g. words, *dicta*), *recantare, alqd irritum esse jubere* e.g. (*largitiones*), *rescindere* (to rescind, e.g. a decree, a will), *mutare* (to change, e.g. one's opinion, *sententiam*); I — what I have sworn, *irritum est, quod juravi*; (2) = to call back, *revocare* (verbally and by writing, lit. and fig.), *alqm revocare ad*

revertatur (to call out to any one to return), *alqm reverti jubere* (to order any one to return); to — an ambassador, *alqm e legatione revocare*; — troops from the battle, *signum receptui dare*; to — to their (the people's) minds, *memoriam alcjs rei renovare* or *redintegrare*; to — to any one's mind, *alci alqd in memoriam redigere* or *reducere, alqm in memoriam alcjs rei revocare* or *reducere*; to — to one's mind, *memoriam alcjs rei repetere* or *revocare*. Recall, n. *revocatio*, or by verbs.

Recant, v.tr., see Recall. Recantation, n. *receptatio*.

Recapitulate, v.tr. *res disperse ac dissipate dictas unum in locum cogere et reminiscendi causâ unum sub aspectum subjicere* (Cic.), *colligere et commonere quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter* (Cic.), *enumerationem subjicere* (in addition to — once more, Quint.). Recapitulation, n. *enumeratio, rerum repetitio et congregatio* (ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, Cic.).

Recapture, v.tr., by *alqd* (e.g. *prædam*) *alci auferre*.

Recast, v.tr (1) lit. *recoquere, conflare* (to melt down); (2) fig. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. to mould all anew, Plaut.), *fingere* or *formare in aliud* (lit. to make into something quite different), *recoquere* (lit. and fig.), *commutare* (to transform, e.g. *rempublicam*), *immutare* (to change, e.g. *alqd de institutis priorum*), *novare* (to give a new shape, e.g. *alqd in legibus*); see Transform.

Recede, v.intr. *recedere, retro cedere* (in general, to go back); see Retreat, Desist.

Receipt, n. (1) *acceptio* (opp. *datio, donatio*), **literæ rei acceptæ* or *tenditæ testes*, or by circ. with *accipere* (e.g. after the — of the money, etc., *pecuniâ acceptâ*; after the — of your letters, *literis tuis acceptis* or *allatis*); to acknowledge the — of, *testari se accepisse alqd*; to sign the — in a book, *acceptum referre alqd*; (2) of money, a —, *apocha* (ἀποχή) or *accepti latio* (esp. when the money has really been paid; *acc. lat.* = a discharge, Ulp. Dig.), *antapocha* (a written acknowledgement by the party that paid the money, to the effect that he paid it and got a — for it, late Jct.); a stamped —, **apocha manu sigilloque firmata* (duly signed and sealed); to give a — for, *apocham conscribere* (to write out), *acceptum alqd testari* (to acknowledge to have received), *antapocham conscribere* (on the part of the payer); (3) = a recipe, a medical prescription, *præceptum*; to make up a — (of the druggist), **medicamentum ex medici formulâ diluere*; a book of —, **volumen quo medicorum formulæ continentur*. Receive, v.tr. (1) *accipere* (in the widest sense; also to take to drink, medicine, poison, etc.), *ferre, auferre* (with exertion), *nancisci* (of good and evil, accidentally or by chance, without any effort on our part); (2) to — a person, *accipere, excipere, salutare* (to greet, welcome), *recipere*; — kindly, *benigne* or *benigno vultu excipere, benigne salutare, alloqui* (to speak to), *benigne audire*; — with open arms, *amantissime excipere*; to be — by all with open arms, *cunctis omnibus expectatissimumque venire*; to — one who arrives (in going to meet him), *alci obviam venienti procedere*; to — any one in a ship, carriage, to take in, *tollere alqm*; (3) in one's house, *recipere* (as a benefactor), *excipere* (as a friend), *hospitio accipere* or *excipere, tecto, ad se* (*domum*) *recipere, tectis ac sedibus recipere, mœnibus tectisque recipere* (to — soldiers, fugitives, etc.); secretly a thief, *furem occultare apud se*, hospitably, *tecto ac domo invitare, ad se hospitio recipere domum, hospitaliter excipere*; to — badly, *aspere tractare, male accipere*; (4) anywhere, to — as citizen, *asciscere in numerum civium, facere civem*; any one into an alliance, as an ally, *ad fœdus asciscere*; into a family, *in familiam asciscere*; among the patricians, *inter patricios* or *in numerum patriciorum asciscere*; into a society, etc., *cooptare* (in *collegium et in ordinem*); into the senate, *legere in senatum* or *in patres*; among the number of one's friends, *in amicitiam recipere, accipere, ad amicitiam asciscere, amicum sibi adjungere*, a stranger,

scripturam or *lectionem recipere;* not to —, *rejicere,* one river — another, by *defluere in;* (6) to —, take any thing said or done in a certain manner, *accipere, excipere, interpretari* (to put an interpretation upon it); well, *in bonam partem accipere, belle ferre, boni* or *æqui bonique facere, boni consulere;* not well, badly, ill, *in malam partem accipere; ægre, graviter, moleste, indigne ferre, male interpretari;* with indulgence, forbearance, *in mitiorem partem* or *mollius interpretari, mollius accipere;* with thanks, *grato animo accipere;* indifferently, coolly, *æquo animo accipere.* Receiver, n. *accipiens* (opp. *dans, tribuens*).

Receptacle, n. *receptaculum* (any place where things may be deposited or kept), *cella, cellula* (store-room, cellar), *horreum* (store-house, barn), *apotheca* (repository for wine), *penus* (for keeping provisions), *armarium* (for clothes), *claustrum* (for wild beasts), *piscina* (for fish; also in general = water reservoir), *cavea* (for birds), *carcer* (prison). Reception, n. (1) in general, *acceptio,* or by verbs; (2) *receptio, hospitium* (in any one's house and at his table), *aditus* (access to any one), *salutatio* (greeting), *cooptatio* (into a body, society, etc.); kind —, **liberalitas, comitas, humanitas, quâ alqs excipitur* or *accipitur;* to meet with a kind — in any one's house, *hospitio alcjs accipi;* good, bad —, *bene, male accipi, benigne, male excipi,* at, *ab alqo;* honourable —, *honorificentissime exceptus est;* friendly —, *benigno vultu excipi, carum omnibus exspectatumque venire.*

Recent, adj. *recens* (what came only recently, of late into existence, fresh, young, opp. *antiquus,* i.e. what existed in former times), also comb. *recens ac novus* or *novus ac recens* (of a thing that is but new, as well as of that which has but lately begun to exist). Recently, adv. *nuper, nunc nuper.*

Recess, n. (1) = a moving back, by verbs, as *recedere* (in general), *refluere* (of water that had overflown the banks), *reciprocari* (of the tides, opp. *accedere*); (2) = a withdrawing from public business; see Retire, Retreat, Leisure, Holidays.

Reciprocal, adj. *mutuus* (*reciprocus* is no classical term). Reciprocity, n. **ratio mutua;* see Mutual.

Recital, n., by verbs. Recite, v.tr. (1) see Repeat; (2) *pronunciare* (in general, to speak out, utter any thing), *recitare* (with the proper accent, etc.); — any thing with the same words, *iisdem verbis alqd reddere;* mechanically, *alqd decantare;* when a speech, etc., is read from papers, *legere* (in general, more particularly to call over names, etc.), *recitare.* Recitation, n. *lectio, recitatio.* Reciter, n. *lector* (post-Aug.), *recitator.* Recitative, n. **recitatio notis signisque composita, *episodiorum recitatio tibiâ succinente.*

Reckless, adj., by circ., e.g. *negligens* with acc. of the thing respecting which we are —; however the context only can guide us in rendering this word properly. Recklessness, n. *imprudentia, socordia, negligentia* (see Carelessness), or by verbs.

Reckon, v.tr. *computare, computare rationem rei.* Reckoning, n. *ratio, computatio,* the art of —, *arithmetica, computatio;* a small —, *ratiuncula;* to form a —, *rationem habēre rei, æstimare rem, rationem inire;* to give in or render a —, *rationem reddere;* to look into a —, *cognoscere;* to investigate a —, *alcjs rationes excutere;* the — is right, *ratio convenit;* to pay a —, *nomen absolvere;* to require —, *exigere;* by my —, *meâ opinione.* To reckon (place or number) amongst, *ducere in* (abl.), *numerare inter, ascribere in numerum;* to be reckoned, *esse in numero, venire in numerum;* to reckon or account as, *ducere, habēre alqm* (sc. *amicum,* etc.); — as a fault, *ducere, ponere alqd in vitiis,* as praise, *sibi alqd laudi ducere,* for nothing, *pro nihilo;* — high, small, etc., *magni, parvi æstimare;* to reckon on (some thing or person), *sperare fore ut, exspectare alqd;* — by the Olympiads, etc., **spatia omnis temporis Olympiadum numero finire;* to bring any one to a reckoning, *rationem alci inferre;* to run your pen through —, *alci rationes conturbare;* to find your — in, *quæstum facere in re;* to reckon without your host, *frustra secum rationes deputare;* you may reckon on me, *tibi non deero.* To reckon or reason, v.intr. *ratiocinari;* a species of reckoning or reasoning, **ratiocinandi ars;* a reckoner, or bookkeeper, *rationarius, a rationibus alcjs esse;* a reckoning or account book, *rationes, codex accepti et expensi;* to form or open a —, *rationes instituere;* to enter into a —, *in rationes inferre;* a day of reckoning, *dies rationis reddendæ;* an error in reckoning, *mendum.* See Account.

Reclaim, v.tr. *repetere* (by request), *reposcere* (imperatively), *exigere* (to collect money that is owing, e.g. *credita,* any thing lent); (2) fig. = to call back from error, vice, etc., *alqm revocare ad virtutem* (*a perditâ luxuriâ,* etc.), *alqm ad officium reducere.* Reclamation, n. (1) see Recovery; (2) the act of reclaiming any thing, *repetitio* (Jct.).

Recline, v.tr., — the head upon the elbow, *niti* or *inniti cubito, inniti in cubitum* (Plaut. calls it jestingly *columnam mento suo suffulcire*); v.intr. *se applicare,* on any thing, *ad alqd, anniti ad alqd;* see Lean.

Recognise, v.tr. (1) *agnoscere, recognoscere* (to make the acquaintance of any one a second time); to — any one by any thing, *noscitare alqm alqâ re* (e.g. *facie, voce*); but not by *agnoscere ex alqâ re,* which would mean "I can see, perceive from —"; (2) = to acknowledge, *agnoscere, cognoscere* (in general), *appellare alqm* with acc. of the title (to declare any one), *probare, comprobare* (to approve); to — any one as one's son, *agnoscere alqm filium;* — no longer as one's father, son, *abdicare alqm patrem, alqm filium;* — as king, *regem appellare alqm, alci parēre* (to obey); — any one no longer as king, *detrectare alcjs imperium;* not to — as judge, *alqm judicem recusare.* Recognition, n. (1) in general, see Recognise; (2) *comprobatio.*

Recoil, v.intr. (1) *repercuti, resilire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *resultare* (of things), *recellere;* (2) *refugere,* — at, *refugere et reformidare alqd.*

Recollect, v.tr. *meminisse, commeminisse, reminisci, recordari* (*mem.,* μεμνῆσθαι, = to have still in remembrance; *remin.,* ἀναμιμνήσκειν, = to try to recall to mind any thing that may accidentally have escaped the memory; *record.,* ἐνθυμεῖσθαι, = to think again of any thing with sympathy of heart, to bear in mind, always to remember; *mem.* and *rec.* with gen., acc., and with *de; remin.* only with gen. and acc.; *mem.* almost always used with the present inf., and very seldom with the perf. inf.), comb. *reminisci et recordari,* or we may express "to —" by *memoriam alcjs rei tenēre* or *habēre, memorem* or *haud immemorem esse alcjs rei* (all = *meminisse*), *memoriam alcjs rei repetere, revocare, renovare, redintegrare, memoriâ repetere alqd, subit animum alcjs rei memoria, alqd mihi redit in memoriam, venit mihi in mentem alqd, alcjs rei, de alqâ re* (all = *reminisci*); to — any thing quite well, *commeminisse* with gen.; I cannot — it, *memoriâ alqd excessit, delapsum est, e memoriâ alqd mihi exiit, excidit, ex animo alqd effluxit, fugit* or *refugit alqd meam memoriam;* I won't — it (purposely), *nullam alcjs rei adhibēre memoriam;* see Recall, Remember; to — one's self, *se colligere, animum colligere* (fig.), see Collect. Recollection, n. *memoria* (memory, and remembrance), *recordatio* (the act), comb. *recordatio et memoria, memoria ac recordatio;* a faint —, *recordatio non satis explicata;* to bring to one's —, *in memoriam redigere, reducere, revocare.*

Recommence, v.tr. *de integro instaurare* (to set on foot again), *integrare, redintegrare* (to begin afresh), *renovare* (to renew), *iterare* (to begin a second time), *repetere* (to repeat, after an inter-

rention has taken place); to — the war, *bellum rursum de integro instaurare, bellum redintegrare* or *renovare, rebellare, rebellionem facere* (to rise again, of a conquered tribe, but without implying a rebellious movement).

Recommend, v.tr. *commendare;* any one (by voting for him, at an election, etc.), *alci suffragari;* as much as possible, *de meliore notâ commendare alqm;* urgently, strongly, *etiam atque etiam* or *magnopere* or *valde commendare;* warmly, **peramanter commendare, intime commendare;* any one (in a letter) very warmly, *ad alqm de alqo scribere diligentissime;* allow me to — him to you, by *commendatum sibi alqm habēre;* to — one's self, *gratum esse, placēre, probari* (all of persons and things), to any one, *alci;* by, *se commendare alqd re* (of persons), *commendari alqd re* (of things); readily, itself, *suâpte naturâ gratum esse;* to try to — one's self with any one, *quærere sibi apud alqm recommendationem* (to try to get a —). Recommending, adj. *gratus, gratiosus* (making popular), *placens;* to have something —, that recommends him, *se commendare* (of persons, e.g. in his outward appearance, *habitu aspectuque*), *placēre alci* (of things); to have something very —, *multum gratiæ* or *commendationis habēre;* nothing —, *nullâ re commendari* or *placēre.* Recommendable, adj. *commendandus, commendatione dignus, commendabilis.* Recommender, n. *commendans* (male or female), *commendator* (male), *commendatrix* (female). Recommendation, n. *commendatio, suasio* (advising, e.g. *legis*), *suffragatio* (by voting in favour); to give any one a — to any one, *alqm commendare alci, ad alqm de alqo scribere;* to have a — (in letters), **literas commendaticias habēre ad alqm;* his — is of great use to me with . . ., *maximo usui mihi est alcjs commendatio apud alqm;* to receive a warm — from any one to any one, *magnopere* or *diligentissime ab alqo commendari alci;* modesty is the best — for (in) a youth, *prima commendatio proficiscitur adolescenti a modestiâ;* strong, principal ground, reason for —, *firmamentum* (Cic.); to give any one a letter of — to, **alqm commendare alci per literas.* Recommendatory, adj., a — speech, *oratio commendaticia* (Cic.), *suasio* (as advising any thing, Cic.); see before.

Recompense, n. *compensatio,* see Reward. Recompense, v.tr. *compensare.*

Reconcile, v.tr. (1) *placare* (by reconciliatory means, in general, e.g. *numen divinum scelere violatum precibus, iram deorum, hostes reipublicæ*), *expiare* (any thing polluted by a crime, e.g. *numen, manes*), *mitigare, lenire* (to appease, e.g. *tibi auctor suia, ut cum tibi ordinem aut reconcilies aut mitiges*); any one who feels himself offended by any one, *animum alcjs in alqm offensiorem recolligere;* a person with any one, *placare alqm alci* or *in alqm, alqm cum alqo* or *alqm* or *alcjs animum alci reconciliare* or *reducere* or *restituere in gratiam,* also *alqm in alcjs gratiam reconciliare* or *restituere, alqm in concordiam* or *gratiam alcjs redigere* (Com.); enemies together, *inimicos in gratiam reconciliare, componere gratiam inter inimicos* (Com.); one's self with, to any one, *reconciliari alci, reconciliare sibi alqm* or *alcjs animum* or *alcjs gratiam, in gratiam cum alqo redire* or *reverti;* sincerely, *bonâ fide cum alqo in gratiam redire;* only apparently, **simulare reconciliatum alci;* (2) = to make congruous, by *convenire alci rei* or *cum alqâ re* (to agree with), *cadere in alqm* or *in alqd* (to suit, fit); fig., of things, to be — together, *congruere, congruentem esse alci rei, aptum esse alci rei, non alienum esse ab alqâ re;* not to be —, *alci rei contrarium esse* or *adversari, ab alqâ re abhorrere* or *alienum esse;* often also by *est* and *non est,* both with gen., e.g. *sapientiæ non est, sapientis non est.* Reconciler, n. *reconciliator gratiæ* (e.g. *reconciliator populi*). Reconciliation, n. *placatio* (in general), *reconciliatio concordiæ* or *gratiæ, gratia reconciliata* (restoring mutual friendship), *reditus in gratiam* (e.g. *cum inimicis*); a feigned —, *ficta reconciliata gratia;* to shake hands with any one as a sign of —, *alci dextram reconciliatæ gratiæ pignus offerre;* (2) see Atonement; (3) = agreement of things seemingly opposite, by verbs. Reconciliatory, adj. *placabilis;* a — spirit, *ingenium placabile;* to show one's self —, *placabilem inimicis se præbēre, se præstare.*

Recondite, adj. *reconditus;* see Secret, Hidden, Profound.

Reconnoitre, v.tr., — a locality, etc., *cognoscere situm alcjs loci, cognoscere qualis situatura alcjs loci* (but *cognoscere* or *recognoscere alqd* could not be used in this sense), *situm alcjs loci visere* (to inspect a locality), *naturam alcjs loci perspicere* (accurately), *situm alcjs loci perspeculari* (to explore), *visere alqd* (in general, to inspect any thing, e.g. *copias hostium*), *explorare alqd* (to spy out, e.g. *itinera hostium*); to cause a locality to be —, *qualis (sit) natura loci qui cognoscant mittere.* Reconnoitring, n., by verbs.

Reconquer, v.tr. *recipere, recuperare.*

Record, v.tr. (1) see Recollect, Remember; (2) *literis consignare* or *mandare.* Record, n. *literæ, memoria alcjs rei, auctoritas;* see Document. Recorder, n. (1) *qui scripturâ persequitur alqd;* (2) an office, **scriba senatûs.*

Recount, v.tr. *referre* (in the poets, *renarrare*).

Recourse, n., to have — to any one or to any thing, *fugere* or *confugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere ad alqm* or *alqd* (lit. and fig.), *alcjs rei perfugio uti* (fig., e.g. *aquarum*), *decurrere ad alqm* or *alqd.*

Recover, v.tr. (1) *recipere* (e.g. *res amissas*), *recuperare* (e.g. *amissa*); (2) see Cure, Restore; (3) see Revive; (4) *reducere, pensare* or *compensare alqd alqâ re;* see Indemnify; v.intr. (1) *convalescere, sanescere, sanitatem recipere* or *recuperare, restitui in sanitatem* (*reconvalescere* is no Latin term at all); to — from illness, *convalescere e morbo, morbum* (e.g. *quartanam*) *passum convalescere viresque integras recuperare, recreari e* or *a morbo, evadere e morbo* (to rally), *sanum fieri e morbo;* from a long and very dangerous illness, *ex longinquitate gravissimi morbi recreari;* from a wound, *de vulnere convalescere;* speedily, directly, *extemplo convalescere;* he had no great hopes to —, *exiguâ cum spe trahebat animam;* any one begins to —, *melius alci fit;* (2) in general, = to regain a former condition, *se* or *animum colligere, se* or *animum recipere* with and without *ex (a) pavore, se recreare ex timore, respirare a metu, respirare et se recipere* (from fright), *se* or *animum erigere* (from a desponding state of mind), *a morbo recreari, (e morbo) convalescere, ex morbo refici, salubriorem esse incipere* (from an illness, the first three all of man himself, the last of man's body), *vires, auctoritatem, opes recuperare, pristinam fortunam reparare* (to regain influence, etc.), *jacturam rei familiaris resarcire, restituere, lacunam rei familiaris explēre* (to — from poverty), *se emergere, emergere,* from, (*ex*) *alqâ re* (to emerge from below, e.g. *incommodâ valetudine, ære alieno*); (3) in law, see before. Recovery, n. (1) in general, *recuperatio;* (2) *sanitas restituta, valetudo confirmata,* also simply *salus, sanitas ægri* (*convalentia* is not classical); to have, entertain no hopes for any one's —, *alqm* or *alcjs salutem desperare* (Cic.); all the medical men doubt of his —, *omnes medici diffidunt, a medicis desertus* or *relictus est* (he has been given up); there appears a hope for his —, *spes ostenditur sanitatis;* to announce to any one his speedy —, *dicere alci fore ut brevi convalescat;* (3) in law, *compensatio.*

Recreation, n. *respiratio* (the taking one's breath; then —, out-door exercise), *refectio, recreatio* (refreshing one's self; the latter, e.g. of one who is convalescent), *requies* (rest); — of the mind (after hard work, care, etc.), *animi remissio, relaxatio, requies;* of mind and body, *requies animi et corporis;* proper —, *honestæ remissiones* (Aul. Gell.); for —, *animi (relaxandi) causâ, laxandi levandique animi gratiâ;* to seek — after

fatiguing work, *requiem quærere ex magnis occupationibus*; to allow one's self a few moments' —, *aliquantulum sibi parcere*; see Refresh.

Recruit, v.tr. (1) *recreare, reficere*; — one's flesh, *in corpus ire* or *abire, corpus facere* (to grow stout); (2) to — the army, *supplēre, explēre supplementum, delectibus supplēre, supplementum scribere alci, reficere*; — the diminished number of troops, *deminutas copias redintegrare*; v.intr. (1) see Refresh, Recover; (2) *scribere* or *legere milites in supplementum*, also simply *scribere* or *conscribere milites, delectum habēre*. Recruit, n. *novus miles* (in general), *tiro, miles tiro* (not drilled, opp. *vetus miles, veteranus*); the —s, *milites tirones, milites in supplementum lecti*, also *supplementum* (reserve); a recruiting officer, *conquisitor*; place for —, **locus ubi milites comparantur*. Recruiting, n. *conquisitio*; to stay in a town for —, **esse* or *versari in alquâ urbe ad milites comparandos*.

Rectangular, adj. *orthogonios* (ὀρθογώνιος), in pure Latin *rectis* or *quadratis angulis* (for *rectangulus* we have no authority in any ancient writer).

Rectification, n. *correctio, emendatio*. Rectify, v.tr. (1) *corrigere* (to make amends, e.g. *errorem pœnitendo*), *emendare* (mistakes in writing, copying, printing, etc., e.g. *alcjs scripta*, whilst *corr.* would mean to — the words or ideas of the author), *certius alqd afferre in alqâ re* (to define, etc. more accurately, as regards the facts contained in a book, e.g. *in rebus*); (2) in liquids, *deliquare* (to strain), *percolare* (by filtering), *defæcare* (refine), *despumare* (take off the scum).

Rectilineal, adj. *directus*.

Rectitude, n. *simplicitas, ingenuitas* (in one's actions), *animus ingenuus, animi candor*.

Rector, n., of a grammar-school or college, **scholarum, gymnasii, academiæ*; to be — of, etc., *præesse, præfectum esse alci rei*; see Pastor; —ship, of a school, etc., **munus rectoris, *rectoris vices*; see Ministry.

Recumbent, adj. by *reclinare, se reclinare*.

Red, adj. *ruber* (blood-red), *rufus* (light red, auburn), *rutilus* (fire-red), *rubicundus* (ruddy), *rubidus* (dark red), *fulvus* (tawny), *cervinus* (of the colour of a stag), *coccinus* (scarlet), *roseus* (rosy-coloured), *subrufus, subrubicundus, rubicundulus* (somewhat red); — in countenance, *rubicundus, rubicundo ore, rubidâ facie* (from nature, from much drinking), *pudore* or *rubore suffusus* (from shame or modesty); — hair, *capillus rufus* or *rutilus, comæ rufæ* or *rutilæ*; he who has — hair, *rufus, capillo rutilo* or *capite rutilo*; the — sea, *mare Rubrum* (by the Greeks *Erythræum*); to become —, *rubescere, rubefieri*; to make —, *rufare, rutilum reddere, fucare* (purple red), *cocco tingere* (to dye scarlet); to make black hair red, *e nigro rutilum capillum reddere*; to make — or cause to blush, *alci ruborem afferre* or *elicere*; to be —, *rubēre*; red-cheeked, *genis rubentibus esse*; a — beard, *barba rutila, ahenobarbus*; reddening, or reddish, *rubens, subruber, subrufus*. See Blush, Purple, Yellow. Redness, n. *rubor, pudor* (blushing).

Redeem, v.tr. *redimere, redimere pecuniâ* or *pretio*; — out of slavery, *redimere e servitute*; any one with one's own blood, *sanguine suo redimere alqm* (e.g. from death, *ab Acheronte*, Nep.); to — a prisoner, *redimere captivum ab hostibus*; a pledge, *repignerare quod pignori datum est* (Jct.). Redeemer, n. *liberator, vindex*, from any thing, *alcjs rei* (deliverer), *redemptor* (by ransom; in later writers fig. by one's own blood, as *mundi redemptor* [the — of the world], *Christus*); *servator* (who saves us); Christ our —, **Christus vindex periculi nostri*; see Saviour. Redemption, n. (1) *redemptio* (e.g. *puellæ*), *liberatio* (deliverance); (2) in theology, *salus* (salvation); our — through Christ, **salus divinitus missa*.

Redoubt, n. *castellum*; to construct a —, *ad extremas fores castella constituere ibique tormenta collocare*.

Redress, v.tr., grievances, by *res adversas alqa præsenti remedio est*, or by *mederi* (lit. and fig., e.g. *rei frumentariæ*), *consulere* (to know what to do in a matter), *providēre*, or comb. *providēre et consulere, occurrere* (to meet, e.g. an evil), *expedire* (e.g. *rem frumentariam*, *subvenire* (to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*), *auxilium reperire* or *remedium invenire alci rei*. Redress, n. *medicina* (both lit. and fig., e.g. *reperire medicinam alci rei*).

Reduce, v.tr. (1) = to bring to any state, to — to order, *in integrum reducere* (civil affairs, etc.); — a man to poverty, *alqm ad inopiam redigere*; — a state to distress, *rempublicam in mala præcipitare*; — a substance to powder, *alqd in pulverem redigere*; — to ashes, *incendio delēre* (a house, town, etc.), *incendiis vastare* (e.g. *omnia*); — a sum to fractions, **numerum plenum atque integrum in numerum fractum* (or *fracturam*) *convertere*; — one to despair, *alqm ad desperationem adducere* or *redigere*; (2) = to diminish in length, quantity, etc., *minuere, imminuere* (in general); — the price of, *pretium alcjs rei minuere* or *imminuere* (e.g. *pretium frumenti usque ad ternos nummos*) or *levare* (e.g. *annonam*); from 60,000 they had been — to 5,000 men, able to bear arms, *ex hominum millibus LX ad D, qui arma ferre possent, redacti erant*; to be — almost to nothing, *pæne ad nullum redire numerum*; (3) — to rules, *ad artem et ad præcepta revocare* (e.g. language). Reduction, n. by verbs.

Redundant, adj., Redundancy, n., see Abundance, Superfluity.

Reecho, v.intr. *resonare, vocem reddere* or *remittere, vocem respondēre*.

Reed, n. (1) *carex* (sedge, shear-grass), *arundo* (—, cane, the thicker part of the plant), *canna* (small —), *calamus* (the thinner part); of a —, or reedy, *arundinacĕus, canneus*; full of —, *arundinosus*; thicket of —, *arundinetum, cannetum*; a — bird, — bunting, **embereza schœnicius* (L.); (2) = musical pipe (anciently made of —s), *arundo* (*fistula*, a shepherd's pipe, composed of from 3 to 7 — pipes put together).

Reef, n. (1) see Rock; (2) = portion of a sail, *furca*. Reef, v.tr. *vela subducere*.

Reel, n. *rhombus* (winder). Reel, v.tr. *glomerare, conglomerare*; v.intr. *titubare* (like a drunken man, like one dizzy or sleepy); through being drunk, *vacillare ex vino, vino gravem esse, crapulæ plenum esse*; with joy, *lætitia* or *gaudio exsultare, lætitiâ se efferre, lætum esse omnibus lætitiis, nimio gaudio pæne desipere*. Reeling, n. *titubatio*.

Reestablish, v.tr. *restituere, reficere*. Reestablisher, n. *restitutor*. Reestablishment, n. *restitutio, refectio*.

Refectory, n. *cœnaculum*.

Refer, v.tr. (1) to direct, etc. any one or any thing to another person, *alqm* or *alqd delegare ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *rem ad senatum*; any one to a work, *alqm ad volumen*), *relegare ad alqm* (e.g. *ad auctores*, Plin. and Quint.), *revocare alqm ad alqm* or *ad alqd* (e.g. *alqm ad Græcorum poetarum fabulas, alqm ad philosophos*), *rejicere* or *remittere alqd ad alqm* (e.g. *causam ad senatum*); (2) fig. (*a*) to — any thing to a thing, *referre ad alqd, trahere in* or *ad alqd* (to ascribe); any thing to another matter, *alqd ad aliam rem transferre*; every thing to sensual pleasure, *omnia ad voluptatem corporis referre*; to one's self, **alqd sibi dictum putare* (e.g. *hoc illis dictum est qui*, etc., Phædr.); v.intr., to any one or to any thing, *spectare ad alqd* (intended), *pertinēre, referri ad alqd* (really); it — to this, that, etc., *hoc eo spectabat, ut*, etc.; it —s to those who, etc., *hoc illis dictum est qui*, etc.†; — a speech, sermon, etc., to any one, *oratione designatur alqs*; (*b*) = to appeal to any one, *provocare ad alqm, appellare alqm* and *alqd* (both also = to appeal to a higher tribunal), *alqm testari, alqm testem citare* (to — to any one as a witness), *delegare, rejicere alqm ad alqd* (for better information), *afferre alqd* (to — t , as a

proof); *alcjs rei excusationem afferre, alcjs rei excusatione uti* (to — to any thing, as an excuse for, etc.). Referee, n. *arbiter, disceptator*; see Arbitrator. Reference, n. (1) to any one, by verbs; (2) allusion to books, persons, etc., *monstratio, demonstratio*; see Quotation; (3) = relation, by *ratio*; to have — to, *pertinēre, referri ad alqd*; having no — to the matter, *alienus ab alqā re*; in — to, etc., = in respect of, etc., as regards, etc., with — to, etc., by *quod attinet ad* (e.g. *quod ad librum attinet quem tibi filius dabat*, Cic.), or by *ad* (e.g. *adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu*, Cic.; *nulla [species] ad rationem sollertiamque præstantior*, Cic.; *mentis ad omnia cæcitas*, Cic.); or by *de* with abl. (= on account of, concerning, e.g. *de argento somnium*, Ter.; *de morte si res in suspicionem venit*, Cæs.; *recte non credis de numero militum*, Cic.), or by *ab* with abl. (e.g. *nihil enim isti adolescenti neque a naturā, neque a doctrinā deesse sentio*, Cic.); in — to what you said, namely, that, etc., with — to, etc., by *quod* (e.g. *quod itinerum meorum ratio te nonnullam in dubitationem videtur adducere, visurusne me sis in provinciā, ea res sic se habet*, Cic.; also in Liv.); in — to or as regards myself, *quod attinet ad me, de me, a me, per me*; I said so in — to this point, **illud spectans* or *respiciens hoc dixi*.

Refine, v.tr. *purgare* (to purify), *polire, expolire* (to smooth, hence fig. to polish, e.g. *artem*), *excolere* (lit. to cultivate, e.g. *vineas, rura*; hence fig. to develop, e.g. *vitam per artes, victum hominum*); a — education, *politior humanitas*. Refinement, n. (1) as act, *expolitio*, or by verbs; (2) as condition; e.g. of education, manners, etc. *cultior humanitas*.

Reflect, v.tr. *rejicere*; — the rays of light, *radios rejicere, radios repercutere, radios regerere (in oculos)*; v.intr. (1) see before; (2) of the mind, to — on, *secum in animo considerare*, or simply *considerare alqd* or *de alqā re* (to dwell on), *commentari alqd* or *de alqā re* (to think over in private); to — upon, *recogitare de alqā re* (again), *alcjs rei reminisci, memoriam alcjs rei repetere* or *revocare* (of what we did not think before); — with delight, *alcjs recordatione frui*; — with a grateful heart, *gratā memoriā alqd prosequi*; — upon what is past, *spatium præteriti temporis respicere, animum ad præterita retorquēre* (Sen.); see Allude, Censure; to — upon one's self, *descendere in se, se excutere* (to examine one's self); *ad sanitatem reverti* (to come to one's right senses again), *mores suos mutare, in viam redire, se corrigere* (to alter). Reflection, n. *commentatio* (upon any thing, *alcjs rei*, as act), *cogitatio* (thought).

Reform, v.tr. (1) *immutare, novare*; see Transform, Correct; v.intr., see Alter; the reformed church, by **Calvini doctrinam amplexans*, **Calvinianæ legis studiosus*. Reform, n. *transfiguratio, immutatio, correctio et emendatio alcjs rei*. Reformer, n., in general, *emendator, corrector et emendator alcjs rei*; (2) in the church, **disciplinæ Christianæ corrector et emendator* (*reformator* is no Latin term). Reformation, n. (of the church) **disciplinæ Christianæ correctio et emendatio*, **sacra in melius restituta* (*reformatio* cannot be used in this sense); history of —, **historia rerum Christianarum in melius restitutarum* (as a description of it), **res Christianæ in melius restitutæ* (as a fact); the work of —, **opus disciplinæ Christianæ corrigendæ et emendandæ*.

Refract, v.tr., by *radii infringuntur* or *refringuntur*. Refraction, n. **refractio radiorum*. Refractory, adj. *contumax* (contumacious), *imperium detrectans* (refusing to obey, of soldiers, subjects), *detrectans militiam* (of soldiers; both *refractarius* and *præfractus* are foreign to good Latin prose). Refractoriness, n. *contumacia, detrecta militiæ*.

Refrain, v.tr., — from tears, *lacrimas tenēre, temperare a lacrymis*; — from laughter, *risum tenēre* or *continēre*.

Refresh, v.tr. *refrigerare* (to cool), *recreare, reficere* (to revive, to renew one's physical strength), comb. *reficere et recreare, recreare et reficere*; — any one by giving him something to eat, *cibo juvare alqm*; — with meat and drink, *cibo ac potione firmare alqm*; to — one's self, *animum reparare, relaxare, integrare* (in general), *corpus reficere, membra recreare, corpus curare* (the body, by food and rest, Curt.), with any thing, *alqā re refici* or *vires reficere* (the body with meat and drink, etc.), *alqā re corpus curare* (e.g. *cibo somnoque*); *alqā re delectari* (both physically, with food, and by some intellectual enjoyment), *alqā re recreari* (mentally, e.g. *literis*); *corpus (corpora) firmare alqā re* (e.g. *cibo, cibo et potione*); by smelling at any thing, *odorem totis naribus trahere*; by mental recreation, *animo relaxari, animi remissionem quærere*. Refreshing, adj. *reficiens, recreans, suavis, dulcis* (*suav.* more particularly as regards the smell; *dulc.* of the taste; but both *suav.* and *dulc.* frequently used the one for the other, and in general of any thing that affects the senses); adv. *suaviter, dulciter*. Refreshment, n. (1) *refectio* (as act, post-Aug.; *recreatio* only = reestablishing, renewing; and in Plin. *recr. ab ægritudine* = recovery), *id quod corpus reficit* (what — the body, any thing), *delectatio* (delight, as a condition), *laxamentum* (for the mind), *refrigeratio* (cooling); (2) —s, *potio nivata* (cold beverages); to partake of some —, **cibum quo corpus recreetur sumere*, **caldam sumere* (something warm); a house for —, *taberna deversoria*.

Refuge, n. *perfugium* (in general, any thing that affords protection from danger, or relief in difficulties, any place, thing, or person), *refugium* (a secret and remote place, to shelter us from danger), *asylum* (ἄσυλον, an asylum for every body, generally a sacred grove or temple), *receptus* (a place of retreat), *receptaculum* (a place where one may find shelter from prosecution, etc.), *portus* (lit. harbour; hence fig. = any place of shelter), comb. *portus et perfugium, præsidium* (for persons in needy circumstances), comb. *perfugium et præsidium salutis, respectus* (that which we consider as a —, help); to seek a — at a place, *fugere* or *confugere* or *perfugere* or *refugere ad* or *in alqm locum*; *alqo loco perfugio uti*; to have a —, *perfugium* or *receptum habēre*; I have a —, *habeo quo ad salutem fugiam, portus nobis paratus est et perfugium* (but *patet mihi effugium*, Liv. = I have a way left open for escape); if they should have no other —, *si nullus alius sit respectus*; to find a — with any one, *alci est apud alqm perfugium*; in any one, *in alqo alci est perfugium*; to afford a —, *perfugium præbēre, refugium dare*; any thing affords a — in adversity, *alqd rebus adversis perfugium præbet*; to cut off every —, *omnium rerum respectum alci abscindere* or *adimere, excludere alqm a portu et perfugio*; one's last —, *ultimum alci perfugium claudere*; he is my —, *in eo spes mea sita est*; one —, one last hope was only left for S. Roscius, your mercy, *unum perfugium, una spes reliqua erat S. Roscio, bonitas vestra*. Refugee, n. *fugitivus*; see Fugitive.

Refund, v.tr. *reddere* (e.g. *ad assem alci impensum*), *solvere, dissolvere* (e.g. a debt, *nomen*; — a sum of money lent, *æs alienum*), *rescribere* (to pay money by bill).

Refuse, v.tr. *negare*; see Deny. Refusal, n., by the verbs *negare, abnuere, recusare*, absolute or with *de alqā re* (e.g. *de pace*); see Denial, Decline.

Refute, v.tr. *refellere* (any one's opinion by arguments, a person or thing), *redarguere* (to convince of the contrary, a person or thing), comb. *refellere et redarguere, convincere* (to convince any one that he is wrong, to prove the fallacy of any thing, e.g. *errores*), *revincere* (to prove by infallible arguments the contrary of an assertion, a person or thing, e.g. *crimina, revicta rebus, verbis confutare nihil attinet*, Liv.), *confutare* (to talk over, to allay, silence, and only in this sense = to — a person or thing, e.g. *argumenta Stoicorum*),

Reign, v. *regnare* (as a king), *imperium tenere*, *imperare*, *imperium alcjs terræ obtinere*; — over the whole world, *omnium terrarum dominium esse*; — any one, *imperium* or *dominationem habere in alqm*; *dominari in alqm*; fig. = to be first or chief, *principem esse*; Æschylus reigns on the stage, *Æschylus princeps vel potius solus est in tragœdiâ*; *dominari* (e.g. *ubi libido dominatur, fortuna in omni re dominatur*). See Rule.

Reimburse, v.tr., see Indemnify, Refund. Reimbursement, n., see Indemnity.

Rein, n. (1) *habena*, *lorum* (bridle), *frenum* (plur. *freni* and *frena* bridle, bit); to pull the —s, *habenam adducere* (lit. and fig.); to let loose the —, *habenam remittere* (lit. and fig.), *frenos dare* (lit. and fig.); to take hold of the —, *frenos adhibere*; to take the — of government, *clavum imperii tenere*.

Reindeer, n. *rheno*.

Reinforce, v.tr. *amplificare* (to cause to be of greater extent, strength, e.g. a tone), *augere* (to increase, e.g. an army); to — the garrison in a town, *præsidia urbis copiis firmare*; to — one's army (of the commander), *majorem manum arcessere*, *novis copiis se renovare* (after the army had been reduced in number). Reinforcement, n. *incrementum* (increase in general), *supplementum*, *novæ copiæ* (new forces), *auxilia* (allies), *subsidium* (reserve); somebody receives —, *copia alci augetur*, *subsidium alci mittitur*.

Reiterate, v.tr., see Repeat.

Reject, v.tr. *rejicere*, *improbare*, *reprobare* (the two foregoing = to disapprove), *repudiare* (to repudiate), *respuere* (to spit out), *spernere*, *aspernari* (to throw away, *asp.* implies disdain), *contemnere* (not to consider worth having); to — entirely, *omnino non probare*, *funditus repudiare*, *funditus evertere*, *tollere* (the foregoing two = completely to overthrow, annihilate); to — a judge (of the defendant), *judicem rejicere*; a law, *legem suffragiis repudiare* (different from *legem abrogare*, i.e. to rescind); a condition, a proposal, *conditionem repudiare* or *respuere*; a verdict, *judicium improbare*; an advice, *consilium improbare* or *reprobare* or *repudiare*; an opinion, *sententiam aspernari* or *contemnere*. Rejection, n. *rejectio* (e.g. *judicum*), *improbatio*, *repudiatio*.

Rejoice, v.intr. *gaudere* (to be glad), *lætari* (to be merry), *gestire* (the strongest expression, when we manifest our joy in our looks, etc.), *subridere* (to smile as a sign of joy); to — at any thing, *gaudere*, *lætari alqâ re*, *in alqâ re* (the latter construction is used to denote that the joy continues; the simple acc. only with a neuter pron.), *delectari alqâ re*; very much, *gaudere vehementerque lætari*; very much at, *magnam lætitiam voluptatemque capere* (or *percipere*) *ex alqâ re*, *magnæ lætitiæ mihi est alqd*, *alqâ re gaudio exsultare* (to jump with joy); with any one, *unâ gaudere*, *gaudio alcjs gaudere* (more poetic, Ter., and Cæl. in Cic.); see Glad. Rejoice, v.tr. *hilarare*, *exhilarare*, *hilarem facere* (to cheer up), *lætificare*, *lætitiâ afficere*, *lætitiâ et voluptate afficere*, *lætitiam alci afferre* or *offerre* (to fill with joy). Rejoicing, n. *vita jucundissima*, *vita voluptatum omnium varietate conferta*, *voluptas*, *delectatio*.

Rejoin, v.tr. and intr. *contra respondere alci*. Rejoinder, n. **quæ alqs contra respondit*.

Relapse, v.intr. *recidere* (in general, also fig., both of persons relapsing into a fever, e.g. into illness, etc., and of evils, etc., which fall back upon any one, in being turned away, as it were, from somebody else); to — into, *recidere in alqd* (e.g. into former slavery); lest you should —, *ne febris recidat*. Relapse, n. *febris recidiva*, also merely *recidiva* (Cels.); to have a —, *in eundem morbum recidere*; — violent —, *in graviorem morbum recidere*; to be afraid of a —, *recidivam timere*.

Relate, v.tr. (1) = to tell in detail, *narrare alci alqd* or *de alqâ re*, *referre*; see Narrate; (2) = to regard, *spectare*, *refert* (impers., e.g. *meâ non refert*, it does not relate to me), *ad rem esse*. Related = connected by birth, marriage, etc. *propinquus alci*, *necessarius*, *cognatus*, *agnatus* (only on the father's side), *affinis*, *consanguineus*, *consanguinitate propinquus* (near by blood); *non alienus sanguine alci*; to be —, *propinquum alci esse*, etc. Relation, n. (1) = affinity, see the word; (2) = of relatives, persons connected with you by birth, marriage, etc. *propinqui*, *genere proximi*, *necessarii*; comb. *propinqui et necessarii*, *propinqui et cognati*, *propinqui et affines*, *cognati atque affines*, also *cognatio*, *necessitudo*; a near —, *arctâ propinquitate* or *propinquâ cognatione conjunctus*; a distant —, *longinquâ cognatione alqm contingens*.

Relax, v.tr. (1) *laxare*, *remittere* (e.g. a bowstring, the reins); = to make less severe, *concedere* (e.g. *paullum* or *paullulum de jure suo concedere* or *decedere*, *multa de jure suo cedere*), *permittere*; (2) in medicine, see Open; v.intr. = to remit in close attention, *respirare* (to take breath), *se remittere*, *remitti*, *animum remittere* or *relaxare*, *requiescere curamque animi remittere* (after hard work), *alqd remittere* (e.g. *industriam*); — for a little while, *alqd intermittere*; in any thing, *desistere alqâ re* or *de alqâ re* (e.g. *incepto*; in a contest, *de contentione*); not to — in what one is doing, *non desistere* with infin. (e.g. *rogare*). Relaxation, n. (1) *solutio*, *resolutio* (principally of parts of the body); (2) see Mitigation (of the law, etc.); (3) = remission of application, *aberratio a dolore*, *a molestiis* (relief from pain or any thing troublesome), *animi relaxatio*, *remissio* (of the mind), *oblectatio* (amusement, with a view to keep away unpleasant thoughts); *oblectamentum* (any thing to amuse one's self with or to wile away the time).

Relay, n., in the context *jumenta -orum*, n.; to take, order — of horses, **jumenta aliena suis addere*.

Release, v.tr. (1) any one, *dimittere alqm* (in general, to let any one go, as soldiers and other persons, e.g. *captivum sine pretio*), *libertatem alci dare*, *largiri* (to set any one at liberty), *manu mittere alqm* (to liberate, e.g. a slave), *emancipare* (to emancipate, to free any one from one's power, e.g. a son), *mittere* or *missum facere alqm*, *missionem alci dare*, *exauctorare* (to dismiss from the service, soldiers), *vinculis exsolvere*, *e custodiâ emittere* (from prison, a state-prisoner); not to — any one, *alqm retinere* (lit., to retain), *alqm non dimittere* (lit., to refuse to liberate; fig., not to let go, e.g. in a conversation); to — any one from any thing, *solvere alqm alqâ re* (e.g. from service, *militiâ*), *liberare alqm alqâ re* (e.g. *servitute*); (2) = to free from obligation, *solvere*, *exsolvere*, *liberare alqâ re*; *remittere*, *condonare alci alqd*, *gratiam alcjs rei facere alci* (from the payment of a sum of money, penalty, etc.; *grat. fac.* in Sall.). Release, n. *remissio*.

Relent, v.intr. *molliri*, *mitigari*, *leniri*, *se molliri* (or *mitigari* or *moveri*) *pati*.

Relics, n. *reliquiæ*. Relict, n. *quæ alci superstes est*; see Widow.

Relief, n. fig. *levatio*, *allevatio* (the — given), *levamen*, *levamentum*, *allevamentum* (the — which one gets), *delenimentum* (any thing calculated to soothe, e.g. *vitæ*), *laxamentum* (relaxation), *deminutio* (diminution of taxes, *onerum*), *beneficium* (— in money); to grant, obtain —, *habere levationem alcjs rei* (e.g. *ægritudinum*), *levationi* or *levamento esse*; to seek — for any thing, *levationem invenire alci rei* (e.g. *doloribus*); — of a sentinel, see Relieve, below; high —, *alto rilievo*, *ectypon*, *imago ectypa* (ἔκτυπον, as image), *sculptura ectypa* (the graving, carving). Relieve, v.tr. *exonerare* (to exonerate, ease), *levare*, *allevare* (fig., to ease), *sublevare* (fig., both to mitigate and to support), *laxare* (fig., to relax, soften), *expedire*, *explicare* (to use despatch, e.g. in business, matter), *minuere*, *deminuere* (to lessen, e.g. taxes, *onera*), *subvenire* (to assist, e.g. *necessitatibus*); to —, a sentinel, *revocare* (to recall, e.g. *vigilias*, *milites ab opere*);

deducere (e.g. *milites ab opere*; the guard, *præsidia*); to be — (of sentinels), *vices stationum permutare*; the sentinels were —, *succedunt alii in stationem aliorum*.

Religion, n. *religio* (reverence toward the holy, the sentiment of religion and the consequent services), *pietas erga Deum* (in the sense of the ancients *erga deos*, fear of the gods), *res divinæ* (divine things), *religiones* (religious usages), *cærimonia, cærimoniæ* (prescribed observances), *sacra* (external rites), *lex* (religious law or doctrine, as *lex Christiana*); the Christian —, *religio Christiana*; a man without —, or irreligious, *homo impius erga Deum* or *deos, religionis contemptor, homo negligens deorum, religionum omnium contemptor, religionum negligens* (inattentive to outer usages), *homo negligens deorum ac religionum*; to change your —, *sacra patria deserere*; to pass to the Roman —, *sacra Romana suscipere*. Religious, adj. *pius* (reverent) *erga Deum, sanctus, religiosus* (conscientious); — book, *volumen religiosum* (regarding religious forms), **liber in quo de rebus divinis præcipitur*, **liber precationum* (prayer-book); — toleration, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens*; — edict, *lex sacris faciundis*; — liberty, **libera quo ritu velis Deum colendi potestas*, **sacra omnia libera*; — peace, *pax de religionibus conventa*; — observances, *ritus, religiones, cærimoniæ*; — hatred, *odium quod religionum* or *sacrorum dissensio movet*; — war, *bellum pro religionibus suis susceptum*; — party, e.g. the Christian, *Christianæ legis studiosi*; — founder (author of a religion), *conditor sacri*; — affairs, *res ad religionem (ad sacra) pertinens*; — controversy, **controversia quæ est de religionibus*; I have —, *est mihi cum alqo controversia de religionibus*; — system, *ratio*, the Christian, **Christi* or *Christianorum ratio*; — usages, **usus sacrorum*; to observe all —, **omnia quæ ad cultum deorum (Dei) pertinent diligenter tractare*.

Relinquish, v.tr. *relinquere*; see Abandon.

Relish, n., a — for (i.e. a disposition to taste, foretaste), *gustus* (but not *præsensio*, i.e. foreboding), **sapor prævalens* (the taste which prevails, tastes through as it were). Relish, v.tr., to — any thing (which we are eating), by *jucunde sapere*; v.intr. *jucunde sapere, jucundo sapore esse*; see Taste.

Reluctance, n. *renisus* (resistance), *obstinatio, pervicacia* (obstinate resistance), *odium alcjs rei*; I have a great — to any thing, *magnum alcjs rei odium me cepit*; with —, *invitus, animo invito*. Reluctant, adj., by *reniti, obniti, contra niti, retractare* (all = to struggle against), *restitare* (repeatedly to offer resistance), *repugnare, reluctari* (to wrestle against, e.g. *alci rei precibus*), *tergiversari* (to shuffle), comb. *restitare et tergiversari* (Liv.); to feel — for a long time, *sæpe obnitentem repugnare*; very — and unwilling to do, etc., *diu reluctatus invitusque*; —ly, adv., by *invitus, invite, coactus* (forced); very —, *pervitus*; to feel — to write letters, *gravari literas dare*.

Rely, v.intr. *fidere* or *confidere alci* or *alci rei* or *alqâ re* (to trust in), *niti alqâ re* (to depend on); relying upon, *fretus alqâ re, nixus alqâ re, ferox alqâ re* (boldly trusting, e.g. *eâ parte virium*). Reliance, n., see Confidence.

Remain, v.intr. *manēre, permanēre, durare* (to endure), *stare* (to stand or stay); as long as the recollection of Roman affairs shall —, *dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit*; to — for ages, *durare per secula*; — in life, *in vitâ manēre* (or *remanēre*), *servari* (to be saved in danger); — in health and uninjured, *salvum atque incolumem conservari*; — faithful, *fidum manere*; — in your opinion, *in sententiâ tuâ manēre, permanēre* or *perseverare* (opp. to *a sententiâ decedere*); — unchanged in your custom, *in consuetudine perseverare*; — your plan, *institutum suum tenēre* (opp. to *a consuetudine recedere*); — your design or intention, *in proposito persistere* or *perseverare* (opp. to *declinare* or *degredi a proposito*); — faithful to your promise, *promissis stare*; to — a secret, *taceri, tacitum teneri*; let that — with yourself, *hæc tu tecum habeto, hoc tu tibi soli dictum puta*; *secreto hoc audi tecumque habeto, hæc tibi in aurem dixerim* (under the rose, in confidence). "It remains" (used as the final result of an argument), *manet*, e.g. it — then that nothing can be useful which is immoral, *maneat ergo quod turpe sit id nunquam esse utile*; I — firm, *stat sententia, stat mihi, certum est*; to —, = to stay, continue, *manēre, durare, morari, commorari*; = to wait for, *alcjs adventum exspectare* or *præstolari*; to — all night in the streets, *manēre inter vicos* (so *inter vias, extra domum*), *pernoctare in publico* (*apud alqm*, at some one's house); the camp in which we remained that night, *castra in quibus hac nocte mansimus*; — at home, *domi sedēre*; — snug, *nidum servare* (to keep in your nest); — in bed, *se continēre in lectulo*; you must —, *lecto affixum esse, e lecto surgere nequire*; — in the camp, *castris se tenēre*; to keep —, *in castris continēre*; — a little, *mane paullisper*; to make a person —, *invitatione familiari retinēre alqm*; to — = to be left, *manēre, reliquum esse, relinqui, superesse* (to survive); *ex multis filiis hunc unum fortuna reliquum esse voluit*, fate allowed only this one son to remain out of many; to —, = not to come, *non venire*; = to be left, *omitti* (so *omittere*, to leave); to — on the field = to perish, *cadere prœlio* or *in prœlio* (*in bello, in acie*), *concidere in prælio*. The remaining, n. *mansio* (hence mansion, a dwelling, or abiding-place), *permansio*; there is no — here any longer, *hic diutius manēri non potest*; — for me, *hic durare nequeo*. Remaining, adj. = continuing, *diuturnus, perpetuus*. Remains, n. (1) of any thing, *reliquum, reliqua* or *reliquiæ*; of eatables, *reliquiæ ciborum*, in the context merely *reliquiæ*; "the — of any thing" is also often rendered by *quod superest* or *restat* or *reliquum est* (e.g. *quod membrorum reliquum est*); (2) = a dead body, *ossa et reliquiæ*, or merely *corpus*. Remainder, n. *reliquum, quod reliquum est, quod reliquum restat, quod restat* or *quæ restant* (what remains of any quantity), *residuum*, or plur. *residua -orum*, n. (what still remains to be paid, given up, to be received), *reliqui summa* (after subtracting), *pecuniæ reliquæ* (of a sum of money), *pecuniæ residuæ* (of the arrears), often also by *reliquus -a -um* (e.g. *reliquus ager, reliqua pecunia*); to get the — by addition and subtraction, *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqui summa fiat*; to pay the —, *reliquum conficere, persolvere quod reliquum restat*; I have still the — to pay, *reliqua habēre* or *debēre* (Jct.); I owe you still the —, by *nondum persolvisse alci quod restat* (of persons), *residēre apud alqm* (of money, Jct.); the — of the day, *diei quod reliquum est*; the — of one's life, *illud breve vitæ reliquum* (Cic.); to spend the — of one's life any where, **quod reliquum est ætatis transigere alqo loco*.

Remand, v.tr. (1) = to send back, *remittere*; (2) in law, *comperendinare reum* (to defer the sentence until the third day and further), *ampliare reum* (to adjourn a trial).

Remark, v.tr. (1) see Observe, Perceive; (2) = to express in words, etc., *dicere, addere*. Remark, n. (1) see Observation; (2) a — expressed, *nota* (censuring, e.g. *notam nomini alcjs ascribere*), *dictum* (any thing that is said, an opinion), often merely by a pron. in the neuter gender, e.g. that — of Plato's is excellent, *præclarum illud Platonis est*; we must make the following preliminary — (for the reader), *hæc præcipienda lectoribus videntur*; or by the adj. in the neuter gender, e.g. I must first make a few introductory —, *pauca ante dicenda sunt*. Remarkable, adj. *notabilis, notandus, notatu dignus, memorabilis* (worth noticing), *memoratu dignus, commemorabilis, commemorandus* (worth mentioning), *insignis* (very —, lit. dis-

tinguished, of persons and things), nothing happened that was very —, *nihil memoriâ dignum actum.*

Remedy, n. (1) in medicine, *medicina* (lit. and fig.), *medicamentum* (lit., e.g. *dare contra alqd*), *remedium* (— against, for, lit. and fig.), *antidotum* (ἀντίδοτον, antidote), to apply a — for a complaint, *morbo medicinam adhibēre*; to try to find —, *medicinam alci rei quaerere* (lit. and fig.); a strong —, *remedia aspera* (lit.); quick, *remedia praesentia* (also fig.), (2) in general, for counteracting an evil, *remedium*, for, to, against any thing, *alcjs rei*, *ad* or *adversus alqd* (lit. and fig.), *medicina*, for, *alcjs rei* (lit. and fig.), *auxilium*, *subsidium*, against, *alcjs rei* (to effect a — in case of any one being placed in a difficult position, in distress, etc.; *aux.* also of persons, being ill); to apply a stronger — (in order to — any thing), by *fortioribus remediis agendum est*; to try to find a — for, *medicinam* or *auxilium alci rei reperire*, *remedium alci rei invenire* (lit. and fig.), to be unable to find —, *alqd expedire non posse* (fig., Liv.); to supply a — for any thing from, *medicinam alcjs rei petere ab alqâ re*, tell me of a —, *adversus hæc me doce alqd.*

Remember, v.tr., see Recollect, I don't — it, *memoriâ alqd excepit*, *delapsum est*, *e memoriâ alqd mihi exut*, *excidit*, *ex animo alqd effluxit*, *fugit* or *refugit alqd meam memoriam*; he won't — it (implying intention), *nullam alcjs rei adhibēre memoriam*, to — any one, any thing with a grateful heart, *grato animo alcjs nomen prosequi*, *gratissimum alcjs nomen retinēre*, *gratâ memoriâ prosequi alqd*; any one with a kind feeling, *memoriam alcjs cum caritate et benevolentiâ usurpare*; I — it very well, *bene præclāre meminisse*; with pleasure, *recordatione alcjs rei frui*, I shall always — you for it, *numquam ex animo alcjs* or *alcjs rei discedit memoria*, *alcjs* or *alcjs rei memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio*, *semper memoria alcjs rei meis erit infixa mentibus*; I — to have read, *memini me legere*; as far as I can —, *ut mea memoria est*, *quantum memini*, *nisi animus* or *memoria me fallit.* Remembrance, n., see Recollection, Memory.

Remind, v.tr. *monēre*, *admonēre*, *commonēre*, *commonefacere* (to advise), *hortari*, *adhortari* (to exhort), to — any one of, *admonēre*, *commonefacere alqm alcjs rei*; with regard to, *de alqâ re*

Remit, v.tr. *remittere*, *condonare alci alqd*, *gratiam alcjs rei facere alci*, — an oath, *jurisjurandi gratiam facere*, *solvere alqm sacramento*; — a sum of money, *pecuniam creditam condonare* or *remittere*, *creditum condonare*, *debitum remittere alci*; — taxes, *vectigalia omittere*; — a part of a sum, *remittere alci de summâ*; — a punishment, *pœnam remittere*; — sins, *peccata* or *delicta alci ignoscere*, *peccata alci concedere.* Remiss, adj. (1) see Careless, Negligent, (2) = languid, *laxus* (lax, loose, opp. *astrictus*, *artus*, also fig. = not severe, e.g. *imperium laxius*), *remissus* (unloosened, opp. *adductus*, *contentus*, also fig. of the mind, = slow)

Remission, n. *remissio* (of tribute, *tributi*); to seek —, *remissionem petere*; — for the past, *veniam præteritorum precari*, to obtain —, *impunitatem peccatorum assequi*. See Pardon, Sin. Remittance, n., by *pecunias alqo mittere.*

Remnant, n., see Remainder.

Remonstrance, n. *admonitio*, *monitus.* Remonstrate, v.intr. *alqm de alqâ re monēre*, *admonēre*, *commonēre*, or with *ut* or *ne*, etc. (to warn), *agere cum alqo de alqâ re* (in general to treat, speak with any one about); — earnestly with, *diligenter alqm monēre*; see Object.

Remorse, n. *angor conscientiæ fraudisque cruciatus*, *peccati dolor*, to feel —, *conscientiâ (peccatorum) morderi*, *conscientiâ animi excruciari*, *cruciari conscientiâ scelerum suorum*, *agitari angore conscientiæ fraudisque cruciatu*, I feel —, *conscientia animi me stimulat* or *terret*, *conscientiæ maleficiorum meorum me stimulant*

Remote, adj. *remotus*, *disjunctus* (isolated), *reconditus*, *abditus* (concealed), *longinquus* (a long way off), *avius* (off the road, not *devius*, i.e. out of the way), a — spot, *longinquus et reconditus locus*, a — part of the house, *abdita pars ædium*; to be, lie in a — spot, *longe* or *satis magno intervallo remotum esse*, see Distant.

Remount, v.tr. and intr. *equum iterum conscendere*

Remove, v.tr. *moliri* (to set in motion), *amovēre* (to carry, move away, further), *avehere* (in a cart, ships, by horses, etc.), *abducere* (living beings), also *deportare* (e.g. a panther, then = to — an exile under military escort), *asportare* (to carry away, both with the hands and in a coach, in a ship, persons and things), *demovēre*, *removēre*, *submovēre* (on one side, persons and things), *tollere*, *auferre* (to take away, things; *toll.* also = to get out, erase, e.g. *maculas*), *eluere* (to wash out, e.g. *maculas*), *depellere* (to drive away, e.g. a complaint, pains, etc.); — secretly, *clam removēre*, *subportare*, *subtrahere* (e.g. baggage belonging to an army, *impedimenta*), difficult to —, *difficilis migratu*; to — the things (after a meal), *tollere*, *auferre* (e.g. *mensam*), *vacuum facere*; to — ashes, rubbish, *rudera purgare*; snow, *nivem dimovēre* or *discindere*; to — any one, *transducere* (e.g. *populum Albanum Romam*), *collocare in alqo loco* (to assign another residence, e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis*), *rescribere ad* with acc., *transcribere in* with acc. (to place into another class, e.g. *peditem ad equum resc.*, *equitum turmas in funditorum alas transcr.*, *alqm in viros transc.*), *alqm alii muneri præficere* or *præponere* (to another office, situation, etc.), to — any thing to a distance, *amovēre*, *removēre*, *abducere*, *deducere* (the latter almost always with *a*, *ab*, or *de* with abl. of the place from where, etc.), *ablegare* (to send any one away, in order to get rid of him, under a pretence), *amandare*, *relegare* (any one on account of some misdemeanour, the latter to a certain spot, but both imply something disgraceful), *amoliri* (any one or any thing, when it causes great difficulty), *avertere* (what is unpleasant to the senses), *subducere*, *submovēre* (by degrees, imperceptibly), *depellere*, *repellere*, *propulsare* (by force, e.g. *ex alqo loco expellere*, *ejicere*), to — from a public business, *a rebus gerendis avocare* (on account of other matters, and with the consent of the person —), *a negotiis publicis* or *a republicâ emovēre*, *administratione reipublicæ submovēre* (out of jealousy, etc., on account of unfitness, the latter by degrees; but *a gubernaculo civitatis alqm repellere*, = not to admit any one to discharge public duties), to — a danger, an evil, etc., *declinare* (gently) *quæ nocitura videantur*; v intr. (1) in general, *se movēre*, *se amovēre*, = to go away, *abire*, *discedere*, = to go out of one's sight, *ex oculis* or *e conspectu abire*, *e conspectu recedere* from a place, *excedere*, *evadere*, *erumpere* (the latter = to break forth impetuously, to force one's way, e.g. of Catilina, *abiit*, *excessit*, *erupit*), *se subducere* (imperceptibly, also with the addition of *clam*, e.g. *de circulo*), (2) = to change the place of residence, *migrare*, *emigrare (ex) loco*, *demigrare de* or *ex loco*, to, *in locum* (to emigrate, to another place, *in alium locum* or *in alios locos*), *migrare*, *emigrare domo* or *e domo* (from a house), *secedere in locum* (in a spirit of rebellion, conf. Liv. 2, 32, sqq.), *proficisci.* Removal, n. (1) in general, *deportatio* (in gen., Cato, and in particular the — of an exile to the place of his destination, Jct.), *depulsio* (the removing a pain, *doloris*), *ablegatio*, *amandatio* (the sending any one away, in order to get rid of him, etc.), *relegatio* (banishment), *amotio* (a complete removing, e.g. *omnis doloris*), *remotio* (the repelling, e.g. *criminis*); (2) — to another place or house, *migratio*, *demigratio* (emigration, Liv., Nep.), *emigratio* (of the tenants, *inquilinorum*, Ulp.), *secessus* (of a whole order, of the plebeians, Liv.), *profectio*,

Remunerate, v.tr. *gratiam ferre*, any one, *alci* (to repay, in a good and bad sense), for, *referre*, *reddere* (in general), *remunerari* (in a good sense),

for any thing with, by, *pensare* or *compensare alqd alqā re* (to weigh one against the other, e.g. *beneficia beneficiis, merita beneficiis*), *rependere alqd alqā re* (to weigh back, fig. = to repay, e.g. *damnum alqā re*); for an act of kindness, *gratiam referre* or *rependere*; see Compensate, Reward. Remuneration, n. *compensatio*; for a —, *pretio* (for money); without any —, *sine pretio, gratis, gratuito*; see Reward.

Render, v.tr., to — a service to any one, see under Service; to — thanks, see under Thanks.

Rendezvous, n. *constitutum* (an appointment made, and the place appointed), *locus ad conveniendum* (the place appointed for the —); to appoint a — with, *tempus locumque constituere cum alqo*, or merely *constituere alci* (Juv.); to appear at the —, *venire ad constitutum*.

Renegade, n. **rei Christianæ desertor, qui sacra patria deserit* or *deseruit, apostăta* (ἀποστάτης, Eccl.); = a deserter, *is qui deficit, desciscit*, from, *ab alqo* (who deserts any one), *rebellans* (who renews the war), *alienatus*, from, *ab alqo* (estranged).

Renew, v.tr. *novare, renovare*; = to restore, repair, *reconcinnare, reficere* (*ref.* more particularly by rebuilding); = to begin afresh, repeat, *renovare, renovare et instaurare, instaurare de integro* (to rearrange; but *inst.* by itself never "to —," but only "to set on foot"), *integrare, redintegrare* (to begin quite from the beginning), *repetere* (to repeat), *iterare* (to do a second time); to — the war, *bellum renovare, redintegrare, de integro instaurare, rebellare, rebellionem facere* (the two foregoing only of a conquered nation, without any odious meaning); to — the friendship, *amicitiam renovare*, with any one, *se restituere in alcjs amicitiam*; to — the remembrance of any thing in one's mind, *memoriā alqd repetere*; my present misfortune — in me the remembrance of those which I experienced before, *recenti malo priorum admoneor*; to — one's grief, *dolorem renovare, refricare*; to — a habit, *referre consuetudinem* (*morem*), *institutum referre ac renovare*; to — anything in any one, *animum alcjs ad alqd renovare* (e.g. *ad odium*); to be —, *recrudescere* (of grief, rebellion, war, etc.). Renewal, n., of a war, *rebellio, rebellium* (Liv.)

Renounce, v.tr. *renunciare alqd* or *alci rei* (to deny yourself, e.g. oysters for ever, *ostreis in omnem vitam*), *dimittere* or *remittere alqd* (that is, to let it go), *decedere* or *desistere alqā re* or *de alqā re* (to stand away from); — an opinion, *sententiā* or *de sententiā*; — your right, *de jure suo cedere* or *decedere, jus demittere* or *remittere*; — on any one's behalf, *alci cedere de jure*; to — a possession, *possessionem cedere, decedere de possessione*; — a person's friendship, *alci amicitiam renunciare*; — honour and glory, *honorem et gloriam abjicere*. Renunciation, n. *renunciatio* (generally the giving up of a thing), *cessio* (the yielding of a thing to another). See Resign.

Renovate, v.tr., see Renew. Renovation, n., see Renewal.

Renown, n. *fama* (chiefly in a good sense). Renowned, adj. *clarus*; see Celebrated, Famed, Famous.

Rent, n. (1) = profit derived annually from lands, etc., *annua alimenta -orum*, n., *quæstus* (what we gain by any thing), *reditus, vectigal* (income), *merces* (the — which the property brings in); (2) — of a house, *merces habitationis, habitatio*; what — does he pay? *quanti habitat?* to pay much —, *magni habitare*; v.tr. *conducere* (*mercede*), *redimere* (to underrent); cheaply, *parvo conducere, bene redimere*; dear, *magno conducere, male redimere*. Renting, n. *conductio* (in general), *redemptio, redemptura* (under —, e.g. of the public tolls). *n. m*

Reobtain, v.tr. *recipere* *a dimere*..

Repair, v.tr. (1) *re* *sententiā dec* o restore to the former conditio *tom, in consuetud* *re alqo*, *ion, institutum suum tel.*

petere, capessere alqm locum; see Betake. Repairs, n.pl. *refectio, sartura*.

Reparation, n., see Indemnification, Satisfaction.

Repast, n., see Meal.

Repay, v.tr. *reddere*; to — any one what is due, *alci satisfacere, alci debitum* or *pecuniam debitam solvere*; to be —, *pecuniam recipere*; fig. *pensare* or *compensare alqd alqā re, rependere alqd alqā re* (e.g. *damnum alqā re*); — with the same coin, *par pari referre*; any one for his love, *alqm redamare, amori alcjs respondēre amore*. Repayment, n., by the verbs.

Repeal, v.tr. *rescindere* (e.g. a decree, a will), *mutare* (e.g. *sententiam*), *tollere* (to do away with, e.g. an office, a law, a power, a toll, a judgment, friendship, a dispute), *abolēre* (to abolish, annul, laws, custom, religion, wills), *abrogare* (a law, a decree, also a power), *derogare legi* or *alqd de lege* (partly), *obrogare legi* (to — a law and substitute another for it), *inducere* (to quash, e.g. a decree).

Repeat, v.tr. *repetere* (in the widest sense), *iterare* (to do, say a second time, e.g. *sæpe eadem*), *redintegrare* (to do, bring forward, say quite afresh), *retractare* (to go through again what has been learnt, read), *iterum legere* (to read a second time); to — with the same words, *alqd iisdem verbis reddere*; to — the same thing over and over, *cantilenam eandem canere* (Ter.); to — in the main points (at the end of a sermon), *colligere et commonēre quibus de rebus verba fecerimus breviter* (*recapitulare* only Eccl.). Repetition, n. *repetitio, iteratio, redintegratio* (all three, e.g. *verbi*); — of the same idea only with other words, *tautologia* (ταὐτολογία, gramm.); — of the same word at the end of a sentence (in rhetoric), *conversio* (ἀντιστροφή); to avoid — (of the same word), *effugiendæ repetitionis gratiā*. Repeated, adj. *repetitus, iteratus*; —ly, adv. *rursus* (once more), *iterum ac sæpius* (again and often, e.g. to request), *identidem* (incessantly, e.g. to ask), *etiam atque etiam* (urgently, e.g. to request). Repeater, n., a watch, **horologium sonis tempus indicans*.

Repel, v.tr. *repellere, propulsare* (to drive away by force), *rejicere* (to throw back), *deterrēre* (to deter, e.g. *verberibus*), *fugare* (to put to flight); to — the enemy, *impetum hostium propulsare, hostes rejicere* or *fugare*.

Repent, v.intr. *mores suos mutare, in viam redire, ad virtutem redire* or *revocari, ad bonam frugem se recipere*; v.tr., I —, *pœnitet me alcjs rei* (seldom *res me pœnitet*), or with inf., or with *quod* and subj., *subpœnitet me alcjs facti* (a little); bitterly, *dolēre alqā re* (e.g. *delicto*); the king —ed it too late, *sera regem subiit pœnitentia*; to be —ed, *pœnitendus*; what we can no longer — now, *unde receptum ad pœnitentiam non habeas*. Repentance, n. *pœnitentia* (in general), **dolor ex peccatorum recordatione conceptus* (in the theological sense). Repentant, adj. *pœnitens, pœniturus*.

Replace, v.tr. *restituere, reficere*.

Replenish, v.tr. *implēre* (in general, what is empty, hollow), *explēre* (so that no space remains empty), *complēre* (to fill quite full), *replēre* (to refill to the brim), *opplēre* (to cover a surface by filling up; also to fill to the top, so that it will not hold any more).

Replete, adj., see Full, Replenish.

Reply, v.intr. *respondēre* (to a thing, *alci rei*), *referre, reponere* (to —, as objection), *subjicere* (immediately after); to — by letter, *rescribere*; but I —, simply *ego autem* or *ego vero*. Reply, n. *responsio, responsum*.

Report, v.tr. *nunciare* (to announce), *renunciare* (to send back information, both *alci alqd*), *certiorem alqm facere de alqā re* (to inform), *docēre, edocēre alqm alqd* or *de alqā re* (both to instruct; *ed.* = to give accurate information about one certain thing), *deferre, referre ad alqm de alqā re* (to give information, etc., more particularly to an authority; *def.* of one's own accord; *ref.* as a matter of

daty and officially), *per literas significare* (to inform in writing), *narrare* (in general, to relate), *memoriæ tradere* or *prodere*; or simply *prodere* (of the historian); to — the whole proceedings, *omnem rem ordine enarrare, ordine edocēre omnia* (orally), *omnia perscribere* (in writing). Report, n. *relatio, relatus* (the act of —, account of, information, post-Aug.), *narratio* (narration), *rei gestæ expositio*, * *litis expositio* (account of the proceedings, the former of an event, the latter of a lawsuit), *renunciatio* (of an ambassador), *libellus, literæ* (written — in general, *lib.* in the form of a treatise, *lit.* in the form of a letter); to make a —, *deferre, referre ad alqm de alqâ re* (both more particularly to an authority, *def.* of one's own free will, *ref.* officially), *renunciare alci* (in consequence of an order to that effect, or in reply to information received), *referre* or *renunciare legationem* (of an ambassador); to make a more detailed — about the whole event to the senate, *ordinem rei gestæ ad senatum perferre*; to present a —, *libellum tradere* (in person) or *mittere* (to send in); see Rumour. Reporter, n. *qui de statu causæ ad judices refert* (in a law-suit), *qui defert ad alqm* (who makes a — to any one), *auctor rerum* (voucher, authority).

Repose, v.intr. *quiescere*; see Rest. Repose, n. = a pause, *intermissio, intervallum*; see Pause. Repository, n. *receptaculum*; see Receptacle.

Represent, v.tr. (1) *repræsentare* (to place clearly before one's eyes, as an image, of the artist; then = to look like, as technical term in the elder Pliny, when he speaks on art), *exprimere, fingere, effingere* (to express, picture, of the plastic art), *pingere, depingere* (to paint, of the painter), *repræsentare effigiem* or *speciem alcjs rei* (to have the likeness of, technical term in the elder Pliny); *indicare, significare* (to indicate); the artist —ed him as offering a sacrifice, *artifex eum sacrificantem expressit*; the gem —s a heart, *gemma cordis speciem repræsentat*; it cannot be —, *alqd nullâ repræsentatione exprimi potest*; (2) = to describe, in words, *pingere, depingere* (to paint, of the painter; then also of the orator, etc., = to picture, illustrate), *fingere, effingere* (of the sculptor, also of the orator, writer), *agere* (to gesticulate, of the actor), *eloqui* (to utter, of the speaker, e.g. *cogitata*), *dicendo effingere alcjs rei imaginem, exponere, exprimere* (to illustrate in words, also *exprimere oratione*), *adumbrare alqd* or *speciem et formam alcjs rei* (to shade, sketch, of the painter and speaker), *describere* (to describe in its characteristic features, characterize, χαρακτηρίζειν); to — any one in a bad, wrong light, *deformare alqm* (Cic.); to — any thing in a wrong light, *male narrare alqd*; to — any thing in a clear, lively manner, *alqd pæne sub aspectum subjicere, alqd sub oculos subjicere*; (3) = to show by action, *agere*; to — a person, *alcjs partes agere, alcjs personam induere* or *suscipere* or *gerere* (all both on the stage, and in daily life); to — a person of rank, *nobilem virum agere*; to — a drama, *fabulam dare* (but not *fabulam docēre*, i.e. to conduct the rehearsals, of the author of a play); (4) = to supply the place of another, to — one's country, *gerere personam civitatis atque ejus decus et dignitatem sustinēre*; *repræsentare* would be bad in this sense; see Supply; (5) = to show by reasoning, *alqm de alqâ re monēre* or with *ut* or *ne* (to warn), *alqm alqd docēre* (to inform), *ostendere alci alqd* or with acc. and inf. (to show in words), *memorare* with acc. and inf. (to mention); to — to any one the impossibility of a thing, *alci ostendere rem fieri non posse*; the advantage of, *alqm docēre quanta sit alcjs rei utilitas*. Representation, n. (1) = the act of describing, by the verb; (2) = that which exhibits by resemblance, image; see Image, Likeness, Picture; (3) = an exhibition of the form of a thing, *repræsentatio* (technical term of the elder Pliny); (4) of a play, *actio* (the act), *fabula* (the play, —); (5) = exhibition of a character in a play, by *agere*; see Part; (6) = verbal description; *explicatio, descriptio* (in general, in words, *descr.* most particularly a characteristic —), *adumbratio* (sketch), *narratio* (of the state of things, how a matter stands, in a speech), *oratio, sermo* (diction); preliminary — of a matter (in court), *conjectio causæ*; picturesque, lively —, *alcjs rei pæne sub aspectum subjectio, alcjs rei sub oculos subjectio*; (7) in politics, by the verb; (8) = the standing in the place of another, by circ., e.g. by *alienâ vice fungi*. Representative, adj. by *vice alcjs* or *officio fungi*. Representative, n. *vicarius* (substitute, deputy).

Repress, v.tr. *opprimere* (e.g. *tumultum*), *comprimere* (e.g. *tumultum, seditionem*); see Suppress, Check.

Reprieve, v.tr. (1) = to respite after sentence of death, perhaps by *vitam alci prorogare, propagare, producere*; (2) fig. = to relieve for a time from suffering, by *differre, proferre* (to postpone), *prolatare* (to delay), *prorogare* (to delay, put off). Reprieve, n., by *temporis intervallum, spatium* (space of time, period, in general), *prolatio* (the act of —), or by verbs.

Reprimand, v.tr. *alqm reprehendere de* or *in alqâ re, alqm vituperare de alqâ re, alqm objurgare de* or *in alqâ re*. Reprimand, n. *reprehensio* (—), *vituperatio, objurgatio* (blame), *convicium* (scolding); a gentle —, *lenis reprehensio, familiaris reprehensio* (in a friendly way); to give any one a —, *alqm reprehendere* or *vituperare* or *objurgare*, for, on account of, *de alqâ re, alqm verbis castigare*; severe, *alqm graviter objurgare*, friendly, *alqm amice reprehendere*; to get —, *reprehendi, vituperari*; to incur a —, *alcjs rei vituperationem assequi*; to escape a —, *vituperationem vitare* or *effugere*.

Reprint, v.tr., a book, * *librum denuo typis exscribendum curare* (*librum recudere* or *repetere* would be bad). Reprint, n., see Edition.

Reprisal, n. (1) see Retaliation; (2) —s, *vis et repulsa*; to make —, *vim vi repellere, par pari referre*, against, *parem gratiam referre alci*.

Reproach, n. *probrum* (a charge of disgraceful conduct), *maledictum* (an accusation from strong feeling), *convicium* (an outcry), *vox contumeliosa, verbum contumeliosum, maledictio*; a name of —, *nomen* or *cognomen infame*. Reproach, v. *convicium facere, alqm increpitare* or *incusare, in alqm invehi, alci maledicere*. See Revile.

Reprobate, adj. *perditus* (lost to virtue or grace), *profligatus* (morally ruined); comb. *profligatus et perditus, damnatus* (lit. condemned; hence meton. = criminal, —, e.g. *quis te miserior? quis te damnatior?*), *sceleratus, scelerosus* (burdened with crime). Reprobate, n. *profligatissimus omnium mortalium et perditissimus, omnium profligatissimus et perditissimus, homo contemptissimus et despicatissimus*.

Reproof, n. *vituperatio, opprobrium* (a degrading charge), *criminatio, crimen, convicium*; to make — against, *alqm vituperare, alqm objurgare, accusare alqm*. Reprove, v.tr. *alqm vituperare, reprehendere, exprobrare alci alqd* or *de alqâ re, objurgare alqm de alqâ re*; — daily, *alqm quotidie accusare*; — severely, *alqm graviter accusare*; to make a thing a ground to —, *crimini dare alci alqd, vitio dare* or *vertere alci alqd*; to be a ground of reproof against, *opprobrio* or *crimini esse alci*; too much given to reprove, *homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus*; to be open to the reproof of treachery, *in (summâ) perfidiæ infamiâ esse*. See Blame. Reprover, n. *reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator, castigator*; an unjust or hypercritical —, *Zoilus*.

Reptile, adj., fig. *humilis*; see Low. Reptiles, n. *animalia quæ repunt, animalia reptantia*.

Republic, n. *civitas libera et sui juris* (both an association of free citizens, and a state with a free constitution), *respublica libera*, in the context also merely *respublica* (a free constitution and a state which has such); the monarchy becomes a —, *a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicatur*

respublica. Republican, n. *reipublicæ liberæ civis* (citizen of), *reipublicæ liberæ amicus, communis libertatis propugnator* (one who is, speaks in favour of a — government); a zealous —, *acerrimus reipublicæ liberæ propugnator.* Republican, adj., generally by the genit. *reipublicæ liberæ* or simply *reipublicæ,* e.g. a — government, *reipublicæ (liberæ) forma;* to give a country a — constitution, *reipublicæ formam civitati dare, a regis dominatione in libertatem populi vindicare rempublicam* (if the state was a monarchy before); — principles, sentiments, *communis libertatis studium;* to entertain — views, to be a —, *reipublicæ liberæ esse amicum, libertatis esse amantem.*

Repudiate, v.tr. (1) see Reject; (2) *abigere, exigere* (to turn out in general, e.g. *uxorem*), *extrudere a sese* (to push out of the house, also to banish from home, from the mother country, as in Cæs.), *matrimonio exturbare* (to divorce, e.g. *uxorem*), *repudiare* (to cast away, divorce, e.g. *uxorem*), *abdicare* (to disown, disinherit, e.g. *filium, liberos*). Repudiation, n., of a son, *abdicatio filii* (disowning and disinheriting), *repudium* (of a wife).

Repugnant, adj. *pugnans, repugnans* (of things), *diversus* (quite contrary).

Repulse, v.tr. *repellere* (to drive back), from, etc., *ab,* etc., *propulsare* (away), *rejicere* (to throw back); to — the enemy from the town, *hostes ab urbe repellere* or *rejicere;* a storm, *impetum hostium propulsare.* Repulse, n. (1) by the verbs; (2) see Refusal. Repulsive, adj. *plenus arrogantiæ, odiosus* (hateful), *putidus* (affected), *intolerabilis* (unbearable; the foregoing three both of persons and things).

Reputation, n. *bona fama,* generally merely *fama, bona existimatio,* in the context simply *existimatio;* bad —, *mala fama, infamia* (in consequence of immoral acts), *invidia* (when others are dissatisfied with our general conduct). Repute, n., to be in good —, *bene audire, bene existimare de alqo* (any one has a good opinion of another); to be in bad —, *male audire, in infamiâ esse, infamem esse* (by immoral acts), *in invidiâ esse, invidiam habēre* (from political reasons); to be in very bad —, *infamiâ flagrare;* to bring any one into good —, *alqm ad famam proferre* or *in famam provehere;* bad, *alci infamiam movēre, alqm infamare, alqm diffamare* or *alqm variis rumoribus differre;* with every one in the town, *alqm per totam urbem rumoribus differre.*

Request, n. *preces* (the act and the thing itself), *rogatus, rogatio* (act), *supplicium* (humble —, prayer to God), *desiderium* (a wish of my own, a —), *postulatio* (urgent —, demand), *libellus supplex* (a written —); at your —, *te petente, te auctore;* at my —, *rogatu meo, a me rogatus;* what is your —? *quid petis?* Request, v.tr. *precari* (absolute), any thing of any one, *alqd ab alqo, alqm ut,* etc. (to address any one in the form of a —, more particularly the Deity, etc.), *orare, rogare,* any thing of any one, *alqm alqd* (to apply for), *petere, poscere* (of a formal application, to demand), *contendere* (urgently, to insist), *flagitare, efflagitare* (violently, all these *alqd ab alqo*), *precibus exposcere* (to — and violently to demand any thing, *alqd,* e.g. *pacem*), *deprecari* (to — on behalf of, any thing, *alqd*), *implorare* (to implore any one, *alqm;* any thing, *alqd*), *supplicare,* any one on behalf of, *alci pro alqâ re, petere, postulare suppliciter,* any thing of any one, *alqd ab alqo, orare alqm supplicibus verbis, orare* or *rogare alqm suppliciter* (all = humbly, on one's knees); stronger by comb. *rogare atque orare, petere et contendere, orare obtestarique, orare atque obsecrare, implorare atque obtestari, obsecrare atque obtestari, obtestari atque obsecrare, precari atque orare, petere ac deprecari* (Cæs.); very much, almost with tears, *omnibus precibus, pæne lacrimis etiam obsecrare alqm;* most urgently, pressingly, *alqm ita rogare ut majori studio rogare non possim;* on any one's behalf, *deprecari pro alqo, deprecatorem se præbēre pro alcjs periculo* (to prevent an evil, etc.); I —, beseech you, *oratus sis, rogati sitis* or *estote;* = to invite, *invitare, vocare* (to call, to send for); to — any one to dine with me, *alqm ad cœnam vocare* or *invitare, alqm domum suam invitare.*

Requiem, n., perhaps *°sacrum piaculare;* to sing a —, *°rem divinam facere pro animis mortuorum.*

Require, v.tr. *poscere, postulare, requirere, desiderare* (to demand, to consider necessary), *esse* with gen. of a noun along with an adj. (e.g. *multi laboris est*); *imperare,* from any one, *alci* (to command), *exigere* (to exact, e.g. *vehicula*); to be —, *opus esse;* if circumstances —, *si res* or *tempus postulat, quum res postulabit, si res cogit;* the matter — great caution, *magnam res diligentiam requirit;* as time may —, *ex usu temporis, si quid res feret, si tempus postulaverit, pro rerum statu* or *condicione;* as . . . may —, *pro,* e.g. *pro ejus dignitate.* Requirement, n. *postulatio, postulatum,* or by verbs. Requisite, adj. *necessarius;* to be —, *necessarium esse, opus esse* (to be necessary), *requiri, desiderari* (what would be missed); n. *necessitas* (necessity), *usus* (use), *res necessaria;* a principal — for any thing, *res maxima necessaria ad alqd;* the first — is that, etc., *primum est, ut,* etc. Requisition, n. *petitio, rogatio, imperatum, quod imperatur.*

Rescind, v.tr. *rescindere;* see Repeal, Abolish.

Rescript, n. *responsio, responsum* (answer in general; the former, the act; the latter the contents of the answer, also a lawyer's advice in answer to an inquiry), *sententia, decretum* (a lawyer's decision), *res judicata* (decision arrived at in reference to a matter), *rescriptum, epistola* (of the emperor, prince, etc., Imperial Rome), *codicilli* (ministerial decree, order of the cabinet, Imperial Rome); he announced in a — to the tribes, *edebat per libellos circum tribus missos.*

Rescue, v.tr. *liberare alqâ re* or *ab alqâ re, exsolvere alqâ re, servare ex alqâ re* (e.g. *periculo* or *ex periculo*). Rescue, n. *liberatio, conservatio, auxilium, salus,* or by circ. with *servare, conservare.*

Resemblance, n. *similitudo, convenientia, congruentia* (the foregoing two as regards the proportion of the different parts, in shape, harmony), *analogia* (in reference to words and ideas, in Cic. rendered by *proportio*), *congruentia morum* (in manners); — of the name, *nominis vicinitas;* — with, etc., *similitudo* with gen. (e.g. *morborum, animi, sapientum*); to have — with any one (any thing), *similitudinem habēre cum alqo (alqâ re), similitudo mihi est;* among each other, etc., *est similitudo inter alqos;* mind and body have a certain — with each other, *sunt quædam animi similitudines cum corpore.* Resemble, v.tr. (1) *similem esse* with gen. or dat., *ad similitudinem alcjs rei accedere* (instead of which we also find *prope, propius,* nearer; *proxime,* nearest), *accedere ad alqd* (of interior and exterior likeness), *facie alcjs similem esse, os vultumque alcjs referre* (as regards the countenance and the looks), *mores alcjs referre* (in character), *æquare* or *adæquare alci rei* or *alqd* (with acc. when it means "to be equal to"), or in the sense of the middle voice, *æquari* or *adæquari alci rei,* or *alci rei adæquare posse* (*æquare,* to be equal in height, size, etc.); he very much —s his father, *imaginem patris similitudinem præ se fert,* quite, *mirâ similitudine totum patrem exscripsit;* any thing resembling a thing, *alqa species* or simply *species alcjs rei* (e.g. *alqa species consularis exercitûs, longæ navis species*).

Resent, v.tr. *ægre* or *moleste ferre, in malam partem accipere.* Resentment, n. *stomachus;* see Anger.

Reservation, n. *conditio, exceptio;* with the — of all rights, *salvo jure;* with this — that, etc., *hac lege* or *hac conditione* or *cum hac exceptione ut,* etc. Reserve, v.tr. *retinēre* (to keep back), *alqd excipere* (to except), *alqd recipere* (to put a — upon, at a purchase, sale, e.g. *ruta cæsa*), *alqd reservare*

(e.g. a point for private conversation, *cetera præsenti sermoni*), to — for another time, *alqd in aliud tempus reservare* or *differre*. Reserve, n. (1) in general, *copia*; (2) — troops, *subsidia -orum*, n., *copiæ subsidiariæ, cohortes subsidiariæ*, (*milites*) *subsidiarii* (in general), *acies subsidiaria* (in battle); to be placed as a —, *pro subsidio consistere, in subsidiis esse*; to keep in —, *in subsidio ponere* or *collocare* (lit.), *alqd recondere* (fig., to keep in store); (3) see Reservation; (4) in manners, *continentia* (moderation), *verecundia* (bashfulness), *modestia* (modesty), *taciturnitas* (silence), *pectus clausum, cautio* (caution), *frigus, animus frigidus* (coldness), without —, *aperte, simpliciter* (straightforward, openly), *sincere, libere, ingenue* (freely); to speak without —, *dicere omissâ in id verecundiâ*; to speak, tell without —, *aperte dicere, libere fateri*; to blame with a certain —, *verecundius reprehendere*. Reserved, adj. *taciturnus* (taciturn), *occultus, tectus* (secret), comb. *occultus et tectus, continens* (one who rules his passion), *modestus* (modest, not going beyond the limits of decency, etc.), *verecundus* (bashful, what shows a feeling of delicacy, discretion), *cautus* (cautious), *timidus, frigidus*; towards, *tectus ad alqm*.

Reservoir, n. *lacus* (a large receptacle for water, lake), *castellum, dividiculum* (a — of water belonging to an aqueduct), *cisterna* (a hollow place under ground for holding rain-water).

Reside, v.intr. *sedem* or *sedem ac domicilium habēre alqo loco*; see Live. Residence, n. *habitatio* (the residing), see Stay, Dwelling. Resident, n. (1) by verbs, (2) = a minister at a foreign court, perhaps *procurator rerum*.

Residue, n. *pecunia residua*.

Resign, v.tr., an office (used of a commander), *deponere exercitum, abscedere militaribus muneribus*; (used of a common soldier quitting the service) *missam facere militiam*; (of an ordinary servant) *deponere officium*; (of an officer of state) *abdicare se magistratu*, (a consul) *consulatu*, (a dictator) *dictaturâ*, etc.; also *abdicare magistratum* (*consulatum*), *abire magistratu* or *honore* (*consulatu*, etc.), *decedere provinciâ* or *ex provinciâ*, and simply *decedere* (to retire after the expiration of the term of office), *se removēre a publicis negotiis* (to withdraw from public business), also *renuntiare civilibus negotiis, abscedere civilibus muneribus*, — of your own free will, *voluntate abire magistratu*; — before the time, *ante tempus decedere*; — (used of a prince), *abire ab administratione reipublicæ, in privatam vitam concedere*; — esp. of an emperor, *imperio cedere, imperium deponere*. Resignation, n. *abdicatio muneris* (*dictaturæ*, etc.), morally, *animus submissus* or *demissus* (in opp. to *animus elatus*), *modestia, verecundia, humilitas* (as a virtue, in the biblical sense, found first in Lactantius), *animi a Christo pendentis demissio, patientia, æquus animus*; to God's will, *obsequium*, to show —, *fortunam quæ nobis obvenit patienter ferre*. See Renounce.

Resin, n. *resina, arboris lacrimæ*, resined, seasoned with —, *resinatus*. Resinaceous, adj. *resinaceus, resinosus*.

Resist, v.tr. *resistere* (in a battle or otherwise, of a person or a thing), *repugnare* (to — struggling, absolute; then = to oppose in general, any thing, *alc. rei*), *obsistere* (to oppose, not allow to be done, a person or thing); to — the enemy, *hostibus resistere, hosti se opponere*, — bravely, *fortiter repugnare* or *resistere*, any one's request, *preces alcjs respuere* or *rejicere* or *repudiare, precibus alcjs deesse* or *locum non relinquere*. Resistance, n. *pugna, certamen* (contest, fight), *defensio* (defence), to render —, *resistere* (a person or thing, with arms or in words), *repugnare* (see before), *obsistere* (see before), *se defendere* (in battle); to prepare for —, *ad resistendum se parare*; without any —, *nullo repugnante* or *resistente* or *recusante*.

Resolute, adj. *fortis*. Resolutely, adv. *fortiter, præsenti animo, prompte*. Resoluteness, n. *animi præsentia*; see Determination. Resolution, n. *consilium, sententia*; rash —, *repentina voluntas*; free, unbiassed —, *judicium*; to form a —, *consilium capere*.

Resolve, v.intr. *decernere* (of magistrates, then in general), *consilium capere*; *apud animum statuere, constituere*; *destinare, animo proponere* (in one's own mind, *prop.* without *an.* post-Aug.); *censēre, placet alci* (of the senate); *sciscere, jubēre*, comb. *sciscere jubēreque* (to make a law, decree, of the people, with this difference, that we say *sciscere* in speaking of the *plebs*, *jubēre* when we speak of the populus), I have firmly —, *statutum cum animo habeo ac deliberatum, deliberatum mihi ac constitutum est, mihi certum est, certum est deliberatumque, mihi judicatum est* (all with inf.); — unanimously, *omnium consensu constituere*.

Resort, v.intr., — to extremes, *ad extrema decurrere*. Resort, n. *conveniendi locus, locus ubi conveniunt*.

Resound, v.intr. *resonare, vocem reddere* or *remittere, voci respondere*.

Resources, n. = means for an object, *facultates, opes, pecuniæ* (money), *bona* (goods), *res familiaris* (private property), *fortunæ* (prosperous condition), *patrimonium* (inheritance), *census* (property legally valued), to have —, *opes habēre, bona possidere, in bonis esse, in possessione bonorum esse*; — many —, *magnas facultates habēre, locupletem et pecuniosum esse, copiis rei familiaris abundare*; — of your own, *in suis nummis multis esse* (opposed to *ære alieno esse*), — no —, *facultatibus carēre, pauperem esse*, to acquire —, *facultates acquirere*; — for yourself, *bona sibi parare* (or *sibi colligere*), to increase your —, *rem familiarem* (or *facultates*) *augēre*, to waste —, *bona profundere, rem familiarem dissipare, bona abligurire*; to manage — badly, *rem male gerere*, your own — are spent, *opes familiares defecerunt*; to give your — to the censor as 1000 asses, *mille quingentum æris in censum deferre*, to be in bad circumstances, *attritis esse facultatibus, in rei familiaris angustiis esse, re familiari comminutum esse*; to fall into —, *in rei familiaris angustias decidere*; according to your — or means, *pro facultatibus*. See Means, Power.

Respect, v.tr., any one, see Esteem; any thing, *alci rei obsequi* or *morem gerere* (e.g. *alcjs voluntati*); any one's orders, *ab alqo imperata facere*. Respect, n. *observantia* (esteem), *reverentia* (reverence), *pudor*, for any one, *alcjs auctoritas*; — for one's father, *pudor patris*; to have, feel — for, *alqm vereri*, to show due — to, *reverentiam adhibēre adversus alqm* or *præstare alci, alqm observatione colere, alqm officiis prosequi* (by showing him every possible attention), to have — shown, to be respected, *in auctoritate esse, auctoritatem habēre*; out of —, *pudore coactus*; in every —, *omnino, ab omni parte, omni ex parte, in omni genere, omnibus rebus*; in both —s, *utrâque in re*; in some —s, *alqd ex parte*, also by the acc. *alqd* (Cæs.); in many —, *multis locis* (Cic.), without any —, *posito pudore*. Respectable, adj. *venerabilis, gravis honore dignus, colendus, spectandus, honestus*; a — man, *vir honestus, gravis, vir bonæ existimationis vir spectabilis* (as title under the Roman emperors). Respectability, n. *dignitas, honestas*. Respectful, adj. *observans, reverens, reverabundus*; I hope he will always be — to you, *eum semper spero tui fore observantem*. Respectfully, adv. *reverenter*, to address any one in a very — manner, *alqm reverentissime alloqui*, — to rise before any one, *in venerationem alcjs assurgere*. Respective, adj., see Regard.

Respire, v.intr. *respirare*; see Breathe. Respiration, n. *respiratio, respiratus*; see Breathing.

Respite, n. *ampliatio*. Respite, v.tr. *ampliare reum*.

persequi alcjs pœnas or (post-Aug.) *exsequi alqm* (not resting until, etc.), comb. *ulcisci et persequi, pœnas capere pro alqo* or *alcjs rei, pœnas alcjs rei expetere* (to claim — for any body or any thing), *punire alqd*, comb. *ulcisci et punire.*

Revenue, n. *vectigal, reditus;* see Income, Tax.

Reverberate, v.tr., — the rays, *radios repercutere, radios regerere;* v.intr., see Resound.

Reverence, n. *observantia, reverentia, veneratio, verecundia* (stronger than *rev.*); to —, revere, v.tr. *alqm observare, alqm colere et observare,* or *vereri et colere, alqm revereri, reverentiam adversus alqm adhibēre, reverentiam alci habēre* or *præstare.* Reverend, adj. *venerabilis, venerandus, reverendus, gravis, augustus* (e.g. outwardly); as title, "— Sir," *vir reverende;* most —, **multo maxime reverendus.*

Revert, v.intr. *redire ad alqm, cedere alci.* Reversion, n., of an estate, *hereditas quæ alci venit* or *obvenit, hereditas quæ ad alqm venit* or *pervenit.*

Review, v.tr. *inspicere, perspicere, cognoscere* (*librum, rationem*), *percensēre, recensēre, corrigere* (once more), *recognoscere, retractare* (e.g. a book, sermon); — an army, *recensēre* (army, cavalry, senate, people), *inspicere* (e.g. the legions, *arma, viros, equos cum cura, singulos milites*), *numerum alcjs inire* (e.g. troops), comb. *alqd recensēre et numerum inire, lustrare* (of the censor, then the army by the general, with religious rites), *oculis lustrare, oculis obire* (with a glance), *excutere* (in a searching manner, e.g. libraries, writers). Review, n. (1) *conspectus*, or by verbs; (2) of troops, *recensio, recensus;* to hold a —, *transvehi* (of cavalry, esp. of the Roman knights; the act, *transvectio equitum*), *transire* (of infantry); (3) see Journal.

Revile, v.tr. *convicium alci facere, alqm conviciis consectari* or *incessere, alci maledicere, alqm maledictis insectari, maledicta in alqm dicere* or *conferre* or *conjicere, probris et maledictis alqm vexare, maledictis* or *probris alqm increpare, maledictis alqm figere, contumeliosis verbis alqm prosequi;* — greatly, *facere alci convicium grave, omnibus maledictis alqm vexare, omnia maledicta in alqm conferre.* Reviling, n. *maledictio, verborum contumelia, probrum, convicium;* to descend to —, *ad verborum contumeliam descendere.* Reviling, adj. *ignominiosus, contumeliosus, probrosus, turpis;* a — name, *nomen* or *cognomen infame;* to give to a person —, **alci contumeliæ causâ cognomen dare;* to get —, *cognomen ex contumeliâ contrahere.* Reviler, n. *conviciator, maledicus,* comb. *maledicus conviciator.* See Reproach.

Revise, v.tr., see Review. Revise, **plagula de prelo emendandâ*, or by verbs.

Revive, v.intr. *reviviscere, ad vitam redire* (lit. and fig., of persons and things), *renasci* (fig., of things); v.tr. *vitam alcjs restituere, vitam alci reddere;* — one frozen to death, *vivum calorem revocare in artus gelidos;* — any one's hopes, *ad novam spem alqm excitare* or *erigere, novam spem alci ostendere.*

Revoke, v.tr. *revocare, in irritum vindicare, alqd irritum esse jubēre.*

Revolt, v.intr. *seditionem movēre, imperium auspiciumque abnuere* (to refuse obedience, of soldiers), *rebellare, rebellionem facere, imperium alcjs detrectare, deficere ab alqo* or *ab alcjs imperio, desciscere ab alqo.*

Revolutionist, n. *homo evertendarum rerum cupidus, homo rerum novarum* or *commutandarum cupidus, princeps novandarum rerum.* Revolution, n. *res novæ;* to labour for —, *rebus novis studēre, res novas quærere, agere, moliri, novis consiliis rempublicam turbare.* See Agitate, Demagogue.

Reward, v.tr. *præmium alci dare, tribuere, persolvere, pretium alci deferre, præmio alqm afficere, donare, præmio alqm ornare* or *decorare, remunerari alqm præmio;* to be —, *præmium consequi, præmio donari;* — for, *præmium* or *fructum alcjs rei capere, percipere, ferre;* — from, *fructus alcjs rei ferre ab alqo.* Reward, n. *remuneratio,* for, *alcjs rei;* (the thing itself) *præmium* or *pretium* (the latter a more choice expression in the golden age than *præm.*, but more common in the silver age), *honos* (honorary salary), *merces* (salary, wages), *fructus* (fruit).

Rhapsody, n. *carmen.* Rhapsodist, n. *qui poëtarum carmina pronunciat* (Quint.).

Rhetoric, n. *rhetorice* (ῥητορική), pure Latin *ars orandi* or *bene dicendi scientia.* Rhetor, n. *rhetor* (ῥήτωρ), pure Latin *magister dicendi.* Rhetorical, adj. *rhetoricus* (ῥητορικός); adv. *rhetorice.*

Rhubarb, n. **reum barbarum* (technical term).

Rhyme, n. **extremorum verborum similis sonitus;* rhymes, **verborum clausulæ inter se consonantes;* not a pure —, **extrema verba non bene consonantia.* Rhyme, v.intr. **versus extremis verbis inter se consonantes* or *versus qui extremis verbis similiter sonant facere, facere versus;* that does not —, by **in eundem sonum exire, *extremis verbis inter se consonare, congruere, concinere.*

Rhythm, n. *numerus* or in the pl. *numeri* (Greek ῥυθμός, ῥυθμοί, which only Quint. uses in Latin). Rhythmical, adj. *numerosus* (ῥυθμικός, but *rhythmicus* is not found as a Latin word).

Rib, n. *costa;* ribs of a ship, *costæ navium.*

Ribaldry, n. *sermo incestus, obscœnus.*

Riband, Ribbon, n. *vinculum* (tie), *ligamen, ligamentum* (to fasten with, also bandage), *copula* (to tie any thing together), *redimiculum* (any thing to tie round, the head, forehead), *tænia, fascia* (small bit of cloth, etc., for a head-dress), *lemniscus* (for garlands, also for an order), *limbus* (hem, selvage).

Rice, n. **oryza;* as a dish, **puls ex oryzâ cocta.*

Rich, adj. *dives* or *dis* (opp. *pauper*), *locuples* (having much landed property and in a flourishing condition, opp. *tenuis, pauper,* and *egens;* fig. of things which are worth much, e.g. a present, *munus*), *opulentus* (who has means, money, influential, opp. *inops, pauper*), *copiosus, copiis dives,* or *locuples* (rich in provisions of all kinds, opp. *tenuis, inops; copiosus* also = a fertile mind, opp. *exilis*), *pecuniosus, magnæ pecuniæ, bene nummatus, argento copiosus* (having much money), *fortunatus* (fortunate, wealthy), *beatus* (who has every thing he can wish for, wanting for nothing, very well off), *abundans* (who has so much that he can give unto others, εὔπορος, opp. *egens;* also of a fertile mind, opp. *inops*), *opimus* (rich, abundant, e.g. booty, profit, kingdom, etc.), *amplus* (considerable, splendid in a general sense, e.g. reward, funeral), *uber* (ample, in large quantities, or yielding a great deal), comb. *locuples copiis rei familiaris et pecuniosus, locuples et refertus* (of a town, province), *copiosus et locuples, opulentus et copiosus, amplus et copiosus;* very —, *ditissimus, perdives, prædives, divitiis præpollens* (who ranks above every body else owing to his wealth), *locupletissimus, opulentissimus, magnis opibus præditus;* the richest of them, *divitiis, copiis facile princeps eorum;* — in, *dives alqâ re* (poetic with gen.), *locuples (ab) alqâ re, opulentus alqâ re, uber alqâ re* or *alcjs rei, ferax alcjs rei* or (but very seldom) *alqâ re* (yielding, etc., of countries, fields, etc.), *frequens alqâ re* (where any thing exists in large numbers, e.g. *Nilus feris et beluis frequens*); to make any one into a — man, *alqm divitem* or *locupletem* or *opulentum facere* (of persons and circumstances, etc.), *alqm fortunis locupletare, alqm divitiis ornare, alqm divitiis* or *opibus augēre* (of persons; *alqm ditare* is only poetic); to grow —, *divitem fieri* (*ditescere* only used poetically), (*fortunis*) *locupletari, fortunis augeri, fortunam amplificare, opibus crescere, opes nancisci, ad opes procedere;* by, with any thing, *divitias facere ex alqâ re, rem familiarem augēre ex alqâ re;* to be —, *divitem,* etc. *esse, divitiis* or *copiis abundare;* to be richer than, *alqm divitiis superare;* very —, *omnibus rebus ornatum et copiosum esse, amplissimam possidēre pecuniam,*

opibus maxime florēre, magnas opes habēre. Riches, n. *divitiae* (large fortune), *opulentia* (ample means, as regards money, property, etc.), *opes* (means wherewith to accomplish a thing, as far as money is concerned), *fortunae* (blessing of Providence), *facultates* (the property of a private individual, with the help of which he is easily able to accomplish a certain thing, means), *copiae* (provisions of all kinds, certain things for use, of which we possess a sufficient quantity).

Rid, v.tr. *expedire alqm alqâ re, extrahere ex alqâ re, eripere ex* or *ab alqâ re* (all three = to free from danger, and esp. from any unpleasant position, etc.), *alqd abjecisse, dejecisse, depulisse, solutum, vacuum esse alqâ re* (e.g. fear), *carēre alqâ re* (e.g. *morbo carere*), I have almost got — of the head-ach, *capitis dolores remiserunt, desierunt;* of a person, *alqm absolvere, dimittere* (by complying with his demand, also a creditor).

Riddle, n. *aenigma -atis*, n. (αἴνιγμα, τό, in general also any thing difficult to understand), *griphus* (γρῖφος, some difficult catch-word, as the Greeks chiefly proposed at banquets), *ambāges -um*, f. (ambiguity in speech or action), to propose —, **alci aenigma solvere jubēre*, to solve —, *aenigma solvere, griphum dissolvere*, to be unable to solve —, *aenigma non intellegere;* you talk in —, *ambāges narras*, that is a — to me, *haec non intellego.*

Ride, v.intr. *equitare, equo vehi* (in general, poetic *equo* or *super equo ire*), *equo invehi* (to proceed on horseback), *equo gestari* or *vectari* (for exercise, to show one's self on horseback, e.g. of females), to — up to, *advehi equo, adequitare*, — up to any thing or any one, *equo vehi ad alqm* or *ad alqd, adequitare ad alqm* or *ad alqd* or *alci rei, obequitare alci rei*, — quickly, *equo concitato* (of several, *equis citatis*) *advehi* or *advolare, equo admisso* (*equis admissis*) *accurrere;* to — about, (*equo*) *circumvehi* (everywhere, to see, etc.), **equo et huc et illuc vehi* (here and there), — round a place, *circumequitare* or (*equo*) *circumvehi locum*, galloping, *circumvolare*, everywhere, *perequitare per omnes partes;* to — a horse, *equo vehi, invehi, vectari, equum exercēre* (to break in), *equum tentare* (to try). Rider, n. *eques* (opp. one who walks, also a foot-soldier), *sessor* (who sits on a horse, in opp. to the horse, post-Aug.), *vector* (who rides it, in opp. to the horse), to be a very good —, *equo habilem esse* (to sit right in the saddle), *optime equis uti* (to understand how to manage horses), *equitandi peritissimum esse.*

Ridge, n. *montis culmen, mons summus.*

Ridicule, n. *ridiculum, deridiculum;* see Mockery. Ridicule, v.tr., any one or any thing, *deridēre alqm* or *alqd, in risum vertere* (e.g. *cognomen*). Ridiculous, adj. *ridiculus, ridendus, deridiculus, deridendus, jocularis;* very —, *perridiculus*, a — thing, *res quae risum movēre possit.*

Rigging, n. *armamenta -orum*, n.

Right, adj. (in geometry) *rectus angulus* or *quadratus angulus;* — angled, *orthogonios* (ὀρθογώνιος, Vitr.), pure Latin *rectis* or *quadratis angulis;* to construct a — angled triangle, *trigonum orthogonium describere;* to divide at — angles, *rectis angulis secare;* see Straight, = not left, *dexter* (opp. *sinister*, instead of the positive we use also the comparative both of *dexter* and *sinister*, but seldom in Cic., more frequently in post-Aug. prose), the — hand, *manus dextra*, also merely *dextra*, to give any one one's —, to shake hands, *alci dextram dare* or *porrigere* or *tendere*, the — shoulder, *humerus dexter* (in general), *humerus apertus* (of a soldier, not protected by the shield, Caes.); = convenient, according to one's wish, *gratus, jucundus*, if it seems — to you, *si tibi placet* (after consideration), *si tibi commodum est* (if circumstances permit); to make it — to any one, *alci alqd probare*, often by *amare* (e.g. *in Attii officio te amari*); = according to what is —, *rectus, justus*, it is meet and right, *aequum est et bonum;* adv. *recte, juste, ut par* or *aequum est, ut decet*, to do or act —, *recte agere, recte* or *juste facere* (as it ought to be), *rectum sequi* (to go the — way about it); it is not — of you to, etc., *non recte fecisti quod*, etc., it serves me —, *jure plector* (Cic.), it serves you —, *merito tibi accidit*, = correct, *rectus, verus* (true), *justus* (just as it should be, e.g. measure, size), often also by *ipse;* the — word for any thing, *verum rei vocabulum;* to go the — road, *rectam viam ingredi* (lit.); to go the — way about it, *rectam rationem inire* (to choose the right remedy), I have got to the — house, *ad eam ipsam domum pervenio quo tendo;* to put a word at the — place, *verbum loco ponere;* that is not in the — place, *hoc alienum est ab hoc loco*, at the — time, *in tempore, opportune, opportuno tempore* (convenient), *tempore suo, tempore ipso* (in due time, but not *tempore recto*, which is barbarous, nor *tempore dextro*, which is poetical), *ad tempus* (at the right moment), that is the — person, *hunc virum quaero;* to make the — use of any thing, *recte* or *bene* or *sapienter uti alqâ re*, adv. *recte, vere, rite* (according to custom), to see, hear —, *recte videre, audire;* to judge — in, *vere* or *recte judicare de alqâ re*, not to understand it —, *alqd non satis intellegere*, if I remember —, *si bene* or *recte memini*, = in concordance with one's own inner conviction, i.e. (*a*) to speak the truth, *recte dicere, recte monēre* (in advising any one not to do a thing); you are —, *res ita est ut dixisti, sunt ista ut dicis*, (*b*) to do what is —, *recte agere.* Right, n., to do any thing, *jus, potestas* (power, as a —, to do so), I have a — to do it, *jus est alqd facere, meum jus est ut alqd faciam, potestatem habeo alqd faciendi;* I have a particular — to do it, *hoc mihi peculiare est*, to have a — over a thing, *habēre jus* or *potestatem alcjs rei*, (2) legal —, *jus* (what is — according to the human law), *fas* (the divine law, what is — in the sight of God, hence what is in the course of nature, what our conscience allows us to do); equal rights, *jura communia*, contrary to all —s, *contra jus fasque, contra jus ac fas*, by —s, *jure, suo jure* (from his own personal —), *merito* (deservingly); with the greatest —, *justissime, justo jure, optimo jure, merito atque optimo jure, jure meritoque, jure ac merito, merito ac jure*, — or wrong, *jure an injuriâ;* with what — or wrong, *quo jure quâque injuriâ;* the greatest — is often the greatest wrong, *summum jus summa injuria* (Cic.). Righteous, adj. *bonus, probus.* Righteousness, n. *probitas.*

Rigid, adj. *rigidus, rigens* (lit., stiff with cold, then fixed in general, e.g. eyes, hair; fig. inflexible, unsociable, e.g. *mores rigidi*), *immobilis* (immoveable, of persons and things), *durus* (without grace, delicacy, opp. *mollis*). Rigidity, n. *rigor.* Rigorous, adj. *rigorosus.* Rigour, n. *rigor* (opp. *clementia*, also of a thing, e.g. *animi, veteris disciplinae*, post-Aug.), comb. *rigor et severitas.*

Rind, n. *cortex* (of trees), *liber* (the inward bark). See Skin.

Ring, n. *circulus, orbis* (in general), *annulus* (— on a finger, of curtains, chains, hair), *inauris* (ear —), *hamus* (a sort of —, with which coats of mail were set thick), to wear a — (on one's finger), *annulum in digito habēre, annulum gestare;* to wear ear—s, *annulatis auribus incedere;* to put on a —, *annulum digito induere* or *inserere* or *aptare;* adorned with —, *annulatus* (e.g. ears, fingers), to take any one's — off, *annulum alci* or *de alcjs digito detrahere* (in general), *annulum de alcjs digito auferre* (cunningly); to seal with a —, *sigillum in cerâ annulo imprimere;* to seal up —, *obsignare annulo.* Ring, v.tr. and intr. *tinnire;* to — at the door, *pulsare fores* or *januam* (in the ancient sense, as they knocked), **movēre tintinnabulum* (lit., in the modern sense), to — for any one, **aeris tinnitu alqm arcessere* (lit.), *digitis concrepare* (to snap with the fingers, as the ancients did when they wished to call a slave), of bells, *sonare* (intr.); to — the bells, **campanam pulsare.* Ringing, n. **campanarum sonus* (in a pas-

sive sense). Ringleader, n. *caput, princeps* (head), *dux* (commander), *auctor* (author, instigator), comb. *dux et princeps, dux et auctor, fax alcjs rei* (who creates, e.g. *seditionis, tumultus, belli*), *tuba alcjs rei* (who blows the horn as a sign, e.g. *rixæ, belli*), *architectus sceleris* (who made the plot). Ringlet, n. *annellus.*

Rinse, v.tr. *eluere, colluere, perluere.*

Riot, n. *seditio, motus, concitatio* (e.g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus* (tumult, any sudden war, e.g. of slaves, peasants, allies against the Romans themselves), *vis repentina* (sudden rising). Riotous, adj. *seditiosus, rerum evertendarum* or *rerum novarum cupidus, rerum mutationis cupidus, turbulentus*, comb. *seditiosus ac turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*).

Rip, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, dissuere* (a seam), *resuere* (a garment), *retexere, redordiri* (any thing worn).

Ripe, adj. *maturus, tempestivus* (of fruit), *coctus* (boiled); comb. *maturus et coctus.* Ripeness, n. *maturitas* (lit. and fig.), *maturitas tempestiva* (lit.), *tempestivitas* (lit. and fig.). Ripen, v.intr. *maturari, maturescere, ematurescere, ad maturitatem venire, pervenire, maturitatem assequi* or *adipisci* (all in the sense of *maturus*).

Ripple, v.intr. *susurrare, leniter sonare*† (of fountains, rivulets).

Rise, v.intr. *oriri, exoriri, cooriri, nasci, gigni, crescere, existere, fieri, erumpere, manare, fluere, proficisci, efflorescere, surgere, exsurgere*; — from bed, (e) *lecto*; — from table, *a cœnâ*; — to honours, *promoveri ad* or *in honores*; — to greater —, *ad altiorem gradum ascendere, procedere honoribus longius*; — against, *rebellare, consurgere ad bellum.* Rise, n. *ortus, origo, initium, ascensus.* See Arise, Ascend.

Risk, n. *periculum* (danger), *alea alcjs rei* (danger, uncertainty in any thing); at my —, *meo periculo, meis viribus, meo Marte* (of my own accord; *proprio Marte* is not Latin); you play a safe game at the — of others, *ludis de alieno corio* (prov., App.); to undertake a — with regard to, *alqd dare in aleam, ire in aleam alcjs rei*; there is a — attending it, *alea quædam est in alqâ re* (e.g. *in hostibus deligendis*); to take any thing at one's own —, *alqd periculi sui facere.* Risk, v.tr. *alqd in aleam dare, ire in aleam alcjs*; one's life, *committere se periculo mortis*; I — losing it, *venio in dubium de alqâ re, periclitor perdere alqd*; to — it, *aleam subire* or *adire, se in casum dare.*

Rite, n., in the church, in the context by *ritus.* Ritual, n. **formula sacrorum.*

Rival, n. *æmulus*, fem. *æmula* (in general), *rivalis* (as a lover), *obtrectator* (in a political sense); Themistocles and Aristides were — (in a political sense), *Themistocles et Aristides obtrectarunt inter se.* Rival, adj. *æmulans cum.* Rival, v.tr. *certare* or *concertare* or *contendere cum alqo* (to contest), *æmulari alqm* or *cum alqo* (to strive for any thing which another tries to gain); in any thing, *alqâ re certare* or *concertare cum alqo*; among each other, *alqâ re inter se certare.* Rivalry, n. *æmulatio* (in general), *rivalitas* (in love), *obtrectatio* (in a political sense, of two).

River, n. *fluvius* (water which flows constantly in a certain channel or bed), *amnis* (larger —), *rivus* (rivulet, any small river which flows), *torrens* (torrent, which overflows quickly and very soon dries up again, χείμαρρος); the — flows quickly, *fluvius citatus* (or *incitatus*) *fertur*; is rapid, *fl. violentus invehitur*; slowly, *fl. placide manat, leni tractu labitur*; dries up, *fl. exarescit*; grows, *accrescit*; is low, *amnis tenui fluit aquâ*; to direct a — into another channel, *amnem in alium cursum deflectere*; to cross a —, *flumen transire, trajicere*; belonging to —, *fluviaticus, fluviatilis, fluvialis*; worshipper of —, **deorum amnium cultor*; they are chiefly worshippers of —, *in superstitione atque curâ deorum præcipua amnibus veneratio est*; to take a bath in the —, *lavari in flumine, flumine corpus abluere* (but *flumine vivo perfundi* is said when any one pours over us water taken from the —); — god, *Amnis,* **fluminis numen.* Rivulet, n. *rivus*; small, *rivulus*; rapid, *torrens* (poet. also *amnis*); belonging to —, *rivalis.*

Rivet, v.tr. *clavulo figere*; see Fasten. Rivet, n. *fibula ferrea.*

Roach, n. *raja.*

Road, n. *via* (the way for going or travelling); *iter* (the going); on the —, *in viâ*; to remain —, *viâ ire*; to go from the —, *ex viâ decedere*; a — goes to, *iter fert alqo* (as in Cæs. *aditus atque itinera duo quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant*, the two roads which led out of the city to the harbour); to be on the —, or way, toward, *in itinere esse.* A surveyor of the highways, *curator viarum*; — of the streets (as to their cleanliness and order), *magister vici.* See Street.

Roam, v.intr. *palari* (e.g. *per agros*), see Ramble. Roam, v.tr. *permeare, perambulare.*

Roar, v.intr. (1) of beasts, *mugire* (of an ox, also of thunder, etc.), *rudere* (to bray like an ass, also of lions, stags, etc., fig. of men), *rugire, fremere* (of lions; *rug.* = to — loud, *fr.* indistinctly), *vociferari* (of men). Roar, n. *mugitus, ruditus, rugitus, vociferatio.*

Roast, v.tr. (1) *assare, torrēre, frigĕre* (the two foregoing = to fry); a little, slowly, *subassare*; on the gridiron, *in craticulâ subassare*; on the spit, *in veru inassare*; (2) see Fry. Roasted, adj. *assus*; — meat, *assum, caro assa, assa*, n.pl. (several pieces); — beef, *assum bubulum*; — veal, *assum vitulinum*; gravy of — meat, *embamma* (ἔμβαμμα); fish for roasting, **pisces frigendo apti*; — pan, *sartago, frixorium*; — sausages, *tomaculum* (e.g. *fuerunt tomacula supra craticulam posita*, Petron.).

Rob, v.tr. *auferre* (to carry away, *alci alqd* or *alqd ab alqo*), *depeculari* (men, temples, etc.), comb. *spoliare alqm alqâ re et depeculari, diripere* (to plunder men, towns, etc), *expilare, compilare* (to strip temples, the public treasury, etc., the latter also *alqd alqâ re*), *fraudare alqm re* (by cheating). Robber, n. *raptor* (inasmuch as he does it himself and uses violent means), *prædo* (who seeks after booty both by sea and by land), *latro* (burglar), *pirata* (pirate), *fur* (thief); band of —, *latronum* or *prædonum globus, latronum* or *prædonum turba*, or simply *latrones, prædones*, or *latrocinium* (Cic., and fig. of Catiline and his associates). Robbery, n. *rapina* (the act), *raptus* (as condition), *latrocinium* (highway —; *l.* alone or *l. maris* also = piracy), *prædatio* (taking booty); robberies of all kinds, *latrocinia et raptus*; to commit —, *rapere, rapinas facere, latrocinari, piraticam facere* or *exercēre* (by sea); captain, chief of a band of —, *latronum* or *prædonum dux, archipirata* (ἀρχιπειρατής, by sea).

Robe, n. *vestis* (dress in general), *amictus* (any thing thrown over), *stola, palla* (dress for the Roman ladies); see Dress, Gown.

Robin, n. **motacilla rubecula* (L.)

Robust, adj. *robustus*; see Strong.

Rock, n. *saxum* (any — and large mass of stones), *rupes* (steep —, on the land and in the sea), *scopulus* (in prose, dangerous — in the water, cliff), *cautes* (ragged rock, crag), comb. *saxa et cautes*; what is between —, happens amidst —, *saxatilis* (e.g. *piscis, piscatus*); fig. *arx* (castle, rock, e.g. *arx est illa spei salutisque nostræ*); *petra* (πέτρα, a Greek word and foreign to the writers of the golden age). Rock, v.tr., a child, *movēre, cunas infantis movēre* (Martial); to — a child to sleep, **infantem cunis motis sopire.*

Rocket, n. **radius pyrius.*

Rod, n. *virga* (in general), *ferula* (fennel-giant, for chastising children), *decempĕda* (in land-surveying).

Rogue, n. *homo infamis, homo perfidus, homo fraudulentus, homo dolosus, homo lascivus* (full of

tricks, in joke). Roguery, n *fraus, dolus*. Roguish, adj *perfidus, fraudulentus*.

Roll, v.tr. *volvere, devolvere, evolvere, provolvere, convolvere*, v.intr. *convolvi, se volutare, volutari* (e.g. *in luto*). Roll, n. *orbiculus* (small sphere, e.g. *per tres orbiculos circumvolvi*), *rotula* (small wheel, e.g. *possunt etiam vasibus majoribus rotulæ subjici*), *scapus* (— of paper), *cylindrus* (κύλινδρος, cylinder), *phalanga* (φάλαγξ, rollers to put under ships, Cæs.); = what is rolled up, *volumen* (of paper); a — of tobacco, **Nicotianæ folia in cylindri speciem convoluta*.

Romance, n. **versus qui de re gestâ referunt*, **romanza*. Romantic, adj. *amœnissimus, dulcis, suavis*

Roof, n. *tectum, culmen*; buildings without —, *ædificia hypæthra*, to roof, *tecto tegere*; to unroof, *nudare tecto*; to receive under your roof, *hospitio excipere alqm*, roof-beams, *tigna*; roof-covering, *tegulæ*; a roof-coverer, **contegulator* (with tiles), *scandularius* (Frarunt., with shingles); a window in the roof, **fenestra quæ est in tecto*, roof-like, *tecto similis, fastigatus*, a room in the roof, *cœnaculum superius*; to live in —, *sub tegulis habitare*; a roof-gutter, *canalis quæ excipit e tegulis aquam cœlestem*, roofing, *tecti exstructio, tectum*. See House.

Room, n. (1) e.g. to make —, *viam* or *locum dare, locum dare et cedere*; *populum* or *turbam submovēre* (e.g. for the consul by the lictors), *partem sedis* or *subsellii vacuefacere* (to give up one's seat), see Space, (2) = apartment, *conclave, cubiculum* (chamber, bed- —), *diæta* (sitting- —, also = a summerhouse with several —s), *zotheca, zothecula* (ζωθήκη, a separate little —, cabinet, study, chamber), drawing- —, *hospitium, cubiculum hospitale* (in a private house, pl also merely *hospitalia -ium*, n), dining- —, *cœnatio, conclave ubi epulamur*, a small —, *cœnatiuncula*, bed- —, *cubiculum in quo dormio*, (*cubiculum*) *dormitorium* (post-Aug), *cubiculum noctis et somni* (post-Aug.); sitting and bed —s, *cubicula diurna nocturnaque* (post-Aug.), see Parlour, Hall. Roomy, adj. *spatiosus*, see Spacious.

Roost, n. *pertica gallinaria*.

Root, n. *radix* (— of a tree, kitchen herbs; then — of the tongue, hair, feather, also of a mountain, hill, etc , fig = origin), *herbæ radix* (kitchen —, wild, *radix herbæ agrestis*), *stirps, fons, causa* (cause, origin, source); with, having many —, *radicosus*, with the —, *radicitus* (lit and fig., e.g. to dig up, *effodere*), *radicibus* (lit and fig., e g *eximere*). Root, v.intr *radicari* (lit), *radices capere* or *mittere* (lit), *inhærescere in mente* (fig., of that which one does not forget), *radices agere* (to take —, also fig. = to gain a firm footing), *insidere, inveterascere* (both fig., the former of a superior, the latter of a habit, an evil, etc.); v.tr. *fovēre, alere* (fig. to foster). Rooted, adj. *radicatus, quod radices egit* (lit), *inveteratus, confirmatus* (fig); deeply—, fig. *penitus defixus* (a fault, etc), *penitus infixus* (an opinion).

Rope, n *restis* (thin—, of different lengths, and for various purposes), *funis* (a thick —, as rope-makers used it), *rudens* (cable), *funis ancorarius, ancorale* (anchor —), *catadromus* (καταδρομος, an extended — for rope-dancers).

Rosary, n (for praying) **sphærulæ precatoriæ*, **globuli quibus apud Catholicos numerantur preces*. Rose, n. *rosa* (the stalk and the blossom), *rosæ flos* (the flower), *rosæ frutex* (— bush), garden, grove of —, *rosarium, rosetum*. Rosy, — colour, *roseus*.

Rot, v intr. *putrescere, putrefieri*. Rot, n *putor, putredo* Rotten, adj *putrefactus, putridus*.

Rotation, n. *ambitus, circuitus, circumactio* (e g *rotarum*), *circulatio* (circular motion), *circinatio, ambitus rotundus, circuitio*, sometimes also *cursus* (*circuitus, circuitio, cursus*, as a matter of course, as is the case with celestial bodies; of which all the foregoing terms are used, Vitr.), *orbis* (circle).

Rouge, n. *fucus* (in general, also fig. = affectation, e g. in the speech), *pigmentum* (any thing that may be used as a dye; hence also —).

Rough, adj. *asper* (opp. *levis* or *lenis*, e g road, place, climate, voice, life or mode of living, man), *salebrosus* (rugged, uneven), *confragosus* (craggy, stony), *scaber* (— as regards the touch, opp. *levis*, e.g. of the back, etc., of something burnt), *horridus* (standing on end; hence void of ornament, refinement, of things and persons, e.g. *verba, miles*), comb *horridus et durus* (e.g. *vir*), *raucus* (hoarse), *asperi animi* (of a man's character), *rusticus* (of manners and persons). Roughness, n. *asperitas* (in general, e g. of the climate, *cœli, animi*).

Round, adj. *rotundus, globosus* (globular), *orbiculatus* (lit orbicular, like a disk, then — like a ball, — in general), *teres* (rounded), comb. *teres et rotundus*. Round, v tr. *rotundare* (e g. *alqd ad circinum*), *corrotundare*, — a sentence, *sententiam, ordine verborum paullum commutato, in quadrum redigere*; v intr. *se rotundare* or *rotundari, conglobari*. Rounded, adj. *rotundatus, rotundus, conglobatus*, of the style, *quasi rotundus, concinnus* (e.g *sententia*).

Rouse, v.tr. *excitare*.

Rout, v.tr., the enemy, *hostes dissipare* or *hostes in fugam dissipare*.

Route, n., see Way, Road, Journey.

Routine, n. *habitus* (any art, virtue, in which we feel at home as it were), *facultas* (faculty), *usus* (practice).

Rove, v.intr., see Ramble.

Row, n. (1) *ordo*, (2) *turba, tumultus, tumultuatio* Row, v.tr. and intr (1) *remigare, navigare remis, navem remis propellere* (opp. *vela facere* or *pandere*); (2) *clamitare* (to cry loud)

Royal, adj. *regius* or by the gen. *regis* (belonging to a king), *regalis* (according to the dignity of a king; this difference between *regius* and *regalis* always observed in good prose-writers), — family, *reges, domus regia*.

Rub, v.tr. *terere* (to — off, to — to pieces), *atterere* (to — off), *conterere* (to pound), *fricare* (e g. a floor), *demulcēre, permulcēre* (to stroke).

Rubbish, n. *purgamenta -orum*, n. (offal) *rudus* or pl. *rudera -um*, n.

Rubric, n. *pars, caput, ratio* (class).

Ruby, n. *carbunculus*, **rubinus*.

Rudder, n. *gubernaculum, clavus*; see Oar

Rude, adj. *agrestis, ferus, immansuetus* (not tamed), comb *ferus agrestisque, asper* (rough, in manners), — behaviour, *mores agrestes* or *feri*.

Rudiments, n pl *rudimenta*; see Elements.

Ruffian, n *homo pugnax*

Rug, n. *stratum* or *instratum*.

Rugged, n., see Rough, Uneven.

Ruin, n. (1) ruins, *parietinæ* (e.g. *Corinthi*), *muri diruti* (walls partly destroyed); (2) *ruina* (lit., the falling in; then fig.), *interitus, exitium*, the — of one's fortune, *ruina fortunarum*, that was his —, *hoc ei exitio fuit*. Ruin, v.tr. *pessumdare* (lit and fig), *perdere, ad interitum vocare alqm* (to be the cause of any one's —, of the — of any thing), *alqm* or *alqd præcipitare* (e.g. the state), *conficere* (completely to wear out, exhaust, e g. *partem plebis tributo*), *trucidare* (to kill almost, e.g. *alqm fenore*), *prosternere alqm* or *alqd* (e g. the enemy), *affligere* (e.g. the state, etc), *profligare* (entirely, a person, the state, one's health), also comb. *affligere et perdere, affligere et prosternere, prosternere affligereque, affligere et profligare* (all = *funditus perdere* or *evertere*), to try to — any one, *alcjs interitum quærere*. Ruinous, adj., see Pernicious.

Rule, v. *regere, civitatem regere, imperium tractare, regnare, rempublicam regere* or *moderari, reipublicæ præesse, ad gubernacula reipublicæ sedere* Rule, n *lex* (e g. *legis dicendi*), *præscriptum, præceptum, ars, ratio, regula* (a ruler or

instrument for ruling lines or deciding cases, as *regula sermonis, regula ad quam alqd dirigitur* or *quâ alqd judicatur*, it cannot stand absolutely and alone for our "rule"), *norma;* to give a —, *legem dare, scribere, præceptum dare* or *tradere;* to lay down as a —, *præcipere, præscribere;* — on, *de re;* to make a — to yourself, *legem sequi*, to observe —, *legem servare, observare, præscriptum servare, præceptum tenere;* to act according to —, *ad præscriptum agere*, as the rule is, *ut fere fit, fere, ut solet;* as my — is, *ut soleo* (*ut solebam*, etc.), against the — in a sea-fight, *præter quam in navali certamine solet.* See Dominion, Govern, Reign.

Ruminate, v.intr. *ruminare* or *ruminari* (tr. and intr.), *remandere* (tr. and intr., post-Aug.), see Meditate. Rumination, n. *ruminatio*

Rummage, v.intr *excutere* (e g in a library).

Rumour, n. *rumor, fama* (loud, e g. *fama interfecti regis*), *sermo* (talk), *opinio* (opinion), *auditio* (what we know by hear-say), comb. *rumor* (or *fama*) *et auditio* Rumour, v.tr., it is rumoured, *sermo datur.*

Rump, n *truncus, corpus* (in opp. to the head).

Run, v.intr *currere, decurrere* (from a higher place to one that lies lower, always the place from where being added, *ab, de* = down from, *ex* = out of, *per*, with acc or the simple acc. = through, *ad* = as far as), *cursu ferri, aufugere* (to — away), *cursu tendere alqo* (to — any where), *accurrere* (to — up to), *percurrere* (to — to a place), *procurrere* (to — out of), *se proripere* (to dash forth, e.g into the street, *in publicum;* out of the house, *foras*), *effundi, se effundere* (of a large crowd, e g. *in castra*), *incurrere in*, etc (to — into, but *incurrere in alqm, in alqd* = to — up to some one, a thing), *transcurrere alqd* (to — over any thing, then absolute = to — across to, over to any one, e g. *ad alqm*), *circumcurrere, circumcursare alqm locum* (to — about in a place), *pervagari alqm locum* (to ramble about in a place), to — against each other, *inter se concurrere*, to — to any one, *currere, cursum capessere ad alqm, transcurrere ad alqm* (who lives opposite, etc.), *concurrere ad alqm* (to seek his advice, assistance); to — a race, *cursu certare, certatim currere*, to — against any one, *incurrere* or *incurrere et incidere in alqm;* against any thing, *allidi ad alqd, impingi alci rei* (*all* if any damage is caused, *imp.* with violence, of things), *se impingere in alqd, corpus offendere ad alqd* (of persons), to — after any one, *cursu effuso tendere* or *currere ad alqm*, **cursu arcessere alqm* (to fetch quickly), after any thing, **cursu arcessere* or *afferre alqd* (lit.), *cupide appetere alqd*, of horses, etc, *currere, cursitare*, of inanimate objects, (*a*) of moveable objects, *currere* (only if in a circular motion, e g of a wheel, a ball, of rivers it is only used in poets and prose writers of the silver age, better in this sense *fertur, influit in*, since the time of Livy, in prose generally *decurrere ex* or *in*, etc, instead of *defluere, delabi*), *ferri* (quickly, of rivers, etc.), *labi, delabi* (to glide along, down, also of water, etc), *devolvi* (to — down, also of a river), *fluere*, into any thing, *in alqd*, or through, *per alqd* (to flow), *influere in*, etc, *effundi, se effundere* (e g. *in mare*, all of rivers), *intrare alqd, alqm locum* (e g. *portum*), *exire* (*ex*) *alqo loco* (e g. of ships, carriages), *ferri, moveri, torqueri circa alqd* (e g. *circa terram*, of the sun), *serpere per*, etc. (of plants, e g. *per humum*); tears — over his cheeks, *lacrimæ manant per genas*+, *fluunt per os lacrimæ*+; the candles —, **candelæ diffluunt;* (*b*) of immoveable objects, e.g. to — round any thing, *cingere alqd* (e g. *cingit urbem fossa alta*) Run, n. *cursus, cursus citatus* or *effusus* Runaway, n. *fugitivus* Runner, n *cursor* (in general), *hemerodromus* (ἡμεροδρόμος, only in two places, in Nep. and Liv , as a Greek term, = a runner, who in one day can walk a very great distance).

Rupture, n (1) *fractura* (e g. *ossis*); (2) fig. *discordia, dissidium* (disagreement; *dissidium* is barbarous). Rupture, v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffringere;* see Break.

Rural, adj *rusticus* (in the country; also = simple, plain, etc), *rusticanus* (peculiar to the country, e g — life)

Rush, n. *juncus* (bulrush), *scirpus* (— grass), made of —, *junceus* or *junceus, scirpeus*, full of —, *juncosus*, a place covered with —, *juncetum.* Rush, v intr., see Run.

Rushlight, n. *nocturnum lumen* (candle burning in the night), *lucerna cubicularia* (lamp).

Rust, n. *robigo* (in general, also in reference to corn), *ferrugo* (— of iron), *ærugo* (— of copper, one particular kind of which was called *scolecia*). Rust, v.intr. *robiginem trahere* or *sentire, robigine obduci, robigine infestari* or *lædi* or *corrumpi* (in general), *in æruginem incidere* (of brass, copper). Rusty, adj *robiginosus* (in general), *æruginosus* (of brass, copper)

Rustic, adj. *rusticus, rusticanus, agrestis* (rude, countrified).

Rustle, v.intr. *crepare, crepitum dare* (of a clattering noise), *strepere, strepitum dare* or *edere* (loud), *sonare* (to sound loud)

Rye, n. *secale;* — bread, **panis secalinus* (in general), *panis fermentatus* (fermented), *panis cibarius* (for the common table).

SABBATH, n. *sabbatum* (from a Hebrew word denoting "rest"); — breaker, *sabbatorum negligens;* — service, **sacra sabbatica -orum*, n., he who observes the —, *sabbatarius* (properly a Jew), the observance of the —, *sabbatismus* (σαββατισμός), to observe the —, *sabbatizare* (Tertullian)

Sable, n. *mustela zibellina* (L), — skin, *pellis zibellina.*

Sable, adj. *niger, ater*, see Black.

Sabre, n. *acinaces* (ἀκινάκης, the short curved sword of the Persians).

Sack, n. *saccus*, — of leather, *culeus, follis*, — of hair, *cilicium*, in sackcloth and ashes, *sordidatus*, to fill a —, **sacco ingerere* See Bag.

Sack, v.tr. = to pillage, *diripere, vastare, spoliare.*

Sacrament, n *sacramentum* (properly the Roman soldier's oath), **cœna Domini.* See Supper.

Sacred, adj. *sacer, sanctus, sacrosanctus, religiosus, augustus, pius;* a — thing, *res sacra*, a — place, *locus sacer, templum;* a — day, *dies sollemnis*, a — war, *bellum pro religione susceptum*, nothing is more — to me than, etc., *nihil antiquius est quam*, etc.; adv. *sancte, religiose, auguste, pie;* to make —, *consecrare, dedicare;* to worship as —, *pie colere;* to keep — days, *dies festos religiose agere*, to declare —, *sancire* Sacredness, n. *sanctitas, cærimonia, religio.*

Sacrifice, n *sacrificium, sacra -orum*, n, *victima, hostia*, a piacular —, *sacrificium piaculare, piaculum;* established —, *sacrificia stata*, to slay in —, *victimam cædere;* to become a — of the state, *ab republicâ interfici*, to become a — of your own venture, *in ipso conatu opprimi*, = loss, *jactura, damnum;* an altar for —, *ara sacrifica*, cup for —, *simpulum;* axe for —, *securis sacrifica*, the blood of —, *sanguis victimæ;* servant employed in —, *victimarius;* flesh from a —, *caro victimæ* or *hostiæ*, prayers at a —, *preces sacrificæ;* usage at a —, *ritus sacrificus;* instrument used in —, **instrumentum* or *vas sacrificale*, wine at a —, *libatio;* garment worn at a —, *vestis sacrifica;* king or chief at a —, *rex sacrificulus;* cake for —, *libum, popănum*, meal after —, *daps, epulæ sacrificales;* knife for —, *secespĭta;* day for —, *dies sacrificus;* victim for a —, *victima, hostia;* ox for —, *bos victima;* dealer in animals for —, *negotiator victimarius*, table for —, *mensa anclabris*, so

vasa). Sacrifice, v.tr. *sacrificare, sacra facere, rem divinam facere, immolare hostias*; to — under favourable auspices, *litare*; fig. *sacrificare alci alqd, sacrificare re, sacra facere re*; to — a victim (lit.), *victimam immolare*; to — incense, *thuris granum sacrificare*, (fig.) *devovēre, morti offerre*; to — any one to death, *caput alcjs devovēre, occidere* or *trucidare alqm*; to — a person to one's ambition, *dominandi libidinis suæ causâ perniciem alci parare*. Sacrificer, n. *sacrificans, immolator*. Sacrificing, n. *sacrificatio, immolatio*.

Sacrilege, n. *sacrilegium*. Sacrilegious, adj. *sacrilegus*.

Sad, adj. *tristis, mæstus*; to be of a — countenance, *vultu mæsto uti*; to make a person —, *alqm mærore affligere*; to look —, *vultu dolorem præ se ferre*; — times, *tempora iniqua*; adv. *misere, miserabiliter*. Sadness, n. *tristitia, mæstitia*; to cause any one —, *alqm dolore afficere*; causing —, *tristis, miser, miserabilis, luctuosus, acerbus*. Sadden, v.tr. *ægritudine afficere, tristitiam in alqo generare, acerbitatem alci afferre, mærore percellere*. See Sorrow.

Saddle, n. *sella, ephippium*; to help a person out of the —, *alqm de equo dejicere*; one who is fast in the —, *qui hæret in equo*; the girth of a —, *cingulum sellæ*; the pillow of a —, **pulvinus sellæ*; the boss of a —, ** umbo sellæ*. Saddle, v.tr. *equo sellam imponere, sternere equum*; a saddled horse, *equus stratus*; a saddle-horse, *equus sellaris*. Saddler, n. **ephippiorum* or *stragulorum artifex*.

Safe, adj. *tutus, periculo vacuus*; to be —, *in tuto* (*vado, portu*) *esse*; not to be — in respect of one's life, *in vitæ periculo versari*; to make —, *tutum præstare, tutum reddere, in tuto collocare, munire*; adv. *tuto*. Safety, n. *incolumitas, salūs*; to be in —, *in tuto esse*; to get into —, *in tutum pervenire*; to seek —, *salutem petere*; see Certain, Secure.

Saffron, n. *crocus, crocum*; — colour, *color croceus*.

Sagacious, adj. *sagax* (guessing or divining; so with *nasus, palatum, mens*, and used generally for sensibility of intellect, e.g. *vir sagacis animi, vir in conjecturis sagacissimus*). Sagacity, n. *sagacitas* (e.g. *canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium*; also *consilii*).

Sage, n. **salvia officinalis* (L.).

Sage, adj. *sapiens, sapientiâ præditus*; to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse*; adv. *sapienter*. Sage, n. (*homo, vir*) *sapiens*.

Sail, n. *velum*; without —, *velis carens*; —-cloth, **linteum velorum*; —yard, *antenna*; to spread the —s, *vela pandere*; to furl the —s, *vela contrahere*; to set —, (*navem*) *solvere*; = ship, *navis*, e.g. a fleet of thirty —, *classis triginta navium*. To sail, v.intr. *vela facere* or *pandere, navigare*; ready to —, *ad navigandum paratus*; to — to a place, *vela dirigere ad locum*; he sailed whither he intended, *cursum direxit quo tendebat*; to — slowly, *cursum tardius conficere*; to — very fast, *incredibili celeritate esse velis*; to — with a fair wind, *pedibus æquis vehi*; to — with the wind half fair, *ventum obliquum captare*; to have sailed to a place, *apparēre, appelli ad terram*. Sailing, n. *velificatio, navigatio*. Sailor, n. *nauta*.

Saint, n. **sanctus*; to make a — of a person, **in sanctorum numerum referre alqm*; a wonderful —! *mirum caput!*

Sake, n., in the phrase, for the — of, to be rendered by *ob, per, propter, de, pro, præ, causâ, gratiâ, ergo*; sometimes by a participle, as *motus, ductus, incitatus, impeditus*.

Sal ammoniac, n. *sal ammoniacus*.

Salad, n. *acetaria* (*olera*).

Salary, n. *salarium, merces*; — or pay of a soldier, *stipendium*. Salary, v.tr. = to pay a salary to, *mercedem dare alci*; to — a soldier, *stipendium dare* (*militi*); to — a public officer, *salarium dare*; to — an army, *exercitum alere*; to be salaried, *mercedem accipere*.

Sale, n. *venditio*; at the —, *vendendo*; to offer for —, *venalem proponere, venumdare alqd*; to have for —, *venditare, venale habēre alqd*; to be for —, *venale esse, licēre*. Saleable, adj. *venalis* (venal), *vendibilis*. See Sell, Auction.

Salient, adj. *prosiliens*.

Saliva or Spittle, n. *saliva, sputum*; to move or excite —, *salivam movēre*; flow of —, *salivatio plurima*. Salivary, adj. *salivarius, salivosus*; — gland, ** glandulæ salivaris*; — canal, *salivæ iter*. Salivate, v.intr. *salivam provitare*. Salivation, n. = the exciting of the saliva, *salivam provitando*.

Sallow, adj. *pallidus, subflavus*.

Sally, v.intr. = to rush out, *erumpere, erumpi, excurrere, exire, effluere*. Sally, n. *eruptio* (e.g. *ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt*), *excursio*.

Salmon, n. *salmo, salmo salar* (L.).

Saloon, n. *œcus, exedria, atrium*; a small —, *atriolum*.

Salt, n. *sal*; — and bread, *cum pane sal*; to become —, *in salem abire*; fig. Attic —, *Attico lepore tincti sales*; a vein of —, *salis vena*; a mountain of —, **mons salis nativi* (rock salt); a maker of —, *salinator*; a pit for —, *salinum*; a small pit for —, *salillum*; a river of —, *flumen salis*; taste of —, *sapor salis*; a bit of —, *salis mica*; a grain of —, *granum salis*; a tax on —, **portorium* or *vectigal annonæ salariæ impositum* (the superintendent of the tax, *præfectus*). Salt, adj. *salsus*; to have a — taste, *salsi saporis esse*; — -fish, **piscis sale maceratus*; — -meat, **caro sale condita*. Saltness, n. *salsitudo, salsedo*. To salt, or pickle, v.tr. *muriâ condire alqd*. Salting, or pickle, n. *salsura*; — for fish, *salsamentum, muria*. Saltpetre, n. *sal petræ*; spirit of —, **spiritus salis petræ*.

Salubrious, adj. *saluber* or *salubris* (from *salus*, opp. *pestilens*; used with *habitatio, natura loci, annus, ager, somnus, vinum*). Salubrity, n. *salubritas* (e.g. *fons medicæ salubritatis, salubritates regionum*). Salutary, adj. *salutaris* (properly, relating or belonging to health, e.g. *ut quæ mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus*; used with *ars, res, calor, literæ, stella, herba*, etc.).

Salutation, n. *salus, salutatio*; — being exchanged, *salute datâ redditâque, salute acceptâ redditâque*; to give a — to any one, *salutem dicere alci* (so *salutem dicere foro curiæque*, to bid farewell to); to wish, offer, or send a —, *jubēre alqm salvēre*. Salute, v.tr. *salutare alqm, salutem dicere* or *nunciare* or *impertire alci*; to — by writing, *salutem alci scribere*; to — mutually, *salutem dare et reddere*.

Salvation, n. *salus* (safety), *conservatio* (preservation), **animæ salus* (safety of the soul; — in general, **animarum salus*), *summa felicitas* (final blessedness); to bestow —, *salutem dare*. Save, v.tr. *servare alqm, conservare, liberare, beare, tueri, salvum præstare, mala depellere, exitio liberare, salutem expedire, a servitute vindicare, salvum conservare, a miseriarum sensu liberare* or *eripere, a calamitatibus prohibēre, saluti esse alci, salvum in portum collocare* (it must be borne in mind that no heathen word or phrase can come up to or correspond with a term used in a Christian sense). Saviour, n. *salvator, *humani generis vindex ac liberator*.

Salve, n. *unguentum*; — for the eyes, *collyrium*; perfumed with —, *unguentis delibutus*; vase for —, *vas unguentarium*; a dealer in —, *unguentarius*; the business of dealing in —, **negotium unguentarium*; to deal in —, *tabernam unguentariam exercēre*. Salve, v.tr. *unguere, inungere*. Salver, n. *unctor*. Salving, n. *unctio, inunctio*.

Same, adj., the —, *is* (*ea, id*), *ille* (*illa, illud*), *iste* (*ista, istud*; all = this, that), *idem* (*eadem, idem*, the —), *ipse* (the very person), *unus et idem* (exactly the —), *ejusdem generis* (of the — kind), *ejusdem coloris* (of the — colour); to be the —, *nihil differre, nihil interesse*; it is not the — whether . . . or, *multum interest utrum . . . an*;

to account the —, *juxta habere, juxta æstimare.* Sameness, n. *idem, nullum omnino discrimen, *eadem ratio.*

Sample, n. *exemplum, specimen, documentum;* the earliest —, *rudimentum, tirocinium;* to give a —, *exemplum ponere, supponere, subjicere, exemplum rei ostendere.*

Sanctify, v.tr. *consecrare, dedicare, *a peccato liberare, *sacrosanctum reddere, *immunem peccato præstare, sanctificare* (Eccl.), *alci sanctitatem infundere* or *conferre, *alqm sanctitate afficere* or *imbuere.* Sanctification, n. *peccati depulsio, *peccati liberatio* or *exemptio, immunitas peccandi, *sanctimoniæ collatio, *sanctitatis infusio.* Sanctity, n. *sanctitas* (e.g. *deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas*).

Sanction, n. (1) *sanctio* (e.g. *legum sanctionem pœnamque recitare,* Cic.; *jacēre irritas sanctiones*); (2) *confirmatio, auctoritas, fides.* To sanction, v.tr. *sancire, ratum facere, ratum esse jubēre:* to — by witnesses, *confirmare, probare, comprobare* (to approve).

Sanctuary, n. = place of refuge, *locus sacer, templum;* = a place of worship, *ædes* (*sacra*), *templum.*

Sand, n. *arēna, sabulum* (coarse), *saburra* (for ballast); —bath, *balneum arenæ;* —-bank, *syrtis;* —-hill, *mons arenæ;* — -soil, *solum sabulosum;* — -box, * *theca pulveris scriptorii;* — -earth, *sabulum, terra sabulosa;* — -plain, *campus arenosus;* — -bottom, **fundamentum arenaceum;* — -heap, **acervus arenæ;* — -mound, **tumulus arenæ, arena exaggerata;* grain of —, **granum arenæ;* — -man, **venditor pulveris;* — -reed, *arundo arenaria;* —stone, *lapis arenaceus;* —glass, *clepsydra;* — -waste, **loca deserta atque arenosa;* to throw — in one's eyes, *alci glaucomam ob oculos objicere, fucum alci facere;* to build on —, *alcjs rei tanquam in aquā ponere.* Sandy, adj. *arenosus, sabulosus.*

Sandal, n. *sandalium, crepida, solea;* wearing —s, *crepidatus, soleatus;* a — maker, *crepidarius, solearius;* — wood, **lignum santalinum.*

Sane, adj. *sanus, sanus et salvus, mentis compos, animi integer;* to be —, *mentis compotem esse;* not to be —, *mente captum esse, mente alienari* or *alienatum esse, nullius consilii esse.*

Sanguinary, adj. *sanguinarius, sanguinem sitiens, sævus;* to be —, *sanguinem sitire.* Sanguine, adj. *sanguineus, colore sanguineo* (full of blood), *plenus spei, vehemens.* Sanguineness, n. *animi calor* or *ardor, vehementia.*

Sap, n. *succus;* — or juice of flowers, *melligo;* — of the purple-fish, *sanies purpurea;* to go into —, *exire in succos;* without —, *exsanguis, jejunus, aridus, enervatus;* full of —, *succi plenus, succosus.*

Sap, v.tr. = to undermine, *cuniculos agere.* Sapper, n. *qui cuniculos agit.* See Mine.

Sapient, adj. *sapiens, sapientiā præditus;* to be —, *sapere.*

Sapling, n. *arbuscula.*

Sapphire, n. *sapphīrus.*

Sarcasm, n. *facetiæ acerbæ.* Sarcastic, adj. *acerbus, mordax.*

Sarcophagus, n. *sarcophagus.*

Sardine, n. **clupea encrasicolus* (L.).

Sardonyx, n. *sardonyx.*

Sarsaparilla, n. **smilax sarsaparilla* (L.).

Sash, n. *fascia militaris, cingulum;* a — window, **fenestra ex ligneā compage confecta.*

Sassafras, n. *laurus sassafras* (L.).

Satan, n. *Satănas -æ* (σατανᾶς, Tert.; from the Hebrew).

Satchel, n. *pera, sacculus.*

Satiate, v.tr. *satiare, explēre, saturare;* to — one's self with food, *cibo satiari;* to — one's desires, *libidines satiare;* I am satiated with a thing, *capit me satietas rei.* Satiation or Satiety, n. *satietas, saturitas.*

Satin, n. **pannus sericus densior ac nitens.*

Satire, n. *satira, carmen satiricum, carmen probrosum, carmen famosum†, carmen quod facit infamiam flagitiumve alteri, carmen maledicens, carmen refertum contumeliis, elogium* (pasquinade), *versus in alcjs cupiditatem facti, libellus famosus, libellus criminosus.* Satirical, adj. *satiricus, acerbus.* Satirise, v.tr. *acerbis facetiis alqm irridēre, *carmen probrosum facere in alqm, carmen ad alcjs infamiam edere, malum in alqm carmen condere†, versus obscœnissimos in alqm dicere; carmina probrosa vulgare.* Satirist, n. **libelli famosi scriptor, qui libellum* or *libellos ad infamiam alterius edit, satirarum scriptor, satirici carminis scriptor;* to be excessive as —, *nimis acrem esse in satirā.* See Disgrace, Insult, Offence.

Satisfaction, n. *satisfactio, expiatio;* to give —, *satisfacere alci;* to give — for, *expiare alqd.* Satisfy, v.tr. *satisfacere alci, perplacēre alci, voti compotem dimittere alqm, exspectationem* or *desiderium explēre;* to — any one's desire, *petitioni concedere, rogatui satisfacere, exaudire preces alcjs, desiderio alcjs gratificari, se facilem obsecranti præbēre;* to —, or pay, *pecuniam dissolvere, expedire, dependĕre,* or *persolvere, se ex alieno ære liberare, reddere* or *restituere mutuo accepta;* to —, or tranquillise, *satisfacere alci, explēre alqm, probari alci, voluntati alcjs obsequi, optatis respondēre.* Satisfied, *satiatus, satur* (full of food); adv. *sat, satis.*

Saturday, n. *dies Saturni.*

Saturnalia, n. *Saturnalia -ium,* n.

Satyr, n. *satyrus;* a play of satyrs, **fabula satyrica;* a dance of —, *satyrorum saltatio.*

Sauce, n. *jus, embamma -atis,* n. (ἔμβαμμα), *liquamen, muria, garum;* to add — to food, *jus addere in cibum;* having —, *jurulentus.*

Saucepan, n. *acetabulum, *vas ad condimenta paranda accommodatum.*

Saucer, n. *scutella* (dim. of *scuta*).

Saucy, adj. *petulans, insolens, protervus, procax, immodestus.* Sauciness, n. *impudentia, os impudens.*

Saunter, v.intr. *lente gradi, ambulare, morari;* to — about, *vagari.*

Sausage, n. *tomaculum* (from τομή).

Savage, adj. *ferus, agrestis, indomitus, incultus, vastus, rudis, ferox, immanis, sævus;* a — animal, *fera;* — eyes, *oculi truces;* to give a — look, *vultum efferare;* a — shout, *clamor inconditus;* to become —, *efferari;* to make —, *efferare;* a —, *homo ferus, homo incultus ferusque;* — nations, *feræ incultæque gentes;* adv. *ferociter;* to act —ly, *ferocire, sævire.* Savageness, n. *ferocitas, immanitas.*

Save, v.tr. *servare, conservare, tutum præbēre* (see Salvation); to — money, *compendium* (opp. *dispendium*) *facere;* to live to —, *privato compendio servire;* to — words, *conferre verba ad compendium, facere verba compendii;* to — time, *sequi compendium temporis;* to — expense, *parcere expensæ;* to — health, *parcere valetudini;* to — labour, *laborem diminuere;* God — you, *salve, ave, salvēre te jubeo* (at meeting); *salve et vale* (at parting); saved or laid by, *repositus, sepositus;* time saved, *horæ subsecivæ, opera lucrativa.* Save, prep. and conj. = except, *præter, nisi, extra, præterquam* (e.g. *uxor non adhibetur in convivium nisi propinquorum*); the last — one, *proximus a postremo.* Saving, adj. *parcus, frugi* (indel., from *frux; frugi es, servus frugi, Antonius frugi factus est, vita frugi*); adv. *parce, frugaliter;* to live —ly, *parce vivere.* Savings, n., my —, *quod ego parsimoniā collegi, vindemiolæ meæ.* Savingness, n. *parsimonia* (sparingness), *frugalitas.*

Savour, n. *sapor* (taste), *odor* (smell); an ill —, *fœtor;* to be in ill —, *male audiri;* to be in good —, *bene audiri.* To savour, v.intr. *sapere* (to have a taste, e.g. *caseus jucundissime sapit; cui cor sapit ei non sapit palatum*), *olēre* (e.g. *malitiam, nihil peregrinum*). Savoury, adj. *suavis;* to be —, *jucunde sapere, suavi sapore esse.*

Saw, n. = saying, *dictum, verbum, vox, sententia, fama;* a book of —s, *sententiarum liber.*

Saw, n. *serra* (from *seco*), a small —, *serrula*; a hand—, *lupus*; the blade of a —, *lamina serræ*, a —bench, *machina serratoria*; a — maker, *faber serrarum*, a tooth of a —, *dens serræ*. To saw, v.tr. *serrâ secare, dissecare*, v.intr. *serram ducere*. Sawing, n *serratura*. Sawed, *serratus*. Sawyer, n *qui serrâ secat*.

Saxifrage, n *saxifraga (L.)

Say, v.tr. *dicere, loqui* (to speak), *edicere, eloqui, narrare, profiteri, pronunciare, prædicare, asseverare*; to — that not, *negare*, I — yes, *aio, affirmo*; I — no, *nego*; to — for certain, *pro certo dicere*; to have something to — to any one, *colloqui cum alqo velle*; to have much to —, *multa dicere posse*, to have much to — on a point, *magnâ esse auctoritate*; to let a person —, *alqm dicentem facere*, = to inform, *alqm certiorem facere de re*; to — not a word, *tacēre*; they, people —, *dicunt, tradunt, ferunt* (with acc. and inf.), or *dicitur, traditur, fertur* (with nom. and inf.), I will — it, listen! *narrabo tibi, audi!* so to —, *ut ita dicam*, what does that —? *quid hoc sibi vult?* that has not much to —, *hoc leve est*; that has something to —, *hoc est alqd*, I will not —, *ne dicam*, — I, *inquam* (so *inquit, ait*, says he); as they, people —, *ut aiunt, ut dicitur*. Saying, n *dictio, sermo, verba*.

Scab, n. *scabies*; to have the —, *scabie laborare*. Scabby, adj. *scabiosus*; to be —, *scabiosum esse*.

Scabbard, n. *vagina*; see Sheath.

Scaffold, n *tabulatum, catasta* (κατάστασις, a place where slaves were exposed for sale, a place of execution).

Scald, v.tr. *aquâ ferventi perfundere* (to put into hot water), *ustulare, amburere* (to burn).

Scald, n. = scurf on the head, *porrigo*.

Scale (of a fish), n *squama*; in scales, *squamatim* Scaly, adj. *squamosus*. To scale, v.tr. = deprive of scales, *desquamare*.

Scale (in weighing), n. *lanx*; a pair of —s, *libra, trutina*; = measure, *mensura, modus*; see Octave.

Scale, v tr. = to climb over, by *scalæ* (ladders), e g. *muros scalis (scando) aggredi* (to attempt to —), *positis scalis muros ascendere, capere scalis, ascensum scalis tentare*. See Ascend, Mount.

Scalp, n *cutis capitis*. To scalp, v.tr. *cutem capitis deglubere, capiti pellem detrahere*.

Scandal, n. *res mali* or *pessimi exempli, res insignis infamiæ, sinistri sermones, criminationes* (false), *turpitudo, dedecus*, he is a — to his friends, *dedecori est suis* Scandalous, adj. *mali* or *pessimi exempli, maledicus* Scandalise, v.tr. *maledicere alqm, alqm absentem carpere*. Scandalising, n *maledicentia*.

Scant, Scanty, adj. *strictus, angustus, artus*. Scantiness, n *angustiæ*.

Scar, n. *cicatrix*, a little —, *cicatricula*, scars received in war, *cicatrices acceptæ bello* (on the breast, *adverso corpore*); full of scars, *cicatricosus*.

Scarce, adj. *rarus, singularis*. Scarcity, n *raritas, res rara*, — of provisions, *caritas* (dearth) *rei frumentariæ* (so *vini, nummorum*), *in vilitate summâ emas, vendas in summa caritate* (buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, the motto of political economy).

Scare, v.tr. *terrēre alqm, terrorem injicere alci, in terrorem alqm conjicere*, to be scared, *terreri, exterreri*, to be scared at the sight of any one, *aspectu alcjs conturbari*

Scarf, n. *fascia, mitella, amiculum humeros tegens*

Scarfskin, n. *epidermis*, in pure Latin *cuticula exterior*.

Scarify, v.tr. *scarificare, leviter scindere*.

Scarlet, n. and adj. (1) as a colouring material or dye, *coccum*, (2) as a colour, *color coccineus*; (3) = — cloth, *coccum*; clad in —, *coccinatus*; clad in gold and —, *auro et cocco insignis*; a — robe, *vestis coccinea* or *coccina, coccum*; — clothes, *coccina* -*orum*, n.; a — mantle, *pallium coccinum*; — fever, *febris purpurea* or *scarlatina*. See Colour, Dye, Purple.

Scathe, v.tr *lædere, violare, corrumpere, nocēre, damno esse alci, detrimentum afferre* Scathless, adj *sine damno*; to hold a person —, *alci damnum restituere*.

Scatter, v.tr. *dispergere, disjicere, dissipare, dispellere, discutere*; v.intr. *dissipari, dilabi, diffugere*.

Scavenger, n. *qui vicos urbis purgare solet.

Scene, n. *scena* (σκηνη, properly the stage, hence *in scenam prodire, in scenâ esse, scenam tenēre*, to be master or chief on the stage), the place before the —, *proscenium*, the place behind the —, *postscenium*; belonging to —s, *scenicus* (used with *artifices, actores, poetæ*), = place of action, *locus ubi alqd agitur*, fig, *res, spectaculum, rerum status* Scenery, n. *apparatus ad scenam pertinens*

Scent, n. *odor* (ὄδω, ὄζω; e.g *odorem trahere naribus, Assyrius odor*). To scent, v tr. *odorari* (also = to scent out, e g. *pallam, hominem, cibum, quid futurum sit*)

Sceptic, adj. (from σκέψις, sight or looking for), *contra omnia disserendi ratio*, a —, n. *qui contra omnia disserit*.

Sceptre, n. *sceptrum* (σκῆπτρον, e g. *Jovis, Augusti*), to seek a —, *sceptrum petere*, to sway a —, *gestare sceptrum*

Schedule, n. *schedula* (properly a sheet or strip of paper).

Scheme, n. *consilium, ratio*; to form a —, *rationem inire* [the Latin *schema* (σχῆμα), in pure Latin *habitus*, signifies manner, bearing, port or gait, "fashion" (Phil. ii. 8)].

Schism, n. *schisma* (σχίσμα, a split, Eccl.). Schismatic, n *schismaticus* (Augustin).

School, n. *schola, ludus literarum, ludus discendi*; a grammar —, *gymnasium, *lyceum*, a high —, *academia*; a public —, *schola publica* (late); to go to —, *in ludum literarium ire* (once) or *itare* (frequently); to go to — to any one, *in alcjs scholam ire, alcjs scholam frequentare, in alcjs disciplinam se tradere*, yet to go to —, *scholæ adhuc operari*; to send any one to —, *alqm alcjs institutioni committere, alqm alci in disciplinam tradere*; to send any one to a public —, *alqm scholarum frequentiæ et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere* (opp. *alqm domi atque intra privatos parietes studentem literis continēre*), to sit in —, *scholâ sedēre* or *assidēre*; not yet to have left —, *nondum scholam egressum esse*, to quit —, *scholam egredi*; to give up a —, *scholam dimittere*; to open a —, *ludum aperire*; to keep a —, *scholas habēre de literis*, he keeps a —, *docet*; fig., that is a — of patience, *in hac re tentatur patientia nostra*; I have been in the — of experience, *multis experimentis eruditus sum* Scholar, n *discipulus* (the general character), *puer discens* (the act and the age), *alumnus disciplinæ* (one under care), *auditor* (a listener), *tiro* (a beginner); my —, *alumnus disciplinæ meæ*, to have as a —, *alqm habēre discipulum*; to be a — to some one, *uti alqo magistro, uti alcjs institutione, alqm magistrum habēre, alqm audire*

Science, n *scientia, notitia, cognitio* (knowledge), *ars, doctrina, disciplina, disciplinæ, literæ, literarum studia*; the arts and sciences, *liberales doctrinæ atque ingenuæ, artes honestæ*; to put into the form of a —, *arte concludere alqd*, to learn a —, *doctrinâ imbui*; to devote one's self to —, *literis se tradere, animum ad studia referre*. Scientific, adj. *quod in artibus versatur*, — principles, *artis præcepta*; — knowledge, *literarum scientia*; = learned or taught, *literis* or *doctrina eruditus*, to make one —, *literis erudire alqm*

Scimitar, n *acinaces, ensis falcatus* See Sabre

Scintillation, n. *scintillatio* (from *scintilla* a spark), and that from *scindo*, I cleave). Scintillate, v.intr *scintillare* (e g *scintillant oculi*).

Sciolist, n. *semidoctus* (e g *apud doctos et semidoctos ipse percurro*, Cic.).

Scion, n. *surculus, progenies, filius.*

Scissors, n. *forfex* (shears, barber's scissors, claws), *forficula* (small shears or scissors).

Scoff, n. *ludibrium.* Scoff, v.tr., — at any one or any thing, *alqm* or *alqd in ludibrium vertere, ludibrio habēre;* to be scoffed at, *alci ludibrio esse.* Scoffing, n. *ludificatio, cavillatio.* See Deride.

Scold, v.tr. *jurgare cum alqo, rixari, objurgare, increpare alqm, convicium facere alci.* Scold, n. *objurgator.* Scolding, n. *objurgatio, convicium.*

Scope, n. (1) = the purpose or drift, *propositum, consilium;* (2) = room or space, *spatium;* (3) = liberty, *copia, potestas.*

Scorbutic, adj. *stomacace correptus* or *laborans.*

Scorch, v.tr. *torrēre, torrefacere;* v.intr. *torreri, arescere,* (e.g. *herbæ arescunt et interficiuntur,* Cic.).

Score, n. (1) = account, *ratio, nomen;* a small —, *ratiuncula;* on the — of friendship, *amicitiæ nomine;* to pay a —, *pecuniam solvere;* to keep a —, *nomen* or *nomina facere;* to quit scores, *par pari referre;* (2) in music, **cantilena cum musicis notis annexis;* (3) in number, a —, *viginti.* Score, v.tr. *notare, signare;* = underscore, **lineas sub verbis ducere.*

Scorn, n. *contemptus.* Scorn, v.tr. *contemnere, fastidire.* Scorner, n. *contemptor, animus contemptor.* Scornful, adj. *fastosus.*

Scorpion, n. *scorpio, scorpius* (σκορπίων).

Scot, n. (1) in reckoning, *symbola;* (2) in law, — and lot, *vectigal;* to pay — and lot, **omnes census dissolvere;* — free, *immunis, inultus* (unpunished).

Scoundrel, n. *homo nefarius, nequam, bipedum nequissimus.*

Scour, v.tr. *purgare, expurgare* (to cleanse); to — the land, *pervagari bello* (e.g. *bello prope orbem terrarum pervagari,* Liv.), *incursionem facere in terram, vastare, devastare.*

Scourge, n., = whip, *flagrum, flabellum, scorpio.* Scourge, v.tr. *flagris cædere.* Scourging, n. *flagellatio.*

Scout, n. *explorator;* to learn by scouts, *explorare* (e.g. *exploratoribus in omnes partes dimissis explorat quo commode transire possit,* Cæs.).

Scowl, v.intr. *frontem contrahere, corrugare.* Scowl, n. *frons asperior, frons nubila, vultus torvus.*

Scrag, n. *corpus strigosum.* Scraggy, adj. *strigosus.*

Scramble, v.tr. *certatim arripere;* to — up, *manibus pedibusque ascendere.*

Scrap, n. *particula, portiuncula* (late), *frustulum, fragmentum;* the scraps, *frusta, reliquiæ* (of food, *cibi,* e.g. *vellem me ad cœnam invitasses, reliquiarum nihil haberes*).

Scrape, n. *angustiæ, difficultas;* to be in a —, *in angustiis esse.*

Scrape, v.tr. *radere;* to — off, *abradere, defringere;* to — together, *corradere, congerere.* Scraper, n. *radula.* Scraping, n. *rasura* (shaving), *tonsura* (clipping).

Scratch, v.tr. *scabere, scalpere, fricare;* the pen scratches, *penna radit chartam;* to — out, *exsculpere, delēre;* to — out a person's eyes, *effodere alcjs oculos.*

Scrawl, n. *literæ male factæ.* Scrawl, v.tr., = to scribble, *male* or *pessime scribere.*

Screak, n. *stridor.* Screak, v.intr. *stridēre* and *stridĕre.* Screaking, adj. *stridulus* (e.g. *plaustra*).

Scream, n. *clamor* (e.g. to utter a —, *clamorem edere* or *tollere* or *perfundere*), *exclamatio* (e.g. *acutas vocis exclamationes vitare*). Scream, v.intr. *clamare, clamitare, exclamare.*

Screech, v.intr. *ululare* (ὀλολύζω, *ædes ululant plangoribus feminsis*); — owl, *ulula* (scil. *avis*). Screeching, n. *ululatus;* to raise a —, *ululatum tollere.*

Screen, n. *umbraculum, umbella* (an umbrella, a parasol), *præsidium* (a protection). Screen, v.tr. *defendere* (to ward off, e.g. *defendere ardores solis,* Cic.; so *defendere vim,* to screen from violence, and *defendere ignem a tectis, solstitium pecori, æstatem capellis*).

Screw, n. *cochlea* (κοχλίας). Screw, v.tr. *cochleā adigere alqd;* to — to any thing, *cochleā affigere alqd alci rei.*

Scribe, n. *scriba, librarius, a manu, ab epistulis* (*servus* being understood with both); to be a —, *scriptum facere;* to be a — to any one, *alci ab epistolis esse;* a good —, *qui nitidā manu literas facit.*

Scrip, n. *pera* (πήρα), *marsupium, crumēna, sacculus, zona;* see Purse, Wallet.

Scripture, n. *libri divini, literæ divinæ* or *sacræ* or *sanctæ, *corpus librorum divinorum.* Scriptural, adj. **ad normam librorum divinorum, *libris sacris conveniens;* adv. *ut sanctæ literæ docent.*

Scrivener, n. *notarius* (properly a kind of short-hand writer), *scriba publicus, signator;* the business or duty of a —, **munus scribæ publici;* seal of a —, *signum signatoris;* see Notary.

Scrofula, n. *scrofulæ -arum.* Scrofulous, adj. *scrofulis laborans.*

Scroll, n. *volumen.*

Scrub, v.tr. *fricare, defricare, detergere.*

Scruple, n. (1) as a weight, *scrupulum, scriptum;* (2) = hesitation or difficulty, *dubitatio, hæsitatio cunctatio, religio, scrupulus;* I have yet one — *unus mihi restat scrupulus;* to remove a —, *dubitationem tollere, præcīdere, expellere;* a — has intervened, *religio incessit.* Scrupulous, adj. *dubius, incertus, scrupulosus;* adv. *suspiciose, dubitanter.* Scruple, v.intr. *animo hærēre, hæsitare suspenso esse animo.*

Scrutiny, n. *scrutatio, examen.* Scrutineer, n. *scrutator.* Scrutinise, v.tr. *scrutari.*

Scuffle, n. *rixa, pugna tumultuaria.*

Scull, n. *contus, remulus.* Sculler, n. *remex* (a rower); = a small boat, *cymba;* see Oar, Row.

Scull, n. (of the head) *calva, calvaria.*

Scullery, n. *lavatrina* (lit. a wash-house). Scullion, n. *puer culinarius.*

Sculpture, n. *ars fingendi* (as a science), *sculptura* (as an art). Sculptor, n. *sculptor, statuarum artifex.* Sculpture, v.tr. = to work in statuary, *sculpere* (stem *sculp,* compare γλύφω); to — a statue in ivory, *sculpere ebur* (so *marmora, e saxo sculptus*); to cut cameos, *gemmas sculpere.*

Scum, n. *spuma* (foam); — of silver, *spuma argenti;* — of salt, *spuma salis;* to remove the —, *spumam eximere;* to give forth —, *spumare* (to foam).

Scurf, n. *ulceris crusta, furfures,* m.pl. Scurfy, adj. *porriginosus, crustā obductus;* a — head, *caput porriginosum.*

Scurrilous, adj. *contumeliosus, probrosus.* Scurrility, n. *contumelia, convicia.*

Scurvy, n. *stomachce* (στομακάκη, properly rottenness of the gums, foulness of breath). Scurvy, adj. *humilis, ignobilis, obscurus, infimus.*

Scuttles (of a ship), n. *navis valvæ.*

Scythe, n. *falx* (of different sorts, e.g. *arborea,* pruning-hook; *vineatica,* pruning-knife; *falces murales,* bills used in besieging).

Sea, n. *mare* (— in general); *oceanus* (ὠκεανός, the collection of seas on the earth); the high —, *altum* (the "deep"); the open —, *salum;* the Mediterranean —, **mare Mediterraneum;* the Black —, *Pontus* (*Euxinus*); the Hadriatic —, *Adriaticum;* the Red —, *Sinus Arabicus;* the Dead —, *Lacus Asphaltites;* lying on or near the —, *maritimus;* beyond the —, *transmarinus;* an arm of the —, *æstuarium;* a bay of the —, *sinus* (*maris*); a frith, *fretum, euripus;* the Straits of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum;* — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracius;* at the Crimea, *Bosporus Cimmerius;* the plane surface of the —, *æquor, æquora -um,* n.; the tide of the —, *æstus marinus;* the tranquillity of the —, *maris tranquillitas;* the depth of the —, *mare profundum;* a wave of the —, *fluctus maris;* the colour of the —, *color marinus, glaucus, cæruleus;* god of the —, **deus maris, Neptunus;* goddess of the —, **dea marina;* —

divinity, *numen marinum; —coast, ora maritima; —-pen, *pennatula (L.); —-fig, *alcyonium ficus (L.); —-fish, piscis marinus; —nymph, siren -ēnis, Nereis -idis; —-frog, *rana marina; —-animal, quod in mari vivit; —-plant, *planta marina; —weed, alga, fucus (L.); —-horn, buccinum (L.); —-urchin, *echinus; —-calf, phoca, vitulus marinus; —-cat, cercopithecus; —-comb, coryphæna novacula (L.); —cherry-tree, arbutus unedo; —-crab or lobster, cammarus (κάμμαρος); —-cow, trichechus manatus (L.); —-lentil, lemna minor (L.); —-lion, phoca jubata (L.); —shell, concha marina; —-sand, arena maritima; —-turtle or tortoise, testudo marina; —-fungus or sponge, *spongia marina; —-pig, *mus porcellus, delphinus (dolphin); —-star, *asterias (L.); —shore, litus -ŏris; —-monster, monstrum marinum; —-water, aqua marina; —-wolf, *lupus marinus (L.); —man, nauta (navita, from navis); relating to —men, nauticus (e.g. clamor, verbum, pinus, exuviæ; scientiæ rerum nauticarum); —faring people, nautici -orum, m. See Ship, Marine, Maritime, Voyage.

Seal, n. signum, sigillum (dim.), annulus quo signatorio utimur; a false —, signum adulterinum; the impression of a —, signum annuli in cerā or laccā signatoriā servatum; keeper of the —, *signi reipublicæ custos; knowledge of seals, *sphragistica. Seal, v.tr. signare, consignare, obsignare alqd; to unseal, resignare (break the seal or open a sealed thing); sealing-wax, cera or lacca signatoria.

Seal, n. (an animal) phoca, vitulus marinus.

Seam, n. sutura (from suere, to sew). Seamstress, n. quæ acu victum quæritat.

Sear, adj. aridus. Sear, v.tr. arefacere.

Search, n. indagatio, investigatio, inquisitio, exploratio, inspectio, examinatio. Search, v.tr. investigare, inquirere, explorare, indagare, scrutari; to take the trouble to —, quærere, petere, expetere, sequi, persequi, sectari, captare, aucupari, studēre rei.

Season, n. occasio, opportunitās, locus, idoneum tempus, hora exoptatissima (occasion or opportunity); — of the year, anni tempus; the four —s, quatuor anni tempora. Seasonable, adj. tempestivus, opportunus, ad tempus; adv. tempestive, opportune; not —, non opportune, alieno tempore.

Season, v.tr. condire. Seasoning, n. condimentum, arōma (the material employed), condītio, conditura (the act).

Seat, n. sella, sedile, cathedra; — at the theatre, spectacula -orum, n.; = dwelling, domicilium, sedes; to choose a —, locum sibi deligere; to have a — in the royal council, omnibus consiliis principis interesse; to put a — for any one, sellam alci apponere; a small —, sedecula. To seat (or set), v.tr. ponere, statuere, collocare, constituere; to — yourself, considĕre, assidēre, subsidĕre, consistere; to — yourself on, assidēre in re; to — yourself on horseback, conscendere equum; see Set. To be seated (or to sit), v.intr. sedēre; to be — at or near a thing, assidēre rei; to be — on any thing, sedēre in re, supersedēre rei; to be — on the soil, humo sedēre; to be — in school, in scholā sedēre; to be — in prison, in custodiā servari; to be — over or on a thing, incubare rei; to be — constantly over one's books, hærēre in libris, totum se abdidisse in literas; to be — before any thing, ante or ad alqd sedēre; to be — at a person's feet, ad alcjs pedes sedēre.

Secede, v.intr. abire, decedere, secedere (e.g. secedant improbi, Cic.; secedere in sacrum montem, Liv.; so as to take up another opinion, secedere et aliā parte considĕre, Sen.), secernere se, secerni, transfugere. Seceder, n. transfuga (so Horace, transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio). Secession, n. secessio, transfugium.

Seclude, v.tr. secludere (e.g. terram lumine solis, corpore vitam; so curas), segregare, removēre, excludere, eximere, excipere. Secluded, adj. solitarius. Seclusion, n. solitudo.

Second, adj. secundus, alter; every —, secundus quisque; see Two. Second, n. (in boxing), manus secunda. Second, v.tr. (in a duel), *certamini singulari arbitrum interesse; to — or support, auxilio esse, subvenire. Secondary, adj. secundarius (in rank or position), inferior, minoris momenti.

Secret, adj. arcanus, secretus, abditus, tectus, occultus, latens, clandestinus; in —, arcano, secreto, occulte, tacite, silentio, furtim; a — messenger, nuncius clandestinus; a — letter, epistola super arcanis rebus scripta; — writing, literæ secretiores; writer, magister scrinii epistolarum. Secret, n. res arcana, res secreta, mysterium. Secrete, v.tr. occultare, abdere, subducere, secum habēre alqd. Secreting, n. occultatio, separatio, sejunctio. Secretory, adj. secernens, subducens, abducens.

Secretary, n. scriba qui est alci a manu or ab epistolis. Secretaryship, scribæ munus.

Sect, n. secta, schola, familia, disciplina. Sectary, n. homo partium studiosus.

Section, n. pars, portio, sectura (a cutting).

Secular, adj. secularis (occurring every century, from seculum). Secularis in ecclesiastical writers is used as opp. to spiritual, and so signifies temporal, heathen, worldly; thus, literæ seculares (Tert.), historia secularis, homines seculares, as opp. to monachi or monks (Jerome); the classical term civilis approaches in meaning to our "secular."

Secure, adj. securus (i.e. sine curā), incautus; to be — or free from care about any thing, alqd non timēre; adv. secure. Security, n. securitas, fides; (as a pledge) cautio, satisdatio; as a bail, vadimonium. Secure, v.tr. tutum reddere, in tuto collocare; to — from fire, ab igne munire; to — from cold, a frigore defendere. See Safe, Sure, Salvation.

Sedan, n. sella gestatoria.

Sedate, adj. sedatus, placidus, gravis; to be —, quietum esse, animo esse tranquillo; to go away sedately, sedato gradu abire; — in mind, animus sedatior (Cic.). Sedative, n. sedamen (e.g. amoris), sedatio (tranquillising, e.g. animi, ægritudinis).

Sedentary, adj. sedentarius; see Seat, Sit.

Sedge, n. carex, ulva. Sedgy, adj. ulvis obductus.

Sediment, n. sedimentum (from sedēre).

Sedition, n. seditio (used also of home disagreement, e.g. domestica seditio); to raise, excite —, seditionem concitare or concire or conflare; to put down —, seditionem sedare or componere. Seditious, adj. seditiosus (e.g. civis; concio seditiosa, seditiosissimus quisque); adv. seditiose.

Seduce, v.tr. corrumpere algm, algm ad nequitiam adducere, algm in stuprum illicere; to seek to — any one, sollicitare algm. Seduction, n. corruptela, illecebræ; it is easy to practise — on the young, juventus facile corrumpitur; to surround one with the snares of —, alqm corruptelarum illecebris irretire; the art of —, ars ad libidines adolescentulorum excitandas accommodata. Seducer, n. corruptor, corruptela. Seductive, adj. corruptela, corruptrix (of persons and things of the fem. gend., e.g. provincia); very —, omnibus libidinum illecebris repletus (used of places full of enticements to lust, e.g. regio), captiosus (captivating, in a bad sense, e.g. societas).

Sedulous, adj. sedulus (from sedeo), assiduus, industrius, acer; to be — in a thing, in re studēre. Sedulity, n. sedulitas, assiduitas, industria. See Active, Assiduous, Industrious.

See, n. = a jurisdiction, *sedes; bishop's —, *sedes episcopalis, *diocesis; the papal —, *sedes papalis.

See, v.tr. vidēre, cernere, aspicere, conspicere, spectare, intelligere; to — any thing from, cognoscere or intelligere alqd ex re; to — any thing with pleasure, libenter vidēre alqd; to — any one with satisfaction, alci bene velle; — with dissatisfac-

tion, *alci male velle*; to be seen with pleasure, *gratiosum esse apud alqm*, not to wish to —, *connivēre in re*, to be forced to —, *cogi*, to let a person —, *alqd spectatum præbere, ostendere alqd, se ostendere, conspici*, not to let one's self be seen in public, *in publicum non prodire*, — by any one, *alcjs conspectum fugere*; v intr. = to have the faculty of sight, *videre, cernere*; not to —, *cæcum esse* or *luminibus captum esse*, to — clearly, *acriter vidēre*, not to — well, *oculis non satis prospicere*, as far as you can —, *quo longissime oculi conspectum ferunt*, to — further (in mind), *plus vidēre*, to see or direct the eyes to, *vidēre*, to — to any thing, *oculos conjicere in alqd, intueri alqd* (to look at), to — to one's own advantage, *commodis suis prospicere*, to — to or care for, *consulere, prospicere ut*, etc, *vidēre ne*, etc. Seeing, n. *visus, spectatio, conspectus*, as a conj. *quum, quoniam, quandoquidem*. See Eye, Sight, Look.

Seed, n *semen*, to run to —, *in semen abire*; to strew — on the earth, *semen terræ mandare*, fig. *semen, stirps*, the seeds of discord, *semina discordiarum*; to sow the — of discord among the citizens, *civiles discordias serere*, a — flux, *profluvium genitale*, — vessel, *vasculum seminis*, — channels, *viæ seminales*; — dust, *pollen*; — animalcule, **bestiola spermatica* See Sow.

Seek, v.tr. *quærere, vestigare, investigare, indagare*, to — to do, *studēre, cupere, operam dare ut*, etc, to — for aid, *auxilium alcjs implorare*, to — diligently, *scrutari, perscrutari, conquirere, perquirere*, to — out, *exquirere*, to — = to endeavour, *conari*, to — a person's ruin, *alci insidias struere* or *parare* Seeker, n *indagator, investigator* Seeking, n. *indagatio, investigatio*.

Seem, v.intr. *videri*, used either impersonally or personally, e.g. personally, *videris bonus*, you — good, *te esse bonum videtur*, it —s you are good (so, *ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, quæ quibusdam admirabilia videntur, a naturâ mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentiâ orta amicitia, quod idem Scipioni videbatur, solem e mundo tollere videntur qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, videor mihi perspicere ipsum animum; non mihi videtur ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem*), to — good, fit, *videri*, e.g. *eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quæ*, etc, *ut Hippocrati visum est* (Cels.). Seeming, n *species*. Seemingly, adv. *in speciem, specie, ut videtur* Seemly, adj *decens, decorus, speciosus*, not —, *indecens, indecorus*; it is —, *decet*, it is not —, *dedecet, non decet, indecorum est*.

Seer, n (one who sees, that is, foresees), = a prophet, *vates*, the power of a —, *divinatio*.

Seethe, v tr. *coquere*; see Boil.

Segment, n *segmentum*

Segregate, v tr. *segregare* (*seorsum a grege*), *seponere, semovēre, removēre, sejungere*.

Seignor, n. *dominus*; see Lord.

Seize, v.tr. *prehendere, apprehendere, comprehendere*; to — by the hand, *manu prehendere alqm*, to — the pen, *calamum sumere*, = to fall on and take, *occupare, invadere*; to be —d by a disease, *morbo corripi*, to be — with fear, *timore percelli*, to be — with anger, *irâ incendi* Seizing, adj. *animos perfringens*. Seizure, n, *comprehensio*.

Seldom, adv. *raro*, somewhat —, *rarius*; very —, *perraro*; you — come to Athens, *Athenas insolens venis*; he — came into the senate in those days, *temporibus illis non sæpe in senatu fuit*; such men are — seen, *cujusmodi hominum major est annona*; see Often.

Select, adj *selectus*; v.tr. *seligere* Selection, n. *selectio* See Choose, Choice, Elect, Collect

Self, pron *se, ipse, ipse se*; I my—, *egomet* (so *tute, ipsemet*), of him—, *suâmet sponte*, the thing it —, *res ipsa*, we ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet, nosmet ipsi*, by one's —, *solus*; he is him—, *mentis est compos*, he is beside him—, *mente est captus*, by themselves, *solus cum solo*, I my— could be willing to be mistaken together with him, *ego enim ipse cum ipso non invitus erraverim*, (take as examples, *magis ea percipimus quæ nobis ipsis* [to our own selves] *aut prospera aut adversa eveniunt quam illa quæ ceteris*; *ille ipse* [the —same] *divinationis auctor*; *eo ipso die quo excessit vitâ*, *idem ego ille*, I, the —same man; *unum et idem videtur esse atque id quod*, etc, it seems to be the —same thing with that which, etc ; *ipso illo die quâ lex est data*); to live like your—, *pro dignitate vivere*, to look to one's —, *salutis suæ rationem habēre*, we are by ourselves, *hic soli sumus*, for my—, *me quod attinet*, shift for your—, *tibi caves*, every man for him—, *proximus egomet mihi*, *frustra sapit qui sibi non sapit*; *suis ipsæmet pennis capiuntur aves* Self-command, *imperium sui, moderatio, continentia*, to possess —, *in se ipsum habēre potestatem*, — consideration, *contemplatio*; — deceit, *error*; — admiration, *sui admiratio*, — exertion, *suâ ipsius manu*, — preservation, *tutio sui, corporis nostri tutela*, impulse to —, *sui conservandi custodia, nostri corporis caritas*; — knowledge, *cognitio sui*; to acquire —, *noscere semet ipsum*, — pleasing, *sibi valde placens*, — satisfaction, *immodica sui æstimatio*; — respect, *haud vana de se persuasio*; — communion, *meditatio*; to hold —, *ipsum secum loqui*; — wise, **qui sibi præ ceteris sapere videtur*; — love, *cæcus amor sui*, to have —, *se ipsum amare*, it shows —, *est se ipsum amantis*, — praise, *de se prædicatio*, — murderer, *interemptor sui*, — destruction, *mors voluntaria*, to be guilty of —, *manus sibi inferre*; — tormentor, *qui se ipsum cruciat*, — examination, **spectatio vitæ nostræ*, to institute —, *in sese descendere*; — dependent, *sui juris, suæ potestatis, potens sui, sui arbitrii* (adv. *ad arbitrium suum, suâ sponte*); to be —, *sui juris esse*, — dependence, *liberum arbitrium, libera voluntas, libertas*, — seeking, *cupiditas*, — contempt, **contemptio sui*, — poisoning, *veneno mortem sibi consciscere*; — denial, *dolorum et laborum contemptio*, — defence, *defensio contra vim*, — — reliance, *fiducia mei* (*tui*, etc.); full of —, *fiduciæ plenus*; — content, *sibi valde placens, tranquilli animi*, — contentedness, **nimius sui amor, tranquillitas animi*. Selfish, adj. *suarum rerum cupidus*. Selfishness, n *cupiditas mea* (*tua*, etc), *privatæ utilitatis studium, avaritia* Selfwilled, adj *suæ opinioni addictus, nimium bene de se sentiens, pertinax, suam sapientiam omnibus aliis præponens*.

Sell, v.tr. *vendere, divendere* (by retail), *venditare* (to live by selling), *venundare* (also written *venum dare*); to be sold, *vendi, venire, venum ire*; to — yourself, *se venditare*, *se vendere alci* (to take a bribe), *pecuniam accipere ab alqo*, to — goods by the common crier, *bona præconi publico subjicere*; to — the commonwealth, *rempublicam venalem habēre*; to — at a dear rate, *vendere alqd alci grandi pretio*, he sells cheaper than others, *vendit minoris quam alii*; how much do you — that for? *hoc quanti vendis?* he sold them for slaves, *illos sub coronâ vendidit*, inventory of things to be sold, *tabulæ auctionariæ*. Seller, n *venditor* (fem *venditrix*), *institor, negotiator, nundinator, mercator, propola*. Selling, n. *venditio*. See Sale, Auction.

Send, v.tr. *mittere, legare, ablegare, amandare*; to — off things, *alqd perferendum curare*, to — away, *ablegare, amandare, relegare*, (in a bad sense) *ignominiose dimittere, turpiter dimittere, in exilium mittere*; to — for, *arcessere, accire, aliunde abducere, arcessere alqm*; to — a person to travel, **alqm peregrinari jubēre*; to — out, *edere, emittere*; to — for soldiers from their winter quarters, *milites ex hybernis evocare*, I have nobody to —, *neminem habeo quem mittam*; she will come without sending for, *aderit ultro* (Com), — us word with all speed, *fac nos quam diligentissime certiores*; you think much of sending me a letter, *gravate ad me literas dare*; I must — him away somewhere, *alqo mihi est hinc ablegandus*

(Com.). Study also the following: *salvus Deum quæso ut sit* (Com.), *idoneos nactus homines, per quos ea quæ vellet ad eam perferrentur* (Com.); *internuncios ultro citroque mittunt; legiones duas subsidio nostris misit, magno circuitu mitti; non est idoneus qui mittatur.*

Senior, adj. *prior, superior* (he who lived before, e.g. *Dionysius prior*), *grandis, grandior* (*natu*, older), *major* (*natu*); to be a person's —, *alci ætate antere, antecedere, ætate præcurrere alqm.* Seniority, n. *quod alqs alci ætate præcurrit* (the fact of), **ætatis prærogatio* (the right of).

Sense, n. *sensus* (the faculty, properly of feeling, that is *facultas* or *vis sentiendi*); — of sight, *sensus videndi* or *visūs*; the senses, *sensus*; to make an impression on the —, *sensus movēre*, to fall under —, *sub sensus cadere*; — of taste, *gustatus*; — of hearing, *auditus*; — of smell, *odoratus*, = sound or natural sense, *sensus, animus*, = mental or moral feeling, *judicium, conscientia, prudentia, sapientia*, to be in one's —, *mentis compotem esse*; are you in your —? *incolumi capite es?†* not to be in one's —, *alienatā esse mente*; = faculty of will, *mens, voluntas*; = meaning (of a word), *vis, significatio*, to ascribe a — to a word, *verbo notionem subjicere.* Sensible or Sensuous, adj. *quod sensibus percipi potest, sub sensus cadens, perspicuus, evidens*; = having sound or good sense, e.g. a — man, *sanus animus, animus* or *homo sapiens, prudens.* Sensuality, n. *sensus*; full of —, *mollis, sensu præditus.* Sensual, adj. *cupiditatibus serviens, libidinosus.* Sensuality, n. *libido, vita voluptuaria, mollities, luxus.* Senseless, adj. *rationis expers, sensūs expers, fatuus, stupidus, absurdus, brutus.* See Feeling, Insensibility.

Sentence, n. (1) = logical statement, *sententia* (lit. = opinion, e.g. *sententiam fronte tegere*; then also the words in which it is expressed, — in general); a pithy — or remark, *vox, verbum, dictum, apophthegma, responsum, effatum, oraculum, arbitrium, decretum, decisio*; to utter —, *respondēre, decernere, oraculum dare* or *edere, judicare, sententiam dicere*; see Period, Syntax; (2) = a judicial decision, *judicium, decretum, sententia*; to pronounce —, *sententiam ferre de alqo, sententiam pronunciare, alqm damnare, judicium facere de re, de alqo.*

Sentiment, (1) = opinion, *sententia*; (2) = feeling, *sensus, animus*; a pleasurable —, *voluptas*, an unpleasant —, *dolor*, to have a —, *sentire alqd*; without —, *sensu carens*; to read with —, **sentire quæ legas*; capable of —, **sensu præditus.* Sentimental, adj., by Sentiment.

Sentinel or Sentry, n. (1) = watch, *excubiæ, vigiliæ, statio*; to stand —, *excubias, vigilias agere, in statione esse*; (2) = a watchman, *excubitor, vigil, statio, miles stationarius*, to place —, *stationes disponere*; to relieve —, *in stationem succedere.* See Guard.

Separate, v.tr. *separare, sejungere, secernere, divellere, discindere alqd ab alqā re*; to — one from another, *res a se invicem separare, alqd ab alqo discernere, distinguere* or *dispescere*, we are separated by a great distance, *magno locorum intervallo disjuncti sumus*; study also these sentences, *in iis locis sum quo, propter longinquitatem, tardissime omnia perferuntur, cum mors animā seduxerit artus.†* Separation, n. *separatio, segregatio, sejunctio* (properly a sundering). Separatist, n. **qui a publicis ecclesiæ ritibus secedit.*

Serpent, n. *serpens*, see Snake.

Serve, v.tr. (1) = to do or render service to, *servire alci, deservire, famulari alci, operam alci navare* or *præstare*, (2) = to wait or attend on, *ad nutum alcjs exspectare, comitari, colere, se totum alci addicere, se totum ad arbitrium alcjs componere, operam navare*, (3) = to wait at table, *famulari, ancillari*; (4) = to supply what one wants, *ministrare*, to — meat, *inferre cibos, instruere mensam cibis*; to — wine to the company, *præbēre pocula convivis*; to serve as a soldier, *mereri, stipendia facere*; to — under, *sub duce mereri* (*sub Asdrubale imperatore meruit*), to — in any one's turn, *alcjs vicem supplēre*; to — God, *Deum colere, se totum Deo addicere, *puram et justam Deo venerationem præstare, Deo servire, Deum venerari et invocare, summā religione Deum colere.* Servant, n. *servus* (a slave), *famulus* (a household servant), *verna* (a home-born slave), *ancilla* (a waiting-woman), *assecla, minister, comes, mancipium, pedisequus* (a footman), *cliens, servitium, puer.* Service, n. *opera, servitium, ministerium, obsequium, officium, observantia, cultus*; — of God, *cultus Dei, religio sacra, pietas*, without the service of men, etc., *nec sine hominum operā fructus ex belluis capere possemus*, they may do —, *usui* or *utilis esse possunt*, if you desire any — from me, *si quid per me fieri velis*, they had desired to be put on that —, *sibi id muneris depoposcerant*; they rendered him great —, *huic admodum profuerunt*, to confer a — or kindness on a person, *in alqm officia conferre.* Serviceable, adj. *opportunus, utilis, aptus rei* or *ad rem, ad usum comparatus, accommodatus* Servitude, n. *servitudo, servitium, servitus* (the condition); to bring into —, *servituti alqm addicere, alqm alci in servitutem tradere, jugum alci imponere, libertatem alci eripere*, to free one's self from —, *jugum excutere, servitutis vinculo rumpere, servitutis jugum a se repellere, detrahere* or *subtrahere colla jugo*, to free any one from —, *servitutis gravitatem alci levare* or *laxare, in libertatem alios vindicare, servitute alqm eximere.* See Slave.

Set, v.tr. (1) = to place, *ponere, imponere, statuere*; (2) = to plant, *serere* (e.g. *arbores*, so *causam discordiarum serere*); see Plant; to — in order, *in certos ordines distribuere*; to — one before another, *alteri palmam* or *præmium dare* or *deferre*, to — forward, *impellere*; to — at liberty, *e vinclis eximere*; to — out the walls of a city, *urbem* or *mœnia aratro designare*; to — up a shout, *barītum* (a war-cry) *tollere*, to — the houses on fire, *succendi ædificia jussit*; when they had — him on horseback, *quum illum in equum sustulissent*, to — one's heart on, *animum adjicere ad*, to — foot on land, *terram attingere*; — soldiers —, *milites exponere*, we have — down, etc., *eas res constituimus, quibus*, etc.; — your heart at rest, *animo otioso esse impero†*; — me out, etc., *mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes quantum*, etc.; — him to do it, *huic mandes*, — open the window, *aperi fenestram*; — somebody to inquire, *alci des negotium qui quærat*; to — much by, *in magno pretio habēre*; to — more by, *pluris facere*, to — at one, *redigere in gratiam*, to — against, *inimicum facere alqm* (study these phrases, *ea res disjunxit illum ab illā*; *omnino abhorret animus huic a nuptiis, illam urbem huic urbi rursus opponere cogitant*); to — off, *adjumento esse ad* (e.g. *nihil erat adjumenti ad pulchritudinem*); the sun is setting, *sol occidit*; about sun—, *sub* or *ad occasum solis*; on a — day, *stato quodam die*; many of these trees were — with my own hand, *multæ istarum arborum meā manu sunt statæ*; a — speech, *meditata oratio*; of — purpose, *cogitato, consulto, de industriā, deditā operā*; they — open their gates, *portas aperuerunt*; they are — on doing wrong, *ad injuriam faciendam aggrediuntur*, he — each legion, etc., *singula latera castrorum singulis attribuit legionibus munienda.*

Settle, v.tr. (1) = to fix or determine, *statuere, constituere, definire*, (2) = to fix your abode in, *sedem figere, sedem et domicilium collocare alqo loco*; to — permanently, *sedem stabilem et domicilium habēre*, to — in a place, *locum sedem sibi delegisse*; (3) = to put an end to, *dirimere* (e.g. *jurgium* or *iras*, a dispute, quarrel; so with *controversiam, prœlium, bellum*), to — accounts, *rationes conficere*; (4) = to put in order, e.g. to — the state, *rempublicam componere.* Settle, v.intr. *considēre, consistere, sedem habēre*; settled to go, *certus eundi*; to — go, *certum consilium capere, se accingere ad.* Settlement, n. *constitutio*

— of a daughter, *filiæ collocatio*; = agreement, *pactum, fœdus*; = fixed abode, *domicilium, ædes*.

Seven, adj. *septem*; *septeni -æ -a* (e.g. *pueri septenûm annorum*, boys each seven years old; *literæ septenæ* = *septem epistolæ*); consisting of —, *septenarius* (e.g. *numerus*, the number seven); the — twelfths of a whole (e.g. *jugeri*, an acre), *septunx*; of — years, *septennis, septem annorum*; — years old, *septem annos natus*; — times, *septies*; — times as much, *septies tantum quam quantum*; — times more, *septuplus*; —fold, *septemplex, septifariam divisus*; —fold echo, *heptaphōnos*; here is a — —, *hoc loco septies eadem vox redditur*; of — feet, *septem pedibus, septem pedum, septempedalis, septem pedes longus* (or *altus*); a society of —, *septemviri*; relating to —, *septemviralis*; their office, *septemviratus*; a period of — years, *septennium* (late); every — years, *septimo quoque anno*; — and a half, *septem et dimidiatus* (or *dimidius*), *septem (et) semis* (when the half is the half of a whole divided into twelve parts, e.g. — and a half feet long, *longus septem pedes et semissem*; — and a half feet broad, *latitudine pedum septem et semis*). Seventh, *septimus*; every —, *septimus quisque*; every — month, *septimo quoque mense*; the — day after the Ides, *septimatrus*; of the — rank or class, *septenarius*; — legion, *septimanus*; the — time, *septimum*; the — part, *pars septima*; seventhly, *septimo*.

Seventeen, adj. *decem et septem* or *decem septem* or *septem et decem, septendecim* (more seldom, but twice in Cic. as a safe reading), *septeni deni* (— each; also — as a whole sum, esp. with nouns only used in the pl., e.g. *pueri septenûm denûm annorum*; — letters, *septenæ denæ literæ*, but *septem et decem literæ* = — single letters of the alphabet); — years old, *decem et septem annorum* (in general), *decem et septem annos natus* (of human beings); boys each — years old, *pueri septenûm denûm annorum*; — times, *septies decies*. Seventeenth, adj. *septimus decimus*; for the — time, *septimum decimum*; one — (part), *septima decima pars*.

Seventy, adj. *septuaginta, septuageni* (— each; and of one sum, esp. with nouns used in the pl. only, e.g. *series septuagenûm annorum*; — letters, *septuagenæ literæ*, not *septuaginta literæ*, i.e. — alphabetical letters); — years old, *septuaginta annorum, septuaginta annos natus, septuagenarius* (also *fistula septuagenaria*); — times, *septuagies*. Seventieth, adj. *septuagesimus*; the — time, *septuagesimum*.

Sever, v.tr. *dividere, dirimere, separare, secernere, secludere, sejungere, disjungere*. See Separate, Seclude.

Several, adj. *nonnulli, plures, aliquot*. Severally, adv. by *unusquisque* (e.g. *ponite ante oculos unumquemque regum*, the kings severally), or by *singillatim* (e.g. *sin unum quicquid singillatim percunctabere*); — may also be rendered with the aid of the distributive numerals, e.g. *uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes* (sets of ten or twelve have severally wives in common); also by *quisque* (e.g. *prout quisque monitione indigerent*, as they severally required admonition); and lastly by *singuli* (e.g. *duodena describit in singulos homines jugera*, he allotted to the men severally twelve acres).

Severe, adj. *severus, austerus, durus, acerbus*; a — ruler, *severissimi imperii vir*; adv. *severe, rigide, austere*; to rule too —, *severiore imperio uti*. Severity, n. *severitas*; to tame by —, *summâ cum vi comprimere*.

Sew, v.tr. *suere*. Sewing, n. *suendi ars*. Sewer, n. *sutor* (a cordwainer).

Sewer, n. *cloaca*; belonging to —, *cloacalis*.

Sex, n. *sexus*; male —, *virilis sexus*; female —, *muliebris sexus*; of both —, *utriusque sexûs, hermaphroditus, homines utriusque sexûs* (compare *natus ambiguo inter marem et feminam sexu infans*).

Sexagenarian, adj. *sexagenarius*; see Sixty.

Sextant, n. **sextans*.

Sexton, n. **æditutus*.

Shabby, adj. *sordidus* (e.g. *amictus, homo*); a very — fellow, *homo sordidissimus* (opp. *prælautus*); to be —, *sordēre*; to grow —, *sordescere*. Shabbiness, n. *sordes*.

Shackles, n. *vincula, catenæ, compedes*; — for the feet, *pedicæ*; for the hands, *manicæ*. Shackle, v.tr. *vinculis colligere, catenis vincire*; fig. *impedire, impedimento esse*.

Shade, Shadow, n. *umbra* (e.g. *arboris, terræ*); in the —, *in umbrâ*; under the —, *sub umbrâ*; — of morning, *umbra lucis*; to be afraid of —, *umbras timēre*; fig. *umbra* (e.g. *sub umbrâ Romanæ amicitiæ latēre*); "shadow," = a mere appearance or pretext, *umbra* (e.g. *gloriæ, libertatis, honoris*; *sub umbrâ fœderis æqui servitutem pati*); *umbra* also = —, in painting (opp. *lumen*); further, a person's shadow or companion is in Latin *umbra* (so *umbra luxuriæ*); "shades," = ghosts, *umbræ* (e.g. *umbris exagitari, umbræ silentes, umbrarum dominus* or *rex*, i.e. Pluto); to go to the world of —, *ire per umbras*. Shade, Shadow, v.tr. *umbrare* (e.g. *umbrante tecto*; *quercus umbrabat montis fastigia*). Shady, adj. *umbrosus* (e.g. *ripa, vallis*; *locus umbrosior*, somewhat —).

Shaft, n. *calamus, spiculum, sagitta*.

Shake, v.tr. *quatere*; to — hands, *jungere dextras*; to — with fear, *tremere*; to — with cold, *frigore horrēre*; they — the foundations, *labefactant fundamenta reipublicæ*; to — off, *excutere*; the tempest — the ships, *naves afflictabat tempestas*.

Shallow, adj. *tenuis* (e.g. *Tiberis tenui fluens aquâ*, Liv.); shallows or shoals, *vada* (e.g. *vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transduxit*); full of —, *vadosus*; fig. *simplex, parum subtilis, hebes, tardus*.

Sham, n. *fallacia, dolus*. Sham, v.intr. *simulare* (to pretend); to — sick, *simulare ægrum*. See Feign, Pretend.

Shambles, n. *macellum*; a seller at the —, *macellarius*; a stall at —, *macellaria taberna*. See Butcher, Flesh, Meat.

Shame, n. (1) = modesty, *pudor, verecundia*, comb. *pudor et verecundia, pudicitia*, comb. *pudor et pudicitia*; to have —, *pudorem habēre, pudorem pudicitiamque colere*; to have lost the sense of —, *pudorem posuisse, præmortui jam esse pudoris, omnem verecundiam effudisse*; her — is dead, *pudor periit, vereri perdidit*; he who has lost his —, *pudoris oblitus*; to throw off all —, *pudorem ponere* or *projicere, omnem verecundiam effundere*; to avoid or omit through —, *pudore refugere ab alqâ re*; to be overcome by —, *pudore confici*; to be restrained by the moral feeling of —, by the impersonal *pudēre* with acc. of person, and gen. of thing (e.g. I am ashamed to lie, *pudet me mendacii* or *pudet me mentiri*); to blush with — at, to feel ashamed of, *erubescere* (e.g. *ne Ubii quidem origine erubescunt*, not even the Ubii are ashamed of their origin; *erubescunt pudici de pudicitiâ loqui*, the modest blush to speak of their modesty); to feel somewhat ashamed, by *suppudet*; shame on you! *sit pudor!* I am ashamed to mention it, *pudore deterreor hoc commemorare*; (2) = moral turpitude, *turpitudo* (baseness), *ignominia*, comb. *ignominia et turpitudo*; *infamia*, comb. *turpitudo et infamia*; *dedecus*, comb. *ignominia et dedecus, dedecus et infamia, macula* (a spot or brand) *et dedecus*; *probrum*, comb. *probrum et dedecus*; *flagitium* (a crime), comb. *flagitium et dedecus*; it brings or involves —, *infamiam habet* or *infert, fit dedecori*; it is a — to any one, *alci est turpitudini* or *dedecori* or *probro*; he is a — to me, *mihi est alqs dedecori, alqs me dedecorat*; to bring — on one's family, *familiam dedecorare*; he runs into —, *in dedecus incurrit*; to consider anything a —, *alqd turpe ducere* or *putare, probro habēre alqd, turpe sibi esse alqd arbitrari*; these things they think a —, *hæc apud illos turpia putantur*; to

account any thing a — to, *alci alqd ducere probro*; to our —, *cum nostro dedecore*; shame! *proh pudor! o indignum facinus!* it is a — to say that, *hoc est turpe dictu*. Shameful, adj. *turpis, fœdus, obscœnus, ignominiosus, inhonestus, flagitiosus, nefarius, scelere contaminatus*; — things, *res turpes, nefaria flagitia*; to live —ly, *turpiter* or *flagitiose vivere*; it is — to say, *turpe est dictu*; to account very —, *in turpissimis rebus habēre*. Shamefulness, n. *turpitudo, fœditas, obscœnitas*; to commit —, *multa turpiter facere, turpiter et nequiter facere, in omni dedecore volutari*. Shameless, adj. *impudens, impudicus, inverecundus*; a — (or brazen) face, *inverecunda frons, os impudens* (so *durum, ferreum*); a — man, *homo quem libidinis infamiæque neque pudet neque tædet*. Shamelessness, n. *impudentia, impudicitia*.

Shank, n. *crus, tibia*; —-bone, *tibia*; — of a plant, *plantæ caulis*.

Shape, n. *forma, figura, species*; to give — to, *formare, fingere alqd*; to take, assume the — of, *speciem rei induere*; to acquire —, *formari, fingi*; in the following —, *hoc modo*; in such a —, *ita, sic*. Shape, v.tr. *formare, conformare, figurare, fingere, alqd in formam rei redigere*; to — itself differently, *mutari*. Shaping, n. *conformatio*. Shapeless, adj. *figurā carens*.

Share, n. *pars, portio, sors, sortitio* (allotment); to have a — in a work, *partem in opere habēre*; to fall to the — of, *alci obvenire, sorte obvenire, sortito obtingere alci* (e.g. *quod cuique obtigit id quisque teneat*); he asked me to bestow my — on him, *orabat ut sibi donarem portionem meam*. Share, v.tr. *partiri* (e.g. *partiuntur inter se*; so *partiri prædam in socios*; *bona cum alqo*; *curas cum alqo*; *copias inter se*), *dare* (e.g. *perinde ut cuique data sunt*), *dividere* (e.g. *dividere equitatum in omnes partes*; *dividere Romanos in custodiam civitatum*).

Shark, n. *pistris* (πίστρις), *cetus*.

Sharp, adj. (1) lit. *acutus*; to make —, *acuere*; — to the taste, *acutus, acer*; to taste —, *acri sapore esse*; — or bitter cold, *frigus acre*; (2) fig. = working strongly on the feelings, *acer, acerbus, severus*; adv. *acriter, severe, acerbe*; to act — towards, *alqm severius coercēre*; to ride —, *citato equo vehi*; to work —, *opus urgēre*; the work goes on —, *fervet opus*; there is — fighting, *acriter pugnatur*; (3) = penetrating, *acutus, sagax*; — eyes, *oculi acuti*; — nose, *nasus sagax*; to see —ly with the right eye, *dextro oculo plus cernere*; they sound —ly, *acute sonant*; to look —ly at, *acriter intueri alqd, oculos defigere in alqm*; (4) of mental faculties, *acer, acutus, subtilis* (e.g. *ingenium acre*); adv. *acriter, acute, subtiliter*; —-sighted, *acute cernens, acri visu*; fig. *perspicax, sagax*; —-shooter, **miles qui e bombardis tela mittit*. Sharpness, n. (1) *acies, acumen*; (2) fig. *severitas, duritia*; (3) — of intellect, (*ingenii*) *acumen, ingenium acutum, perspicacitas, subtilitas*; to have —, *ingenii acumine valēre*. Sharpen, v.tr. *acuere, acutum reddere*. Sharper, n. *veterator, fraudator*.

Shatter, v.tr. *frangere, confringere, diffringere*; intr. *frangi, confringi, diffringi*.

Shave, v.tr. *radere* (to scrape), *abradere, barbam alcjs tondēre* (to clip); to get shaved, *tonderi*; — for the first time, *barbam ponere*; fig. *attendere alqm*. Shaving, n. *tonstrinum*. See Beard.

Shawl, n. **amiculum muliebre*.

She, as a personal pronoun, is expressed only when emphasis requires it, e.g. *illa, ista, hæc, ea*; as an adjective, is expressed by the feminine, e.g. a she-friend, *amica*; a —-wolf, *lupa*.

Sheaf, n. *manipulus* (a handful); to bind in sheaves, *manipulos colligere*.

Shear, v.tr. *tondēre* (e.g. *oves*; so *barbam et capillum*, Cic.), fig. *vexare, torquēre, exercēre alqm, molestiam facessere alci*. Shearing, n. *tonsura*. Shearer, n. *tonsor*. Shears, n. *forfex*.

Sheath, n. *vagina, theca*; to draw a sword from its —, *gladium e vaginā educere*; to put it back into the —, *gladium in vaginā recondere*. Sheathe, v.tr. *in vaginam recondere*; to — a dagger in a person's body, *sicam in alcjs corpore recondere*.

Shed, n. *casula, tuguriolum, subgrundium, taberna*.

Shed, v.tr. *effundere, perfundere, profundere*; to — tears, *lacrimas profundere, lacrimare*; to — blood, *sanguinem profundere*; to — another's blood, *cædem facere*. Shedding, n. *effusio, profusio*; — of tears, *fletus*; — of blood, *cædes*.

Sheep, n. *ovis* (ὄϊς); a little —, *ovicula*; — in general, *ovile pecus*; a flock of —, *ovium grex*; —fold, *ovile*. Shepherd, n. *pastor, custos gregis*; to act as a —, *oves* or *greges pascere* or *curare* or *custodire*. Sheepish, adj. *insulsus*; a — fellow, *ovis*. Sheepishness, n. *insulsitas, nimia verecundia*, **morbosa sui opinio*.

Sheer, adj. *merus*; — folly, *mera stultitia* (so *libertas mera, veraque virtus*, Hor.).

Sheet, n. *lodix, lodicula, opertorium lecti*; a — of paper, *scida, scidula, pagella, lamella*; — of lead, *plumbi lamina*; —-anchor, *ancora sacra* or *maxima*.

Shekel, n. *siclus* (σίκλος, from the Hebrew).

Shelf, n. *pluteus, abacus*.

Shell, n. *testa, concha* (of fish), *putamen, cortex, corium*. Shell, v.tr. *putamen detrahere, folliculis eximere* (used of pulse).

Shelter, n. *perfugium, asylum, patrocinium, defensio*. Shelter, v.tr. *tutari alqm, defendere, auctoritate tueri, in suam fidem et clientelam suscipere, protegere, receptum tutum præbēre alci*; see Protect.

Shelving, adj. *declivis*.

Shepherd, n., see under Sheep.

Sheriff, n. **vicecomes*; an under- —, **subvicecomes*.

Shew, v.tr. = to bring forward, *edere, ostendere, explicare*; = to prove or explain, *demonstrare, declarare, ostendere, exponere, narrare*; to — mercy, *condonare alqm, alci misericordiam impertiri*; to — the way to a wanderer, *erranti viam monstrare*; to — openly, *arguere, propalam facere*; they — themselves, *se aperiunt*; I will — you what it is to live like a man, *docebo quid sit humaniter vivere*. See Show.

Shield, n. *scutum, clipeus, parma, pelta, ancile*; armed with a —, *scutatus, clipeatus*; a little —, *scutulum, parmula*; a — bearer, *telamon, armiger*. Shield, v.tr. *scuto defendere, clipeo protegere*; to — from danger, *a periculo defendere*; see Protect.

Shift, n. (1) = refuge or resource, *effugium, remedium, ratio, consilium, latebra*; a dishonest —, *fraus*; a cunning —, *tergiversatio*, *ambages*; (2) = an under garment, *tunica interula*, or merely *interula* (also = a shirt); to make — to do, *ægre conficere*; to put one to his shifts, *ad incitas redigere*; to discover some sudden —, *alqd consilium celeriter reperire*; there is but one —, etc., *hoc unum his tot incommodis remedium esse arbitror, unum perfugium est*; every one made — for himself, *sibi quisque consulebat*; to seek a —, *diverticula, effugia, anfractus quærere*; to use all sorts of —, *in omnes facies et species se vertere*. Shift, v.tr. = to change, *mutare, permutare*; to — one's clothes, *mutare vestem*; to — off, *eludere, evitare, subterfugere*; — any thing to another, *alqd alci obtrudere*; see Move.

Shilling, n. **schillingus*; a —'s worth, **quod valet unum schillingum*.

Shin, n. *tibia, crus*.

Shine, v.intr. *lucēre, splendēre, fulgēre, nitēre, micare* (to glitter); to — forth, *elucēre, effulgēre, lumen efferre suum*; it — with a borrowed light, *luce lucet alienā*; as soon as the glittering swords begin to —, *ut micantes fulsere gladii*; fresh men in shining armour, *integri refulgentibus armis*.

Ship, n. *navis, navigium* (used of smaller vessels). Of the different kinds of ships there are: *navis tecta*, with a deck; *navis aperta*, without a deck; *navis exarmata*, man of war; *navis mercatoria*, merchantman; *navis oneraria*, — of burden;

navis tabellaria, packet-boat; *navis frumentaria*, provision —; *navis actuaria*, a wherry; *navis longa* or *rostrata*, a — of war; *navis biremis*, — having two banks of oars (so *triremis*, *quadremis*, *quinqueremis*, having three, four, five); *navis prædatoria* or *piratica*, a pirate vessel; the poets use *carina* (a keel) for *navis*, also *puppis* (the poop) and *prora* (the prow). To build a —, *navem ædificare*; to launch a —, *navem deducere*; to go on board, *conscendere*; to land, *escendere*; to land troops, *copias* (*e classe*, *navibus*) *exponere*; to go by —, *navigare*, *navi vehi*, *navi proficisci*, *mare trajicere*; the going by —, *navigatio*; belonging to a —, *navalis*, *nauticus*; a —'s timber, *trabs navalis*; —'s bench, *transtrum*; fit for —s, *navigabilis*, *navium patiens*; wood for —building, *materia navalis*, *arbores navales*; the art of —building, **architectura navalis*; the master —builder, **architectus navalis*; —wreck, *naufragium*; one who has suffered —wreck, *naufragus*; to suffer —wreck, *naufragium facere*; a —'s doctor, **medicus navalis*, *chirurgus navalis*; a —'s captain, *navarchus*; a —owner, *dominus navis*, *navicularius*; —'s crew, *remigium classicique milites*; master of —, *magister*; a —-soldier, marine, *miles classicus*; officer of marines, *præfectus classicorum militum*; a —'s chaplain, **sacerdos nauticus*; a —'s hold, *sentina*; a —-carpenter, *faber navalis*; government of a —, *disciplina navalis*; — biscuit, *panis nauticus*.

Shire, n. *provincia*, *ager*, *comitatus* (late); a —-mote, **comitia comitatûs*.

Shirt, n. *tunica interula*, *subucula*; see Shift.

Shiver, v.tr. = to break in pieces, *frangere*, *confringere*, *diffringere*; v.intr. = to tremble, *tremere* (with fear), *algēre* (with cold, opp. *æstuare*, to be in agitation from heat).

Shoal, n. (1) *vadum*, *vada*; see Shallow; (2) = large quantity or number, *turba*, *grex*, *caterva*.

Shock, n. (1) in battle, etc., *impetus*, *concursus*, *congressus*; to bear the —, *sustinēre impetum*; at the first —, *ad primum impetum*; driven by the first —, *primo impetu pulsi*; (2) of corn, *frumenti manipulorum acervus*. Shock, v.tr. *offendere*; to be shocked, *offendere ad alqd* or *in re*. Shocking, adj. *quod offensioni est*, *quod offensionem habet* or *affert*, *odiosus*; a — thing, *res odiosa*; a — life, *vita turpis*; — talk, *voces lascivæ*; to be —, *offensioni esse*.

Shoe, n. *calceus*, *calceamentum*; he who wears —s, *calceatus*; without —, *discalceatus*; to wear —s, *calceis uti*; to put on —, *calceos sumere*; to put on other —, *calceos mutare*; to put off —, *excalceare pedes*; — too small, *calcei pedibus minores*; — that fit, *calcei apti ad pedem*; the — pinches, *calceus urit*; every one best knows where the — pinches him, **sua quisque incommoda optime novit*; a —tie, *obstragulum crepidarum*. Shoemaker, n. *sutor* (prov. *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, let the cobbler stick to his last); the work of a —, **opus sutorium*; the profession of a —, (*ars*) *sutrina* (to carry on, *facere*); —'s wax, **pix sutoria*; —'s shop, *taberna sutrina*; —'s apprentice, *tabernæ sutrinæ alumnus*; —'s seat, *sellula sutoris*. Shoe, v.tr. *calceare* (e.g. *homines non satis commode calceati et vestiti*); to — a horse, *affigere equo soleas ferreas*, *calceos ferreos ungulis equi induere*, *soleis ferreis equum induere*.

Shoot, n. = sprout, *germen*, *surculus*; to put forth —s, *germinare*, *progerminare*. Shoot, v.intr., e.g. to — out as ears of corn, *spicare*, *spicas emittere*; — as the stem, *emicare*. Shoot, v.tr. = to cast forth, *jaculari*, *emittere*, *jacēre*; to — arrows out of a bow, *arcu sagittas emittere*, *expellēre*, *excutere*; to — at, *sagittis* or *telis petere*; to — at any one, *tela in alqm dirigere*; to — well, *jaculari solerter*, *perite*, *bene*; to — at a mark, *oculum in scopum dirigere*; to — darts against an enemy, *vim telorum in hostem effundere*; he shot an arrow over the wall, *murum jaculo trajecit*. See Fire.

Shop, n. *taberna*; —man, *tabernæ mercatoriæ minister*; —shutter, *foricula*; —keeper, *tabernarius*; a bookseller's —, *libraria*; a perfumer's —, *unguentaria*; a barber's —, *taberna tonsoris*; a shoemaker's —, *taberna sutrina*; to go a shopping, *concursare circum tabernas*; to open a —, *instruere tabernam*; to close —, *occludere tabernam*.

Shore, n. (1) *litus* (*litus est quâ fluctus eludit*, Cic.), *ripa* (the declining bank or margin), *arena* (sand); to come to —, *navem terræ* or *ad terram applicare*; to set on —, *in litus exponere*; to go on —, *in terram egredi*; see Land; (2) = support, *fulcrum*. Shore, v.tr. *fulcire*.

Short, adj. *brevis*, *concisus* (pruned), *angustus* (within a small space), *contractior* (somewhat drawn in), *compressus* (squeezed together), *paucioribus verbis expressus*, *paucis verbis comprehensus* (of a writing); — of stature, *humilis* (opp. *procerus*); to be —, *compendio agere*, *ac ne multa*, *ut in pauca referam*, *ne multis*, *ne plura*; in —, *summatim*, *ad summam*, *summa illa sit*, *in brevi*; cut it —, *verbo dicas*; a — syllable, *syllaba brevis*; to pronounce a syllable —, *syllabam corripere*; a — way, *via compendiaria*; — hair, *capilli tonsi*; a — memory, *memoria hebes*; the —est day, *dies brumalis*, *bruma*; the —est night, *nox solstitialis*; —armed, **brachiis brevibus*; —breathed, *ilia ducens*; —legged, *cruribus brevibus*; —footed, *pedibus brevibus*; —sighted, *myops*, *qui oculis non satis prospicit*; fig. *stultus*, *imprudens*; to be — with a person, *alqm corripere acriter*; this is the — and the long of it, *cujus summa est quod*, etc. (Cic.); his writings fall — of their fame, *ejus scripta infra famam sunt*; he comes — of none for splendour, *splendore nemini cedit*; he is far — of it as yet, *multum adhuc abest ab eo*; — of thirty years old, *minor annis triginta*; I will be as — as I can, *agam quam brevissime potero*; it may all be despatched in a — time, *brevis res potest tota confici*. Study also these phrases: *non gravabor breviter quid sentiam dicere*; *brevi tempore sum visurus*; *mors brevi consecuta est*; *quâ proximum erat iter?* *creber anhelitus ora quatit*†; *parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus*; *brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*†; *mutila sunt quædam et quasi decurtata*; *iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est*. Shortly, adv. (1) = compendiously, *summatim*, *stricte*, *anguste*, *compresse*, *paucis verbis*, *breviter*, *compendiose*; (2) = within a short time, *brevi*, *propediem*, *paucis diebus*, *exiguo spatio*; very —, *perbrevi*; — before, *brevi ante*, *paullo ante*, *proxime*, *nuper*; — after, *brevi post*, *paullo post*, *non ita multo post*; — before a person's death, *haud multum ante* (so *post*) *alcjs mortem*; — before day, *paullo ante lucem*, *plane mane*. Shortness, n. *brevitas*, *compendium*, *contractio* (a drawing in), *rerum compressio*, *concisa rerum complexio*, *verborum paucitas*. Shorten, v.tr. *coarctare*, *in parvum concludere*, *brevi comprehendere*, *contrahere*, *in angustum cogere*, *præcīdere*, *amputare*, *decurtare*.

Shot, n. *teli jactus* or *conjectus* (when fired), *ictus* (when it tells), **sclopeti* or *tormenti fragor* (report), *telum*, *tormentum* (what is fired; *torm.* only of guns); to fire a —, *telum emittere*, **telum e sclopeto emittere* (not *sclopetum displodere* or *explodere*); they were now within —, *jam ad teli jactum pervenerant*.

Shoulder, n. *humerus*; —bone, *os humeri*; —blade, *scapula*; to carry on the —, *humeris portare*; to carry burdens on the —, *bajulare*. Shoulder, v.tr. *alqd in humeros tollere*; to — a musket, **sclopetum humero applicare*; broad-shouldered, *latos humeros habens*.

Shout, n. *clamor*, *vociferatio*, *voces*; to raise a —, *clamorem tollere*; a — of joy, *clamor et gaudium*. Shout, v.tr. *clamare*, *vociferari*.

Shove, v.tr. *promovēre*, *protendere*, *trudere*, *impellere*. Shove, n. *impulsus*.

Shovel, n. *pala*, *batillum*. Shovel, v.tr. *batillo tollere*.

Show, n. *spectaculum*, *pompa*, *ostentatio* (display), *prælusio*, *species inanis* (empty appearance); to make — of or pretend, *simulare*, *præ se ferre*;

you are wont to make a —, *prœ te ferre soles* (Cic.); herein is some — of virtue, *in hoc alqa significatio virtutis apparet;* for some time there was some — of fight, *exiguum temporis alqa forma pugnæ fuit;* under a — of friendship, *per simulationem amicitiæ.* Show, v.tr. *proponere, propalam collocare, ostentare alqd, præ se ferre,* see Shew.

Shower, n. *pluvia repentina, imber, pluvia;* a plentiful —, *largus imber;* a — of stones, *lapidum imber* (also *sanguinis, lactis, grandinis,* and *calidus, sanguineus†, nectaris†*); a — of tears, *imber lacrimarum* (*imbre per indignas usque cadente genas*).

Shred, n. *frustum.* Shred, v.tr. *comminuere, minutim dissecare.*

Shrew, n. *mulier clamosa.*

Shrewd, adj. *callidus* (skilful by experience; *callidos eos appello quorum tanquam manus opere sic animus usu concalluit,* Cic.), *astutus* (from ἄστυ, the sharp wit of a city life), *perspicax* (quick-sighted), *sagax* (e.g. *sagax ad pericula prospicienda;* compare "a — guess").

Shriek, n. *ejulatus, tripudium* (*cantus ineuntium prœlium, ululatusque et tripudia,* Liv.)

Shrift, n. **peccata sacerdoti in aurem dicta.*

Shrill, adj. *stridulus, acutus, argutus;* a — noise, *stridor;* to be —, *stridēre* or *stridĕre.*

Shrimp, n. *scilla* (σκίλλα), *cancer scilla* or *squilla* (L.)

Shrine, n. *ædicula* (a chapel), *theca* or *capsa sacrorum.*

Shrink, v.intr. *se contrahere;* to — through fear, *pedem referre;* to — from duty, *recedere* (*ab officio nunquam recedemus,* Cic.); to — from fight, *pugnam detractare.*

Shrive, v.tr. **peccata sua sacerdoti fateri* (to confess), *peccata confitentem absolvere* (to absolve).

Shrivel, v.tr. *rugas trahere;* v.intr. *rugari, corrugari, contrahi.*

Shroud, n. **mortui vestimentum, velamentum.* Shroud, v.tr. *involvere, velare, tegere, *mortuum vestimento induere.*

Shrub, n. *frutex;* to put forth —, *fruticare;* to begin to —, *fruticescere;* the putting forth of —, *fruticatio.* Shrubbery, n. *fruticētum.* Shrubby, adj. *fruticosus.*

Shrug, v.tr., — the shoulders, **scapulos attollere.*

Shudder, n. *horror;* a secret —, *terror arcanus.* Shudder, v.intr. *horrēre;* to — greatly, *perhorrescere;* to — at any thing, *horrēre alqd;* I am seized with a great shuddering, *horror ingens me perstringit.*

Shuffle, v.tr. (1) = to mix, *miscēre, commiscēre;* to — cards, **chartas miscēre;* (2) = to act deceitfully, *fraudare;* to — his creditors, *fraudare creditores;* to — a person out of a large sum, *alqm fraudare magnā pecuniā;* v.intr. *arte uti, dolum componere, dolum intendere ad alqm fallendum.* Shuffler, n. *fraudator, homo fallax.* Shuffling, n. *fraus, dolus.*

Shun, v.tr. *fugere, defugere, vitare, declinare.* Shunning, n. *devitatio, fuga.*

Shut, v.tr. *claudere, operire* (opp. *aperire*); to — the eyes, *oculos operire;* on this side we are — in by a river, *hinc claudimur amni;* — up on every side, *ex omni aditu clausus;* — out of doors, *prohibitus januā, non intromissus;* to — out, *excludere* (*exclusi eos,* Cic.); I — myself in my library, *abdo me in bibliothecam;* now I am — out more than any one, *nunc adeo ego sum omnium exclusissimus.* Shutter, n. (for a window), *foricula.*

Shuttle, n. *radius* (*textorius*); —cock, **pila pennata.*

Shy, adj. *timidus, pavidus, pavens;* — horse, *equus pavidus;* to be —, *timidum esse, vereri;* to be — of expense, *sumptibus parcere.*

Sick, adj. *æger* (used of disorders of mind and body; see Ill); sick bed, *grabātus lectus;* to be brought to a —, *in morbum implicari;* to lie on a —, *cubare ex morbo;* to rise from a —, *assurgere ex morbo;* to attend a —, *assidēre alci* (or *alcjs valetudini*); a physician at —, *medicus ægro assidens;* a sick man, *æger, ægrotus;* to visit a —, *ægrotum visitare* (or *visere*), *ad alqm ægrum visendi causā venire;* to pay visits to the sick, *ægros* (or *ægrotos*) *perambulare;* care of the —, *cura custodiaque ægrotorum;* sick room, *id conclave quo curatur æger;* hospital for the — (infirmary), *nosocomium* (νοσοκομεῖον), *valetudinarium;* nurse for the —, *cujus curæ custodiæque ægrotus mandatus est, assidens;* to act as a nurse for the —, *alci* (or *alcjs valetudini*) *assidēre, alci ægroto ministrare;* nurse for the — in a hospital, *nosocomus, qui ægris præsto est.* Sickness, n. *morbus* (internal disorder), *ægrotatio* (condition of —), *valetudo* (properly, state of health or strength; used alone = sickness, or with *adversa, infirma,* etc.), *ægritudo* (in classical Latin denotes only mental disorder); a contagious —, *contagio* (from *tango*), *lues* (the impure cause of the disease); an epidemic —, *pestilentia* (for which *pestis* is poetical); a slight —, *morbus levis;* a severe —, *morbus gravis;* a dangerous —, *morbus periculosus;* a tedious —, *morbus longus;* to be taken or seized by a — or disease, *morbo* (or *valetudine*) *affici* or *tentari* or *corripi, morbum nancisci;* to fall into a —, *in morbum cadere* (*incidere, delabi*), *in adversam valetudinem incidere, implicari morbo, in morbum conjici, morbum* (or *valetudinem*) *contrahere;* a — falls on any one, *morbus alqm opprimit, vis morbi alqm invadit* or *incessit.* See Disease.

Sickle, n. *falx, falx messoria.*

Side, n. *latus* (of the body), *pars, regio, pagina* (— of a leaf); the opposite —, *pars adversa;* on this —, *hinc;* on all —, *quoquoversus, omnibus partibus;* towards all —, *in omnes partes;* on both —, *utrimque;* on each of two —, *utrobique;* on his — nothing takes place, *ab eo nihil agitur;* on the father's —, *a patre;* to be on the — of a person, *facere cum alqo, studiosum esse alcjs;* to have on one's —, *alqm suum habēre;* to go over to any one's —, *ad alcjs partes transire;* to bring over to one's —, *alqm ad se perducere;* a weak —, *vitium;* to act from —, *bonum se præbēre;* to sit by a person's —, *ad latus alcjs sedēre;* to place by a person's —, *alqm alci ministrum adjungere;* to stand by a person's —, *ab latere alcjs esse, alci consilio adesse;* to look aside at one, *alqm limis oculis aspicere;* to take the enemy on the —, *hostem a latere aggredi;* to go aside, *secedere;* — secretly, *clam abire;* a — -window, **fenestra quæ a latere cubiculi est;* a — -door, **janua quæ altero latere est;* a — -table, **mensa quæ ad latus cubiculi est;* a — -blow, *ictus obliquus;* to give any one a — -blow, *gladio alqm oblique petere;* pain in the —, *dolor lateris* or *laterum, pleuritis* (pleurisy). Sidelong, adj. *obliquus;* a — -glance, *obliquus oculus†.* Sidewise, adv. *oblique, ab obliquo, ex obliquo.*

Siege, n. *obsessio, obsidio;* to commence a —, *obsidionem urbis capessere;* to carry on a — obstinately, *in obsidione urbis perseverare;* to prolong —, *in longius trahere;* to raise —, *omittere;* works for a —, *opera;* besieging forces, **copiæ urbem obsidentes* (machine for —, *machina*); to bring — against a city, *opera urbi admovēre;* to assault with —, *urbem operibus aggredi;* park of artillery for —, *urbium oppugnandarum apparatus.*

Sieve, n. *cribrum;* a little —, *cribellum.* Sift, v.tr. *cribrare, cribro secernere;* fig. *investigare, ventilare, perscrutari, explorare.*

Sigh, n. *suspirium.* Sigh, v.intr. *suspiria ducere, suspirare;* to — deeply, *suspiria ducere ab imo pectore.* Sighing, n. *suspiratio.*

Sight, n. *visio, visus, videndi facultas, conspectus, aspectus;* — of the eye, *oculi acies;* at first —, *primo aspectu;* = spectacle, *species* (an appearance), *spectaculum* (a show); to afford a sad —, *triste spectaculum præbēre;* in —, *in conspectu, ante oculos, in* or *sub oculis;* he was in —, *sub*

oculos erat; he appeared in —, *sese oculis efferebat*; he moved into —, *ante oculos versabatur*; he appeared in — of all, *omnium oculis parebat*; he is out of —, *nusquam apparet, oculos fugit, nulla ejus exstant vestigia*; to be hidden from —, *ab oculis hominum* or *e conspectu remotum* or *subductum esse*; to bring into —, *oculis conspiciendum objicere* or *subjicere* or *proponere, ob oculos statuere, in conspectum proferre, ex tenebris in lucem traducere*; to go from a person's —, *abire ex alcjs oculis, recedere ex alcjs conspectu*; to take out of —, *oculis subducere, ex hominum conspectu subtrahere*; death is before my —, *mihi ob oculos mors versatur*; you would get out of their —, *ab eorum ore* or *oculis concederes*; to avoid a person's —, *fugere alcjs conspectum*; he flies from your —, *tuum conspectum fugitat*; to lose any one from —, *e conspectu amittere alqm*; I know him by —, *de facie novi*. Compare also these phrases: *postquam equitatus in conspectum venit; habitavi in oculis; illum in oculis fert; nunquam ab oculis meis abfuerunt; latet in obscuro*. See Eye, Look, See.

Sign, n. *signum, significatio, indicium, vestigium* (a footmark), *nota*; the peculiar — of a thing, *proprium alcjs rei* (characteristic); it is the — of a wise man, *est sapientis*; to serve as a —, *signo esse*; an agreed upon —, *nota quæ convenerat*; to make a — with the hand, *manu significare ut*, etc.; — with the fingers, *concrepare digitis*; to put a — on, *notam apponere rei, notare alqd*; to brand with a —, *notam inurere rei*; — in war, *signum*; to give the — for an attack, *canere signum*; — for breaking up, *vasa conclamare*; — of the future, *signum, omen, ostentum, portentum*; a good —, *omen faustum*; a bad —, *omen sinistrum*. Sign, v.tr. *signare, notare, signum apponere* or *imprimere rei*; to — your name, *nomine signare* or *notare alqd, nomen subscribere*.

Signal, adj. *insignis, notabilis*. Signal, n. *signum, symbolum*; to give a —, *signum edere, dato indicio significare*; to give the — for an attack, *signum dare*; — for battle, *classicum canere, tubâ signum dare*. Signalise, v.tr. *insignire* (to make *insignis* or remarkable, e.g. *tot facinoribus fœdum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere*, Tac.); — yourself, *se clarum reddere*.

Signature, n. *nomen, nominis subscriptio, nomen subscriptum*.

Signet, n. *sigillum* (seal); —-ring, *symbolum*.

Signify, v.tr. *significare* (to make signs, e.g. *ex tectis significabant*, Cæs.), *valēre* (to be equivalent to or mean, e.g. *verbum quod idem valet*; *et intelligo et sentio et video sæpe idem valent quod scio*, Quint.).

Silence, n. *silentium, taciturnitas* (not speaking); to keep —, *tacēre, conticēre, conticescere, obticēre, obmutescere*; to continue to —, *silentium agere*; to put to —, *alci silentium indicere, os obturare, ori frœnum injicere, alcjs linguam retundere, comprimere*; to pass in —, *tacite prætermittere, nullum verbum* or *nullam mentionem de re facere*; to command —, *silentium imperare*; — being enforced by the herald, *silentio facto per præconem*; to require — by the hand, *manu poscere silentium*; to break —, *silentium rumpere, abrumpere*. Silent, adj. *tacitus, silens*; to be —, *silēre, tacēre, linguis favēre*; to be — about, *celare, silentio præterire, mittere alqd*; be —! *quin taces!*

Silk, n. *sericum, bombyx, fila bombycina*; clad in —, *sericatus*; —-work, *bombyx*; —-cloth, *serica -orum*, n.; —-weaver, *textor sericarius*; —-weaving, *ars sericum texendi*; —-ball, or ball of —, *glomus serici*; — garment, *vestis serica*; — business, *negotium sericarium*; —-factory, *officina sericorum*; growth or production of —, **cultura bombycum*; a worker in —, *sericarius*. Silken, adj. *sericus, bombycinus, holosericus* (altogether of silk), *subsericus* (half silk).

Sill, n. = threshold, *limen*; belonging to a —, *liminaris*.

Silly, adj. *excors, vecors, ineptus, insulsus, amens, ridiculus* (exciting laughter; *ridiculum!* nonsense!); very —, *perridiculus*. Silliness, n. *vecordia, amentia, insulsitas, ridiculum*.

Silt, n. *limus*.

Silver, n. *argentum*; pure —, *argentum probum*; wrought —, *argentum factum*; stamped —, *argentum signatum*; of —, or silvery, *argenteus*; plated with —, *argentatus*; a vein of —, *vena argenti*; a worker in —, *faber argentarius* (a silversmith); like —, **argento similis*; a bar of —, *later argenteus*; mines of —, *argenti metalla -orum*, n., *argentaria (fodina)*; a scale or coating of —, *bractea argentea*; a sheet or layer of —, *lamina argentea*; a thread of —, *filum argenteum*; colour of —, *color argenteus*; of the colour of —, *colore argenteo*; — money, *nummi argentei*; — plate, *argentum (factum), vasa argentea*; cupboard for —, *cella ubi vasa argentea servantur*; a lump of —, *argentum rudi pondere*; a grain of —, *granum argenti*; a crystal of —, **crystallus argenteus*; containing —, *argentosus*. Silver, v.tr. *alqd argento obducere*. Silvery, adj. *argento similis*.

Similar, adj. *similis* (used with the gen. of internal bodily or mental relations, with dat. otherwise, e.g. *non tam potuit patris similis esse quam ille fuerat sui*, Cic.; *quid simile habet epistola aut judicio aut concioni?* Cic.; also with *inter se*, e.g. *homines inter se quum formâ tum moribus* [in character] *similes*); to make —, *simulare* (e.g. *Minerva simulata Mentori*); adv. *similiter*. Similarity, n. = resemblance, *similitudo* (*est homini cum Deo similitudo*, Cic.; *habet honestatis similitudinem*; *similitudines*, similar objects). Similitude, n. = comparison, *similitudo* (e.g. *vulgatâ similitudine usus*, Liv.; *ut similitudinem persequar*). See Like, Simulate.

Simmer, v.intr. *fervescere, lente bullire*.

Simony, n. **munerum ecclesiasticorum nundinatio, simonia* (Eccl.). Simoniacal, adj. *ad mun. eccl. nundinationem pertinens*.

Simper, v.intr. *subridēre, stulte ridēre*.

Simple, adj. *simplex* (*sine plicâ*, consisting of only one part, and so having no folds, whence *duplex, triplex, multiplex* as opp. to *simplex*; then *simplex natura* as opp. to *natura mixta* or *connexa*; used also with *cibus, aqua* [pure], *voces* [opp. *voces composita*]; and so may signify "single," e.g. *acies, ordo*); = harmless, *innoxius*; = sincere, *sincerus, probus, integer, sine fuco*; = silly, *stolidus, insulsus*; = without ornament, *simplex, sine ornatu*. Simpleton, n. *homo crassi ingenii*. Simples, n.pl. = herbs, **herbæ simplices*, **res herbaria*. Simplicity, n. *simplicitas*.

Simulate, v.tr. = to imitate or pretend, *simulare* (e.g. *mortem, gaudia vultu†, lacrimas*; *simulavit se furere*, Cic.; *nec simulatum quidquam potest esse diurnum*, Cic.). Simulation, n. *simulatio* (e.g. *fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis*, Cic.; *ex omni vitâ simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est*, Cic.).

Simultaneous, adj. *quod uno et eodem tempore est* or *fit*; adv. *eodem tempore, simul*.

Sin, n. *peccatum; delictum* (omission), *flagitium, nefas*; to commit a —, *peccare, delinquere, peccatum committere*; — many —, *multa improbe facere*; to account a —, *nefas esse ducere*; to live in —, *impie vivere*; to confess a —, *peccatum confiteri*; the guilt of —, *peccata -orum*, n. Sin, v.intr. *peccare* (*in se, erga alqm, in re*; *multa peccantur*), *delinquere*. Sinner, n. *qui peccavit, homo impius, peccator* (Eccl.); a female —, *quæ peccavit, peccatrix* (Eccl.). Sinful, adj. *pravis cupiditatibus deditus, impius, improbus, flagitiosus*. Sinless, adj. *integer, sanctus*. Sinlessness, n. *summa morum probitas, vitæ sanctitas*.

Since, (1) adv. and prep. (of time), by *e, ex, a, ab, post, abhinc*; — that time, *ex eo tempore*;

many years —, *multis abhinc annis;* fifteen years —, *abhinc annis quindecim;* — when, *ex quo;* a long time —, *diu, jamdiu;* — childhood, *a pueritiâ;* it is now a year —, etc., *est jam annus ut repulsam retulit;* this is the third day — I heard it, *tertius hic dies quod audivi;* it is a long time — you left home, *jamdudum factum est quum abiisti domo;* — his death this is the three and thirtieth year, *cujus a morte hic tertius et trigesimus annus;* he died two years —, *abhinc annos duos mortuus est.* Compare *qui honos post conditam hanc urbem habitus est togato ante me nemini,* Cic.; *quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverant,* Cic.; *dies nondum decem intercesserunt,* Cic.; (2) as conj. — may be rendered by *quum, quandoquidem, quia, quoniam,* often with the subj., thus frequently in Cic. *quæ quum ita sint;* but observe *quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas* (in the ind., Cic.); so *urbs quæ, quia postrema ædificata est, Neapolis nominatur* (Cic.); *quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est;* — may also be rendered by the relative with a causal force, and so requiring the subj., e.g. *maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus,* Cic.

Sincere, adj. *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus, simulatus;* so Cic. *secernere fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris*), *integer* (e.g. *te sincerum integrumque conserves,* Cic), *probus, purus;* a — heart, *animus sincerus;* I have a — heart, *simplex mihi est animus.* Sincerity, n. *sinceritas, candor.*

Sinecure, n. **munus omni labore vacuum.*

Sinew, n. *nervus* (νεῦρον, e.g. *nervi a quibus artus continentur,* Cic.); the —s, as = strength, *nervi* (e.g. *dignum onus in quo omnes nervos ætatis industriæque meæ contenderem,* Cic.). Sinewy, adj. *nervosus.*

Sing, v.tr. and intr. *canere, cantare, modulare;* to — much, *cantitare;* to teach to —, *cantare discere;* to — to the harp, *ad citharam canere;* to — to the flute, *ad tibiam canere;* to — always one song, *eandem canere cantilenam;* to — in harmony, *servare modum, ad numerum canere.* Singing, n. *cantus, cantilena;* to delight with —, *cantu rapere animos;* to fill with —, *cantibus ædes personare;* to praise God with —, *concelebrare Deum cantu, laudes Deo canere;* a good voice for —, *vox canora, vox ad cantandum egregia;* a —-bird, *avis canora.* Singer, n. *cantor, cantator;* a choir of —, *chorus canentium;* a society of —, or a choral society, **societas canentium.*

Singe, v.tr. *ustulare.*

Single, adj. *unus, solus, singularis;* for this — reason, *hac unâ de causâ;* — and alone among all, *unus ex omnibus* (*ex omni civitate,* etc.); a — or unmarried man, *cælebs* (a bachelor); to live as a — man, *vitam cælibem vivere;* see Alone, Only. Singular, adj. (1) as opposed to plural, *singularis;* the — number, *numerus singularis* (gramm.); (2) = out of the common way, *singularis* (very superior, e.g. *Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophiâ prope singularis,* almost standing alone, Cic.; *Pompeii singularis atque eximia virtus;* also in a bad sense, e.g. *singularis crudelitas, nequitia*). Singularity, n. *insolentia* (not *singularitas,* which is used ecclesiastically to denote unmarried life or single blessedness). See Extraordinary, Strange.

Sinister, adj. *sinister* (lit. left-handed, as with *calceus, manus, ripa, pars;* fig. with *mores, natura, interpretatio,* etc.).

Sink, v.tr. *mergere, deprimere;* intr. *sidere, subsidere, residere, mergi;* to — morally, *in (omnia) flagitia se ingurgitare;* to — into sleep, *somno opprimi;* he sank in the fight, *in prælio concidit;* the price —, *pretium imminuitur;* his courage —s, *animus cadit;* to let one's courage —, *sibi diffidere;* to — into the mind, *in animum penetrare;* to — to the bottom, *fundum petere;* to — into languor, *in mollitiem et inertiam solvere.* Sink, n. *sentina;* to cleanse a —, *sentinam exhaurire.*

Sip, v.tr. *primis labris degustare, sorbillare.*

Sir, n. *dominus;* Sir William Temple, * *Gulielmus Temple, eques.*

Sire, n. *pater, genitor.*

Sister, n. *soror;* father's —, *amita;* mother's —, *matertera;* grandfather's —, *amita magna;* grandmother's —, *matertera magna;* husband's —, *glos;* a sister's husband, *sororis vir;* murder of a —, *cædes sororis;* a murderer of —, *sororicida;* a little —, *sororcula, parva soror.* Sisterly, adj. *sororius.* Sisterhood, n. **feminarum sodalitium.*

Sit, v.intr. *sedēre;* to — near, *assidēre rei* or *alci;* to — on, *sedēre in re;* — the ground, *humo sedēre;* to — above at table, *superior accumbere;* to — on life and death, *de capite alcjs quærere;* we sat up talking till late at night, *sermonem in multam noctem produximus* (Cic.); he —s up till daylight, *usque ad lucem vigilat;* he —s down by the bank, *prope ripam consedit* (Cic.); he — close to you, *propter te accubat;* I shall — to dinner by myself, *decumbam* or *accumbam solus;* the old man was hardly able to — on horseback, *vix hærēre in equo senex poterat* (so *eam nemo unquam in equo sedentem vidit,* Cic.); he sat down before the town, *ad oppidum constitit;* I — writing till I was called, *exspectavi sedens quoad vocarer* (Cic.); to — idle, *desidem sedēre;* not to allow a thing to — on one, *amoliri, ulcisci alqd;* the coat sits well, *vestis bene sedet;* see under Seat. Sitting, n. *sessio, consessus;* to hold a —, *concilium habēre;* to break up the —, *concilium* or *senatum dimittere.* Sitting, adj. *sedentarius;* — mode of life, *sedentaria opera.*

Site, n. *situs.* Situate, adj. *situs, positus, collocatus;* to be — near, *adjacēre.* Situation, n. (1) = position, *situs, sedes, locus;* if he were in that —, *si eo loco esset;* (2) = office, *munus;* see Office.

Six, adj. *sex, seni* (— each); — or seven, *sex septem, sex aut septem;* twice —, *bis sex;* containing — parts, *senarius;* — years old, *sexennis;* boys each — years old, *pueri senûm annorum;* one of a committee or commission of —, *sevir;* his office, *seviratus;* a period of — years, *sexennium* (— years after the capture of Veii, *sexennio post Veios captos*); every — years, *sexto quoque anno, transactis sex annis;* in the year —, *sexto anno;* at — o'clock, *sextâ horâ;* to travel by — horses, *sejugibus vehi;* the number —, *numerus senarius;* to throw — (at dice), *senionem mittere;* — times, *sexies;* — monthly, *semestris, sex mensium;* a period of — months, *semestre spatium;* —-footed, *sex pedibus, sex pedes habens, sex pedum;* a verse of — feet, *versus senarius;* — times as much, *sexies tantum* (e.g. *sexies tantum quam quantum satum est ablatum est ab aratoribus,* — times as much as was sown was taken from the farmers); — and a half, *sex cum dimidio, sex et semis.* Sixth, adj. *sextus;* every —, *sextus quisque;* every — month, *sexto quoque mense;* entering the — year, *quinquenni major* (older than five years, used of children); the — time, *sextum;* the — part of a whole, *sextarius;* — of an as, *sextans;* relating to the — part, *sextantarius;* the — part of a foot (thick, etc.), *sextantalis;* the — day after the Ides, *sexatrus;* one of the — legion, *sextanus;* one of the — rank, *sextarius;* the — part, *sextans, sexta pars.*

Sixteen, adj. *sedecim* or *sexdecim, decem et sex, seni deni* (— each, e.g. *pueri senûm septenûmve denûm annorum,* boys each — or seventeen years old); a coin of — asses, *decussis sexis* (irdecl.); — feet long, **sedecim pedibus,* **sedecim pedes habens,* **sedecim pedum;* — years old, *sexdecim* (or *decem et sex*) *annorum* (in general), *sedecim annos natus* (of man); — times, *sedecies* (e.g. done, *factus;* and so with other pass. part.). Sixteenth, adj. *sextus decimus;* one —, *pars sexta decima.*

Sixty, adj. *sexaginta, sexageni* (— each); con-

sisting of —, *sexagenarius* (e.g. *fistulâ*); he died more than — years old, *diem supremum obiit major sexagenario;* men of — years of age, *viri annorum sexagenûm* (each); — years old, *sexaginta annorum* (in general, *sexagenarius, sexaginta annos natus* (of persons); — times, *sexagies.* Sixtieth, adj. *sexagesimus;* the — time, *sexagesimum;* — thousand, *sexaginta milia* (not *sexagies mille*); the — thousandth, *sexagies millesimus;* one —, *sexagesima pars.*

Size, n. = measure, *mensura;* a small and a less —, *parva et minor mensura, modus* (*imperium magistratuum ad pristinum modum redigere*); *magnitudo* (largeness), *amplitudo* (breadth), *proceritas* (tallness), *altitudo* (height), *ambitus* (girth), *spatium* (extent of surface), *majestas* (greatness of mind or character); to take the — of, *metiri, admetiri, dimetiri.*

Size, n. **aqua cui glutinum est admixtum,* **aqua glutinosa.* To size, v. *aquâ glutinosâ illinere.*

Skates, n. **soleæ ferratæ.* To skate, v. **soleis ferratis per glaciem transcurrere.*

Skein of thread, n. **fili volumen.*

Skeleton, n. *ossa -ium,* n., *ossium compages;* to make a —, *corpus mortuum eviscerare;* he is a mere —, *vix ossibus hæret.*

Sketch, n. *adumbratio;* to sketch, v. *adumbrare alqd.*

Skewer, n. *festuca.*

Skiff, n. *scapha, cymba.*

Skill, n. *peritia, ars, sollertia.* Skilful, adj. *peritus rei, arte insignis, exercitatus in re, dexter, sollers;* — in the law, *juris consultus;* — to govern, *regendæ reipublicæ scientissimus;* — in war, *bellicæ artis peritissimus;* — by experience, *homines docti et usu periti;* having no skill in this kind of fighting, *hujus omnino generis pugnæ imperiti;* if we had had as good —, *si par in nobis scientia fuit* (Cic.); he must be a man of great —, *summæ vir facultatis esse debet;* he has no — in Greek, *Græcarum literarum rudis;* to have — in Greek, *Græce scire;* — great — in arms, *summam scientiam rei militaris habēre;* I tried my — in it, *tentavi quid in eo possem.*

Skim, n. *spuma;* to form —, *spumescere;* full of —, *spumosus.* Skim, v.tr. *despumare, spumam eximere.*

Skin, n. *cutis, pellis, membrana, corium* (hide); hard —, or callosity, *callus, callum;* to have —, *callēre;* to get off with a whole —, *integrum abire.* Skin, v.tr. *corium detrahere, pelle* or *corio exuere;* — over, *cicatricem inducere;* he is only — and bones, *ossa atque pellis totus est.* See Hide.

Skip, n. *saltus.* Skip, v. *salire;* — over, *transsilire.* See Dance, Leap, Omit.

Skirmish, n. *prœlium leve, pugna fortuita;* to engage in a —, *prœliis parvulis cum hoste contendere, hostem lacessere* (to challenge), *velitari.* See Battle, Fight, War.

Skirt, n. *fimbria, limbus, ora.* To skirt along the shore, *legere oram;* to — or border on, *affinem esse* (e.g. *gens affinis Mauris*).

Skittish, adj. *protervus, lascivus;* to be —, *lascivire.*

Sky, n. *æther, cœlum;* a bright —, *cœlum serenum;* an open —, *cœlum patens;* under the open —, *sub divo, in publico;* from the —, *de cœlo;* the colour of the —, *color cæsius.* See Heaven.

Slack, adj. *laxus, remissus* (loose), *lentus, tardus* (slow), *segnis, piger* (idle); — in duty, *negligens;* to be —, *laxum, lentum,* etc. *esse;* — to return a favour, *ad referendam gratiam tardiorem esse;* = slow in business, *oscitanter agere partes suas.* Slacken, v.tr. *laxare;* — the reins, *laxare habenas;* — work, *opus remittere;* — speed, *celeritatem retardare;* since I have so long been —, etc., *quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormiri diu.*

Slake of snow, n. *nivis floccus.* To slake thirst, v.tr. *sitim exstinguere* or *explēre, sitim depellere* or *sedare;* to — lime, **aquâ calcem macerare.*

Slander, n. *calumnia, falsa criminatio.* Slander, v.tr. *calumniari, alqm calumniis* or *ignominiis afficere, invadere, perfundere, insectari, onerare, lædere, proscindere, convellere, concidere, appetere, conscindere, vexare, provocare, lacessere,* or *violare; linguis veneno tinctis, linguâ* or *voce maledicâ* or *probrosâ vulnerare, agitare, exagitare; confodere* or *impetere; alci probrum, convicium, contumeliam,* etc. *facere;* — secretly, *clanculum;* behind one's back, *a tergo;* — a person's life and manners, *notam vitæ et moribus alcjs inurere;* to be slandered wrongfully, *immerito, nullo sub merito, insontem, innocentem, sine causâ, sine culpâ, injuriâ, injuste, ignominiâ, probris, maledictis, contumeliis affectum esse.* A slanderer, n. *scurra;* a foul-mouthed —, *scurra dicacissimus, maledicus conviciator.* Slandering, n. *criminatio, obtrectatio.* Slanderous, adj. *probrosus, maledicus;* adv. *criminose, maledice, per calumniam.*

Slant, adj. *obliquus, transversus.*

Slap, n. *plaga, ictus;* — with the fist, *colaphus;* with the flat of the hand, *alapa.* To slap, v.tr. *verberare, cædere, percutere, palmâ percutere, colaphum alci impingere.*

Slash, n. *incisura, vulnus.* To slash, v.tr. *cædere, incidere, decidere, gladio percutere.* The slash of a whip, n. *flagellum;* to beat with —, *flagello cædere, concidere.*

Slate, n. *lapis fissilis* (in its natural state); — to write on, *tegula* or *tabula e lapide fissili facta;* a — quarry, *lapidis fissilis fodina.* To slate, v. **tegulis e lapide fissili factis obtegere* or *consternere.*

Slattern, n. *mulier sordida.*

Slaughter, n. *cædes* (a cutting down), *occidio* (the action of killing), *occisio* (the state of being killed), *clades* (κλάδος, a branch; so that *clades* is properly the breaking of a branch, and fig. discomfiture, severe loss), *strages* (from *sternere,* a felling or laying low, fig. overthrow, destruction); a general —, *internecio;* man —, *homicidium.* To slaughter, v.tr. *cædere, concidere, prosternere, jugulare* (to cut the throat), *mactare* (to slay a victim), *trucidare* (from *trux,* cruel, hence to massacre). Slaughter-house, n. *laniena, laniena tabernæ* (butchers' shops). Slaughterer, n. *lanarius.* Slaughtering, n. *laniatio; cædes et laniationes,* wholesale butchery.

Slave, n. *servus* (considered as property), *verna* (a slave born in the house), *mancipium* (one obtained by war or purchase); the slaves, *servitium, servitia, corpora servilia;* recently purchased —, *venales novicii;* the — of a house, *familia;* to be a —, *servum esse, in servitute esse, servitutem servire;* — to any one, *servire alci* or *apud alqm;* to enslave, *redigere in servitutem, alci servitutem injungere, alqm servitute afficere;* to sell as a —, *sub coronâ vendere;* to be sold as a —, *sub coronâ vendi;* a — of lusts, *servus libidinum;* to be a — to any thing, *servum esse alcjs, servum esse potestatis alcjs, alci rei obedire.* Slave-labour, *servitium, opus servile;* — service, *servitium, servorum munus, officium servile, servitus, servitutis conditio;* to be in an endurable —, *tolerabili conditione servitutis esse;* to perform —, *servorum munere fungi, officia servilia facere.* Slavery, n. *servitus* (the state or condition), *servitudo* (the character of the condition), *servitium* (slave-labour); to be in —, *in servitute esse, servitute oppressum teneri;* to carry off into —, *in servitutem abducere* or *abstrahere;* to go into — of your own accord, *in voluntariam servitutem concedere;* to hold in —, *alqm servitute oppressum tenēre;* to cast into perpetual —, *æternam servitutem alci injungere, perpetuæ servituti addicere;* to threaten with —, *servitium alci minari.* Slavish, adj. *servilis, vernilis;* a slavish mind or disposition, *animus servilis, indoles servilis;* adv. *serviliter, verniliter.* Slave-market, *locus quo mancipia* or *corpora servilia proponuntur venalia;* the sale of slaves, **mercatus mancipiorum;* the trade in —, *negotiatio venaliciaria,* or merely *venaliciaria;* to carry on —, *venaliciariam exercēre.* Slave-dealer, *negotiator man-*

cipiorum, venaliciarius, venalicius (in general), *mango* (as preparing his wares for sale). Slave-keeper, **servorum custos.* Slave-rising, *tumultus servilis;* a war of slaves, *bellum servile;* a slave-ship, *navis mancipiis onerata.* A female slave, *serva, ancilla* (a serving-maid, a milder expression for *serva, mancipium*).

Slaver, n. *sputum.* To slaver, v.intr. **salivam ex ore demittere, salivâ madēre.*

Slay, v.tr. *trucidare, jugulare, necare* (to put to death); see Slaughter.

Sledge, n. *traha* (a drag).

Sledgehammer, n. **malleus ferreus major.*

Sleek, adj. *levis* (smooth), *nitidus* (shining); to be —, *nitēre.*

Sleep, n. *somnus* (sleep), *sopor* (heaviness), *quies* (rest); — falls on me, *somnus me opprimit;* to have pleasant —, *placide dormire;* — sound —, *graviter dormire;* — free from care, *dormire in utramvis aurem otiose;* to — light, *leviter dormire;* to — short, *brevissime esse somni;* to cause —, *somnum facere;* to drive away —, *somnum fugare;* to keep off —, *somnum tenēre;* to rise from —, *somno excuti;* to awake from —, *e somno excitare;* to awake or rise, *expergiscere;* in —, *per somnum, dormiens;* bed for —, *lectus cubicularis;* producing —, *somnum faciens;* a room for —, *zotheca, zothecula, cubiculum, dormitorium;* a companion in —, **lecti socius;* a means of —, **medicamentum somnum concitans.* Sleepy, adj. *somno gravis, oscitans* (gaping). Sleepless, adj. *insomnis, exsomnis, vigilans* Sleeplessness, n. *insomnia, vigilia.* To sleep, v. *dormire, dormitare, quiescere, somnum capere;* to go to — or bed, *cubitum ire, somno se dare;* I cannot —, *noctem insomnem ago;* — again, *somnum interruptum recuperare non possum;* to — till daybreak, *dormire in lucem.*

Sleet, n. **nix cum pluviâ commixta.*

Sleeve, n. *manica;* hanging —, *manicæ pendulæ.*

Sleight, n. *ars, artificium, dolus;* — of hand, *præstigiæ.*

Slender, adj. *tenuis, gracilis, exilis;* — provision, *victus tenuis;* — estate, *opes exiguæ, patrimonium haud ita magnum.*

Slice, n., — of bread, *panis pernæ, offula* (*panis*), *fragmentum* (something broken off), *segmentum* (a bit cut), *assula* (a chip). To slice, v.tr. *decidere, concidere, in offulas secare.*

Slide, n. **planities glaciata.* To slide, v. *labi;* — along, *perlabi;* — away, *elabi;* — to, *allabi;* — by, *præterlabi;* — down by a rope, *labi per demissum funem.*

Slight, adj. *levis, parvi momenti* (of little account); = thin, *levidensis* (e.g. *vestis*); — reward, *munusculum;* — work, *opusculum.* To slight, or disregard, v. *parvi facere, flocci facere, nullam curam alcjs habēre, contemnere;* do you — me so? *itane contemnor abs te?* how he slighted it! *ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit!* Cic.

Slim, adj. *exilis.* Slimness, n. *exilitas.*

Slime, n. *limus.* Slimy, adj. *limosus.*

Sling, n. *funda;* — for the arm, *fascia, mitella;* to have the arm in a —, *brachium mitellâ involutum habēre.* To sling, v.tr. *mittere, torquēre, fundâ petere, fundâ lapillos* or *glandes plumbeas torquēre* or *vibrare.*

Slink, v.intr. *sese subducere, clanculum subtrahere se.*

Slip, n. *casus, lapsus, delapsus.* Slip, v.intr. *vestigio falli, vestigio fallente cadere, labi, delabi;* to — away, *aufugere;* to let —, *amittere, omittere, occasionem amittere;* — out of your fingers, *amittere e manibus;* I have let the opportunity —, *occasionem dimisi;* if we let this —, *si indormierimus huic tempori;* he seldom —, *non fere labitur;* ordinary things — out of our memory, *usitatæ res facile e memoriâ elabuntur* (Cic.); he gave the guard the —, *custodias elapsus est;* — me —, *se subterduxit mihi;* to let a booty —, *prædam ex manibus dimittere.* Slipping, n. *lapsio, lapsus.* Slippery, adj. *lubricus.*

Slipper, n. *solea, crepida* (κρηπίς, a basis, a low shoe with a latchet); wearing slippers, *soleatus* (e.g. *stetit soleatus prætor populi Romani,* Cic.).

Slit, n. *fissura* (a split), *rima* (an opening or leak), *scissura* (a slit). To slit, v.tr. *findere, scindere.*

Sliver, n. *segmentum.* To sliver, v. *secare, dissecare.*

Sloe, n. *prunum silvestre;* — tree, *prunus silvestris* or *spinosa* (L.).

Sloop, n. *lembus, navigiolum.*

Slop, n. *mador.* Sloppy, adj. *madidus;* to be —, *madēre;* to become —, *madescere.* To slop, v.tr. *madefacere.*

Slope, n. *declivitas* (downwards), *acclivitas* (upwards). To slope, v.intr. *declinare.* Sloping, adj. *declivis;* n. *declinatio.*

Sloth, n. *desidia, inertia, segnitia, segnities, ignavia.* Slothful, adj. *desidiosus, iners, ignavus;* to be —, *torpēre, pigritiâ, torpore, desidiâ* or *socordiâ detineri, opprimi, marcescere* (to waste away in), *diffluere* or *languescere; otio, desidiæ indulgēre* (to yield to), *dedi* (to be a slave to).

Slouch, n. *homo laxus* or *discinctus.* To slouch, v.intr. *laxum* or *discinctum esse.*

Slough, n. *palus, lacuna lutosa;* (for swine) *volutabrum;* the — or sloughing of a snake, *vernatio.*

Sloven, n. *homo sordidus, discinctus.* Slovenliness, n. *sordes* (filth), *incuria* (carelessness); adv. *sordide, squalide, spurce, turpiter.*

Slow, adj. *tardus, lentus, segnis, piger, serus* (late); the — flow of a river, *fluminis lenitas, segnis fluminis cursus:* — of foot, *male pedatus;* — in business, *tardus in rebus gerendis;* a — business, *lentum negotium;* — to learn, *tardus ad discendum;* adv. *tarde, lente, tardo pede, tardo gradu, paullatim, pedetentim;* to advance —, *tardius procedere;* to make —, *retardare* (to delay), *tardare.* Slowness, n. *tarditas* (*plerisque in rebus gerendis tarditas et procrastinatio odiosa est,* Cic.).

Slug, n. *limax.* Sluggard, n. *homo ignavus.* Sluggish, adj. *segnis, piger, socors.* Sluggishness, n. *pigritia, ignavia.*

Sluice, n. *emissarium.*

Slumber, n. *somnus placidus.* Slumber, v.intr. *placide dormire.*

Slur, n. *macula, labes, dedecus;* to cast — on, *alcjs famam lædere.* To slur over, *extenuare.*

Slut, n. *mulier sordida, immunda,* or *squalida;* to become —, *sordescere;* to be —, *sordēre, squalēre.*

Sly, adj. *vafer, subdolus, astutus;* — old fellow, *veterator.*

Smack, n. *sapor, gustus.* To smack of, v.intr. *sapere* (e.g. *mella herbam eam sapiunt,* the honey — of the grass; so *unguenta crocum sapiunt,* and of the palate and the mind, e.g. *cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatum,* Cic.; *si sapis,* if you are wise).

Small, adj. *parvus, exiguus, minutus, tenuis* (thin), *gracilis* (slender), *angustus* (narrow); a — soul, *animus pusillus;* that betrays a — mind, *illud pusilli est animi;* to make yourself —, *se abjicere;* to feel —, *humiliter sentire;* to think — of, *contemnere alqm;* fire of — arms, *tela sclopetis missa.* See Little.

Small-pox, n. **variolæ;* natural —, *naturales;* artificial —, *artificiales;* marks of —, *variolarum notæ* or *vestigia.*

Smart, n. *dolor, cruciatus.* Smart, v.intr. *dolēre;* to cause to —, *cruciare;* to — for, *angi, infortunium ferre, pœnas alci pendere, pœnas subire, perferre* or *luere.*

Smatterer, n. *homo leviter literis imbutus.* Smattering, n. **levis artis alcjs scientia.*

Smear, v.tr. *linere, illinere.*

Smell, n. *odoratus* (the sense), *odoratio* (the act), *odor* (the result); an ill —, *fœtor;* to be full of —, *odore imbui;* to have a bad —, *male* (good,

bene) *olēre*; without —, *odoris sensu carens* (not having the faculty), *odore carens* (not being odorous). To smell, to give a smell, *olēre, redolēre, fragrare*; — of, *redolēre alqd*; to —, or have the sensation, *odorari, olfacere* (e.g. *ea quæ gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus*, Cic.); = to have a keen scent, *sagacissime olfacere, sagacem nasum habēre*; to — at, *odorari, ad nares admovēre alqd*. Smelling-bottle, *vasculum olfactoriolum*; — salts, *sal olfactorius*; — or scented water, *olfactorium*.

Smelt, v.tr. *metalla* (*cruda*) *liquefacere*.

Smile, n. *risus lenis, risus dulcis*; with a —, *subridens*. To smile, v. *subridēre*; fortune —s on me, *fortuna mihi effulget*.

Smirk, n. **risus contortus*. To smirk, v. **contorte ridēre*.

Smite, v.tr. *ferire, percutere*; to be smitten with love, *amore alcjs flagrare*.

Smith, n. *faber ferrarius* (a blacksmith), *opifex ferri*; —'s shop, or smithy, *officina ferraria*; — bellows, *follis fabrilis*; — chimney, *caminus*; — journeyman, *faber officinæ ferrariæ*; — hammer, **malleus fabri ferrarii*; to work as a —, *fabricari, procudere*; a gold —, *aurifex, faber aurarius*; a silver —, *faber argentarius*; a gun —, **sclopetorum artifex*; a lock —, *faber claustrarius*.

Smoke, n. *fumus*; to make or produce —, *fumare*; to send forth —, *fumigare*; to hang in —, *in fumo suspendere, fumo siccare*; full of —, or smoky, *fumosus*; to — (tobacco), **herbæ Nicotianæ fumum ducere*; v.intr. *fumare, vaporare*.

Smooth, adj. *levis* (λεῖος); to make —, *levigare*; to — a person's way, *viam alci ad alqd munire, aditum alci ad alqd dare*.

Smother, v.tr. *suffocare, animam intercludere*; fear — his voice, *metus vocem præcludit*.

Smouldering, adj. *fumans*.

Smuggle, v. **merces furtim* or *portorio non soluto importare* or *invehere*; or **merces vetitas importare*.

Smut, n. *nigror, fuligo*; *robigo* (rust). Smutty, adj. *fœdus, spurcus*.

Snack, n. *pars, portio, gustus* (a taste).

Snaffle, n. *freni lupus*.

Snail, n. *cochlea*; —'s shell, *testa cochleæ*; — pace, *gradus testudineus*.

Snake, n. *anguis, serpens, coluber*; to nourish a — in your bosom, *in sinu venenatam viperam habēre*; a snake's skin, *pellis anguina*; the changing of —, *vernatio*; — bite, *morsus* or *ictus serpentis*; — young, **serpentum soboles*; — egg, *ovum anguinum*; — neck, *anguina cervix*; — handler, *anguilenens*†.

Snap, v.intr. *crepitum edere*; = to break asunder, *frangi, diffringi*; to — up, *irretire, comprehendere*; to — at, *morsu petere, hiante ore captare alqd, inhiare rei* (with open mouth); = to scold, *alqm increpare*. Snap, n. *crepitus*; — with the finger, *digitorum crepitus*. Snappish, adj. *captiosus, morosus, difficilis, mordax*.

Snare, n. *laqueus, vinculum, insidiæ -arum*, f.; to lay a —, *laqueos disponere*; — for any one, *alci insidias facere*; to get one's head out of a —, *se expedire* (*ex laqueo*). To snare, v.tr. *illaqueare, irretire*.

Snarl, v.intr. *ringi*.

Snatch, v.tr. *rapere, corripere*; — away, *surripere*; — at, *captare*.

Sneak, v.intr. *repere, reptare* (to creep), — away, *furtim se subducere*.

Sneer, n. *derisus, irrisus, sanna*. To sneer, v. *deridēre, irridēre*.

Sneeze, v.intr. *sternuere*. Sneezing, n. *sternutatio*.

Snipe, n. *scolopax*.

Snore, v.intr. *stertere*. Snoring, n. *rhonchus* (ῥόγχος).

Snot, n. *mucus* or *pituita nasi*.

Snout, n. *rostrum, nasus*.

Snow, n. *nix, nives*; full of —, *nivosus*; white as —, *niveus*; a day of —, *dies nivalis*; to be covered with —, *nivibus obrui*; to work one's way through —, *nives eluctari*; to form a road through —, *nivem discindere atque ita viam patefacere*; a — ball, *glebula nivis*; — mountains, *montes in quibus ne æstus quidem solvit*; — fields, *loca nivosa*; — heaps, *nives exaggeratæ*; cold as —, *gelu nivale*. Snowy, adj. *nivosus*; — white, *niveus, colore niveo*; — weather, *tempestas nivalis*; — wind, *ventus nivalis*. To snow, v. *ningere*; it —, *ningit*.

Snuff, n. (1) of a candle, *fungus*; (2) comminuted tobacco, **medicamentum in sternutamentum movendum efficax*, **pulvis sternutatorius*; to take —, *medicamento in sternutamentum movendum efficaci uti*. To snuff a candle, **candelæ fungum demere*; to — up one's nose, *nares corrugare*; to — up any thing, *alqd naribus haurire*. Snuffers, n. **emunctorium*, **forfex candelarum*. Snuffing, n. *emunctio* (properly a blowing of the nose). To snuffle, or speak through the nose, **vocem naribus septis proferre*.

Snug, to be —, **se bene habēre* or *bene habēre*.

So, adv. *sic, ita, hunc in modum, hoc modo, ut . . . sic, ut . . . ita, ita, tam, perinde*; — much, *tam valde, tam vehementer, tantum, tantopere, adeo*; twice — much, *bis tanto, alterum tantum*; not — much, *minus, non ita*; so much . . . as, *tantopere . . . quantopere*; — great, *tam multus, tantus, tantum*; so great . . as, *tantum . . quantum*; — again, *alterum tantum*; — many, *tot*; so many . . as, *tot . . quot*; just so —, *totidem*; — far, *eo, eo usque, in tantum, quoad, hactenus*; to carry a thing —, *rem eo adducere*; — as I can look back, *quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere*; — little, *tantum* (with gen.), *tantulus*; — little food, *tantulus cibus*; — few, *tam pauci*; as . . . so, *et . . . et, tum . . . tum, tam . . . quam, vel . . . vel*; not so . . . as, *non tam . . . quam*, is it —? *itane? sicine?* — quickly, *tam cito, tam celeriter*; — as possible, *quam primum, primum, primo quoque tempore, simul ac, ut primum*. Study the following examples: as that was painful, — this is pleasant, *ut illud erat molestum, sic hoc est jucundum* (Cic.); *ut optasti, ita est*; *quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus*, let him — feel toward his friend as he feels toward himself; — uncivil as, *non essem tam inurbanus ut* (Cic.); did you think me — unjust as to be angry with you? *adeone me injustum esse existimasti ut tibi irascerer?* (Cic.) I am — afflicted as never man was, *ita sum afflictus ut nemo unquam* (Cic.); I — maintained it as if I had made use thereof, *quo ego perinde tuebar ac si usus essem* (Cic.); their angry feelings are so great as, *iræ ita magnæ sunt inter eos ut*; these favours are not to be held equally great with, *hæc beneficia æque magna non sunt habenda atque ea quæ* (Cic.); *tanta vis probitatis ut etiam in hoste diligamus* (Cic.); *quicquid erit*, whatsoever it shall be (thus *quācunque de re, quocunque de genere*; howsoever things be, *utcunque aderunt res*; howsoever the matter be, mind your health, *sed ut ut est, indulge valetudini*, Cic.). Compare these, *quisquis fuit ille deorum, quemcunque casum fortuna dederit, quæcunque fortuna erit oblata, quomodocunque sese res habebat, pugnare tamen se velle clamabant, ubicunque es, in eādem es navi*. Nobody thinks — besides myself, *hoc nemini præter me videtur*; no one said — except Cicero, *nemo id dixit præterquam Cicero*; he thinks he may do —, *idem sibi arbitratur licēre*; who says —? *quis id ait?* I am sure he will, — she be but a citizen, *volet certo scio, civis modo hæc sit*; — the things be the same, let them invent words at their pleasure, *dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo*; — then there was no need for your desiring to have him to be your companion, *quare quod socium tibi cum velles adjungere, nihil erat* (Cic.); if it be — that, *si est ut*; — be it, *fiat*; grant it —, *fac ita esse*; do you deal —? *siccine agis?* that is not —, *id secus est*; and why —, I pray? *quid num? quamobrem tandem?* if ever I do — again, *si aliam unquam admisero culpam ullam?* — it be no trouble to you, *quod commodō tuo facere poterit, sine molestiā tuā*

fiat; it is even — in truth, *id est profecto*; I am not — strong as either of you, *minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis*; others perhaps do not think —, *aliis fortasse non item videtur*; I was — vexed, I could not think of danger, *pejus vexabar quam ut periculum mihi succurreret*; if it had been done (— courteous are you), you would have written it, *et si esset factum* (*quæ tua est humanitas*), *scripsisses*; not — often as, *minus sæpe quam vellet*; and — forth, *cetera*; let it be —, *pone esse* (as *pone eum esse victum*), *fac ita esse*.

Soak, v.intr. *macerare*; to — up, *imbibere, ebibere*; — through, *permanare*.

Soap, n. *sapo*; a cake of —, *pila *saponis*; — bladder, *bulla saponis*; — lees, **lixivia sapone mixta*; — and water, **aqua sapone infecta*; a — boiler, *qui saponem coquit*; — house, *officina saponis*. To soap, v. *sapone illinere*.

Soar, v.intr. *sublime ferri, se tollere, alis* or *pennis levare*; — away, *evolare*.

Sob, n. *singultus*. To sob, v.intr. *singultire*.

Sober, adj. *sobrius* (*se* = not, *ebrius*, opp. *vinolentus*, used lit. and fig.; thus *verba non sobria*, the words of a drunkard; and *homines frugi ac sobrii*), *temperans, moderatus*: in — sadness, *serio, extra jocum, factum non fabula*. Sobriety, n. *sobrietas, temperantia*; what soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals, *quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii*. To be sober, v. *a nimio vino sibi temperare, frequentibus poculis abstinēre, se ad normam sobrietatis comparare, componere*, or *conformare, sobrie, honeste*, or *temperate interesse conviviis*. A rare example of ancient sobriety, *rarum quoddam veteris parsimoniæ exemplum*; do these things appear to you the counsels of — men, or the dreams of the drunken? *utrum hæc videntur consilia siccorum, an vinolentorum somnia?*

Social, adj. *socialis* (inclined to union with other men), *sociabilis* (the capability of so uniting, sociable, accessible), *congregabilis* (disposed to meeting together), *facilis* (easy of approach, as a quality of character); — life, *vitæ societas, societas caritatis, caritas atque societas humana, societas conjunctionis humanæ*; to unite men in —, *homines dissipatos congregare et ad* (*in*) *vitæ societatem convocare*; to enter into — with friends, *societatem caritatis coire cum suis*; not to be opposed to —, *a caritate atque societate humanā non abhorrēre*; man is a social animal, *homo est animal sociale, natura nos sociabiles fecit*. Sociality, n. *socialitas, mores faciles* (sociability); nature made us for —, *homines naturā sunt congregabiles, natura nos sociabiles fecit, natura hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitæ societatem, natura impellit hominem ut hominum cœtus et celebrationes et esse et a se obiri velit* (nature makes men inclined to social gatherings and to take part therein); natural inclination to —, *naturalis quædam hominum quasi congregatio*. Society, n. = connexion, *societas*; to live in —, *congregatos esse* (opposed to *solivagos esse*, as the brutes); to enter into —, *societatem caritatis coisse inter se* (a connexion of natural good-will); = companionship, to have — with, *esse cum alqo, alqm comitari, alci comitem se addere* (*adjungere*); to flee from —, *alcjs aditum sermonemque defugere*; evil communications (companionship) corrupt good manners, *malignus comes quamvis candido et simplici rubiginem suam affricat*; = the union of several persons for a common end, *societas* (of learned and commercial men), *sodalitas* (a brotherhood or fraternity, as in Rome of certain priests, a secret society), *factio* (a union which makes a party, esp. in a bad sense), *collegium* (a corporation of merchants, artizans, priests); to form — with some one, *societatem cum alqo facere, inire, coire, rationem cum alqo communicare* (to make common cause), *societatem contrahere cum alqo*; to take into —, *alqm in societatem assumere* (*ascribere*), *alqm in collegium cooptare* (by election); to break up a —, *societatem dirimere*; a learned —, **societas doctorum hominum*; = to the associated persons, *socii* (of a craft), *grex* (a band, e.g. a company of actors). "Society" may also be employed in a wider sense, denoting society in general, *societas humana* (*hominum* or *generis humani*); civil —, *societas civilis*. A "society" may be considered as an assemblage, *cœtus, conventus* (*virorum feminarumque* or *mulierumque*), *circulus* (a circle or gathering, whether in the streets or in houses, a club; *sermo in circulis liberior est quam fuit*, speech is more free than it was in the clubs); *consessus* (a meeting for a particular object), *sessiuncula* (a session or sitting, to treat of something, *circuli et sessiunculæ*), *sodalitium* (a union for superstitious worship, ἑταιρεία); a friendly —, *congressio familiarium*; numerous —, *frequentia, celebritas*; a very numerous —, *celeberrimus conventus*; to go into —, *in circulum venire*; to avoid —, *vitare cœtus, hominum conventus fugere, homines fugere, abstinēre congressu hominum, se a congressu hominum segregare*; to be always in much —, *in celebritate versari*; to frequent —, *hominum cœtus et celebrationes obire*; to be eager for —, *circulos et sessiunculas consectari*.

Sock, n. *tibiale brevius*.

Socket, n. *candelabri scapus* (of a candlestick), *myxa* (for a wick); of a tooth, **dentis loculamentum*; of the eye, **cavum oculi*.

Sod, n. *cespes*; a green —, *cespes vivus* or *viridis*.

Sodomite, n. *pædicator*; to be guilty as a —, *pædicare alqm*.

Soft, adj. *mollis* (opp. *durus*), *lenis* (gentle). Softness, n. *mollitia* or *mollities* (e.g. *lanæ, carnis, lapidis, naturæ*); such is my — of nature, *quā mollitiā sum animi ac lenitate* (Cic.); so = want of energy, *animi est ista mollities* (not *virtus*, Cæs.). To soften, v.tr. *mollire, emollire*; v.intr. *molliri, mollescere*.

Soho, interj. *heus! heus tu! eho!*

Soil, n. *solum*; a good —, *solum pingue*; poor —, *solum exile*; dry —, *solum siccum*; the — of one's country, *solum patriæ*; to quit —, *solum vertere* or *mutare*.

Soil, v.tr. *inquinare, polluere*. A soil, or spot, n. *macula*.

Sojourn, v.intr. *cum alqo* or *in alqā terrā convivere, commorari* (to tarry), *subsistere* (to stop), *sedem habēre in loco, peregrinari in urbe* or *in gente*.

Solace, n. *solatium, solatio* (the act), *solamen*+, *levamen* (an alleviation). To solace, v.tr. *alqm solari, consolari, alci solatium præbēre, dare, afferre*.

Solar, adj. *solaris* (*arcus, circulus*; *herba solaris*, the heliotrope), *solarius* (e.g. *horologium solarium*, or merely *solarium*, an hour-glass).

Solder, n. *ferrumen* (of iron), *gluten*. Soldering, n. *ferruminatio*. To solder, v.tr. *ferruminare* (to bind, as *fer. muros bitumine, scyphum alieno argento et labra labris*+).

Soldier, n. *miles, homo militaris*; common —, *miles gregarius*; leader of —, *dux*; soldier-like disposition, *animus bellicosus*; soldier's pack, *vasa militis*; — fortune, *belli fortuna*; with equal —, *æquo Marte*; various —, *vario Marte, variā fortunā*; to seek —, *belli fortunam tentare*; — at your own cost, *suo Marte*; soldier's tent, *tentorium*; a band or company of —, *caterva militum*; to enroll soldiers, *inscribere, consignare*; to enlist —, *nomen dare*. See Army, Fight, Battle, Military, War.

Sole, adj. *solus, unus, unicus*; comb. *unus atque unicus amicus*+, *unicus es solus* (*unicus* also unique; *unica semper avis*, said of the phœnix; *tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus*, specially fitted).

Solitary, adj. *solus, solitarius*; to live a — life, *solitariam vitam agere*; a — place, *secessus, solitudo, locus ab arbitris remotus, semotus angulus*; to be —, *domi se continēre*. Solitude, n. *solitudo* (absence of men, *solitudo ante ostium*; retirement, *discedere in alqas solitudines*; deprivation or be-

reavement, e.g. *sol. liberorum*); to live in —, *publico carere, lucem non aspicere, solus esse*; to seek —, *cœtus hominum relinquere, se in tenebras abdere, vitare hominum frequentiam, ab hominum conspectu sese removēre*; when I would be in —, I slip away, *ego jam turbæ satur, memet ab illis subfuror*. See Alone, Only, Single.

Sole (of the foot), n. (*pedis*) *planta* (prov. *sutorem supra plantam* [= *crepidam*] *ascendere voluit*); — (of a shoe), (*calcei*) *solea* (a sandal); = fish, *solea*, *Pleuronectes solea* (L.).

Solecism, n. *solœcismus* (σολοικισμός, an offence against grammar).

Solemn, adj. *sollemnis* (originally = yearly or annual, and hence festal and customary, but not solemn in our sense, viz. pervaded with deep religious feeling, which may be expressed by *summā religione imbutus*, and less well by *sanctus*); to pay — worship, *summā religione alqm colere*; observe in a — manner, *reverenter observare*. Solemnize, v.tr. *sollemni ritu consecrare, memoriam rei sancte renovare, cum pompā et justis cærimoniis celebrare*. Solemnity, n. *sollemne* (e.g. *sollemne clavi figendi*, Liv.; *nostrum illud sollemne servemus*, Cic. = an established custom); = solemn festivity, *sollemnitas*; = profound religious sentiment, *reverentia*. See Revere.

Solicit, v.tr. *sollicitare* (from *sollus* = *totus*, and *cieo*, I stir or move greatly; by derivation = to ask or urge), *poscere, deposcere, expetere*, comb. *deposcere atque expetere, orare alqm alqd*. Solicitation, n. *preces*; at the — of, *alcjs rogatu, alqo rogante, precando*. Solicitous, adj. *sollicitus* (concerned, moved with anxiety); to be —, *sollicito esse animo*; to make —, *sollicitum habēre alqm* (so of things, as *nox, opes, amor, metus*; *in vitā tyrannorum omnia sollicita*, Cic.). Solicitor, n. *qui rogat, qui poscit, advocatus*. Solicitude, n. *sollicitudo, cura*; to be an object of —, *curæ esse alci*.

Solid, adj. *solidus* (e.g. *paries, columna, ungulæ* [not cloven]); — ground, *solidum*, n.; — bodies, *solida*; cups of — gold, *crateres auro solidi*†; of — ivory, *ex solido elephanto*†; a temple of — marble, *solido de marmore templum*†; — joy, *solidum gaudium*; —, or real, eloquence, *solida eloquentia*; — benefit, *sol. beneficium*; to become —, *solidescere*; to make —, *solidare* (e.g. *muros, imperium Romanum, rationes*). Solidity, n. *soliditas*.

Soliloquy, n. *meditatio*; to hold a —, *ipsum secum loqui*.

Solstice, n. *solstitium*; relating to the —, *solstitialis* (*dies, orbis, circulus, nox, morbus, tempus*).

Solve, v.tr. *solvere* (properly, to loosen, and hence *solvere legum ænigmata*, to solve or resolve knotty points of the law), *enodare* (to undo a knot, and hence *enodare laqueos juris*, and *enodare nomina*, to set forth etymologies; also *enodare fata*). Solvent, adj. *cum habens* (*qui* or *quod habet*) *solvendi*. Solution, n. *enodatio, expositio, solutio, dissolutio, explicatio*.

Some, has various usages, the chief of which are exemplified in what follows. Some . . . others, *alii . . . alii, quidam . . . alii; alii, aliter*. Some one, *aliquis, quispiam, quisquam*; when the relative follows, *aliquis* is dropped, e.g. *habeo quem mittam*; some one, I know not who, *nescio qui* or *quis*, e.g. *mihi nescio quis in aurem insusurravit*, somebody, I know not who, whispered me in the ear; some gave themselves to poetry, others to music, *alii se ad poëtas, alii ad musicos contulerunt*, Cic.; — think one thing best, others another, *aliud aliis videtur optimum*; he scattered — one way, — another, *aliud alio dissipavit* (so *laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*; also, *alii aliunde coibant, aliter cum aliis loqui*, to speak in different ways to different persons; *illi alias aliud sentiunt, alius super alium, alius post alium*; also by *nonnulli* or *quidam* in the first member, and *ceteri* or *partim* in the second); — (as a softening term), e.g. some fifteen, etc., *homines ad quindecim Curiani assenserunt*; some six years after, *sexto fere anno post* (so *abhinc menses decem fere, hæc fere habui dicere, nactus equites circiter triginta*, Cæs.); — (used simply), *pars, nonnulli, partim* (— do not like it, *nonnullis non placet*; — things appeared false, *nonnulla visa esse falsa*; compare *magna pars cæsi sunt; quorum partim invitissimi castra sunt secuti; eorum autem ipsorum partim ejusmodi sunt ut*, Cic.); in — way or other, *quācumque* (*quācumque custodiant*); to — extent, *quadam tenus* (*est quadam prodire tenus*, Hor.); there is — reason, *non sine causā, alqd credito esse causæ*; it is — comfort to me, *nonnihil me consolatur* (Cic.). for — time, *aliquando, aliquandiu*; —where, *aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus*; —where else, *alio me conferam*; — little matter, *huic alqd paulum dederis*; — what, *paulum de jure suo decedere, si quis est paulo erectior* (somewhat elated); — thing, *non temere est* (there is — in it); — too much, *est paulo ad voluptates propensior*; — what, *non hoc de nihilo est, neque nihil neque omnia hæc sunt quæ dicit*; — else, *habet aliud magis, aliquantum se arbitrantur adeptos* (Cic.); by — means, *aliquā uxor mea resciscet*†. Some, with nouns: — thing or nothing, *Cæsar aut nullus*; — striving, *cum senatu certamen est*; — places, *alibi umbilico tenus aqua erat, alibi vix genua superabat* (Liv.); — abode, *peto a te ut ei de habitatione accommodes* (Cic.); — friend, *arbitror esse alqm amicum ei*; — god, *quid si hoc quispiam voluit deus?* — stead, *e re tuā erit, in rem tuam erit*; — body, *me velis esse alqm*; *nisi haberet quis* or *qui prosperis rebus gauderet* (Cic.); —times, *tum hoc, tum illud agere*, also by *interdum*; — sort, *quodammodo*; — other way, *aliter*; — while, *aliquandiu*; — other place, *si offendet me loci celebritas, alio me conferam*; — purpose, *cupiditatis nomen servet alio; hoc longe alio spectabat*.

Somnambulist, n. *lunaticus*; f. *lunatica*. Somniferous, adj. *somnifer*†, *somnificus*. Somnolent, adj. *somnolentus*.

Son, n. *filius*; a little —, *filiolus*; a —-in-law *gener*; a step —, *privignus*; a god —, * *lustricus*; sons and daughters, *liberi*. See Child.

Song, n. *cantus, canticum, cantilena, carmen, modus*; a rustic —, *carmen agreste* or *bucolicum*; a marriage —, *carmen nuptiale*; a tragic —, *carmen tragicum*; a funeral —, *carmen funebre*; to make a —, *carmen condere, contexere, carmina pangere*†, *carmina componere*†, *scribere*†, *facere*†; a canto of a —, *carmen* (e.g. *quod in primo quoque carmine claret*); a book of —, * *liber carminum*. Songless, adj. **cantu carens*. Songster, n. *cantor, vocis et cantūs modulator*, fig. *poëta*; f. *cantrix, poëtria*. Sonnet (dim. of Song), *canticulum, cantiuncula*.

Sonorous, adj. *sonorus, canorus*. See Sound.

Soon, adv. *cito* (quickly, *citius, citissime*; I had sooner, *mallem*), *brevi tempore* (in a short time), *mox, jam, jamjam* (but now), *propediem*; very —, *extemplo* (straightway), *perbrevi*; — after, *paulo post, non ita multo post*; —, *mature* (shortly), *mane*; too —, *ante tempus*; to do —, *maturare alqd facere*; as — as possible, *quam maturrime*; as — as, *quum primum*; that is — said, *proclive dictu est*; to — put an end to, *rem nullo negotio conficere*; soon ripe, — rotten, *odi puerum præcoci ingenio*; as — as I saw you, *simul ac te aspexi*; as — as he comes back, *simul ac redierit*; the people's good-will is — acquired, *conciliatur facile benevolentia multitudinis* (compare *non dubitat quin brevi Troja sit peritura*; *nimium advenisti cito*†, *effice id primo quoque tempore*).

Soot, n. *fuligo*; covered with —, *fuligine oblitus*. Sooty, adj. *fuligineus*.

Sooth, n. *rerum, veritas*; in —, *vere, certe*; for —, *sane, profecto*. Soothsay, v.tr. *prædicere*. Soothsayer, n. *haruspex*. Soothsaying, n. *auguratio, augurium, haruspicium*; to perform the office of a —, *augurari, ominari, hariolari*.

Soothe, v.tr. *blandiri, mulcēre, lenire, placare*.

Sop, n. *offa (panis), offula (offam objicere cani†).* Sop, v.tr. *intingere, macerare* (to soak).

Sophism, n. *sophisma* (σόφισμα). Sophist, n. *sophista.* Sophistry, n. *ars sophistica, *fallaces dicendi artes.* Sophistical, adj. *sophisticus, captiosus;* adv. *sophistice.*

Soporific, adj. *soporifer†, sopōrus* (full of sleep). See Sleep.

Sorcerer, n. *veneficus.* Sorceress, n. *venefica, maga, saga.* Sorcery, n. *ars magica, magice, magicæ superstitiones, veneficium.*

Sordid, or mean, low, adj. *sordidus* (filthy), *avarus* (greedy). Sordidness, n. *sordes, avaritia.*

Sore, n. *ulcus;* to heal sores, *curare ulcera;* to rub one's —, *tangere ulcus†.* Sore, adj., it is a — place, *ulcus est;* I am — afraid, *male timeo;* sorely wounded, *compluribus confectus vulneribus.*

Sorrel, n. *helvus.*

Sorrow, n. *dolor, ægritudo, mæstitia, molestia, acerbitas, pœnitentia (agere pœnitentiam rei,* to have — for). Sorrowful, adj. *tristis, mæstus, sollicitus, anxius, in sordibus et mœrore jacens, molestiā affectus, gemebundus;* to be —, *dolēre, ægritudine affici, se mœrori tradere, contristari, ingemiscere, plangere, lamentari, pœnitēre (me pœnitet consilii,* I am sorry for the determination; so *pœnitendo,* by sorrowing, also *pœnitens,* and in the future *pœniturus).* Consider these constructions: *populum judicii pœnitebat; nihil sane erat quod nos pœniteret; id me pœnitet; solet Dionysium, quum aliquid furiose fecit, pœnitēre; quod male emptum est, semper pœnitet; non pœnitet me vixisse; Quintum pœnitet quod animum tuum offendit; pœnitet et torqueor);* to make —, *contristare, dolore afficere, in tristitiam conjicere, mæstum reddere.* See Sad.

Sort, n. *mos, modus, ratio, genus* (kind or manner); after a —, *quodammodo;* after the same —, *similiter;* in what —? *quomodo?* in like —, *pari ratione;* of what —? *cujusmodi? qualis?* of this —, *hujuscemodi;* of that —, *ejusmodi, istiusmodi;* a man of the same —, *homo ejusdem farinæ;* of diverse —, *multiplex;* more of that —, *plura id genus;* there are two — of beauty, *pulchritudinis duo genera sunt.* Sort, v.tr. *digerere, in genera digerere;* = to accommodate, *aptum facere, accommodare;* = to be suitable, *aptum esse.*

Sot, adj. *ebriosus, vinosus, vinolentus.* Sot, v.intr. *vino indulgēre, poculis deditum esse.*

Soul, n. *anima* (the living principle), *animus* (ἄνεμος, the emotional nature), *spiritus (spiro,* I breathe), *mens* (the intelligence); by my —, *ita vivam ut,* etc., *ne vivam si,* etc.; from my —, *ex animo, vere;* with all my —, *toto animo;* it grieves my —, *valde doleo alqd;* — (as a living being), *anima, caput, homo;* a faithful —, *homo fidelis;* no —, *nemo;* a little —, *animulus, animula;* nobility of —, *animi excellentia et magnitudo;* anguish of —, *angor animi;* salvation of the —, **animi salus;* cure of souls, **animarum cura;* medicine for —, *animi medicina;* strength of —, *vis animi;* sick in —, *æger ab animo;* sickness of —, *ægrotatio animi;* grief of —, *ægritudo* or *dolor animi;* doctrine respecting the —, *psychologia;* mass for —, **sacrum piaculum;* to say —, *rem divinam facere pro animis mortuorum;* weakness of —, *animi infirmitas;* food for the —, *animi quasi pabulum;* strength of —, *animi fortitudo* or *constantia;* solace for the —, *animi solatium;* transmigration of —, *animarum ab aliis post mortem ad alios transitio, metempsychosis;* register of —, *tabulæ in quibus nominatim ratio confecta est qui numerus sit senum, virorum, mulierum, puerorum.*

Sound (as opposed to unsound or rotten), adj. *sanus* (in a natural state, hence our Sane, opp. Insane), *salvus* (safe), *incolumis* (uninjured), *sospes* (escaped from peril), *integer* (entire, whole), *firmus* (strong), *saluber (locus), salutaris (herba, ars),* comb. *sanus et salvus;* to be of — strength, *integrā esse valetudine;* — in health, *bonā* or *prosperā valetudine uti, bene valēre;* not —, *minus commodā valetudine uti, ægrotare.* Soundness, n. *sanitas, bona* or *firma* or *prospera valetudo* (of health), *salus* (in general).

Sound = noise, n. *sonus, vox;* variety of —, *sonorum varietas;* a high —, *sonus acutus;* deep —, *sonus gravis;* soft —, *sonus levis;* to utter a high or shrill —, *acute sonare;* suppressed —, *modi pressi;* to continue the same —, *modos servare;* to practise —, *præire modulos;* a — of the voice, *vox, sermo, sonus;* gentle —, *sedata vox;* to address in rough —, *aspere compellare alqm;* to blame in soft —, *molli brachio objurgare alqm.* Sound, v.tr. *sonare;* — a trumpet, *clangere, tubam inflare;* — an alarm, *tubâ signum dare;* — a march, *vasa conclamare;* — a retreat, *receptui canere* or *signum dare;* the trumpets —, *litui strepunt* (so *tubæ cecinerunt,* Liv.); on one side they — flat, on the other sharp, *ex alterâ parte graviter, ex alterâ acute sonant.*

Sound (as in the sea), v. **explorare profunditatem maris, *bolide profunditatem exquirere;* — a person's mind, *alcjs periclitari animum, alcjs tentare sententiam, alcjs sensus exquirere, periclitari quid animi quis habeat†.*

Soup, n. *jus;* warmed up —, *jus hesternum.*

Sour, adj. *acidus* (sharp), *acerbus* (bitter), *acer;* somewhat —, *acidulus, subacidus;* very —, *acidissimus;* a — countenance, *vultus acerbi* (sour looks), to be —, *acēre;* to become —, *acescere;* fig. *molestus* (troublesome), *gravis* (heavy); to make one's life —, *molestiam facessere alci.* Sourness, n. *acerbitas.*

Source, n. *fons, caput;* fig. *fons, causa, principium.* See Fountain.

South, n. *meridies, plaga* (or *regio*) *australis* or *meridiana, pars meridiana, regio in meridiem spectans, meridiana terræ pars.* Southern, adj. *meridianus* (in later writers *meridionalis* or *meridialis*), *in meridiem spectans, australis (regio* or *cingulum,* opp. to *aquilonaris);* adv. *in* or *ad meridiem (spectare, vergere), meridianā regione.* Southwards, *in* or *ad meridiem.* South wind, *ventus meridianus, ventus australis* (opp. to *ventus septentrionalis*), *auster* (the south wind properly); the south-east, *regio inter ortum brumalem et meridiem spectans;* south-east wind, *euronotus* (εὐρόνοτος, south south-east wind), *vulturnus* (south-east one-third south); south-western, *inter occasum brumalem et meridiem spectans;* south-west wind, *africus;* south south-west, *inter meridiem et occasum solis spectans;* adv. *inter meridiem et occasum solis;* south south-west wind, *libonotus* (λιβόνοτος) or, in pure Latin, *austroafricus* (south-west one-third south); west south-west wind, *subvesperus.* See East, North, West, Wind.

Sovereign, adj. *sui juris, alii non subjectus.* Sovereign, n. *rex sui juris, dominus, princeps, imperator;* to be a —, *principatum in civitate tenēre.* Sovereignty, n. *summa rerum* or *imperii, summum imperium, dominatio;* to rise to the —, *rerum potiri.*

Sow, n. *sus, porcus.*

Sow, v.tr. *seminare* (from *semen,* a seed); *serere;* v.intr. *serere, semen spargere, semen ingerere solo;* as you sow, so shall you reap, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes.* Sowing, n. *satio.* Sower, n. *sator.*

Space, n. *spatium, locus;* empty —, *spatium inane;* not to have — enough, *non capere alqd;* fig., to give — to, *locum dare, indulgēre rei.* Spacious, adj. *spatiosus* (e.g. *insula, stabulum, spatiosa et capax domus*), *amplus.*

Spade, n. *pala, bipalium* (*bis* and *pala,* the double spade, the iron of which was two feet long).

Span, n. *palmus;* the — of life, *exigua vitæ brevitas.*

Spangle, n. *bractea;* a little —, *bracteola.*

Spaniel, n. **canis Hispanicus.*

Spar, n. *obex, vectis*

Spare, v.tr. = to lay aside, *servare, reservare, condere, recondere, reponere, seponere;* = not to use, *parcere rei;* to — neither labour nor expense,

nec impensæ nec labori parcere; — complaints, *parcere lamentis*; = not to punish, *condonare*.

Spark, n. *scintilla*, *igniculi*; a — of hope, *spes exigua*. To sparkle, v.intr. *fulgēre*, *nitēre*. Sparkling, n. *nitor*.

Sparrow, n. *passer*; a hedge —, *curruca*; a hen —, *passer femina*; a little —, *passerculus*; a mountain —, *passer montanus*.

Spasm, n. *spasmus*, *tetanus*; affected with —, *spasticus*; to be tortured by —, *spasmo vexari*.

Spatter, v.tr. *aspergere*, *conspergere*, *luto conspergere*.

Spawn, n. *piscium ova* or *semina*. Spawn, v.tr. *procreare*.

Speak, v. *fari* (to utter; compare φημί), *loqui* (λόγος, to speak intelligently), *dicere* (to express one's ideas in order), *verba facere* (to make a speech), *sermocinari*; to learn to —, *primum fari cœpisse* (as an infant), *loqui discere*; to teach to —, *alqm verba edocēre*; birds able to —, *aves ad imitandum vocis humanæ sonum dociles*; to — Greek, *Græcā linguā uti*; to — Latin, *Latine loqui*; to — for, *loqui pro alqo*; to — for or to something, *testem esse alci rei*; to — for and against, *in utramque partem disputare*. Speaking, n. *locutio*, *sermo*. Speech, n. *oratio*, the faculty of —, *oratio* (whence *ratio et oratio*, e.g. *feræ sunt rationis et orationis expertes*). See Word, Say, Utter.

Spear, n. *hasta*. See Lance.

Special, adj. *præcipuus*, *eximius*, *egregius*.

Specie, n. *aurum* or *argentum signatum*. See Cash.

Species, n. *genus*, *species*; the human —, *genus humanum*. See Kind, Race, Sort. Special, adj. *singularum partium*, *proprius*.

Specify, v.tr. *singillatim enumerare*, *denotare*. Specification, n. *index singularum partium*. Specific, adj. *proprius*; — quality, *rei proprietas*.

Specimen, n. *specimen* (*qui in re non modo ceteris specimen aliquod dedisti, sed tute tui periculum fecisti*, Cic.).

Specious, adj. = having a fair appearance, *speciosus*.

Speck, n. *macula* (a spot), *labes* (a stain), *nota* (a mark); = rust, *ærugo*; — in the eye, *glaucōma -atis*, n. (disease in the crystalline humour); = a fault, *vitium*; to cause a — in, *maculam facere in re*; to remove a —, *maculam tollere*, *delēre*; — with, *alqā re*; — out of, *ex* or *de alqā re*. Speckle, v. *maculare*, *commaculare*, *maculis alqm conspergere*; to be —, *maculis spargi*, *sparsum esse*.

Spectator, n. *spectator* (e.g. *rerum cœlestium*; *mearum ineptiarum testis et spectator*).

Spectre, n. *species* (*nocturna*; e.g. *consuli visa species viri*, Liv.), *umbra*, *larva*, *simulacrum*, *imago* (as εἴδωλον).

Speculate, v.tr. (from *speculor*, to spy out), **studium in rerum contemplatione collocare*, *cogitare*; — in business, *quæstui servire*. Speculation, n. *cogitatio*; to be sunk in —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; — in business, *spes et cogitatio quæstūs*, *negotium*; to be absorbed in —, *emendi et vendendi quæstu et lucro duci*. Speculative, adj., e.g. philosophy, *philosophia contemplativa*; — head, *ingenium sollers*; a — mind, *sollertia* (the quality). Speculator, n. *qui quæstui servit*, *quæstuosus* (given to gain).

Speed, n. *celeritas*, *velocitas*. Speedy, adj. *celer*, *velox*; see Haste.

Spell, n. *incantamentum*, *carmen* (*magicum*).

Spell, v.tr. *syllabas literarum ordinare*; — well or ill, *recte* or *male literas connectere*; to know how to —, *recte scribere scire*. Spelling, n. *formula ratioque scribendi*, **orthographia*.

Spend, v.tr., or employ in, *impendere* (*pecuniam in rem*, *in re*; fig. *operam*, *laborem*, *curam*; *vitam usui alcjs consumere*, *conferre ad alqd*, *collocare in re*); — badly, *alqd perdere*; — on one's own purposes, *alqd in usum convertere*; — one's time on, *tempus collocare in re*; — much, *multum temporis tribuere rei*; see Expend. Spendthrift, n. (*homo*) *prodigus*, *nepos*.

Spermaceti, n. **sperma ceti* (whale oil).

Spew, v.tr. *vomere* (ἐμέω, e.g. *sanguinem*), *evomere* (e.g. *haustum venenum*; *urbs pestem evomuit*; *iram in alqm*). Spewing, n. *vomitus*.

Sphere, n. *sphæra* (σφαῖρα); fig. = an office, *munus*, *munia*, pl.; it is beyond my —, *alqd intelligere non possum*. Spherical, adj. *sphæricus* (in the shape of a sphere), *sphæralis* (relating to). Sphæroidal, adj. *sphæroides*.

Sphinx, n. *sphinx*, *-ngis*, f. (σφίγξ).

Spice, n. *condimentum*, *aroma*; — box, *pyxis condimenti*; — dealer, *qui aromata vendit*. Spicy, adj. *aromaticus*. Spice, v.tr. *aromatibus* or *aromatis condire*.

Spider, n. *aranea*; the long-legged —, *phalangium* (L.); —'s web, (*texta*) *aranea -orum*, n., *tela araneæ*.

Spike, n. **clavus ferreus major*. To spike cannon, **tormenta bellica clavis adactis inutilia reddere*.

Spill, v.tr. *effundere*. Spilling, n. *effusio*.

Spin, v.tr. *nēre*, *stamina ducere versato fuso*, *lanam tractare*, *texere telam*. Spinning (of wool), n. *lānificium*; the art of —, *ars stamina nendi*. Spinner, n. *qui* or *quæ stamina net*. Spindle, n. *fusus*.

Spine, n. *spina* (properly a thorn, the backbone). Spinal, adj. *spinalis* (e.g. *medulla*).

Spiral (line), **linea tortuosa*. Spire, n. (σπεῖρα, a spiral body), *spira*.

Spirit, n. *spiritus* (properly breath or air, e.g. *circumfusus nobis spiritus*, Quint., *aër spiritu ductus*, Cic.; also the soul, e.g. *dum spiritus hos regit artus*); = animation or vigour, *spiritus*, *sanguis*; = soul, *animus*, *mens*, *spiritus ingenium*; a lofty —, *animus excelsus*; of little —, *homo parvi animi*; = the prevailing feeling, *mens*; a servile —, *animus servilis*; — in favour of novelties, *novarum rerum studium*; = the peculiar tone of thought, *ingenium*, *natura*; to understand the — of a writer, *mentem scriptoris assequi*; a disembodied —, *spiritus*; the holy —, **Spiritus Sanctus* or *Sacer*; an evil —, *dæmon*; the spirits of the departed, *manes pii*; one who expels evil —, **qui dæmones adjuratione divini nominis expellit* (Eccl.); one who exercises —, **qui inferorum animas elicit* (Eccl.); the power to do so, **exorcismus*, **theurgia*; the spiritual kingdom, *cœlestia -orum*, n., *piorum sedes*; a — seer, **theurgus*; poor in spirit, *ingenii sterilis*; poverty of —, *animi egestas*; endowments of the —, *ingenii dotes*; greatness of —, *animi magnitudo*; strength of —, *animi vis*; to develop the —, *animum mentemque excolere*. Spiritual, adj. (not sensuous), by the gen. *animi* or *ingenii*; = without body, *corpore carens*, *ab omni concretione mortali segregatus*; — joys, *animi voluptates*; adv. *animo*, *mente*, *ingenio*. Spirits, or strong drink, **liquor acrior*. Spirited, *animosus*; low —, *mæstus*; mean —, *homo angusti* or *sordidi animi*; public spiritedness, *amor in patriam*. Spiritless, adj. *frigidus*, *inanis*. Spiritualities, n. **reditus ecclesiastici*.

Spit, n. (utensil to roast meat on) *veru*.

Spit, v. *spuere*, *exspuere*, *per os reddere*; to — blood, *sanguinem ejicere*; to — in a person's face, *inspuere alci in frontem*, *consputare alqm*. Spittle, n., see Saliva.

Spite, n. *odium occultum*, *simultas obscura*; to have or show a —, *succensēre alci*, *odium occultum gerere adversus alqm*. Spiteful, adj. *malevolus*; adv. *maligne*.

Splash, v.tr. *conspurcare*, *inquinare*.

Spleen, n. *splen* (σπλήν); fig. *odium*, *livor*, *invidia*, *simultas*. Splenetic, adj. *spleneticus* (properly, relating to the spleen), *malevolus*, *malignus*.

Splendid, adj. *splendidus*, *splendens*, *fulgens*, *nitens*, *nitidus*, *clarus*; — deeds, *facta splendida*; adv. *splendide*, *nitide*, *magnifice*; to be —, *splendēre*; to do something —, *splendidum alqd facere*.

Splendour, n. *splendor, fulgor*; lit. and fig. *claritas, magnificentia.*

Splice, v., to — cables, *funium partes inter se texere.*

Splinter, n. *ossis fragmentum* (of a bone), *ligni assula* or *fragmentum* (of wood). Splint, or Splinter, v.tr., that is, to secure by splinters (as a broken arm), *assulis ligneis os fractum firmare* or *confirmare.*

Split, n. *fissura, scissura.* Split, v.tr. *findere* (to slit, without violence, e.g. *via se findit in ambas partes*†), *scindere* (from σχίζω, with effort, e.g. *nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum,* Virg.).

Spoil, n. *præda*; the — of war, *spolia*; — taken from the person of an enemy, *exuviæ.* Spoil, v.tr. *spoliare, vastare*; = to injure, *corrumpere.* Spoiler, n. *prædator.* Spoiling, n. *expilatio, direptio.* Spoliation, n. *spoliatio, vastatio.*

Spoke (of a wheel), n. *radius rotæ.*

Spondee, n. *spondæus* (scil. *pes*, σπονδεῖος, which signifies that which relates to libations, and came to be the name of the foot or verse employed in the poetic services customary at libations).

Sponge, n. *spongia* (σπογγία); a little —, *spongiola.* Spongy, adj. *spongiosus.* Sponge, v. *spongizare* (σπογγίζω, late), *spongiâ abstergēre.*

Sponsor, n. *sponsor*; — at christening, °*sponsor baptismatis.*

Spontaneous, adj. *lubens, ultro, sponte, suo motu.*

Spoon, n. *cochlear* (from resemblance to a snail's shell, *cochlea*), *cochlearium.* Spoonful, n. *cochlear* or *cochlearium*; by —, *°cochleatim*; a — of new wine, *musti cochlear cumulatum.*

Sport, n. *ludus* (a pastime; *ludi*, the public games, as *Circenses, scenici, gladiatorii*), *lusus* (play, gambling, e.g. *calculorum, aleæ*; *quibus omne fas nefasque lusus est*, a sport or game). Sport, v. *ludere*; — with, *ludibrio habēre alqm, venari* (to hunt). Sportsman, n. *venator.* See Game, Hunt, Play.

Spot, n. *macula*; see Mark, Speck. Spotless, adj. *immaculatus*; a — life, *vita sanctissima.* Spotted, adj. *maculosus*; the — fever, °*febris purpurea.*

Spouse, n. *maritus* (the husband), *uxor* (the wife), *conjux* (the husband or the wife).

Spout, n. *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον, that which is in the mouth), *os*; = pipe, *tubus, fistula*; the — of a roof, * *canalis quæ excipit a tegulis aquam cœlestem.* Spout out, v. *erumpere, exsilire.*

Sprain, n. *membri distortio, luxatura* (dislocation). Sprain, v. *membrum torquēre*; he — his ankle, *talum intorsit* (late).

Sprat, n. *sarda* or *sardina* (sardine).

Sprawl, v. °*humi prostratum jacēre* or *repere*, or *jacēre et repere.*

Spray, n. *°rami extrema pars.*

Spread, v.tr. *pandere, expandere* (to lay open), *explicare* (to unfold), *extendere* (to stretch out), *sternere* (to lay out or flat), *spargere* (to scatter), *disseminare* (to sow seed broad-cast), *vulgare, divulgare* (to make common), *dilatare* (to stretch out); v.intr. *patēre, extendi, currere.* Spread, n. *incrementum.* See Diffuse, Extend.

Sprig, n. *ramulus, surculus, germen, stirpes.*

Spring, n. = origin, *origo, ortus, fons* (source), *principium, causa*; to — from, *ortum esse, proficisci a re.* Spring, or fountain, n. *fons*; = leap, *salisatio*; to —, *salire* (also as a fountain, e.g. *salientes fontes* and *aqua saliens* [opp. *puteus*], also *cor salit*); the spring (that is, the first season of the year), *ver* (ἦρ, with the digamma Fῆρ); the early —, *ver novum*; adv. *vere primo*; to make the offer of firstlings in —, *ver sacrum facere*; also *tempus vernum* (the vernal season); — sickness, *morbus vere proveniens*; air of —, *aura verna*; — weather, *cœlum vernum.* Spring, v. *salire* (to leap); — out of, *prosilire, prorumpere*; — from, *ex alqo* or *ex alquâ re oriri, exoriri, nasci, enasci, creari, procreari, ortum habēre*; to — a leak, *rimas agere, rimis fatiscere*†.

Springy, adj. *°vim habens resiliendi* (elastic); Springiness, n. *°vis resiliendi, °vis elastica.*

Springe, n. *laqueus, tendicula.*

Sprinkle, v.tr. *spargere* (stem *spar*, σπαρ; whence σπείρω, e.g. *spargere nummos populo, nuces, voces in vulgus*), *conspergere, aspergere.*

Sprite, n. *larva, dæmon.* See Hobgoblin, Spirit.

Sprout, n. *surculus, germen.* Sprout, v.intr. *germinare.* Sprouting, n. *germinatio.*

Spruce, adj. *comptus, bellus, ornatus, concinnus, nitidus.* Spruce (a species of fir), n., a — pine, *pinus abies, abies nigra.*

Spume, n. *spuma.* See Scum.

Spur, n. *calcar* (*equo calcaria subdere* or *equum calcaribus incendere* or *concitare* or *stimulare*, to put spurs to a horse; *alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus*, Cic.).

Spurious, adj. *adulterinus, falsus.*

Spurn, v.tr. *calcitrare, calcibus ferire*; fig. *fastidire, aspernari, repudiare.*

Sputter, v. *sputare, spuere*; * *præ vehementiâ inter loquendum sæpe exspuere* or *dimidiata verba proferre.*

Spy, n. *explorator, speculator, emissarius*; — of the police, *delator.* Spy, v. *explorare, speculari, delationes factitare.*

Squabble, n. *rixa, altercatio.* Squabble, v.intr. *litigare, turbas ciere, concertare.*

Squadron, n. *equitum turma*; — of ships, *classis.*

Squalid, adj. *squalidus, spurcus.*

Squall, n. *subita tempestas*; = a shouting or crying, *clamor, lacrymæ.* Squall, v. *clamare, lacrymas profundere.*

Squander, v.tr. *profundere* (e.g. *sanguinem suum, non modo pecuniam sed vitam etiam pro patriâ*). Squanderer, n. *nepos.*

Square, adj. *quadratus* (e.g. *turris, figura; lapis, litera, pallium, numerus*). A square, n. *quadratum*, n.; in squares, *per quadrata*; also *quadratus*, m. To square, v.tr. *quadrare* (to make square, also = to make suit or fit; *omnia in istam quadrare apte videntur*, Cic.; *visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare*, Cic.; *opus est scire quod quoque loco verbum maxime quadret*, Quint.).

Squeak, n. *stridor, vagitus.* Squeak, or squall, v. *argute vociferari.*

Squeamish, v. *fastidiosus, delicatus.* Squeamishness, n. *fastidium.*

Squeeze, n. *pressio, compressio.* Squeeze, v.tr. *premere, comprimere*; — out, *exprimere.*

Squint, v.intr. *limis* or *perversis oculis esse, limis spectare, strabonem esse*; — at, *limis oculis intueri alqd* or *alqm.* A squint-eyed person, *strabo* (στράβων), *pætus* (having a cast in the eye).

Squirt, n. (σίφων, a pipe), *siphunculus.* Squirt, v.tr. *°aquam ex arctiori tubulâ ejicere.*

Stab, n. *ictus* (a blow), *°vulnus sicâ factum.* Stab, v.tr. °*sicâ* or *pugione pungere* or *compungere, sicâ conficere* (to slay by stabbing). Stabber, n. *sicarius.*

Stable, adj. *stabilis, firmus*; fig. *constans, propositi tenax.* Stability, n. *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia.*

Stable (a place for horses), n. *stabulum, equile*, to place in a —, *stabulare* (and intr., to be in a stall, e.g. *centauri in foribus Orci stabulant*, Virg.); v.intr. *stabulari.*

Stack, n. *meta, cumulus, acervus, strues, congeries*; — of chimneys, *°caminorum series* or *ordo.*

Staff, n. *baculum, scipio, radius*; an augur's —, *lituus*; the — of a spear, *hastile*; shepherd's —, *pedum*; herald's —, *caduceus*; to lean on a —, *baculo inniti*; a — of officers, *legati tribunique militum.*

Stag, n. *cervus.*

Stage, n. *scena, theatrum*; a — play, *fabula.* See Play.

Stagger, v.intr. *titubare, vacillare, incertis ire pedibus*; v.tr. *animum movēre, percutere.* Stag-

gaze, n. *vertigo*; a horse that has the —, *equus vertigine correptus*.

Stagnant, adj. *stagnans* (e.g. *aquæ stagnantes*); a — pool, *stagnum* (stem *stac*, σταγ, properly a dripping or slowly flowing water, whereas *palus* is a marsh; *fontes et stagna*, Cic.). Stagnate, v.intr. *stagnare* (*Ganges stagnat*, that is, moves slowly).

Stain, n. *macula, labes*. Stain, v. *maculare, fœdare, contaminare, polluere*; to — your hands with blood, *manus sanguine cruentare*; to — a reputation, *alcjs existimationem lædere* or *violare*, *alcjs famæ notam turpitudinis inurere, algm infamiâ aspergere*; = to discolour, *decolorare*; = dye, *tingere, inficere*. Stainless, adj. *purus*.

Stair, n. *gradus*; a — case, *scalæ*; straight —, **scalæ directâ graduum serie structæ*; winding —, **gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes* (*scalis habito tribus*, I dwell up three pair of —, or in the garret).

Stake, n. *palus* (dim. *paxillus*), *palum*, n. (*palus* was the wooden image of an opponent, against which the Roman soldier exercised himself, whence *exerceri ad palum, ad palum doceri*); a — at play or gambling, *pignus* (a bet) *quod ponitur*, **pecunia a singulis lusoribus posita*; to be at —, *agi, periclitari, in discrimen adduci*; my honour is at —, *fama agitur mea* (so *libertas et anima nostra in dubio est*, Sall.). Stake, v.tr. *ponere, deponere, pignerare, pignus deponere*.

Stale, adj. *vetus* (stem *vet*, ἔτος; *senator vetus et gravis ætate*), *vetustus* (*vinum, hospitium*); a — proverb, *contritum proverbium; obsoletus, exsoletus* (worn out, gone out of use); to become —, *obsolescere, refrigescere*.

Stalk, n. *caulis* (the stalk or stem of a herb, also the quill of birds, also cabbage, greens), *caudex* (the trunk or stem of a tree), *scapus, stilus, culmus* (green stalk), *calamus* (reed), *pediculus, petiolus*; having one —, *unicaulis, unicalamus*. See Haulm.

Stalk, v.intr. *magnos facere gradus, spatiari*.

Stall, n. *stabulum, claustrum*; — for horses, *equile*; = a little shop, *taberna minor, pergula*; = a seat in a choir, **sella*. Stall, v.tr. *stabulare*; = to fatten, *saginare*.

Stallion, n. *equus admissarius*.

Stammer, v.intr. *balbutire, hærēre* (*lingua hæret metu*). See Slip.

Stamp, n. *nota, signum, imago impressa*; — or mark of a foot, *vestigium*; persons of that —, *ejusmodi homines*; of the same —, *ejusdem farinæ*; the — or blow of the foot, (*pedis*) *supplosio*. Stamp, v.intr. *pedibus calcare, pulsare, pedem supplodere*; v.tr., to — under foot, *conculcare*; = to mark, *signare, notare, signum* or *notam imprimere*; — money, *nummos signare* or *cudere* or *percutere* (to coin).

Stand, n. *mora* (a stop or delay), *locus, statio, dubitatio*; = prop, *fulcrum, adminiculum, sustentaculum*; *columella* (a small column); to come to a —, *gradum sistere*; to make a — against, *resistere*; to take a —, *locum capere*; to be at a —, *hærēre, animi pendēre*. Stand, v.intr. *stare, consistere*; = to come to a stand, *consistere in loco, subsistere* (to halt), *manēre* (to stay); to let a thing —, *non movēre alqd*; — any one —, *algm residēre jubēre*; to come to a —, *poni, collocari*; it stands written, *literis consignatum est, legimus*; as it — in the Bible, *ut sanctæ literæ docent*; as long as the world —, *post hominum memoriam*; to — in a place, *stare alqo loco, castra habēre alqo loco*; to — for a person, *sponsorem esse pro alqo*; — any thing, *præstare, recipere in se alqd*; — behind, *a tergo stare alci*; — in a place as a fortification, *alci loco præsidio esse*; — over any one, *alci præpositum esse* — under —, *alci subjectum esse, alcjs imperio parēre*; — against, *resistere, adversario non cedere, rem strenue gerere*; to — still, *quiescere*; — well, *bene habēre*; — about, *circumstare*; — aside, *recedere*; — by, *astare, tueri*; — fast, *consistere*; — on the side of, *ab alqo stare*; — for an office, *munus petere* or *ambire*; — instead of any one, *alcjs locum supplēre* or *vice fungi*, — good in law, *lege valēre*; — in the way, *obstare*; — out, *eminēre, prominēre*; — to sea, *vela dare*; — up, *surgere, erectum stare, horrēre* (to bristle); — before a person, *assurgere alci*; — = to defend, *algm defendere*; — liberty, *libertatem vindicare*. Standing, adj. or part. *stans*; — erect, *erectus*; — water, *aqua stagnans*; — camp, *castra stativa*; — army, *milites perpetui*; — festival, *festi dies anniversarii*. Standing, n. *gradus, locus, ordo*; of a short —, *nuper natus* or *ortus*.

Standard, n. *vexillum* (dim. of *velum*); to raise a —, *vexillum tollere*; to hoist or display —, *vexillum proponere*; — for a sign, *vexillo signum dare, vexillo sublato significare*; a vessel having the admiral's — or flag flying, *prætoria navis vexillo insignis* (*signum* [*militare*], e.g. *signa legionum fulgentia*, Liv.); to loose —, *signa amittere*; to desert your colours, *signa relinquere* (so *ab signis discedere*).

Stannary, n. **albi plumbi fodina*. See Tin.

Stanza, n. **versuum series*.

Staple, n. *emporium* (market, ἐμπόριον); — of a bolt, **carum in quod pessulus intruditur*. Staple commodities, *merces primariæ*.

Star, *astrum* (ἄστρον, a heavenly body, as the sun, the moon), *sidus* (a collection of stars, also = *astrum*), *signum* (a sign in the skies), *stella* (ἀστήρ, a single one of the myriads of the celestial shining bodies); = a distinguished person, e.g. *Africanus sol alter*, a star of the first magnitude; the stars of the state, *lumina civitatis*; a little —, *stella exigua*; = a critical sign or mark, *asteriscus* (ἀστερίσκος, gramm.); knowledge of the stars, *cognitio stellarum, astrologia, astronomia* (first Aug., second late; much later *astrologia* = our Astrology), *cœli dimetiendi ratio* or *studium, lunaris ratio* (the observation of the moon, to determine the weather); a student of —, *astrologus* (ἀστρολόγος), pure Lat. *cœli siderumque spectator* or *cœli ac siderum peritus, astronomus* (ἀστρονόμος), *Chaldaicis rationibus eruditus* (learned in the calculations of the Chaldees); course of —, *stellarum* or *siderum cursus*; full of —, *stellarum plenus, astris distinctus et ornatus, sideribus illustris*; the starry heavens, *cœlum astris distinctum et ornatum*; — by night, *nocturna cœli forma undique sideribus ornata*; in the form of —, *in stellæ figuram redactus*; a chart of the stars, **tabula cœlestis, *tabula complexum cœli exhibens*; to place among the —, *inter astra referre*; Cepheus placed among —, *stellatus Cepheus*; born under a happy —, *dextro sidere natus* or *editus*; — an unhappy —, *malo astro natus*. See Constellation, Moon, Sun.

Starboard, n. ** dextra pars navis* (opp. *latus sinistrum*).

Starch, n. *amylum* or *amulum* (ἄμυλον). To starch linen, **amylo solidare lintea*.

Stare, n. *obtutus*. Stare, v. *obtutum in re figere; conspicari, intueri*; — at, *oculis defigere algm*.

Stark, or stiff, adj. *rigens* (with cold); to be —, *rigere*.

Start, n. *saltus* (jump); by fits and starts, *subinde, per intervalla*. Start, v.intr. *exsilire, subsilire, trepidare, expavescere*; = to begin, *incipere, ordiri* (to enter on a work; *tunc sic orsa loqui vates*, Virg.); — in speaking, *ordiri orationem*. A starting-place, n. *carceres* (goal).

Startle (dim. of Start), v.tr. *alci repentino motu metum injicere, algm improviso, de improviso, imprudentem* or *necopinantem opprimere*.

Starve, v.tr. *fame* or *inediâ necare, consumere*, v.intr. *fame* or *inediâ necari, consumi*.

State, or condition, n. *status, conditio, locus, res, fortuna*; a good —, *res secundæ*; a bad —, *res adversæ*; to be in the same —, *in eodem loco* or *eâdem causâ*; in a pitiable —, *deteriore statu esse*; to keep in a good —, *integrum et incolume servare*; to remain in your own —, *statum suum tenēre, integrum manēre*; = rank, *ordo* (*senatorius, equester*, also *publicanorum, libertinorum, scribarum*;

homo mei loci atque ordinis); = a city or commonwealth, *civitas, respublica, regnum, imperium*; at the cost of the —, *sumptu publico*; an office of —, *munus reipublicæ, magistratus*; to undertake —, *ad rempublicam accedere, rempublicam capessere*; an affair of —, *publica res, publicum negotium*; a defender of —, *defensor civitatis*; archives of the —, *tabularium, tabulæ publicæ*; expenses of the —, *impensæ publicæ*; income of the —, *vectigalia, publici fructus*; bankruptcy of the —, *novæ tabulæ*; servant of the —, *homo publicus, magistratus*; decree of the —, *principis decretum, populi scitum*; demesnes of the —, **prædium publicum*; prison of the —, *custodia publica, vincula publica*; prisoner of —, *qui in custodiâ publicâ est*; secret of the —, **arcanum aulicorum consilium*; money of the —, *pecunia publica*; business of the —, *negotium publicum*; to undertake —, *ad res publicas se accommodare*; administration of the —, **vectigalium et cæterorum fructuum publicorum administratio*; interests of the —, *rationes reipublicæ, communis omnium utilitas*; for the —, *e republicâ*; skilled in —, *rerum civilium peritus* (so *peritia* or *ratio civilis, reipublicæ gerendæ ratio et prudentia*); a statesman, *vir rerum civilium peritus*; — as well as a general, *magnus bello nec minor pace*; a state coach, *carpentum, pilentum*; a maxim of —, *ratio civilis*; a minister of —, **socius et administer reipublicæ gerendæ*; ministry of —, **reipublicæ regendæ administri*; papers of —, *tabulæ publicæ*; council of —, *consilium publicum*; counsellor of —, **a consiliis quæ agitantur de rebus publicis*; religion of —, *sacra publica -orum*, n.; the rudder of the —, *gubernacula reipublicæ*; to hold —, *clavum reipublicæ tenere*; debt of —, *æs publice contractum*; security of —, *tabula quæ de versurâ publice factâ caret*; secretary of —, **scriba consilii publici*; seal of —, *signum reipublicæ*; constitution of —, *civitatis forma, reipublicæ ratio*; to change the —, *formam reipublicæ mutare*; the government of —, *reipublicæ administratio, civitatis gubernatio*; the safety of —, *salus publica*; the highest dignity in the —, *principatus*; — gazette, *acta publica -orum*, n. State, = grandeur, *cultus, ornatus, apparatus magnificus*. Stately, adj. *exornatus*; to appear —, *exornatum prodire, incedere*. To state, v.tr. *exponere, explicare, narrare*. Station, n. *statio* (standing, standing still, also dwelling or usual place, e.g. *sedes apibus statioque petenda*, Virg.; *in arce Athenis statio mea nunc placet*, Cic.; *stationes* = the picket or watch). To station, v.tr. *in statione* or *in loco ponere*. Stationary, adj. *stativus* (*stativa castra*), *immobilis, quod non movetur*. Stationer, n. *chartarius* (a paper-dealer); a —'s shop, *chartaria (taberna)*.

Statue, n. *statua, simulacrum* (likeness), *signum*; — of brass, *statua ænea*; equestrian —, *equestris*; he is as dumb as a —, *taciturnior est statuâ*; to raise a — to, *statuam alci ponere* or *statuere* or *constituere*. Statuary, n. *statuarius*; the art of —, *toreutice, statuaria* (*ars*, the art of casting in bronze), also *toreutes, cælator*; *sculptor* (a sculptor or hewer), *statuarum artifex* (in general); the art of —, *sculptura* (sculpture), *ars fingendi*.

Stature, n. *statura* (or size of a man, used also of beasts and trees); a man of low, etc. —, *homo parvæ, magnæ, proceræ staturæ*.

Statute, n. *lex*; the statutes, *leges*; — of the realm, *leges regni* or *reipublicæ*. See Law.

Staunch, adj. *firmus, solidus, bonus*; a — friend, *amicus certus, fidus, fidelis*. A stanchion, n. *fulcrum, fultura, adminiculum*.

Staunch, v.tr. *sanguinem sistere* or *cohibēre* (Cels.).

Stay, v.tr. *fulcire, fulcire et sustinēre, statuminare* (by a post or beam), *adminiculari* (as the vine is trained on supports); — yourself on, *niti* (or *inniti*) *alqâ re* (*in alqâ re*), *in alqd* (*in alqm*); — on your elbow, *niti* (*inniti*) *cubito, in cubitum* (to lean); = in the sense of abiding or tarrying, *morari, versari*; to — at or over a certain thing, *in alqâ re morari* (or *commorari*), *alci rei insistere*; — on a topic, *pluribus verbis commorari in alqâ re* (to dwell on). See Abide, Continue, Delay, Remain, Stop.

Stead: in stead of, *pro, loco, vice, in locum, in vicem alcjs*; instead of, etc., *tantum abest, ut*, etc., *non modo non . . . sed etiam*; in — of the consul, *pro consule*; to be — of a father, *pro patre esse alci* (so *Cato est mihi pro* [as good as] *multis millibus*); — of salt, etc., *in pane salis vice utuntur nitro*. Compare *defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, filii loco esse, algm amare in fratris loco*.

Steady, adj. *stabilis, constans* (consistent), *firmus*; to be —, *firmum esse*; — morally, *stare animo*; adv. *constanter, animo firmo*. Steadiness, n. *stabilitas, firmitas, constantia, sobrietas* (in regard to drink).

Steak, n. *offella, offula*; a beef —, *offula carnis bubulæ* (so *orinæ, vitulinæ*).

Steal, v.tr. *furtum facere, furari, surripere, furto abigere*; something stolen, *furtum, res furtiva*; to — out of the city, *urbe elabi*. Stealer, n. *fur*; by stealth, *furtim*. Stealthy, adj. *furtivus* (e.g. *amor*); adv. *furtive*. See Thief.

Steam, n. *vapor, nidor, fumus* (smoke); to turn into —, *vaporare alqd*; to put forth —, *vaporare* (e.g. *aquæ vaporant*); full of —, *vaporis plenus, vaporosus* (late); a — bath, *assa sudatio, vaporatio*; a — boat, **lembus vaporarius*; — engine, **machina vaporaria*; — ship, **navis vaporaria*.

Steed, n. *equus, sonipes*†. See Horse.

Steel, n. *chalybs*; = sword, *ferrum*; — pen, **elater chalybeïus*; — water, *aquæ ferratæ*; a — yard, *statera*; of —, *chalybeius*. To steel, = to harden, *indurāre*.

Steep, adj. *præruptus, præceps, arduus*. A steep, n. *locus præceps*. Steepness, n. *derexitas, devexum -i*, n. To steep, v.tr. *aquâ macerare* or *mollire*.

Steeple, n. **ædis sacræ pyramis, *turris in cacumen acutum fastigata*.

Steer, n. *juvencus, bubulus*. To steer, v.tr. *gubernare, regere*; — a ship, *navem gubernare* (so *gubernare rempublicam, orbem terrarum, vitam, equum*). Steering, n. *gubernatio*. Steersman, n. *gubernator* (so *equorum, reipublicæ*).

Stem, n. *arboris stirps* or *truncus*; = race, *progenies, stirps, prosapia, familia, genus*; the — of a ship, *navis rostrum* (the beak). To stem, or stop, *cohibēre, sistere, coercēre, reprimere*; — the tide, *æstum marinum sistere, *præ æstu non sisti*; — of sedition, *seditionem sedare, compescere*.

Stench, n. *fœtor, putor*.

Step, n. *gradus, passus, gressus*; to set a —, *gradum facere*; to take —, *agere, agere et moliri*; fig. *consilium capere*; extreme —, *ultima experiri*; — not one — out of the house, *domo pedem non efferre*; — a dangerous —, *in casum dare*; — a thoughtless —, *inconsiderate agere*; — great —, *magnos facere gradus* (strides); to follow a person's —, *sequi algm quoquo eat*; to keep up with —, *alcjs gradus æquare*; fig. *parem esse alci*; step by —, *gradatim, pedetentim*; a little —, *gradus parvus*; to hasten —, *gradum celerare*† or *corripere*†, *citato gradu se proripere, pleno gradu* (in full march). To step, v.intr. *gradi, vadere*; — forwards, *progredi, pergere*; — over, *transire, superare alqd*; — to, *progredi ad alqd, aggredi alqd, descendere ad alqd* (*silenti animo gradietur ad mortem*, Cic.).

Stereotype, n. *formæ literarum fixæ*; printed in —, **stereotypus*.

Sterile, adj. *sterilis* (στερεός, opp. *fertilis* or *prægnans*), *gravidus* (used with *platanus, avena, herba, vacca, uxor*). Compare *laurus sterilis baccarum, steriles plumbi lapides, virtutum sterile seculum* (Tac.), *urbes studiorum steriles*. Sterility, n. *sterilitas* (*agrorum, mulierum*; *assiduæ, continuæ sterilitates*).

Sterling, **sterlinus*; a pound —, **libra Anglica*; fig. *spectatus, verus*.

Stern, adj. *torvus, acerbus, durus, severus*; a

very — man, *tertius Cato*. Sternness, n. *torvitas, severitas*.

Stern, n. *puppis* (poop).

Stew, v.tr. **carnem igne lento coquere*.

Steward, n. *procurator, curator, dispensator, condus* (over the food), *villicus* (of the farm); — of the house, *rerum domesticarum curator*. Stewardship, n. *cura, procuratio, dispensatoris munus*.

Stick, n. *baculum, bacillum, radius* (wand), *virga* (rod), *fustis* (cudgel), *palus* (stake), *virgultum* (a twig); a — of sealing-wax, **ceræ signatoriæ virgula*. See Staff.

Stick, v.intr. *hærēre, adhærēre, cohærēre, dubitare*; v.tr. *figere, affigere, defigere, præfigere, infigere*; = to stab, *alqm cultro* or *pugione fodere, confodere*; see Stab. To stickle, v.intr. **animo sollicito alqd agere*, **summo studio in* or *ad alqd incumbere*, **litigare pro alqo* or *alqâ*.

Stiff, adj. *rigidus, rigens*; — in character, *pertinax, inexorabilis*; to be —, *rigēre*. Stiffen, v.tr. *durare, indurare, rigidum facere*. Stiffness, n. *rigor*.

Stifle, v.tr. *suffocare, spiritum intercludere*. See Choke.

Stigma, n. *nota, stigma*, **nota ustionis*; bearing a —, *stigmosus*. Stigmatise, v.tr. *notam turpitudinis inurere alci*. See Brand, Sign.

Stile, n. **septum scansile*; a turn—, **septum versatile*.

Still, adj. *tranquillus, quietus, placidus, sedatus, tacitus, silens, lenis* (gentle); — night, *nox tacita*; in the —, *silentio noctis*; adv. *silentio, cum silentio, tacite, sedato, quiete*; to be —, *silēre, silentium tenēre, quiescere*; be —, *taceas quæso! quiesce!* to become —, *sedari, tacēre, conticescere*; to stand —, *subsistere*. Stillness, n. *silentium, tranquillitas, quies*. To still, v.tr. *sedare, reprimere, restinguere, exstinguere, lenire, permulcēre*; — hunger, *famem explēre*. Stilling, n. *sedatio*.

Still, n. **alembicum*. See Distil.

Still, adv. *adhuc, etiamnum, etiamnunc, usque* (*juvat usque morari*); = nevertheless, *nihilominus*.

Stilts, n. *grallæ* (from *gradior*); one who walks on —, *grallator*.

Stimulus, n. *stimulus* (stem στιγ, a goad), *incitamentum*. Stimulate, v.tr. *stimulare* (*viros; te conscientiæ stimulant maleficiorum*, also *ut caverem, ad arma*. Compare *ad animos stimulandos aculeum habēre*, Cic.)

Sting, n. *aculeus* (dim. of *acus*; *apis, spinarum, severitatis, orationis*); to put forth a —, *aculeum emittere*. Sting, v.tr. *pungere, aculeos infigère*. Stinging, adj. *mordens, mordax, acerbus, aculeatus*.

Stingy, adj. *parcus, præparcus, sordidus, tenax*. Stinginess, n. *parsimonia, nimia parsimonia*.

Stink, n. *fœtor*. Stink, v.intr. *male olēre, fœtēre, putēre*. Stinking, adj. *male olens, fœtidus, putidus*. See Fetid.

Stint, n. *modus*, **artus* (*arctus*) *modus*. Stinted, adj. *artus* (e.g. *commeatus artus, annona arta*). Stint, v.tr. *arcēre, coërcēre, ponere in arto* (e.g. *alci spem ponere in arto*?).

Stipend, n. (*stips*, pay, and *pendĕre*), *stipendium* (a tax); to pay —, *pendĕre* (*stipendium militibus persolvere*); to receive, *accipere*; (*salarium*, originally the portion of salt served out to each soldier, hence the money given instead, and hence our Salary, or wages); annual —, *salaria annua, annuum salarium* (Jct.). Stipendiary, adj. *stipendiarius* (originally, tributary, e.g. *Æduos sibi stipendiarios factos*, Cæs.); — cohort, *cohors stipendiaria* (*stipendiarii facti sunt Romani*, serving for pay).

Stipulate, v.tr. *stipulari, pacisci*. Stipulation, n. *stipulatio, factum, conditio*.

Stir, n. *motus, tumultus, turba, strepitus*; to be in a —, *moveri, agitari*. Stir, v.tr. *movēre, commovēre*; — hither and thither, *agitare*; — one's self, *moveri*; — greatly, *commoveri*; — of your own impulse, *suâ vi moveri*; = to put into confusion or stir up, *commovēre, turbare*; = to move a person's will, *movēre, commovēre, flectere alcjs animum*; — a person to a thing, *alqm adducere ad alqd*; to allow one's self to be —, *vinci*; to — laughter, *risum movēre alci*; — a person to tears, *elicere alci lacrimas*; = to affect, *movēre, afficere alqm* (e.g. *magno dolore, pio dolore, calamitate, sollicitudine affectum esse*).

Stirrup, n. *stapes, stapedis; stapia, stapeda* (all late); — leather, +*lorum stapiæ*; a shoemaker's —, *lorum sutorum*.

Stitch, n. *sutura* (our Suture, properly a sewing); — in the side, *lateris dolor*. Stitch, v.tr. *suere, consuere*.

Stithy, n. *incus* (*juvenes in ipsâ studiorum incude positi*, under Education).

Stoat, n. **mustela erminia* (L.).

Stock, n. *arboris truncus, truncus, stirps, stipes, talea* (a set); stocks for ship-building, **lignea compages in quâ naves construi solent, navalia* (a dock); the — of a musket, **sclopeti lignum*; a pair of — *cippus, numella*; to put in the —, **cippo* or *numellæ pedes alcjs inserere*; a — or family, *gens*; descended from a noble —, *claro* or *honesto loco natus*; = quantity, *magna copia*; — of money, *ingens nummorum vis*; — of goods, *peculium amplum*; — of merchandise, *mercium magna copia*; having a large — of cattle, *pecuarias habens grandes*; stocks in the public funds, **actiones* or *sortes pecuniariæ*; a stock-jobber, **sortibus pecuniariis negotians*. To stock, v.tr. *instruere*.

Stocking, n. *tibiale -is*, n.

Stomach, n. *stomachus, ventriculus*; to have a weak —, *stomacho parum valēre*; — a good —, *stomacho valēre*; to overload —, *largius se invitare*; to spoil the —, *stomachum alcjs rei usu vitiare*; to have a spoilt —, *stomacho laborare*; medicine for —, **quod stomacho medetur*; burning in the —, or heart-burn, **ardor stomachi*; pain in the —, *cardialgia*; inflammation in the —, **gastritis*, **inflammatio ventriculi*; imperfect action in the —, **stomachus languens*; a — cough, **tussis stomachica*; cramp in the —, **spasmus stomachi*; disease in the —, *morbus cardiacus*; a cancer in the —, **cancer stomachi*; mouth —, *ventriculi porta*; acidity in the —, *acrimonia stomachi*; a restorative for —, *quod stomachum reficit* or *corroborat*. Stomach = anger, *stomachus* (*consuetudo callum obduxit stomacho meo*); to move a person's —, *stomachum facere* or *movēre alci*; *ira, bilis*; adj. *stomachosus* (*eques, homo, animus*, etc.). To stomach, v.tr. *stomachari, alqd indigne ferre*. Stomacher, n. *mamillare, pectorale*.

Stone, n. *lapis, saxum*; — in the human body, *calculus*; — (as a weight), **viginti libræ pondus*; full of —, or stony, *lapidosus, saxosus*; set in precious —, *gemmatus*; to become —, *lapidescere*; to leave not one — on another, *urbem* or *domum solo æquare*; to throw stones at, *lapides mittere in alqm*; to free a field from —, *agrum elapidare*; to cut a person for the —, *alci calculos excidere*; to dispel the —, *calculos discutere*; to be a — of stumbling to, *esse apud alqm in odio*; it lies as a — on my heart, *sollicitus sum de re*; a —breaker, *lapicida*; —quarry, *lapicidinæ*; a mound of —, *moles lapidum*; a heap of —, *acervus lapidum*; a —cutter, *lapidarius*; a shower of —, *imber lapideus*; stone salt, *sal fossilis*; a road made of —, *via lapide strata*; a stone's throw, *lapidis jactus*. Stony, adj. *lapideus* (of stone), *saxeus, lapidibus exstructus, lapidosus* (abounding in stone). Stoning, n. *lapidatio*. To stone, v.tr. *lapides mittere in alqm*.

Stool, n. *sedes, sella, sellula, sedecula*; a foot —, *scabellum*; a close or night —, *sella pertusa, sella familiarica*; a three-footed —, *tripus -ŏdis*, m. (τρίπους; *quas sellulas Tripodas nuncupatis*); a stool or easement of the body, *alvus*, f. (thus *purgatio alvi*, *alvum purgare, exonerare, inanire, solvere, ciēre, movēre, ducere*; *alvi profluvio* ...

fluxum; alvus fluens, liquida, fusa, cita, soluta; alvum astringere, cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibēre); I have had a —, *alvus mihi descendit* (opp. *alvus non descendit*).

Stoop, v.intr. *se inclinare, proclinare, se demittere;* — the head, *caput demittere;* — before a person, *acclinem salutare alqm.* A stooping, n. *corporis inclinatio.* Stooping, adj. *pronus, acclinis.*

Stop, v.intr. *consistere, resistere, subsistere, gradum sistere* (to halt, to go no further), in a place, *algo* (or *in algo*) *loco, versari in algo loco* (to move up and down in). *morari;* — longer in life, *diutius in vitā cunctari;* = cease, *ab algā re cessare, alqd omittere;* see Abide, Remain, Stay; v.tr. *prohibēre, inhibēre, coercēre, impedire* (to hinder); — a bleeding, *sanguinem sistere;* — a person's journey, *iter alci intercludere;* — a horse, *incitatum equum sustinēre;* — a way, *claudere viam;* — weeping, *lamentis parcere;* — (in reading), *spiritum suspendĕre;* = to punctuate, **interpungere, *punctis distinguere.* Stop, n. *impedimentum, mora;* — (in printing), **punctum;* a full —, **periodus;* without —, *nullo inhibente, sine morā.* Stoppage, n. *obstructio, impedimentum, retentio* (holding back). Stopper, n. *obturamentum.*

Store, n. *copia, magna vis, abundantia* (plenty); to have a —, *abundare, affluere re;* — of provisions, *penus* (victuals), *commeatus* (for the army), *alimenta, annona;* —room, *cella promptuaria* or *penaria.* To store, or provide with, *instruere, ornare re;* — money, *pecuniam suppeditare alci;* — yourself with, *sibi comparare alqd, providēre rei.*

Stork, n. *ciconia.*

Storm, n. *tempestas, procella;* a — rises, *tempestas oritur;* fig. *tempestas, fluctus, impetus;* — of war, *impetus belli;* political storms, *fluctus civiles;* to avoid the — of the time, *procellam temporis devitare;* a mind under a —, *animus perturbatus;* = a violent attack, *impetus, vis;* a — cloud, *nimbus.* Stormy, adj. *turbulentus, turbidus, tumultuosus, procellosus, vehemens, importunus* (troublesome); it is — weather, *ventus sævit.* To storm, v.tr., e.g. *urbem vi oppugnare, expugnare;* to take by —, *vi capere;* — in vain, *nequidquam adoriri locum;* to drive back an enemy who tries to —, *impetum hostium propulsare;* to hold out against —, *impetum sustinēre;* v.intr., to — out of a place, *se proripere e loco;* — into, *irruere in locum;* — at, *effundi in alqd;* — with anger, *furere, tumultuari.* Storming, n. *impetus in locum factus.*

Story, n. *res, narratio, narratiuncula;* to tell a —, *narrare;* = a falsehood, *mendacium;* to tell a —, *mendacium dicere;* a — or fable of the poets, *mendacium poëtarum;* a slight —, *mendaciunculum;* a —teller, *mendax;* a story in a building, *tabulatum.* See Fiction, False, History, Lie.

Stout, adj. *crassus, obesus, vastus, amplus* (large), *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, potens* (strong); to be —, *corpore esse magno, viribus multum valēre;* — for, *viribus valēre ad alqd faciendum;* to become —, *crassescere, corpus facere.* Stout, n. **cervisia generosa.*

Stove, n. *sudatorium* (a sweating-room in the bath), *vaporarium* (a steam-pipe, a heating-pipe), *hypocaustum* (ὑπόκαυστον, a heated space for heating a room above), *clibanus* (κλίβανος, a pan or dish for cooking and serving up warm); = a firegrate, **crates igniaria.*

Stow, v.tr. *locare, collocare, refarcire, recondere, reponere, cogere;* — goods, *merces collocare.* Stowage, n. *locus, spatium.*

Straddle, v.intr. *varicare, divaricare.* Straddling, adj. *varicus.*

Straggle, v.intr. *vagari, deerrare, palari* (*agmen palatur per agros,* Liv.).

Straight, adj. *rectus, directus, erectus* (upright), *libratus, æquus, planus;* a — line, *linea directa;* — way, *recta via;* — forward, *in rectum;* — up, *procerus;* —forward, adj. *simplex.* Straightforwardness, n. *simplicitas, animi candor, rectitudo* (late). Straighten, v.tr. **rectum facere,* fig. *corrigere.* Straightway, adv. *illico, statim.*

Strain, n. *intentio* (*corporis, nervorum;* opp. *remissio*). Strain, v.tr. *intendere, intentare, contendere in* or *ad alqd, contra alqm* or *alqd.* See Sprain.

Strait, adj. *artus* (*arctus*), *angustus, strictus* (bound up). Strait, n. *fretum;* the — of Gibraltar, *fretum Gaditanum;* — of Constantinople, *Bosporus Thracius;* = a narrow path, *viarum* or *locorum* or *itineris angustiæ;* = a difficulty, *angustiæ* (so *angustiæ spiritūs,* shortness of breath, also *urinæ, rei frumentariæ,* etc.); = poverty, *inopia, res duræ* or *angustæ;* to be in —, *in angustiis esse;* to be reduced to —, *in angustias adduci.* Straiten, v.tr. *angustare* (e.g. *gaudia, patrimonium*), *in angustias adducere.*

Strand, n. *litus, ripa, acta.* Strand, v.tr. *navem vadis* or *litoribus illidere* or *impingere;* to be stranded, *litoribus illidi, in litus ejici, in terram deferri.* Stranding, n. *naufragium.* Stranded goods, **res* or *merces naufragio ejectæ.*

Strange, adj. (1) = foreign, *peregrinus* (from *peregre,* in a foreign land), *externus, exterus* (outward; the first, of persons and things, opp. *intestinus;* the second, of persons, esp. with *gentes* and *nationes,* as opp. to *socii*), *extraneus* (not belonging to the family), *adventicius* (coming from abroad, opp. *vernaculus*), *advectitius* (brought in, e.g. *vinum*), *importatus, barbarus* (not Roman); a — language, *sermo externus, lingua peregrina;* — word, *verbum externum* or *peregrinum;* — manners, *mores externi;* to spoil yourself by —, *externis moribus se oblinere;* — circumstances, *res externæ;* a native land free from — control, *patria soluta ab omni externo auxilio;* — and domestic history, *domestica peregrinaque historia;* a foreigner, *externus* (opp. *civis, popularis*), *alienigena* (born abroad, opp. *indigena*), *advena* (an incomer, opp. *aborigines,* αὐτόχθονες), *peregrinus, homo peregrinæ conditionis* (opp. *civis*), *hospes* (a visitor), *barbarus* (all these, except *hospes,* may be used as adjectives); to be a —, *peregrinæ conditionis esse;* = foreign, *peregrina -orum* (e.g. leave every thing —, *peregrina omnia relinque*); predilection for —, *peregrinitas;* to learn a — tongue, *peregrinam linguam discere;* (2) = unversed in, a stranger to, *in algā re peregrinus* or *alienus,* or *rudis;* — in this city, *ignarus hujus urbis;* art thou so — in this city? *adeone hospes es hujus urbis!* (3) = unusual, *insolitus, insolens, novus, mirus;* that seems — to me, *mirum hoc mihi videtur, miror, admiror hoc;* something is — to me, *alqd mihi est ignotum;* (4) = not belonging to me, *extraneus* (not to my person), *extraneus* (not to my family, opp. *domesticus*), *alienus* (to another); to fall into — hands, *in alienas manus incidere;* — things, *res alienæ;* — possessions, *alienæ possessiones,* to make war in a — land, *alieno in agro bellare;* to need — aid, *egēre adquisitæ extrinsecus opis;* (5) = unsuitable, averse, *alienus;* to be —, *alienum esse, abhorrēre ab;* to be averse to any one, *averso* or *alieno esse in alqm animo.* See Abroad, Foreign.

Strangle, v.tr. *strangulare* (στραγγαλόω, e.g. *patrem; anserem* [to wring the neck of a goose], also *vocem*); fig. *strangulare,* e.g. *plures pecunia strangulat; laqueo interimere.*

Strangles, n. **crassior pituita narium equinarum.*

Stranguary, n. *stranguria* (στραγγουρία), *urinæ difficultas, urinæ stillicidium;* troubled with —, *dysuriacus, dysuriā laborans.*

Strap, n. *lorum* (of leather), *cingulum* (belt). Strap, v.tr. *loris constringere* (to bandage), *loris cædere* (to beat).

Stratagem, n. *stratagema -atis*, n. (στρατήγημα, the artful plan of a general), *ars, consilium, astus* (*perplexum Punico astu responsum*, Liv.; *machinamenta et astus oppugnationum*, Tac.); full of —, *astutus*; being so, *astutia*.

Straw, n. *stramentum*; of —, *stramenticius*; a — bed, **lectus stramenticius*; a bandage of —, *fascis stramentorum*; a roof of —, **tectum stramenticium*; the haulm —, *culmus*; a — hat, *petasus*; — hut, *casa stramenticia*.

Strawberry, n. *fragum*; the — plant, *fragaria* (L.); — tree, *arbutus*; of the —, *arbuteus*.

Stray, v.intr. *deerrare, aberrare, vagi, pali*.

Streak, n. *linea, limes, tractus, radius, nota*. Streak, v.tr. **lineis distinguere*, **variis coloribus distinguere* or *interstinguere*.

Stream, n. *flumen* (flowing water); down the —, *flumine secundo*; up the —, *flumine adverso* (fig. *effusæ ruunt inopino flumine turbæ*); belonging to —, *flumineus* (*aqua, cygnus, aris*). Stream, v.intr. *fluere* (stem *flu*, Greek φλυ, *fluit de corpore sudor*, Ov.; *fluit in terram cruor*, Ov.), *ferri, effundi in rem*; — with tears, *lacrimis indulgēre*; — together, *undique convenire*.

Streamer, n. *vexillum, signum, aplustre* (the poop with its flag, etc.; pl. *aplustra*, Gr. ἄφλαστον).

Street, n. *via* (the broad highways which begin in the city and run to distant parts), *vicus* (the street as running between two lines of houses), *platea* (the broad open roads or promenades in a city, artificially formed), *angiportus* (narrow crossways, streets, or alleys), *angustiæ, flexuræ vicorum* (the windings of the city, streets and passages); to fight in — (barricades), *inter angustias vicorum pugnare*; from street to street, *vicatim*; (a public —, in contrast with the homes, was called *publicum*); *in publico* (opp. to *in privato*; in public, on the high road); to throw in the street, *in publicum abjicere*; — yourself —, *se proripere*; — out of the house, *foras*; to eject —, *alqm ejicere*; along the streets or on the road, *per publicum*; to remain all night —, *jacēre et pernoctare in publico, manēre inter vias* or *inter vicos* (in the streets); to go into public —, *in publicum prodire*. Street lamps, *urbis pernoctantia lumina*; street robber, *latro*; — robbery, *latrocinium*. See Road.

Strength, n. *vis, firmitas, robur, opes*; to feel your —, *sibi confidere*; to have — in, *multum valēre re, excellere in re*. Strengthen, v.tr. *corroborare, firmare, confirmare*; — yourself, *se reficere*. Strengthening, n. *confirmatio* (e.g. *perpetuæ libertatis, animi*). Strengthened, adj. *confirmatus* (*confirmatiorem alqm efficere*, Cæs.). See Strong.

Strenuous, adj. *strenuus* (opp. *iners, ignavus*); — tradesman, *strenuus mercator* (so *villicus strenuior* and *imperator in prœliis strenuus et fortis*, Quint.; also in a bad sense as opp. to *quietus*, restless).

Stress, n. *cardo, caput, rei momentum, vis, vis et pondus*; with —, *cum vi, graviter*; the — of the thought, *sententiæ *vires nervique*; to lay — on, *alqâ re niti* or *confidere, in re spem* or *fiduciam ponere*; — of weather, *tempestas, procella, ventus procellosus*.

Stretch, v.tr. *tendere, extendere*; — the iron under the hammer, *ferrum producere incude*; — yourself, *toto corpore extendi*. See Expand.

Strew, v.tr. *sternere* (to lay flat on the ground), *spargere* (to scatter). See Scatter.

Strict, adj. *arctus* (close), *exactus* (accurate), *severus, rigidus, asper*; to keep a — hand over, *alqm arcte observare* or *frenare*. Strictness, n. *familiaritas, necessitas* (of friendship), *accuratio* (exactness), *rigor, severitas* (of temper); see Close. Stricture, n. *animadversio, censura* (*virorum, vini*).

Stride, n. *magnus gradus* (*ingentes gradus ferre*, Ov.), **quantum spatium divaricatis cruribus quis metiri potest*. See Straddle.

Strife, n. *certatio, certamen, contentio, disceptatio, controversia, altercatio, jurgium, rixa*; — in a law-suit, *lis*; to cause —, *causam jurgii inferre*; to begin —, *jurgium excitare*; — with some one, *in certamen cum alqo descendere*; to have a — with, *litigare cum alqo*; to put an end to a —, *controversiam componere* or *dirimere*; to decide, *dijudicare*; see Contest, Disagree. Strive, v.tr. *petere, expetere, concupiscere, affectare, captare alqd*; — after, *niti, aspirare ad alqd, studēre rei, sequi* or *persequi alqd*; — that, etc., *eniti, contendere, operam dare ut*, etc.; — against, *obniti, resistere*; — with or against, *confligere, concertare*.

Strike, v.tr. *ferire, percutere, pulsare alqd*; — hard, *pavire* (παίω, *pavit æquor arenam*, Luc.; so *terram*, Cic.); = to give blows, *verberare, cædere, mulcare*; to be struck, *vapulare*; to — an ox dead, *taurum ferire*; — the cymbals, *cymbalissare*; — a drum, *tympanizare*; — the lyre, *pulsare chordas lyræ*; — (as a clock), *sonare*; the — has not yet struck, *nondum sonuit*; — twelve, *horologium indicat horam duodecimam*; —, a flag or yield, *vexillum demittere*; the lightning —, *fulmine icitur alqd, de cœlo tangitur alqd*; to be struck blind, *captum esse oculis*; — to the earth, *ad terram dare, solo affligere*; — a ball, *pilam reticulo fundere*; — with, *percutere alqd re*; — a stick, *petere alqd baculo*; — on, *offendere alqd ad alqd*; — into, *irrumpere in alqd*; the rain — in the face, *imber in os fertur*; — high, *summa petere*; the heart —, *cor palpitat*. Striking, n. *pulsatio*. Striking, adj. *pulsans*; a — argument, *argumentum firmissimum*; — example, *exemplum illustre*; to give a — reply, *concinnum esse in brevitate respondendi*. Stroke, or blow, n. *ictus, plaga, verber*; — of lightning, *fulmen*; — of palsy, *paralysis*; — of apoplexy, *apoplexis*; to be struck by —, *apoplexi arripi*. See Blow.

Strike, n. (a measure) *modius*.

String, n. *linum, funiculus, vinculum*; — of leather, *corrigia*; a bow—, *nervus*; — of a dart, *amentum*; — of a musical instrument, *chordæ, nervi, fides*. To string an instrument, *lyræ, citharæ nervos aptare*.

Strip, v.tr. *spoliare, nudare, denudare, alci vestem detrahere*; — a person of his wealth, *alqm opibus spoliare*; — trees of leaves, *folia ex arboribus stringere*. Strip, n. *fimbria* (mostly in the pl.); — of paper, *scidula chartæ*; — of cloth, *lacinia*.

Stripe, n. *plaga, colaphus*; see Stroke, Blow. Stripe, v.tr. *verberare*; to make stripes on lines, *alqd distinguere, striare*.

Stripling, n. *adolescens*.

Stroll, n. *error, ambulatio*. Stroll, v.intr. *errare, circumcursare, circulari*; a strolling company of players, *histrionum erraticorum grex*.

Strong, adj. *valens, validus, firmus, robustus, fortis*; to call with a — voice, *magnâ voce clamare*; to be — *pollēre* (*qui in republicâ plurimum pollebant*, Cæs. Compare *Etruria tantum pollens terrâ marique*, Liv.; *pollēre pecuniâ, scientiâ, armis, gratiâ, nobilitate*; comb. *potens pollensque*, Sall.; used also of medicines, e.g. *pollēre adversus scorpiones*). See Stout.

Structure, n. *ædificium, ædes, opus, monumentum* (a building), *structura* (the kind of building; *structura parietum, structuræ antiquæ genus*, Liv.; also the substance); fig. *structura verborum* or *vocum*; to form a —, *struere* (*pyram, domum*). See Build, Edifice.

Struggle, n. *luctatio*. Struggle, v. *luctari* (*exerceri plurimum currendo et luctando*); with each other, *inter se* (*cornibus*); — with the difficulty, *luctari cum difficultate locorum* (*Africus luctatur fluctibus*, Hor.); to — to, *telum eripere luctari* (so *luctari compescere risum*); fig. *luctari diu secum, luctari cum alqo, luctari diu clementiâ suâ*.

Strumpet, n. *scortum, meretrix*.

Strut, v.intr. *turgēre*, **inter ambulandum tumēre, superbire, superbe efferri, superbe incedere, incedere magnifice*.

Stubble, n. *stipulæ*.

Stubborn, adj. *pertinax, pervicax, obstinatus, contumax;* — disease, *morbus perseverans;* to be ill of a —, *morbo longinquo implicitum esse;* adv. *pertinaciter, obstinato animo.*

Stud, n. *bulla* (a swelling thing, a bubble, e.g. *fons plurimis bullis stellans*). Studded, *bullatus* (wearing the *bulla aurea*); — with jewels, *gemmis ornatus.*

Stud of horses, n. *equaria.*

Study, n. *studium, studia;* to give one's self to —, *ad literarum studium se conferre.* Study, v.tr. *literis studēre, literas tractare,* **inter academiæ cives versari;* — something, *alci rei studēre* or *operam dare, discere alqd, meditari alqd.* Studying, n. *tractatio literarum, literarum studia;* a study, or room for —, *museum;* a little —, *cubiculum parvum, zothecula.* Student, n. **bonarum literarum studiosus;* years or period of a —, **anni quibus inter academiæ cives versatur alqs;* a —'s life, **civium academicorum vivendi ratio.* Studious, adj. *literarum studiosus, in studiis literarum versatus.*

Stuff, n. *materia, materies* (*quæque suā de materiā grandescere, materiam præbet seges arida,* Ov.); = materials, e.g. *æs ferrumque et lintea et spartum et navalis alia materia ad classem ædificandam;* = baggage, *impedimenta, sarcinæ;* household —, *supellex;* kitchen —, *culinaria.* Stuff, v.tr. *farcire, infarcire, refercire.*

Stumble, v.intr. *pedem offendere, offendere;* — over a stone, *offendere lapidem.* Stumbling, n. *offensio;* to cause or be a stumbling-block to, *esse offensioni alci;* things which are —, *quæ habent offensionem* (Cic.)

Stump, n. *caudex, stipes, truncus.*

Stun, v.tr. *exsurdare* (lit. to deafen, e.g. *aures curiæ exsurdare, clamoribus exsurdatus*), *obtundere, stupefacere, perterrēre, percellere.* See Stupify.

Stunt, v. *alcjs incrementum impedire.*

Stupify, v.tr. *stupefacere, sopire, torporem afferre, torpore hebetare.* To be stupified, *torpescere, stupescere, torpēre, stupēre.* See Amaze, Astound.

Stupendous, adj. *stupendus* (astonishing, e.g. *virtutibus et vitæ meritis stupendus,* Val. Max., exciting astonishment).

Stupid, adj. *stupidus;* to be —, *stupēre;* to become —, *stupescere;* to make —, *stupefacere.*

Sturdy, adj. *acer, robustus, fortis, audax.*

Sturgeon, n. *acipenser.*

Stutter, v.intr. *balbutire.* See Stammer.

Sty, n. *hara, suile.*

Style, n. (1) in general, *genus, ratio;* the ancient — in building, *antiquæ structuræ genus;* the Gothic —, **Gothicæ structuræ genus;* the old and new — in the calendar, **veterum, recentiorum spatia temporis finiendi ratio;* according to —, **si veterum ratione spatia temporis computamus;* (2) in language, *dicendi* or *scribendi genus, orationis* or *sermonis genus, oratio, sermo, elocutio, stilus* (not used in the best prose); a flowing —, *fusum orationis genus;* a lofty —, *narrandi subtilitas* (of the historian); historical —, *sermo historicus* (opp. *sermo quotidianus,* etc.), *genus historicum;* a work in the — of Xenophon, *liber conscriptus Xenophonteo genere sermonis;* to form your — after good examples, **orationem ad recta exempla fingere;* the — is the man, *qualis est ipse homo, talis est ejus oratio;* one who has a good —, *in compositione diligens;* — Latin —, *latinitatis* or *Latini sermonis auctor;* — a bad —, *in compositione negligens;* — bad Latin —, *malæ latinitatis auctor;* precepts for —, *bene dicendi* or *scribendi præcepta -orum,* n., *elocutionis ratio.* See Book, Write, Study.

Suavity, n. *urbanitas;* — of manners, *mores jucundi.*

Subaltern, adj. *inferioris loci.* Subaltern, n., perhaps **subcenturio.*

Subcommissioner, n., say **procurator vicarius.*

Subdeacon, n. **subdiaconus.*

Subdivide, v.tr. **iterum dividere.*

Subduct, v.tr. *subducere, detrahere.*

Subdue, v.tr. *subjicere alci, in imperium alcjs redigere, ditioni suæ subjicere alqm, sui juris facere, subigere, domare;* to be subdued, *in alcjs ditionem venire, in alcjs ditione esse.*

Subject, v.tr. *subjicere;* — yourself, *se imperio alcjs subjicere.* Subject, n. *subjectus*† (*parcere subjectis,* the subdued, Virg.); rather say *civi* or *regi subjectus.* Subject, adj. *imperio* or *ditioni alcjs subjectus, parens, obnoxius alci;* to be —, *esse in alcjs ditione;* to become —, *sub alcjs imperium cadere.* Subjection, n. *obedientia, servitus;* to hold in —, *alqm in officio retinēre, alqm oppressum tenēre.* Subject, n. (in logic) *subjectum, de quo alqd declaratur.* Subjective (according to one's own view), e.g. viewed subjectively to myself, *meo quidem judicio;* so *tuo* or *ejus* or *eorum quidem judicio.*

Subjoin, v.tr. *subjungere* (e.g. *puppis rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones,* also fig. *urbes sub imperium, provincias imperio*), *annectere.*

Subjugate, v.tr. *subjugare* (lit. to put under the yoke, fig. to subdue, e.g. *hostes, provinciam, populum legi,* late), *domare, in ditionem suam redigere*).

Subjunctive mood, **modus subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus* (Gramm.).

Sublime, adj. *sublimis* (lofty, fig. *columna, porta,* also aloft in the air, *sublimem alqm rapere,* and thence fig. used with *carmina, oratio, cothurnus et sonus Socratis sublimior,* Quint.) Sublimity, n. *sublimitas;* adv. *sublimiter,* compar. *sublimius.*

Sublunary, adj. **infra lunam positus.*

Submarine, adj. **quod sub mari est, positum est,* or *invenitur.*

Submerge, v.tr. *submergere* (e.g. *naves, homines ponto,* fig. *virtus submersa tenebris,* Claud.). Submersion, n. *submersio.*

Submit, v.tr. *submittere* (lit. to let or cast down, e.g. *submittere se ad pedes,* Liv.), *submittere se alci, se alcjs imperio subjicere, in alcjs potestatem se permittere, alci cedere* or *concedere, alci dare manus.* Submission, n. *obsequium, observantia* (*submissio* is a letting down, e.g. *vocis*).

Subordinate, adj. *inferior, alci subjectus.* Subordination, n. **rerum diversarum inter se ordinatio, obsequium, disciplina;* against —, *contra morem obsequii;* want of — among the soldiers, *intemperantia militum.*

Suborn, v.tr. *subornare* (lit. to prepare or fit out, thence *subornare falsum testem,* Cic.; so *accusatorem subornare,* and *percussorem alci*).

Subpœna, n. **citatio in curiam sub certā pœnā.* Subpœna, v.tr. **alqm in curiam citare ad testimonium dandum.*

Subscribe, v.tr. *subscribere* (lit. to write under; *Statius subscripsit reges esse exactos;* to — a document, e.g. *testamento*); = to agree to, *assentiri;* = to give one's name or support to, *nomen profiteri;* — a book, *libri emptorem se profiteri* (*nominis subscriptione*). Subscriber, n. **nominis subscriptor.* Subscription, n. *subscriptio* (that which is written under), **nominis subscriptio.*

Subsequent, adj. *sequens, subsequens.*

Subserve, v.tr. *subservire alci, alci esse usui, auxilio esse alci, adjumento alci esse, obtemperare alci.* Subservience, n. *obtemperatio, obsequium.*

Subside, v.intr. *subsidere* (to sink down, e.g. *elephanti clunibus subsidentes,* Liv.), *considere.*

Subsidy, n. *subsidium* (prop. the reserve; opp. *frons, prima acies; subsidia et secundam aciem adortus,* Liv.), *vectigal, tributum;* subsidies, *stipendiarii.*

Subsist, v.intr. *subsistere, stare in re;* to — on, *vesci* (e.g. *lacte et carne,* Sall.). Subsistence, n. *victus, alimenta -orum,* n.

Substance, n. *natura, corpus, pars;* to consist of several —, *concretum esse ex pluribus.* Substantial, adj. *verus, solidus, gravis, magni momenti.* Substantive, n. *nomen* (gramm.), *nomen substantivum.*

Substitute, n. *vicarius*. Substitute, v.tr. *alqm in alterius locum substituere*.

Substruction, n. *substructio* (*substructionum moles*, Cic.; *maxima esse debet cura substructionum*, Vitr.).

Subterfuge, n. *deverticulum*, *latebra*, *ars*.

Subterranean, adj. *subterraneus*; a — place, *subterraneum* (the French *sousterrain*).

Subtle, adj. *subtilis*, *tenuis* (thin, slender); = hair-splitting, *subtilis*, *argutus*, *spinosus*, *captiosus*. Subtlety, n. *acumen*, *minuta subtilitas*, *captio*; subtleties, *argutiæ*; to run into —, *spinas vellere*.

Subtract, v.tr. *deducere* (e.g. *addendo deducendoque videre quæ reliqua summa fiat*): Subtraction, n., by *deducere*.

Subvert, v.tr. *subvertere* (e.g. *mensam*, *montes*, fig. *imperium*, *subversa Crassorum domus*, Tac.). Subversion, n. *subversio*. Subverter, n. *subversor* (e.g. *suarum legum*).

Succeed, v. *alci succedere* (to come after another; *succedere in stationem*, *in pugnam*; so *in locum alcjs*, *in paternas opes*; also in time, *ætas ætati succedit*, and denoting to do well, e.g. *hæc prospere succedebant*); = to have success, *bene*, *prospere*, *optime cedere*, *evenire*. Success, n. *exitus bonus*, *res secundæ*, *felicitas rerum gerendarum*. Successful, adj. *felix*, *faustus*, comb. *felix faustusque*. Succession, n. *successio* (in office); right of —, *jus successionis*. Successive, adj. *alii post alios*, *continuus* (e.g. *continuos annos prope quinquaginta*, Cic.; *tot dies continui*). Successor, n. *successor*; to give a —, *successorem alci dare* (so *accipere*).

Succinct, adj. (from *succinctus*, which means tucked up, the loose garments girded, and so ready), *brevis*, *succinctus* (e.g. *libellus*, Mart.).

Succour, n. *auxilium*, *subsidium*. Succour, v.tr. *auxiliari alci*, *juvare alqm*, *auxilio alci esse* or *venire* or *succurrere*. See Aid, Assist, Help.

Succulent, adj. *succosus* (*solum*, *folia*), *succi plenus*.

Succumb, v.intr. *succumbere* (to fall before or under, e.g. *victima succumbens ferro*; and so *succumbere somno*, *oneri*, *senectuti*, *labori*, *tempori*, also *regno* = to be subject to), *cedere alci*.

Such, adj. pron. *talis*, *ejusmodi*, *ejus generis ut*, etc.; as an adv. *hoc modo*, *ita*, *sic*; such is your courtesy, *quæ tua est humanitas*; for — a small matter, *tam ob parvulam rem*; nor am I — a fool, *nec tam sum stultus* (Cic.); are you — a stranger as that ...? *adeone es hospes hujusce urbis ut ...? non tam sum peregrinator quam solebam*; *adeone erat stultus ut arbitraretur?* *quales in republicâ principes sunt, tales reliqui solent esse cives* (Cic.); *ejusmodi tempestates consecutæ sunt, uti opus necessario intermitterentur* (Cic.); *si nos ii sumus qui esse debemus*, if we are — as we ought to be; so *nemo is unquam fuit*, also *nam quum is esset reipublicæ status ut eam unius consilio atque curâ gubernare necesse esset* (Cic.); I am — as you see me, *sic sum ut vides*; *ita ad hoc ætatis a pueritiâ fui ut*; *sic vita hominum est ut* (Cic.); *sic est vulgus*; *ex veritate pauca*, *ex opinione multa æstimat* (Cic.); *hic* (such) *honos veteri amicitiæ tribuendus est ut* (Cic.); *videndum est ut eâ liberalitate utamur quæ prosit amicis, noceat nemini*; *qui te fratrem habeam*, I who have — a brother as you; *voluerunt nihil horum simile* (no such thing) *apud virgines* (Cic.).

Suck, v.tr. *sugere*, *bibere*; v.intr. *sugere* (*mammam matris*); to give —, *mammam præbēre alci*; — (of animals) *ad ubera admittere*. Suck, n. *suctus*. Sucking, adj. *lacteus* (*porcus*, fig. *via lactea*).

Sudden, adj. *subitus* (e.g. *tempestas*, *consilium*, *subita et fortuita oratio*); adv. *subito*, *e re natâ*, *ex tempore*, *inopinato*, *improviso*, *de improviso*. Study *repentinas eorum eruptiones demorantur* (Cæs.); *cur tam improviso? cur tam repente pacis est facta mentio?* (Cic.); *sese subito proripiunt* (Cæs.); *opprimere imprudentem*.

Sudorific, adj. *sudorem movens*.

Sue, v.tr. *postulare*, *citare*, *litem alci intendere*, *judicio alqm persequi*, *in jus vocare* (at law); = to make suit for, *ambire*; — an office, *ambire magistratum*; — the consulship, *petere consulatum*; = to entreat, *sollicitare*, *efflagitare*; — payment, *nomina exigere*; — a person on a bond, *ex syngraphâ agere cum alqo* (Cic.).

Suet, n. *sebum* (tallow); beef —, *sebum bovillum* (so *ovillum*, etc.).

Suffer, v.tr. *pati*, *sufferre*, *perferre*, *tolerare*, *sustinēre* (bear); = permit, *permittere*, *sinere*, *concedere*; — grief, *e dolore animi laborare*, *angi animo*; — pain well, *dolorem æquo animo pati*; — ill, *iniquo animo* or *ægre*; — punishment, *pœnam dignam suo scelere suscipere*, *culpam luere*, *trahi*, *rapi ad supplicium*; — loss, *detrimentum capere* or *pati*; — a disgrace, *dedecus admittere* (Cæs.); — harm or inconvenience, *alqo affici incommodo*; — calamities with courage, *casus invicto corde sinistros pati*; — or undertake many labours, *multos subire* or *adire labores*; — no wrong to be done them, *his ne quam patiare injuriam fieri* (Cic.); — for my rashness, *do pœnas temeritatis meæ* (Cic.). Compare *sivi animum ut expleret suum* (Ter.); *damnum maximum*, *jacturam gravissimam feci* (Cic.); *naufragium fecerunt*; *cum primum per anni tempus potuit* (Cæs.); *medios* (neutral) *esse jam non licebit*.

Suffice, v.intr. *sufficere* (e.g. *non sufficiebant muri*, *nec vires sufficere cuiquam*); it — to say, *sufficit dicere*; *satis esse* (*duo talenta pro re nostrâ ego esse decrevi satis*). Sufficient, adj. *satis*, *quantum satis est*, *justus*; it is —, *satis est* (so *satis superque est*. Compare *ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis*); — for, *ad*, e.g. *ad dicendum temporis satis habēre*; adv. *satis* (e.g. *dives satis sum*). Sufficiency, n. *quod satis est*.

Suffocate, v.tr. *suffocare* (*sub* and *faux*).

Suffragan, n. **vicarius*.

Suffrage, n. *suffragium* (a broken bit, a shard or potsherd used for voting, hence = a vote); to give one's —, *ferre suffragium* (to vote), *suffragium inire*; to put to —, *in suffragium mittere*; = the right of —, *suffragium*; to bestow — on, *alci suffragium impertiri*; the army has the —, *res est militaris suffragii* (Liv.); to give one's — for, *suffragari alci*.

Suffuse, v.tr. *suffundere* (to pour under, e.g. *sanguis cordi suffusus*; fig. *suffundere ore ruborem*, to blush; *rubor mihi suffunditur*; *oculi suffusi cruore*, suffused with blood).

Sugar, n. *saccharum* or *saccharon* (σάκχαρον, the juice of the bamboo reed, *Bambusa arundinacea*). Sugar-cane, **arundo sacchari* or *sacchorum* (L.); — candy, **saccharum crystallinum*; a — baker, **coctor sacchari*; the office of —, *coctura sacchari*; place for —, *officina saccharo coquendo*; — words, *verba dulcissima*; sweetmeats of —, *dulcia -ium*, n., *cuppedia -orum*, n. Sugar, v.tr. *saccharo condire*.

Suggest, v.tr. = to put into one's mind, or recall, *suggerere*, e.g. *res suggerit* (*monet* or *postulat*) *ut credantur*; *venire in mentem*, *monēre*.

Suicide, n. *mors voluntaria*; to commit —, *manus sibi inferre*, *sibi mortem* or *necem consciscere*.

Suit, n. *actio*, *lis*, *causa*; to begin a —, *in jus ire*; — against, *in jus ducere*; a — has been instituted against him, *in jus vocatus est*; to be cast in a —, *lite* or *causâ cadere*. Suit, or agree, v.intr. *congruere*; they —, *bene illis inter se convenit*; they — not, *ingenii nostri non sunt*; it does not —, *ab hujus loci more abhorret*; every thing — him very well, *omnia in istum quadrare apte videntur*. Suitable, adj. *congruens*, *idoneus*. Suitableness, n. *congruentia*.

Suite, n. *comitatus*, *turba clientum*, *pompa*.

Sullen, adj. *tristis*, *tetricus*.

Sully, v.tr. *maculare*, *maculis aspergere*; to be sullied with, *nullo crimine imbutum esse*; not —, *inviolatus*. See Defile, Spot, Stain.

Sulphur, n. *sulphur*; full of —, *sulphurosus*; containing —, *sulphureus*; dipped in —, *sulphuratus*; a — bath, **balneum sulphureum*; a — spring, *fons sulphurosus, aqua sulphurea*; smell of —, *odor sulphureus*.

Sultan, n. **imperator Turcicus*; Sultana, **imperatoris Turcici conjux*.

Sultry, adj. *æstuosus*. Sultriness, n. *æstus*.

Sum, n. *summa* (*summa pecuniæ*); — total, *summa querelarum* (*summa rerum* = supreme authority); this is the — of what I have to say, *hæc summa est*. Sum, v.tr. *summam facere* (*summam facere cogitationum suarum*). See Account.

Summary, n. *summaria -orum*, n.; in a —, *in angustum* or *in breve coactus, brevis*; adv. *breviter*.

Sumach, n. *rhus*, gen. *rhois* (ῥοῦς, gen. ῥοός), *rhus Syriacum*, Cels.; belonging to —, *rhoicus*, e.g. *rhoicis* (sc. *foliis*) *utuntur*, Plin.

Summer, n. *æstas, tempora æstiva*; at the beginning of —, *æstate ineunte*; at the end of —, *æstate extremā*; it is —, *æstas adest*; — comes, *æstas ingruit*; — evening, *vesper æstivus*; — labour, *opus æstivum*; — abode, *æstivus locus*; — flower, *flos solstitialis*; — expedition, *expeditio æstiva*; — freckle, *lenticula*; to have the —, *lentiginem habēre*; — fruit, *frumenta æstiva*; — clothes, *vestis æstivā levitate*; — house, **ædes æstivæ*; a little —, *ædicula æstiva, diæta*; — heat, *calores æstivi*; in the greatest —, *æstate flagrantissimā*; — camp, (*castra*) *æstiva -orum*, n.; to be in —, *in æstivis esse*; — air, *aura æstiva*; — night, *nox æstiva*; — fruit, *poma æstiva -orum*, n.; — rain, *pluvia æstiva*; — sun, *sol æstivus*; — day, *æstivus dies*; — weather, *tempestas æstiva*; in the middle of —, *solstitiali tempore*.

Summit, n. *cacumen* (e.g. *montis*; *collis in modum metæ in acutum cacumen fastigatus*, Liv.; so *cacumen pyramidis, arboris*, also with *summum*, e.g. *ad summum cacumen venire*), *vertex, fastigium*; also by *summus*, e.g. *quum summus mons a Labieno teneretur* (so *summum jugum montis*).

Summon, v.tr. *citare, diem alci dicere*. See Cite.

Sumptuous, adj. *sumptuosus* (costly, from *sumptus*, e.g. *cœna*; *ludi sumptuosiores*, Cic.; *sumptuosissimi operis*, Suet.).

Sun, n. *sol*; the rising —, *sol oriens*; setting —, *sol occidens*; — hastening to set, *sol præcipitans*; rising, setting of the —, *ortus, occasus solis*; from —rise to —set, *ab orto usque ad occidentem solem*; the approach and the retiring of the —, *accessus et discessus solis*; the — rises, *sol exoritur, dies appetit, lucescit, dilucescit, illucescit* (day breaks); as soon as the — was up, *ubi primum illuxit*; the — was not yet up when, *nondum lucebat quum*, etc.; how many are unworthy of light, yet the — rises, *quam multi indigni sunt luce, et tamen dies oritur*; the — sets, *sol occidit, nox appetit* (the night approaches); the — will soon be down, *jam ad solis occasum est*; the — enters Cancer, *sol introitum facit in Cancrum* (*in Geminos*, etc.); — stands in Capricorn, *sol consistit in Capricorno*; to dry by the —, *in sole siccare, in sole pandere* (to spread out to dry, e.g. *uvas*, grapes); to be softened by the —, *solis calore emolliri*; to bring into —, *in solem proferre*; to place under the —, *in sole ponere, soli* or *solibus exponere, insolare* (to sun), *apricari* (as a noun, aprication, the warming of yourself in the sun), *solem accipere, sole uti, soli expositum esse*; a chamber has much —, *cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur, cubiculum plurimus sol implet et circumit*; a chamber has the — on all sides, *cubiculum ambitum solis fenestris omnibus sequitur*; a chamber has the — all day, *cubiculum toto die solem accipit, cubiculum totius diei solem fenestris amplissimis recipit*; the — lies from morning to evening in a room, *sol in cubiculo nascitur conditurque*; to rise with the —, *cum sole expergisci*; to stand out of the —, *e sole recedere*; stand out of my —, *absis paullum a sole*; the course of the —, *linea elliptica, quā sol cursum agit circum terram*; the light of —, *solis lux*; the heat of —, *solis ardor*; the shining of —, *solis fulgor, solis calores, soles*; eclipse of —, *solis eclipsis* (ἔκλειψις), in pure Latin *solis defectus, solis defectio* (the process), *sol deficiens*; a full —, *perfecta solis defectio*; there is an eclipse of the —, *sol deficit*; an eclipse of the — begins, *obscurato sole tenebræ fiunt*; a halo (Greek ἅλως), *corona solis*, or by a description, *circa solem visus varii coloris circulus*; a solar year, *annus qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, annus solstitialis*; the ancient Romans had a lunar year, the later a solar, *Romani veteres ad lunæ cursum et sequentes ad solis anni tempora digesserunt*; the orb of —, *circulus solis*; the disk of —, *solis orbis*; the course or circuit of —, *solis cursus* or *circuitus, solis anfractus reditusque*; the aphelion (the sun's greatest distance), **aphelium* (ἀφήλιον); the perihelion, **perihelium* (περιήλιον); to worship the —, *solem pro deo venerari*; sun-worship is the chief of superstitions, **in superstitionibus atque curā deorum præcipua solis veneratio est*.

Sunder, v.tr. *separare, disjungere*. See Sever.

Sundry, adj. *diversi -æ -a, plures, nonnulli*.

Sup, v.tr. *sorbēre*; = take supper, *cœnare*. See Supper.

Superable, adj. *superabilis* (*murus vel mediocribus scalis superabilis*, Liv.; *nullis casibus superabiles Romanos*).

Superabound, v.intr. *abundare, superabundare* (Lact.).

Superannuate, v.tr. *rudem alci dare*; to be —, *rude donari*. Superannuated, *rude* (*jam*) *donatus*; I have deserved to be —, *me meruisse rudem*, Mart.

Superb, adj. **superbus* (*conjugium, triumphus, limina, pira*).

Supercargo, n. **oneris navis curator*.

Supercilious, adj. *superciliosus* (*supercilium*, the eyebrow), *superbus* (proud), *fastidiosus* (disdainful). Superciliousness, n. *supercilium, fastus, superbia*.

Supererogation, n. **factum supervacaneum*.

Superficial, adj. *exterior, externus*; = poor or inconsiderable, *levis, parvi momenti*; = inaccurate, *parum diligens*; adv. *leviter*; a man — learned, *homo leviter literis imbutus*.

Superficies, n. *summus* with a noun; *superficies* (*aquæ, testudinis, corporum*).

Superfine, adj. *subtilissimus, tenuissimus*.

Superfluous, adj. *supervacaneus* (*vasa, opus, literæ, oratio*; *quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur*, Liv.; *in quā nihil inane, nihil sine causā, nihil supervacaneum*; *de timore supervacaneum est dicere*), *supervacuus* (*carmen, radix, frondes, labor, facta, doctrina, metus*); to be —, *superesse*.

Superinduce, v.tr. *adjungere, injungere*.

Superintend, v.tr. *curare, procurare, præesse alci*. Superintendent, n. *qui rebus præest*; — in ecclesiastical matters, **qui rebus sacris præest*, **rerum sacrarum antistes*.

Superior, adj. *superior* (higher, upper, former; also excelling or surpassing, e.g. *honoris gradu superior*; *superiores habebantur*; *loco, fortunā, famā superiores*), *præstantior, melior*. Superiority, n. *prior locus, priores partes*.

Superlative, adj. *superlativus* (gramm.), *excellens, præstans, præstantissimus, optimus*.

Supernal, adj. *supernus, cœlestis*.

Supernatural, adj. *naturam superans, supra naturæ leges* or *vires positus*. Supernaturalism, *ratio eorum qui divinitus de rebus divinis edoctos esse homines dicunt*.

Supernumerary, adj. *justum numerum superans* or *excellens*.

Superscribe, v.tr. *inscribere* (*epistolam patri*). Superscription, n. *inscriptio* (also = the title of a book).

Supersede, v.tr. *in locum alcjs substitui*.

Superstition, n. *superstitio* (intense fear in regard to the gods), *nimia et superstitiosa religio, inanis* or *vana religio, religio falsa; error*, also in pl. *errores*; ridiculous —, *superstitio pæne anilis*; to fill with —, *superstitione algm imbuere, alcjs animum superstitione implēre*; to be filled with —, *imbutum esse, anili superstitione obligari, admodum religionibus deditum esse*; men have been seized by —, *superstitio hominum imbecillitatem occupavit*; to free from —, *superstitione algm liberare* or *levare*. Superstitious, adj. *superstitiosus, superstitione imbutus, superstitioni obnoxius, capti quādam superstitione animi*.

Superstruct, v.tr. *superstruere* (*quæ* [*eloquentia*] *nisi oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jecerit, quidquid superstruxeris, corruet*, Quint.).

Supervene, v.intr. *supervenire*.

Supervise, v.tr. *curare, procurare*. Supervision, n. *cura*.

Supine, n. *supinum* (gramm.). Supine, adj. *supinus* (on the back; *manus supinas ad cœlum tendere*; with the palms turned upwards), *tardus, negligens*.

Supper, n. *cibus vespertinus*; the Lord's Supper, or Sacrament, **cæna Domini*, **cœna* (or *mensa*) *sacra*, **eucharistia* (a thanksgiving or love-feast), **communio sancti altaris* (the mass); to take —, **sumere* or *percipere cænam Domini*; he took the sacrament very piously, * *sacrosanctum Jesu Christi Domini nostri corpus religiosissimè accepit* (used of the Catholics, who take only the bread); to celebrate —, **celebrare eucharistiam*; to go to —, *accedere ad mensam sacram*. See Breakfast, Dinner, Food, Meals.

Supplant, v.tr. *supplantare* (*sub* and *planta* = ὑποσκελίζειν, to trip up), **in alterius locum* or *munus irrepere* or *irrumpere*.

Supple, adj. *mollis, flexibilis, lentus*.

Supplement, n. *supplementum* (a filling up; *supplementum scribere legionibus*), *complementum* (*complementum rem perficit*; *supplementum id quod deerat adjicit*).

Suppliant, adj. *supplex* (*supplex te ad pedes abjiciebas*, Cic.; *supplex misericordiæ vestræ*). Supplicate, v.tr. *supplicāre* (*Cæsari pro algo*, with acc. only late), *obsecrare algm*.

Supply, v.tr. *supplēre* (to fill up; *ex alio acervo quantumcumque mensuræ defuit supplet*), *suppeditare* (to furnish). Supply, n. *subsidium, supplementum*; — of provisions, *commeatus*; — of money, *pecuniæ suppeditatio*.

Support, v.tr. *sustentare, fulcire, tueri*. Support, n. *fulcrum, adminiculum*.

Suppose, v.tr. *ponere, opinari; opinione præcipere*, **fingere sibi algd cogitatione*; — it is so, *pone* or *fac ita esse, esto; demus*, let us — (so *concedamus ista*); — the soul to die, *fac animam interire*; as I —, *ut fert mea opinio*; supposing what the matter was, *id quod erat suspicatus*; I suppose he is drunk, *ebrius est, ut opinor*; as he —, *ut sibi videtur*. Supposition, n. *opinio*.

Suppress, v.tr. *supprimere, reprimere, abolēre*; — an evil in the beginning, *malum nascens opprimere, principiis malorum obstare*; — sedition, *restinguere seditionem*.

Suppurate, v.intr. *suppurare*.

Supreme, adj. *supremus, summus*; the — Being, *Deus Maximus Optimusque, Deus Supremus*. Supremacy, n. *principatus*.

Surcharge, n. *onus novum*; to make a —, *imponere*.

Sure, adj. *certus* (certain or determined; *certa mihi res est, certus eundi*), *tutus* (safe), *securus* (free from apprehension), *firmus* (trustworthy), *fidelis* (faithful); it is —, *constat*; I am —, *certo scio*; who is — of it? *quis est cui exploratum sit?* Cic.; to be —, he had the rods, *fasces certe habebat*; are you — of it? *satin' hoc certum?* we are — of it, *scimus, certi sumus, firmiter tenemus, perspectum est nobis, exploratum habemus*; I am —, *compertum est mihi*; all are —, *omnes sciunt, neque id obscurum est cuiquam, id latet neminem*.

Surety, n. *vadimonium*; to put in —, *præstare vades*; — sufficient —, *satisdare*; to become — for another, *suam interponere fidem, fidem suam pignori dare*; I alone will be — for all, *unus omnium nomine respondebo*.

Surface, n. *facies, superficies*.

Surfeit, n. *crapula*; to have or bring on a —, *crapulam contrahere*; the stomach suffers from —, *cibo nimio male habet stomachus*; this man has —, *hic est dapibus vinoque sepultus*; the drunkard has not yet slept off his —, *hic helluo nondum edormivit crapulam*; he has surfeited himself, *nimis se ingurgitavit, nimis se replevit*; he is sick of a —, *laborat stomachi fastidio*.

Surge, n. *fluctus*. Surge, v.intr. *fluctuare* (*mare fluctuat*; so fig. *animo nunc huc nunc illuc fluctuat*), *fluctuari*.

Surgery, n. *chirurgia, chirurgica medicina*. Surgeon, n. *chirurgus, vulnerum medicus*. Surgical, adj. *chirurgicus*. See Physician.

Surly, adj. *tristis, mordax, ferox*.

Surmise, n. *conjectura, præsagium* (*tempestatis futuræ, malorum*). Surmise, v.tr. *suspicari, augurari, præsagire* (*equi præsagiunt pugnam*).

Surmount, v.tr. *transcendere, transgredi*.

Surname, n. *cognomen* (as Cicero in *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, also *Africanus, Asiaticus*, etc.); he has a —, *alci cognomen Coriolano* or *Capitoni est*; to give —, *dare alci cognomen pingui* (Hor.); to take —, *cognomen sumere*. The surname was the last of the three appellations which every Roman citizen had, e.g. Marcus Tullius Cicero; of these the first, called the prænomen, denoted the individual; the second, or middle, denoted the race or clan (*gens*), and the third denoted the family or branch of the clan. See Name.

Surpass, n. *antecellere* (*participes rationis qua antecellimus bestiis*, Cic.), *excellere* (*super omnes alios*, so *excellere opibus*), *prævertere* (*cursuque pedum prævertere ventos*, Virg.).

Surplice, n. **stola sacerdotalis*.

Surplus, n. **reliquum*, **quod superest*.

Surprise, n. *adventus repentinus*. Surprise, v.tr. *algm necopinantem opprimere, algm de improviso excipere*.

Surrender, v. *se dare, se dedere in alcjs fidem, se tradere*. Surrender, n. *deditio*; to make a —, *facere deditionem* (*oppidi*); to —, *hosti* or *ad hostem*; *in deditionem venire* (so *algm in deditionem accipere*).

Surreptitious, adj. *furtivus, subrepticius* (Plaut.).

Surrogate, n. *vicarius*.

Surround, v.tr. *circumdare* (e.g. *exercitum castris, brachia collo*†, *algd algā re, regio circumdata insulis*, Cic.; *amiculo circumdatus*, Nep.; *chlamydem circumdatus*, Virg.; fig. *alcjs pueritiam robore circumdare*), *circumire* (*circumeunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phinea*).

Survey, v.tr. *spectare, contemplari, considerare, intueri, intueri et contemplari, contueri* (with fixed attention), *oculis collustrare* or *perlustrare* (to — carefully, go over), *visere, invisere* (to look closely at, esp. things which interest us), *perspicere* (to look at in all its parts), *contueri perspicereque, circumspicere* (to look all round a thing); — hastily, *oculis percurrere*; attentively, *intentis oculis contemplari*; from one end of a country to another, *oculis terminare* (e.g. *sic immensa panditur planities, ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas*, so immense a plain opened, that you could scarcely see to the extremity); fig. to survey in mind, *contemplari animo* or *animo et cogitatione, considerare secum in animo*, or merely *contemplare* or *considerare, contemplari et considerare, referre animum ad algd* (to give your mind to), *lustrare animo* or *ratione animoque, perlustrare animo* or *mente animoque, circumspicere mente, expendĕre, perpendĕre* (to weigh); — anything as carefully as possible, *algd quam maxime intentis oculis, ut aiunt, acerrime contemplari*; — the matter in its true shape, *ad veritatem revocare rationem*; — yourself, *considerare se ipsum cum*

animo, contemplatione sui frui. See Consider, Contemplate.

Survive, v.intr. *superstitem esse* (*ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent*, Cic.; *alqm non solum vitæ sed etiam dignitatis suæ* superstitem *relinquere*), *superesse* (*qui superfuerunt*, the survivors).

Susceptible, adj. *capax* (e.g. *aures avidæ et capaces, capax amicitiæ, animus ad præcepta capax*).

Suspect, v.tr. *suspicari* (*alqd de alqo, alqm*), *suspectare* (*fraudem, alqm*). Suspicion, n. *suspicio* (*in hāc re nulla subest suspicio; incidit mihi suspicio*); to have a —, *suspicionem habēre;* — falls on, *suspicio cadit in alqm.* Compare *non abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem conscicerit; suspicionem a se removēre; suspicionem alci dare* or *præbēre* or *afferre* or *inferre* or *injicere* or *facere* or *movēre;* to cause or raise —, *alqm in suspicionem adducere alci, in suspicionem alci venire, in suspicionem cadere* or *vocari.* Suspicious, adj. *suspiciosus* (causing suspicion, *tempus suspiciosissimum*).

Suspend, v.tr. *suspendĕre* (*nidum tigno, columbam ab alqo malo, alqd collo* or *e collo* or *in collo, alqm arbori*); — one's self, *se suspendĕre;* — a votive offering, e.g. *arma Quirino;* intr. *suspendi* (*suspendi debet lectus et moveri; suspenso gradu ire*, to walk on your toes); = to put into uncertainty, *suspendere judicium animos, alqm exspectatione.* Suspense, n. *dubitatio, hæsitatio;* to be in —, *in dubio esse, animo fluctuare.*

Sustain, v.tr. *sustinēre* (*aër sustinet volatus avium;* so *se sustinēre*, to hold one's self up so as not to fall); the columns — the temple, *columnæ et templa et porticus sustinent*, Cic.; (so *sustinēre causam publicam, tres personas* [to act in the character of], *personam magistri;* = support, *ager hominum quinque millia sustinēre potest*, Cic.; *re frumentariā alimur et sustinemur*). Sustenance, n. *alimentum, victus.*

Sutler, n. *caupo castrensis* (connected with κάπηλος).

Suture, n. *sutura.* See Seam, Sew.

Swab, n. *scopæ -arum*, f.

Swaddle, v.tr. *fasciis involvere, cunabulis colligare.* Swaddling-bands, *fasciæ, incunabula.*

Swagger, v.intr. *gloriari, se jactare.*

Swain, n. *agrestis, rusticus, colonus.*

Swallow, n. *hirundo.*

Swallow, v.tr. *sorbēre* (stem *sorp*, Gr. ῥοβ, e.g. *ovum, sanguinem; Charybdis sorbet fluctus*, Virg.; fig. *odia, alqd animo*).

Swamp, n. *palus -udis.* Swampy, adj. *paluster -tris -tre* and *palustris -e* (*ager paluster*, Liv.; *ager palustris*, Col.); swamps, *palustria -ium*, n.

Swan, n. *cygnus* (κύκνος; *quid tandem contendat hirundo cygnis!*)

Sward, n. *gramina, herbæ.*

Swarm, n. *conventus, frequentia;* — of bees, *agmen apium.* Swarm, v.intr. *confluere, conventus sunt celebres* (*conventus ad Laida ditionem hominum ex omni Græciā celebres erant*); — as bees, *examinare.*

Swarthy, adj. *fuscus, furvus* (stem *fus*, Greek ὀρφ), *nigricans;* to be —, *nigricare;* to become —, *nigrescere.*

Sway, n. *imperium, dominatio, dominium.* Sway, v.tr. *imperare, imperium habēre* or *exercēre.* See Command, Govern, Rule.

Swear, v.tr. and intr. *jurare, jusjurandum jurare* or *dare;* — truly, *vere jurare, verum jusj. jurare;* — with good conscience, *liquido jurare, ex animi sententiā jurare;* — falsely, *falsum jurare* (an oath I do not think binding), *pejerare, perjurare;* — according to a form, *in certa verba jurare, ut præceptum est jurare;* — sacredly, *sancte adjurare;* — by gods and men, *jurare per omnes deos;* — to something (that it is true or right), *jurare in alqd* (e.g. *legem*); — in a law-suit on behalf of your claim, *jurare in litem;* — that you are sick (as an excuse), *jurare morbum, perpetuum morbum;* — that you will not employ chicanery, *jurare calumniam;* — to kill a person, *alci mortem minitari.* See Oath.

Sweat, n. *sudor* (*simulacrum multo sudore manavit*, Cic.); to break out into a —, *in sudorem ire, sudorem emittere;* to cause —, *sudorem facere, movēre*, or *elicere.* Sweat, v.intr. *sudare;* — blood, *sudare sanguine* (*quercus sudabunt mella*, Virg.).

Sweep, v.tr. *verrere* (*verre casariem per æquor*, Ov.; *maria et terras ferre secum et verrere per auras*, Virg.), *scopis purgare* (*cape illas scopas, converre*, Plaut.). Sweeper, n. *qui scopis converrit;* a chimney —, **qui caminos deterget.* Sweepings, n. *quisquiliæ -arum*, f.

Sweet, adj. *dulcis* (sweet to the taste, e.g. *dulcior melle*, Ov.), *suavis* (agreeable to the smell, e.g. *odor suavis et jucundus*), *jucundus* (pleasant), *blandus* (soft to the touch); somewhat —, *subdulcis;* very —, *perdulcis, melleus;* to become —, *dulcescere;* adv. *dulciter, suaviter, jucunde;* to taste —, *dulci esse sapore.* Sweetness, n. *dulcedo, dulcitudo, suavitas.* Sweetish, adj. *subdulcis, dulciculus.*

Swell, v.intr. *tumescere, intumescere, turgescere, crescere, augeri;* to be swollen, *tumēre;* v.tr. *inflare* (e.g. *spem alcjs inflare*), *tumefacere* (*tumefactus lætitiā inani*, Prop.; *vano tumefactus nomine gaudes*, Mart.); — the sails, *vela tendere.* Swelling, n. *tumor.*

Swelter, v.intr. **æstu pæne suffocari.*

Swerve, v.intr. *declinare de* or *a re* (*a proposito, a malis*, opp. *appetere bona*).

Swift, adj. *citus* (quickly moved; *incessus modo citus, modo tardus*), *properus* (making haste; *properam ancillam video venientem*), *rapidus* (hurrying; *venti rapidi; rapidus amnis*, a torrent), *velox* (brisk, fast; *pedites velocissimi*), *celer* (active, expeditious; *oderunt sedatum celeres*), *levis* (light, nimble; *pondus leve, levis exsilit*), *pernix* (persisting, *pernicior vento*), *alacer* (sprightly, *equus alacer*), *promptus* (drawn out, ready; *aliud clausum in pectore, aliud in linguā promptum habēre*).

Swill, v.tr. *ingurgitare* (*se, se vino;* so fig. *se in flagitiā; qui degustandum ex philosophiā censet non in eam ingurgitandum*).

Swim, v.intr. *nare, natare;* to know how to —, *nandi peritum esse;* — on, *innatare rei;* — to, *natare ad alqd;* — over, *tranare alqd;* — to land, *enare in terram;* —, fig. *perfusum esse re;* — in pleasure, *deliciis diffluere;* — in abundance, *circumfluere omnibus copiis;* — with tears, *in lacrimas effundi.* Swimming, n. *natatio, ars natandi, scientia natandi.* Swimmer, n. *natator, nans, nandi peritus.*

Swindle, v.tr. *fraudare* (*alqm pecuniā*). Swindling, n. *fraudatio.* Swindler, n. *fraudator.* See Cheat, Defraud.

Swine, n. *sus, porcus;* —herd, *subulcus, suarius;* to feed swine, *sues pascere;* — market, *forum suarium, mercatus suarius;* — leather, *corium suillum.* See Boar, Hog, Pig.

Swing, v. **se jactare, *se huc et illuc jactare, librare* (to balance). Swing, n. **funiculus quo se jactat alqs.* Swinging, n. *libratio* (properly, poising).

Switch, n. *virga, vimen.*

Swoon, v. *animo linqui, animā deficere alqm;* I —, *animus me relinquit.* Swoon, n. **subita (animæ) defectio.* See Faint.

Swoop, n. **impetus;* to make a —, **impetum facere.*

Sword, n. *gladius* (a broad cutting sword), *ensis* (mostly used in poetry), *sica* (a dagger, resembling a short broadsword), *acinaces* (a Persian or Median sword, *Medus acinaces*, Hor.), *pugio* (a poniard, from *pungere;* it struck with the point, stiletto); to have a — at one's side, *gladio succinctum esse;* to put off —, *latus gladio succinctum nudare;* to draw —, *gladium* (*e vaginā*) *educere;* to sheath —, *gladium in vaginam recondere;* to decide by the —, *rem gladio gerere;* a clashing of —, *gladiorum crepitus;* a — maker, **faber gla-*

see Fasten. Tackle, n. see Weapon, Arrow. Tackling, n. *armamenta -ōrum*, n.; see Rigging.

Tactics, n.pl. *res militaris;* he made many fresh arrangements and improvements as regards —, *multa in re militari partim nova attulit, partim meliora fecit.* Tactician, n. *rei militaris peritus.*

Taffeta, Taffety, n. *pannus sericus;* of —, *e panno serico factus.*

Tail, n. *cauda;* to wag the —, *caudam movēre, caudam jactare;* before any one, *alci* (Pers., fig.); to hang one's — (i.e. to be laughed at), *caudam trahere* (Hor.); — of a comet, *stellæ crines;* a star with —, *stella crinita;* the Lord shall make thee the head, and not the —, *constituit te Dominus in caput, et non in caudam* (Vulg.); — feather, **penna caudæ;* fin of the —, **pinna caudæ.* Tailed, adj. by *caudam habēre.*

Tailor, n. *sartor, vestificus, vestitor* (Inscr.); fem. *vestifica* (Inscr.) Tailor, v.intr. *vestes facere;* tailoring, *vestificīna* (late); journeyman —, **opifex vestiarius;* tailors' association, **collegium vestificorum.*

Taint, v.tr. (1) *implēre* (in general), *imbuere alqâ re;* see Imbue, Impregnate; (2) = to impregnate with something obnoxious, *corrumpere* (e.g. corn, *frumentum*); see Infect, Poison, Corrupt, Stain; v.intr. *corrumpi, vitiari* (e.g. the atmosphere, *auræ;* meat, fruit), *putescere* or *putiscere, putrescere* (to become bad). Taint, n. (1) = tincture, *color* (e.g. *veritatis, urbanitatis, antiquitatis*), *fucus* (e.g. *venustatis fuco oblitus, alcjs rei fuco illitus, tinctus*), *species* (e.g. *alci rei sp. imponere, inducere*); (2) see Corruption, Infection; (3) see Stain. Tainted, adj. *vitiatus,* or by *putrescere.*

Take, v.tr. *sumere* (to take any thing in order to make use of it for one's self; also = to hire to buy, Cic., Hor.), *capere* (to lay hold of, to seize; then to take possession of any thing in order to keep it; hence = to storm, e.g. a town, a vessel), *rapere* (to seize quickly), *arripere* (to — up, to snatch away, with the idea of its being done suddenly, unexpectedly), *accipere* (to accept, receive, opp. *dare, tradere; acc.* always implies that some one gives or offers any thing, for another to — or accept it, whilst all the other terms rather denote a taking from free choice; *acc.* also fig. = to — in a certain sense, any thing that has been said, to put an interpretation upon it), *tollere* (to — up, to lift up, in order to — a thing away from its former place), *promere, depromere* (to —, fetch any thing from a place where it had been kept hitherto, in order to make use of it), *auferre* (to have carried away, taken up, away; hence also = to —, both in a good and bad sense, in the latter as the general term for *eripere, surripere* and *furari*), *eripere* (to — by force, i.e. not without resistance being offered), *surripere* (to — away stealthily, secretly, which may sometimes be done as a means of self-defence), *furari* (to steal, thieve, always in reference to things), *expugnare* (to storm, always with the idea of the final victory being obtained only after a lengthened resistance, of a town, a vessel; also = to violate by force, e.g. *decus muliebre exp.* or *pudicitiam alci exp.*); not to — any thing, *alqd non accipere, deprecari* (e.g. *munus*), *alqd accipere abnuo* (I decline, in polite terms); gladly —, *gaudēre alqâ re* (e.g. *muneribus*); to — any one on one side, *alqm secretum abducere;* — your effects, and look out for another place, *tolle res tuas, et alium quære locum;* where do you — that from? *unde datum hoc sumis?*† or *unde petitum hoc in me jacis?*†; — the book, — that book there, *accipe librum* (as *accipe tabulas* in Hor.); — it! *utere, accipe!* to — money, *pecuniam sumere* (i.e. to — it into one's own possession, in order to make use of it, as we should say, — as much money from me [out of my cash-box] as you may ever want, *a me argentum, quanti est, sume*), *pecuniam capere* (to — it, whether the other party may be willing to give it or not), *pecuniam accipere* (to accept it from any one; hence also = to allow one's self to be bribed); to —, contract a loan, *pecuniam mutuari* or *mutuam sumere;* to — money from any one, i.e. a person is bribed, *pecuniam ab alqo accipere;* to — no money (he, etc. won't, cannot be bribed), *pecuniæ resistere;* to — a great deal (to make high charges), *magnum pretium facere* (of the seller), *magno operam suam locare* (of the workman); to — upon one's self, i.e. (A) = to undertake any thing, e.g. a labour, *suscipere* (not to shrink from duty one is requested to undertake, e.g. a cause, opp. *recusare*), *recipere* (to take upon one's self of one's own free-will, to do any thing and to guarantee its success); (B) = to promise to answer for any thing done, etc., *in se recipere* (proper term, e.g. the risk, *periculum*), *præstare alqd* (to be responsible for any thing, e.g. *culpam;* what any one has done, *alcjs factum*); I take it upon myself, *ad me recipio;* to — out of, from, from amongst, (A) lit. *promere, depromere ex* or *de,* etc. (from a place, receptacle, in order to use it), *eximere ex* or *de,* etc. (in general, to — away, either in order to remove it, or to use it for another purpose), *demere de* or *ex,* etc. (in order to remove it elsewhere, e.g. *lapidem quadratum ex opere*), *auferre ex,* etc. (to — away, in order to get possession of it, e.g. *pecuniam ex ærario*); this passage I have taken verbally from Dicæarchus, *istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicæarcho transtuli;* (B) of income, *capere ex,* etc. (e.g. *bina talenta ex prædiis*); to —, lay hold of any one, *alqm medium arripere* (to put one's arm quickly round any one's waist and hold him fast); to — any one round the neck, *in alcjs collum invadere* (to embrace him); to — any one in custody, *alqm comprehendere;* to — so much (money) for any thing, *accipere pro alqâ re;* to — a high price, *avare pretium alcjs rei statuere;* to — it as, *accipere in alqd* (e.g. as an insult, *in contumeliam*); to — into, (A) lit. *sumere, capere in,* etc., e.g. into my hand, *in manum sumere, in manum capere* (to — hold of it by the hand); — from the right into the left hand, *alqd in lævam manum transferre;* to — up (a book, a work, etc.), *in manus sumere* (e.g. Epicurus [in order to read in it], *Epicurum*); (B) = to receive, *recipere in alqd* (e.g. *in ordinem senatorium*), *assumere in alqd* (e.g. *in societatem*); to — any one in, into one's house, *alqm ad se* or *ad se domum,* or simply *alqm domum suam recipere, alqm tecto et mensâ recipere* (to receive any one into one's house and at one's table); to — with, e.g. with the fingers, *digitis sumere;* to — with me, etc., *alqd auferre* (to — away with me), *alqm secum educere* (in going out any where), *alqm secum deducere* (away with one from a place), *alqm abducere* (to — him along with me from a place), *secum ducere* (a living being), *alqm ducere in alqm locum* or *in alqd, alqm adhibēre in alqd* (to admit any one to any thing, to let him go, e.g. to a dinner-party, *in convivium*); to — any thing away from a place, *alqd deportare alqo loco* (e.g. *cognomen Athenis*); to — any one to a person (in order to introduce him), *alqm deducere ad alqm;* to — from any thing or from any one, (A) to — away from, etc., *demere de,* etc. (of a thing, lit.), *detrahere alci rei* and *de* or *ex alqâ re* (e.g. covering, cap, etc., from the head, *tegumentum capiti;* a hewn, square stone from a building, *lapidem quadratum ex opere*), *demere alci alqd, eximere alci alqd* or *alqm ex alqâ re* (any thing from any one, fig., i.e. to free any one from); to — something from the capital, *alqd demere de capite;* to — the blame off your shoulders, *alqm eximere e culpâ;* (B) = to accept, claim from any one, *accipere ab alqo, poscere ab alqo;* to — any thing or any one to, for, as, i.e. (A) to fabricate any thing from a material, *facere* or *fingere* or *effingere* or *exprimere alqd ex alqâ re;* (B) to — any one to do a certain thing, etc., *adhibēre alqm ad* or *in alqd;* (C) any one as, for, i.e. to appoint, elect, *sumere* (only in Com. also *capere* in this sense) *alqm* with

mention), *prodere* (*memoriæ*), *posteris tradere*, *scriptum relinquere* (to hand down to posterity, of historians), *alcjs rei auctorem esse* (to vouch for the truth, of any one who records events or reports any thing), *exponere*, *explicare* (to describe accurately, opp. *summas tantum attingere*), *enarrare* (in proper order), *persequi* (from beginning to end), *garrire* (to talk about, in familiar conversation, e.g. *fabellas*); see Say, Report. Teller, n. (1) = any one who tells any thing, *narrator*, *auctor rerum gestarum*, *pronunciator* (the two foregoing esp. of historians, the former inasmuch as he is an authority), *fabulator* (who tells tales for the sake of amusement; a *fab.* was kept frequently by the wealthy people in ancient Rome, Suet.); (2) = one who numbers, *numerans*. Tale-telling, n. *susurri* (ψιθυρισμός, Plin. Pan.), *delatio* (informing).

Talent, n. (1) among the ancients a weight and a coin, *talentum*; the great —, *talentum magnum*; (2) = mental faculties, *ingenium* (natural gift), *indoles* (talents, in a moral sense, inasmuch as they may be improved by dint of exertion, etc.), *virtus* (cleverness, skill), comb. *ingenium et virtus*, *facultas* (power, capability of doing a thing), more clearly defined *ingenii facultas*, (*ingenii*) *dexteritas* (of any one who can easily get into a thing or certain ways, who can take up any thing, who knows how to make himself popular everywhere; but in the sense of "cleverness" *dext.* could not be said); who has —, *ingeniosus*, *peringeniosus*, *eximii ingenii*, *magno ingenio præditus*. Talented, adj., a very talented man, a great genius, *ingenium*, *homo ingeniosus*, *homo eximii ingenii*; to be —, *ingenio abundare*, *incredibili magnitudine consilii atque ingenii esse*.

Talisman, n. *amuletum*; to serve as —, *amuleti naturam obtinēre*, *amuleti ratione prodesse*.

Talk, v.intr., familiarly, of several, *sermocinari*, *sermones cædere*; together, *loqui* or *colloqui inter se*; to — nonsense, *garrire* (to — too much, familiarly and in a contemptuous sense), *blaterare* (— unceasingly, making many words about nothing), *hariolari* (like an insane soothsayer), *alucinari* (without thinking) *nugari* (foolery; all these generally in a transitive sense, with acc.); see Speak, Prate. Talk, n. (1) = familiar conversation, *sermonis cum alqo communicatio* (private); to have a little — together, *sermocinari*, *colloqui cum alqo*, *fabulari*, *confabulari*, *sermones cædere* (λόγους κόπτειν, chiefly Com.) or *serere cum alqo*; see Report; (2) idle —, *sermo*, *sermones* (of two or several, in general), *declamatio* (in a sermon, speech, etc., Tac.), *gerræ*, *nugæ*, *nugatoria -orum*, n. (*ger.* only in Com., of a foolish person talking nothing but nonsense; *nug.* of what is not worth hearing), *ineptiæ* (foolish); — of ignorant people, *rumusculi imperitorum hominum* (of rumours spread by them). Talkative, adj. *garrulus* (who is fond of talk, whether it is worth listening to or not; also of birds, and, in the poets, also of other things, e.g. of a brook, etc.), *loquax* (talker, who says more than is necessary, also of things; *loq.* of one who is apt to tire the patience of those who hear him; *garr.* of one who makes himself laughed at), *scurra* (in amusing others, who has always some fresh joke to tell, etc.), *verbosus* (of too many words, more particularly of things, which a *loquax* talks about). Talker, n. *garrulus* (fem. *garrula*), *loquax* (masc. and fem.), *blatero* (Gell.), *nugator*, *scurra*; the greatest —, *homo omnium loquacissimus*.

Tall, adj. (of a man), *magnus* (e.g. *corpus*, see Great), *longus* (opp. *brevis*), *procērus*, *procerā staturā*; very, *prælongus*; a — man, *homo magni corporis*, *homo grandis*, *homo staturā procerā* or *celsā*, *homo procērus* or *celsus*, *homo longus* (but never *homo magnus*); a very — person, *homo magnitudine insignis*, *homo corporis proceritate elatus et excelsus*, *homo prælongus* or *longissimus*, *homo vastus* (of the size of a statue); a — woman, *virgo grandis* (full grown), *virgo adulta* (grown up), *virgo matura* or *nubilis* (ripe for marriage), comb. *virgo grandis et nubilis*; a — tree, pole, mast, see High. Tallness, n., by adjs., see Great, High, Long, Large, Tall.

Tallow, n. *sebum*; full of —, *sebosus*; to grease, dip in —, *sebare* (e.g. *candelas*); made of —, *sebaceus* (late); a — candle, **candela sebata*, *sebaceus* (late); — chandler, **qui candelas fundit* (who makes them), **qui candelarum officinam exercet* (who has a place where he manufactures them).

Tally, n. **talla*. Tally, v.intr. *respondēre alci rei* or *ad alqd*, *convenire alci rei*; see Fit, Suit.

Talmud, n. **magistrorum Judaicorum præcepta* (n.pl.); to understand —, **magistros Judaicos intelligere*. Talmudist, n. **magister Judaicus*.

Tamarind, n. **tamarindus* (L.).

Tamarisk, n. *tamărix*; the French or Italian —, *myrica* (μυρίκη).

Tame, adj. *cicur* (by nature, of animals, opp. *ferus*, *immanis*), *mansuētus* (tractable, of animals and of men, opp. *ferus*), *placidus* (mild, gentle, peaceable, of men and of animals, opp. *ferus*), *mitis* (meek, who easily yields, of men and animals, opp. *immanis*); to grow —, *mansuescere*, *mansuefieri*, *mitescere* (opp. *feritatem servare*). Tame, v.tr. *mansuefacere*, *mansuetum facere* or *reddere* (to make tractable, men and animals, e.g. *plebem*), *domare* (to subdue, wild beasts and tribes; then also fig. passions), *frangere* (lit. to break; then fig. to break, weaken the strength, force, of a person or passion), comb. *domare frangereque*, *frenare* (lit. to bridle; hence fig. to curb, rule passions), *refrenare* (lit. to check with the bridle; thence fig. to restrain, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *coërcēre* (fig. to keep within bounds, persons and passions, e.g. *juventutem*), *comprimere*, *reprimere* (lit. to press together or back, repress; fig. forcibly to restrain, passions), *compescere* (fig. not to allow to become too strong, to check, e.g. *querelas*), *moderare alci rei* (fig. to moderate), *placidum reddere* (to make gentle, men and beasts), *mitem reddere* (to soften), *mitem reddere et mansuetum* (to make tractable, the two foregoing of men), *delenire* (to soothe, to gain, e.g. *alqm argento*, *plebem munere*). Tameness, n. by the above adjs. or verbs. Tamer, n. *domitor*, fem. *domitrix*. Taming, n. *domitus* (of animals).

Tamper, v.intr., perhaps by *experiri alqd* in with abl. (e.g. *vim veneni in servo*); see Meddle.

Tan, n. **cortex coriarius*. Tan, v.tr., skins, *subigere*, *depsere* (to knead, work any thing well till it is soft), *conficere*, *perficere* (to get up, ready); well — leather, *aluta leniter confecta*; to — (of the sun), *colorare*. Tanner, n. *coriarius*, *coriorum confector* (late).

Tangible, adj., fig. *quod manu tenēre possumus* or *possunt*, *quod manu tenetur* or *prenditur*, *quod comprehensum animis habemus*, *manifestus*, *evidens*, *apertus*, comb. *apertus ac manifestus* (e.g. *scelus*).

Tank, n., see Reservoir.

Tantalize, v.tr., see Torment.

Tantamount, adj., as regards the quantity, *totidem*; as regards the value, *tantidem*, *tantundem*. See Same.

Tap, v.tr., perhaps by *plagam levem alci inferre* or *infligere*, *tangere alqm*; to — a barrel, *dolium relinere* (to take the pitch off, opp. *oblinere*), *promere vinum de dolio* (to draw wine from the cask), *de dolio haurire* (to drink from the cask). Tap, n. (1) *plaga levis* (a gentle blow); (2) *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον), in pure Latin *obturamentum*. Taproom, *caupona*, *taberna cauponia* (late); a miserable —, *cauponula*; to keep —, *cauponam exercēre* (Jct.). Tapster, n., by verbs.

Tape, n., see Ribbon.

Taper, n. *cereus*, **glomus filorum ceratorum*.

Tapestry, n. *pictura acu facta*, *stragulum pictum*; see Embroidery.

Tapis, n., to be on or upon —, by *commemorari*; *alqd*, *mentionem alcjs rei facere* or *inferre* or *inji-*

cere), *movēre* or *commovēre alqd* (e.g. *nova quædam*), *injicere alqd* (to allow to transpire, e.g. *in sermone*), *in medium proferre alqd* (to bring forward), comb. *commemorare et in medium proferre;* often by *mentionem alcjs rei agitare; crebro* or *crebris sermonibus usurpare alqd;* it has been —, by *mentio incidit de algâ re, sermo incidit de algâ re* (in conversation).

Tar, n. *pix (liquida), oxungia* (swine's grease for rubbing the axle-trees of wheels); to besmear with —, *pice monēre.*

Tarantula, n. **tarantula* (L.).

Tardy, adj. *tardus, lentus;* see Slow, Late. Tardiness, n. *tarditas.*

Tare, n., a vetch, *vicia.*

Target, n. (1) see Shield; (2) a — to shoot at, *orbis* (in general, any round but flat body); to shoot at a —, **in orbem tela conjicere.*

Tariff, n. *formula;* — of duties to be paid, **formula portoria exigendi;* — according to which the ratepayers are taxed, assessed, *formula censendi* (Liv., e.g. *censum agi ex formulâ ab Romanis censoribus datâ*).

Tarnish, v.tr. *obscurare* (lit. and fig.); fig. to — one's honour, *nomini* or *decori officere.* Tarnish, v.intr., metals, by *colorem inducere alci rei, colorem ducere.*

Tarpaulin, n. **linteum pice munitum, lintea pice munita -orum,* n.

Tarry, v.intr. *cunctari* (from fear), *cessare* (from idleness), *morari, moram facere* (when one ought to proceed), *tardare* (from slowness, from want of desire), *gravari* (when one is afraid to have to encounter difficulties), *tergiversari* (to try to evade, make evasions), comb. *cunctari et tergiversari, dubitare* (when one is undecided), *hæsitare* (from timidity, perplexity, or, on account of difficulties, to hesitate); to — with, *cunctari, cessare, morari* with inf.; on account of, *tardari algâ re* (e.g. *reliqui hoc timore propius adire tardabantur*); we must not —, *nulla mora est, maturato opus est* (no time is to be lost); without tarrying, *sine morâ, propere, festinanter.*

Tart, n. *scriblita;* a maker of —, a pastry-cook, *scriblitarius;* a kind of vessel, tin to bake bread in or make tarts in, bread-pan, *artopta* (ἀρτόπτης). Tart, adj. *austerus* (αὐστηρός, opp. *dulcis;* also fig. = unpleasant, e.g. *labor*), *acerbus* (bitter, opp. *suavis,* more particularly like ὄμφαξ, of unripe fruit, with regard to the taste; then fig. what grieves us).

Tartane, n., perhaps *celox.* See Ship.

Tartar, n., in chemistry, **tartarus* (technical term); salt of —, **sal tartari* (technical term), *fæcula* (a kind of burnt —).

Task, n., what is imposed by another, *pensum, pensum imperatum* (lit. of women spinning wool, then in general), *opus* (work), *quæstio* (a question to be answered), *problēma -ătis,* n. (πρόβλημα, question, especially in mathematics, post-Aug.), *ænigma -ătis,* n. (αἴνιγμα, riddle, post-Aug.; who proposes it, *ænigmatistes* [αἰνιγματιστής], late), *conditio* (condition); to solve one's —, *operi sufficere;* very difficult —, *quod est difficillimum efficere;* it is a difficult —, *res magna est;* = day's work, *labor quotidianus, labor diurnus, opus diurnum, opera* (what a person can do during the day), *actus diurnus* (the work we propose to get through in one day, Suet.), *pensum;* to take any one to —, *alqm appellare* (Cic.), for, on account of, *rationem alcjs rei ab alqo petere* or *repetere* or *reposcere;* —master, n. *operis exactor.*

Tassel, n. *fimbria.*

Taste, v.tr. (1) = to try by means of the tongue, *palato percipere* (Cic.); (2) = to try by eating a little, *gustatu explorare* (to try by —, lit.; poet. *gustu libare*), *gustare* (to take a little of any thing; then fig. to become acquainted with, e.g. *suavitatem vitæ*), of any thing, *degustare alqd, gustare de algâ re* (a little off the top); then fig. to — the pleasures of any thing, e.g. *deg. vitam, deg. honorem*); to — first, before, *prægustare* (lit.); see Experience. Taste, v.intr. *sapere, alqo sapore esse;* — like, of, *sapere* or *resipere alqd* (lit.); *redolēre alqd* (fig., e.g. of the school, *doctrinam,* Cic.); to — of iron, *ferrum resipere, ferruginei esse saporis;* bitter, *amaro esse sapore;* pleasant, *jucunde sapere, suavi esse sapore;* not nice, *voluptate carēre.* Taste, n. (1) objectively, lit., as quality of things, *sapor* (*gustus* for *sapor* is not classical); any thing loses its —, *alcjs rei sapor non permanet;* to have a strange —, *alieno sapore infici* (*alienum saporem ducere* is not Latin); a sour —, *acor, acidus sapor;* to get a sour —, to turn sour, *in acorem corrumpi* (e.g. of wine); sweet —, *dulcis sapor, dulcedo;* to have a sweet, pleasant —, *sapore grato dulcem esse;* fig., e.g. good —, *elegantia* (e.g. in a poem); bad —, *insulsitas* (e.g. *villæ; inelegantia* is not classical); (2) subjectively; lit., the ability to —, *gustatus, gustus* (however Cic. only uses *gustatus;* but *sapor* in this sense is bad); fig. *gustus* (e.g. *gustum tibi dare volui,* of the style of Sallust); = sense of beauty, delighting in that which really is beautiful, *gustatus,* for, *alcjs rei* (Cic.), *sensus,* for, *alcjs rei* (perception through the senses, but not of the inward feeling), *stomachus* (lit., stomach; then = — with regard to any thing we may desire), *voluntas alcjs rei* (inclination for, etc., sense for, etc.; *recti generis,* for classical art, Quint.), *elegantia* (refined — for what is fine, inasmuch as it shows itself by the outward appearance), *venustas* (grace in any one, Plin.; *sensus pulchritudinis* or *pulchri* is not Latin), *judicium* (judgment in matters of taste), *intelligentia* (of one who is a great judge in matters of —), also *aures,* and comb. *aures et judicium alcjs* (as far as the taste depends upon the ear, e.g. *alcjs* or *temporis auribus accommodatus; auribus et judicio alcjs obtemperare,* Tac.); a good, correct, refined —, *elegantia* (in general), *subtile* or *exquisitum* or *politum judicium* (acute judgment), *judicium intelligens* (of a connoisseur); purified, pure —, *urbanitas* (in speaking and in manners), *tritæ aures, teretes aures intelligensque judicium* (in reference to the ear); over-nice —, *fastidium* (*delicatissimum*); a man of fine —, *homo politus* or *elegans, homo intelligens* (amateur, connoisseur); of the finest —, *homo in omni judicio elegantissimus;* without —, *homo exiguum sapiens, homo sine judicio, homo parum elegans;* to cultivate one's —, **animum ad elegantiam informare;* to find a — in any thing, *algâ re delectari, gaudēre;* to find no — in it, by *abhorrēre ab algâ re, suo sensu non gustare alqd;* to get a — for, *alcjs rei sensu quodam imbui;* to instil into any one a — for, **alcjs artis veluti gustatu quodam imbuere alqm;* any thing is according to my —, *alqd meæ elegantiæ esse videtur;* it is not — —, *non est alqd mei stomachi* (in the epistolary style, Cic.); he has not my —, *ne iste haud mecum sentit;* I don't state my reasons to you, but only what is my —, *non rationem sed stomachum tibi narro;* to have, possess any one's (fine) —, *alcjs elegantiâ tinctum esse;* to show — in any thing, *in algâ re sensum alqm habēre, elegantem alcjs rei esse spectatorem* (Ter.); to get a — of, *alqd gustare;* to have a good —, *recte sapere;* with —, *scite* (e.g. to dress, *coli;* to arrange a banquet, *convivium exornare*), *commode* (e.g. to dance, *saltare*), *scienter* (e.g. *tibiis cantare*), *manu eleganti* (e.g. *effingere scenam*); according to my —, *quantum ego sapio, pro meâ sapientiâ* (Ter.), *quantum equidem judicare possum;* = a way of thinking and acting as founded upon a sense for real beauty in general, *ratio, ingenium* (peculiarity of the intellect), *mos* (custom). Tasteful, adj. *politus* (neatly arranged, e.g. room, house; then = refined, e.g. judgment, letter, man), *elegans* (who does every thing with —; also of things, e.g. expression), *non infacetus* (not insipid), *venustus* (graceful; both the foregoing of persons and things); — dress, *cultus amœnus;* — selection of words, *elegans verborum delectus;* he is — in his mode of

speaking, *lectis utitur verbis et frequentibus*; — delivery, *disserendi elegantia*; —ly, adv. *polite, eleganter, venuste*. Tasteless, adj., lit. *nihil sapiens*; any thing is —, *alcjs rei sapor nullus est*; any thing becomes —, *alcjs rei sapor non permanet integer*. Tastelessness, n., lit. **sapor alcjs rei nullus*.

Tatter, n., see Rag.

Tattle, v.tr. *blaterare*; see Talk. Tattle, n., see Talk, Tale.

Tattoo, v.tr. *notis compungere, notis persignare*; — one's self, the body, *corpus notis compungere* or *inscribere, corpus omne notis perscribere*; —ed, *notis compunctus, virgatus* (Val. Fl.).

Taunt, v.tr., any one, *convicium facere alci* (to abuse, which see), *alqm obliquis orationibus carpere, alqm oblique perstringere, jaculari in alqm obliquis sententiis* (the latter of a speaker in his speech), *cavillari alqm* (to satirize), *alqm oratione designare* (to allude to any one, in speaking). Taunt, n. *cavillatio*; see Invective.

Tautology, n. *ejusdem verbi aut sermonis iteratio*. Tautological, adj. *idem verbum aut eundem sermonem iterans*.

Tavern, n. *taberna cauponia* (late), *caupona*; —keeper, *caupo*, fem. *copa*.

Tawdry, adj. *varius, varii coloris*.

Tax, n. *vectigal* (duty upon goods), *tributum* (government —); to lay on a —, *vectigal, tributum imponere alci* and *alci rei, tributum indicere alci*; to pay —, *vectigalia pensitare*; to collect —, *vectigalia* (etc.) *exigere*; to exempt from —, *tributis vindicare alqm, tributis liberare alqm*; exempt from —, *immunis tributorum*, in the context *immunis* (opp. *vectigalis*); — gatherer, *vectigalium exactor*; see Duty, Rate, Burden. Tax, v.tr. *tributum* (income — or poll —) or *vectigal* (property —) *imponere alci* or *alci rei*; — every individual, *tributa in singula capita imponere*. Taxation, n. **tributorum in singula capita distributio*. Taxable, adj., by *vectigalia* or *tributa pensitare*.

Tea, n. (1) the plant, **thea*; black —, **thea bohea* (L.); green —, **thea viridis* (L.); (2) a beverage, **potio e theā cocta*, **calda Sinensis*, also simply **thea*; a — caddy, *pyxis theæ*; — can, — pot, **hirnea theæ*; — kettle, *ahenum theæ*.

Teach, v.tr., any thing, *docēre* (in general, also = to show, explain, prove), *præcipere, præcepta dare de alqā re* (to give precepts, both different kinds, and in the context in reference to certain cases), *tradere* (to lecture upon, —, e.g. history, the rules of an art, etc.), *profiteri* (to profess, to — publicly what we profess), *canere* (to sing, of the poet†), *ostendere, declarare* (to show, declare); any one, *alqm instituere, erudire* (the latter particularly of a beginner; different from *edocēre alqm alqd* or *de re*, i.e. to give accurate information about a certain point), *instituere, erudire alqm alqā re, in alqā re, tradere alci alqd* (see before), *imbuere alqm alqā re* (in a natural way, e.g. by intercourse; hence often with the idea of superficial instruction); the result will — (show), *docebit post exitus* (Virg.); necessity — many things (prov.), *adversæ res admonent religionem* (Liv.); by teaching others we learn ourselves, *homines dum docent discunt*. Teaching, n. *institutio, eruditio*, or by *docēre*, e.g. *instituendo docendoque peritissimus*; mode, method of —, *docendi ratio, genus disciplinæ* (e.g. *novum genus disciplinæ instituere*); the Socratic —, *disserendi ratio a Socrate profecta*. Teacher, n. *doctor* (one who being himself well-versed in any art or science gives sound instruction to others; render the art or science taught either by the genit. or by an adj., e.g. — of eloquence, *doctor dicendi, doctor rhetoricus*), *magister* (master, in reference to the influence, authority which he has over his pupils), *præceptor* (giving instruction, Cic.), *explicator* (who lays the principles of a science before us, unfolds them, e.g. of history, *rerum*), *homo literatus, literator* (linguist, one who reads and explains a poet), *professor* (a public —, e.g. of philosophy, *sapientiæ*; of grammar or philology, *prof. grammaticus*), *ludi magister* (schoolmaster, principal of a school), comb. *magister atque doctor, præceptor et magister, dux et magister*; we may also render a "teacher" by circ., *qui doctoris partes agit, qui magistri personam sustinet, qui docēre se profitetur*; so, — of an art, *qui profitetur alqam artem, qui docet alqam artem*, and such like (but *qui profitetur* without any object being added, as we read in Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 3, is not classical); a skilful —, *magister ad docendum aptus*; to be — of any science, *alqd docēre* (in general), *alqd profiteri* (public); to be any one's —, *alcjs doctorem esse* (in general), **alcjs studia regere* (to superintend any one's studies); to be any one's — in any thing, *docēre alqm alqd*, e.g. *literas*; on a stringed instrument, *docēre alqm fidibus* (*canere*); in riding and fencing, *docēre alqm equo armisque*; in Latin, *docēre alqm Latine* (*loqui*); to have any one for a —, *habēre alqm doctorem, magistrum, præceptorem, uti alqo doctore, magistro*; in any thing, *alqo magistro in alqā re uti, alqo auctore in alqā re versari*; to look out for a — for my children, by *præceptorem suis liberis quærere*; to engage a — for my son, by *filium tradere alci erudiendum* or *in disciplinam* (to educate him), *filio pædagogum* or *custodem et pædagogum dare* (to place him under any one's care whilst he is young); to be instructed by Greek —, *Græcis institutionibus erudiri*; see Master, Mistress. Teachable, adj. *quod doceri potest*; see Docile.

Teal, n. **anas crecca* (L.).

Team, n. *jugum*; a — of horses, *equi jugales*.

Tear, n. *lacrima* (lit., then fig. = drop like a —); —s, *lacrimæ* (— that run out of the eyes), *fletus* (weeping, constant flowing of —); false —, *lacrimæ dolis confictæ*; with —, *præ lacrimis, præ fletu*; with — in his eyes, *oculis lacrimantibus, lacrimans, illacrimans, flens, plenus lacrimarum* (his eyes full of —); with many —, *cum* or *non sine multis lacrimis, magno* (*cum*) *fletu*; to shed —, *lacrimas effundere* or *profundere, lacrimare, flēre* (to weep); to shed some — over it, *paullum illacrimare*†; he could not keep from —, by *lacrimas tenēre non posse*; — came into his eyes, by *lacrimæ alci oboriuntur*; to give vent to one's grief by shedding —, *dolorem in lacrimas effundere*; to melt in —, *vim lacrimarum profundere*; to moisten with —, *lacrimis conspergere* or (stronger) *opplēre*; to cause to shed —, *lacrimas concitare* or *commovēre*; to move one to —, *lacrimas* or *fletum alci movēre*; to force —, *excutere lacrimas*; to dry any one's —, *abstergēre alci fletum*, through, with, *alqā re* (Cic.); his — are soon dried, *cito lacrimæ arescunt*. Tearful, adj. *lacrimans* (weeping, e.g. eye; then = dropping, e.g. tree), *lacrimosus* (almost shedding —, e.g. eye; then fig. = dropping, e.g. tree). Tearless, adj. *siccus* (e.g. eyes).

Tear, v.tr., to — into pieces, *scindere* (e.g. *epistolam*), *conscindere* (e.g. *alcjs capillum, epistolam*), *discindere* (e.g. *vestem alci*, all = by force into little bits), *concerpere* (e.g. *epistolam*), *discerpere* (e.g. *cadaver*; both the foregoing = gradually), *laniare, dilaniare* (e.g. *a canibus laniari* or *dilaniari, laniatu canum interire, cadaver canibus dilaniandum relinquere*; *l.* and *dil.* = to mangle), *lacerare, dilacerare* (to lacerate, but *dil.* only of living beings), *dirumpere* (to break in two, forcibly); v.intr. *rumpi, dirumpi*; to — out, *vellere, evellere, revellere, intervellere* (here and there; all four = to pluck out), *eruere* (lit. to dig out, eyes and teeth), *eripere* (e.g. *oculos*); to — up, *divellere* (quickly), *scindere, discindere* (by force), *convellere* (to — open, e.g. the pavement, etc.)

Teat, n. *papilla*.

Tease, v.tr. (1) — wool, see Comb; (2) = to vex, *carpere, lacessere* (in general), *vexare*; see Plague, Torment.

Technical, adj., a — term, *vocabulum artis, vocabulum artificibus usitatum* (*terminus technicus* is

not Latin); — terms, language, terminology, *vocabula quæ in quâque arte versantur, vocabula ex propriâ artis necessitate concepta;* — of philosophers or of artists, **verba* or *vocabula quibus philosophi* or *artifices utuntur quasi privatis ac suis;* according to —, **ut in arte dicimus;* to use —, *ut more artificum utar;* to use particular — in teaching, *verbis in docendo quasi privatis uti ac suis;* to speak about any thing in the appropriate —, *dicere de alqâ re proprie;* Zeno and the Peripatetics differ merely in their new —, *inter Zenonem et Peripateticos nihil præter verborum novitatem interest;* if we speak about the — of any particular art, e.g. of painting, we use *voc. picturæ, voc. pictoribus usitatum,* etc.; adv., by the above.

Technology, n. **ars officinarum.*

Te Deum, n. **hymnus Ambrosianus.*

Tedious, adj. *longinquus, diutinus* (what lasts long and hence becomes troublesome), *molestus, tædii plenus* (wearying); a — speech, *odiosus in dicendo;* see Slow. Tediousness, n., of any thing, *molestia quam* (or *tædium quod*) *alqd mihi affert;* see Slowness.

Teem, v.intr. *turgēre* (to swell); to begin to —, *turgescere;* — with, *turgēre alqâ re* (lit., e.g. *præ-dulci liquore,* as a stalk), *plenum esse alcjs rei* (e.g. *succi,* as a human body, Ter.), *distentum esse alqâ re* (to be extended as it were through any thing, e.g. *lacte,* as an udder; so *lacte distenta ubera,* Ov.; but *mammæ turgentes,* Plin. Ep. = swollen breast). Teeming, adj., see Fruitful.

Teetotal, etc., see Abstain, Abstinence.

Telegraph, n. **telegrăphus.* Telegraphic, adj., e.g. — despatch, **nuncius per telegraphum perlatus.*

Telescope, n. **telescopium.* (The ancients had —s, but without glasses).

Tell, v.tr., see under Tale.

Temper, v.tr. *temperare;* metals, *durare* or *indurare alqd;* see Mix, Calm. Temper, n. *ingenium* (peculiar disposition of the mind), *natura* (of the body, of the mind), *animus* (character); to have a hot —, *naturâ esse acrem et vehementem* or *vehementem et ferocem, ingenio esse violento;* mild, *animo esse miti;* unruly, *difficillimâ naturâ esse.* Temperance, n. *continentia* (abstaining), *temperantia* (being moderate in the enjoyment of sensual pleasure, both in opp. to *libido, libidines*). Temperate, adj. *temperans, temperatus* (being moderate in every thing one does, says, etc., the former of persons, the latter of persons and things, opp. *libidinosus*), *continens* (moderate in the enjoyment of any thing, whatever it may be, opp. *libidinosus*), comb. *moderatus ac temperatus, temperatus moderatusque, continens ac temperans;* see Moderate. Temperature, n. *temperatio* (e.g. of the weather, *cœli*), *temperies* (post-Aug., e.g. of the atmosphere, *aëris*). Tempered, adj.; good-—, *bene affectus* (but not *bene dispositus*); ill-—, *male affectus, morosus.*

Tempest, n. *tempestas* (unfavourable weather, boisterous weather in general, storm on the land and on the sea; then also fig.), *procellā* (hurricane, storm on the sea; also fig. of storms in a state); a — arises, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *venit* or *oritur* or *coöritur;* — threatens, *tempestas* (or *procella*) *imminet* or *impendet,* any one, *alci* (lit. and fig.); to avoid the threatening —, *impendentem tempestatem evitare;* to escape — (fig.), *procellam temporis devitare.* Tempestuous, adj. *violentus* (lit., e.g. weather, *tempestas;* state of the weather, *cœli status;* then fig. violent, e.g. attack, *impĕtus;* character, *ingenium; homo*), *vehemens* (vehement, violent, having a high degree of inward strength, e.g. *ventus;* then of man = passionate, when he shows cruelty and hardheartedness at the same time), *procellosus* (stormy, only lit., e.g. *cœli status; ventus, mare*). Tempestuousness, n. *violentia* (e.g. *venti, maris;* then = roughness, boisterous manners), *intemperies* (unseasonableness, e.g. *cœli;* then want of moderation in temper).

Templar, n. **eques templarius;* in the plur. also merely **templarii;* order of —, **classis turmalis templariorum, *equites templarii.*

Temple, n. *ædes sacra* (of a god; *ædes* alone can only be said if the gen. of the deity is added, or if it is sufficiently clear from the context), *templum* (the spot consecrated to a god, with the edifice erected upon it and all the buildings belonging to it; then the — erected by the state; hence we add generally the gen. of the god; the difference between *ædes* and *templum* is very trifling, perhaps the former is = the house of God, the latter = church, always referring to the peculiar style of building also), *fanum* (a sacred spot dedicated to a —; then the — itself, inasmuch as the spot is consecrated to a god; his sanctuary), *delubrum* (— in general, as a place where we expiate our sins; the oldest name of such a place); a small —, *ædicula sacra, sacellum* (surrounded with a wall and containing an altar; used as a place of refuge); the —s (collectively), *ædes sacræ deorum immortalium;* to dedicate a — to a god, *deo ædem* (*ædiculam*) or *templum dedicare;* a — is considered very sacred, *templum magnâ religione colitur;* keeper of —, *templi custos* † (in general), *æditumus* or *æditūus* (apparitor).

Temples, n. (part of the head) *tempora,* pl. (*capitis*).

Temporal, adj. = pertaining to this life, *externus* (referring to the world without), *humanus* (referring to man and man's destiny; *terrenus* and *terrester* in this sense only used by ecclesiastical writers); — affairs, *res externæ;* — things, treasures, *fortunæ, res familiaris, opes;* — welfare, *hujus vitæ felicitas;* if opposed to "spiritual," *profanus* (opp. *sacer*), **a rebus divinis alienus;* in grammar, — augment, **augmentum temporale;* in anatomy, = pertaining to the temples, by *tempora,* pl. (*capitis*). Temporality, n. *res externa.*

Temporary, adj. *non diuturnus.* Temporarily, adv. *ad tempus* (for the time being).

Temporize, v.intr. *tempori inservire.*

Tempt, v.tr. any one, *alqm tentare* (πειρᾷν, in general to try), *alcjs sententiam tentare* (to sound any one, what his opinion is), *sollicitare alqm* or *alcjs animum* (to try to persuade any one to do a certain thing, e.g. *pretio* or *pecuniâ*), *pellicere alqm* (to entice to any thing); to — any one very much, *in magnum discrimen vocare* or *adducere* (to put to a dangerous test). Temptation, n. *tentatio* (the act of trying any one or a thing); *sollicitatio* (the act of tempting any one to, etc.); *corruptelarum illecebræ* (allurements wherewith to tempt any one); to lead any one into —, *alqm in discrimen vocare* or *adducere; alqm sollicitare, pellicere* (the foregoing two = to something bad). Tempter, n. *tentator* (Hor., πειραστής, = who tries to seduce a female), **auctor peccandi* (to sin).

Ten, adj. *decem; deni -æ -a* (— each, also = — at once, as one sum, esp. with nouns only used in the plur., e.g. *denæ literæ, uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, singulos deni armigeri sequebantur*); consisting of — pieces, *denarius* (e.g. a coin of 10 asses, [*numerus*] *denarius; fistula denaria,* of — inches; *lanx denaria,* weighing — pounds); divided into — parts, *decempartitus;* a number of —, *decuria;* the — highest persons in the town, or of the town-council, *decemprimi* (δεκάπρωτοι); every — years, *decimo quoque anno;* in the year —, *anno decimo;* number —, *decimo;* at — o'clock, *horâ decimâ;* the sum of —, or number containing —, decade, *decas* (δεκάς, late), in pure Latin, *numerus denarius;* in arithmetic, the order of —, tenth, *decas* (δεκάς, late), *numerus denarius;* one of — men appointed to execute jointly any public commission, *decemvir;* his office, *decemviratus;* of — kinds, *decem generum, decem;* tenfold, *decemplex* (ten times as great, Nep.), *decuplus* (ten times as much; it cannot safely be guaranteed as being classical); the —, *decies tan-*

tum, e.g. decies tanto pluris quam quanti est æstimare; of ten years, decem annorum (in general), decennis (lasting — years), decem annos natus (— years old, of persons); a period of — years, decennium (late), duo lustra -orum, n.; — times, decies (also = often, as in English, I have told you —, decies dixi); a million (10 × 100,000), decies centena milia, decies centum milia; — times more than, etc., decies tanto plus quam, etc.; — times as much as, etc. decies tantum quam quantum; if — times as much, si vel maxime, etiamsi; — months', decem mensium, decimo quoque mense. Tenth, adj. decimus; every —, decimus quisque; the — time, decimum; the — day after the Ides, decimatrus; one of the — legion, decimanus; one- —, decima pars; to remit nine- —s of the penalty, novem partes multæ detrahere. Tenthly, decimo.

Tepid, adj. tepidus, tepens; to become —, tepescere; to be —, tepēre; to make —, tepefacere. Tepidly, adv. tepide. Tepidness, n. tepor (also fig. = lukewarmness, e.g. in writings).

Term, n. (1) see Limit, Boundary; (2) = limited time, dies (in general, in this sense generally feminine), dies certa, dies status or statutus, dies constituta or præstituta or finita (a time named, fixed), vadimonium (recognisance; the appearing in court, the time appointed), dies pecuniæ (for paying), dies annua (annual pay-day), pensio (instalment, payment of, e.g. tribus pensionibus, certis pensionibus, æquis pensionibus solvere pecuniam); to fix —, diem statuere or constituere or præstituere (by mutual appointment, e.g. when a sum is to be paid), (diem) dicere or condicere (for settling a law dispute), vadimonium facere or constituere (when to appear in court); to fix any one —, diem alci statuere or dare (for paying), diem alci dicere, vadimonium alci facere (when he is to appear in court); to keep the — (when one has to appear), diem obire, vadimonium obire or sistere, ad vad. venire; not —, diem or vadimonium non obire, ad vadimonium non venire, vadimonium deserere; the — is not yet arrived, dies nondum est; (3) in grammar, see Expression, Word; (4) in the arts, see Technical; (5) in logic, positio; major —, propositio; minor —, assumptio; middle or mean —, conclusio; (6) see Condition; to be on good terms with any one, cum alqo familiariter vivere, alcjs familiaritate uti, in gratiâ esse cum alqo; we are — —, bene inter nos convenit; we are not —, by in simultate esse cum alqo. Term, v.tr., see Name. Terminate, v.tr., see Limit, End; v.intr. finire, terminari; see End. Termination, n. confectio, finis, exitus.

Terrace, n. pulvinus (flower-bed raised in the form of pillows, a plantation that gradually rises), solarium (a place on the top of a house for basking in the sun); like a —, e.g. to rise, ut gradus consurgere (e.g. of rocks).

Terrestrial, adj. qui (quæ, quod) terram incolit, ad terram pertinens; — globe, *sphæra in quâ orbis terræ inest, *orbis terræ pictus.

Terrible, adj. terribilis (exciting terror, terrificus only poet.), horribilis, horrendus (horrible), atrox (fearful, e.g. man, deed, bloodshed), immanis (monstrous, unnatural, cruel, e.g. animal, deed, character), fœdus (detestable, abominable, e.g. plots, war, fire), incredibilis (incredible, not to be believed, imagined, e.g. stupiditas); to bring any one — news, miros terrores afferre ad alqm; any thing is — to me, est mihi alqd maximo terrori; — things are reported, by non mediocres terrores jacĕre atque denunciare. Terribly, adv. terribilem or horrendum in modum, atrociter, fœde, fœdum in modum. Terrific, adj., see Dreadful. Terrify, v.tr. alqm terrēre; see Frighten. Terror, n. terror (in a subjective sense, = fear; in an objective sense, that which causes —; also in the plur., see Fear); with —, terrore percussus, terrore coactus; see Dread, Fright.

Territory, n. territorium (field belonging to a town); in a wider sense = boundaries, dominions, etc., by ager, terra, regio, fines (ditio in this sense not classical).

Terse, adj., e.g. style, by limare, tersus (wiped), comb. tersus atque elegans.

Tertian, n. (febris) tertiana.

Terzetto, n. *cantus ternarius.

Tesselated, adj. tessellatus (checkered, e.g. pavimentum, the floor).

Test, n. (1) = examination by the cupel, by catinus; hence (2) = trial in general, see Trial, Examination, Standard, Judgment, Distinction, Oath. Test, v.tr. tentare, experiri, periclitari alqd (also alqm), periculum facere alcjs rei (also alcjs), explorare; see Try, Attest; to be tested, to stand the —, usu or re probari; not —, re non probari.

Testaceous, adj. putamen habens.

Testament, n. (1) testamentum (will), legatum (what is bequeathed, legacy); see Will; (2) the New —, Testamentum Novum (Eccl.), *Christianæ religionis divinæ literæ; the Old —, Testamentum Vetus (Eccl.), *Mosaicæ religionis divinæ literæ. Testamentary, adj., by testamento institutus, etc. Testator, n. testator (Suet. and Jct.), or is qui testamentum facit. Testatrix, n. testatrix (Jct.). Testify, v.tr. testari (in general), attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare (to confirm by testimony), testimonio esse, testem esse (to be a witness; the former of a thing, the latter of a person), affirmare (to affirm, or testificari in this sense). Testimonial, n. testimonium (honourable, honorificum); to grant —, testimonio alqm prosequi; see Certificate. Testimony, n. testimonium; see Evidence, Witness, Declaration, Law, Attestation.

Testy, adj. morosus; see Peevish.

Tetrarch, n. tetrarcha (τετράρχης). Tetrarchy, n. tetrarchia (τετραρχία).

Text, n. oratio contexta (Diom., a grammarian, before A.D. 500), in the context simply oratio, verba (the words of an author quoted by a commentator; and verb. also the words of a song, in opp. to the melody, tune, e.g. numeros memini, si verba tenerem), exemplum (also the — in opp. to the commentary, but inasmuch as it is printed or written, in instances like these, *annotationes quas post Græcum exemplum exhibemus), argumentum (outline of a speech, sermon); to correct the — of an author, *verba scriptoris a corruptelarum sordibus judicando purgare; to preach from a —, *argumento proposito orationem de sacro suggestu habēre, *argumento proposito dicere; copy of a — *scriptoris exemplum.

Textile, adj. textorius. Texture, n., see Web.

Than, conj., after a comparative and after verbs containing the idea of a comp. (e.g. after malo, I would rather; præstat, it is better), quam; but if the thing to be compared is in the nom. or acc., we may use in Latin the ablat., e.g. virtus est præstantior quam aurum or præstantior auro; if there is a numeral before the noun, — after the comps. amplius and plus, minus, minor, major is left out altogether, and the numeral is still expressed in the same case as if it had been used, e.g. amplius sunt sex menses, plus ducentos milites desideravit (more —, etc.), minus trecenti (less —) perierunt; more (less) — eight years old, major (minor) quam octo annos natus, major (minor) octo annos natus, major (minor) octo annis natus, major (minor) octo annis natu, major (minor) octo annis, major (minor) octo annorum; — one could expect from, etc., considering, etc., expressed by Liv. and later writers simply by quam pro (which we however never read in Cic. and Cæs.), e.g. prælium atrocius erat quam pro pugnantium numero; in negative and interrogative sentences, also when we state any thing, the words "nothing else —," by præter, præterquam, excepto (-â, -is), nisi, e.g. præter illum vidi neminem, tibi nihil deesse arbitror præter voluntatem, philosophi negant quemquam esse bonum nisi sapientem; — here may

be rendered either by *nisi* or *quam*, but *nisi* implies that every thing else is excluded, whilst *quam* is only used in a comparative sense, e.g. *erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio* (history was this only and nothing else besides, Cic.), *virtus nihil aliud est quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura* (as much as, the same as, Cic.).

Thank, v.tr. *gratias agere, persolvere* (any one, *alci*; that, for, by *quod* or *qui*, not *pro alqâ re*), *gratulari* (as an expression of joy, especially God); *gratiam referre, reddere, tribuere, beneficio respondēre, beneficium remunerari* (by action), *gratiam habēre, gratum esse erga alqm, beneficii memoriam conservare, memori mente gratiam persolvere, gratâ memoriâ beneficium* (*beneficia*) *prosequi* (in one's heart), *re ipsâ atque animo esse gratum* (by deed, and in one's own heart); heartily, most sincerely, *maximas, incredibiles, singulares gratias agere alci*, also *amplissimis* or *singularibus verbis gratias agere alci*; — you! (in accepting) *benigne dicis!* I have to — you for it, *alci alqd debēre* (something good), *alci alqd acceptum referre* (something bad); — you! (to return a compliment) *salve! salvus sis! salutem accipio et tibi et mihi!* to — any one (when we decline an offer), *alqd gratiâ rei acceptâ non accipere, alqd accipere abnuere*; no, — you! *benigne* (*dicis*)! *benigne ac liberaliter!* also *recte!* (all right! no! as answer to a question); I — you for your kind invitation, *bene vocas; jam gratia est*; the act of —ing, *gratiarum actio* (words), *gratiæ relatio* (by deed). **Thanks**, n. *gratiæ* (often in the pl., when it is stronger), *grates* (solemn and in forms of prayer, but not used in good prose); to deserve any one's —, *gratiam mereri, gratiam inire apud alqm* or *ab alqo, gratum facere alci*; to owe — to any one, *gratiam alci debēre*; to feel —, *gratiam* (not often *gratias*) *habēre alci* (χάριν ἔχειν or εἰδέναι τινί, when that which we — for is not expressed at all, as in Cic., or in a separate sentence with *quod*, Cic., or in a sentence connected with the preceding one by *qui*, e.g. *ego illi maximam gratiam habeo qui me eâ pœnâ multaverit*); the greatest —, *gratiam habeo quantam maximam animus capere potest* (to — most sincerely); to return —, *gratias agere* or *persolvere* (χάριν ὁμολογεῖν or χάριτας λέγειν, in words or in writing, also with *quod* or *qui*, not *pro alqâ re*), *gratiam alci referre, reddere*, for, *pro alqâre* (χάριν ἀποδιδόναι, through the deed; *gratias ref.* is very seldom used, and in Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39, we find it only because the other nouns in connexion with it are expressed in the pl.); not —, *gratiam negligere*; to earn, deserve —, *gratiam capere*; nobody will thank you for it, *ingratum erit*; to accept, receive with —, *in gratiam accipere, grate accipere* or *excipere*; with my most hearty —, *gratissime accipere* (e.g. *munus*); — God! *est diis gratia!* my very best —! (in returning a compliment), see before. **Thankful**, adj. *gratus*; see Grateful. **Thankfulness**, n., see Gratitude. **Thanksgiving prayer**, **preces grati in Deum animi testes*, also *gratulatio, supplicatio* (for victories, for deliverance from sickness); to appoint — to be read in the churches, *gratulationem* (*supplicationem*) *decernere*; letter of thanks, **literæ quibus grate animo alcjs beneficia prosequimur*. **Thankless**, adj., see Ungrateful.

That, demonstr. pron. *ille, illa, illud, iste, ista, istud* (*ille*, without being in opp. to *hic*, often used when we speak of something very well known, very celebrated, of any thing or person remote as regards time or place, but present in the mind of the speaker; *iste* = that, only when we speak of a third person or thing, with the idea of contempt or disapproval, — man there), *alter* (the other of two), pl. *alteri*, if we speak of several on the other side); *is, ea, id, hic, hæc, hoc*; those who, *illi qui* (or the relative clause preceding) *qui, ii*, — of, the word — not expressed, e.g. *jacet corpus dormientis ut mortui* (not *ut id m.*), *subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuæ: Utinam viveres! item ipsius Cæsaris*, etc. (— of C. or C.'s, Suet.); — is my father, *hic est meus pater*; — only is true friendship, *hæc demum est amicitia firma*; often by *sic*, e.g. — is his way, *sic est ingenium ejus*; — is the way of people, *sic est vita hominum*; = such a one, etc., *is, ea, id*; of — age, *id ætatis*; at — time, *id temporis*; we are at — age, *id jam ætatis sumus*.

That, rel. pron. *qui, quæ, quod*, see Who.

That, conj., to connect the main clause: A, when the sentence with — contains the subject of the copula in the main sentence; (1) when the sentence with — conveys a general idea, render by the inf., e.g. *officii est*, etc., or by another noun, e.g. *nihil suavius est quam amari* or *amor*; (2) when the sentence with — refers merely to one particular person, by the acc. and inf., e.g. after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, grieving, probable, clear, manifest, evident, true, it appears, it is useful, right, reasonable, necessary, lawful, it is allowed" (*licet* with acc. and inf., when we speak in general; the person in the dat. if we only refer to one person mentioned); after several of these impersonal verbs, use also *quod* and *ut*, see under D and E (e.g. it is pleasing to hear that you are well, *gratum est te valēre*); (3) than —, as —, inf. with an adv. or another noun with an adj. or part., e.g. *nulla res tanto erat damno*, etc., *quam* (a noun with an adj. or part.). B, when the sentence with — contains the object of the verb of the main clause; either the noun in the acc. with or without possessive pron., or another noun in the gen., or the acc. and inf.; (1) this is the case after all *verba sensuum et affectuum*, to which belong also "to know, conceive, remind, expect, hope, fear, believe," etc.; then also after *fac*, when it is = *finge*, fancy —, etc., *fac qui ego sum esse te*; after the verbs "to hope, swear, promise, threaten," we use the acc. and FUT. inf., only after "to hope" we use the acc. and PRES. inf. when we speak of any thing referring to the present time, and the acc. and PERF. inf. when we speak of any thing past; (2) after the so-called *verba declarandi*, as "to say, tell, indicate, remember, convince, teach, prove (*efficere*)," etc.; (3) also after "to fix, determine, wish, forbid, impose, concede (that any thing is so)," etc., the inf., if the sentence with — declares the object, whilst if it contains a wish or intention, we use *ut*; after "they," "the people say," "it is reported," etc. (*dicunt, tradunt, ferunt, produnt, perhibent*), either by acc. and inf., or the nom. and inf. (of the passive voice), e.g. *dicunt Romulum primum regem Romanum fuisse* or *Romulus primus rex Romanorum fuisse dicebatur; dicunt vos adfuisse* or *vos dicebamini adfuisse*; after *dubito*, in the sense "I doubt not," we find in Cic. always *quin*, only in the sense "I do not hesitate" merely the inf. C, when the sentence with — contains a statement, either explanatory or referring to circumstances, by the gerund or the part. fut. pass., as when we say "they obtained it by this means, that," etc. (abl. of the gerund). D, when the sentence with — contains a description of any thing or a circuml., (1) of the subject, when we can put "which" instead of "that," by *quod*, as after "there is reason," or "there is no reason," (which, etc.), *est* (*habeo*); *non est, nihil est* (we may also use *cur*, as in English); also after "it is pleasing, rejoicing, I am glad, it is painful," etc. (e.g. *nihil est quod* [i.e. *illud quod*] *timeas*); also after "we must add (*eo* or *huc accedit*)," where we use *quod* when we speak of a matter of fact, and *ut* when we refer to any thing that is only in progress, always when the thing is only about to happen; (2) of the object when — is = "because;" also by *quod* after "to be glad, rejoice (*gaudēre*), to feel sorry, grieve (*dolēre*), to wonder (*mirari*)," etc., where we use *quod* (ὅτι) when we speak of a definite fact, but *si* (εἰ) if we speak of something merely imaginary or as we suppose it; also after "to thank, congratulate, praise, accuse;" (3) when — stands for "inasmuch as,

inasfar as," also by *quod*, as when we say "never that I know," e.g. *non ego te, quod (quantum) etiam, umquam vidi.* E, always *ut* when the sentence with — expresses the condition, aim, effect or consequence, surmise, permission, encouragement, wish or command, as subject or object, or as additional clause; after *is sum, non is sum, talis, qualis, is* (such a one), *ejusmodi*, etc.; also *qui*, etc. (*ut is*, etc.), after *tam, tantus* (generally after negations, after *quis?* and after comparatives with *quam*, when these words express the degree, measure, up to which any thing is said to possess a certain quality; but we say also *ut is*, etc., when we speak of a result, or to avoid ambiguity, esp. when *qui* does occur besides); — not, after "to fear, to be afraid," etc., *ne non*, seldom *ut*, and — alone, *ne*; only — not, that — by any means, *ut ne* (*ne* being placed before that which is prevented), e.g. *ut hoc ne facerem* (he took care —, etc.); I say that . . . not, etc., by *nego* with acc. and inf., e.g. he asserts that there are no gods, *deos esse negat.* F, when — is = to "since," *quum, ex quo*, e.g. *anni sunt plures ex quo eum non vidi.* G, — in exclamations, (1) when we express a wish, oh —! *ut! utinam! o si* (see Oh!); God grant —, etc., *faxit Deus, ut*, etc.; — not! *utinam ne!* (2) in general exclamations, by acc. and inf. (which apparently is not governed by any preceding verb), e.g. *me miserum! te in tantas ærumnas propter me incidisse!*

Thatched, adj., — house, *casa stramento tecta.*

Thaw, v.intr., it —, *glacies tepefacta mollitur*, **nives tabescunt calore.* Thaw, n. *tabes nivis.*

The, def. art., not expressed in Latin; but if we speak emphatically, sometimes by the demonstr. pron. *hic, hæc, hoc; ille, illa, illud; iste, ista, istud* (see That); the . . . the, *quo . . . eo* or *hoc, quanto . . . tanto, eo . . . quo, tanto . . . quanto*, e.g. *homines quo plura habent, eo ampliora cupiunt;* in general sentences we use the superlative with *ut quisque . . . ita*, e.g. *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur* (the better . . . , the more difficult . . .); sometimes in sentences of the latter kind the connecting particles *ut* and *ita* are altogether omitted, e.g. *sapientissimus quisque æquissimo animo moritur* (the wiser . . . , the more quietly . . .); — sooner — better, *quam primum, primo quoque tempore* or *die* (but *quantocius* is barbarous); — with an adj. or adv., e.g. — better, *hoc, eo, tanto;* so much — greater, *eo* or *hoc major;* so much — better, *tanto melius.*

Theatre, n. *theatrum.* Theatrical, adj. *scenicus* (e.g. dress, *habitus, venustas; not theatralis* [i.e. what takes place on the stage] in this sense), also by the genit. *histrionum* (in reference to the actors), e.g. — gestures, *histrionum gestus inepti.* Theatrically, adv. *scenice.*

Theft, n. *furtum* (in general, also literary —, Vitr., for which only modern writers use *plagium*), *peculatus* (defalcation); to commit —, *furtum facere*, on any one, *alci.* Thief, n. *fur* (in general, also literary —, and when we use abusive language), *homo trium literarum* (because *fur* is composed of three letters, Plaut.). *raptor* (robber, as abusive term); a little —, *furunculus;* a very great —, *trifur* (Com.); to make any one into —, *arguere alqm furti;* to accuse —, *cum alqo agere furti;* prov. one man steals a horse while another may not look over a hedge, *dat veniam corvis, vexat censurâ columbas* (Juv.); *fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque compedibus ætatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpurâ* (M. Cato in Gell.); *non rete accipitri tenditur, neque milvo, qui male faciunt nobis: illis, qui nil faciunt, tenditur* (Ter.); *sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur* (Sen. Ep.); to run away like —, *clam abire, clam* or (stronger) *clam furtim proficisci;* a gang of —, **furum globus;* a —'s accomplice, *furtorum socius*, or by circ. *qui unâ latrocinatur.* Thieve, v.intr., see Steal. Thieving, n. *furatrīna, furatrinæ artificium* (App. M.). Thievish, adj. *furax, tagax* (light-fingered). Thievishly, adv. *furtim* (like a thief), *furtive, furaciter.*

Their, poss. pron. *suus* (if referring to the main subject in the sentence), *eorum, illorum* (if referring to any other subject); on — account, for — sake, *suâ causâ, eorum causâ, propter eos* (see before). Theirs, poss. pron. *suus* or *illorum* (see before).

Them, pers. pron. *eos* or *eas, illos* or *illas, ipsos* or *ipsas;* = to them, *eis* or *iis*, etc.; —selves, see Self.

Theme, n. = subject to write or speak on, *propositio, propositum, id quod propositum est* (on what we propose to speak, or a subject given to us), *quæstio, id quod quærimus* (question proposed, leading idea for a metaphysical inquiry), *argumentum* (material, contents, e.g. *epistolæ*), *causa* (questionable point, in a trial or a disputation), *thema -atis*, n. (θέμα, post-Aug.), pure Latin *positio* or *quod positum est* (thesis proposed for disputation); see Subject.

Then, adv. *tunc* (corresponds to *nunc*, now), *tum* (denoting continuity, as *jam* in the present; then that is at that time, after some thing foregoing), *illo (eo) tempore, illâ (eâ) ætate;* = just at the time, *ad tempus;* of that time or age, *illius temporis* or *ætatis, qui illo (eo) tempore erat;* he who was — consul, *qui tum consul erat;* Seneca the — favourite, *Seneca tum maxime placens.* See Now.

Thence, adv. *illinc, istinc, abhinc* (from that place; *hinc et illinc*, hence and thence, hither and thither). See Hence, Whence.

Theocracy, n. **imperium* or *dominatus sacerdotum.*

Theogony, n. *deorum generatio.*

Theology, n. **theologĭa* (θεολογία); see Divinity. Theologian, n. *theolŏgus* (θεολόγος, in general), **literarum sanctarum studiosus* (divinity student). Theological, adj. *theologicus* (θεολογικός), or by the genit. **literarum sanctarum.*

Theorem, n. *perceptum* (Cic. de Fato, 6, 11, as translation of the Gr. θεώρημα, which only Aul. Gell. 1, 2, 6 [about A.D. 130] uses as a Latin term, *theorēma*).

Theory, n. *inspectio* (mere intuition, Quint.), *ratio* (system, science, theoretical knowledge of any thing in general, e.g. *belli;* of the rhetorical style, *elocutionis*), *doctrina* (literary or theoretical knowledge), *ars, præcepta -orum*, n. (art, rules how to do any thing, e.g. *Latine scribendi ars* or *præc.*); — of what is termed our moral duties or obligations, *conformatio officiorum* (Cic.); — and practice, *ratio atque usus;* to combine —, *doctrinam atque usum adjungere;* we must combine —, *discas oportet et quod didicisti agendo confirmes;* to trace back to —, *alqd ad rationem revocare, alqd ad artem et ad præcepta revocare;* it is not enough to possess virtue merely in —, if we do not practise it, *nec habēre virtutem satis est, quasi artem alqam, nisi utare.* Theoretical, adj. **quod in cognitione versatur, in inspectione* or *in cognitione et æstimatione positus* (opp. *in agendo positus*, Quint.), *quod ab artis præceptis proficiscitur* (according to the rules of art, analogous to, Cic.); — knowledge, *ratio* (e.g. *belli*); to possess — of, *alqd ratione cognitum habēre;* to have a — and practical bearing, *ad cognoscendi et agendi vim rationemque referri.* Theoretically, adv. *ratione, ex artis præceptis.* Theorist, n. **theoreticus* (θεωρητικός), or, in pure Latin, **qui artem ratione cognitam habet, scriptor artis* (as a writer); mere —s, *qui doctrinam ad usum non adjungunt.*

Theosophy, n. **theosophĭa* (θεοσοφία). Theosophic, adj. **theosŏphus* (θεόσοφος). Theosophist, n. **theosŏphus* (θεόσοφος).

Therapy, Therapeutics, n. *ars medendi, ars medicinæ*, generally only *medicina* (objectively, as art), *salutaris ars* or *professio* (objectively, as a salutary art), *scientia medendi* or *medicinæ* (subjectively, as theoretical knowledge).

There, adv. = in that place, *hic* (of the place, also of time, under those circumstances), *ibi* (there, at the place, time stated), *illic, isthic* (only of the place); to be —, *adesse*; to stand —, *adstare*; — where, *ibi ubi, illic ubi*; — you have, — you see, not rendered, but simply *habes, accipe, vides* (e.g. librum).

Therefore, adv. *igitur, itaque, ergo* (*ig.* never at the beginning; only in drawing a logical inference Cic. sometimes places it first), *ideo, idcirco, propterea* (for that reason), *proinde* (hence), *quare, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca* (wherefore).

Thermometer, n. **thermometrum* (θερμόμετρον).

Thesis, n. *positio, quod positum est* (not *thesis*); frequently in the context simply by *quod* or by *res*.

They, pers. pron. *ii* or *eæ, illi* or *illæ, ipsi* or *ipsæ*; but it is only expressed in Latin when we speak emphatically.

Thick, adj. *crassus* (both of stoutness and of compact size, opp. *tenuis*, thin, and *macer*, meagre), *pinguis* (fat, stout, opp. *macer*), *opimus* (who looks like one that lives well, opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (well fed, opp. *gracilis*, and [of animals] opp. *strigosus*), *corpore amplo* (of large-sized body; in classical prose never *corpulentus*), *turgens, turgidus* (swollen, e.g. eyes, etc.), *densus* (dense, opp. *rarus*, single, scarce, solitary), *spissus* (impenetrable, not transparent, of the soil, of darkness, etc., opp. *solutus*, loose), *confertus* (crowded, of a mass, opp. *rarus*), *concretus* (curdled, of milk); when we express the measure of any thing, — is either rendered by *crassus* with acc., or by *crassitudine* with the gen. of the measure, e.g. *quatuor pedes crassus, quatuor pedum crassitudine*; a — skin, *callum* or *callus*; adv. *crasse, dense, spisse*; to make, render —, *densare, condensare, spissare* (e.g. the blood), *saginare* (to fatten); to grow —, *crassescere, pinguescere* (both of animals), *densari, spissescere*; with — veins, *crassivenius*; — arms, *lacertosus*; — cheeks, *bucculentus* (Com.); — legs, *crassis pedibus, crassipes* (but only as a surname); — skin, *callosus* (lit.), *durus* (fig., hard); — head, *capito, baro* (abusive language); to speak too —, see Stammer, Lisp. **Thicken**, v.tr. *crassiorem facere* (e.g. *pituitam*), *densare, condensare* (to condense), *spissare, conspissare* (to make quite —, so that nothing can penetrate). **Thicken**, v.intr. *densari, condensari, spissari, conspissari, concrescere* (lit. to grow together, to become like one mass, to curdle, e.g. of milk, etc.); —ing, n. *densatio*. **Thicket**, n. **locus crebris condensus arboribus*, **locus teneris arboribus et crebris rubis sentibusque obsitus*. **Thickness**, n. *crassitudo, densitas, spissitas* (so as to become impenetrable), *obesitas* (fatness, opp. *gracilitas*), *corpus amplum* (any one's stoutness; never in classical prose *corpulentia*).

Thigh, n. *femen* (the inside of —), *femur* (outside of —).

Thill, n. *temo bifurcus*.

Thimble, n. **digiti munimentum*.

Thin, adj. *tenuis* (opp. *crassus*), *subtilis* (fine, tender, e.g. of leather), *tritus, attritus* (worn out, e.g. garment), *gracilis, exilis, macer* (meagre, opp. *obesus*), *rarus* (not close together within a certain space, scattered, e.g. hair, opp. *densus*), *angustus* (with a narrow opening, e.g. neck of a vessel, opp. *latus*), *liquidus* (watery, of any thing liquid), *dilutus* (diluted, e.g. wine, colour); very —, *pratenuis, pertenuis*; to make —, *tenuare, extenuare* (lit.), *attenuare* (lit. and fig. = diminish, e.g. *fortunas*), *emaciare* (to emaciate), *liquefacere, diluere* (to dilute), *minuere, absumere, consumere* (fig. to consume); to grow —, *macrescere, rarescere, liquescere*, and by the passive of the verbs named before; adv. *tenuiter, rare* (e.g. to sow); with — legs, *cruribus gracilibus, deformis gracilitate crurum* (disfigured with —); to have very —, *gracilitate maxima crurum esse, esse gracillimis cruribus*; with — hair, *raripilus* (opp. *capillosus*); — neck, *cervice gracili* (lit., of men), *oris angusti* (of vessels). **Thin**, v.tr. *attenuare, extenuare* (to lessen, reduce in extent, width, thickness; then fig. to reduce, as regards the quantity and the strength), *diluere* (to dilute, e.g. *vinum*; a medical draught, *potionem*). **Thinning**, n. *extenuatio*. **Thinness**, n. *tenuitas, raritas, exilitas*.

Thine, pron. *tuus*.

Thing, n. (1) = event, *res, negotium, ens* (in a metaphysical sense, τὰ ὄντα); things, *res, rerum natura*; —s, with an adj. before it, often rendered merely by the adj. n.pl., e.g. wonderful —s, *mira*, or by some noun, e.g. foolish —s, *nugæ, ineptiæ*; a tiresome —, *lentum* (slow), *molestum negotium*; above all —s, *ante omnia, imprimis, præcipue*; (2) = any substance, *res, supellex* (household furniture), *vasa -orum*, n. (vessels, pots, also of soldiers), *sarcina, sarcinula* (effects which we carry with us when travelling); to carry all his — with him, by *omnia sua secum portare*; these are not my —, *hæc non mea sunt*; not to be careful, orderly in one's —, *non attentum esse ad rem; rem familiarem negligere*.

Think, v.intr. and tr. (1) abs. = to have ideas and to be conscious of it (in an absolute sense), *cogitare, intelligere* (to have clear ideas), *notiones rerum informare* (to be able to form ideas, to conceive the idea of any thing); (2) with an object, any thing, *alqd cogitare, alqd cogitatione comprehendere* or *percipere* or *complecti, alqd cogitatione et mente complecti, alqd mente concipere, alqd cogitatione fingere* or *depingere* (to picture any thing in one's mind), *alqd conjecturâ informare* (by conjecture); we cannot even — that, *id ne in cogitationem quidem cadit*; suppose you were I, *cum te esse finge qui ego sum, fac qui ego sum esse te*; (3) to — about, i.e. to reflect, meditate, *cogitare de alqâ re* (e.g. *quum de tuis cogitas*), *meditari alqd* or *de alqâ re, alqd versare in animo* or *reputare cum animo*; (4) = to suppose, *opinari, putare, arbitrari, censere* (see Believe); who could have thought that? *quis hoc exspectaverat?* sooner than we —, *opinione citius, celerius*; which he did not — in the least, *quod ille minime putabat*; (5) = to remember, *recordari, reminisci, meminisse* (see the word), *alcjs rei memoriam comprehendere, alcjs rei memoriam habēre*; everybody — about it, *hoc in omnium animis sedet*; to — no longer about any thing, *alcjs rei memoriam deponere, alqd ex memoriâ deponere* (purposely), *alcjs rei esse immemorem* (not to be mindful of, through forgetfulness, out of ingratitude, etc.); — of your death, *memento mortis*; (6) = to purpose doing any thing, *cogitare de alqâ re, meditari alqd* or *de alqâ re* (— of a plan), *consulere, prospicere alci rei* (to see that a thing is done), *alqd respicere, alcjs rei rationem habēre* or *ducere* (to consider, bear in mind); to — about any thing in right good earnest, *toto pectore cogitare de alqâ re*; — of ways and means, *rationem inire*; — merely of himself, *de re cogitare* (interest, safety), *de salute suâ cogitare* (safety); — of war, of means for carrying on the war, *belli consilia tractare*; (7) = to feel disposed in a certain manner, *cogitare, sentire*; — ill of any one, *male opinari de alqo*; to — differently than one speaks, *aliter sentire, aliter loqui; aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguâ habēre*; let us — in this manner, *simus eâ mente* (but not *sentiamus ita*); (8) = to judge, *judicare, sentire* (to have a certain opinion), comb. *sentire et judicare, statuere* (to fix); to — differently about a thing at one time than at another, *alias aliud iisdem de rebus et sentire et judicare*; — the same, *idem sentire, idem mihi videtur*; — as you, *alcjs sententiam sequi*; to — differently, *aliter sentire*; about any one, *aliter est apud me de alqo*; to — nearly the same about a thing, *non multo aliud de re sentire*; — quite different, *longe dissentire*; I — different, *longe alia mihi mens est*; I don't know what to — of him, **ille meum judicium fallit*; power of thinking, *cogitatio, vis cogitationis* (Cic.), **intentio cogitandi* (effort to

—), *memoria, recordatio* (recollection), *animus, mens* (disposition), *opinio* (conjecture); his —, *quæ quisque sentit*; born to — and to act, *ad intelligendum et agendum natus.* Thinking, adj. *cogitans, intelligens, cogitationis particeps* (who can —). Thinker, n. *intelligendi auctor* or *magister* or *magister et auctor*; a speculative, philosophical —, *philosophus* (in this sense always in Cic.); a deep —, *subtilis disputator, homo acutus ad excogitandum.* Thought, n. *cogitatio* (the act of —, what we have been — of), *cogitatum* (what we have been — about), *mens* (disposition; then = opinion, view), *memoria alcjs rei* (e.g. *alqd parit ægritudinis*), *sententia* (my own opinion, whether I keep it to myself or tell it to others, especially if founded upon reason; then = a good idea), *opinio* (opinion, founded upon conjecture), *suspicio* (conjecture as suspicion), *consilium* (view, plan, scheme, e.g. *hoc infelix consilium*), *dictum* (sentiment, pun, etc.), *locus* (leading idea, in metaphysical inquiries, e.g. *quem locum multum etiam accuratius explicat in eo sermone, quem habuit eo ipso die quo excessit e vitâ*); thoughts, *cogitata mentis, sensa mentis* or *animi*; or by circ. *quæ mente concipimus, quæ animo cogitamus, sentimus, versamus*, or often simply by the neuter pl. of the pron. or adj., e.g. *ista tua*; the — strikes me, *ad cogitationem deducor, subit cogitatio animum, succurrit mihi res* (comes into my mind), *venit mihi in mentem* with inf. or with *ut* (but *venit mihi in opinionem* is uncommon), *induco animum* (with inf. or with *ut*), *consilium capio* (with gen. principally of the gerund., with inf., with *ut*); to direct all one's — upon a certain thing, *cogitationes omnes* or *animum totum ad alqd intendere, cogitationes omnes conferre in alqd, toto animo cogitare de alqâ re, omnem suam mentem et cogitationem ad alqd incitare, omni cogitatione ferri ad alqd, totum et mente et animo in alqd insistere* (all implying with all one's might); not to keep one's — together, to think of something else, *aliud* or *alias res agere, non attendere*; to be in deep —, *in cogitatione defixum esse*; to turn any one's — (from a thing) to something else, *in cogitationem alcjs rei alqm avertere*; to guess any one's —, *et in sensum et in mentem alcjs intrare* (Cic.), *ad sensum opinionemque alcjs penetrare.* Thoughtful, adj. *in cogitatione defixus*; see Attentive, Careful, Anxious. Thoughtless, adj. *socors* (who does not think), *stupidus* (slow, from stupidity), *temerarius* (rash, e.g. a word, *vox*; *homo*); to live in a — manner, *in diem vivere* (without looking for the future). Thoughtfulness, n., a — state of the mind, *summa ægritudo* (care); = deep meditation, see Meditation. Thoughtlessness, n. *socordia* (slowness to think), *stupor* (temporary stupor), *stupiditas* (stupidity, habitual).

Thirst, n. *sitis* (lit. and fig.), *cupiditas* (fig., desire), after, both *alcjs rei*; — after truth, *cupiditas veri videndi, studium veri reperiendi*; to suffer —, *sitire, siti cruciari*; to have violent —, *sitis urit fauces*; when we feel —, *si sitis fauces tenet* (Com.); to die with —, *siti enecari, mori*; to cause —, *sitim facere, gignere, afferre, stimulare, accendere*; to quench one's —, *sitim restinguere, exstinguere, sitim explēre, depellere, reprimere*; with cold water, *sitim haustu gelidæ aquæ sedare.* Thirst, v.intr. *sitire* (also of plants, fields, etc.); fig., to — after, *sitire alqd, cupiditate alcjs flagrare, ardenter cupere alqd.* Thirsty, adj. *sitiens* (lit. and fig.; after, *alcjs rei*), *siticulosus* (of the soil, the ground), *alcjs rei cupiditate flagrans, alcjs rei avidus, appetens* (fig., desirous); adv. *sitienter, ardenter* (both fig.)

Thirteen, adj. *tredecim* (Liv., Front.), more frequently (always in Cic.) *decem et tres* or *tres et decem*; — each, *terni deni* or *deni terni*; — years old, *decem et trium annorum* (in general), *decem et tres annos natus* (of men); — times, *tredecies.* Thirteenth, adj. *tertius decimus* or *decimus et tertius*, seldom *decimus tertius* (as once in Gell., never *tertius et decimus*); for the — time, **tertium decimum*; of — inches, *trium et decem digitorum.*

Thirty, adj. *triginta*; — each, *triceni -æ -a* (also for — as a whole sum, with nouns only used in the plur.); a period of — years, *triginta anni* (late *tricennium*); a man — years old, *homo tricenarius* or *triginta annorum* (also = lasting — years); — times, *tricies, trigesies*; — times greater, less, etc., **triginta partibus major, minor*, etc. Thirtieth, adj. *tricesimus -a -um*; every —, *tricesimus quisque*; for the — time, **tricesimum.*

This, dem. pron. *hic, hæc, hoc* (or *qui, quæ, quod* at the beginning of a new sentence, if — refers to persons or things, in "and —, for —, but —, hence —, — therefore, now —, etc.;" the conjs. are left out when we use *qui*); — one, *huc, hacce, hocce*; — one? *hiccine? hæccine? hoccine?* — my, *hic, hæc, hoc*; — your, *iste, ista, istud*; — his (of a third party), *ille, illa, illud* (all in the same gender as the noun); — time, *nunc, tunc* (n. when the person speaking, i.e. when the thing spoken of is present), *hic, hâc in re, hâc in causâ* (in — case), *si res ita se habet, si hic casus inciderit* (if such a thing should ever happen); of — year, *hujus anni, hornotinus, hornus* (bred, grown — year, of beasts and plants, the latter only in poets); on — side, *cis, citra*; living — side of the Rhine, *cisrhenanus, cis Rhenum situs, qui est* or *qui incolit cis Rhenum*; living — side of the Alps, *cisalpinus*; — side of the mountains, *cismontanus*; what is on — side, *citerior.*

Thistle, n. *carduus*; a place covered with —, thistly ground, *carduetum.*

Thither, adv. *eo, in eum locum, ad id loci* (as far as that place, e.g. *venire*), *huc* (hither), *illuc* (also = to the next world, e.g. *cum illuc ex his vinculis emissi feremur*, Cic.), *illo, isthuc, isto*; hither and —, *huc et* (*atque*) *illuc.*

Thong, n., see Strap.

Thorax, n. *pectus, thorax*; see Chest.

Thorn, n. *spina* (— or sting of plants, also — -bush), *sentis, vepres* (— bush), *acus* (point of a buckle); of —, *spineus*; a — in the eye, eye-sore, by *alci invisum* or *odiosum esse, alqm pungere*; I am — for you, *stimulus ego nunc sum tibi* (Com.); — bushes, *senticetum, vepretum*, and in the plur. in this sense *vepres, sentes* (hedge of —), *dumetum, dumi* (a place full of brambles, a thicket). Thorny, adj. *spinosus* (only lit.), *laboriosus, arduus, ærumnosus* (fig.); — paths in grammar, *dumeta grammaticorum*; — hedge, *vepres* (e.g. *sepulcrum septum vepribus*).

Thorough, adj., see Complete; — base, **summa harmoniæ lex.*

Thoroughfare, n. by *transitus, transvectio*, or by the verbs *transire, transvehi.*

Thou, pers. pron. *tu* (only expressed when emphatic); — who, only *qui* (not *tu qui*).

Though, conj., see Although.

Thousand, adj. *mille* (= 1,000, properly speaking a noun, not declined in the sing., but used only as nom. or acc. As a noun it governs the gen., like the Greek χιλιάς, e.g. *mille hominum, mille passuum.* But *mille* is also considered as an adj., which however is not declined), *milia -ium*, n. (several —s, the plur. of *mille*, and declined; with the cardinal or distributive numerals, e.g. 2,000, *duo* or *bina milia*; 10,000, *decem* or *dena milia*; the noun in the gen., e.g. 30,000 armed men, *tricenta milia armatorum*, except when we say 3,300 and so on, e.g. *habuit tria milia trecentos milites*, the noun very seldom with *milia* in the same case, as in Virg., *tot milia gentes arma ferunt Italæ*; only in poets "several —" rendered by *mille* with a numeral adverb before it, e.g. *bis mille equi* instead of as we should say in prose *duo* or *bina milia equorum*; *milium* or *milum* rarely, only once in Plaut., and in Varr. de Re Rust.; in classical writers always *milia* with a distributive numeral, except when the context renders it unnecessary to use a distributive instead of a car-

dinal numeral, as, e.g. *Octavianus legavit prætorianis millitibus singula milia nummorum* [not *millenos numeros*]). It — is = "innumerable," we use *mille* (1000) or *sexcenti* (600; both = immense); or *multus*; comprising one — men, pieces, etc., by *milliarius* (e.g. *grex, cohors*); a commander of — men, *chiliarchus* (χιλίαρχος) or *chiliarches* (χιλιάρχης); the number —, *chilias* (χιλιάς) or, in pure Latin, *numerus milliarius* (late); — kinds, *mille (generum)*; in a — different ways, *mille modis*; —fold, *millies tantum*; a — times, *millies* (also = endless), *sexcenties* (a great many times). Thousandth, *millesimus*.

Thraldom, n., see Slavery, Bondage, Servitude.

Thrash, v.tr., to — corn, *e spicis grana excutere* or *discutere* or *exterere, frumentum deterere*; the ancients called it *messem perticis flagellare, spicas baculis excutere* (with long sticks), *spicas fustibus tundere* or *cudere* (to beat with clubs), *frumentum pulsibus tribularum deterere, messem tribulis exterere, e spicis grana excutere jumentis junctis et tribulo* (the foregoing three with a thrashing-machine, a kind of roller or cylinder drawn by oxen), *spicas exterere pecudibus* or *jumentorum ungulis, spicas exterere grege jumentorum inacto, messem exterere equorum gressibus* (the first three, with cattle driven upon it; the latter with the hoof of the horses; see Voss. Virg. Ge. i. 178, p. 10, sqq., and the leading passages, Plin. 18, 30, 32, Varro de Re Rust. i. 52; Col. ii. 20 (21), 4 and 5); —ing-machine, *tribulum*; —ing-floor, *area* or more explicitly *area in quâ frumenta deteruntur*; the usual time for —, *trituræ tempus*; = to beat any one with a stick, to give any one a —, *pulsare* (to beat, in general); *verberibus cædere* or *castigare*; to — well, *verberibus* or *flagris implēre, male mulcare, verberibus subigere* or *irrigare* (Com.), *verberibus mulcare*.

Thread, n. *filum* (also fig. of a narrative, etc.), *linea, linum* (thick —); to draw a —, *filum ducere, trahere*†. Thread, v.tr., to — a needle, *filum per acum conjicere* or *trajicere, filum in acum inserere*; Threadbare, adj., by *usu atterere*, in the context simply *atterere, usu deterere*; see Wear.

Threat, n. *minatio, comminatio, denunciatio* (threatening declaration), *minæ* (in words); to utter a —, *minas jacere, jactare*; against any one, *minis alqm insequi*. Threaten, v.tr. *minas jacere, jactare, minis uti*; — any one with, *alci alqd minari, minitari, comminari, denunciare alci alqd* (in words, e.g. war, murder); it — to, etc., *in eo est ut*, etc. (e.g. *ut in muros evadat miles*), or by the periphrastic conjugation, with part. fut. act., e.g. *odia in novas pugnas eruptura sunt*. Threatening, adj. *minax, minitabundus* (lit. of persons), *instans, imminens* (near at hand, e.g. war, danger), *præsens* (near, e.g. persecution, danger); to put on a — look, *imminēre* (Nep.); adv. *minaciter*.

Three, adj. *tres, tria*; *trini, trinæ, trina* (three together, three in one, generally with nouns used only in the plural; *trinæ catenæ*, three chains; *trinæ nuptiæ, trinæ literæ*), *terni -æ -a* (three each, three at once, e.g. *bini ternive soles*, two or three suns at a time); a period of — days, *triduum* (e.g. *triduum et tres noctes*, — days and three nights); every — days, *ternis diebus, tertio quoque die* (on every third day); after — days, *post ejus diei tertium diem*; a period of — years, *triennium*; a — year old child, *trimus, trimulus* (dim.); — pounds, *trepondo*. threefold, *triplex*; triple, *triplus, trigeminus, tripartitus*; adv. *trifarium*; to make —, *trifariam* or *tripartito dividere, triplicare*; three-coloured, *triplici colore*; three-formed, *triformis*†; three-footed, *tripus -ŏdis*, m., *cortina* (a tripod), *tripes, tripedalis, tripedaneus* (three feet long); the number three, *numerus ternarius, ternio* (as cubic number). Thrice, *ter*; — as much, *triplum*; — more, *triplo plus*; to make —, *triplicare*. Third, adj. *tertius*; every —, *tertius quisque*; every — month, *tertio quoque mense*; — word, *tertio quoque verbo*; a soldier of — legion, *tertianus*; — rank, *tertiarius*; the — daughter of a family, *Tertia* or *Tertulla*; a — time, *tertium*; twice and thrice, *iterum ac tertium, iterum tertiumque*; repeated thrice, *tertiato*; that which takes place on the — day, *tertianus* (as a fever); the third-rate part, *tertiæ* (*partes*); there is no — course, *nihil tertium est, nihil habet ista res medium*; a —, *tertia (pars), tertiarium* (in weights and measures); holding —, *tertiarius*; two-thirds, *e tribus duæ partes* (*duæ partes*), *bes, bessis* (two-thirds of a whole consisting of twelve parts, consequently 8-12ths or 2-3rds, e.g. *alqm relinquere heredem ex besse*, to bequeath to a person two-thirds of a property); thirdly, *tertio*.

Threshold, n. *limen* (lit. and fig.); belonging to —, *liminaris*; to pass any one's —, *limen alcjs intrare* or *transire*.

Thrift, n., see Frugality, Prosperity. Thrifty, adj., see Frugal, Prosperous.

Thrill, v.tr. and intr., by *penetrare, commovēre*; see Penetrate, Pierce, Shudder.

Thrive, v., by *crescere*; see Prosper.

Throat, n. *jugulum* (that part of the neck where the windpipe is), *fauces* (top of the gullet), *guttur* (the — as a whole, the interior of the neck); to seize any one by the —, *fauces contorquēre, fauces alcjs invadere*; to cut any one's —, *alqm jugulare, jugulum alci perfodere*.

Throb, v.intr., by *salire, palpitare*; see Beat. Throb, n. *cordis palpitatio* (also fig.).

Throne, n. *solium* (lit., an elevated seat, — in general, in particular the royal —; *thronus* [θρόνος] not used in good classical prose, and *solium* in a fig. sense = royal dignity, etc., only poet. and post-Aug.; for in Cic. de Or. ii. 55, 226, it is only used in a jocular manner, and at the same time in its lit. sense, so that this passage is no proof that it was used in a fig. sense by good prose writers), *suggestus* (elevated seat, elevation in general), *sedes* or *sella regia* (lit., the king's —), *regnum* (fig., royal dignity, reign), *imperium* (fig., the highest power); to sit on —, *sedēre in solio* or *in sede regiâ* (lit.), *regem esse, regnare* (fig., to reign, to be king); to ascend —, **in solium escendere* (lit.), *regnum occupare* (fig.), *regnum* or *imperium adipisci* (to come upon —), *regni* and *regno* or *imperii* and *imperio potiri* (to usurp —), *regnare cœpisse* (fig., to begin to reign); any one comes upon —, *imperium* or *regnum transit ad alqm*; to succeed any one —, *succedere regno alci* or *regno in alcjs locum* (Imperial Rome); to raise upon —, *deferre alci regnum ac diadema*, *summam rerum deferre ad alqm*; to restore any one to —, *restituere alqm in regnum, reducere alqm*.

Throstle, n. *turdus*.

Throttle, n., see Windpipe. Throttle, v.tr. *suffocare, animam* or *spiritum intercludere*.

Through, prep. *per* with acc. of place and time (*per amœna loca*, — pleasant spots; *per hiemem*, — winter; *per triennium*, for three years; *fama per omnem Africam divulgatur*, the story spreads throughout Africa; as denoting the instrument or means, *membranas oculorum perlucidas fecit ut per eas cerni possit*, he made the coats of the eye very translucent so that we may see through [or by] them; *per vos*, by you, through you; *statuerunt istius injurias per vos ulcisci*, they resolved through you to avenge the injuries he did; so *per iram facere alqd*, through anger; *per metum*, through fear). See By.

Throw, v.tr. *jacĕre, jactare* (repeatedly or constantly), *mittere* (to let go), *jaculari* (an arrow), *conjicere* (with regard to the place where we — any thing, and where it falls; also = to bring anywhere, e.g. *milites in locum, alqm in vincula*), *injicere* (to — into) *alci rei* or *in alqd*; — any thing at any one, *petere alqm alqâ re* (e.g. *alqm malo*); — stones, *lapides jacĕre*; — stones at any one, *lapides mittere* or *conjicere in alqm, lapidibus petere alqm, lapidibus alqm prosequi*; — any thing at any one's head, *in caput alcjs alqd jaculari*; — money among the crowd, *nummos spargere populo*,

in plebem; — at each other, by **alter alterum lapidibus petit*; to — one's self upon any thing or any one, *se conjicere in alqd* or *alqm*, *impressionem facere in alqd* (e.g. *hostes, in sinistrum cornu*), *invadere alqm* (suddenly, also of an illness), *trajici* (of bodily pains, e.g. *dolor capitis trajicitur in cor*, Hor.), *studio alcjs rei se dedere* (to study); to — about, *jactare* (e.g. *tempestate jactari in alto*); — any thing, *spargere, dispergere*, both with *per* (e.g. *per agros*, of things). Throw, n. *jactus, missus* (of stones, arrows, also of dice; or *m. talorum* or *tesserarum*).

Thrust, v.tr., with the hand or foot, *offendere alqm alqâ re*, (see Push, Drive, Pierce); — one's self, see Intrude. Thrust, n. *ictus, plaga*.

Thumb, n. (*digitus*) *pollex*.

Thump, n. *percussio, percussus*. Thump, v.tr., see Beat, Push.

Thunder, n. *tonitrus -ūs, tonitruum -i*, n. (*tonitru*, indecl. in sing., can only be relied upon from the quotations of the grammarians), *fulmen* (— and lightning, —clap; also fig., e.g. *verborum fulmina*), *fragor* (of any loud noise, e.g. *fr. cœli* or *cœlestis*, **tormentorum fragores*); —struck, *attonitus, fulminatus alqâ re* (Vitr.). Thunder, v.intr. *tonare, intonare* (both impers., trans. and intr.; both also fig. of a strong voice, and *tonare* as intr., *intonare* as trans. verb of an energetic speaker); it — incessantly, *continuus cœli fragor est*; to be afraid of —, *tonitrua expavescere*; a — speech, *oratio fulgurans ac tonans, verborum fulmina*; —bolt, *fulmen, fulminis ictus*; that was like a — for him, *hac re gravissime commotus est*; —storm, *tonitrua et fulmina, tempestas*.

Thursday, n. **dies Jovis*.

Thus, adv. *ita, sic* (in this manner); see So, Therefore, Manner.

Thwart, v.tr., any one, by *alqd mihi de improviso objicitur*; see Cross, Prevent.

Thy, pron. *tuus*; see Your.

Thyme, n. *thymus* or *thymum* (θυμος); the blossom of —, *epithymon* (ἐπίθυμον).

Tick, n. (1) see Louse; (2) of a bed, *toral*.

Ticket, n. *scida, scidula* (a bit of paper), *codicilli, libellus* (a short letter, in the times of the Roman emperors, emperor's order; *epistolium*, ἐπιστόλιον, only once in Catull.), *tessera* (to receive corn, money, on showing it, hence also *t. frumentaria, numaria*), **tessera hospitii militaris* (for soldiers who are billeted); lottery—, *sors*.

Tickle, v.tr. *titillare alqd* (also fig., e.g. *sensus*; but Cic. always says *quasi tit.*), *quasi titillationem adhibēre alci rei* (e.g. *sensibus*, of the *voluptates*); to — the palate, *palatum tergēre* (Hor., of any thing we eat), *palatum permulcēre*; what — the palate, *dulcis*. Tickling, n. *titillatio, titillatus* (but only in the abl. *titillatu*). Ticklish, adj. (1) lit., *qui titillatu facile movetur*, **titillationis minime patiens*; (2) fig., (A) of persons; he is very — in that respect, *hac re facile offenditur*; (B) of things, *lubricus et anceps*.

Tide, n. (1) see Time; (2) *marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus, æstus maritimi mutuo accedentes et recedentes*; the — comes in twice every twenty-four hours, *bis affluunt bisque remeant æstus maris vicenis quaternisque semper horis*; according to —, *utcumque exæstuat aut deficit mare*.

Tidings, n. *nuncius alcjs rei*; see Intelligence.

Tidy, adj. *nitidus*; see Neat.

Tie, v.tr. see Bind; to — a knot, *nodum facere, nectere*; see Oblige, Constrain. Tie, n. (1) *nodus* (knot), *tænia in laquei speciem collecta* (of a ribbon), *tutulus, gradus* (of the hair); (2) of friendship, etc., *vinculum, nodus, copula* (Nep.); relations are united by more narrow —, *artior colligatio est societatis propinquorum*.

Tier, n. *ordo*; see Row.

Tiger, n. *tigris*; — skin, *pellis tigridis*; spotted like a —, *tigrinus*; heart of —, *animus durus et ferreus*; to have —, *omnem humanitatem exuisse*; I must have —; *tum me tigride natum fatebor* (Ov.); —dog, **canis tigrinus*; —cat, **felis tigrina* (L.).

Tight, n. *strictus, astrictus* (fitting —), *angustus, artus* (narrow); a — shoe, *calceus astrictus* (as praise), *calceus urens* (when it hurts); a coat that fits —, *vestis stricta et totos artus exprimens*; to fit —, *anguste sedēre*; of a man who is — in his dealings, *artus, angustus*. Tightness, n. *angustia*. Tighten, v.tr. *astringere* (e.g. chain, *vinculum*; a shoe, *calceum*), *intendere, contendere* (to bend, draw —, what was loose before, e.g. *arcum int.* or *cont.*; the skin, *cutem int.*), *adducere, attrahere* (to pull —, e.g. *arcum adducere*, *attrahere fortius contentum arcum*, *cutem attrahere*), comb. *contendere et adducere*, still more, *vehementius* (e.g. *tormenta telorum*); to — the reins, *habenas adducere* (opp. *remittere*).

Tile, n. *tegula*; to be covered with —, *tegulis tectum esse*. Tiler, n. *contegulator*; see Roof.

Till, prep. and adv. (1) to express the limit, *ad, usque ad* (to a certain point; *adusque* after the classical age), *in, usque in* (about as far as), *tenus* (put after the noun, to fix the end; also sometimes by *fine*, which likewise is placed after the noun, e.g. *pectoris fine*); with names of towns generally by *usque* without prep., except when we wish to express that the town is near, e.g. *usque Romam proficisci* (but *usque ad Romam pr.*, — near to Rome); — across the Alps, *trans Alpes usque*; — there, *eo usque, usque isthinc*; — here, *huc usque* (post-Aug.), *hactenus* (more particularly in speaking, as in Nep. Att.); (2) as regards the time, *ad, usque ad, in, usque in*; — when? *quo usque* (continuing)? *quem ad finem* (till what time)? — today, *usque ad hunc diem, hodie, hodie quoque* (*hodieque* in classical prose always = and, etc.); — to-morrow, *in crastinum*; — late at night, *ad multam noctem*; — daylight, *ad lucem*; — evening, *ad vesperum*; — a certain time, *ad tempus quoddam*; — which time, *quod ad tempus*; conj. *dum, usque dum* (whilst), *donec, quoad* (as long as; but *quoad* defines the time more precisely); not —, *non prius quam, non ante quam*.

Till, v.tr. *arare* (absolute and with acc.), *exarare alqd, aratro subigere, subvertere aratro alqd*. Tillage, n. *aratio*. Tiller, n. *arator* (ploughman), *agricola, agri cultor, colonus* (countryman, farmer; *arator* only poet. in this sense).

Till, n., money —, *arca, capsa*.

Tilt, n. *tentorium*; see Tent, Cover; = thrust, *ictus*; see Tournament; v.tr. *evertere, subvertere*.

Timber, n. *materia, tigna -orum*, n.; for ships, *materia navalis*; the manner of making — work, *materiatura* (Vitr.); to fell —, *materiam cædere, materiari* (Cæs.); — yard, **area operæ fabrilis*.

Time, n. *tempus, dies* (the day), *spatium* (time as a portion), *intervallum* (interval), *ætas* (age), *tempestas* (season), *seculum* (a long —, a generation); — lightens grief, *dies levat luctum*; — removes sorrow, *dies adimit ægritudinem*; — flies fast, *ætas volat*; the most celebrated general of his —, *clarissimus imperator suæ ætatis*; in those times, etc., *tempore quo*; there was a —, *tempestas quondam fuit quum*, etc.; in our —, *nostrâ memoriâ*; the old times, *tempus prius* or *superius* or *vetus* or *vetustum, vetustas*; these —, *hæc tempora, hæc ætas* or *tempestas*; summer time, *tempora æstiva* (opp. *temp. hiberna*); morning —, *tempus matutinum*; evening —, *temp. vespertinum*; the — of war, *temp. bellicum*; — of peace, *temp. pacatum*; happy —, *temp. felix*; quiet —, *tranquillum* or *quietum*; troubled —, *turbulentum*; sorrowful —, *luctuosum* or *triste*; a — of two, three, four years' duration, *biennium, triennium, quadriennium*; of olden —, *antea, olim*; a short — ago, *brevi tempore ante, brevi abhinc tempore*; a long —, *multo ante, longo tempore ante*; after a certain —, *interjecto tempore, post aliquot annos*; after a short interval of —, *brevi tempore interjecto, parvo temporis spatio intermisso*; at the —,

plains it, *rāna terrestris nimiæ magnitudinis*), **rana būfo* (L.); —stool, *fungus*.

Toast, v.tr. *frigĕre*; see Roast. Toast, n., a piece of —, perhaps **panis frictus*; to bring a — upon any one, *salutem alci propinare* (Plaut.), *salutare amicum nominatim* or *amicum nominatim vocare in bibendo*; a —, as a motto, by *sermonem adhibēre in poculo*.

Tobacco, n. **herba nicotiana*, **tăbăcum*; to smoke —, **fumum herbæ nicotianæ haurire*; smoke of —, **herbæ nicotianæ fumus*.

Toe, n. *digitus pedis*, in the context simply *digitus*; large —, *pollex pedis*, in the context simply *pollex*, to stand on the —, *erigi in digitos*; to walk on —, *summis digitis ambulare, suspenso gradu ire, pedem summis digitis suspendĕre*.

Together, adv. *unā* (at a place, and with each other, hence *unā cum*), *simul*, comb. *unā simul, eodem tempore simul, conjunctius* (conjointly, e.g. *auxilia petere*); all —, *ad unum omnes, cuncti* (opp. *dispersi*), *universi* (opp. *singuli*).

Toil, n. *magnus labor*; v.intr. *multo sudore et labore facere alqd*.

Toilet, n. *animi muliebris apparatus* (Val. Max.), *cultus sui*; a more careful —, *curiosior sui cultus*; to be at one's —, *occupatum esse inter pectinem speculumque*; to make one's —, *ornari*.

Toise, n. **orgyia* (ὀργυιά; the Romans did not know this measure), **terni cubiti*.

Token, n. *signum*; see Sign, Memorial.

Tolerable, adj. (1) what can be tolerated, *tolerabilis, tolerandus* (opp. *intolerabilis*), *patibilis* (technical term in metaphysics, Cic.); (2) = middling, *tolerabilis, mediocris* (e.g. *atque hæc quidem Lacedæmoniis plaga mediocris, illa pestifera*), *quem, quod æquo animo spectare, audire possis* (of the actor, a play, of the speaker and a speech); adv. *tolerabiliter, mediocriter*; to speak — well, **ita dicere ut æquo animo ferri possit*, **orationem habēre quam æquo animo audire possint* (*auditores*, etc.). Tolerate, v.tr. *tolerare*; see Bear; = to allow any thing being done, *pati alqd fieri, sinere, permittere* (opp. *vetare*; not *tolerare* in this sense); to — another religion, **peregrina sacra fieri permittere*; not —, **peregrinum religionem civibus interdicere*. Tolerance, n. *indulgentia, facilitas* (tractability, etc.); in matters of religion, **animus aliorum de rebus divinis opiniones leniter ferens*, **indulgentia erga dissentientes in rebus divinis*.

Toll, n. *vectīgal* (in general), *portorium* (as excise duty, transit, at a —bar), *officium, debitum* (what is due, fig. obligation); to pay —, *vectigal pendĕre, portorium dare*; to demand —, *vectigal, portorium exigere*; to rent —, *portorium conducere, redimere*; — keeper, *exactor portorii, portitor, telonarius* (late Jct.), *qui vectigalia* or *portoria exigit*; — bar, *telonium* or *teloneum* (τελώνιον or τελωνεῖον, late); table of —, **index portorii*.

Toll, v.intr. *sonare*; —ing of the bells, **campanarum sonus*.

Tomb, n. *monumentum, sepulcrum* (the former as a monument, the latter = the spot where any one lies interred, surrounded with a rail and adorned with a *mon.*, a *cippus*, etc., e.g. *L. Opimius, cujus monumentum celeberrimum in foro, sepulcrum desertissimum in litore Dyrrhachino relictum est*). See Grave.

Ton, n., as a vessel, *seria* (oval), *dolium* (round), *arca* (smaller than *seria* and *dolium*, containing more than an *amphora*); as a measure, (1) of liquids, *ducenti sextarii, amphora*; a vessel of more than 300 —, *navis quæ est plus quam trecentarum amphorarum*; (2) a — of gold, **centena milia imperialium*.

Tone, n. *sonus* (sound in general; then also the accent of a word or syllable), *sonitus* (continued sound, in Vitr., but also for *sonus*, φθόγγος), *vox* (from the mouth or a musical instrument); a high —, *sonus acutus, vox acuta*; a deep —, *sonus gravis, vox gravis*; mild —, *sonus* or *vox lenis*.

Tongs, n., fire —, *forpex*.

Tongue, n. *lingua* (also fig. = neck of land), *ligula* (neck of land), *examen* (of a scale), *acus* (of a buckle); to cut any one's — out, *linguam alci excīdere*; to rule one's —, *moderari linguæ* or *orationi, continēre linguam*; to have a sharp —, *esse linguæ acerbæ*.

Tonic, n. *quod stomachum corroborat*.

Tonsils, n. *tonsilla*.

Too, adv. *etiam, quoque* (e.g. *unum etiam vos oro*, one thing — I ask of you; *non sophistæ solum, sed philosophi quoque*, not the sophists only, but the philosophers —); — much, *nimium, nimio*; — great, *nimis magnus*; — easy, *justo facilior* or *facilior quam*; he is — learned to have said that, *doctior est quam qui dixerit hoc*; — hasty, *præceps*; — hastily, *nimis festinanter*; to act — hastily, *festinantius agere, per imprudentiam facere alqd*; — sharp, *præacutus, nasutus*; — troublesome, *permolestus*; — much power, *nimia potentia*; — powerful, *prævalens, præpotens*; — high-minded, *insolens, superbus, elatus re*; to be —, *superbire*; to show yourself —, *superbum se præbēre*; — rich, *prædives*; — large, *nimis largus*; — largely, *nimis largiter, satis superque*; to have — high an opinion of a thing, *nimis tribuere rei*; — dear, **nimis carus*; — dearly, *nimis magno pretio*; — full, *nimis redundans*.

Tool, n. *instrumentum* (e.g. *rusticum, venatorium, piscatorium, balneatorium*; *arma* only poet. in this sense).

Tooth, n. *dens* (lit. — in the mouth, then any point, e.g. of an anchor, comb, ploughshare, saw); a hollow —, *dens cavus* or *cavatus* (in general), *dens exesus*; front teeth, *dentes priores* or *primores* or *primi* or *adversi*; back —, *dentes intimi*; middle —, *dentes medii*; upper and lower —, *dentes superiores et inferiores*; projecting —, *dentes exserti* (in general), *dentes brochi* (of animals; who has such, *brochus*); the projection of the —, *brochitas* (Plin.); false —, *dentes empti* (Mart.); having —, with —, *dentatus, dentibus instructus*; without —, *dentibus carens, dentibus defectus* or (in Com. and late) *edentulus* (who has lost his —), *dentibus vacuus* (void of —, e.g. *os*); to have no —, *dentes non habēre, dentibus carēre*; to have good —, *bonis dentibus esse*; to extract a tooth, *dentem eximere* or *excipere* or *extrahere* or *evellere*; to wash the teeth, *dentes colluere*; to gnash the —, *dentes restringere*, (*dentibus*) *frendere, stridorem facere dentibus*; — powder, *dentifricium* (post-Aug.), in the context also simply *pulvisculus* (Appul. Apol.); —-ache, *dolor dentium*; to have —, *laborare ex dentibus, doloribus dentium cruciari*; I have —, *dentes mihi dolent*; forceps for drawing —, *forceps* (ὀδοντάγρα, Cels.), *forceps quam Græci ῥιζάγραν vocant* (Cels.).

Top, n. *primus locus*; see Summit; —-sail, *suppărum*.

Topaz, n. *topazius* (τοπάζιος, with the ancients = chrysolite, whilst with them *chrysolithus* [χρυσόλιθος] was = topaz).

Topic, n. *argumentum*; see Subject.

Topography, n. *descriptio locorum*, (as technical term) also *topographia* (τοπογραφία, late; Cic. Att. i. 13, 5, uses τοποθεσία).

Topsy-turvy, adv., to throw every thing —, *ima summis miscēre* or *mutare, summa imis confundere, omnia turbare et miscēre, omnia in contrarium vertere, cœlum et terras miscēre*.

Torch, n. *fax* (especially burning), *tæda* (a piece of wood), *funale* (wax candle); a small —, *facula*; burning —, *faces* or *tædæ ardentes, faces collucentes*.

Torment, v.tr. *cruciare, excruciare* (lit. and fig.), *torquēre* (lit. to torture; then fig., both of man and of bodily and mental pain), *stimulare* (to prick, then fig., e.g. of the conscience), *angere* (to alarm), *vexare* (to let any one have no rest and peace); to — any one with questions, *alqm rogi-*

tando obtundere; to death, *alqm rogitando enecare.*

Torment, n. *cruciatus* (lit. and fig.); *tormentum* (lit. torture; then fig. excruciating pain, of body or mind), comb. *cruciatus et tormentum, stimuli doloris* (excruciating pain). Tormentor, n. *vexator* (fig.).

Tornado, n. *turbo.*

Torpedo, n. **torpēdo.*

Torrent, n. *torrens.*

Torrid, adj., — zone, *zona usta, zona media flammis exusta et cremata, *cingulus medius solis ardore tostus;* to live in —, *vicinum esse soli.*

Tortoise, n. *testudo.*

Torture, n. *tormenta -orum,* n. (in general, as a measure to compel prisoners to confess; then the instruments used for that purpose, such as *equuleus,* rack; *fidiculæ,* a number of strings; *tabulares,* boards, the *fid.* for stretching, the *tab.* for pressing the limbs; *ignis,* fire, etc., Sen. de Irâ, iii., 19, 1), *carnificina* (the act; then the place, Liv.), *carnificinæ locus* (the place, Suet.), *cruciatus* (of the pain suffered; also fig., e.g. of the conscience); the —, the whole proceedings, *quæstio ac tormenta.* Torture, v.tr. *torquēre* (lit. and fig.), *extorquēre, excarnificare, in equuleum imponere, injicere, conjicere* (lit.), *cruciare, excruciare* (fig.); to — any one at a trial, *tormentis quærere de alqo, tormentis interrogare alqm, fidiculis exquirere de alqo.* Torturer, n. *tortor.*

Toss, v.tr. *mittere, jaculari;* to — the head, *jactare corpus.* Toss, n. *jactus* or *missus talorum,* or *tesserarum;* see Throw.

Total, adj., by *plane, prorsus;* see Entire, Whole.

Totter, v.intr. *labare, nutare* (to shake the head), *vacillare* (to vacillate, all three lit. and fig.), *titubare* (like one that is drunk, asleep, etc.).

Touch, v.tr., lit. *tangere, attingere, contingere* (all three also = to border, of countries, etc.); fig. with words, *tangere, attingere, mentionem alcjs rei inchoare;* to — upon with a few words, *leviter tangere, breviter* or *strictim attingere, breviter perstringere, paucis percurrere;* see Handle, Play (an instrument); v.intr., see Land. Touch, n. *tactio, tactus* (the act), *sensus* (feeling; also —, as one of the five senses); a — (with the painter's pencil), in the context *linea* (e.g. *penicillo* [*ex colore*] *lineam ducere*); see Feeling, Play. Touchstone, n. *coticula, lapis Lydius,* fig. *obrussa* (test, whether any thing is first-proof). Touching, adj. *animum movens, commovens, miserationem* or *misericordiam movens.* Touchy, adj. *mollis ad accipiendam offensionem* (e.g. *animus,* Cic.), *offensioni pronior* (e.g. *aures,* Tac.), *irritabilis* (irritable), *iracundus, facile excandescens, iram in promptu gerens* (hasty).

Tough, adj. *lentus* (what can be bent without tearing or breaking, lit. and fig.), *tenax* (that holds fast, e.g. wax; hence fig. parsimonious, as regards money), *glutinosus* (glutinous), *resinaceus* (like rosin, sticky); a — life, (*lenta*) *vivacitas;* one who has —, *vivax.* Toughness, n. *lentitia* (lit.), *tenacitas* (fig., avarice, Liv.)

Tour, n. *iter;* to make — through, etc., *perambulare alqm locum, spatiari* or *ambulare alqo loco;* see Journey, Walk. Tourist, n., see Traveller.

Tournament, n. **hastiludium, *certamen equitum hastis concurrentium;* to hold —, **certamen equitum hastis concurrentium celebrare, *hastis concurrere.*

Tow, v.tr. *trahere* (e.g. *navem remulco*). Tow, n. *funis* (rope in general), *rudens* (rope of a ship).

Toward, prep. (signifying direction of one object in relation to another), *ad, in, versus* with acc. (e.g. *ad orientem,* toward the east; *in septemtriones,* toward the north; *Brundisium versus; modo ad urbem, modo in Galliam versus,* now toward the city, now toward Gaul), also *adversus* (e.g. *adversus montem,* [motion] toward the mountain); with a wider application of the idea of direction, denoting dispositions, inclinations, etc., as, toward a person, *adversus, erga, in* with acc. (*est enim pietas justitia adversus deos,* piety is justice towards the gods; *fidelis in amicos, liberalis erga milites*); the genit. merely (*caritas patriæ,* love toward one's native land); *ad meridiem,* toward midday; *sub vesperum,* toward evening; *erant ad ducentos,* toward or about 200; *sex milia ferme passuum,* toward six miles.

Towel, n. *mantile* or *mantele* (not *mappa* = napkin).

Tower, n. *turris* (lit.), *carcer* (prison); a — with stories, *turris contabulata;* to build —, *turrem excitare* or *educere;* to have —s (as bulwarks), *turribus munitum esse;* to shut up (as prisoner) in —, *carcere* or *in carcere* or *in carcerem includere;* a small —, *turricula;* keeper of —, *custos turris, custos carceris;* steeple of —, **apex turris;* top of —, *fastigium turris.*

Town, n. *urbs* (also = capital, more particularly Rome itself), *oppidum* (an inhabited place), *civitas* (the citizens as a body); ancient Roman cities were called also *municipium* (a free city, especially in Italy), *colonia* (colony), *præfectura* (governed by a prefect); a small —, *parvulum oppidum;* in every —, *oppidatim;* —'s people, *oppidani;* — councillor, *curator* or *procurator rerum urbanarum;* —ship, *territorium urbis, ager urbis.*

Toy, n. *lusus et deliciæ;* see Play, = trifles, *nugæ.*

Trace, n. *vestigium* (in the sand, or of any thing that had been at a place before, or that exists but is not visible), *indicium* (sign), in the plur. comb. *indicia et vestigia* (e.g. *veneni*), *significatio alcjs rei* (indication, e.g. *nulla timoris indicatio, in alqo alqa significatio virtutis apparet*); to leave a — behind, *vestigium facere* (mark of the foot); to see the — (mark) of a foot in the sand, *vestigium socci vidēre in pulvere.* Trace, v.tr. (1) = to draw, mark out, *delineare, designare* (with the pencil; *des.* also fig. *verbis*), *primis velut lineis designare* (in words, Quint.), *describere* (with the pencil or pen), *formare, deformare* (to delineate, also in words), *adumbrare* (to shadow out; also fig. *dicendo,* in words), *exarare* (to make a short sketch, in words, on tablets covered with wax); (2) = to follow by footsteps, *odore aut alqo leviter presso vestigio persequi alqm* or *alqd* (lit. of dogs, etc.; then of men, Cic.), *odorari* or *odorari et vestigare* (only late *subodorari*), *indagare* or *investigare alqd* (lit. and fig.). Tracer, n. *investigator* (fem. *investigatrix,* late), *indagator.* Tracing, n. *investigatio, indagatio;* see Path. Track, n., to follow the —, *conceptum odorem sectari* (lit. of dogs, etc.); to follow the — of any one or any thing, *alcjs* or *alcjs rei vestigia persequi,* also *persequi alqm* or *alqd;* see Trace, Footstep (under Foot). Track, v.tr., see Trace.

Tract, n. *spatium* (space in general), *tractus* (district, not *plaga* = climate); see Region, District; = treatise, see the word. Tractable, adj. *obsequens, obsequiosus* (who easily complies with the wishes of others and follows their advice, Plaut., obedient, towards any one, *alci*), *obediens* (obedient, with dat. of the person), *facilis* (willing); adv. *obsequenter, obedienter.* Tractableness, n. *obsequium, obedientia.*

Trade, n. (1) see Commerce; (2) = the business any one has learnt, *ars* (art, also any mechanical skill, as in Liv. of the — of a butcher), *artificium, ars operosa* (an art which produces something, *opificium* is bad in this sense, see the Latin-English Part), *negotium servile* (of the lower trades, e.g. of a shoemaker, smith, etc., and which were carried on by slaves, Sall.), *ars sordida, quæstus sordidus* (inasmuch as the lower trades and the gains made by them were considered below the dignity of a free Roman and of the patricians, opp. *ars liberalis*), *artificium necessarium* (as being necessary for daily intercourse, opp. *artific. elegantius*), *artificium meritorium* (as a means of obtaining a living), *opus et quæstus quotidianus* (calling, daily occupation, Cic.); a sedentary —, *ars sellularia, quæstus sellularius;* to carry on

—, *in sordidā arte versari*, **quæstum sordidum colere*; — of a shoemaker, *sutrinam facere*; to make any thing into a regular —, to make a business of it, *ad mercedem atque quæstum alqd abducere, alqd exercēre, factitare* (e.g. *accusationem ex., accusationes* or *delationes fac.*); to carry on a wholesale —, *mercaturam facere magnam et copiosam*. Trade, v.tr. *rem gerere, rem gerere et lucrum facere* (to do a good —), *mercaturam* or (of several) *mercaturas facere* (as a merchant, more esp. wholesale), *negotiari* (to do business by buying and selling, of a money-lender, banker, corn-dealer, etc.); — with, *vendere* or *venditare alqd* (to sell in general), *commercium alcjs rei facere* (to do business in any thing, e.g. *turis*). Tradesman, n., see Mechanic. Trader, n., see Merchant.

Tradition, n. *traditio* (handing over, down; in the sense of "handing down by verbal —" the Latin *traditio* is only found in late writers; the classical writers rendered it by *memoria* if = remembrance in general), *literæ* (in writing), *sermo* or *fama* (oral); to follow —, *relata referre*. Traditional, Traditionary, adj. *posteris traditus* or *proditus* (in general), *literis custoditus* (in writing).

Traffic, n. *commercium*; see Commerce. Traffic, v.intr. *mercaturam facere*; see Trade.

Tragacanth, n. *tragacantha* (τραγάκανθα), *tragacanthum* (the gum produced from it).

Tragedy, n. *tragœdia* (τραγῳδία); to write tragedies, *tragœdias facere*; a writer of —, *tragicus* (*poeta*), *tragœdiarum poeta* or *scriptor*; to perform a —, *tragœdiam agere*. Tragedian, n. = tragic actor, *tragœdus* (τραγῳδός), *tragicus actor*. Tragic, adj. *tragicus*; the — poets, *tragici* (opp. *comici*), *cothurnati* (opp. *excalceati*); in a — manner, *tragico more*; fig. *tristis* (sad), *luctuosus* (mournful, e.g. *exitium*), *miserabilis* (wretched, e.g. *aspectus*), *atrox* (frightful, e.g. *res*, event; but *tragicus* in a fig. sense is not found in good prose). Tragicomedy, n. *tragicomœdia*.

Train, v.tr. (1) see Draw; (2) to — soldiers, by *docēre, exercēre*; — well, *milites perpetuis exercitiis ad Romanæ* (etc.) *disciplinæ formam redigere, militum docendorum exercendorumque curam habēre, milites omni disciplinā militari erudire, milites frequentibus exercitiis ad prœlia præparare*; to — oxen for the plough, *boves ad aratrum instituere*; to — trees, flowers, etc., by *educere alqd, provenire, surgere*; see Educate. Trainer, n., of horses, *equorum domitor, equīso*. Training, n., see Education.

Train, n. (1) of a gown, etc., *syrma -atis*, n. (σύρμα, τό), or by *quod trahitur, quod verrit terram* (sweeping the ground, of long dresses); (2) see Suite; (3) = procession (of carriages, etc.), by *pompa prolata*.

Trait, n. (1) = a touch, *linea* (e.g. *primis velut lineis alqd designare*); (2) in a person's character, by adjecs.; an excellent —, *præclarum* (e.g. *præc. hoc quoque Thrasybuli*).

Traitor, *proditor, desertor* (one who abandons his duty); see Betray, Treachery, Treason. Traitorous, adj., see Treacherous.

Trammel, n. *rete*; see Net, Shackles, Fetters. Trammel, v.tr. *intercipere*; see Shackle, Hinder.

Tramp, v.intr., see Tread, Travel, Walk. Tramp, n., see Traveller.

Trample, v.tr. and intr. *pedibus calcare alqd, persultare in alqā re* (upon any thing, e.g. a field), *solidare alqd* (to harden it); fig., to — under foot, *deridēre* (to turn into ridicule, persons or things, e.g. religion, *res divinas*), *irridēre* (to mock, persons or things); see Tread, Despise.

Trance, n. *secessus mentis et animi a corpore, animus abstractus a corpore, mens sevocata a corpore* (*ecstasis* only in late writers).

Tranquil, adj. *tranquillus*. Tranquillity, n. *tranquillitas*; see Quiet. Tranquillize, v.tr. *tranquillare* (*mare, animos*).

Transact, v.tr., business, *rem gerere*; see Trade. Transaction, n. *negotium* (e.g. *n. gerere* or *administrare*); see Business.

Transcend, v.tr. *transcendere*. Transcendent, adj. *præstans*; see Excel. Transcendental, adj. *quod sensu* or *sensibus percipi non potest, quod non sub sensus cadit, quod sensibus non subjectum est*; — philosophy, *philosophia quæ in rerum contemplatione versatur, philosophia contemplativa*.

Transcribe, v.tr. *transcribere*; see Copy.

Transfer, v.tr. *transferre in* with acc. (lit. to carry from one place to another, e.g. from a pocket-book into a book, *de tabulā in librum*; *bellum in Italiam*; then = to translate into another tongue, e.g. *ex Græco in Latinum*; then = to use in a figurative sense, e.g. a word, *verbum*; = to put on another, e.g. *culpam in alqm*; also *tr. brassicam*), *transmittere in* with acc. (to send over, across as it were, e.g. the war into Italy), *transfundere in* or *ad* with acc. (to pour out of one vessel into another, e.g. *amorem in alqm, omnes suas laudes ad alqm*), *delegare alci* or *ad alqm* (to attribute, e.g. *crimen*; *causam peracti*; *hæc ipsa, quæ nunc ad me delegare vis, ea semper in te et præstantia fuerunt*); = to make over, as a right, *concedere alqd*, to any one, *alci, cedere alqd* or *alqā re*, to any one, *alci, transcribere alqd*, to any one, *alci* (in writing, Jct.); — a part of, *cedere alci alqd de alqā re*; his share, *cedere parte suā*; the possession of any thing, *cedere alci possessione alcjs rei* (e.g. *hortorum*); mortgages, *decedere de hypothecis*; the government, *concedere alci regnum, imperium*. Transfer, n. *translatio* (the act of —ing). Transferable, adj. *quod in alqm concedere licet*.

Transfiguration, n., by *illustrare*; or *transfiguratio* (Plin., Tertull.). Transfigure, v.tr. *illustrare*; his countenance was —ed at these words, *quibus dictis ejus facies serenior facta est*.

Transfix, v.tr. *transfigere* (*alqm gladio*); see Pierce.

Transform, v.tr. *totum denuo fingere* (lit. to form anew); — into, *fingere* or *formare in alqm* or *in aliud, transfigurare* or *transformare in alqm* or *in aliud, figurare in habitum alcjs rei* (to give the shape of), *figurare in naturam alcjs rei, convertere in alqm* or *alqd* (e.g. *in canem*), *convertere in aliam naturam, mutare in alqd*; see Change. Transformation, n. *transfiguratio* (post-Aug., better by the verb), *immutatio, transitus in aliam figuram*.

Transfuse, v.tr. *transfundere*; see Transfer. Transfusion, by the verb.

Transgress, v.tr. *migrare, transcendere* (e.g. *jus gentium, morem*), *non servare, non observare* (e.g. *præceptum*), comb. *migrare et non servare, negligere* (e.g. *legem*), *violare* (e.g. *fœdus, jus gentium*). Transgression, n. *violatio* with gen. (the act of —, e.g. *juris gentium, fœderis*), *peccatum, delictum* (crime, etc.). Transgressor, n. *qui migrat* or *non servat* or *non observat alqd, qui violat alqd, violator alcjs rei*.

Transient, adj. = passing, *fugax* (fugacious); see Perishable.

Transit, n. *transvectio*; goods for —, *merces ad alios populos transeuntes*; — duty, *portorium*; —, in a general sense, see Passage. Transition, n. *transitio, transitus, transgressio, transgressus, transmissus, trajectio, trajectus* (those in ... *io* express the act, those in ... *us*, the condition); fig. *transvectio, transitus, transgressio*; in speaking, *aditus ad* (e.g. *causam*, to the question, in the law, *aditum facere ad causam*); in music, *transitus*. Transitive, adj., by *transire ad*; in gramm., a — verb, *verbum transitivum* (Prisc.). Transitory, adj. *in transitu, transiens, præteriens* (also fig. = by-the-bye; the first two in the fig. sense post-Aug., but *quasi præteriens* once in Cic.).

Translate, v.tr., into another language, *vertere, convertere* (in general), *transferre* (word for word, literally), *reddere* (to render, accurately), *interpretari* (to interpret, not necessarily word for

word, but in an intelligible manner); — into Latin, *in Latinum convertere, in Latinam linguam transferre, Latine reddere, sermone Latino interpretari, Latinæ consuetudini tradere* (with the idea of making it accessible to the great mass of the people, Col.); from Greek into Latin, *ex Græco in Latinum vertere, Græca in Latinum vertere, ex Græco in Latinum convertere* or *transferre*; literally, faithfully, exactly, *verbum e verbo* or *de verbo exprimere, verbum pro verbo reddere, ad verbum transferre* or *exprimere, totidem verbis transferre* or *interpretari*; this would be literally —, *id verbum esset e verbo*. Translating, n. *conversio* (e.g. *ex Græcis*, Quint.), *translatio* (Quint.; both these only the act of —, not the matter itself; *versio* without any ancient authority), *interpretatio*. Translation, n. *liber scriptoris conversus* or *translatus* (the work of a writer —, e.g. *utar carminibus Arateis, quæ a te admodum adolescentulo conversa, ita me delectant, quia Latina sunt*, Cic.; [*Cicero*] *libros Platonis atque Xenophontis edidit translatos*, Quint.); — of a speech, *oratio conversa*; a bad — of any thing, *liber male conversus*; it does not require a literal —, *non exprimi verbum e verbo necesse est*. Translator, n. *interpres*; a bad, clumsy —, *interpres indisertus*; — of a foreign work, *interpres alieni operis*, Quint.; art of —, *ars in alium sermonem vertendi*.

Transmit, v.tr. *mittere* (not *transmittere*) *alci* or *ad alqm*. Transmission, n. *missio* (not *transmissio*).

Transom, n. *tignum transversum* or *transversarium, transtrum*; small —, *transtilla*.

Transparent, adj. *pellucidus, translucidus, perspicuus* (the first, of things that are — in themselves; *persp.* = what any one can see through); — like glass, *vitri modo translucidus* (e.g. of a stone); a — dress, *vestis nihil celatura*; to be —, *pellucēre, translucēre, lucem transmittere, pelluciditatem habēre*. Transparency, n. *pelluciditas* (Vitr.), *perspicuitas*.

Transpire, v.intr. *exhalari*; = to escape from secrecy, *vulgari, evulgari, divulgari, pervulgari, exire in turbam* or *vulgus, emanare* (*in vulgus*), *efferri* (*foras* or *in vulgus*), *effluere et ad aures hominum permanare*; everywhere, *percrebrescere* (but *pernotescere* only after the classical age); not to let —, *alcjs rei famam comprimere* or *supprimere*; to let —, *vulgare, divulgare, pervulgare, efferre foras* or *in vulgus, proferre foras, edere in vulgus*.

Transplant, v.tr. *transponere* (to remove to another place, e.g. cabbages, *plantas brassicæ transp.* or *in alium locum transp., statuam in locum inferiorem*; *transplantare*, for to —, first found in Sedulius, a Christian poet, about A.D. 450), *transferre* (to remove persons and things elsewhere, e.g. *omnes nobiles familias Romam*; also plants, e.g. *brassicam*); = to remove inhabitants, *transferre, traducere* (persons, e.g. *populum Albanum Romam, gentem in Galliam*), *collocare in algo loco* (e.g. *gentem Allobrogum in vestigiis* [on the ruins] *hujus urbis, alqm in concilio cœlestium*); a tree grows in another country and may be —, *arbor in aliā terrā vivit et transmigrat*; what cannot be —, by *translationem reformidare*. Transplantation, n. *translatio*.

Transport, v.tr. *portare, transportare* (by land and by water, persons and things), *transferre* (to bring across, things), *transmittere, trajicere* (to cross the water, persons and things), *alqm cum custodibus mittere algo* (to a penal settlement). Transport, n. *navigium vectorium, navicula vectoria* (a ship for crossing), *navis oneraria* (ship of burden); none of the — carrying troops was missed, *nulla navis quæ milites portaret desiderabatur*; see Rapture. Transportation, n. *transvectio* (the removing things anywhere, either by carrying them or in a vehicle), *commeatus* (the removing things all at once, men and things, as victuals, provisions); see Removal, Banishment.

Transpose, v.tr. *transmutare* (e.g. words, letters, Quint.). Transposition, n., of words, *translatio* or *trajectio* or *transmutatio verborum* (gramm.); — of letters, *metathesis* (μετάθεσις) or, in pure Latin, *trajectio* (gramm.).

Transubstantiation, n., perhaps by *transitus in aliam figuram*, or by *transire*.

Transverse, adj. *transversus, transversarius* (lying across); adv. *transverse, e transverso, per transversum*.

Trap, n. *muscipula* (mouse—), *laqueus* (noose, —, lit. and fig.); = ambush, *insidiæ, laquei, decipula* or *decipulum* (dec., sing. or plur., fig. used both before and after the classical age, but never in a lit. sense); see Snare. Trap, v.tr. *capere*; v.intr., e.g. to — for beaver, etc., by *laqueum ponere* (*venandi causā*); see Ensnare. Trappings, n. *ornamentum equorum* (in general), *phalera* (horses' head and neck ornaments, τὰ φάλαρα; a horse adorned with —, *equus phaleratus*).

Trash, n. *quisquiliæ* (worthless things); see Waste. Trashy, adj., see Useless.

Travail, v.intr. (1) see Toil; (2) *parturire, ex partu laborare*. Travail, n. *dolores puerperæ, dolor quem in puerperio alqs perpetitur, dolores quos in enitendo alqs fert*, in the context simply *dolores* (Ter.); to be in —, by *partus premit*.

Travel, v.intr. *proficisci in* or *ad* or *circa, obire, circumire* (with acc.), *peragrare, perlustrare*; — to markets or fairs, *circa fora proficisci*; — as a merchant, *ad mercatus proficisci*; — from place to place, *loca obire*; — city to city, *urbes circumire*; — over the world, *terras peragrare, perlustrare*; — the whole world, *orbem* (*omnem*) *terrarum circumire* or *peragrare*; see Journey, Voyage. Traveller, n. *iter faciens, viator* (wanderer on foot), *vector* (passenger on board a vessel), *peregrinator, peregrinans* (one who travels or resides abroad), *hospes* (guest), *advena* (who has only lately arrived in a town). Travelling, n. *peregrinatio*.

Traverse, adj., see Across, Transverse. Traverse, n. *pars transversa, tignum transversarium* (cross-beam, e.g. a beam like a bolt, lying across in buildings); fig. = a cross accident, by *alci rationes conturbare*; see Denial, Trick. Traverse, v.tr. (1) see Cross; (2) = to wander over, *pervagari* (intentionally), *pererrare* (without a defined purpose), *peragrare, lustrare, perlustrare*; see Travel.

Tray, n. *alveus* (in general, = a wooden vessel), *magis -idis*, f. (Paul. Dig., also = a kneading-trough); breakfast —, dinner —, etc., perhaps *repositorium*.

Treacherous, adj. *perfidus* (faithless), *dolosus* (cunning), *subdolus* (in a bad sense, sly); adv. *perfide, dolose*; see Faithless. Treachery, n. *proditio, perfidia, delatio* (informing).

Treacle, n. **syrŭpus*.

Tread, v.intr. and intr. *calcare pede alqd* (to — upon, also *c. alqm*; then *c. feminam* = to impregnate, of birds; and in preparing any thing, e.g. *uvas, argillam*); to — out, *exculcare* (e.g. *furfures*, Plaut.; *pedes*); to — under foot (fig.), *obterere et calcare* (e.g. *libertatem*), *conculcare, proculcare* (lit., to trample down; then fig., e.g. *senatum, Italiam*), *pervertere* (to overthrow, neglect entirely, e.g. *omne officium, omnia jura, amicitiam*); to — upon any thing (so that it enters the foot), *se induere alci rei* (not *alqā re*); a trodden path, *via trīta*. Treading, n. *calcatura* (of grapes).

Treason, n. *crimen majestatis* (*læsæ* or *minutæ*); the law concerning, *lex majestatis*; to commit —, *majestatem minuere* or *lædere*; to accuse of —, *accusare læsæ majestatis*; convicted of —, *condemnatus majestatis, majestatis causā damnatus*; a proof of —, *majestatis indicium*; see Betray, Faithless, Traitor.

Treasure, n. *thesaurus* (θησαυρός, in general, a place for keeping things, and the things kept there; then fig., both = a kind of store-room, e.g. *the-*

saurus rerum omnium memoria, Cic.; *mihi ille vir thesaurus est*, Plin. Ep., and = any thing very precious, e.g. *literæ thesaurus est*, Petron.), *ærarium* (money-chests, especially = public treasury or the place where the treasury is kept, bank), *gaza* (γάζα, lit. treasury of the Persian king, then of any foreign prince, e.g. *Macedonum gaza*, Cic.; *pecunia regia, quam gazam Persæ vocant*, Curt.; *gaza, sic Persæ ærarium vocant*, Mela), *fiscus* (cash-box of a magistrate; then since Aug. the imperial private finances, in opp. to *ærarium*), *opes, divitiæ* (riches), *copia* (quantity, store). Treasure, v.tr. *accumulare, coacervare* (to heap up, money, treasures), *exaggerare* (to build up like a dam, also *opes*); *construere acervos* with gen. (e.g. *numorum*). Treasurer, n. *præfectus ærarii, custos thesauri* or *gazæ*; royal —, *custos gazæ regiæ* or *pecuniæ regiæ*. Treasury, n. *thesaurus* (θησαυρός), *loculi* (Juv., Mart.).

Treat, v.tr. = to be engaged in any thing, *tractare alqm* or *alqd* (a person or thing; also of a doctor), *curare alqm* or *alqd* (to attend to), *disputare, disserere de alqâ re, prosequi alqd* (on a learned subject); to — a case (of illness), *curare morbum, adhibēre morbo curationem*; — a patient, *alqm tractare, curare*; = to behave towards any one, *alqm tractare, habēre*; — well, ill, etc. *bene, male*, etc.; — kindly, *liberaliter habēre* or *tractare alqm*; — with respect, *honorifice tractare alqm*; — with the greatest —, *summo honore afficere alqm*; — according to his rank, *dignitati alcjs consulere*; — with regard and distinction, *indulgentiâ tractare alqm, indulgēre alci*; — as an enemy, (*in*) *hostium numero habēre alqm, pro hoste habēre* or *ducere alqm*; — like everybody else, *alqm eodem loco habēre quo alium*; = to entertain (which see); — with, *apponere alci alqd* (to put before any one; e.g. *panes convivis*), *pascere alqm alqâ re* (to feed, ironically, e.g. *olusculis*, jocular, in the epistolary style). Treatment, n. *tractatio* (with mind and body; also behaviour towards any one), *curatio* (attending to); kind —, *comitas, humanitas*; cruel, unkind —, *asperitas, sævitia*; mild —, *lenitas, indulgentia*; low, base —, *contumelia*; unworthy, humiliating —, *indignitates*; to meet with kind and liberal — from any one, *liberaliter ab algo haberi et coli*; mode of —, *tractatio, curatio*; see Entertainment. Treatise, n. *disputatio, dissertatio* (— on a learned topic), *liber, libellus* (the book in which a subject is treated). Treaty, n. *pactio, pactum* (a legal contract between two contending parties, *pactio* as act, *pactum* what has been stipulated), *conventio, conventus* (agreed upon, although not legally binding), *sponsio* (a — of peace or alliance, concluded between the generals of two belligerent states, but as yet without the sanction of the latter), *fœdus* (alliance sanctioned by the senate and the people); according to the —, *ex pacto, ex convento* (Cic.), *ex conventu*, comb. *ex pacto et convento*; to conclude a — with, *pacisci* or *depacisci cum algo, pactionem cum algo facere* or *conficere, fœdus facere* or *inire cum algo*; to keep a —, *pactum præstare, in pacto manēre, pacto* or *conventis stare*.

Treble, adj. (1) see under Three; (2) in music, see Sharp; (3 — voice, *vox summa* or *acuta* or *attenuata*; — flute, *tibia incentiva*. Treble, v.tr. *triplicare*.

Tree, n. *arbor, planta* (e.g. for transplanting), *mater* (e.g. from which we take scions); a small —, *arbuscula*; what belongs, refers to —, *arborarius*; what is taken from —, *arboreus* (e.g. fruit); a place planted with —, *arbustum* (in particular an orchard planted with trees for vines to grow up), *pomarium* (orchard); what grows upon —, *arbustivus* (e.g. *vitis*); to plant a field —, *arbustare agrum*; to grow into —, *arborescere*; see Pedigree; like —, *arboreus, dendritis* (a gem so called by Plin.), *dendroides* (a herb so called by Plin.); the inward bark of —, *liber*; blossom of —, *flos arborum*, or by *quum arbores florent*; fruit of —, *fructus arboris* (in general), *pomum* (any eatable fruit, also berry), *bacca* (berry), *quæ ex arboribus gignuntur*; lopper of —, *arborator*; one who hollows —, *arborum cavator* (of a species of woodpecker), *picus arborarius* (woodpecker); as high as —, *surgens in altitudinem arboris*; walnut- —, walnut, *nux juglans*; pair of scissors to lop —, *forfex arboraria* (the ancients used a *falx arboraria*, i.e. garden-knife); cultivation of —, *arborum cultus* or *cura, arborum educatio*; branch —, *frons arboris*.

Trefoil, n. *trifolium*.

Tremble, v.intr. *tremere* (in general), *contremiscere, intremiscere* (all these, with fright, and both of persons and things), *micare* (to have a tremulous motion, like flames, e.g. of the veins), *horrēre* (to shudder, with cold, fear, of persons); all over, *totum tremere horrēreque, toto pectore tremere, omnibus artibus contremiscere*; to — for fear of any thing, *tremere alqd* (e.g. *virgas ac secures dictatoris*), *contremiscere alqd* (e.g. *vincula*), *extimescere alqd* (e.g. *periculum*); to — before any one, *alqm contremiscere*. Trembling, adj. *tremens, tremebundus* (in a single case), *tremulus* (also if constantly; all of persons and things); written with a — hand, **vacillantibus literulis scriptus*; — voice, *tremebunda vox*. Trembling, n. *tremor, horror*; with —, *tremens*; without —, *intrepide*.

Tremendous, adj. *terribilis*; see Terrible, Violent.

Trench, n. (1) see Ditch; (2) in fortification, *munimentum, munitio, agger* (dam), *vallum* (military fortification round a camp or besieged town); to open —, *munimentum exstruere, munitionem facere, aggerem comportare* or *jacĕre* or *construere* or *exstruere, vallum ducere*.

Trepan, n. *terebra* (τρύπανον, τρυπάνιον, borer, as surgical instrument), *modiolus* (χοινίκιον, see Cels. 8, 3). Trepan, v.tr., any one, *calvarium* or *os capitis modiolo perforare*. Trephine, n. *modiolus*.

Trespass, v.intr., lit. **fundum alcjs contra jus fasque introire*; fig., see Transgress, Intrude (to — upon the time of another). Trespass, n. *vis, violatio* (the act), *injuria illata* (as a fact); see Transgress.

Tret, n. *deductio, decessio*; see Allowance.

Trial, n. *tentatio* (whether any thing will succeed), *experimentum* (to know the quality), *experientia* (the experience gained by the — one has made), *periclitatio* (with a risk, e.g. *herbarum utilitates longinqui temporis usu et periclitatione percipimus*), *periculum* (experience gained with respect to any thing, even with attending danger), *conatus -ûs*, m. (in the pl. also *conata -orum*, n., as a beginning); to make a —, *periculum facere*; see Examination, Experiment, Experience; — in law, *interrogatio* (examination in court, e.g. of a witness), *quæstio* (as a whole), *percunctatio* (searching examination). Try, v.tr. *tentare* (to — to find a thing out, what it is, etc.), *experiri* (to see how it answers, as the result of *tent.*), *periclitari* (with a risk, all the foregoing *alqm* or *alqd*), *periculum facere alcjs* or *alcjs rei, explorare* (to examine, to explore), *gustatu explorari alqd* (by tasting, wine, etc.), *conari* generally with inf. (with respect to the beginning of an undertaking); to — a horse, *equum tentare*; I — my strength, or what I could do, *tentavi quid possem*; we will — what both of us can do, *experiamur quid uterque possit*; to — whether, *experiri si*, etc.; — whether ... or, etc. *experiri utrum ... an*, etc.; to — any thing upon any one, *experiri alqd in* with abl. (e.g. *vim veneni in servo*); I — my strength, *tento* or *experior quid possim*; to — other means (threatening law-proceedings), (*jus*) *experiri*, with respect to any thing, *de alqâ re*; — the last expedient, the only means, *ultima* or *extrema experiri*; in law, to — any one, *interrogare alqm* (in general, to examine, e.g. a witness), *alqm lege interrogare, quærere ex algo, quæstionem instituere de* or *ex algo, quæstionem ponere in alqm, percun-*

in —), *algm in triumpho* or *per triumphum ducere*; fig. *triumphus, victoria, exsultatio, lætitia* (great joy). Triumph, v.intr. *triumphare, triumphum agere* or *habēre, triumphantem inire urbem, ovare, ovantem triumphare*; over, *de algo, ex algā terrā triumphare*; fig. *vincere, triumphare* or *ovare gaudio, exsultare, lætari*, comb. *exsultare et triumphare, lætari et triumphare*; over any body, *triumphare* or *triumphum agere de algo, vincere algm*; over any thing, *ovare* or *exsultare* or *lætari algā re*. Triumphal, adj., — arch, *porta triumphalis*; — column, *statua triumphalis*; — car, *currus triumphalis*; — procession, *triumphus*; in a —, *in triumpho, per triumphum, triumphans*. Triumphant, adj., see before.

Triumvir, n. *triumvir*. Triumvirate, n. *triumviratus*.

Trivial, adj., by *sermone tritus, contritus, quod in omnium ore versatur*; see Trifling, Vulgar.

Trochee, n. *trochæus* (τροχαῖος). Trochaic, adj. *trochaicus* (τροχαικός).

Troll, v.intr., by *volvi* (in a coach).

Troop, n. *caterva*; of stage-players, *caterva, grex*; troops, *copiæ, milites*; see Army; a body of —, *manus*; in —, *catervatim, in circulis* (in circles). Trooper, n. *eques*; see Cavalry, Horse.

Trope, n. *verbum translatum*; to use a —, in rhetoric *tropus* (τροπός) or *figura*; see Metaphor. Tropical, adj. *translatus*; a — expression, *verbum transferre*; to speak in —, *verba transferre*.

Trophy, n. *tropæum* (τρόπαιον); to erect —, *tropæum statuere* or *sistere* or *ponere* or *constituere*; to erect a pile of arms as a —, *congeriem armorum struere* (Tac.).

Tropic, n., in astronomy, *circulus, orbis*; — of Cancer, *circulus* or *orbis brumalis*; — Capricorn, *circulus* or *orbis solstitialis*. Tropical, adj., by circ. with the noun.

Trot, v.intr. *ire, incedere* (to walk), **citato gradu incedere* (of a horse), **citato equo vehi* (of the rider); to — behind any one, *vestigia alcjs sequi* (in general), *equo vectum sequi algm* (on horseback). Trot, n. *gradus citatus, gradus tolutilis*; to ride any where —, *citato equo contendere algo*; in a quick —, *citato equo avolare*; prov., I'll keep him —, by *algm exercēre*.

Troth, n., see Truth.

Troubadour, n. *poëta amatorius* (as poet.), *citharœdus* (κιθαρῳδός, as singer).

Trouble, v.tr. *agitare* (to set in motion, e.g. water, wind; hence of the mind, to torment), *exagitare* (to drive from one place to another, neighbours, the state, also of the conscience), *commovēre* (to disturb), *turbare, conturbare, perturbare* (to confuse, any one, or any one's mind); = to afflict, *sollicitare, sollicitum habēre, sollicitudine* or *ægritudine afficere, sollicitudinem* or *ægritudinem alci afferre*; very much, *excruciare alcjs animum et sollicitare*; = to give occasion for labour to, e.g. may I — you, *quæso si placet*; may I — you to hand me this book, **des mihi, quæso, hunc librum*; I have — you for nothing, **te frustra vocavi*; see Sue; to — one's self, *laborem suscipere* or *sibi sumere*; don't — yourself, **noli tibi molestiam exhibēre*. Trouble, n. (1) = disturbance of mind, *inquies* (post-Aug., e.g. *inquies nocturna*), *animi motus* (e.g. during one's sleep, Curt.), *æstus* (restlessness of mind, when one cannot make up one's mind about a matter, Plin.), *perturbatio animi* (perturbation of mind), *sollicitudo* (painful anxiety), *angor* (anxiety, anguish); see Grief, Perplexity, Affliction, Calamity; = molestation, *labor, molestia, onus* (burden), *incommodum* (inconvenience), *difficultas* (difficulty); see Annoyance. Troublesome, adj. *molestus, gravis* (giving great —), *incommodus, iniquus* (inconvenient), *durus* (hard), *operosus, laboriosus* (laborious), *odiosus* (what we hate), *difficilis* (what has its difficulties), comb. *gravis et incommodus, gravis et odiosus, laboriosus molestusque, odiosus et molestus*; very —, *permolestus, perincommodus*; — duties, *provincia molesta et negotiosa*; adv. *moleste, graviter, permoleste, perincommode*; to be —, *degravare* (e.g. of a wound, Liv.); to become —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibēre*, also *gravem* or *molestum esse alci, oneri esse*; by speaking, *gravem esse alcjs auribus*+, *aures alcjs onerare verbis*; by asking questions, *obtundere algm rogitando*; by writing letters, *obtundere algm* or *obstrepere alci literis*; with one's requests, *fatigare algm precibus*; if it is not — to you, *nisi molestum est, si tibi grave non est*; I am afraid to — to you, *vereor ne tibi gravis sim*.

Trough, n. *alveus, magis*; see Tray; for holding water, **alveus aquarius*.

Trousers, n. *bracæ* (in Tac. Germ. 17, expressed by the general term, *vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens*; but *feminalia* [not *femoralia*] = bandages for covering the thighs, which were worn in early times, Suet. Aug. 82, in.; the *bracæ* only in use in the times of the Roman Emperors, Tac. Hist. ii. 20, 1); one who wears —, *bracatus, bracis indutus*; to put on —, *bracas sibi induere* or *bracisse induere*; a pocket in —, **sacculus bracarum*; who makes —, *bracarius* (late Imperial Rome).

Trout, n. *trutta* (gloss.), **salmo fario* (L.), *fario* (perhaps = salmon —, Auson. Mosell.), *aurata* (golden —, **sparus aurata*, L.).

Trowel, n. *trulla*.

Troy-weight, n., perhaps by **pharmacopōlarum pondere*.

Truant, adj. *iners*; see Idle. Truant, n., to play —, **scholam non obire*.

Truce, n. *indutiæ*; see Armistice, Intermission; — of God (in the middle ages), **treuga Dei* (technical term).

Truck, n. (1) *mutatio* or *permutatio rerum*; — system, *res inter se mutare, emere singula non pecuniā sed compensatione mercium*; to introduce —, *res inter se mutare* or *instituere*; see Barter; (2) see Wheel; (3) see Carriage, Barrow.

Truckle, v.intr. (*humiliter*) *servire*; see Submit.

Trudge, v.intr. (1) *pedibus ire*; see Walk; (2) = to travel with labour, perhaps by *corpus fessum trahere, fessa trahere membra*.

True, adj. *verus*; *sincerus, germanus* (the two foregoing = genuine), comb. *verus et sincerus*; — friendship, — virtue, *vera amicitia, virtus*; it is —, *verum est, res ita se habet, res veritate nititur* (in general), *non nego, concedo, fateor* (I confess); that is certainly —, but, *sunt ista, sed*, etc. (Cic.); it is not —, *falsum est*; to make one's words —, *re* or *exitu comprobare algd*; to become —, *exitu comprobari*; dreams become —, *somnia evadunt*; as — as I live, I know, *ita vivam, ut scio*; as — as I live, I don't know, *ne vivam si scio*; to speak —, *sincere pronunciare, in veritate dicere*. Truly, adv. *profecto* (certainly), *sane, certe, certe quidem*; *vere, ad veritatem, sincere*. Trueborn, Truebred, adj. (e.g. Englishman), *verus et sincerus* (e.g. *Stoicus*), *verus et merus* (e.g. *Græcia*), *germanus* (e.g. *germanos se putant Thucydidas*). Truehearted, adj. *candidus, apertus, simplex*. Trueheartedness, n. (*animi*) *candor, simplicitas, animus simplex* or *apertus*; see Genuine, Real, Faithful, Honest, Correct, Right, Straight. Truth, n. *veritas* (as quality), *verum* (what is —); to speak —, not *veritatem dicere, loqui*, but *verum, vera dicere, dicere quod res est*; strict —, *summa veritas, severitas*; general —, *perspicua omnibus veritas*; historical —, *historiæ fides, historica fides* (Ov.); the Christian truths, **vera quæ doctrina Christiana tradit, præcepta -orum*, n.; according to —, *ex re*; to bring any thing near —, *algd ad veritatem adducere*; to love the —, *veritatis amicum* or *diligentem* or *cultorem esse*; he would not listen to —, by *veritatis impatientem esse*; keeping as much as possible to —, *quam verissime, quam verissime potero*; to abide by —, *vero stare*; to deviate from —, *a veritate deflectere*; to get at —,

ea quæ vera sunt cernere; to tell you the —, *verum si loqui volumus, verum si scire vis, si verum quærimus*, or simply *si quæris* or *si quæritis*; to come nearest to —, *vero proxime abesse* (opp. *longissime a vero abesse*); to get the — out of him, by *verum ex alqo exsculpere* (Ter.); to tell any one the — (what is unpleasant for him to hear), *alci vera dicere, objurgare* or *perstringere* or *exagitare alqm* (to give any one a good scolding), *alci non parcere* (not to spare any one); lover of —, *veritatis amans* or *studiosus* or *diligens, verax*. Truthful, adj *verus, verax, veridicus*; strictly —, *severus*. Truthfulness, n. *veritas, veritatis studium* or *amor*.

Trumpery, n. *nugæ*; see Trifle.

Trumpet, n. *tuba*, the sound of —s, *tubæ* or *tubarum sonus*; at —, *tubâ accinente, tubis accinentibus*, to enter the town with —, *urbem ad classicum introire* (of soldiers); signal of —, *tubæ signum, tubarum signa*; to sound the —, *tubâ canere*; fig. = to propagate praise, *buccinatorem esse alcjs rei, canere, cantare†* (to sing), *vulgare, divulgare* (to divulge, spread), *prædicare* (e g. *magnifice*, to make a great deal of any thing), *venditare, jactare* (to boast); a speaking —, **tubus qui vocem longissime fert*. Trumpeter, n. **tubĭcen, caduceator* (of an officer with a flag of truce); fig. *buccinator, tibicen*.

Truncheon, n. *scipio*; = cudgel, *fustis*; see Staff.

Trundle, v.intr. *volvi*.

Trust, n. = confidence, *fiducia, fides, spes firma*. Trust, v.tr. *fidere, confidere alci* or *rei, fretum esse alqo* or *alqâ re* (to build on), *fiduciam habēre alcjs rei*; to place your — in yourself, *fiduciam in se collocare*; — too much, *nimio confidere*, — yourself altogether to, *se totum alci committere, omnia consilia alci credere*; to have no — in a person, *alci diffidere*; to tell in confidence, *alci alqd secreto dicere*; see Confidence. Trustee, n. *custos, administrator, procurator*, of a school, see Principal, Director. Trustworthy, adj. *certus, firmus, constans* (opp. *varius, mobilis*), *certus et constans, firmus et constans, fidus, fidelis, verus* Trustworthiness, n. *constantia, fides* (Cic. Off., *fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas*; Cic. Att., *o constantiam promissi et fidem miram*), *veritas*.

Tub, n. *dolium, mulctra* (milk-pail), *labrum* (vat), *sinum* (flask, pail of milk), *cupa* (cask, e.g. *vinum de cupâ*).

Tube, n. *tubus*; see Pipe.

Tuber, n. *tuber* (any thing that protrudes, more esp. a bump, swelling, in modern writers also knobs, hard excrescences of trees), *bulbus* (bulb), *moles* (any huge bulk). Tuberous, adj. **tuberosus* (technical term); a — plant, **planta tuberosa* (technical term). Tuberose, n. **polyanthes tuberosa* (L). Tubercle, n. (in anatomy) *papula, pusula*; red —, *boa*; see Swelling, in Botany, see Tuber.

Tuck, n. *ferrum*; see Sword, Net, Fold, Pull. Tuck, v.tr , to — up a garment, *succingere*; the hair, *comam in nodum religare†, capillos in nodum colligere†, obliquare crinem nodoque substringere*.

Tuesday, n **dies Martis*.

Tuft, n. *tophus*.

Tuft, n., e g a — of hair, *capillus verticis* (the hair off the top of the head), a — of grass, by *fasciculus* (of flowers, also of flax); a — of feathers, *crista* (— or plume on the head of a bird, comb of a cock, crest or plume on a helmet); a small —, *cristula*. Tufted, adj., e.g. a — grove, *fruticosus, fruticetosus, virgultis obsitus*; — throstle, **turdus cristatus*; — lark, *cassita, avis galerita, galerītus* (sc. *ales*), **alauda cristata* (L.); — pigeon, **columba cristata* (L.)

Tug, v.tr. and intr. *trahere*; — a vessel, *navem remulco trahere* or *abstrahere, navem adigere* (to tow it into, *ἐπάγεσθαι*, e.g. into harbour, Tac.); through a place, *navem adigere per*, etc. (e.g. *per æstuaria adegit triremes*); see Pull. Tug, n., see Pull; steam —, see Vessel.

Tuition, n., see Instruction.

Tulip, n. **tulipa*; bulb of —, **bulbus tulipæ*.

Tumble, v.intr. = to roll about, *volutari* (e.g. *in luto*), *se volutare*; see Fall; v. tr. *omnia perturbare* or *miscēre*. Tumble, n., see Fall.

Tumbler, n., a large drinking-glass, **vitrum cerevisiæ*.

Tumid, adj. (1) see Swell; (2) fig. *tumidus* (style). Tumour, n. *tumor*; see Swelling.

Tump, v.tr. (in gardening) perhaps by *circumdare alqd alqâ re* (*humo*, etc.)

Tumult, n. (1) = great noise, *tumultus, tumultuatio*; see Noise; (2) = excitement of the mass, *seditio, motus, concitatio* (e g. *plebis contra patres*), *tumultus* (in the Roman sense, of any rising of a conquered tribe, e.g. of the slaves, the country people, the allies, etc., against the Romans themselves); see Rebellion. Tumultuary, Tumultuous, adj. *turbulentus* (turbulent), comb. *seditiosus et turbulentus* (e.g. *civis*); see Disorderly, Noisy.

Tumulus, n. *tumulus*.

Tune, n. (1) = a short air, *cantus*; see Air, Melody; (2) an instrument is in —, see the verb, (3) = humour, (*animi*) *affectio* or (*animi*) *affectus* (momentary state of the mind), *animi habitus* (permanent), *animi motus, animus, voluntas* (the two foregoing also in the plur. when we speak of several); when any one is just in —, a momentary fit, *temporarius animi motus* (Quint.); to be in —, *favēre* or *studēre alci rei*; not to be in —, *male affectum esse, morosum esse*. Tune, v.tr , a musical instrument, *fides ita contendere nervis ut concentum servare possint* (Cic.); — by another, perhaps by **accommodare instrumentum musicum ad aliud*; see Sing. Tuner, n., by the verb. Tuning, n., by the verb.

Tunnel, n. (1) see Funnel; (2) in engineering, **fossa concamerata*. Tunnel, v.tr. (1) = to form like a —, e.g. to — fibrous plants, by **in infundibuli formam redigere*; (2) to make a —, **fossam concameratam ducere*. Tunneling, n., by the above.

Tunny, n. *thynnus* or *thunnus* (*θύννος*); belonging to —, *thynnarius* (Jct.); the catching of —, *piscatio thynnaria* (Jct.)

Turban, n., perhaps *tiāra* (*τιάρα*).

Turbid, adj. *turbidus* (disturbed, e g. *aqua*; well, *scaturigo*; weather, sky, *cœlum*), *turbatus limo* (muddy, e g. *aqua*), *fæculentus* (having the lees disturbed, e g. wine, beer).

Turbinated, adj. **cono similis*; see Conical.

Turbot, n. *rhombus* (*ῥόμβος*).

Turbulence, n. *omnium rerum perturbatio, trepidatio* (tumult of the passions, from fear of danger), *tumultus*. Turbulent, adj. *turbulentus*; see Tumultuous.

Tureen, n. *patina*.

Turf, n. (1) *cæspes* (sward, sod); (2) **turfa*, **humus turfa* (L.).

Turgent, adj , see Swell. Turgid, adj. *tumidus*; see Tumid.

Turk's turban, a plant, **lilium martagon* (L).

Turkey, n., — cock, *gallus indicus*; — hen, **gallina indica*; — red, *purpureus*.

Turkois, Turquoise, n. **callăis*, **turcosa* (L.).

Turmoil, n. *turba, turbæ*, see Tumult.

Turn, v tr. (1) — a wheel, etc , *torquēre, contorquēre, circumagere* (round, e g. hand-mills, *molas trusatiles*), *distorquēre* (on one side, e.g. *oculos†*); to — any thing round, *in orbem torquēre* or *circumagere, rotare* (like a wheel); (2) = to shift sides, *versare* (a piece of meat), *circumagere* (e g. *equum ab rapido cursu*), *vertere* (e.g. *navem, currum*), *convertere* (to — quite round, stating the *terminus ad quem*, hence with *ad* or *in* with acc), *circumvertere, intorquēre* (round towards one side, e g. *oculos ad alqd*), *retorquēre* (back, e.g. *oculos ad alqd*), (3) to — one's back, *verti, converti, se*

vertere or *convertere* (lit.), *terga vertere* or *convertere* (to take to flight, of soldiers), *abire, decedere, discedere* (to go away); (4) = to change the state of a balance, e.g. the scale, by **inclinari* or *inclinare in (ad) alteram partem*, or by *altera lanx propendet* or *deprimitur;* (5) to — a coat, **vestem invertere;* (6) to — with a lathe, *tornare, detornare* (e.g. *velares anulos*, fig. *sententiam*), *torno facere, ex torno perficere, ad tornum fabricare;* (7) = to change, e.g. to — goods into money, *vendere;* see Sell; (8) see Transform, Change; to — one's eyes upon, *oculos conjicere in alqd;* to — away, *dimittere* (a servant); to — down a leaf, by **complicare chartam;* to — off, *sermonem alio transferre;* see Dismiss; to — out, see Expel; to — over, see Transfer, Consider. Turn, v.intr. (*se*) *vertere, se convertere, converti;* to — from side to side, *se versare* (of one who does not know what to do or to say); the army — to the right, left, *agmen torquetur in dextram* or *retorquetur ad dextram, agmen contorquetur in lævum cornu;* see Change, Become; to — away, *se avertere;* to — back, *redire, reverti;* to — in, *cubitum ire;* see Bed; to — into, see Change, Become; to — off, *deflectere, declinare de alqâ re;* to — out, see Rise; to — out well (of a thing), *bene* or *belle evenire, bene* or *prospere cadere, prospere procedere* or *succedere;* very well, *alci res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniunt;* badly, *male secus cadere;* of a person, by *fieri, eventus excipit alqm;* head —s round, by **vertigine corripi, vertigine laborare.* Turn, n. (1) *rotatio* (of a wheel); see Turning; (2) see Winding; (3) see Change; (4) of affairs, to take a —, *verti, converti;* — a good —, *res in meliorem statum conversa est;* — bad —, *res male vertit, omnia in pejorem partem vertuntur et mutantur;* (5) it is your —, *ordo te vocat* (e.g. to tell something, in a company, Macrob.), *nunc tuæ sunt partes* (to do a certain thing, e.g. *si suæ partes essent hospitum recipiendorum*, to have troops quartered upon him, Cic.), **nunc tu ad ...* (e.g. *ad mortem*) *duceris* (when it is our — to suffer any thing; but *ordo tangit te, ordo venit ad te* are not Latin phrases); your — is before him, *tuæ prius sunt partes* (Phædr.); (6) in a fig. sense, e.g. the — of thought, see Form, Cast, Shape, Manner; (5) in writing, e.g. to give a good —, etc., *sententiam apte conformare;* more elegant, *alqd elegantius dicere;* different —, *variæ figuræ et verba.* Turnpike, n. *repagulum* (toll-bar); see Road. Turner, n. *tornator* (late). Turning, n. *versatio* (e.g. *totius oculi*), *rotatio* (Vitr.), *circumactio* (round, Vitr.), *conversio, circumactus, flexus* (bending), *declinatio* (e.g. of the body), see Deviation; = the art of —, *opus torno factum, opus ad tornum fabricatum.*

Turnip, n. *napus;* — field, *napīna.*

Turpentine, n. *resina terebinthĭna;* — oil, **oleum terebinthĭnum;* — tree, *terebinthus* (τερέβινθος); of —, *terebinthĭnus* (τερεβίνθινος).

Turret, n. *turricula.*

Turtle, n. (1) — dove, *turtur;* (2) a fish, *testudo.*

Tush, interj. *st!*

Tusk, n. *dens.*

Tutelage, n., see Protection. Tutelary, adj. *tutelaris;* — god, *tutela, deus tutelaris* (late); — of a place, *deus præses loci, deus qui loco præsidet, deus cujus tutelæ* or *cujus in tutelâ locus est;* the — gods of the empire, *dii præsides imperii;* — of a family, *penates* (the private gods in each separate home; there were also *penates publici*, as protectors of the city, the temples, etc.), *lares* (the house or family gods of the Romans; also *lares publici*, e.g. *lares viales*, divinities that protected the streets; *lares compitales*, guardians of the crossways; *lares urbani*, of the city). Tutor, n. (1) see Guardian; (2) *magister, formator morum et magister* (teacher, to superintend the morals of his pupils), *custos rectorque* (as teacher and guide, e.g. *adolescenti nostro ... in hoc lubrico ætatis non præceptor modo, sed custos etiam rectorque quærendus est*, Plin.), *educator præceptorque* (teacher and educator), *pædagōgus* (παιδαγωγός, superintendent over a little boy; a slave who took him to school and was with him all day), *censor* (fig., a censurer, of morals, Hor.); private —, *præceptor domesticus;* to have a — (of the parents), *præceptorem* or *magistrum domi habēre*, (of the children), **domestico præceptore uti, domesticas disciplinas habēre;* to be engaged as —, **munus præceptoris domestici suscipere, *puerum suscipere regendum;* to look out for —, **præceptorem domesticum quærere;* see Teacher; to be the — of the princes, *educationi liberorum principis præesse;* the office of a — in the royal family, **præfectura et institutio filiorum regiorum* (or *filiorum principalium*). Tutor, v.tr. *alqm castigare* (to chastise, in words), *alqm præceptis coercēre* (to check by admonitions); see Teach.

Twang, v.intr. e.g. bows, *crepare, crepitare, sonare.* Twang, n. (1) *crepitus, sonus, sonitus.*

Twattle, v.intr. *blaterare;* see Prate.

Tweag, Tweak, v.tr. *vellere, vellicare.*

Tweezers, n. *volsella.*

Twelve, adj. *duodecim, duodeni* (— each; then also = — in one sum, hence always with nouns which are used only in the plur., e.g. *duodecim epistolæ* or *duodenæ literæ*, for *duodecim literæ* = — letters of the alphabet); in the year —, *anno duodecimo;* number —, *duodecimo;* at — o'clock, *horâ duodecimâ;* with — legs, *duodecim pedes habens;* of — kinds, *duodecim generum;* —fold, *duodecies tantum* (see under Ten); — hundred, *mille et ducenti, milleni et duceni* (1200 each, also 1200 in one sum, hence always with nouns that are used only in the plur.); in the year —, *anno millesimo ducentesimo;* 1200 times, *millies et ducenties;* the 1200th, *millesimus ducentesimus;* 12 years old, *duodecim annorum* (in general), *duodecim annos natus* (of persons); boys of — years of age, *pueri duodenorum annorum* (each); of six ounces, *sex unciarum;* — times, *duodecies;* — times as much, or as many, *duodecim partibus plus;* for the 12th time, *duodecies* with a perf. partic. (e.g. *duodecies factus*); — pounder, **tormentum bellicum globos singulos duodecim librarum mittens;* weighing — pounds, *duodecim pondo duodecim libras pondo* (*valens*); — thousand, *duodecim milia, duodena milia* (12,000 each, also 12,000 as one sum, with nouns that are used only in the plur.); 12,000 times, *duodecies millies;* the 12,000th, *duodecies millesimus.* Twelfth, adj. *duodecimus;* every —, *duodecimus quisque;* for the — time, *duodecimum;* one —, 1-12th, *pars duodecima, uncia* (the — of a whole, e.g. of a pound, of an acre, of a legacy, etc.); amounting to one — 1-12th, *uncialis, unciarius;* 5-12ths, *quincunx;* in —s, *unciatim;* in the — place, *duodecimo;* of 12 inches, *pedalis* (in general), *pedem longus* (one foot long).

Twenty, adj. *viginti, viceni* (— each, also — with nouns used only in the plur., e.g. *viceni literæ;* but *viginti literæ*, — letters of the alphabet); a tube of — inches, *fistula vicenaria;* a space of — years, *viginti anni, vicennium* (Jct.); in the year —, *vicesimo anno;* number —, *vicesimo;* one who is — years old, *homo viginti annorum, homo viginti annos natus;* —fold, — times as much, *vicies tantum* (e.g. *vicies tantum, quantum ratum sit, ablatum est ab aratoribus*); to estimate any thing — times as much as it is worth, *vicies tanto pluris, quam quanti est, æstimare;* the field produces —fold, *ager effert* or *efficit cum vicesimo;* the seed bears —fold, *cum vicesimo reddit semen;* — years old, *viginti annorum* (in general), *viginti annos natus* (of persons); — times, *vicies* done, etc. — times, **vicies factus* or *repetitus;* — men (a commission), *vigintiviri;* their office, *vigintiviratus;* — thousand, *viginti milia;* 20,000 times, *vicies millies;* the 20,000th, *vicies millesimus.* Twentieth, adj. *vicesimus;* every —, *vicesimus quisque;* always on the — day, *vicesimo quoque die;* the — part, *vicesima* (in general, an

as tax upon legacies, upon the price paid for any thing bought, etc.); as money, the 20th part, *aurum vicesimarium* (when a slave was emancipated); the collector of that tax, *vicesimarius;* the — legion, *vicesima (legio)*; one of the — legion, *vicesimanus;* the sentencing to death of every — man, *vicesimatio* (late); for the — time, *vicesimo;* in the — place (in enumerating), *vicesimo.*

Twig, n. *frons* (gen. *frondis*); see Branch.

Twilight, n. *crepusculum* (the evening, in opposition to *diluculum,* the dawn); in the —, *crepusculo, primo vespere, primā vesperi* (the beginning of the evening); — gloom, *tenebræ vespertinæ.* See Dark, Day, Evening, Morning.

Twill, n. **fistula textoria.* Twilled, adj., see Weave.

Twin, n. *geminus;* one of them who is born after the first was born prematurely or died in the birth, *vopiscus* (Plin.); twins, *gemini, fratres gemini* (in general), *gemini pueri, gemini mares* (if the — are boys); to bring forth —, *geminos parĕre* or *eniti, uno partu duos parĕre simul, geminam stirpem edere;* to bring forth — brothers, *duos virilis sexūs simul eniti;* — two pair of —, two boys and two girls, *partu uno edere quatuor geminos, mares duos totidemque feminas;* the —, a sign of the zodiac, *Gemini, Astrum geminum;* adj., a — brother, *frater geminus;* a — sister, *soror gemina.*

Twine, v.tr. **fila dupliciter contorquēre;* v.intr. *implicari, implecti, currere in ambitum* (opp. *currere in obliquum* or *in orbem,* Plin.; *sinuari,* to bend, wind, is poetic); to — round any thing, *se circumvolvere alci rei* (to wind round, e.g. *arbori,* of a plant), *pererrare alqd* (to wander through any thing, of plants, e.g. *truncum et ramos,* of ivy); of a river, **in ambitum labi* or *currere per alqm locum,* also perhaps *pererrare alqm locum.* Twine, n. *funiculus.* See String, Cord, Wind, Embrace.

Twinge, v.intr. *urere;* see Pinch. Twinge, n. *punctio;* see Pinch.

Twinkle, v.intr. *coruscare* (of a flame, a flash of lightning, of the rays of light), *micare* (to glitter, of arms, stars, etc.), *fulgēre* (to shine, to reflect rays of light, of arms, etc.), *splendēre;* = to open and shut the eyes by turn, *nictari* (late *palpebrare*), *connivēre* (when the eyes are half closed, hence our English term "to connive at"), *tremere* (to tremble, of the eyes only when we are afraid of any thing). Twinkling, n. (1) *fulgor* (e.g. *armorum*), *splendor;* a — before one's eyes, *scintillatio oculorum;* (2) = motion of the eye, *nictatio* (late *palpebratio*); in the — of an eye, *subito, temporis puncto, in ictu oculi* (Vulg.).

Twist, v.tr. *torquēre* (e.g. *linum duplex triplexque sic torquēre ut unitas facta sit*), *nectere* (a rope, etc.), *texere* (to form, put together, weave), see Double; = to pervert a passage in an author, perhaps *se in captiones inducere, in dumeta correpere;* see Wind, Invent, Form, Unite; v.intr., see Unite. Twist, n., by the verbs *pertexere, intexere;* see Cord, String, Yarn.

Twitch, v.intr., see Twinge.

Two, adj. *duo, bini* (— each, also — as one sum, esp. with nouns used only in the pl., e.g. *binæ literæ* = *duo epistolæ,* but *duo literæ* = — alphabetical letters); when "two" is followed by "the one . . . the other" it is commonly not translated (e.g. *virginem petiere juvenes, alter virgini genere par, nobilis alter,* — young men sought the young woman's hand, the one equal to her in birth, the other of noble blood); twice —, *bis bina* (e.g. *non didicit bis bina quot sint,* he has not learnt how many twice — are); a period of — days, *biduum;* — of — years, *biennium;* a child — years old, *bimus, bimulus;* in the year —, *anno secundo;* number —, *secundo;* at — o'clock, *horā secundā;* —-footed, *bipes;* — beasts, *bipedes bestiæ* or merely *bipedes* (sarcastically of men, e.g. *omnium bipedum nequissimus,* the basest of all bipeds); —-fold, *duplex;* —-coloured, *bicolor;* —-headed, *biceps;* —-monthly, *bimensis, bimestris;* to last — months, *per duos menses durare;* —-edged, *bipennis, utrimque habens aciem;* —-handed, *duas manus habens;* — hundred, *ducenti, duceni* (each); — thousand, *duo milia, bina milia* (see Thousand); — hundred years old, *ducentos annos natus.* Second, adj. *secundus* (that which follows the first, from *sequi*), *alter* (one of two, e.g. *alqm sicut alterum parentem diligere,* to love a person as a — father); every —, *secundus quisque;* a — time, *iterum;* of the — kind or class, *secundarius* (secondary); the — legion, *secunda (legio)*; a soldier of the —, *secundanus;* the — part or character, *secundæ (partes)*; a — Hannibal, *alter Hannibal;* in the — place (in a series), *secundo, iterum, tum, deinde.*

Tympan, Tympanum, n. (in anatomy) **membrana tympani.*

Type, n., by *forma loquendi;* see Sign, Symbol; in printing, *literarum formæ* (see Cic. Nat. D. ii. 37, 93), *typi* (technical); the — (or general appearance), **literarum formæ et atramentum.* Typical, adj. **imagine expressus.* Typify, v.tr. *alqd sensibus subjicere, oculis* or *sub oculis (alcjs) subjicere;* see Represent. Typographical, adj., e.g. — error, **mendum typographicum, erratum typographicum* (see more under Print).

Tyrant, n. *tyrannus* (τύραννος, anciently = a usurper; afterwards = a despot, any body that is cruel, but in the latter sense always with an adj., such as *crudelis, intolerandus, sævus et violentus,* e.g. *tyrannus sævissimus et violentissimus in suos,* Cic.), *dominus* (sovereign ruler), comb. *dominus et tyrannus, homo crudelis* (cruel man, in general), *superbus* (one that is haughty, as a surname, e.g. *Tarquinius Superbus*). Tyranny, n. *tyrannis* (τυραννίς), or in pure Latin *dominatio* or *dominatus* or *dominatus regius* (of a usurper), *dominatio crudelis* or *impotens* or *superba* or *crudelis superbaque* (implying a cruel government), *tyrannica crudelitas* (cruelty of despots, Just.), *crudelitas* (cruelty in general); to liberate the people from —, *populum dominatu regio liberare;* murder of a —, tyrannicide, *tyrannicidium* (silver age); murderer of —, tyrannicide, *tyranni interfector, tyrannicida* (post-Aug., instead of which Cic. in two places uses the Greek *tyrannoctonus* [τυραννοκτόνος]). Tyranness, Tyrant (of a female), n. *domina crudelissima.* Tyrannical, adj. *tyrannicus* (τυραννικός, of usurpers, despotic, e.g. laws, deeds, cruelty), *crudelis* (cruel); adv. *tyrannice* (in a despotic manner, e.g. *statuere* [to act as master, judge, etc.] *in alqm,* Cic.), *tyrannicā crudelitate* (with the cruelty of a despot, e.g. *Babylonios vexare,* Just.), *crudeliter* (cruelly, e.g. to act, *facere;* to behave, *se gerere;* — towards one, by *statuere in alqm*). Tyrannize, v.intr., — over any one, *tyrannicā crudelitate importune vexare alqm* (of a people, a country, Just.), *tyrannum esse in alqm, superbum crudeliterque tractare alqm* (over one single individual, Cic., Just.).

Tyro, n. *tiro, rudis,* comb. *tiro ac rudis in alqā re;* see Novice.

U

UBIQUITY, n. *omnipræsentia* (Eccl.)

Udder, n. *uber, rumen* (of a sow); a full —, *uber lacte distentum.*

Ugly, adj. *deformis* (disfigured), *turpis* (shameful), *teter* (nasty), *obscœnus* (obscene), *fœdus* (abominable, horrible; all both lit. and fig., of persons and things); very —, *insignis ad deformitatem;* to make any one or any thing —, *alqm* or *alqd deformare* (to disfigure, opp. *exornare*), *alqm* or *alqd turpare* or *deturpare* (to disfigure

altogether, only in post-Aug. prose); adv. *deformiter* (e.g. *sonare*), *turpiter* (superl. *teterrime*), *obscœne*, *fœde*. Ugliness, n. *deformitas*, *turpitudo*, *obscœnitas*, *fœditas*.

Ulcer, n. *ulcus*; see Abscess. Ulcerate, v.intr. *suppurare*. Ulcerous, adj. *purulentus*.

Ulterior, adj. = further (which see), by *citerior* or *ulterior* (e.g. *citeriora* or *ulteriora audire*), *quæ reliqua sunt*, *quæ restant*.

Ultimate, adj. *ultimus*; see Furthest, Last, Final. Ultimately, adv. *ad ultimum*; see Last, End. Ultimatum, n. *extrema conditio* (e.g. *pacis*).

Ultra, Latin, only in composition, e.g. an —tory, *optimatum fautor*; to be —, **ultra modum optimatum partes amplecti* (the latter phrase an example for rendering similar terms, e.g. an —liberal, etc.)

Ultramarine, n. *color cœruleus* or *cyaneus*.

Umbo, n. (on a shield) *umbo*; (in botany) see Knob.

Umbrage, n. (1) see Screen; (2) fig., to give — to, by *alqs alqd ægre* or *moleste fert* or *patitur*, *offendere alqm* or *apud alqm*, *in offensionem alcjs incurrere* or *cadere*; to take — at, *in alqâ re offendere*, *fastidire alqd* or *in alqâ re* (to disdain); see Suspicion, Offence.

Umbrella, n. **umbraculum contra pluviam muniens*.

Umpire, n. *recuperator* (a judge, delegate), *arbiter* (arbitrator).

Un-, a prefix, as a particle of negation or of privation; in Latin rendered by the prefix *in* (e.g. *ingratus*), or by *non* (when a thing cannot and does not exist), or by *sine* with a noun in the abl. (to express the absence of any thing), or by circ., or by different words which imply the above. Most of the words beginning with Un-, which may be rendered simply by *non* or *sine*, are here omitted. See words beginning with In-.

Unaccented, adj. **sine accentu elatus* or *enunciatus*.

Unaccomplished, adj. *imperfectus*, *inchoatus* (only commenced); to leave any thing —, *alqd inchoatum* or *imperfectum ac rude relinquere*.

Unaccountable, adj. *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissimo modo*.

Unaccustomed, adj. *insuetus* (of persons and things), to any thing, *alcjs rei* or *ad alqd*, *insolitus* (of persons and of things, opp. *solitus*, e.g. *labor*, *spectaculum*, *verba*), to any thing, *alcjs rei* or *ad alqd*, *insolens* (of persons, also = unusual, e.g. *verbum*), to any thing, *alcjs rei* or *in alqâ re* (e.g. *vera audiendi*, and *in dicendo*), *inexpertus*, to any thing, *ad alqd*, also comb. *inexpertus et insuetus ad alqd*; a bullock — to the yoke, *juvenculus indomitus* (Vulg.); — to the sea, *insuetus navigandi*; — to work, *laboris insuetus*, *insolitus ad laborem*; see Familiar, Usual.

Unacquaintance, n., with any thing, *ignorantia alcjs rei* (as inherent quality), *ignoratio alcjs rei* (with regard to one particular thing), *inscientia alcjs rei* (want of knowledge, e.g. *insc. usûs alcjs rei*; *insc. gerendi negotia*, with a business). Unacquainted, adj., with any thing, *alcjs rei ignarus* (who does not understand how to do any particular thing), *imperitus alcjs rei* (inexperienced), *inscius* (ignorant of any thing), *rudis alcjs rei* or *in alqâ re* (in Cic. never *ad alqd*, who has never learnt it before); to be quite — with, *in maximâ alcjs rei ignoratione versari*.

Unadorned, adj. *inornatus* (in general, of persons and things, e.g. *mulier*, *comæ*, *orator*, *verba*), *incomptus* (not dressed, e.g. *caput*; then — without rhetorical ornament, e.g. speech), *simplex* (e.g. *crines*), *purus* (of style, language, in Cic. generally = free from foreign, barbarous terms and constructions); adv. *inornate* (e.g. *dicere*).

Unadulterated, adj. *sincerus* (quite pure, real), *integer* (free from spurious mixtures, opp. *vitiatus*), comb. *sincerus integerque*, *incorruptus* (incorrupt), *purus*, e.g. *census*, *fides*), *probus* (what can stand the test, opp. *malus*, e.g. in commerce, an article, *merx*); — state, *integritas*, *incorrupta integritas* (e.g. *sermonis Latini*).

Unaffected, adj. (1) = simple, *sine arte formosus* (e.g. *prata*), *simplex* (e.g. *cibus*, also of words), *candidus* (clear, without hypocrisy, of words and of the speaker), *inaffectatus* (of an orator, *jucunditas alcjs*, post-Aug.); — ease and grace (in speeches, etc.), *genus dicendi candidum*, *simplicitas* (in manners); adv. *simpliciter*; see Sincere; (2) = not moved, *immotus*; to remain — under, etc. *non moveri* or *non commoveri alqâ re*, *repudiare alqd* (to repudiate, e.g. *alcjs preces*), *non laborare de alqâ re* (to be careless about, e.g. *de alcjs morte*); I remain —, *alqd me non commovet*.

Unaltered, adj. *immutatus*, *integer* (as before), or by *non mutari*.

Unanimous, adj., see Agree. Unanimously, adv. *unâ voce*, *unâ mente*; to defend a person —, *uno animo atque unâ voce alqm defendere*; — to demand battle, *prœlium poscere*; *constanter* (without varying, e.g. *hi constanter nunciaverunt manus cogi*, they all with one voice announced that troops were mustering); *communi sententiâ statuere alqd*, they unanimously resolved; *ad unum omnes decernunt*, they all to a man determine; *cunctis populi suffragiis consulem declarari*, to be appointed Consul unanimously: *omnium in unum congruerunt sententiæ*, all were of one opinion; *omnibus sententiis absolvi*, *condemnari*, to be acquitted, to be condemned —. Unanimity, n. *consensio*, *consensio sententiarum*; see Agree, Concord.

Unanswered, adj., to leave or remain —, by *ad alqm non respondere* (of any thing said or written), *ad alqd non rescribere* (with regard to something written); a letter which is —, *literæ ad quas non rescripsimus*.

Unarmed, adj. *inermis*, *inermus* (of things), *nudus* (without arms, also of a part of a limb, e.g. *dextra*).

Unassuming, adj. *modestus*; see Modest.

Unattempted, adj., to leave nothing —, *nihil inexpertum omittere*, *omnia experiri*.

Unattended, adj. (1) *incomitatus*, *sine comitibus*; (2) by *negligere*.

Unauthentic, adj. *sine auctore editus* or *spurius* (e.g. a tale, *fabula*), *ab haud idoneis auctoribus vulgatus* (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo satis certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

Unauthorized, adj. *non justus*, *alienus*; to be — to do a thing, *faciendi alqd jus* or *potestatem non habēre*, *jure alqd facere non posse*.

Unavailable, adj., see Useless, Vain.

Unavenged, adj. *inultus*; to allow any thing to remain —, *alqd inultum et impunitum dimittere*.

Unavoidable, adj. *inevitabilis*, better by *quod evitari non potest*, *quod evitare* or *effugere non possumus*; to be —, *non esse recusandum*; see Indispensable.

Unaware, Unawares, adv. *inexpectatus*, *inopinatus* (when we least think of it or expect it), *inopinans* (who does not suppose a thing to happen), *necopinatus* (what we do not think even possible), *necopinans* (who cannot suppose that such a thing would happen), *improvisus* (unforeseen), comb. *improvisus atque inopinatus*, *insperatus* (what we did not hope, unexpected), *subitus* (sudden, what comes unexpectedly, e.g. *clamor*, or *irruptio*, *casus*), comb. *subitus atque improvisus*, *subitus inopinatusque*, *repentinus* (sudden, what happens quickly and to our surprise), comb. *repentinus et necopinatus* (or by *præter exspectationem* or *opinionem*), *(ex) inopinato*, *improviso*, *(ex)*, *de improviso*; to take any one —, *alqm imprudentem* or *alqm imparatum opprimere* or *adoriri*; to surprise any one with a thing, *alqd necopinanti* or *imprudenti afferre*.

Unbaptized, adj. *non baptizatus*, etc.

Unbearable, adj., see Intolerable.

Unbeaten, adj., e.g. path, *non tritus*.

Unbecoming, adj., see Indecorous.

Unbeliever, n. *qui non credit*, **qui veram religionem non profitetur*, **qui Christum aversatur*. Unbelieving, adj. *a fide abhorrens*, *nullam fidem habens*. Unbelief, n., see Incredulity, Infidelity.

Unbeloved, adj. *minus carus*.

Unbend, v.tr. (1) a bow, *arcum retendere*, *remittere*†; (2) the mind, *animum remittere*, *relaxare*; (3) = to relax effeminately, by *alqd languorem affert mihi*, *ad languorem dare alqm* (to cause to feel languid), *frangere alcjs vires* or *nervos* (to weaken, *vires corporis*, *vires animi*, *mentis et corporis nervos*), *debilitare* (to paralyze, e.g. *alqm*, *alcjs membra*, *alcjs animum*). Unbending, adj., see Inflexible, Firm.

Unbewailed, adj. *infletus*†, *indefletus*†, *indeploratus*†.

Unbewitched, adj., by **incantatum* or *effascinatum præstigiis exsolvere*.

Unbiassed, adj. *simplex* (without prejudice), *liber* (e.g. *liber in consulendo*), *solutus*, and chiefly comb. *liber et solutus* (not bound by any thing), *integer* (free from partiality, e.g. *judicium*), comb. *integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*), *impavidus* (fearless); to be — in any thing, *neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri*, *ab odio* or *amicitiâ*, *irâ atque misericordiâ vacuum esse*; or by the advs. *simpliciter* (e.g. *dicere*), *libere*, *ingenue* (e.g. *confiteri*; *dicere pro alqo*), *integre*, and comb. *incorrupte integreque* (e.g. *judicare*), *sine irâ et studio* (without malice and without party-spirit, Tac.); see Impartial.

Unbidden, adj. *invocatus*; an — guest (whom any one brings), *umbra* (Hor.); see Spontaneous.

Unbind, v.tr. *solvere*, *dissolvere*, *laxare* (to loosen).

Unblemished, adj. *purus*, *integer* (opp. *contaminatus*), *incontaminatus* (not stained by having been in contact, opp. *contaminatus*), *impollutus* (unpolluted, opp. *pollutus*; the two foregoing only after Cic.), *castus* (morally pure, hence chaste, e.g. *castus a cruore civili*, *castus a culpâ*, *virgo casta*), also comb. *castus et integer*, *integer castusque*, *castus purusque*; an — life, *purissima et castissima vita*; — reputation, character, *integritas*, *castitas* (e.g. of a female).

Unbloody, adj. *incruentus*.

Unbolt, v.tr. *reserare*, *aperire* (to open in general, both e.g. gate, door).

Unborn, adj. *nondum natus*, *nondum in lucem editus*.

Unborrowed, adj., see Original, Genuine.

Unbought, adj. *non emptus*, *inemptus* (the latter in prose only post-Aug.).

Unbounded, adj. (1) *infinitus*; (2) fig., — passion, see Immoderate.

Unbrace, v.tr. *laxare*, *relaxare*.

Unbred, adj. *male moratus*.

Unbribed, adj. *incorruptus*, *integer* (impartial); adv. *incorrupte*, *integre* (both e.g. *judicare*).

Unbridled, adj. (1) of a horse, *infrenatus*, poet. *infrenis*; *effrenatus*, poet. *effrenus*; (2) fig., see Licentious.

Unbroken, adj. *integer*; (of horses) see Untamed.

Unbuckle, v.tr. *diffibulare* (Stat. Theb.), *refibulare* (Mart.), *solvere* (e.g. knapsack, *sarcinas*).

Unburden, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit. and fig.), *liberare*, *levare*, *solvere alqâ re*.

Unburied, adj. *inhumatus*, *insepultus*.

Unburnt, adj. *crudus* (of bricks).

Unbutton, v.tr., the coat, **diloricare vestem*, *discindere* (the latter more particularly as a relief).

Uncalled, adj. *invocatus*; — for, *non petitus*; see Unnecessary.

Uncared, adj., — for, see Neglect.

Uncensured, adj. *non reprehensus* (not *irreprehensus*, i.e. blameless).

Unceremonious, adj. *simplex* (natural, also of any one's conduct, etc., of persons and things), *naturalis* (not affected, opp. *fucatus*, of things); — habits, etc. (*morum*) *simplicitas*; adv. *simpliciter*.

Uncertain, adj. *incertus* (also = indefinite), *dubius* (doubtful, both in opp. to *certus*, of persons and things, e.g. *spes*, *belli fortuna*, *prœlium*, *pugna*), *anceps* (doubtful as regards the issue, e.g. of a war; but never in this sense of a battle, etc., see Undecided), *ambiguus* (ambiguous, not to be depended on, e.g. *fides*); to be —, *incertum* or *dubium esse* (in general, of persons and things), *incertum mihi est*, *in incerto habēre* (in general, of persons), *animi* or *animo pendēre* (to be undecided), *dubitatione æstuare* (to be hesitating what to do), *districtum esse* (to hesitate between two parties; the three foregoing of persons), *in incerto* or *in dubio esse* (in general, of things), *non satis constare* (not to be quite certain yet, of things; all these verbs generally with an interrogative, such as *quid* and *utrum*, the latter with *an* in the second clause); — what to do, *incertus quid faceret*; to make any one —, *alci dubitationem injicere*; to make any thing —, *alqd ad* or *in incertum revocare*, *alqd in dubium vocare* or *revocare*; to leave any thing —, *alqd in medio* or *in incerto* or *in dubio relinquere*; to remain —, *in incerto relinqui* (of things). Uncertainty, n. *dubitatio* (about any thing, the considering about it); — of the issue of a war, *Mars belli communis*; to take a certainty for an —, *certa incertis præferre*.

Unchain, v.tr. *e vinculis eximere*, *vinculis solvere* or *liberare* (lit.).

Unchangeable, adj. *stabilis*; see Immutable. Unchangeableness, n., see Immutability. Unchanged, adj. *immutatus*, *integer* (as before); my feeling towards you is —, by *constans in alqm voluntas est*; to remain —, *non mutari*.

Uncharitable, adj. *durus* (in general, hard-hearted, of persons and things), *inhumanus*, *humanitatis expers* (unkind, harsh, the latter only of persons), *impius* (of one who neglects his duties towards parents, etc.). Uncharitableness, n. *animus durus*, *ingenium inhumanum*, *inhumanitas*, *impietas*.

Unchaste, adj. *impurus* (in general, impure, wicked; of persons, characters, and manners), *incestus* (with regard to religion and moral purity, of persons and things, e.g. conversation, *sermo*; expressions, language, *voces*; action, *flagitium*, *amor*), *impudīcus* (having no shame, indecent, of persons, e.g. *mulier*), *libidinosus* (sensual, of persons and things, e.g. *amor*), *parum verecundus* (indiscreet, improper, also of things, e.g. expressions; also void of common decency), *obscœnus* (obscene, foul, of expressions, gesticulations, etc.); very —, *omni libidine impudīcus*; an — life, *vita parum verecunda*; — love, *amor impudicus*, *impudicitia* (more particularly towards males), *amor libidinosus*, *libidines* (towards females); to be —, *libidines consectari*; adv. *impudīce* (late), *parum caste* (immoral, both e.g. *vivere*). Unchastity, n. *impuritas*, *impudicitia*, *libidines*.

Unchecked, adj. *non impeditus*, *expeditus* (without difficulty), *liber*; adv. *libere*.

Unchristian, adj. *inhumanus*; an — spirit, *inhumanitas*.

Uncial, *litera uncialis* (late).

Uncivil, adj., see Impolite. Incivility, n., see Impoliteness. Uncivilized, adj. *rudis* (not instructed, of men that are savages, hence *rudis artium* = illiterate), *agrestis* (uncultivated, in mind and body), *incultus* (without culture, as regards manners and the intellect), *ineruditus* (uneducated, untaught), *indoctus* (without literary education); to be —, *a cultu et humanitate abesse*; who is so —? *quis tam procul a literis?*

Unclasp, v.tr. *refigere* (to pluck down what is fastened, ἀποκαθηλόω), *refibulare* (to unbuckle).

Uncle, n. *patruus* (a father's brother), *avunculus* (a mother's brother).

Uncombed, adj. *impexus*†.

Uncomfortable, adj. *odiosus* (what displeases, unpleasant), *molestus* (both of persons and things); see Incommodious, Uneasy. Uncomfortableness, n. *molestia*.

Uncommanded, adj. *injussus, injussu alcjs, ultro* (of one's free will; all in opp. to *jussus* or *alcjs jussu*).

Unconcerned, adj. *securus* (not *incuriosus*, which is not a classical term), at, about, for any thing, *sec. de algâ re* or *pro algâ re* (e.g. *de bello, pro salute*), *negligens alcjs rei* (e.g. *legis, amicorum*); to be —, *securum esse;* to be — about, *negligere* with acc. or by *bono esse animo;* see Indifferent.

Unconditional, adj. *simplex, absolutus* (independent of any thing else), mostly comb. *simplex et absolutus* (opp. *cum adjunctione*, e.g. *necessitudo*), *purus* (without any exception, e.g. *judicium*, Cic.); adv. *simpliciter, absolute* (without any limitation, Jct.), *sine adjunctione, sine exceptione, utique* (absolutely, e.g. *utique scire cupio*); to obey —, *alci sine ullâ exceptione parēre, obedire.*

Unconquerable, adj., see Invincible. Unconquered, adj. *invictus.*

Unconscionable, adj., see Unreasonable. Unconscious, adj., by *me inscio* (opp. *me conscio*), *me insciente* (opp. *me sciente*), *me invito* (against my will, opp. *jussu meo*); I am not — of it, *non sum inscius, non me fugit, non me præterit, non ignoro.*

Unconsecrated, adj. *non consecratus* (opp. *sacratus*), *profanus* (opp. *sacer*).

Unconsidered, adj., e.g. to leave nothing —, *omnia diligenter circumspicere, omnia ratione animoque lustrare, secum in animo versare unamquamque rem.*

Unconstitutional, adj. *non legitimus* (not according to the laws of the country), *non justus* (not as it ought to be); adv. *non legitime, non juste.*

Uncontrollable, adj. *impotens regendi* (lit., e.g. *equus*, Liv.), *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig., Sen.).

Unconvinced, adj. *non adductus ad credendum.*

Uncouth, adj. (an — expression) *insolitus, insolens;* (manners) *incultus* (inelegant, opp. *cultus*, e.g. *homo, mores*), *incultis moribus* (of persons), *immanis* (savage, ruthless, opp. *mitis*, e.g. *homo, bestia*); see Strange.

Uncover, v.tr. *detegere, retegere* (e.g. *ædem Junonis ad partem dimidiam*, one-half of; opp. *tegere, contegere*), *aperire* (to divest of its cover, etc., opp. *operire;* all three also fig. of secrets, crimes, etc.), *nudare* (lit. to strip off clothes; fig. = to lay open); to — the head, *caput aperire* or *adaperire;* to stand with —, *capite aperto* or *nudato esse;* — the shoulders, *humeros exserere;* = to remove the cloth, *mensam tollere* (according to Roman custom); see Unroof.

Unction, n. *unctio, inunctio* (as act), *unctura* (as regards the manner); extreme — (with the Roman Catholics), **unctio extrema.* Unctuous, adj. *pinguis.*

Uncultivated, adj. (of soil), *incultus* (opp. *cultus* or *consitus*), *vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu* (quite barren, e.g. mountain, Sall.); fig., a mind which is not entirely —, *ingenium haud absurdum;* to speak before — people, *apud agrestes orationem habēre;* see Uncivilized.

Uncured, adj. *incuratus, non sanatus.*

Uncut, adj. *immissus* (suffered to grow, of trees, opp. *amputatus*), *intonsus* (unshorn, of the hair, then also of trees), *integer* (from which nothing has been taken, whole, opp. *accisus*).

Undamaged, adj. *illæsus* (unimpaired, post-Aug.), *inviolatus* (inviolate), *integer* (still entire, whole).

Undaunted, adj. *intrepidus;* see Intrepid. Undauntedness, n., see Intrepidity.

Undeceive, v.tr. *errorem alci extrahere, eripere, extorquēre* (the latter if the other any resistance).

Undecided, adj. *nondum dijudicatus* (not yet settled in court, e.g. *lis*), *integer* (still unsettled, of a thing), *dubius* (both of two things, with regard to which it is —, e.g. *prælium, victoria;* and of persons who cannot make up their minds what to do), *incertus* (both of persons and things, e.g. *victoria, exitus, eventus*), *ambiguus, anceps* (doubtful as regards the result, e.g. *belli fortuna;* but *prælium anceps* = a double battle); to be — (of things), *in dubio esse, integrum relinqui* or *esse*, (of persons) *magnâ consilii inopiâ affectum esse;* I am — what to do, *dubius* or *incertus sum quid faciam;* — whether to stay or to go, *incertum mihi est quid agam, abeam an maneam;* I am — whether, etc. *incertus sum, utrum*, etc.; the lawsuit is still —, *adhuc sub judice lis est*†, *adhuc de eâ re apud judicem lis est;* his fate is still —, *non habet exploratam rationem salutis suæ;* the battle remained —, *incerto eventu dimicatum est, sic est pugnatum ut æquo prœlio discederetur;* for some time the battle was —, *aliquamdiu dubium prœlium fuit;* at first the battle was —, *primo stetit ambiguâ spe pugna* (not *stetit pugna ambigua*); from mid-day till nearly evening the battle remained —, *a meridie prope ad solis occasum dubiâ victoriâ pugnatum est;* the debate remained —, *disceptatio sine exitu fuit;* to leave any thing —, *alqd integrum* or *alqd in medio relinquere;* he commanded to leave the matter — until his return, *rem integram ad reditum suum esse jussit;* adv. *dubitanter* (of persons).

Undefended, adj. *indefensus.*

Undefiled, adj., see Unblemished.

Undeniable, adj. *evidens* (opp. *dubius*); adv. *evidenter.*

Under, prep. A, expressing rest: (1) standing under any place, *sub* (with abl., e.g. *sub terrâ, sub arbore;* with acc. it expresses the direction toward the lower part of any thing; hence we use, with several verbs of motion, *sub* with acc., e.g. *sub ipsos muros aciem instruere*, under the very walls), *subter* with abl. and acc. (the direction along the lower part of any thing, e.g. *subter radices Alpium*, along the foot, etc.), *infra* with acc. (the direction of any thing below towards the lower part of any thing above the former, beneath, *infra lunam nihil nisi mortale*), *in* with abl. (the being in, the moving about a place, e.g. *in umbrâ platanorum ambulare*, — the plane-tree; hence in quoting a word, e.g. — the word μίτρα, we say *in voce μίτρα*, and not *sub voce μίτρα*); to have a thing (concealed) — the coat, *alqd veste tectum tenēre;* (2) expressing dependence, etc., *sub* with abl. (in general), *cum* (under the superintendence and in company of, etc.); — Hannibal, *sub Hannibale;* — the leadership of Hannibal, *Hannibale magistro;* to fight — any one's banner, *sub algo militare;* this cannot be done — the care of a doctor who knows, etc., *id evenire non potest sub eo medico qui scit*, etc.; to be — the law, *legibus obnoxium esse;* (3) expressing a lower measure and rank, (*a*) as regards rank and merit, *infra;* to be —, below any one, *infra alqm esse, inferiorem esse alqo, alci cedere;* in any thing, *algâ re ab algo vinci;* see Below; (*b*) as regards the quantity and quality, *inter* with acc. (not beyond), *minor* with abl. (less, younger than, etc.); — seven years old, *minor septem annis* (but *annorum* unclassical), *nondum septem annos natus, septimum annum nondum egressus;* not to be able to come — seven days, *intra septem dies venire non posse;* not to sell, etc. — (the price), *minori pretio alqd non vendere;* (4) in determining the manner in which any thing is done, *sub* with abl., *per* with acc. (by means of); (5) expressing simultaneously, e.g. — the reign of Romulus, *regnante Romulo, sub Romulo* (the abl. also is generally used when we speak of any momentary event, but also *sub*, as in Greek ἐπί with gen., when we speak of any thing that lasts a certain time). B, when expressing motion: (1) movement towards any object, so that it is above us, *sub* with acc.; *sub jugum mittere*, — the yoke; to speak to any one — secrecy, *secreto cum alqo colloqui;* however with some verbs of motion we use in Latin *sub* with abl., because the Romans considered the idea of rest as

prevailing in them; to pour, shed the wine — the table, *vinum sub mensâ effundere;* (2) = to bring — a state of subjection, of a nation, by *sub* with acc.; (3) = spreading, e.g. to bring any thing — the chain of the law, *alqd sub vincula legis conjicere.*

Underaction, n., in a play, **res minoris momenti.*

Underbearer, n. *vespillo, sandapilarius* (who carries the bier, *sandapĭla*), *lectitarius* (who carries the *lectīca*, litter, stretcher).

Underdone, adj. *non coctus.*

Undergo, v.tr. *subire alqd, suscipere* or *recipere alqd* (*susc.* to undertake a business one's self; *rec.* to take a burden from another person's shoulders), *sustinēre* (to carry any thing as a burden, to attend to a thing); = to pass through, *pati, perpeti* (*perp.* to the end), *ferre, perferre* (*perf.* to the end), *tolerare, toleranter ferre* (to bear with firmness), *perfungi algâ re* (to go through it), comb. *perpeti alqd et perfungi, sustinēre* (to bear, stand); — pains, *dolores perpeti, subire;* — tortures, *subire cruciatum;* — an illness, *morbo defungi;* — hardship, danger, *molestiâ, periculis perfungi;* — fatigue, *laboribus perfungi, labores perferre;* — a punishment, *pœnâ perfungi, pœnam perferre;* — anxiety on any one's account, *propter alqm in metu esse;* — great anxiety, *angore cruciari.*

Underground, adj., see Subterraneous.

Underhand, adv. *occasione oblatâ;* see Secret.

Underkeeper, n. *qui pro custode, pro magistro operas dat.*

Underlay, v.tr. *supponere* (to put under), **subjicere* (to throw under), *subdere* (to sit under), *substernere* (to spread under; all four with *alci rei* or *sub alqd*). Underlayer, n. (1) *qui subjicit*, etc.; (2) = something laid under, *fundamentum;* = a roller, *hypomochlion* (ὑπομόχλιον, defined by Vitr. in one place *pressio*, whilst in another he retains the Greek term, = a roller or the like, laid under stones and pieces of timber, to move them more easily).

Underleather, n. **corium inferius.*

Underlet, v.tr. *minore pretio locare alqd.*

Underline, v.tr. **lineam ducere subter alqd* (to draw a line under), **lineâ conspicuum reddere alqd* (to make it seen; but *lineâ subnotare alqd*, Appul. = to note down any thing on a line).

Undermine, v.tr. (1) *subruere* (to cause to fall, e.g. wall), *cuniculo* or *cuniculis subruere* or *subtrahere* (e.g. a wall, a rampart), *suffodere* (e.g. a mountain, a wall, town); a town which has been —, *a cuniculis suffossum oppidum;* (2) fig. *subruere* (to ruin, e.g. *libertatem*), *evertere* (to overthrow, e.g. *rempublicam, fundamenta reipublicæ*), *labefactare* (to cause to fall, e.g. *rempublicam, amicitiam, justitiam*); — any one's reputation and honour, *alcjs famam atque honorem atterere;* — a false opinion, *opinionem minuere.* Undermining, n. *suffossio* (lit.), *eversio* (fig., e.g. *reipublicæ*).

Undermost, adj. *infimus* (the lowest), *imus* (the deepest); see Low.

Underneath, adv. *deorsum;* see Beneath.

Underofficer, n., perhaps *decanus* (who commands ten men).

Underpart, n. (*partes*) *secundæ* (lit. and fig.); to act an —, *partes secundas agere* or *sustinēre;* in any thing, *in algâ re;* who plays it, *secundarum partium actor.*

Underpin, v.tr. *alqd substruere* (e.g. *saxo quadrato*); see Support.

Underrate, v.tr. *minoris æstimare, minuere;* see Lower.

Undersell, v.tr. *parvo vendere.*

Undersigned, adj., the —, *qui nomen subscripsit.*

Understand, v.tr. A, to comprehend (with the ear or with the intellect): (1) with the ear, *accipere* (e.g. *præ strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat*, Liv.), *exaudire* (at a distance, e.g. *neque decretum consulis præ strepitu et clamore exaudiri poterat*, Liv.); (2) with the intellect, *accipere* (to receive in the mind), *intelligere* (to form an idea of any thing, hence to comprehend, more particularly *int. alqm*, i.e. his character, his motives, opp. *alqm ignorare* [e.g. *Socratem ætas sua parum intellexit; parum Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis intelligebatur*]; but, to — any one, what any one says, *intelligere quid alqs dicat*, not merely *intelligere alqm*), *comprehendere* or *amplecti* or *complecti*, all with or without *mente* (to form an idea of), *percipere* (to perceive with the understanding); — wrong, *alqd in malam partem accipere* (to take as an offence); — every thing — (not to take a joke), *omnia non sine offensione accipere;* — not rightly to —, *alqd parum accipere, alqd minus intelligere;* — very well, *penitus intelligere alqd;* — an author, *scriptorem intelligere, scriptoris cogitationem assequi et voluntatem interpretari;* we — an author better by interpretation from his own writings than, etc. *multo propius ad scriptoris voluntatem accedit is qui ex ipsius eam literis interpretatur, quam ille qui*, etc.; as far as I —, *quantum ego video* or *intelligo;* do you — what he says? *num intelligis quod hic narret?* I —, *teneo, intelligo, dictum puta* (of one who is about to carry out the suggestion of another); now I —, *nunc demum intelligo;* I don't — you, *nescio quid velis;* how am I to — that? *quid hoc sibi vult? quorsum hoc dicis?* I gave him to —, etc., by *alci alqd significare;* I gave him half and half to —, etc., by *obscure jacĕre alqd;* I gave him clearly to — what I thought about it, by *ambagibus missis sententiam suam declarare;* hence (A) to — by it, i.e. = to put a construction on, etc., *intelligere* or *intelligi velle* (both with double acc.), *dicere, vocare, appellare* (all with double acc.), *accipere* with acc. (first in Quint.; but *intelligere alqd sub algâ re* or *per alqd* would be barbarous); = I mean this, *dicere* with double acc., *interpretari* with acc., *significare* with acc. (but not *intelligere* in this sense); see Mean; (B) of a word which the reader supplies in his own mind, *intelligere, simul audire* (of the reader), *intelligi* or *audiri velle* (of the author; *subaudire* and *subintelligere* not classical, and *supplēre* quite barbarous in this sense); such and such a word is —, by *simul auditur* (e.g. *quum subtractum verbum alqod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut Cœlius in Antonium*, Stupēro gaudio Græcus; *simul enim auditur* cœpit, Quint.); they call by this name any thing which they do not express, but wish to be —, *hoc nomine donarunt ea quæ non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt* (Quint.). B, = to have acquired knowledge in any thing, *alqd intelligere* (of an accurate knowledge, e.g. *multas linguas*), *scire alqd* or with inf. (to have a clear idea of any thing and to remember it, e.g. *multas linguas*), *instructum esse algâ re* or *ab algâ re, doctum* or *eruditum esse algâ re* (to be versed in any thing), *alcjs rei non ignarum esse* (not to be unacquainted with any thing), *peritum esse alcjs rei* (experienced, skilled in); to — any thing tolerably, *mediocriter adeptum esse alqd* (e.g. *singularum rerum singula*, Cic.); — perfectly, *callēre alqd* (e.g. *artem;* the law, *jura*); not to —, *alqd nescire* or *ignorare, alcjs rei ignarum esse;* — Latin, *Latine scire, doctum esse Latinis literis, Latinæ linguæ peritum esse, Latine loqui didicisse;* — very well, *optime Latine scire, Latinis literis doctum esse eruditumque;* — Greek as well as Latin, *parem esse in Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ facultate, nec minus Græce quam Latine doctum esse;* not to — Latin, *Latine nescire;* — music, *musicam scire;* — medicine, *medicinæ non ignarum esse;* — painting, *pingere scire, graphidos peritum esse;* — geometry, *geometriâ eruditum esse;* — mental philosophy, *a philosophiâ instructum esse;* — history, *complures historias novisse;* — riding on horseback, *equitandi peritum esse;* — well, *equo bene uti posse;* he — his own interest, by *ad suum quæstum callēre, ad suam rem sapere* (Com.). Understanding, n. *mens, intelligentia, intelligendi vis* or *prudentia* (*intellectus* not in

the golden age), *prudentia*, *sapor*, *ingenium*, *judicium*, *consilium*; powers of —, *vires mentis*, *ingenii*; exercise for the —, **ingenii acuendi exercitatio*.

Undertake, v.tr. *incipere* (to begin, more particularly of something rash, bold), *aggredi alqd* or *ad alqd* (to get to it; both of the first commencement), *sumere* (to start it, of one's own accord), *suscipere* (to take a business into one's own hands, to take a burden upon one's own shoulders, either voluntarily or not), *recipere* (if we take it off any one's hands), *moliri* (to try to accomplish, any thing difficult, also with inf.), *conari* (to dare to —, if very laborious, generally with inf.), *audēre* (at one's own risk, peril, generally with inf.), *subire* (any thing dangerous); to — a work, *laborem sumere* or *suscipere* or *recipere*; — a war, *bellum incipere* or *sumere* or *suscipere*; — a campaign against any one, *proficisci contra alqm* (ὁρμᾶσθαι); — a journey, *iter incipere* or *aggredi* or *inire* (on business), *iter facere* (in general); — long journeys, *peregrinationes suscipere*. Undertaker, n. (1) in general, by verbs; (2) of funerals, *libitinarius* (for one sum, as the undertakers of the present day, Sen.), *pollinctor* (a slave of the *lib.*, who washed the body, etc.), *designator* (who arranged the procession, Sen. Ben. vi. 38, 3); the business of an —, *ministerium libitinarii* (Val. Max.), **corporum mortuorum curatio* (as office of the *poll.*, but *pollinctura* without ancient authority); to be an —, *Libitinam exercēre* (Val. Max.). Undertaking, n. *inceptio*, *molitio*, *inceptum*, *conatus -ūs*, m., *conata -orum*, n., *opus*, *facinus* (a crime), *expeditio* (against an enemy); to frustrate any one's —, *alcjs conatus reprimere*.

Undervalue, v.tr. *parvum* or *parvi ducere*, *parvi æstimare*, *contemnere*, *despicere* (to despise), comb. *contemnere* (or *despicere*) *et pro nihilo ducere*, *vile habēre* (to consider as trifling), *leve habēre* or (more significantly) *in levi habēre* (to esteem lightly, the latter in Tac.).

Underwork, v.tr., e.g. one mason — another, by **minore pretio operam suam locare*.

Underwriter, n. **qui cavet de* or *pro alqā re*.

Undeserved, adj. *immeritus* (what we have not deserved, e.g. praise), *indignus* (unworthy), *falsus* (false, unfounded, e.g. *invidia*); adv. *immeritum in modum*, *immerito*; quite —, *immeritissimo*; — accused, *immerens*. Undeserving, adj., see Unworthy.

Undesigned, adj. *insciens*, *imprudens*; adv. *imprudenter*. Undesigning, adj. *simplex*, *candidus*, *simulationum nescius*; adv. *simpliciter*, *candide*, comb. *simpliciter et candide*.

Undesirable, adj., by circ. Undesired, adj., *ultro oblatus* (freely offered); adv. *ultro*.

Undisciplined, adj. *inexercitatus*, *rudis*, *tiro* (all three also *in alqā re*), comb. *tiro ac rudis in alqā re*.

Undisguised, adj. *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*); adv. *sincere*.

Undisturbed, adj. *liber* (*ab*) *arbitris* (free from eye or ear witnesses, spies, e.g. *locus*); to live in — peace, *in otio et pace vivere*; to leave any one —, *alqm non vexare*, *alqm non interpellare* (not to interrupt any one in his work, etc.); to remain —, *non vexari*, *non interpellari*; they allowed him to pass through their territory —, *cum bonā pace eum per fines suos transmiserunt*.

Undividable, adj. *individuus*; see Indivisible. Undivided, adj. *indivisus* (e.g. *ungula equi*), *communis* (in common), *pro indiviso* (e.g. *possidēre alqd*).

Undo, v.tr., — a knot, etc. *solvere*, *dissolvere*, *resolvere*, *expedire*; see Ruin. Undone, adj. *infectus*; to consider as —, *pro infecto habēre*; what is done cannot be —, *factum infectum fieri non potest*.

Undoubted, adj. *non dubius*, *indubitatus* (not doubted, post-Aug.), *certus*; adv. *haud dubie*, *certe* (but *indubitate* is not Latin; in Liv. xxxiii. 40, 5, and Vellei. ii. 60, 4, it is a false reading).

Undress, v.tr., — any one, *exuere alqm veste* (in general), *detrahere alci vestem* (to take off), *nudare* (to strip any one, e.g. to whip him), *alqm veste* or *vestibus spoliare* (to rob); v.intr. *exuere vestem*, *ponere*, *deponere vestem*; a room for —, *apodyterium* (esp. in baths). Undress, n. *vestis nocturna* (night-dress), *vestis domestica* (house-dress, house-coat, in general), *indusium*, *tunica indusiata* (garment worn next to the skin, a flannel waistcoat); in —, *veste nocturnā* or *domesticā indutus*, *indusio vestitus*. Undressed, adj. *non vestitus*, *nudus* (both quite naked, and without a coat or dress on, like the Greek γυμνός, Liv. iii. 23, 5).

Undue, adj., see Due, Right, Proper.

Undulate, v.intr. *undare* (to rise in waves, in general, also of boiling water), *fluitare*; see Wave. Undulated, adj. *undatus* (of snails), *undulatus* (of dresses), *fluctuosus* (full of waves, fig. wavy, of jewels); adv. *undatim*.

Undutiful, adj. *ab officio discrepans*, **officio discrepans* (contrary to duty), *improbus* (wicked), *non justus* (not right); see Disobedient.

Uneasy, adj. *anxius*, *sollicitus*; to be, feel — (in one's mind), *angi* (for fear of some accidents or misfortune), *sollicitum esse* (to be troubled), *dubitatione æstuare* (to be in great uncertainty what to do, Cic.). Uneasiness, n. *æstus* (state of uncertainty, Plin. Ep.), *perturbatio* (*animi*); to feel —, *perturbari*, *commoveri*, *permoveri*; to cause — to any one, *alci alqd sollicitudinis afferre*; this affair caused me great —, *sollicitus eram hāc dere*; nothing caused me more — than, etc. *nihil me magis sollicitabat quam*, etc.; to feel great —, *dubitatione æstuare* (Cic.); see Restless.

Unemployed, adj. *negotiis vacuus* (in general, free from business), *otiosus* (who has leisure to follow his own inclinations, both of persons and things), *nullis occupationibus implicatus* (not engaged in any particular business), *munerum publicorum expers* (not holding a public office), *liberatus muneribus* (free from official duties), *ab omni munere solutus ac liber* (who holds no office of any kind), *qui domo deses sedet* (who spends his time in idleness), *nihil agens* (who does nothing); to be —, *vacare negotiis*, *otiosum esse*, *otiari*, *sedēre*.

Unequal, adj. *inæqualis* (of the inward state of any thing), *impar* (uneven; then, not equal in strength, attainments, etc.), *dispar* (void of equality, not quite equal, both outwardly and inwardly), *dissimilis* (dissimilar, as to quality, etc.), *diversus* (wholly different, in kind and manner), *dissŏnus* (of sounds); quite — in number, *nequaquam numero pares*; to be — among each other, *dispares esse inter se*. See Inequality.

Unerring, adj. *certus*; see Infallible.

Unessential, adj. *ad rem ipsam* or *ad rei naturam non pertinens*, *quod ad rem non pertinet*, *a re alienus*, *adventicius*.

Uneven, adj. *non æquus*, *iniquus* (poet. in this sense), *inæquabilis* (all opp. *æquus*, *æqualis*), *asper* (rough, opp. *levis*); an — number, *numerus impar*; an — temper, *ingenium mobile*. Unevenness, n. *iniquitas* (opp. *æquitas*), *asperitas* (opp. *levitas*); — of temper, *mutabilitas mentis*, *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*.

Unexamined, adj. *inexploratus*.

Unexampled, adj. *unicus*, *singularis*, *novus* (what has not been heard or seen before), *inauditus*, comb. *novus et inauditus*, *inauditus et novus*, **nullo exemplo*; that is —, *nullum hujus facti simile*.

Unexceptionable, adj., e.g. — witness, *testis locuples* or *probus*; — testimony, *testimonium firmum* or *certum*.

Unexecuted, adj. *non perfectus*, *imperfectus* (post-Aug.); to leave —, *omittere* (e.g. a plan, *consilium*), *abjicere* (to give up, e.g. *ædificationem*).

Unexercised, adj. *inexercitatus*; see Undisciplined.

Unexpected, adj. *inexspectatus*; see Unaware.

Unexplored, adj. *inexploratus*.

Unextinguished, Unextinguishable, adj. *inexstinctus* (post-Aug.).
Unfading, adj., e.g. — laurels, *gloria immortalis.*
Unfailing, adj. *certus*; adv. *certo* (when the person speaking is convinced of the certainty of anything, e.g. *certo fiet, certo eveniet*), *certe, haud dubie* (of that which is certain); see Sure.
Unfair, adj. *iniquus* (of persons and things, opp. *æquus*, e.g. judge, law, condition), *injustus* (unjust, of persons and things, opp. *justus, meritus, debitus*, e.g. interest of money), *improbus* (contrary to human and divine law, e.g. a will, *testamentum*), *immeritus* (not deserved, chiefly with a negative before it, e.g. *laudes haud immeritæ*); it is —, *iniquum* or *injustum est*, with acc. and inf.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare*; to entertain — expectations, *spes improbas habēre*; to be — towards any one, *iniquum esse in alqm*, many things are done which are —, *multa injusta fiunt*; adv. *inique, injuste*. Unfairness, n. *iniquitas* (in conduct, also in the plur.), *inique* or *injuste factum* (any act).
Unfaithful, adj. *infidelis* (opp. *fidelis*), *infīdus* (not to be depended upon, trusted, opp. *fidus*), *perfidus, perfidiosus* (the latter of one whose nature it is to be —), *abalienatus* (estranged, severed, e.g. *manus*); to make any one —, *alqm fide dimovēre*; towards, *alqm dimovēre ab alqo*; to become —, *fidem movēre*, to any one, to desert, *ab alqo deficere, alqm deserere*. Unfaithfulness, n. *infidelitas, perfidia*, to commit an act of —, *fidem movēre* or *violare* or *frangere*; — to a girl, by *virginem deserere*; to show —, *perfide agere*.
Unfashioned, adj. *deformis*; very —, *insignis ad deformitatem*.
Unfasten, v.tr. *solvere, resolvere* (to untie), *laxare, relaxare* (to loosen), *avellere, revellere* (to tear off), *refigere* (what is nailed fast).
Unfathomable, adj. *immensus, infinitus, inexplicabilis*; of — depth, *immensā* or *infinitā altitudine*. Unfathomableness, n., of the mind, *altitudo animi*, of the sea, *infinita maris altitudo*.
Unfavourable, adj. (1) = averse, *iniquus*, to any one, *alci* or *in alqm* (hostile), *malignus* (jealous, opp. *benignus*); adv. *animo iniquo, maligne*; (2) = opposed to our designs, *iniquus, non æquus* (of local affairs, opp. *æquus*, e.g. ground, territory, *locus*), *alienus* (not suited for the purpose, opp. *opportunus*, e.g. territory, *locus, tempus*), *adversus* (contrary, opp. *secundus*, e.g. *ventus*); — circumstances, condition, *res adversæ, tempora iniqua*. Unfavourableness, n. *iniquitas* (e.g. *temporum*).
Unfeathered, adj. (of animals) *implūmis*.
Unfeeling, adj. *sensūs expers, a sensu* or *a sensibus alienatus, nihil sentiens* (lit.), *durus, ferus, ferreus*, comb. *saxeus ferreusque, inhumanus* (fig.), to be —, *sensu carere, nihil sentire, nullius rei sensu moveri, a sensu abesse* or *alienatum esse* (lit.), *durum, ferreum, inhumanum esse, inhumano esse ingenio* (fig.); to be quite —, *tactu sensuque omni carēre* (*sine quo nihil sentitur*) (lit.), *omnem humanitatem exuisse, abjecisse, obduruisse et omnem humanitatem exuisse, omnem humanitatis sensum amisisse* (fig.); I am not so — that, etc., *non sum ille ferreus qui*, etc.; to make —, *auferre sensum alcjs rei* (lit.), *ferreum, inhumanum reddere* (fig.); — quite —, *auferre alci omnem sensum* (lit.), *obducere callum alcjs animo, omnem humanitatem alci extorquēre* (fig., the latter = by force as it were to deprive of all human feeling); — against, *hebetare atque indurare alqm ad alqd*; to become —, *abjicere humanitatem* ... Unfeelingness, n. *torpor* (lit., torpor), *indolentia*, or circ. by *nihil dolēre* (absence from pain, hence mental indolence, ἀναλγησία), *alienatus a sensu animus* (when we seem to forget all bodily pain, Liv.), *stupiditas* (fig. stupidity), *socordia* (dulness), *animus durus, ingenium inhumanum* (hard-heartedness, as disposition), *inhumanitas, immanitas, atrocitas* (with cruelty); total —, *immanitas omnem humanitatem repellens*.

Unfeigned, adj. *verus* (opp. *simulatus*), *sincerus* (opp. *fucatus*).
Unfermented, adj. *non fermentatus, nullo fermento*.
Unfilial, adj. *impius erga parentes*, in the context also simply *impius*; adv. *impie* (*erga parentes*).
Unfit, adj. *inutilis alci rei* or (generally) *ad alqd*, see Incapable, Improper. Unfit, v.tr. *inutilem reddere, conficere alqm* (to wear out). Unfitness, n. *inutilitas*; any one's — for business, *inertia*. Unfitting, adj., see Improper.
Unfix, v.tr., — the mind, *animum labefactare.* Unfixed, adj. *mobilis*.
Unfold, v.tr. *explicare* (lit. and fig.), *aperire* (to open; also fig.), *explanare* (fig., in words); — one's designs, *sensus suos alci aperire, sensa mentis explicare, intimos affectus suos alci detegere* (Sen. Ep.); see Open, Spread, Disclose, Display.
Unforeseen, adj. *improvisus*; adv. *improviso*.
Unforgotten, adj. (an act of kindness) *immortali memoriā retinēre beneficium perceptum*; what you have done for me, *meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio*; his memory will be — in future ages, *commemorationem nominis sui cum omni posteritate adæquare*.
Unforgiving, adj. *implacabilis, inexpiabilis, inexorabilis*, see Implacable.
Unfortified, adj. *immunitus*.
Unfortunate, adj., see Unhappy.
Unfounded, adj. *vanus, fictus*.
Unfrequented, adj. *minus celeber, inceleber* (of persons and localities), *desertus* (deserted, opp. *celeber*, of localities).
Unfriendly, adj. *tristis* (with a frightening look, opp. *hilaris*; also fig. of things, e.g. weather, *cælum*), *asper* (repulsive, in one's conduct, opp. *lenis*; also fig. of things, e.g. winter), *inclemens* (acting with unkindness towards those who claim our sympathy, and of any thing that shows such feelings, opp. *clemens*), *alienus*, towards any one, *ab alqo*; to have — feelings towards any one, *alieno animo esse ab alqo* or *in alqm*; adv. *asperē* (e.g. *alqm tractare*), *inclementer* (e.g. *dicere in alqm*); see Unfavourable. Unfriendliness, n. *tristitia, inclementia* (e.g. *cæli*).
Unfruitful, adj. *infecundus, sterilis* (opp. *fertilis* and, as regards the soil, *opimus*); see Barren. Unfruitfulness, n. *sterilitas* (opp. *fertilitas*).
Unfulfilled, adj. *irritus*, to remain —, *exitum* or *eventum non habēre, non evenire*; to leave no duty incumbent upon a general —, *nullum ducis officium remittere*, — wishes, *optata quæ non eveniunt*; requests, prayers, *preces quibus non est satisfactum*.
Unfurl, v.tr., — the sails, *vela pandere*.
Ungallant, adj. (person, etc.) *intonsus et incultus*.
Ungenerous, adj. *illiberalis*; — act, *illiberalitas*; see Ignoble.
Ungenial, adj. *tristis, asper*.
Ungenteel, adj. *immodestus*. Ungentle, adj. *gravis* (heavy, violent, e.g. *casus*), *asper* (rough, e.g. *verba*); adv. *graviter* (e.g. *cadere, concidere*), *aspere* (e.g. *alqm tractare*). Ungentlemanlike, Ungentlemanly, adj. *incultus, inurbanus* (e.g. laughter); see Indecorous.
Ungird, v.tr. *discingere, recingere*, *solvere*.
Ungodly, adj., see Impious, Impiety.
Ungovernable, adj. *qui regi non potest* (lit. and fig.), *indomitus* (untamed, of living beings and of things, e.g. a horse, woman, rage, passion), *effrenatus* (unbridled, of persons and things, e.g. rage, boldness, desire), *ferox* (of temper, of persons and of any thing showing such a disposition), *impotens* (of persons and things), comb. *ferox impotensque*; adv. *effrenate*. Ungoverned, adj. *incompositus, incomitus*; see Unbridled.
Ungraceful, adj. *invenustus*; see Inelegant. Ungracefulness, n., by the adjs. Ungracious, adj.

inclemens, iniquus, iratus; adv. *inclementer, iniquo animo, irate.*

Ungrateful, adj. *ingratus* (of an — spirit, and of what is a thankless task), *beneficii, beneficiorum immemor, ingratus in referendâ gratiâ;* an — mind, *animus ingratus, animus beneficiorum immemor;* an — task, **ingratum negotium.*

Unguarded, adj. *incustoditus* (of persons and things), *sine custodiis* (not guarded by any one), *indefensus;* see Imprudent.

Unhandy, adj. *minus commodus.*

Unhappy, adj. *infelix* (bringing or announcing misfortune; also who is unfortunate in every thing he does, δυστυχής, of persons), *infortunatus* (not favoured by fortune, of persons who are unlucky), *miser* (of persons whose misfortunes and complaints are such as to excite pity; then of things, miserable), *non prosper* (not prosperous, of things), *infaustus* (ill-fated, e.g. day, omen, etc.), also comb. *infaustus et infelix, calamitosus* (e.g. war, conflagration), *funestus* (mournful, causing mischief, e.g. war, omen), *sinister* (lit. on the left-hand side, hence ill-fated, opp. *dexter*, but in the sense of the Greeks, inasmuch as *avis sinistra* with the Romans implied a good omen), *adversus* (not as we wish it, e.g. battle, circumstances, result of an undertaking, opp. *secundus*), *malus* (in a bad condition, opp. *bonus*); I am the unhappiest man, *nemo me est miserior;* — position, *res adversæ, fortunæ afflictæ;* to be in a — condition, *afflictâ conditione esse miserum* or *infelicem esse;* to make any one —, *affligere* or *pessum dare* or *pervertere alqm;* you want to make me —, by *alqm perditum ire;* adv. *infeliciter, misere, male.* Unhappiness, n. *miseria* (opp. *beatitudo*); to be destined for eternal —, *in sempiternam miseriam natum esse.*

Unharmed, adj. *inviolatus, salvus* (safe).

Unharness, v.tr., — a horse, etc., *helcio amovēre equum, helcium dimovēre ab equo.*

Unhatched, adj. *non exclusus;* to leave —, *non excludere.*

Unhealthy, adj. *insaluber, bonæ valetudini contrarius, pestilens, gravis, vitiosus.* Unhealthiness, n., — of a place, *pestilens loci natura;* — of the weather, *pestilentia* or *gravitas* or *intemperies cœli.*

Unheard, adj. *inauditus;* to punish, condemn any one —, *alqm inauditum punire, damnare;* — of, *inauditus, novus,* comb. *inauditus ante hoc tempus ac novus, portenti similis* (most strange); that is — of, *nullum hujus facti simile.*

Unheated, adj. *non calefactus.*

Unheeded, adj., to remain —, *negligi, sperni* (to be scornfully rejected); see Careless.

Unhindered, adj. *non impeditus, expeditus* (free from difficulties), *liber* (free, without constraint), *sine morâ;* adv. *libere.*

Unhinge, v.tr., — a door, *postes cardine emovēre+;* see Displace, Unfix.

Unholy, adj. (man, place) *profanus* (opp. *sacer*); see Impious.

Unhonoured, adj. *inhonoratus.*

Unhook, v.tr. *refigere, refibulare.*

Unhoped for, adj. *insperatus.*

Unhurt, adj. *integer* (opp. *læsus*), *intactus* (untouched), comb. *integer intactusque, illæsus, inviolatus* (not hurt, opp. *læsus*), comb. *integer atque inviolatus, intactus inviolatusque, invulneratus* (not wounded, Cic. pro Sext. 67, 140, where comb. *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *incorruptus* (where nothing is spoiled or destroyed), *incolumis* (who has not met with any accident, opp. *afflictus, vitiosus*), comb. *integer incolumisque, salvus* (when any one's life is safe), comb. *salvus atque incolumis;* to dismiss any one —, *alqm intactum inviolatumque dimittere.*

Unicorn, n. *monocĕros -otis* (μονοκέρως, quadruped and constellation), **monŏdon -ontis* (narwhale, L.).

Uniform, adj. *unius generis, semper eodem modo formatus, similis atque idem, similis semper* (similar and almost the same), *æquabilis* (e.g. *motus*); adv. *semper eodem modo, similiter, semper.* Uniform, n., of soldiers, *vestitus militaris.* Uniformity, n. *similitudo* (e.g. *omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater,* Cic.); — of occurrences, *similitudo casuum,* Tac.), *æquabilitas, constantia* (of persons and things).

Unimaginable, adj. **supra quam cogitari potest* (e.g. *beatus*); to be —, *ne cogitari quidem posse.*

Unimpaired, adj. *integer.*

Unimpassioned, adj., e.g. an — address, *animi perturbatione liber* or *vacuus* (without violent emotion), *cupiditatis* or *cupiditatum expers, omni cupiditate carens, cupiditate privatus, cupiditate intactus* (without any desire), *sine irâ et studio* (without passion), *non studiose* (not eagerly), *non iracunde* (not in a rage); to be quite —, *ab omni animi perturbatione liberum* or *vacuum esse, omni perturbatione animi carēre;* an — mind, *animus ab omni perturbatione liber.*

Unimportant, adj. *levis, nullius momenti.* Unimportance, n. *levitas.*

Uninhabitable, adj. *inhabitabilis;* to be quite —, *omni cultu vacare.* Uninhabited, adj. *habitatoribus vacuus* (e.g. a town), *cultoribus vacuus* (without any body to cultivate, till, e.g. *ager*), *desertus* (deserted by its inhabitants, solitary, opp. *frequens, celeber,* e.g. *locus*).

Uninjured, adj. *incolumis;* to leave nothing —, *prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati* (Sall.); see Unhurt.

Uninstructed, adj. *non edoctus.*

Unintelligible, adj. *non apertus ad intelligendum, obscurus* (e.g. *narratio*); adv. *obscure* (e.g. *narrare alqd*), or by the noun *obscuritas* (e.g. *verborum*).

Unintentional, adj. *insciens;* adv. *forte;* I did it —, *insciens feci.*

Uninterred, adj. *inhumatus, insepultus.*

Uninterrupted, adj. *continens, continuus* (continuous, successive), *contextus* (connected, e.g. *voluptates;* anxiety, *cura*), *assiduus* (constantly present; hence of things which exist always, i.e. constant, e.g. rain, work), *perpetuus* (lasting until the end, e.g. happiness, friendship), *perennis* (lasting constantly), comb. *continuus et perennis* (e.g. *motio*); my connexion with any one is —, by *in consuetudine cum alqo permanēre;* adv. *continenter* (but *continue* and *continuo* are not classical), *uno tenore, perpetuo.*

Uninvestigated, adj. *inexplicabilis* (what cannot be —), *inexploratus.*

Uninvited, adj. *invocatus;* see Unasked.

Unique, adj. *unicus, singularis.*

Unison, n. (in music) *concordia vocum;* see Concord, Harmony.

Unit, n. *monas -adis,* f. (μονάς), in pure Latin *unitas, unitatis ratio;* what we call number consists of —, *numerus perficitur ex singularibus rebus, quæ μονάδες apud Græcos dicuntur;* to reduce any thing to the —, *alqd ad unitatis rationem reducere.* Unity, n. *concordia, societas;* let there be — in the poem, *carmen sit simplex et unum;* see Concord.

Unitarian, n. *qui unum Deum esse credit,* or, more strictly, *qui simplicem tantummodo Dei naturam esse arbitratur.* Unitarianism, n *simplex Dei natura.*

Unite, v.tr. *jungere* or *conjungere* (two or several things, *conj.* more particularly for one common object), with any thing, *alci rei* or *cum algâ re;* with any body, *cum alqo; congregare* (to collect two or more things to one flock as it were), with any one, *cum alqo, copulare* (so that two or more things are closely tied together), with any thing or any one, *cum alqâ re* or *cum alqo, sociare, consociare* (as companions), with, etc. *cum,* etc., *miscēre alci rei* or *cum alqâ re* (to mix, lit. and fig.); see Join. Unite, v.intr. *se jungere, se conjungere* (of two corps), with any one, *alci* or *cum alqo, misceri* (of two rivers, etc.), with any thing, *alci rei* or *cum alqâ re, jungere copias, arma jungere* or

conjungere, vires conferre (the troops, of two generals); see Join, Mix. Union, n. *junctio, conjunctio, congregatio, consociatio;* see Concord.

Universal, adj. *universus;* see General. Universe, n. *(rerum) universitas, (opus) universum, mundus (universus), rerum natura, rerum naturæ corpus;* — history, *res in orbe terrarum gestæ* (the history itself), *perpetua rerum gestarum historia,* **historia quæ vocatur universalis.*

University, n. **academia,* **universitas literaria* or *literarum,* to be at —, **inter academiæ cives versari* (in general, to live there), **in academiâ studiorum causâ* or *literarum causâ versari* (in order to study there); to go to —, **in academiam migrare;* see College.

Univocal, adj. (a word, etc.) **unam tantum significationem habens,* **cui una tantum notio* or *sententia subjecta est.*

Unjust, adj. *injustus* (not according to our duty), *injurius* (who violates the right of another), *injuriosus* (of an — mind), *iniquus* (unreasonable; *inj.* contrary to right and to the civil law; *iniq.* contrary to the moral law); an — war, *bellum impium;* adv. *injuste, inique* (e.g. *facere*). Unjustifiable, adj. *iniquissimus;* adv. *iniquissimo modo.*

Unkept, adj. *neglectus.*

Unkind, adj. *inclemens;* see Unfriendly. Unkindness, n. *iniquitas, animus durus, animi duritas, ingenium durum.*

Unknit, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, disserere* (a seam), *resuere* (a garment), *retexere, redordiri* (a weft).

Unknowing, adj. *inscius;* see Ignorant. Unknown, adj. *ignotus* (in general, of persons and things, opp. *notus*), *incognitus* (not yet learned, of things, opp. *cognitus*), *incompertus* (not yet certain, fully ascertained, opp. *compertus*), *inexploratus* (not yet inquired into, opp. *exploratus*), *ignobilis* (— to the world, of places and persons; hence also = of obscure birth, opp. *nobilis*), *obscurus* (obscure, hence —, opp. *illustris,* e.g. *alcjs gesta, nomen;* also of places, opp. *rerum gestarum vestigiis nobilitatus*); a person — to me, *nescio quis;* a man of — parents, *homo ignobili* or *obscuro loco natus, homo obscuris ortus majoribus, terræ filius, terrâ ortus* (prov., Cic.); to be or remain —, *in hominum ignoratione versari, in tenebris jacēre;* to whom can it be —? *quis est qui nesciat?* it is — to me, *ignoro;* it is not — to me, *non me fugit, non me præterit, non sum inscius, non ignoro.*

Unlace, v.tr. *vinculis resolvere* (e.g. a shoe), *solvere* (e.g. knapsack, *sarcinas*), *laxare* (to loosen).

Unlamented, adj., to die —, *a nemine deploratum mori.*

Unlatch, v.tr., see Open.

Unlawful, adj. *non justus, non legitimus* (not sanctioned by the law, e.g. *matrimonium, nuptiæ*), *iniquus;* adv. *injuriâ, per injuriam* (e.g. *pellere alqm ex agro per injuriam possesso, alqd per inj. possidēre*); to try to keep what we have got into our possession —, *injuriam obtinēre* (Liv.); see Illegal.

Unlearn, v.tr. *dediscere, dediscere et oblivisci, desuefieri ab alqâ re* (to get unaccustomed to a thing); to cause any one to — a thing, *dedocēre alqm alqd.* Unlearned, adj. *illiteratus, indoctus, ineruditus;* to be —, *nescire literas;* adv. *indocte.*

Unleavened, adj. *non fermentatus, nullo fermento.*

Unless, conj. *nisi* (after negations and negative interrogations); see If, Besides, Except.

Unlevelled, adj. *asper;* see Uneven.

Unlicensed, adj. *inconcessus.*

Unlike, adj. *dissimilis.* Unlikely, adj., see Improbable.

Unlink, v.tr. *moliri;* from, *ab alquâ re.*

Unload, v.tr. *exonerare* (lit., e.g. *plaustrum;* also fig. = disburden), *liberare, levare, solvere alqâ re* (fig. to disburden); to — a cart, *vehiculum onustum exinanire;* — beasts, *jumentis deponere onera, jumenta sarcinis levare.*

Unlock, v.tr. *aperire* (in general, to open), *recludere, reserare* (to open what was closed, in the ancient sense also by *seram demere* or *excutere*; *res.* and *recl.* in the sense to — one's mind as it were, generally only in poets), *subditâ clavi pessulos reducere* (with a key); see Open.

Unmade, adj. *non factus* or *non confectus, non stratus.*

Unmanageable, adj., see Ungovernable.

Unmanly, adj. *viro indignus, effeminatus* (effeminate), *mollis* (soft, both —, e.g. *vox, educatio;* character, *mens, animus*), comb. *effeminatus et mollis, illiberalis* (not worthy of a noble mind, e.g. *mens;* deed, *facinus*); adv. *effeminate.*

Unmannerly, adj. *male moratus* (of persons, opp. *bene moratus*), *rusticus* (rude, opp. *urbanus*).

Unmarried, adj. *cælebs* (of a man), *vidua* (of a woman, both whether married before or not, opp. *maritus, marita*), *matrimonii exsors,* in the plur. *matrimonii exsortes* (of a nation, Plin.); — life, *vita cælebs, cælibatus* (celibacy, of a man), **conditio viduæ* (of a woman, in Tertull. called *viduatus*); to remain —, *cælibem (viduam) esse, cælibem vitam vivere, numquam viro nubere* (of a woman), *nunquam uxorem ducere* (of a man; both the foregoing of persons not married before), *remanēre, permanēre in cælibatu* (of bachelors and widowers), *matrimonii exsortem* or *matrimoniorum exsortes esse* (of a tribe); to have always been —, *uxorem nunquam habuisse.*

Unmask, v.tr., to — any one, *personam capiti alcjs detrahere* (lit. and fig., Mart.), *animum alcjs nudare, evolvere alqm integumento dissimulationis suæ nudareque* (fig., to find him out).

Unmast, v.tr. **malo* or *malis privare.*

Unmeaning, adj. *inanis.*

Unmentioned, adj., to remain —, *sileri, omitti, prætermitti* (the foregoing two = to be omitted; *om.* voluntarily and with intention, *præt.* intentionally or from forgetfulness); to leave —, *silēre, omittere, prætermittere.*

Unmindful, adj. *immemor,* of a thing, *alcjs rei.*

Unmingled, Unmixed, adj. *merus, purus.*

Unmolested, adj., to leave any one —, *alci non ægre facere, alci molestiam non exhibēre.*

Unmotherly, adj. *non maternus.*

Unmounted, adj., e.g. dragoons, by *sine equo* or (of several) *sine equis.*

Unmoved, adj. *immotus;* to be, remain —, *non moveri* or *non commoveri alqâ re, misericordiam non recipere, repudiare alqd* (e.g. *alcjs preces*); *non laborare de alqâ re* (e.g. *de alcjs morte*); I remain —, *alqd me non movet;* — at any one's tears, *repudiare alcjs lacrimas.*

Unnatural, adj. *parum naturalis, quod præter naturam exsistit, monstrosus, portentosus, immanis* (physically and morally), *ascitus* (what is affected, opp. *nativus*); to die an — death, *violentâ morte perire, præter naturam præterque factum obire;* — desires, *cupiditates quæ ne naturam quidem attingunt, libidines monstrosæ;* an — son, *monstrum filii* (in a moral sense); adv. *contra naturam, præter naturam.*

Unnavigated, adj. **navibus non aditus.*

Unnecessary, Unneedful, adj. *non necessarius, quod non opus est, supervacaneus* (*supervacuus* and *superfluus* are not classical), *vanus* (idle, e.g. *metus*); it is — to mention these, *eos nihil attinet nominare;* adv. *præter rem, præter necessitatem.*

Unnerve, v.tr. *infirmare* (lit. and fig.), *enervare* (only lit.), *debilitare, emollire.* Unnerved, adj. *effetus* (lit. by bringing forth many children, also weak in general, of the body, etc.), *enectus* (worn out by hunger and bodily sufferings).

Unnoticed, adj., to leave —, *prætermittere* (pass over), *præterire (silentio), præterire negligentiâ* (out of carelessness, in reading, etc.), *negligere* (not to mind); to remain —, *non conspici, prætermitti, negligi;* — by any one, *alqm præterire* or *fugere* (but not *alci* or *alqm latēre*), or by *silentio* (e.g. *vitam transire*), *latenter* (hidden), *clam* (secretly); very often also by verbs compounded

with *sub* (e.g. *tela alci subministrare, submovēre = clam removēre*).

Unobserved, adj., see Unnoticed.

Unoccupied, adj., see Unemployed, Uninhabited.

Unorganized, adj., e.g. — bodies, *corpora nullā cohærendi naturā* (Cic.).

Unpaid, adj. *non solutus* (of money, debts), *residuus* (outstanding, e.g. money not received by the creditor), *cui non satisfactum est* (of the creditor).

Unpalatable, adj. *nihil sapiens;* see Insipid.

Unpardonable, adj. *major quam alci ignosci possit, quod nihil excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*), *inexpiabilis* (e.g. *scelus, fraus*); sin therefore is said to be — when, etc., *nulla est igitur excusatio peccati si*, etc.; see Impardonable.

Unpensioned, adj. *gratuitus.*

Unperceived, adj., see Unnoticed.

Unpleasant, adj. *molestus, ingratus* (chiefly in opp. to *jucundus*); adv. *moleste* (e.g., it is — for me to ask, *moleste rogo, moleste* or *ægre fero*); it is not —, *alqd in bonam partem accipio;* see Disagreeable. Unpleasantness, n. *incommodum, molestia;* to cause any one —, *molestiam alci afferre* or *exhibēre, incommodo alqm afficere, incommodum alci ferre* or *afferre* or *dare* or *importare;* you will cause yourself —, *molestiam capere* or *accipere.*

Unpoetic, adj. **a poëtarum ratione alienus;* this word is —, **hoc vocabulo poëtæ non utuntur.*

Unpolished, adj. *impolitus;* see Uncivilized.

Unpolluted, adj. *impollutus* (opp. *pollutus*, only after Cic.), *castus;* an — virgin, *virgo casta;* — virginity, *virginitas impolluta* (Tac.), *virginitas illibata* (Val. Max.; opp. *virg. libata*, Ov.); see Undefiled.

Unpractised, adj. *inexercitatus.*

Unpraised, adj. *illaudatus* (post-Aug.).

Unprecedented, adj. *novus, inauditus.*

Unprejudiced, adj. *integer, integer ac liber* (e.g. *animus*); an — judgment, *judicium integrum;* see Unbiassed.

Unprepared, adj. *imparatus.*

Unpretending, adj., see Modest.

Unprinted, adj., see Unpublished.

Unproductive, adj., see Barren.

Unprofaned, adj. *non pollutus.*

Unpromising, adj., — youth, season, by *nihil boni sperare ab alqo* or *alqā re.*

Unprotected, adj. *indefensus, non custoditus, sine custodiis, nudus præsidio* or *præsidiis, sine præsidio* or *præsidiis.*

Unproved, adj. *argumentis non firmatus* or *non confirmatus.*

Unprovided, adj., e.g. children, *liberi quibus nondum prospectum est;* a daughter, *filia non collocata.*

Unprovoked, adj. *non lacessitus, ultro* (of one's own accord).

Unpublished, adj. *nondum editus, ineditus* (Ov.).

Unpunished, adj. *impunitus, inultus, incastigatus* (also with words); adv. *impune;* to remain —, *impune esse, non puniri, sic abire* (of an act of misdemeanour), *impune abire* or *dimitti* (of the person that did it); — for any thing, *alqd impune ferre* or *impune habēre* or *impune facere;* to allow any thing —, *alqd impunitum ferre* or *sinere* or *omittere*, also simply *omittere* or *prætermittere* or *relinquere alqd;* to let any one escape —, *alqm impunitum* or *incastigatum dimittere, alqm non punire;* in spite of all one's faults one escapes —, *peccata impune dilabuntur;* he will not escape —, *inultum id numquam a me auferet, hoc haud sic auferet, hoc ei non sic abibit* (Com.); the hope of —, *spes impunitatis.*

Unpurchased, adj. *non emptus, inemptus* (*in.* in prose post-Aug.).

Unquestionable, adj. *non dubius, certus;* to be —, *nihil dubitationis* or *nullam dubitationem habere;* adv. *sine ullā dubitatione* (*indubius* and *indubitate* first found in Tac. and Plin., and *indubitate* only in very late writers); see Indisputable.

Unravel, v.tr. *illustrare, explanare, explicare, enodare* (to untie a knot); — ideas, *animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere.*

Unread, adj. *non lectus;* to leave —, *non legere;* an — man, by *inscitia literarum,* **lectione non exercitus,* also *non versatus in literis* or *in libris;* — in the ancient classics, *in veteribus scriptis non volutus;* — in the Greek classics, *rudem esse literarum Græcarum.*

Unreasonable, adj., it is —, *iniquum est* with acc. and inf.; to make — demands, *iniqua postulare;* to be — as regards, with any one, *iniquum esse in alqm;* adv. *inique, injuste.* Unreasonableness, n. *iniquitas.*

Unreconciled, adj. *non placatus.*

Unrefined, adj. *non purgatus.*

Unrelenting, adj., see Cruel, Hard.

Unremitting, adj. *continens, continuus* (e.g. *labor*); see Constant.

Unrepaid, adj., e.g. kindness, by *beneficia non reddere, beneficiis non respondēre.*

Unreprovable, Unreproved, adj. *immaculatus* (in the classical writers only once, Lucan, Vulg.), *irreprehensibilis* (after the classical age; Tertull., Vulg.); see Blameless.

Unrequested, adj. *ultro oblatus* (freely offered), *ultro.*

Unresented, adj. *inultus, impunitus;* to remain —, *impune esse;* to allow to —, *inultum sinere.*

Unrestrained, adj., e.g. liberty of the people, **libertas populi legibus non astricta;* — power, *potestas infinita.*

Unrevenged, adj. *inultus;* to allow to remain —, *alqd inultum et impunitum dimittere.*

Unrewarded, adj. *præmio non affectus, inhonoratus* (not presented with a gift as a mark of distinction, etc.), *sine præmio* or *pretio, sine mercede;* to allow any one to remain —, *alqm inhonoratum* or *alqm sine pretio* or *præmio dimittere.*

Unriddle, v.tr. *solvere, explicare;* I cannot — it, by *alqd capere* or *assequi non posse.*

Unrig, v.tr., a ship, *navis armamenta demere* (of sailors when oars simply are to be used, opp. *tollere arm.*), *navis armamenta dimittere* (of sailors when a storm is approaching), *fundere navis armamenta, navem exarmare, navem armamentis spoliare* (when all the rigging, etc., is washed away during a storm).

Unrighteous, adj. (of persons) *impius;* see Sinful, Wicked, Unjust. Unrighteousness, n. *improbitas* (wickedness).

Unripe, adj. *immaturus* (lit. of fruit, fig., man, opp. *maturus*), *crudus* (raw, opp. *maturus et coctus*); half-ripe, *subcrudus* (only late *semicrudus*). Unripeness, n. *immaturitas* (as regards puberty, e.g. of brides, *sponsarum*).

Unrobe, v.tr., see Undress.

Unroll, v.tr., a book, *evolvere librum* (the act, *evolutio libri*) or *revolvere* or *explicare.*

Unroof, v.tr. *nudare tecto;* see Uncover.

Unroot, v.tr. *eradicare, radicitus evellere.*

Unruffled, adj., sea, temper; see Calm, Tranquil.

Unruly, adj. *contumax, offirmati animi, pervicax et obstinatus* (of a man), *tenax contra vincula* (of a horse); see Refractory. Unruliness, n. *pervicacia et inflexibilis obstinatio.*

Unsaddle, v.tr., — a horse, *stratum detrahere equo*, etc., also perhaps *stratum solvere* (Sen.).

Unsafe, adj. *infestus;* to render —, *infestum reddere* or *facere* or *habēre* (in general), *infestare latrociniis* (through robberies, a country, district, etc.), *infestare latrociniis ac prædationibus* (by piracy, e.g. the sea); to be — (in consequence of robberies), *infestari latrociniis* (of a road, etc.); a town, camp, etc., that is —, *intutus;* fig. = exposed to danger, *instabilis* (lit. unstable, e.g. step, *gradus, incessus*), *lubricus* (lit. slippery, where one can easily fall; then fig. where one can easily be deceived, e.g. *ratio defensionis*), also comb. *instabilis et lubricus* (e.g. *gradus*), *lubricus atque instabilis* (e.g. *solum*), *incertus* (fig. uncertain, precarious, of things, e.g. *responsum, spes, ætas* ...

pora; position, *res*), also comb. *lubricus atque incertus* (e.g. age, *ætas*), *infidus* (fig., not to be trusted, e.g. friend, faith, promise).

Unsaid, adj. *indictus*. Unsay, v.tr., see Recant.

Unsalted, adj. *sale non conditus* (not seasoned), *sale non aspersus* (lit., without strewing salt over it), *sine sale*.

Unsaturated, adj. *nondum saturatus* (lit. and fig.).

Unsatisfactory, adj. *non idoneus* (unsuited), *non satis idoneus* (e.g. witness, evidence), *non sufficiens* (e.g. compensation), *in quo non acquiescas* (what we cannot acquiesce in); adv. *minus bene*. Unsatisfied, *cui non satisfactum est* (of persons, as regards their claims); the judges appear to be —, by *alqd mihi non probatum est, mihi non satisfactum est*, with, *alqâ re*.

Unsavoury, adj., see Tasteless, Unpalatable.

Unscrew, v.tr. *solvere*.

Unscriptural, adj. *non ut sanctæ literæ docent* (Eccl.).

Unseal, v.tr. *resignare alqd* (a letter, will, etc.), *signum alcis rei detrahere* (to take off the seal, e.g. *epistolæ*).

Unsearchable, adj. *inexplicabilis, inexploratus*.

Unseasonable, adj. *intempestivus* (not at the right time, opp. *tempestivus*, a letter, desire, fruit), *importunus* (inconvenient as regards the locality, and on account of other circumstances), *immaturus* (lit., unripe, of fruits; then fig., before the right time, e.g. advice, *consilium*), *præcox* (lit. ripen too soon; hence of what takes place too soon, e.g. *gaudium*), adv. *intempestive, importune*; see Unfit. Unseasoned, adj. *non conditus*, see Dry, Harden.

Unseeming, adj., to become —, *evanescere*; see Unsightly.

Unseen, adj. *invisus, invisitatus*.

Unseparated, adj. *indivisus*.

Unserviceable, adj. *inutilis* (e.g. *navis ad navigandum inutilis, homo ad arma inutilis*); to be —, *inutilem esse, nulli usui esse*. Unserviceableness, *inutilitas*; see Useless.

Unsettle, v.tr. (doctrines, opinions) *labefacere, labefactare*, see Uncertain. Unsettled, adj., accounts, see Unpaid; — liquor, by *non residere*, — weather, *cœlum varians*; in a moral sense, *inconstans* (e.g. the wind; morally, of persons and things, opp. *constans*), *varius* (changeable, opp. *constans*), *infirmus* (changeable, undetermined, of persons and things, opp. *firmus*), *mobilis* (who easily changes his mind, of persons and things, e.g. mind, *ingenium, animus, voluntas*), *mutabilis* (of persons), comb. *varius et mutabilis*; to be very — (in one's mind), *plumis aut folio facilius moveri* (Cic.), *fluctuare (animi* or *animo*), *pendere animi* or *animo* (of several, *animis*, but not *animorum incertum esse, hæsitare*), = without a home, *extorris* (*patriâ, patriâ et domo*, i.e. banished from one's own country; hence without a home), *patriâ carens, domo patriâque carens*; in commerce, — prices, by *nummus jactatus* (Cic.); doctrines, questions, opinions, etc., *incertus*, see Uncertain.

Unsew, v.tr., see Unknit.

Unshaded, adj. *non inumbratus*.

Unshapen, adj. *deformis*, very —, *insignis ad deformitatem*.

Unshaved, adj. *intonsus*.

Unsheath, v.tr. *gladium e vaginâ educere* or (if done quickly) *eripere*, also *gladium destringere* (poet. *nudare*).

Unship, v.tr. *exponere* (passengers and goods), at a place, *in locum* and *in loco*, *navem exonerare*, *navem inanire* (in a bad sense).

Unshod, adj. *non calceatus* (e.g. a horse; not *discalceatus*, = barefoot).

Unshorn, adj. *intonsus*.

Unshrinking, adj. *impavidus, intrepidus, animosus, fortis*, comb. *fortis et animosus*, adv. *impavide, intrepide, fortiter*; — firmness, *animus impavidus, fortis*.

Unsifted, adj. *incretus* (Appul. Met.); fig., see Unexamined.

Unsightly, adj. *indecorus visu* (e.g. *uva*), *decolor* (what has lost its colour), *deformis* (mis-shapen), *exiguus* (little, trifling); see Ugly.

Unskilful, Unskilled, adj. *inhabilis* (unfit, for, *alci rei* or *ad alqd*, of persons and animate beings, e.g. *bos labori non inhabilis*), *ineptus* (silly, of a person, and of any thing showing such a character), *inconditus* (not properly put together, arranged, e.g. words, verses, poems), *inscitus* (acting or done without judgment, absurd, of persons and things, e.g. *jocus*), *rudis in alqâ re* (ignorant, in an art or science), *imperitus*, in, *alcjs rei* (without practical experience), *ignarus*, in, *alcjs rei* (ignorant, always with the gen. of the thing in which a person is represented as being —); adv. *inepte, incommode* (not very well, improperly, e.g. *non incommode se gerere*), *inscite* (without judgment), *imperite*; to dance in an — manner, *minus commode saltare*.

Unslaked, adj., e.g. lime, *inexstinctus*.

Unsocial, adj. *insociabilis*.

Unsolicited, adj., see Unasked, Voluntary.

Unsolid, adj. (arguments, foundation) *vanus* (e.g. *promissum*), *inanis* (e.g. *promissum*), *nullus* (e.g. *nulla est hæc amicitia*), see Fluid.

Unsolved, adj. *non solutus*; to leave —, *non solvere*.

Unsophisticated, adj. (drugs, arguments), see Pure, Genuine.

Unsorted, adj. (types, ideas) *incompositus* (e.g. *agmen, oratio*), *inordinatus* (not in their ranks, e.g. *milites*, an attack, *impetus*), *indigestus* (not properly distributed, all in a lump, e.g. *moles, turba*, poet. and post-Aug.), comb. *incompositus inordinatusque, inordinatus atque incompositus*; adv. *sine ordine, incomposite*.

Unsought, adj., see Unasked.

Unsound, adj. (timber) *cariosus* (worm-eaten, bones, etc.); — in health, see Unhealthy; — in faith, doctrine, **doctrina falsa*; his teaching (religion) is —, **doctrinam falsam profitetur*, — credit, by *ambiguus* (e.g. *fides, ingenium*), of — mind, by *non satis sanus*; see Erroneous (argument). Unsoundness, n., see Unhealthy, Corrupt, Infirm.

Unsown, adj. *non satus*.

Unsparing, adj. *inclemens* (unfeeling, opp. *clemens*), *acer* (severe, even where we might use gentle means, opp. *lenis*), *acerbus* (who acts with a severity that wounds the feelings, opp. *lenis*, e.g. in collecting taxes, *in exigendo*), *crudelis* (opp. *clemens*); adv. *inclementer, acerbe, acriter, crudeliter*, to be — in one's remarks, *inclementer in alqm dicere*.

Unspeakable, adj., see Ineffable.

Unspoiled, adj. *incorruptus, integer* (not soiled, genuine, etc., and = still morally pure, opp. *contaminatus, vitiatus*).

Unstable, adj. *mobilis, inconstans*; see Unsettled, Waver.

Unsteady, adj. *instabilis* (e.g. *fortuna*); — hand, *manus non certa, parum stabilis, intremiscens*; — walk, *gradus* or *incessus instabilis*, *vagus* (wandering about, of persons and things; hence fig. = changeable, e.g. *fortuna vaga volubilisque, vita vaga*). Unsteadiness, n. *inconstantia*; see Inconstancy.

Unstrained, adj. *incretus*; fig., see Easy, Natural.

Unstring, v.tr., a bow, *arcum retendere, remittere*†, — the nerves, *animum remittere, relaxare*.

Unstudied, adj. (style) *simplex*.

Unsubdued, adj. *indomitus*; see Untamed.

Unsuccessful, adj. *cui eventus deest, irritus* (in vain); to be —, *successu carere*.

Unsuitable, Unsuited, adj., by *alienus ab alqâ re*; a man and woman unsuitably matched, *nuptiæ*

impares, impari or *cum impari junctum esse.* See Improper.

Unsuspected, adj. *non suspectus, suspicione carens, in quem nulla suspicio cadit, ubi nulla suspicio subest*; any thing is —, *nulla subest in alqâ re suspicio.* Unsuspicious, adj. *simplex, candidus, simulationum nesciens*; adv. *simpliciter, candide,* comb. *simpliciter et candide*; any one is —, *omnis suspicio abest ab alqo, non convenit in alqm suspicio*; — mind, *simplicitas, animus simplex, animus apertus, animi candor* (poet. and post-Aug.).

Untamed, adj. *immansuetus* (lit., not tame, still wild, e.g. *ingenium*), *indomitus* (lit., not tamed; then unbridled, fierce, e.g. *indomiti impetus vulgi*), *effrenatus* (fig., boundless, e.g. desires, fury, boldness); a character of this kind, *effrenatio*, e.g. *animi impotentis, impotens* (having no control over one's self); adv. *effrenate, licenter.*

Untasted, adj. *ingustatus* (of what any one never tasted or ate before, Hor. Sat.)

Untenable, adj., e.g. reason, basis, cause, *infirmus, levis* (light, insufficient), *parum idoneus*, or by the nouns *infirmitas, levitas.*

Untenanted, adj. *non locatus.*

Unthankful, adj., see Ungrateful. Unthankfulness, n., see Ingratitude.

Unthinking, adj. *securus.*

Unthread, v.tr. *solvere, dissolvere, resolvere.*

Until, prep., see Till, To.

Untilled, adj. *inaratus.*

Untimely, adj., at an — hour, *intempestive* (not very well *intempestiviter*), *alieno tempore, importune, non opportunus*; see Unreasonable.

Untinged, adj. *purus.*

Untiring, adj., see Indefatigable.

Unto, prep., see Till, To.

Untouched, adj., by *non tangere*; see Unmoved.

Untranslatable, adj. *quod totidem verbis reddi non potest.*

Untried, adj., to leave nothing —, *nihil inexpertum omittere, omnia experiri.*

Untrodden, adj., e.g. path, *via non trita, inculta.*

Untroubled, adj. **nullo motu perturbatus* (e.g. *quies, dignitas*; *imperturbatus*, a word only found in the Silver Age, should be avoided for the same reason as Quint. i. 5, 65, states *imperterritus* should be avoided); see Undisturbed.

Untrue, adj. *falsus* (opp. *verus*), *vanus* (idle, futile, what has merely the appearance of being true), *fictus* (invented); adv. *falso.* Untruth, n. (as quality, character) *vanitas*, or by adjs., e.g. *alqd falsum esse probare*; the thing itself, *falsum, vanum, mendacium*; not to speak an —, *nihil falsi dicere, non mentiri, verum dicere*; I hate to speak —, *odi mendacem.*

Untwine, v.tr. **resolvere, *retexere.*

Untwist, v.tr. *solvere, resolvere.*

Unused, adj. (1) by *alqâ re non uti* or *non abuti*; (2) see Unaccustomed. Unusual, adj. *insolitus, insolens* (e.g. *verbum*); see Uncommon.

Unvanquished, adj. *invictus.*

Unvaried, Unvarying, adj., see Unchanged, Immutable.

Unveil, v.tr., any one's face, *develare alci os* (Ov.), *velamen alcjs capiti detrahere* (Mart.); she — her face, by *caput aperire.*

Unversed, adj., in any thing, *non versatus in alqâ re, peregrinus atque hospes in alqâ re, tiro ac rudis in alqâ re* (e.g. *fateor enim callidum quendam hunc et nullâ in re tironem ac rudem, neque peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse debere*, Cic.); to be —, *nescire alqd.*

Unviolated, adj., see Unhurt.

Unvisited, adj., see Unfrequented.

Unwarlike, adj. *imbellis, a bello alienus* (opposed to war), *pacis amans* (lover of peace).

Unwarrantable, adj. *iniquissimus*; adv. *iniquissimo modo.* Unwarranted, adj. *sine auctore editus* or *sparsus* (e.g. *fabula*, a tale), *ab haud idoneis auctoribus vulgatus* (e.g. *fabula*), *sine ullo satis certo auctore allatus* (e.g. *rumor*), *incertus* (e.g. *rumor*).

Unwashed, adj. *illotus.*

Unwatched, adj. *incustoditus* (of persons and things), *sine custodiis* (without being protected by any one).

Unwavering, adj., see Firm.

Unwearied, adj. *indefessus* (but not *non defatigatus* in this sense), *integer* (still fresh), *assiduus* (active), comb. *assiduus et indefessus*; — attention, *assiduitas et diligentia*; adv. *assidue* (but *assiduo* is not classical).

Unweave, v.tr. *retexere, redordiri.*

Unwelcome, adj. *non acceptus, ingratus.*

Unwell, adj., to be —, *leviter aegrotare.*

Unwholesome, adj., see Unhealthy.

Unwieldy, adj. *gravis* (heavy, hence slow, e.g. *lingua*), *tardus* (slow), *tardus et pæne immobilis* (e.g. animal), *inhabilis* (difficult to manage, e.g. a vessel), *vasti corporis* (of a great size, big), *informis* (unshapen). Unwieldiness, n. *gravitas* (e.g. *linguæ*), *tarditas, corpus vastum, species informis* or *vasta.*

Unwilling, adj. *ab alqâ re aversus* (also *ab alqo*), *alienus ab alqâ re, invitus.* Unwillingly, adv., by *alqo invito, alqo nolente.* Unwillingness, n., see Reluctance.

Unwind, v.tr. *expedire* (lit. and fig.), *revolvere, resolvere.*

Unwise, adj. *insipiens* (not *desipiens*, i.e. of a weak mind), *stultus* (foolish); adv. *insipienter, stulte.*

Unwitty, adj. *insulsus* (flat), *inficetus* (not in humour for jesting), *ineptus* (childish and absurd); adv. *insulse, inficete, inepte*; not —, *non irridicule* (Cæs.). Unwittingly, adv. by *me inscio, me insciente, me invito.*

Unworthy, adj. *indignus*, of any thing, *alqâ re*, to, etc., by *qui* with subj. (both in a good and in a bad sense; hence the thing any one is said to be — of must always be added), *immeritus* (undeserved, of things); an — character, *homo nullâ re bonâ dignus*; — treatment, *indignitas* (Cæs.); to do any thing — of him, *minuere suam dignitatem*; adv. *indigne, immerito.* Unworthiness, n., of a person or thing, *indignitas.*

Unwounded, adj. *invulneratus* (once in Cic., where we read *invulneratus inviolatusque*), *sine vulnere, integer* (unhurt, opp. *vulneratus, saucius*).

Unwrap, v.tr. *expedire* (lit. and fig.), *revolvere* (e.g. a bobbin, *fila*), *resolvere, solvere* (e.g. *fila*; the hair+).

Unwrinkle, v.tr. *erugare* (e.g. *cutem in facie* [of a remedy]); — the forehead, *frontem explicare+, remittere.*

Unwritten, adj., still —, *nondum scriptum*; to leave —, *non scribere.*

Unyielding, adj. (1) see Inflexible; (2) see Unfruitful.

Unyoke, v.tr. *abjungere* (Virg.), *disjungere* (e.g. cattle, *jumenta, equos*), *demere alci jugum* (a horse, ox+); — a donkey, *asinum ab opere disjungere*; — oxen, *jumenta exuere jugo* or *demere jugum jumentis*; — the horses of a carriage (of a prince), by *currus ducitur* (Cic. Tusc. i. 47, 113). Unyoked, adj., see Untamed.

Up, adv. *sursum* (upwards, in contrast with *deorsum*, downwards); in combination it may be rendered by *ad, e, in, sub, trans*; — the river, *adverso flumine* (down —, *secundo flumine*); — the hill, *in adversum montem*; — slope or acclivity, *adversum clivum*; to bind —, *substringere*; to look —, *suspicere* (e.g. to heaven, *cælum*); to press —, *eniti* (*conniti*) *in alqd*; to burn —, *extorrēre, adurere*; to dry —, *exarescere*; to dig —, *effodere, eruere*; to deliver —, *tradere*; — deserters, *transfugas reddere*; — arms, *arma proferre*; — some one for punishment, *tradere alqm ad supplicium*; to lead troops —, *subducere copias in collem*; to go —, *ascendere*; — from boyhood;

etc., *a puero, a pueris;* — to the highest, *ad summum;* up! *age! surge!* See Down.

Upbraid, v.tr., any one with, *reprehendere alqm de alqâ re;* see Blame, Scold. Upbraider, n. *reprehensor, vituperator, objurgator, castigator* (in a single case), *homo minimâ re ad reprehendendum contentus* (fault-finder). Upbraiding, n. *objurgatio, convicium* (scolding); see Blame, Reproach.

Uphold, v.tr., lit. *sustinēre, sustentare;* one's self, *se sustinēre* (*a lapsu*, from falling); fig. *sustinēre, sustentare, tueri* (authority, state of health, glory, peace), *fulcire* (to support, the vacillating state), *stabilire* (to cause any thing to stand firm, e.g. the state, laws); — one's self, *se sustinēre, se sustentare, se tueri* (in general), *de statu suo non deici* (as regards power), *erecto animo esse* (as regards courage); see Maintain, Support. Upholding, n., — of peace, *tutela pacis.* Upholder, n., by the verbs.

Upholsterer, n., by *instruere, exornare et instruere* (a room, house).

Upon, prep., see On.

Upper, adj. (as regards the position) *superus, superior* (of two), *summus* (of several; *supremus* generally only of things that are above us in the air or in the sky); as regards the order, *primor* (not used in the nom.), *superior;* as regards rank, dignity, *superior* (*loco* or *dignitate*); — court, *judicium summum;* — hand, *principatus* (the first place), *victoria* (victory); to get the —, *superare, vincere* (both of persons or of different parties in a contest, and of opinions), *valēre* (to pass, of a law, an opinion), *superiorem fieri* (in general, of persons), *superiorem* or *victorem discedere, superiorem fieri bello* (in war). *summâ imperii maritimi potiri* (to gain the highest power at sea); to have —, *plus posse, praevalēre, superiorem esse,* in war, *bello;* over any body, *alqm superare* or *vincere;* revenge obtained — over compassion, *plus ira quam misericordia valebat;* the Romans gained —, *res Romana erat superior;* the patricians —, *victoria penes patres erat;* — works, in a ship, **tabulatum superius* (of a ship with two masts), *tabulatum summum* (of a ship with three masts); — consistory court, perhaps **protosynedrium, *summus senatus ecclesiasticus,* its councillors, **a consiliis protosynedrii, *a consiliis summi senatûs ecclesiastici;* its chairman, **protosynedrii praeses, *summi senatûs ecclesiastici praeses;* — story of a house, *pars superior aedium;* — part, *pars superior;* also by *superior* or (if the highest part) by *summus* (in the same gender as the noun, e.g. — of a ship, *navis summa*); — world, in Cic. always called *haec loca quae nos incolimus.* Uppermost, adj. *summus* (in general), *primus* (according to order, in rank), *princeps* (in rank or dignity).

Upright, adj. *rectus, erectus, celsus et erectus;* — position, *status celsus et erectus;* to place —, *erigere;* to stand —, *rectum assistere;* to walk —, *erectum vadere, incedere;* one who cannot walk —, *quem femora destituunt;* (in a moral sense) *directus* (straightforward), *sincerus, verus, ingenuus* (unaffected), *simplex, simplicis ingenii, candidus, minime fallax* (without deceit), *apertus* (open, e.g. *animus*). Uprightness, n. (in a moral sense), *simplicitas, ingenuitas, animus ingenuus, animi candor;* see Honest.

Uproar, n. *vis repentina* (suddenly); see Tumult, Noise.

Upset, v.tr. *evertere, subvertere* (from below), *pervertere* (quite; all these lit. and fig.); v.intr *everti, subverti, collabi, corruere.*

Upshot, n. (of a matter) *exitus, eventus;* see Issue.

Upsidedown, by *pedibus trahi* (Cic.); with you everything is —, *res tuae ita sunt contractae ut nec caput nec pedes* (sc. *appareant,* Cic.), also *omnia perturbantur ac miscentur* (Plin.).

Upstart, n. *homo novus.*

Urbanity, n. *urbanitas;* see Politeness.

Urchin, n. (1) see Hedgehog; (2) see Child, Boy

Urge, v.tr. *impellere, incitare, excitare, stimulare alqm, stimulos alci admovēre* (all these lit. and fig.), *hortari, exhortari, accendere, inflammare* (all these fig.), any one to, all *alqm ad alqd;* to — any one with requests, *instare alci* (to sit on his neck as it were; only late *insistere; inst.* with *ut* or *ne*), *alqm urgēre,* comb. *instare et urgēre* (absolute), *alqm orare obsecrareque, precibus fatigare alqm, ab alqo petere et summe contendere, ut* or *ne,* etc., *ab alqo hoc omni contentione petere ut* or *ne,* etc.; — to do a certain thing, *exigere alqd* (e.g. to fulfil his promise, *promissum;* to pay a debt, *nomen, pecuniam*); — the slaves on to their work, *monēre servos* (by threatening to punish them); see Press, Drive. Urging, n. *incitatio, stimulatio.* Urgent, adj. *urgens* (lit.), *gravis, magni momenti, necessarius, maximus, summus;* — requests, *curatissimae preces* (Tac.); at my — request, *orante me atque obsecrante;* — necessity, *necessitas, necessarium;* adv. *vehementer, magnopere* (e.g. *mandare alci ut,* etc.), *etiam atque etiam* (chiefly with the verbs to exhort, request, implore, etc.), comb. *vehementer etiam atque etiam.* Urgency, n. *necessitas;* — of the case, *necessario* or *necessariâ re* or *necessitate* (*coactus*).

Urine, n. *urīna, lotium* (as the excrements of the human body, a low term; both Suet. Vesp. 23); sediment of —, *in urinâ quod subsīdit* (*subsedit*). Urinate, *urinam reddere* or *facere* (e.g. *in lecto*), *mingere* or *mejere* (the two foregoing vulgar), *vesicam exonerare* (to discharge the bladder); the act, *minctio* (Veget. Mul.); difficulty in —, *urinae difficultas;* spontaneous flow of —, *urinae crebra cupiditas, profluvium urinae.* Ureter, urinal duct, *urinae iter;* a urinal, **matella vitrea.* Urinator, n., see Diver.

Urn, n. *urna.*

Usage, n. *mos.* See Custom.

Use, n. = application of a thing to your wants, *usus, usurpatio* (in a particular case); frequent —, *frequentatio, frequens usus;* to found a library for public —, *bibliothecam in usum populi instituere;* to make — of, *alqâ re uti, abuti, usurpare, alqd adhibēre;* — no —, *alcjs rei usurpatione abstinēre;* no — for, *ex re nihil conferre ad alqd;* to make an ill — of, *alqâ re perverse abuti;* — immoderate —, *intemperanter abuti re;* — a wise —, *sapienter uti re;* — a benevolent —, *alqd* (*pecuniam*) *conferre ad beneficentiam;* I have power to make — of, *mihi alcjs rei potestas facta* or *data est;* to have in —, *in usu habēre;* — for, *alqd in alcjs rei usum vertere;* to be in —, *in usu esse* (to be used), *in usu* or *more esse, moris esse* (to be usual or customary); — greatly —, *vigēre;* to bring into —, *celebrare alqd;* — more —, *usitatius* or *tritius facere alqd;* to come into —, *in usum venire, in consuetudinem* or *morem venire, more recipi* (to become usual); — general —, *ab omnibus recipi, inveterascere* (gradually); to fall out of —, *exolescere;* a word — from time, *verbum intercidit temporibus.* Use, v.tr. *uti alqâ re;* — for, *ad alqd, abuti re, ad alqd* or *in alqâ re* (to consume), *usurpare alqd, adhibēre alqd alci rei* or *ad alqd* or *in alqâ re, conferre ad* or *in alqd;* — a word, *verbo uti;* — rightly, *verbum opportune proprieque collocare;* — in a certain sense, *subjicere sententiam vocabulo, vocabulo alqd significare, declarare;* Cicero also uses this word in a similar import, *item consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur;* to — a speech of Solon's, *ut Solonis dictum usurpem;* to — a person for, *alcjs operâ uti* or *abuti ad alqd* or *in alqâ re, alqo adjutore uti in re;* to allow yourself to be used, *sui potestatem facere;* — for every thing, *esse alci obnoxium in omnia;* — in a crime, *sceleris ministrum esse.* Usual, adj. *usitatus, more* or *usu receptus, tritus, sermone tritus, vulgaris* (common). Useful, adj. *utilis, ad usum bonus;* — for, *utilis* or *accommodatus ad, aptus, idoneus ad;* — for nothing, *ad nullam rem utilis,* — for every thing, *ad omnes res aptus;* a — man, *homo frugi* (opp. *homo nequam*); to be —, *utilem esse, usui esse;* to make —, *aptare, accommodare*

ad alqd. Usefulness, n. *utilitas, usus.* See Abuse, Misuse.

Usher, n. *janitor, ostiarius;* at a room-door, *velarius* (Inscr.); see Officer, Teacher, Assistant. Usher, v.tr., see Introduce.

Usucaption, n. *præscriptio* (when the right of ownership on the part of the first possessor elapses after a length of time, Jct.); *auctoritas* (the lawful ownership of any thing).

Usury, n. *feneratio* (the lending out money at a high rate of interest, as a speculation), *fenus* (*iniquum*, the gain derived thereby); to carry on —, *fenus iniquum exercēre, fenerari* (e.g. *beneficium*); with money, *pecuniam grande fenore occupare, pecunias fenerari, fenore pecunias auctitare* (Tac.); with corn, *annonam flagellare* or *incendere* or *excandefacere* (by buying up all the corn and then selling it at high prices), *ex annonæ caritate lucrari* (when the corn is dear); to return money with —, *ad assem impendere;* carrying on —, *feneratorius* (e.g. *philosophia*, Val. M.); referring to —, *fenebris* (e.g. *lex*). Usurer, n. *fenerator* (fem. *feneratrix*, Val. M.), *tocullio* (Cic.); corn —, *ex annonæ caritate lucrans.*

Usurp, v.tr. *vindicare* (any thing belonging to me; in Liv. *vind. ad se;* in Quint. *vind. sibi*), *alqâ re uti* (e.g. *alienis*), *sibi sumere* or *assumere* or *adsciscere* or *arrogare* or *tribuere* (to impute to one's self, unlawfully), *invadere in alqd* (to invade foreign possessions, etc.); — the throne, *asserere sibi dominationem, vindicare sibi regnum, rerum potiri, arripere imperium, regnum* (or *tyrannidem*) *occupare.* Usurper, n., see Despot, Tyrant. Usurpation, n. *occupatio*, or by the verbs.

Utensil, n. *vas* (in pl. *vasa -orum*, n., vessel), in farming, *instrumentum* (*rusticum*, as collective noun always in the sing.); utensils, *utensilia -ium*, n. (every thing necessary in daily life, eatables, etc., only used by historians and writers on agriculture), *supellex* (household-furniture, kitchen —); see Vessel.

Utility, n. *utilitas, salubritas;* see Use, Usefulness.

Utmost, adj. *extremus, ultimus, summus;* — misery, *summa angustiæ, extremæ res, extrema* or *ultima, ultimum* or *extremum inopiæ, summa inopia;* see Extreme.

Utter, adj., see Extreme, Complete. Utterly, adv. *penitus, funditus;* see Entirely.

Utter, v.tr. *significare* (to give to understand), *indicare* (to betray), *ostendere* (to show), *profiteri* (to profess), *præ se ferre* or *gerere* (to declare openly), *promere, depromere, exprimere* (to bring to light); to — a sound, *sonitum edere, mittere, emittere;* see Pronounce. Utterance, n., see Pronunciation, Delivery.

Uvula, n. *uva* (γαργαρεών, κιονίς, in the throat).

VACANCY, n. (1) = void space, *lacuna* (cavity; fig. loss, e.g. as regards one's fortune), *hiatus* (chasm), *locus vacuus* (empty space); (2) with regard to any office not occupied, by *vacuus* or *vacans locus* (e.g. **vacante loco*); (3) see Leisure; (4) = listlessness, *inanitas, vanitas, stupiditas.* Vacant, adj. (1) see Empty; (2) = exhausted of air, e.g. a receiver, *aëre vacuus;* (3) of an office, *vacuus;* to be —, *vacuum esse, vacare;* (4) = unoccupied with business, by *vacuus labore* or *negotiis;* (5) = empty, of thought, *stupidus;* see Thoughtless; (6) in law, *vacuus* (having no heir, e.g. a house, field; or having no ruler, e.g. a country, kingdom, etc.; or having no rider, e.g. a horse). Vacate, v.tr. *abolēre;* see Abolish, Annul; (2) = to make vacant, an office, *se abdicare alqâ re* or (but not in Cic. or Cæs.) *abdicare alqd;* see Abdicate. Vacation, n. (1) *abolitio;* (2) = intermission between one term and another, *tempus interjectum, spatium, temporis intervallum, tempus quod interea est;* (3) = holiday at school, *feriæ.*

Vaccinate, v.tr., any one, **variolas alci inserere.* Vaccination, n. **insitio variolarum.*

Vacuum, n. *spatium inane.*

Vagabond, Vagrant, adj. *vaga* (e.g. *vita*). Vagabond, n. *erro* (one who travels about without a definite object and comes home when he is tired of travelling), *homo vagus, *homo qui circum fora vicosque vagus est* (who wanders about from place to place), *grassator* (who idles about, plays tricks upon people, etc.); vagabonds, *convĕnæ* (a crowd of people collected together), *homines perditi* (bad people, of dissolute habits, etc.); a — (if a female), **mulier vaga, *mulier quæ est circum fora vicosque vaga.* Vagrancy, n., by verbs (see Wander), or by circ. by the above.

Vague, adj., see Indefinite, Uncertain.

Vain, adj. (1) = empty, worthless, *inanis;* see Idle; (2) = fruitless, in —, *cassus* (lit. empty, hollow; hence fig. = useless, e.g. effort, labour, *labores;* vows, promises, *vota;* fear, *formido*), *inanis* (lit. empty, without any thing in it, hence = in itself useless, e.g. *cogitatio;* labour, *contentiones*), *vanus* (empty, without a result, e.g. blow, *ictus;* undertaking, *inceptum*), *irritus* (as good as not done at all, e.g. *inceptum, preces, labor*), comb. *vanus et irritus, irritus et vanus;* what is —, in —, *cassa -orum*, n., *inania -ium*, n.; to labour in —, *operam perdere, operam frustra consumere* or *conterere, oleum et operam perdere* (prov., Cic.), *frustra laborem suscipere* (to give one's self useless trouble), *saxum surrire* (prov., to weed a rock, Mart.); adv. *frustra, nequidquam, incassum* (*fr.*, when our efforts are not attended with the result which we expected; *neq.*, without accomplishing any thing, without the slightest result; *inc.*, without attaining an object), comb. *frustra ac nequidquam* (Catull.), *incassum frustraque* (Lucr.); all your labour is in —, *operam perdis;* not in —, *non ex vano* (but not *non temere*, i.e. not so easily); to speak in —, *mittere irritas voces;* (3) = proud of petty things, *inanis, vanus* (boasting), *ambitiosus, laudis avidus* (ambitious); rather —, *subinanis;* to be —, *rebus inanibus delectari, *vanarum rerum* or *vano gloriolæ honorisque studio trahi;* I am not —, *nihil est in me inane;* see Empty, Spurious. Vanity, n. = emptiness, *inanitas, vanitas, fragilitas;* = empty pride, *ambitio, ostentatio;* it shows — to, etc. *est animi inanis* with inf.

Vale, n., see Valley.

Valediction, Valedictory, see Farewell.

Valentine, n. *epistola.*

Valiant, Valorous, adj. *fortis* (who shows great fortitude and perseverance in danger, opp. *ignavus*), *animōsus* (courageous, confiding in strength and in good luck, opp. *timidus*), comb. *fortis et animosus* or *animosus et fortis, strenuus* (quick and resolute in any thing, opp. *ignavus*), comb. *fortis atque strenuus* or *strenuus et fortis, acer* (full of energy, opp. *lentus*), comb. *acer et fortis;* adv. *fortiter, animose*, comb. *animose et fortiter, strenue, acriter, bene* (as it ought to be; only in Com. *probe*). Valour, n. *fortitudo;* see Bravery.

Valid, adj. *idoneus, gravis* (important; both, e.g. *causa*); in point of law, *bonus* (e.g. witness, coin, opp. *malus*, i.e. bad, or *adulterinus*, i.e. counterfeit), *justus* (just as a thing should be, e.g. witness, excuse), *idoneus* (fit, sufficient, e.g. witness, excuse), *ratus* (confirmed, what has become a law), comb. *ratus ac firmus* (e.g. *jussum*); to be —, *valēre* (of a coin, a law, etc.); to make any thing —, *ratum facere alqd, ratum esse alqd jubēre;* to recognise any thing as —, *probare alqd* (also money, as in Tac.), *ratum habēre alqd.* Validity, n. (of reasons, etc.) *gravitas, pondus;* in point of law (e.g. of a witness, etc.), *fides, auctoritas;* to give — to a law, etc., *efficere ut lex valeat.*

Valley, n. *vallis* (what is surrounded by mountains and hills on two or on all sides), *convallis* (a country surrounded by mountains on all sides, in which several —s meet, a — between mountains); — of death, **horroris plena loca mortis*, **regio inria viris horrorisque plena*; inhabitant of —, **vallis incola*; narrow of —, *angustiæ vallis*.

Value, v.tr. (to determine the worth of an object) *æstimare* (of general import); something greatly, *alqd magni* or *magno* (so *parvi* or *parvo*, etc.), *censēre* (the act of the Censor); to be valued, *in æstimationem venire* (in general), *censeri* (used of citizens and their possessions); — families and their property, *familias pecuniasque censēre*; fig., to think well of, *æstimare* with gen. or abl. of value (*æstimare*, for to esteem or have a high opinion of, is not Latin), *deligere* (to account worthy, of persons and things), something in some one, *alqd in alqo*; *deligere carumque habēre*; I value that, *est honos huic rei apud me*; — not at all, *alqd nullo loco numerare*, *alqm nullo loco putare*, *alqm despicere*, or *despectare* (opp. to *suspicere*, *revereri*, to look up to, respect); to — highly, *magni facere* or *ducere*, or *pendēre*, or *habēre*; — more than, *pluris* (not *majoris*) *æstimare*; — little, *parvi facere*, etc.; — less, *minoris*; — not at all, *nihilo*, *pro nihilo* or *nihil*, or by *non est honos alci rei*; — by something, *æstimare alqâ re* or *ex alqâ re*, *metiri alqâ re*; to value a thing as an honour, *honori sibi alqd ducere*. Valuer, n. *æstimator*, *censor*. Valuation, n. *æstimatio* (to take into —, *alqd accipere in æstimationem*), *census* (to hold or conduct a —, *censum habēre* or *agere*); see Census. Value, n. *pretium* (price), *potestas* (inasmuch as a thing was a certain legal —, e.g. of money, *pecuniarum*, Ulp. Dig.), *honos* (the price set upon a thing, its exterior —), *virtus* (inner worth, of a person or thing); great (intrinsic) —, *præstantia*; moral —, worth, *virtus*, *honestas*; things without —, *res viles* or *leves*; to be of —, *pretium habēre*; to be of great —, *magni pretii esse*; to be of little —, *parvi pretii esse*; to be of no —, *nullius pretii esse*, *nihil esse*; to reduce the — of any thing, *alci rei vilitatem facere*; to attach — to any thing, *alqd in pretio habēre*, *alqd magni æstimare* (to — highly), *alci rei alqd* or *multum tribuere* (to think a great deal of it), *alci magnum pretium statuere* or *constituere* (a great —). Valuable, adj. *æstimatione dignus* or *dignandus*, *haud spernendus* (not to be despised), *gratus* (what does one good to see, hear, etc.). Valueless, see Worthless.

Valve, n. *valva* (a folding-door, folding-shutters), *operculum* (lid), *epistomium* (ἐπιστόμιον, cock, tap); see Door, Vent.

Vampire, n. **vespertilio spectrum* (L.).

Van, n. (1) of an army, *primum agmen* (opp. *extremum agmen*), *primi agminis cohortes* (opp. *extremi agminis cohortes*), *acies prima*, *prima signa* (lit. the first standards); the cavalry form the —, by *cum equitatu antecedere*; to be in —, *in primâ acie esse* (in general, of single individuals and of several), *in primâ acie instructum esse* (of a whole body of troops); (2) any thing wide for winnowing grain, *vannus*, *ventilabrum*, *alveus* (a hollow vessel).

Vane, n. **vexillum ventorum index*.

Vanish, v.intr. *evanescere* (to be reduced to nothing, e.g. smell, dew, hoar-frost; then fig. the memory, hope, grief); see Disappear.

Vanquish, v.tr. *vincere* (to conquer), *superare* (to get the better of, overcome; both lit and fig., the enemy, difficulties), comb. *vincere et superare*, *domare* (to subdue, stronger than *vincere*, e.g. *Germani victi magis quam domiti erant*, Flor.), *profligare* (to drive an army off the field, so that it cannot make any further resistance), *subigere* (to subjugate, which see); to — completely, *devincere* (in one great battle), *perdomare* (to subdue wholly), *prosternere* (to defeat wholly); to — any one in a battle, *alqm prœlio* or *acie vincere* or *superare*; — in war, *alqm bello vincere* or *superare*; to be —, *inferiorem discedere*, *victum* or *superatum recedere*; never to be —, *semper superiorem* or *victorem discedere*. Vanquishing, n. *victoria ab alqo relata* (but *victoria de alqo*, without the participle, would not be Latin; see Victory), but generally by verbs, e.g. *victis hostibus*. Vanquisher, n. *victor*, (fem. *victrix*), *expugnator* with gen. (e.g. *urbis*), *domitor* with gen. (e.g. *Hispaniæ*).

Vapid, adj. *vapidus* (mawkish, of wine), *imbecillus*, *infirmi saporis* (insipid; of any beverage); to become —, *evanescere* or *fugere* (of wine, etc.).

Vapour, n. *vapor*, *halitus*, *nebula* (both — arising from the ground and from the water; *neb.*, like a mist), *exhalatio*, *exspiratio*, *aspiratio* (exhalations from the ground), *terræ anhelitus*, *ex terrâ afflatus* (more particularly that ascending from the bottom of a cavern, whereby Pythia became inspired, both Cic. de Div. ii. 57, 117), *respiratio* (evaporations from the water); —s of the earth, of the water, *humores*, *liquores*; misty —, *exhalatio nebulosa*; — arise from the water, *aquæ vaporant*; from the ground, *humores in aëra surgunt*; = smoke, steam (which see), *fumus* (e.g. fig. and prov. *alci fumum facere*, i.e. *glaucomam ob oculos objicere*, *nebulas cudere*, all of which in Com., = to humbug one, which Aul. Gell. terms *verborum et argutiarum fuliginem ob oculos audientium jacere*, i.e. to mystify in a speech in public); — bath, *assa sudatio* (steam-bath), *vaporatio* (made of steam, fumigation), *balnearia assa*, n. pl. (preparations for —); see Evaporate.

Variable, adj., see Changeable. Variableness, n., see Change. Variance, n., to set at —, *discordiam concitare*; to be at — with each other, *inter se discordare*, *inter se dissidēre* (also when there is a difference of opinion), about any thing, *dissidēre* (but not *discordare*) *de alqâ re*. Variation, n. *varietas* (accidental change, e.g. *cœli*), see Alteration, Change, Deviation; — of a word, *flexura*. Varicoloured, adj. *varius*, *varii coloris* (of what exhibits different colours at once, ποικίλος), *versicolor* (changing its colour when held to the light, αἰόλος; then in general of different colours; but *discolor*, when two things are of a different colour [opp. *concolor*], only poet. and post-Aug. = varicoloured in the lit. sense), *maculosi coloris* (spotted), **varie virgatus* (striped in different colours); variety of colours, *varietas* (Cic. in this sense), *versicolor varietas* (when the colours change it held to the light, Plin.); to wear a — dress, garment, *variâ veste exornatum esse*, *veste varii coloris uti*. Variety, n. *varietas* (e.g. *cœli*, of the weather; *eloquendi*, of style); to bring more — into, to give more — to any thing, *alqd variare*, *variare et mutare*, *variare et distinguere alqd* (the latter more particularly of a pleasant —, e.g. *orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam sententiarum insignibus*). Various, adj. *varius*; see Multifarious. Vary, v.tr. *variare*; see Alter, Change; v.intr. *mutari*, *commutari*, *immutari* (of things; *imm.* also of persons, as Sall. = to change as regards the moral character, disposition).

Varix, n. *varix* (a swollen or dilated vein); small —, *varicula*; having such, *varicosus*; swelling, rupture of a —, *ramex integris tunicis innatus* (Gr. κιρσοκήλη, Cels.), in modern medicine, **varicocēle* (technical term).

Varnish, n. **vernix*, *atramentum tenue* (of a dark colour, for paintings, in Plin., e.g. *atramento tenui tabulas illinere*), **lacca* (fine —); fig. = fair appearance, *color*, *fucus*, *species*. Varnish, v.tr. **vernice illinere*, **laccâ obducere alqd*, **laccam inducere alci rei*; fig., e.g. errors or deformity, *prætendere alqd alci rei*, *tegere* or *occultare alqd alqâ re*, *excusatione alcjs rei tegere alqd* (to conceal by making excuses, Cic.), *alqd in alcjs rei simulationem conferre* (to conceal under the pretence of, etc., Cæs.). Varnisher, n. **qui laccâ obducit res*; fig. by verbs.

Vascular adj., circ. by Vessel, which see (but not *vascularius*, i.e. one who makes vessels, a goldsmith, etc., Cic.). Vase, n. *vas*.

Vassal, n. *cliens*; the oath which he takes, oath of allegiance, **sacramentum quod clientes patrono dicunt*. Vassalage, n. *clientela*.

Vast, adj. *vastus* (e.g. *canis vasti corporis*), *magnus* (e.g. crowd, *vis*), *ingens*, *incredibilis* (both the foregoing, e.g. *multitudo*); a — deal, *ingens*. Vastly, adv. *vehementer*, *valde*. Vastness, n. *amplitudo*.

Vat, n. *cupa*.

Vault, n. (1) see Arch; (2) = cellar, etc., lit. *concameratio*, *locus concameratus*; — underground, *hypogēum* (ὑπόγειον, also for the dead); — for keeping things, *cella* (provision stores), *horreum* (store-room for warehousing goods), *taberna* (shop); = a repository for the dead, *conditorium*, *conditivum* (in general), *hypogēum* (underground). Vault, v.tr. *concamerare*; see Arch, Leap.

Vaunt, v.intr. *de se ipsum prædicare*; see Boast.

Veal, n. *caro* (*vitulina*); a piece of —, *caruncula vitulina*.

Veer, v.intr. (of the wind), *se vertere*, *verti* (e.g. *ventus vertitur* or *se vertit in Africum*); v.tr. (e.g. *navem*), *vertere*, *remittere* (e.g. a rope).

Vegetables, n. *virentia -ium*, n.pl., *herbæ*, *olus* or pl. *olera -um*, n., *olus agreste* (what grows wild in the fields), *olus silvestre* (what grows in the woods); — garden, *hortus olitorius*; — gardener, *olitor*; who deals in —, *qui*, *quæ olera* (*agrestia*) *venditat*; place for keeping — in, *olitoria* (sc. *cella*); — market, *forum olitorium*. Vegetable, adj. *terrā genitus*; — kingdom, *herbæ et arbores*, **regnum vegetabile* (technical term); — marrow, **cucurbita ovifera* (L); — life, *herbarum vita*. Vegetate, v.intr. *vivere* (of plants). Vegetation, n. *herbarum vita*, **herbarum incrementa* (the growing of plants); a locality void of —, *glabrētum* (Col.), or by *glabrum esse*. Vegetative, adj., circ. by *crescere*.

Vehemence, n. *vis* (for which the elder Pliny first uses *vehementia*), *gravitas*, *incitatio* (e.g. of a smell, of a disease, of a war, etc.), *impetus* (haste), *violentia* (violence), *ardor*, *æstus* (of a fever, of the passions), *impotentia* (unbridled passion), *iracundia* (hastiness). Vehement, adj. *vehemens* (not calm, opp. *lenis*, *placidus*, of persons of a hasty temper; then also of things), *gravis* (violent, opp. *levis*, e.g. *morbus*, *odor*, *verbum* [= offensive], *adversarius*), *magnus*, *acer* (acting in a passion, opp. *lenis*, also e.g. *bellum*), comb. *acer et vehemens*, *vehemens acerque* (opp. *placidus mollisque*), *acerbus* (bitter), *concitatus*, *incitatus*, *intentus* (intent, anxious), *rapidus* (quick, hasty), *violentus* (violent), *atrox* (dreadful, shocking), *ardens*, *flagrans* (of fever and of the passions), *iracundus* (boisterous); — wind, *ventus vehemens* or *magnus*; — desire, *cupiditas magna* or *acris*, *ardens* or *flagrans*; adv. *vehementer*, *valde*, *graviter*, *acriter*, *acerbe*, *contente*.

Veil, n. *rica* (among the Roman ladies, for which we may also use the general term *velamen*, cover, as in Virg. Æn.; but *velum*, according to Gesner, in his Thesaurus and in his Dictionary, is not used in this sense), *flammeum* or (a small one) *flammeolum* (bridal —); to cover one's self with —, *caput ricā velare*; to take the —, *nubere viro* (to marry), *cultui divino sacrari Christiano ritu* (to become a nun, post-Aug.); the — of oblivion, by *alqd velare* (lit. and fig.), *alqd occultare* (fig. to conceal); I tell you this under the — of secrecy, *taciturnitati tuæ hoc concredo*, *hoc tibi in aurem dixerim*.

Vein, n. *vena*, *arteria* (artery); to cut or let blood, *venam incidere*, *secare*, *sanguinem mittere*, in the arm, *ex brachio*; the poetic vein, *ingenii vena*; marks like veins in an object, not the body of an animal, *vena*, *fibra*, *meatus*. Blood-letting, *sanguinis missio*, *detractatio*. A little vein, *venula*. See Blood.

Vellicate, v.tr. *vellere*, *vellicare*.

Vellum, n. **charta pergamēna*.

Velocity, n. *velocitas*; see Swiftness.

Velvet, n. **holosericum* (ὁλοσηρικόν). Of —, adj. **holosericus* (ὁλοσηρικός, e.g. ribbon, **fascia*; **vestis*, **textor*).

Venal, adj. *venalis* (to be sold, e.g. merchandise, *res*; also of persons), *venalis pretio* (corruptible, of persons, e.g. *multitudo*), *promercalis* (post-Aug., e.g. *res*); what is —, by *quæstuarius* (*mulier*), *venalis* (e.g. *anima*), or by *alci quæstui est alqd*; in Rome everything is —, *Romæ omnia venum eunt*. Venality, n. **animus venalis*.

Vend, v.tr. *vendere*; see Sell. Vender, n. *venditor*. Vendible, adj. *vendibilis*.

Veneer, v.tr. *sectilibus laminis operire* or *vestire*, *laminæ operimento vestire*.

Venerable, adj. *venerabilis*; see Reverend. Venerate, v.tr. *colere* (to worship, to revere), *observare* (to revere, but not of a god), comb. *colere et observare*, *observare et diligere*, *in honore habēre* (a man), *admirari*, *venerari* (a person or thing), *adorare* (to adore, in ancient times by putting one's right hand to one's mouth and making a deep bow, Plin.). Veneration, n. *cultus*, *veneratio* (of a god or of a man), *religio* (awe), *admiratio*; to show — for any one, *alci cultum tribuere*, *alqm veneratione prosequi*.

Venereal, adj. *venerēus* (e.g. *morbus*, the state, when any one is deeply in love), *amatorius* (e.g. *voluptas*).

Vengeance, n. *ultio*; see Revenge.

Venial, adj. *veniā dignus*, *quod alqd excusationis habet* (e.g. *vitium*); — sins, by *impunitas peccatorum*.

Venison, n. (*caro*) *ferina*, *venatio* (killed game); of wild boars, etc., black game, *caro aprugna*; of red deer, *caro cervina*.

Venom, n. *venenum*; see Poison. Venomous, adj. *venenatus*; see Poisonous.

Vent, n. *spiramentum*, *spiraculum* (in general, vent-hole), *æstuarium* (hole, to let in fresh air, e.g. in digging wells), *lacuna* (opening, so that air and light can get in; in Front. Aquæd. also the hole in tubes); to open —, *spiramenta laxare*, *relaxare*; — in a piece of artillery, **foramen per quod scintilla ad pulverem pyrium descendit*; to give —, fig. *animum levare*, *totum se alci patefacere*. Vent, v.tr., — one's passion, *stomachum in alqm erumpere*, *odium dictis factisque explēre*; against any one, *dolor meus in alqm incursat*, *iram in alqm effundere*, *evomere*, *erumpere*, *apud alqm evomere virus acerbitatis suæ*; against a thing, *iram in alqd vertere*, *in alqd sævire* (e.g. *domos*).

Venter, n. *venter*, *uterus* (womb; see Belly). Ventricle, n. *cavum* (cavity, in general), *ventriculus* (little stomach); — of the heart, *ventriculus cordis*; see Stomach. Ventriloquist, n. *ventriloquus* (late; in Plutarch's time, about A.D. 70, a — was termed in Greek πύθων, and, if a female, πυθώνισσα).

Ventiduct, n. **venti canalis*. Ventilate, v.tr. *ventulum facere alci* (Com.), *lene frigus ventilare alci* (Mart.), *cœlum aperire alci rei* (e.g. *arbori*), *spirandi copiam facere alci* (to let fresh air in), *viam aperire alci rei* (e.g. for the blood); — wheat, *frumentum ventilare* or *evannĕre*. Ventilator, n. (instrument, etc., for expelling foul air) **ventilator* (technical term; also = one who — wheat, in that sense good Latin).

Venture, n., at a —, *temere*, *forte temere*, *fortuito ac temere*, *temere ac fortuito*. Venture, v.intr., to — to do a thing, *audēre* (courageously), *conari* (to attempt, both with inf., never with *ut*); he — to ask him, *ausus est eum rogare*; to — upon, at, on any thing, *audēre alqd* (e.g. an undertaking, *facinus*), *periculum facere alcjs rei*; — into battle, by *se committere in aciem* (also *in hostilem terram*, *in locum præcipitem*); v.tr., to — nothing, *periculum* or *discrimen non adire* or *non subire*; we have — it, *jacta est alea* (Suet. Cæs.); — one's

sese immittere (e.g. *in mediæ pugnæ discrimen*), *se inferre* (*in periculum* or *in discrimen*); = to send on a —, e.g. a horse, *temere mittere;* nothing —, nothing win, prov. *dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet* (Hor.), *fortes fortuna adjuvat* (Ter.), *audentes fortuna juvat* (Virg.), *dimidium facti est cœpisse* (Auson. Epigr.). Venturesome, adj. *præfidens, confidens, audax, temerarius.*

Veracity, n. *fides, auctoritas, fides et auctoritas;* a man of —, *qui,* etc. *habet, fide dignus, locuples* (worthy of credit, respectable).

Veranda, n. *porticus.*

Verb, n. *verbum* (gramm.). Verbal, adj. *voce* (oral); = what consists in mere words, *quod non ultra vocem excedit;* = minute in words, **verborum* or *syllabarum auceps;* — criticism, **critice* or *res critica quæ verborum pondera examinat;* a — critic, **qui rem ad verba deflectit;* see Literal. Verbatim, adv. *ad verbum.* Verbose, adj. *verbosus* (of persons and things, e.g. a letter). Verboseness, n. *copia* or *ubertas verborum, inanis verborum strepitus, quædam species atque pompa,* or by *copiose et abundanter de alqâ re dicere* or *loqui, in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam.*

Verdant, adj., — fields, by *gramine vestitus, herbis convestitus.* Verdure, n. *viriditas* (e.g. *pratorum*).

Verdict, n. (in law) *responsum* (answer, e.g. of a lawyer, of an oracle), *judicatio* (Cic.), *judicatio arbitralis* (Macrob.), *arbitrium* (decision, of an arbitrator, in general), *decretum* (of a lawyer), also comb. *responsum ac decretum, judicium* (judgment, of a judge), *pronunciatio* (the act of pronouncing a —, Cic.), *sententia* (opinion, in general); to pronounce a —, *respondere, responsum dare* or *edere, decernere* (to decide, of magistrates and private individuals), *judicare, sententiam dicere* (of a judge), *disceptare, arbitrari* (of an arbitrator, the latter in the Jct.), *pronunciare* (e.g. *de sententiâ consilii*).

Verdigris, n. *ærugo* (*æris* or *cypria*), *scolecia* (a kind of —).

Verge, n., see Rod, Staff. Verger, n., see Officer, Attendant.

Verify, v.tr. *probare, approbare, comprobare.* Verily, adv. *profecto, sane, certe.* Verity, n., see Truth.

Vermilion, adj. and n. *rutilus;* see Red.

Vermin, n. *bestiolæ molestæ* (in general), *serpentes* (what creeps), *vermes* (worms), *pediculi* (lice).

Vernacular, adj. — tongue, *sermo patrius, sermo qui natus est nobis, sermo nativus, sermo noster, lingua nostra* (but *lingua materna* or *sermo maternus* is not Latin, and *lingua patria, lingua vernacula, sermo vernaculus* are not found in Lat. writers).

Versatile, adj. *versatilis* (that may be turned round); (of genius) *agilis, mobilis, versatilis ad omnia, callidus* (intelligent, through experience), *sollers* (clever, in treating any subject). Versatility, n. (of genius) *facilitas, sollertia, calliditas, ingenium facile* or *mobile, ingenium mobile sollertiaque, ingenium velox;* see Changeable.

Verse, n. *versus;* half a —, *hemistichium* (ἡμιστίχιον, gramm.); a poem of two, three, four, five, six —, *distichon* (δίστιχον, gramm.), *tristichon* (τρίστιχον), *tetrastichon* (τετράστιχον, gramm.), *pentastichon* (πεντάστιχον, gramm.), *hexastichon* (ἑξάστιχον, gramm.); to make —, *versus facere* or *scribere, versus fundere* (in a hurry and unprepared); to improvise —, *ex tempore versus fundere;* to turn words into —, *verba versu includere;* to recite any thing in —, *alqd versibus tradere;* = a short division of any composition, *colon, versiculus.* Versification, n. *versuum ratio.* Versify, v.tr. *carmine* or *carminibus celebrare* (poet. *canere, cantare*), *versibus persequi.*

Versed, adj. *versatus* or *volutatus in alqâ re, exercitatus in alqâ re, peritus, gnarus alcjs rei;* well — in any science, *perfectus in alqâ re;* to be — in any thing, also *non hospitem esse in alqâ re;* not —, *alcjs rei esse imperitum;* — in history, *ab historiâ instructum esse;* — in Greek and Latin, *et Græcis et Latinis doctum esse;* — in ancient literature, in the ancient classics, *in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse.*

Version, n. *liber scriptoris conversus* (never *versio*); see Translation.

Vertebre, Vertebra, n. *vertebra,* plur. *vertebræ quæ in spinâ sunt.*

Vertex, n. *vertex* (e.g. *supra verticem*); in astronomy = zenith, **zenith* (technical term). Vertical, adj. *directus;* adv. **directe.*

Vertiginous, adj. (1) e.g. motion, *quod in orbem circumagitur* or *circumfertur;* (2) *vertiginosus;* see Giddy. Vertigo, n. *vertigo* (*oculorum*); see Giddiness.

Very, adj., see True, Real; adv. very, very much, *summe* (in the highest degree, with verbs and adjs.), *maxime, quam maxime* (most), *magno opere* or *magnopere, maximo opere* or *maxumopere, summo opere* or *summopere* (only with verbs), *impense* (without fearing any trouble, exceedingly, only with verbs), *perquam* (almost solely in composition, see below), *admodum* (completely), *valde* (lit., with great strength, — much, e.g. *valde errare,* the foregoing with verbs and adjs.), *sane quam* (— much indeed, e.g. *gaudere, brevis*), *oppido* (lit., enough for a whole town, with adjs. and advs., more used in the colloquial style, hence chiefly in the Com., but also in Cic. in conversation and in the epistolary style), *satis* (sufficient, with regard to a certain end, to circumstances, to a position, etc., with adjs. and advs., e.g. *non satis se tutum in Argis videbat*), *enixe* (particularly, with great exertion, e.g. to try, *operam dare*), *vehementer* (lit., with passionate movements, with verbs expressing such, as with *rogare, dolere, gaudere;* thus often = in the highest degree, e.g. *vehementer utile est,* Cic.; *erit mihi vehementissime gratum; vehementer errare eos qui dicant,* etc.), *graviter* (with verbs and particp., e.g. to be ill, *ægrotare; iratus*), *mire, mirifice, mire quantum* (extraordinarily, with verbs and adjs.), *apprime* (extremely, with adjs., e.g. *appr. gnarus alcjs rei*), *perfecte* (perfectly, e.g. *perf. sapiens, eloquens*), *in primis* (foremost; instead of *in primis* we find also *inter primos, in paucis, cum paucis, inter paucos, ante alios, præter cæteros, super omnes*), *bene* (well; with adjs., advs., and verbs, e.g. *bene mane, bene potus*), *probe* (right, right well, with adjs. and verbs, but only in colloquial style in the Com., e.g. *probe potus, alqm probe decipere, probe errare*), *egregie, eximie* (exceedingly, with adjs. and verbs; *egr.* also in daily intercourse [in the epistolary style and in conversation], e.g. *egregie falsum;* however the phrases *egregie falli* or *errare* cannot be guaranteed anywhere by ancient writers; more correctly *valde* or *vehementer errare, procul* or *longe errare, totâ errare viâ, probe* or *diligenter errare*), *longe* (by far, e.g. *longe superare* or *præstare* or *antecellere;* — different, *longe diversus*); the Romans render "very" also (A) by *per* in composition with an adj., adv., or verb, e.g. — few, *perpauci* or *perquam pauci;* it pleases me — much, *mihi perplacet* or *mihi perquam placet, mihi valde placet;* I am — glad, *pergaudeo* or *perquam gaudeo;* — pleasant, *pergratus, perquam gratus;* — difficult, *perarduus;* (B) by *dis* . . . in composition, with a verb, e.g. to wish —, *discupere;* to praise —, *dislaudare;* (C) by a superlative, which may be strengthened by adding *longe* or *multo,* e.g. (*longe*) *fertilissimus, multo ditissimus;* not —, before adj. and advs., by *non ita, haud ita* (not *non admodum, non valde*), e.g. not so — many, *non ita multi;* not — long after, *haud ita multo post;* so —, see under So.

Vesicle, n. *pustula.* Vesicatory, n. **vesicatorium,* n.

Vesper, n. = evening star, *Hesperus* (Ἕσπερος), in pure Latin *Vesper, stella Veneris;* = the evening, *tempus pomeridianum;* vespers (in the Romish

Church), *sacra pomeridiana -orum, n.; Sicilian —, *cædes Sicula.

Vessel, n. = utensil, vas (gen. vasis, in the pl. vasa -orum, n.); — (in anatomy, and in the physiology of plants) vas (blood —, arteria, vena); = any structure made to float upon water, navis (see Ship), navigium (any small —, raft, πλοῖον), navicula, navigiolum (small —, πλοιάριον), scapha (barge), cymba (boat, for fishing, etc.), alveus, lembus (skiff), linter (canoe), ratis (raft); vessels (in Scripture), e.g. vasa iræ, vasa misericordiæ; a chosen —, vas electionis.

Vest, n., perhaps colobium (with the ancients an under-garment with short sleeves, Serv. Virg. Æn. ix. 616); see Garment. Vest, v.tr. vestire; see Invest. Vested, adj., e.g. rights, by jure niti. Vestibule, n. vestibulum; — of a temple, pronaos (πρόναος). Vestry, n. sacrarium (as the place where holy things, vessels, etc., are kept). Vesture, n., see Garment.

Vestal, adj., see Pure, Chaste. Vestal, n. Vestalis (virgo); the eldest —, virgo Vestalis maxima, Vestalis maxima, virgo maxima.

Vestige, n. vestigium.

Vetch, n. vicia.

Veteran, adj. and n. veteranus; a — soldier, miles veteranus, miles vetus, plur. (milites) veterani.

Veterinary, adj., — science, pecoris medicina, medicina veterinaria; to understand —, medicinæ veterinariæ prudentem esse; to write a work on —, pecudum medicinas conscribere; — surgeon, veterinarius, medicus equarius (of horses).

Veto, n. *jus interpellandi; to have a —, auxilium ferre, auxilio esse.

Vex, v.tr. stomachum facere alci, indignationem movēre alci, offendere, pungere algm. Vexation, n. ægritudo animi, indignatio, stomachus; a small —, indignatiuncula; full of —, indignabundus; to my great —, non sine algo meo stomacho; to the great — (annoyance) of, magnâ cum offensione hominum; to be overcome by —, dirumpi; to pour out — against, stomachum (iram) erumpere in algm. Prone to be vexed, difficilis, morosus, præceps ingenio in iram; proneness to vexation, morositas, *proclivitas ad iram; to fall into —, in morositatem incidere, amariorem fieri; having —, stomachosus, indignabundus, irritatus; adv. stomachose; causing —, indignandus, gravis, molestus; adv. moleste, ægre; nothing is more vexing than, nihil ægrius factum est quam ut; to be vexed at, ægre, moleste, indigne ferre algd. See Distress, Harass.

Viaduct, n., by ponte jungere, conjungere (e.g. flumen), pontem injicere or imponere alci rei (e.g. flumini), pontem facere or efficere in algâ re (e.g. in flumine).

Vial, n., see Phial, Bottle; (in Scripture) vials of God's wrath, phialæ iræ Dei (Vulg.)

Viands, n. caro, or in the plur. carnes.

Viaticum, n. viaticum; (in the Romish Church) to receive the —, *sacro oleo perungi.

Vibrate, v.intr. moveri; (of sound) tinnire (e.g. aures tinniunt), vocalem sonum reddere (e.g. of a column); — from one opinion to another, in contrarias sententias distrahi; v.tr. vibrare (a lance, sword). Vibration, n. motus (e.g. of strings, Cic.).

Vicar, n. (in general) vicarius, or by alcjs vice or officio fungi; see Pastor. Vicarage, n., see Parsonage.

Vice (in composition), —-admiral, *qui præfecti classis officio fungitur; —-chancellor, *qui cancellarii officio fungitur, *procancellarius (technical term); —-chairman, qui operas pro magistro dat; —-governor, proconsul.

Vice, n. vitiositas, turpitudo (κακία, as moral disposition), libidines (lust), vitia (habitual sins; one such, vitium), flagitium, scelus (as a wicked act); it is a —, by in vitio esse; you are — itself, non vitiosus homo es, sed vitium†; to be addicted to —, dedere animum vitiis, dedere se libidinibus; — totally, ingurgitare se in flagitia; to every —, *omnibus vitiis affinem esse, *omnibus vitiis teneri, omnibus flagitiis, omnibus libidinibus deditum esse; to fall into —, in vitium delabi; to be contaminated by —, vitiis contaminari; to shun —, a vitiis se abstinēre, vitia declinare. Vicious, adj. vitiosus (defective, unsound), turpis (shameful), improbus (morally debased), flagitiosus (profligate, all of persons and things, e.g. vita), comb. vitiosus ac flagitiosus (e.g. vita), cujus in animo improbitas versatur (of man's heart, of man in general), vitiis contaminatus, inquinatus (polluted with —, of persons and things), scelestus, sceleratus (criminal; the former of the disposition, the latter of an act of persons and things); very —, vitiis, flagitiis, sceleribus obrutus (of persons), vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditus (also of things, e.g. vita); adv. vitiose, turpiter, flagitiose, comb. flagitiose et turpiter, scelerate; see Corrupt, Refractory.

Vicissitude, n. vicissitudo, vicissitudines (a change that takes place regularly), e.g. of the times, vic. or varietas temporum; of day and night, vicissitudines dierum noctiumque, vic. diurnæ nocturnæque; of the seasons, vic. anniversariæ, commutationes temporum quadripartitæ; of fortune, fortunæ vicissitudo, mutatio rerum humanarum; to be exposed to the — of fate, alteram fortunam experiri.

Victim, n. victima; see Sacrifice. Victimise, v.tr., see Swindle.

Victor, n. victor; see Conqueror. Victorious, adj. victor, victrix (with nouns of the fem. and neuter gender); the — legions, legiones victores (the masc. because referring to soldiers); — arms, arma victricia; — deeds, res bello bene gestæ; to be — in a battle, victorem or superiorem discedere, superare. Victory, n. victoria, tropæum (τρόπαιον, metonym. = victory, e.g. victoria quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo, Nepos), palma (prize of —); a decided —, parta et explorata victoria; — over foreign enemies, victoria externa; — over the enemies in one's own country, vict. domestica; to gain —, victoriâ potiri; the — was an easy one, facile erat vincere; after having obtained —, partâ victoriâ; to pursue —, a victoriâ nihil cessare (Liv., but not victoriam exercēre, i.e. to let feel the —, any one, in algo or in algm); to proclaim —, victoriam conclamare; to celebrate —, victoriam concelebrare. Victress, n. victrix.

Victuals, n. cibus, cibaria -orum, n., alimenta -orum, n.; see Provisions. Victual, v.tr., (a garrison, an army) rem frumentariam providēre, comparare, frumentum parare, comparare, conferre, commeatum præparare, exercitui providēre frumentum, commeatum. Victualler, n., for an army, *rei frumentariæ præfectus, frumentarius; a ship employed as such, navis frumentaria, navis oneraria.

Vie, v.intr. æmulari algm or cum algo; — with any one in any thing, algâ re certare or concertare cum algo; — among each other, algâ re inter se certare.

View, v.tr., see Inspect, Look, See. View, n. prospectus (at a distance), despectus (from a high place), conspectus (sight); to have a — upon a place, prospicere, prospectare, despicere algm loco; see Prospect; in the wrong —, algd fallaci judicio or fallacibus judiciis vidēre; point of view, ratio; to consider in the right point of —, vere or recte judicare de algâ re.

Vigil, n. (1) see Watch; (2) in church affairs, pervigilium, sacra nocturna -orum, n.; to perform —, perv. agere. Vigilance, n. vigilantia. Vigilant, adj. vigil, vigilans.

Vignette, n. *ornamentum.

Vigour, n. vis (physical and mental, plur. vires, hence in Livy virium vis; in the historians vires often = forces), robur (physical strength), nervi, lacerti (nerve), vigor (energy); see Force, Strength. Vigorous, adj. valens, validus (possessing physical

strength, of living beings, food, medicines, etc.), *firmus* (of man and the human body, of the state, of food and beverages); comb. *firmus et robustus* (e.g. *respublica*), *valens et firmus* (e.g. *civitas*), *robustus* (robust; man, state, food), comb. *robustus et valens* (e.g. *homo*), *lacertosus* (muscular, man and animal), *corpore vigens, corpore validus, corpore robusto* (the first of youthfulness, the second of physical strength, the third of a stout, healthy body), *fortis* (strong, medicine; a speech and the speaker, energetic); see Strong, Energetic.

Vile, adj. *improbus, illiberalis, sordidus, fœdus;* see Base, Mean. Vileness, n. *improbitas;* see Depravity. Vilify, v.tr. *alqm ignominiā afficere;* see Slander.

Villa, n. *villa;* a little —, *villula;* a splendid —, *prætorium* (late Imperial Rome).

Village, n. *pagus, vicus* (a larger —), *rus, agri* (country); from — to —, *pagatim, vicatim;* in the —, *rure* or *ruri, in agris* (ἐν ἀγροῖς); life in a —, *vita rustica* or *rusticana;* referring to —, *paganicus;* magistrate of —, *comarchus* (κώμαρχος). Villager, n. *paganus, vicanus, rusticus* (in opp. to civilised people).

Villain, n. *homo scelestus, sceleratus, scelus.* Villanous, adj. *scelestus, improbus.* Villany, n. *indignitas, dedecus, consilium fœdum, flagitium.*

Vindicate, v.tr., a right, *jus tenēre, obtinēre, retinēre;* one's character, *personam tueri, sibi constare, a se non desciscere;* see Defend, Justify. Vindication, n., see Defence, Justification, Proof. Vindictive, adj. *ulciscendi cupidus;* a — spirit, *ulciscendi* or *ultionis cupiditas.*

Vine, n. *vitis, labrusca, salicastrum* (wild); a small —, *viticula;* a noble —, *vitis generosæ stirpis;* to plant —, *vites serere* or *ponere, vinum serere;* to cultivate —, *vitem colere;* to prop —, *vitem circumfodere, palari;* to prune, dress —, *vitem amputare, ligare;* to graft —, *vitem inserere;* to produce —, *vitem propagare;* —yard, *vinea, vinetum, arbustum* (the two first in a garden, arb. round trees), *collis vinearius, mons amictus vitibus* (Flor., both of a hill planted); to plant —, *vineam instituere, vinetum instituere* or *ponere.* Vinegar, n. *acētum;* sharp, acid —, *acetum acris saporis, acetum acidissimum;* to put any thing in —, *aceto intingere* (to dip), *aceto condire* (to pickle), **aceto macerare* (to steep in —, and thereby to soften, emacerate); to turn into —, *in acetum verti* (of wine, etc.); pickled in —, *acidus;* — manufactory, **coctura aceti;* — bottle, *acetabulum;* as sour as —, tart, *acidissimus;* tartness, *aciditas* (late). Vinous, adj. *vinosus.* Vintage, n. *vindemia, vindemiola* (small), *feriæ vindemiales* (annual festival, late); to hold —, *vindemiam facere* or *metere, vindemiare uvas* or *vinum;* to hold a very scarce —, *vindemias modicas* or *graciles colligere;* belonging to, used at the —, *vindemiatorius* (e.g. *vas;* basket, *qualus*). Vintager, n. *vindemiator, vindemitor, vinitor.* Vintner, n. *vinarius.*

Violin, n. *violīna;* see Fiddle; — concert, **violinarum symphonia.*

Violate, v.tr. *violare* (e.g. *alcjs famam, fœdus, jus*), *rumpere* (to break, an armistice, e.g. *indutias, fœdus, jus gentium*), *lædere* (to hurt, also fig., e.g. *alcjs famam*), *vulnerare* (to wound, also fig., e.g. *narem, alqm verbis*), comb. *lædere et vulnerare, lacerare* (to lacerate, also fig., e.g. *alcjs famam, alqm verborum contumeliis*). Violable, adj. *violabilis.* Violation, n. *violatio, vulneratio* (e.g. *famæ*); = rape, *incestus, probrum;* see Infringement, Transgression; to commit an act of —, *vim facere,* against, *vim alci afferre;* they would not have committed any acts of — if not, etc., *non temperatum manibus foret nisi,* etc.; see Force. Violent, adj. *violentus* (which rather means impetuous, boisterous; hence it is often better to use different terms, e.g. — death, *quæsita* or *arcessita mors*); see Forcible, Severe. Violator, n. *violator, ruptor.* Violence, n. *vis, injuria, superbia.*

Violet, n. *viŏla* (the Romans called several sorts by this name), **viola odorata* (L.); a bed of —, *violarium.* Violaceous, adj. *violacĕus, ianthinus* (ἰάνθινος, dark-violet), *amethystinus* (blue, like violet).

Viper, n. *vipera;* blood of a —, *sanguis viperinus;* poison of a —, *venenum viperinum.*

Virago, n. *mulier* or *virgo bellicosa, animosa, fortis.*

Virgin, n. *virgo* (also as star). Virgin, adj. *virgineus* (belonging to a girl, etc.), *virginalis* (peculiar to a —, e.g. *verecundia*). Virginity, n. *virginitas.*

Virile, adj. (e.g. age) *virilis;* see Manly.

Virtue, n. *virtus* (the ideal quality of *vir,* man, considered in his higher powers and relations; *virtus* is employed generally, also in connexion with particular excellences, as *virtus continentiæ,* the — of self-restraint; *virtus justitiæ,* the — of justice), *laus* (praiseworthy condition), *rectum* (moral good in itself), *honestas* (moral good in feeling and action), *sanctimonia* (guiltlessness), *pudicitia* (modesty of a woman, as her first —); to possess —, *virtutem habēre, virtute præditum esse;* to follow after —, *virtutem sequi, virtuti studēre, virtutis esse studiosum;* to practise —, *virtutem colere;* to pursue the path of —, *virtutem constanter sequi;* to turn from —, *de viā decedere, a virtute discedere, honestatem deserere;* to preserve a woman's —, *alci pudicitiam servare;* to destroy —, *alci pudicitiam expugnare* or *eripere.* Virtuous, adj. *virtute præditus* or *ornatus, sanctus* (pleasing to God, of persons and things), *probus* (upright, of men); a — life, *vita honesta* or *sancta;* — act or deed, *honeste* or *recte factum;* — feeling, *sanctimonia;* to be very —, *singulari* or *eximiā virtute esse, virtute* (or *virtutis gloriā*) *præstare, virtute excellere.* Virtuously, adv. *cum virtute, sancte;* to live —, *cum virtute vivere, cum virtute vitam degere, sancte vivere.* A man admirable for virtue, *homo virtute mirabilis, homo qui virtute valet;* love of —, *virtutis amor;* way of —, *virtutis via;* teacher of —, *virtutis magister;* example of —, *exemplar virtutis, exemplar ad imitandum propositum;* in — of, *ex lege* (the law), *ex testamento* (the will), *pro eo ac debui* (my duty), *ex* or *pro suā auctoritate* (*pro eā quā est auctoritate,* his authority or influence), *pro meo in te amore* or *qui meus in te amor est* (my love for you). See Bravery, Man, Valour.

Virtuoso, n. *acroāma* (ἀκρόαμα), in any thing, *alcjs rei artifex* (e.g. *canendi*), *alcjs rei peritissimus* (e.g. *cantandi*).

Virulence, n. *gravitas* (e.g. *morbi*); see Poison. Virulent, adj. *gravis* (e.g. climate, *cælum*); a — disease, *morbus anceps, valetudo gravis et periculosa;* see Poisonous, Malignant.

Visage, n., see Face, Countenance.

Viscid, adj. *tenax* (e.g. wax†), *resinaceus* (like resin), *glutinosus* (sticky, like glue).

Visible, adj. *aspectabilis, quod cerni potest, quod aspectu sentitur, quod in cernendi sensum cadit* (what can be seen), *conspectus, conspicuus, oculis subjectus* (clear to be seen), *expressus* (clearly expressed, e.g. *vestigia, indicia*), *apertus* (open, opp. *occultus,* e.g. discord, *simultas; dolor*), *manifestus* (manifest, *latens, occultus,* e.g. *cædes*); the — world, *mundus quem cernimus, hæc omnia quæ videmus, ea quæ sunt quæque videmus omnia, omnia quæ sub aspectum cadunt* or *quæ aspectu sentiuntur;* to be —, *oculis cerni, cadere sub aspectum* or *sub oculos* or *in cernendo sensum, aspectu sentiri* (what can be seen with the eyes), *conspici, conspicuum esse, oculis subjectum esse* (presenting itself to the eye), *ante oculos positum esse, apertum esse, apparēre* (to appear); to become —, *sub aspectum venire* (what can be seen), *in conspectum dari, apparēre* (to be seen), *oculis subjici* (of what shows itself), *se aperire* (of the stars); to become, be — to any one, *se alci in conspectum dare* (of persons); to make —, *subjicere oculis* or *sub oculos* or *sub aspectum, dare in conspectum* (in general), *aperire* (of daylight); adv. *manifesto.* Vision, n. (in optics) *visus, sensus videndi, cernendi,*

sensus oculorum; = an optical illusion, *res objecta* (what appears to the eye, Cic.), *visum* (any thing seen, a — in a dream), *species* (both awake and in a dream), *simulacrum* (any thing we fancy to see as resembling a certain thing, either as an illusion or as a spectre; but *spectrum* is = εἴδωλον in the sense of the Stoics, Cic. Fam. xv. 16, 2); a sudden —, *repentinum visum* (appears, *objicitur*, Nep.); a terrible —, *objecta res terribilis*; a new —, *species nova atque insolita, facies insolita* (Sall.); a nightly —, *visum nocturnum, species nocturna*; — in a dream, *visum somnii* or *somniantis, species per somnum oblata* or *in quiete visa, imago nocturnæ quietis, visus nocturnus*; to see a — in a dream, *speciem in quiete vidēre*. Visionary, adj., by circ., see Dream, Image.

Visit, n. *salutatio, salutationis officium* (in the Roman sense, of friends and clients in the morning), *adventus amici* or *hospitis* (arrival of a visitor), *accessus ad alqm locum* (in general, the going to a place), *frequentatio* (attendance, as at school); — of any one, *adventus alcjs* (e.g. *medici*); your late —, **adventus tuus quum proxime ad me venisti*; the daily and frequent — of friends, *quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia*; to come on a —, *alqm visendi causā venire*; to put off a —, *visendi curam differre* (post-Aug.); to accept the — of any one, *alqm admittere*; not —, *alqm excludere* or *ab aditu prohibēre*; your — will be welcome to all, *carus omnibus exspectatusque venies*. Visit, v.tr. *alqm visere* or *invisere* or *visitare, ad alqm ire visere* and **ire et visere, ad alqm visendi causā venire* (to see how any one is), *intervisere* (from time to time), *adire, convenire alqm* (in order to speak to or transact business with any one), *salutare alqm, salutatum* or *salutandi causā ad alqm venire, ad alqm salutandum venire* (out of politeness, to wait upon), *obire, adire, venire ad*, etc., *visere* (a place, etc.), *frequentare* (to frequent, attend, as a school); to — any one often, *alcjs domum frequentare, celebrare* (in great numbers), *frequentare* or *multum ad alqm ventitare*; — a patient, *ægrotum visere* or *visitare, ad ægrum ire visere* or *ad ægrum ire et visere, ad ægrum visendi causā venire*; — patients, *ad ægros ire et visere, ægros perambulare* (one after the other); to — a company, *celebrare conventum*; — a fair, *obire nundinas, mercatum, ad mercatum venire*; — any one's country-seats, *obire villas suas*; (in law) *scrutari, perscrutari, excutere* (to see whether a person carries contraband goods); to — previously, *prætentare* (e.g. *togæ sinum*); (in a Scriptural sense) *alqm urgēre, vexare, punire*. Visitation, n. (of Divine Providence) *pœna*; (in law) *scrutatio, perscrutatio*. Visitor, n. (pl.) *salutantes, salutatores, qui visendi* (*ac salutandi*) *causā venit* (or *veniunt*) *ad alqm, hospes* (from a distance; if several, *hospites*); an unpleasant —, *molestus interpellator, molesti interpellatores*; inconvenient —, *intempestive accedentes*; I have —s, *habeo alqm mecum*; I have no —, *solus sum, neminem mecum habeo*; I shall have many —, *multi apud me erunt*; to accept no —, *se conveniri nolle*; (in an official sense) *scrutator*.

Visor, n. **os galeæ*.

Visual, adj. (e.g. nerve) **nervus oculorum*; — angle, **angulus opticus*.

Vital, adj., — air, *aër qui vitalem spiritum præbet animantibus*; — powers, *vis vitalis, animus, anima* (τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν); see Essential. Vitality, n. *animus*; see Life.

Vitiate, v.tr. *vitiare*; see Spoil, Corrupt. Vitiation, n. *corruptio, depravatio*.

Vitreous, adj. *vitreus* (e.g. *oculi vitrei*), *vitreā specie* (e.g. *gemma*), *colore similis vitri, vitri modo translucidus* (e.g. *lapis*); to be —, *vitri esse similitudine* (Plin.). Vitrify, v.intr. **in vitrum concrescere*.

Vitriol, n. *vitriŏlum*; spirit of —, **spiritus vitrioli*; — works, **officina vitrioli*; oil of —, **oleum vitrioli*. Vitriolic, adj. **vitriolicus*; — acid, **acidum vitriolicum*.

Vivacious, adj. *vividus*. Vivacity, n. *vigor*; see Liveliness. Vivid, adj. *vividus*; see Lively.

Viviparous, adj. *animalia pariens* (opp. *ova pariens* or *gignens*, oviparous).

Vixen, n., perhaps **mulier jurgiosa*.

Vocabulary, n. **index verborum*.

Vocal, adj., — music, *cantus vocum*; — and instrumental music, *vocum nervorumque cantus, chordarum sonitus et vocis cantus*.

Vocation, n. *officium, partes, munus, officii munus*.

Vocative, n. *casus vocativus, casus vocandi* (gramm.)

Vociferate, v.intr. *vociferari*. Vociferous, adj. *vociferans*; see Cry, Clamour.

Vogue, n., to be in —, *florēre, vigēre* (to flourish), *expeti* (of what has a sale).

Voice, n. *vox* (the faculty of uttering sounds; then the sound produced, both of animated beings and of personified objects, e.g. *naturæ*), *cantus* (of birds), *sonus* (sound, of the — and of musical instruments), *vocis sonus*; a clear —, *clara vox* (opp. *vox obtusa*), *vox canora* (opp. *vox fusca*); a pure —, *vox lævis* (opp. *vox aspera*); a high —, *vox acuta* (opp. *vox gravis*); a flexible —, *vox flexibilis* (opp. *vox dura*); a full —, *vox plena* (opp. *vox exilis*); with a loud —, *clarā voce, magnā voce*; strength of —, *vocis magnitudo, firmitas*; clearness of —, *vocis splendor*; to know any one by his —, *alqm voce noscitare, alqm ex voce cognoscere*; to imitate the human —, *imitari humanæ vocis sonum*; to raise the —, *attollere sonum*; to lower the —, *submittere vocem*; to try one's —, *vocem ultra vires urgēre*; to obey the — of nature, *naturam ducem sequi, congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere*; to obey the — of one's conscience, *a rectā conscientiā non discedere*; (in a wider sense) the general —, *omnium consensus, consensus publicus*; there is but one —, *omnes uno ore in alqā re consentiunt, omnes in alqā re unum atque idem sentiunt*; to have the first —, *principatum sententiæ tenēre*; in grammar, see Active, Passive.

Void, adj., — of, *inops alcjs rei* or *alqā re* or *ab alqā re, sterilis alcjs rei* or *ab alqā re, privatus* or *spoliatus alqā re*. Void, n. *inanitas* (lit. and fig.), *inane, vacuitas, vacuum*.

Volatile, adj. (e.g. animals) *fugax*; see Fly; (in chemistry) by *quod fugit*; fig. (of any one's character) *levis, levitate præditus, vanus, mobilis* (opp. *constans*), *temerarius* (opp. *prudens*), *indiligens, negligens* (opp. *diligens*). Volatility, n. (of fluids, etc.) by *fugere*; fig., *levitas, ingenium mobile, animus levis, vanitas, mobilitas* (*ingenii* or *animi*, opp. *constantia*), comb. *mobilitas et levitas animi, temeritas* (opp. *prudentia*), *indiligentia, negligentia* (opp. *diligentia*).

Volcano, n. **mons e cujus vertice ignes erumpunt, *mons flammas eructans, collis evomens flammas, *mons arenas flammarum globo eructans* (but *mons ignivŏmus* is bad). Volcanic, adj. *flammas eructans, ignes* or *flammas evomens*; the earth contains — matter, *ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli naturalis materia*.

Volition, n. *voluntas*.

Volley, n. **tormenta emissa*; — of words, *flumen* or *turba inanium verborum*.

Volt, n. *gyrus*; to make a —, *equum in gyrum ducere* (of the rider), *gyros variare* (of the horse).

Volume, n. *massa*; see Roll, Bulk; = book, *liber, volumen* (lit., a roll of parchment, either a whole or a part of one), *pars* (as a part); a large —, *liber grandis, volumen magnum*. Voluminous, adj. **multa volumina continens*; a — work, *scriptor per multa volumina diffusus*.

Voluntary, adj. *voluntarius* (ἐθελούσιος, ἐθελοντής, e.g. slave, death), *volens* (opp. *coactus*), *non coactus, non invitus* (without compulsion, ἑκών, ἑκούσιος), *spontaneus* (αὐτόματος), and *ultroneus* (αὐτοκέλευστος, with the same difference as *sponte*

and *ultro*, and not = *voluntarius*, first in Sen. Ep. and Nat Qu., and probably invented by him as technical term for his metaphysical language, otherwise *sponte* and *ultro* with a participle were used instead, e g. *motus suā sponte factus* = *motus spontaneus* in Sen). Voluntarily, adv. *voluntate* (ἐθέλοντι, from one's own free-will, opp. *vi* or *vi ac necessitate* or *invitus et coactus*), comb *judicio et voluntate*, *sponte suā* (*tuā*, etc.), *sponte* (ἑκουσίως, of one's own accord), comb. *suā sponte et voluntate*, *ultro* (without being asked, αὐτομάτως, opp. *jussu alcjs* or [*ab alqo*] *jussus*), comb *sponte et ultro* (e.g. quite —); to do a thing —, *voluntate facere alqd* (opp. *invitum et coactum facere*, Liv.). Voluntary, n. (in music) **modi ex tempore facti*. Volunteer, n. *voluntarius* (*miles*), volunteers, *milites voluntarii*, *voluntariam extra ordinem professi militiam*, *qui voluntariam sequuntur militiam*, *evocati* (veterans, who serve again as —). Volunteer, v intr. *voluntate facere alqd*.

Voluptuous, adj. *voluptarius* (of persons and things, what affords the highest degree of sensual pleasure and eager for it), *libidinosus* (of persons = given up to sensual lust, of things = showing such a disposition), *ad voluptates propensus*, *voluptatibus* or *rebus venereis deditus*, *libidinum plenus* (of persons), *libidine accensus* (in a single case, of persons), *impudicus* (unchaste, of persons and things), *delicatus* (effeminate, of persons; then indecent of things, e.g *sermo*). Voluptuousness, n *voluptas*, *libido*, or in the pl. *libidines*, *impetus ad venerem*, *impetus libidinum*, *veneris cupiditas*, *libidinis intemperantia*, *coëundi cupiditas* or *ardor*, *voluptatis dulcedo*, *res venereæ*.

Vomit, n. *vomitus*, *vomitio* (the act); causing a —, *vomitorius*; to cause —, *vomitionem ciēre*, *movēre*, *facere*, *evocare*, *vomitum evocare*; to check, or prevent, —, *vomitionem sistere*, *inhibēre*, *cohibēre*. Vomit, v. *vomere*, *evomere*, *vomitare* (frequently or much); — from the stomach being turned, *nauseā conceptum vomitare*. See Emetic.

Voracious, adj. *edax*, *cibi avidus*, *cibi plurimi* (whom it is difficult to satisfy), *gulosus* (who is always eating), *vorax*. Voracity, n *edacitas*, *aviditas cibi*, *voracitas*.

Vortex, n *vortex*, *turbo* (whirlwind; then = the whirling round of any thing). Vertical, adj., by *rotari*.

Votary, n. *sacratus*, *consecratus*, *sacer* (sacred, as belonging to the gods); in a general sense, *admirator*, *studiosus alcjs* or *alcjs rei*; a — of any science, by *alci rei se tradere*; see Devote. Vote, n. *sententia* (in general, opinion, — of the senator, of the judge and the people), *suffragia* (of a citizen in the comitia; also the voting tablet), *punctum* (the votes which a candidate got in the comitia, inasmuch as the tellers, *custodes*, made a point against his name for each vote), *tabella* (voting tablet); to divide the —, *tabellas* or *suffragia diribēre*, to count the —, *tabellas dirimere*; to elect any one by —, *suffragiis alqm creare*, to have the greatest number of —, *longe plurimum valēre*; the competitors have equal —, *competitores pares suffragiis sunt*; to obtain the greatest number of — in a tribus, *longe plurima in alqā tribu puncta ferre* (Cic.), to carry all the —, *omne punctum ferre* (also fig. = to be applauded by every one, Hor.). Vote, v.intr. *sententiam ferre* (both of one individual, e g. of the senator, judge, and of the people in the comitia, but *sententiam dare* or *dicere* = to give one's opinion in a longer speech, of one senator, after which the others gave their — in the matter, which was called *in sententiam alcjs discedere*), *suffragium ferre* (by single individuals among the people in the comitia), *in suffragium ire* or *inire* (of the people in the comitia); — for any one's opinion, *in sententiam pede* or (of several) *pedibus ire*, — for any one, *suffragio suo ornare alqm*, *suffragio suo adjuvare alqm in petendis honoribus*, *suffragari alci ad munus* (when any one applies for a post); for any thing, *suffragari alci rei* (also fig. = to approve, e g. *alcjs consilio*); right of voting —, *jus suffragii*, or simply by *suffragium* or by the pl *suffragia*, voting-tablet, *tabella* (in general), *suffragium* (in the comitia).

Votive, adj. *votivus* (e.g. *ludi*).

Vouch, v.tr. *asseverare*, *testari*, *affirmare*, *adjurare*; see Declare, Attest, Affirm, v.intr , to — for any thing, by *præstare alqd* or *de alqā re* (e g. *damnum*, *periculum*), *alqd in se recipere*, *spondēre futurum ut*, etc. Voucher, n , see Witness, Testimony.

Vouchsafe, v.intr. *concedere*; see Grant, Condescend.

Vow, n. *votum*, *voti sponsio* or *nuncupatio* (in the presence of proper witnesses), *devotio alcjs rei* (e g. *vitæ*); sacred —s, *religiones*; to take a —, *votum facere*, *suscipere* (in general), *votum nuncupare* (before witnesses); to fulfil —, *votum solvere* or *exsolvere* or *persolvere* or *reddere*; to be tied by a —, *religione voti obstrictum esse*, to relieve any one from his —, *liberare alqm voto* (not *voti*, which is a Greek construction). Vow, v., see Dedicate, Devote.

Vowel, n. (*litera*) *vocalis*.

Voyage, n , *navigatio*, *cursus maritimus*, *peregrinatio transmarina*; to undertake a —, **navigationem suscipere*; to give up a —, *n omittere*; to make a —, *navigare mare*.

Vulgar, adj. *popularis* (peculiar to the mass of the people, hence low), *vulgaris*, *pervulgaris* (belonging to the mass, hence mean), *plebeius* (peculiar to the *plebs*, plebeian), *illiberalis*, *sordidus*, *rusticus* Vulgarism, n *sermo vulgaris*. Vulgarity, n. **mores plebeii*.

Vulture, n *vultur* or *vulturius*, *milvus* (kite or glede); — eagle, **vultur percnopterus* (L.)

W

WABBLE, v intr. *nutare*, *vacillare* (both lit. and fig.). Wabbling, n. *nutatio*, *vacillatio*

Wad, n. *fascis* (bundle), *panniculus* (a little ball of rags). Wad, v.tr *farcire*, *effarcire*, *refercire*; to — a dress, **vesti xylinum insuere* Wadding, n. **xylinum vestibus insuendum*.

Waddle, v.intr. *anatis in modum incedere*.

Wade, v.intr (through a river, etc) *vado transire alqm locum*, fig , *eluctari alqd* or *per alqd* (e.g. through the enemy, snow, difficulties), *penetrare per alqd*, *ægre moliri alqd* (e g. *sabulum*), *opera perducitur usque ad*, etc. (e.g. *assum vitulinum*).

Wafer, n. (1) in the eucharist, **panis cœnæ sacræ*, (2) for fastening letters, **massa signatoria*.

Waft, v.tr. *sublime ferri*, *efferri*; see Float. Waft, n *motus*.

Wag, v tr., — the head, see Shake; — the tail, *caudam movēre*, *caudam jactare*; — in a friendly way, *caudam clementer et blande movēre*.

Wag, n. *homo lascivus*, *homo astutus* or *versutus*. Waggery, n. *lascivia*. Waggish, adj. *lascivus*.

Wage, v.tr , — war, see War. Wager, n , to lay a —, *sponsionem facere cum alqo*; see Bet.

Wages, n , a servant's —, *pretium operæ*; a journeyman's —, *manuum merces*, see Salary, Pay, Stipend

Waggle, v.tr. and intr., see Wag, Waddle.

Wagon, n. *plaustrum*. Wagoner, n. **qui vecturam facit*, as a constellation, *aurīga*, *heniochos* (ἡνίοχος, used only in the silver age by some who were fond of Grecisms); —'s horse, *equus vectuarius*

Wagtail, n. *motacilla*.

Wain, n. *plaustrum*; as a constellation, *plaustrum†*, *arctus septentriones* (the two bears).

Wainscot, n *tesseræ*, *tabulatio*, to cover with —, *tesseris struere*, *operire*.

Waist, n. *corpus, habitus corporis* (shape of the body). Waistcoat, n. *thorax laneus* (under — of wool); see Vest.

Wait, v.intr. *manēre;* — a little! *mane paullisper!* to — for, *opperiri alqm* or *alqd, præstolari alci, manēre alqm* or *dum alqs adveniat;* — for the enemy, *hostis adventum manēre, hostem opperiri,* it is waited for, *in exspectatione est;* to — for the event, *exitum* or *eventum alcjs rei exspectare;* — for death calmly, *mortem negligere;* to — on, *ministrare, famulari, ministeria facere* (so *ministrare alci cœnam,* at dinner; *min. alci pocula*); = to salute, *salutare alqm, alqm salutatum venire.* Wait, n., to lie in —, see Ambush. Waiter, n. *famulus* (in the house), *minister* (who assists in any certain thing), *apparitor, stator* (servants of magistrates and the like; *st.* in the provinces). Waiting, n., lord, lady in —, by *munus obire;* see Attendance. Waitress, n. *famula, ministra, ministra cauponæ* (at an inn), *ancilla* (servant).

Waive, v.tr. (a subject, claim, motion), by *haud longius persequi, silentio* or *tacitum præterire alqd.* Waived, adj. (in law), by *proscribere alqm.*

Wake, v.intr. *vigilare;* fig., by *excitari;* v.tr. *exsuscitare, expergefacere (e somno), excitare (e somno), suscitare somno* or *e quiete* (all without *e somno* also fig.).

Wake, n. *encœnia -orum,* n. (ἐγκαίνια, τά, the feast of the dedication of a church, Eccl.), *paganalia annua,* n.pl. (among country-people after harvest).

Walk, v.intr. *ire* (in general, also for pleasure, e.g. *ibam forte viā sacrā,* Hor.), *gradi, ingredi* (in a quiet manner), *incedere* (affectedly), *cedere* (only in poets = to —, go in general; in prose = to abandon, go away from, give up a place; hence comb. *cedere atque abire*), *vadere* (of soldiers in battle), *ambulare* (naturally, opp. *incedere,* or *salire,* of birds); to — about, *deambulare* (till one is tired, e.g. *in litore*), *inambulare* (up and down in a place, e.g. *in ludo, in gymnasio;* in the house, *domi*), *obambulare alci loco* or *ante locum* and *alqm locum* + (along, e.g. *in gymnasio;* in front of the rampart, *ante vallum;* in the fields, *in herbis*), *spatiari* (for exercise, also of a crow, *in alqo loco,* e.g. *in xysto*); to — out, take a —, besides the preceding general terms, more particularly by *ire* or *abire ambulatum* or *deambulatum, ambulationem conficere* (any where, *in alqo loco*), *delectationis causā ambulare* (up and down a little, etc.); to — about (without any definite object), *discursare, vagari;* to — out into the country, *rus excurrere,* to — (opp. to ride, etc.) on a journey, *pedibus ire, venire, iter facere, pedibus incedere;* to — in, by *se inferre* (e.g. *foribus*), *intro venire;* — in! *intro veni!* or *intro venite!* to — out (of the room), *foras exire;* to — round, *circumire alqd;* in Scripture, to — with God, *ambulare cum Deo;* — in darkness, *in tenebris amb.;* — in the light, *in luce amb.;* — by faith, *per fidem amb.;* — after the flesh, *secundum carnem amb.;* — in the flesh, *in carne amb.* (all Vulgate); v.tr. to — the streets, by the v.intr.; — a horse, **gradu agere.* Walk, n. = the act or state of walking, *itio, itus, incessus, ingressus* (the preceding two in opp. to lying down, standing, etc., as condition); = manner of walking, *incessus, ingressus;* quick, slow —, *incessus citus, tardus;* straight, upright, *incessus erectus, ingressus celsus;* unmanly —, *incessus fractus* (broken); to have —, *molliorem esse in incessu;* proud —, by *magnifice incedere;* stately and manly, by *habēre stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum;* — in general, in regard to the distance traversed, e.g. to take a —, *alqo ire, se conferre, alqo iter facere;* — to any one's house, *viam facere ad alqm;* — for pleasure or exercise, *ambulatio* (as act, then as the place along which we walk), *deambulatio, inambulatio;* a short —, *ambulatiuncula* (act and place); = avenue, *ambulacrum* (pleasure-ground), *xystus* (ξυστός, alley, avenue, Vitr.); covered —, *tecta ambulatio* or *ambulatiuncula;* open —, *hypæthra ambulatio;* to take a —, *ambulationem conficere,* any where, *in alqo loco;* to go for a —, *ire* or *abire ambulatum* or *deambulatum;* during my —, *quum irem, ambulans, incedens.* Walker, n. *ambulans, deambulans* (masc. and fem.), *qui, quæ ambulat* or *deambulat, ambulator* (fem. *ambulatrix,* who makes a business of it, e.g. *villicus ambulator esse non debet,* Col.; *villica ne sit ambulatrix,* Cato de R. R.). Walking, n. *itio, itus, ambulatio, incessus, ingressus;* — stick, *baculum* (only late *baculus*).

Wall, n. *murus* (in general, any structure of stone, brick, etc.; hence also one particular spot in a —, e.g. *aries murum percussit,* Cic. Off.; in the plur. = a structure of larger extent, and fig. in sing. and plur. = bulwark, defence), *mœnia* (walls of a city, as a protection; hence also = a building, town, which affords shelter), *maceria* (of clay, etc., as a fence round gardens, farm-yards, vineyards, parks, etc.), *paries* (party —, partition, in a building, house, e.g. *parietem disturbare* or *demoliri,* to pull down the —; *intra domesticos parietes,* between four —), *propugnacula -orum,* n. (bulwarks), comb. *propugnacula muriique* (also fig. = protection, defence); the ruins of an old —, *parietinæ;* a stone —, *murus lapideus;* a brick —, *murus latericius;* to build a —, *murum exstruere, ædificare, parietem ducere* (in a house), **opus latericium facere* (in general); to begin to —, *murum instruere;* to enclose a town with —, *urbem mœnibus cingere* or *circumdare* or *circumdare urbi mœnia;* secured by a —, **opere latericio firmatus, *muro munitus* (protected, fortified); rubbish thrown against a —, *parietinæ;* — hook, **uncus muralis;* — flower, **cheiranthus cheiri* (L.); — fruit-tree, *arbor adminiculata* or *jugata, arbor adminiculata jugataque.* Wall, v.tr., — a city, *urbem mœnibus cingere.*

Wallow, v.intr., — in the mire, *volutari* or *provolvi* or *se volutare in luto, *cœnum rostro fodere.*

Walnut, n., see Nut.

Walrus, n. *orca.*

Wand, n. *baculum;* see Rod, Staff.

Wander, v.intr. *proficisci* (to go at large or abroad), *ire, iter facere, migrare, circumcursare hac illac* (to run hither and thither), *discursare, concursare huc et illuc* (now here now there), *peregre abire* (to go abroad), *peregrinari* (to travel abroad); to — much, *multas terras peragrare;* to — about in fear, *trepidare et cursare;* to — over any place, *alqm locum pervagari, errare* (by itself or with *in alqo loco, per, circum alqm locum*); to — from the subject, *deerrare, aberrare (ab) alqā re;* to — from (in a moral sense), *de viā decedere, deerrare itinere, aberrare viā, recto itinere labi* (all = to stray from the right path); to — in mind, *ineptire, hariolari, nugari, allucinari, delirare.* Wanderer, n. *erro, viator, peregrinator* (abroad). Wandering, n. *iter* (also fig. *iter antiquitatis,* i.e. a survey of antiquity; in the plur. *itinera -um,* n.), *discessus, abitus, abitio* (departure), *peregrinatio* (residence abroad), *emigratio* (emigration); a — from place to place, *aliunde alio commigratio.* a — from duty, by the verb. Wandering, adj. *vagabundus, vagus* (who hastens from place to place without an object). See Travel, Journey, Err, Vagabond.

Wan, adj. *pallidus;* see Pale. Wanness, n. *pallidus color.*

Wane, v.intr., the moon —, by *deminui* (also of physical strength), *senescere* (of the waning age of life); see Decrease, Decline.

Want, n. = deficiency, *penuria* (not much of a thing, opp. *copia,* generally with gen.), *inopia* (with gen., the not having what is required at the moment, hence in an absolute sense = needy circumstances), *egestas* (in an absolute sense, destitution; in a relative sense, with gen. = the total absence of any thing; in the latter sense but seldom and generally only to strengthen *inopia*), *desiderium* (only in a relative sense with gen., when we miss, feel the — of a thing previously possessed),

defectio, defectus (in a relative sense, with gen., = deficiency, the former as act, the latter as condition; both used by modern writers in a moral and intellectual sense, but without ancient authority), difficultas, angustiæ (in a relative sense, with gen., = the embarrassment produced by the — of a thing), vitium (in a wider sense, — as an imperfection, in a moral and intellectual sense); complete — of every thing, omnium rerum inopia, difficultas, summæ angustiæ rerum necessariarum; — of money, pecuniæ or argenti penuria, inopia argenti or argentaria, difficultas rei nummariæ or difficultas nummaria (in general), angustiæ rei familiaris (in a family); — of room, inopia loci; — of water, penuria aquarum; — of water in rivers, defectus aquarum circa rivos; — of strength, defectio virium; — of friends, penuria amicorum; — of temperance, intemperantia; from — of space, inopiâ loci; for — of time, tempore exclusus; from — of proof, facts, inopiâ argumentorum; to be in — of any thing, algâ re carēre (in general, not to have a thing), algâ re egēre, indigēre (to feel the lack of), alcjs rei inopiâ laborare, premi, or simply ab algâ re laborare, algâ re premi (to be pressed for it), anguste uti algâ re (to have to use a thing sparingly); there is a great — of, magna est alcjs rei penuria; to suffer great —, magnâ inopiâ necessariarum rerum laborare; to protect any one from —, alqm ab inopiâ defendere; to cause great —, magnas difficultates afferre; to come to —, ad inopiam venire; to suffer —, to live in poverty, vitam inopem colere, in egestate esse or versari, vitam in egestate degere, also simply egēre; — great —, omnium rerum inopem esse; wants, by usus, necessitas, res necessaria, res quibus homines utuntur; my —, quibus rebus indigeo; necessary —, res quibus carēre non possumus; natural —, ea quæ natura desiderat; to have many —, multis egēre rebus ad vivendum; few, paucis contentum esse, continentissimum esse; see Necessity. Want, v.intr. and tr. deesse (of what we should have), abesse (when we do not feel the —, e.g. hoc unum illi, si nihil utilitatis habebat, abfuit; si opus erat, defuit, Cic.), desiderari (what we do not like to miss), deficere (to be short of any thing); = to require, egēre algâ re, seldom alcjs rei (of actual —), indigēre algâ re or alcjs rei, opus or usus est algâ re (when it would be useful; only in Col. opus habeo algâ re), desiderare alqd, requirere alqd; I — so and so, careo algâ re (I have not got it), egeo algâ re (I should like to have it), deficit mihi alqd or deficit me alqd (it has left me, i.e. I am short of it), alqd non suppetit (it is not sufficient); I — nothing further, nihil ultra flagito; what else do you —? quid ultra tendis? to — application, non urgēre studia sua (in one's studies); I shall not be wanting, non deero (I shall give my aid), in me non erit mora (I shall not tarry). Wanting, adj., by deesse. See Absent, Deficient.

Wanton, adj.; e.g. boys, lascivus (in play), petulans (bold); grown — by prosperity, superbus (e.g. in fortunâ), dissolutus (dissolute), intemperans (indulging in sensuality), effrenatus (licentious); = disposed to unchastity, e.g. — eyes, see Voluptuous. Wantonness, n. animi effusio, gestientis animi elatio voluptuaria (a making too free, the latter in Cic. Fin. iii. 10, 35, as translation of the Greek ἡδονή), lascivia, petulantia.

War, n. bellum, arma (— by land, b. terrestre; by sea, navale; civil, intestine, intestinum, domesticum, civile; with the Gauls, Gallicum; with slaves, servile; for life and death, internecinum); in —, bello, in bello; in time of —, belli tempore; in war and in peace, domi belloque (at home and abroad), domi militiæque; equally great in civil and military affairs, magnus bello nec minor in pace; to wish for —, bellum velle; to contemplate —, de bello cogitare; to seek an occasion for —, bellum quærere; to find —, bellandi causam reperire; to cause or stir up —, bellum movēre, concitare, excitare, facere; to prepare for —, bellum parare; — a fresh —, bellum reparare; — yourself for —, saga sumere; to threaten —, bellum minari, denunciare alci; to declare —, b. decernere, jubēre, indicere; to begin —, b. incipere, belli initium facere; to undertake —, suscipere bellum, arma; to make — on, inferre alci bellum; to go to the — (or the army), abire militatum; to enter the service of —, militiam capessere, ad bellum (in castra) proficisci; the — breaks out, bellum oritur; the — rages, b. exardescit; — over the land, terra bello ardet; — everywhere, omnia bello flagrant; to carry on a —, bellare, bellum gerere; to conduct —, b. agere, administrare; to make — against, b. gerere cum algo or contra alqm, bello persequi alqm; to protract —, b. ducere, trahere; to end —, belli or bello finem facere, ab armis discedere, bellum conficere or componere, debellare; to end — entirely, bellum delēre, tollere; to terminate — by a victory, b. profligare; — at one blow, uno prælio debellatum est; prepared for —, expeditus ad bellum capessendum; free from the service of —, immunis militiæ; to be on furlough, vacationem militiæ habēre; the conducting of a —, belli administratio; skilled in —, in bello (armis) exercitatus, multum in bello versatus; used to —, bello assuetus; articles of —, lex militaris; see Arms, Military, Soldier. Warrior, n. miles, homo militaris; a common —, miles gregarius; a distinguished —, vir militiæ peritissimus, juvenis bello egregius; to be a great —, maximas res in bello gessisse, bellicâ laude florēre; to be equally a great — and a great statesman, non præstantiorem esse in armis quam in togâ, or multum in imperiis magistratibusque versatum esse; a female —, mulier fortis; belonging to a —, militaris; the — class, corpus militum, milites; a warrior's life, via militaris. Warlike, adj. militaris (e.g. inerat in eo habitus virilis vere ac militaris); things look —, omnia belli speciem tenent, omnia belli apparatu strepent; = inclined to war, ferox, bellicosus.

Warble, v.tr., — a song, see Trill, Modulate, Sing; v.intr. fritinnire (to chirp). Warbling, n. sonus (in general), vibrans lusciniæ sonus (of the nightingale); see Melody.

Ward, v.tr., — off a blow, in fencing, ictum (or petitionem) vitare, cavēre, cavēre et propulsare, also simply cavēre, vitare (with the sword), ictum declinare, petitionem declinatione et corpore effugere, also simply ictum effugere (by turning); — correctly, recte cavēre; — with the shield, ad alcjs conatum scutum tollere (the act, ictûs propulsatio); to — and strike a blow at the same time, cavēre et repetere; fig. amovēre, depellere, repellere, propellere, propulsare, deprecari (by entreaties, e.g. a se calamitatem, then in general), averruncare (of the gods); see Guard. Ward, n. = garrison, which see; = quarter of a town, vicus; = custody (which see), e.g. to put in —, in carcerem retrudi jubēre (Vulg.); = a minor, pupillus, pupilla; = part of a key, *clavis dens. Wardrobe, n. vestiarium (the place and the garments together), vestis scenica (in a theatre, Inscr.), choragium (χορήγιον, for the chorus in a theatre), vestis, vestimenta -orum, n. (garments in general); handsome —, cultus amœnus (the dress which any one wears); keeper of —, vestispica (Plaut.); master of —, in a theatre, vestificus a veste scenicâ (Inscr.). Wardship, n., see Guardianship.

Ware, (1) merx; see Goods, Merchandise; (2) see Pottery. Warehouse, n. horreum, receptaculum mercium, cella (stores), apotheca (ἀποθήκη, wine-cellar; but cella vinaria = room in which the wine ferments); the — books, *index mercium quæ in horreo (in horreis) sunt. Warehouse, v.tr. condere (e.g. frumentum).

Warm, adj. calidus (opp. frigidus); a — desire, desiderium ardens or flagrans (so tolerabilius feremus igniculum desiderii tui, I will bear my desire for you more patiently); to be —, calēre; to become —, calescere, calefieri; to make —, calefacere; adv. ardenter; to love —, alqm ardentissime diligere. Warm, v.tr. calefacere,

tepefacere (to make tepid), *fovēre* (by the heat of the body), *refovēre* (to warm a second time); — the dinner, *epulas recoquere, epulas fovēre foculis ferventibus* (to keep it warm on the fire); — one's self, *corpus calefacere* or *refovēre, artus igni admoto refovēre.* Warming, n. *calefactio* (e.g. of a bath, late), or by circ. by verbs. Warming-pan, *vas excalfactorium.* Warmth, n. *calor* (e.g. *vitalis, solis, aëris, venti;* fig. *dicentis, dicendi*).

Warn, v.tr. *monēre* or *præmonēre algm ut caveat;* — against, *monēre* or *præmonēre alqd cavendum; monēre* or *præmonēre de algā re, monēre ut vitet alqs alqd, monēre* or *admonēre* or *præmonēre ne,* etc. (lest, etc.); to be — (to listen to any one's warnings), *audire monentem, monenti obsequi, bene monenti obedire, bene monentem sequi;* not to —, *negligere* or *spernere moventem;* a warning example, *documentum* (as an advice), *exemplum* (example in general, as a proof); as a — for the rest, *ad terrorem ceterorum* (Tac.). Warner, n. *monitor;* a female —, *monens.* Warning, n. *monitus, documentum* (example); to listen to a —, **audire* or *facere ea quæ alqs sapienter monuit;* to take any thing as a —, *habēre alqd sibi documento;* to take any one as a —, *exemplum sibi capere de alqo;* I tell you this as a —, **te moniturus hoc dico;* = previous notice, by *renunciare,* either absol., or *alci,* or *alci alqd* (e.g. *alci hospitium,* to leave the lodgings), *renunciatio* (Jct.).

Warp, n. (in manufacture) *stamen, trama* (opp. *subtemen,* woof, weft); in a ship, *remulcus;* v.intr. (of wood, etc.) *pandare, pandari;* wood that has become so, *pandus;* (of birds or insects) **arcuatim* (post-Aug.) *volare, repere* (to creep).

Warrant, v.tr., — an officer, etc. *alci copiam dare* or *potestatem facere,* to do a thing, *alcjs rei* or *alqd faciendi;* to be — to, etc. *potestatem alcjs rei* or *alqd faciendi habēre;* to a purchaser, *præstare alqd* or *de algā re,* to any one, *alci;* I — you, etc., by *alqd fore recipere.* Warrant, n. (a written instrument, in general) *auctoritas* (chiefly in the plural), also comb. *auctoritates et testimonia, literæ auctoritatesque;* = arrest —, by circ. by the foregoing; — of scripture, etc., see Authority. Warrantable, adj. *quod excusari potest;* see Allow. Warranty, n. *satisdatio, fidejussio.* See Guarantee.

Warren, n. **cuniculi specus* or *fovea* or *cubile;* (in law) *septum* (e.g. *venationis*).

Wart, n. *verrūca;* a small —, *verrucula;* see Excrescence. Warty, adj. *verrucosus.*

Wary, adj. *consideratus, cautus;* see Cautious, Considerate. Wariness, n. *cautio, circumspectio.*

Wash, v.tr. *lavare, abluere;* — the hands, *manus* (so *pedes,* etc.) *lavare, abluere;* — spots out of a garment, *maculas vestis eluere;* — linen or clothes, *lintea lavare;* — the footpath with water, *pavimentum aquā perluere;* — one's hands in innocence, *extra culpam esse;* to be washed, *lavari, ablui.* Washer, n. *lotor;* —-woman, **mulier lintea lavans;* pay to a —, **merces pro lavandi operā solvendā.* Washhouse, **ædificium linteis lavandis;* water for washing the hands, *aqua manibus* (so *pedibus,* etc.) *lavandis.* See Ablution, Bath, Water.

Wasp, n. *vespa;* a nest of —, *nidus vesparum;* prov., to stir —, *crabrones irritare* (Plaut.).

Waste, v.tr., sorrow — the strength, *mæror vires consumit,* or by *absumere, conficere* (all of sorrow, disease, etc.); = to squander, *dissipare* (e.g. *rem familiarem*), see Spend; = to desolate (e.g. an enemy's country), *vastare, devastare, pervastare* (to render uninhabitable), *populari, depopulari, perpopulari* (by plunder, etc.); v.intr., e.g. the body, *tabescere, contabescere* (e.g. *morbo, desiderio*). Waste, adj. (e.g. country) *incultus* (opp. *cultus, consitus,* of the field), comb. *desertus et incultus* or *incultus et desertus* (e.g. *solum*); laid —, by *diruere* (e.g. *sepulcra, tecta, urbem*). Waste-book, *adversaria -orum,* n.; — paper, — silk, — timber, etc., by *ramentum,* or generally plur. *ramenta* (shavings, scrapings, etc. of metals, skins, etc.), *scobes* (shavings, of wood and metals, by boring; filing, etc.). Waste, n. (of money, etc.) **usus perversus;* of time, by *tempus perdere, tempore abuti;* of labour, *opera perdita;* of words, *verba perdita;* a wild — (as the plains of Africa), *loca exusta solis ardoribus;* = land untilled, *solitudo vasta, omnis humani cultūs solitudo;* (in law) of an estate, by *collabi, dilabi.* Wasteful, adj. (of persons), see Prodigal; of things (e.g. expenses), *profusus.* See Prodigal, Spendthrift.

Watch, n. *excubiæ, vigiliæ, pervigilatio;* in watch, *vigilans;* to dream —, *vigilantem somniare.* Watch, v.tr. *vigilare, pervigilare;* — one night until day, *unam noctem usque ad lucem;* — till late at night, *ad multam noctem, de multā nocte;* to — by any (sick) person, **vigilantem assidēre lecto alcjs;* to — over any thing, *tueri alqd* (e.g. *domum*); = to be attentive to or for, *vigilare pro.* Watchfire, n. *ignis;* the entire camp shines with the —, *tota castra ignibus fulgent.* Watchful, adj. *vigil, vigilans;* very —, *pervigilans;* a — dog, *canis vigilax;* to be —, *vigilare* (also in mind; *animo*), *advigilare;* — wonderfully, *mirificā esse vigilantiā;* to have a — eye on any one, *diligenter custodire algm;* to have a — eye lest, *cavēre ne,* etc. Watchfully, adv. *vigilanter.* Watchfulness, n. *vigilantia, diligentia, cura* (care), *cautio, circumspectio* (foresight). Watch-tower, *specula.* See Guard.

Water, n. *aqua* (plur. *aquæ* of a larger quantity of —; *latex* and *lympha* and *unda* are poetical); running —, *aqua viva, flumen vivum;* stagnant —, *aqua stagnans;* fresh —, *aqua dulcis;* salt —, *aqua salsa;* to go for, fetch —, *aquam petere, aquatum ire, aquari* (in a larger quantity, i.e. of soldiers for the army); to draw — from a well, *aquam a puteo trahere;* to draw — (of the sun), *aquam colligere, vaporem ex aquis excitare;* to turn off —, *aquam ducere, derivare;* high —, *magnæ aquæ, aquæ super ripas effusæ* (see Tide); to lay under —, *irrigare* (e.g. a field, only poet. = to inundate), *inundare* (to inundate); a place has been laid under — for miles, *locus late restagnat;* to fall into the —, *in undas concidere;* to throw, cast into the —, *in aquam conjicere;* to dive, swim under —, *urinari;* living in —, *aquatilis, aquaticus;* full of —, *aquæ plenus* (filled with —), *aquosus* (containing much —); water (in opp. to the main-land), *rivus* (rivulet), *flumen* (see River), *mare* (sea); by land and by —, *terrā marique, terrā et mari, et terrā et mari, et mari et terrā, mari atque terrā* (of all these terms *terrā marique* is the one most commonly used; the others are only used emphatically; but *aquā et terrā* is bad); prov., still waters run deep, *altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur* (Curt.); as humour in the body, *phlegma* (φλέγμα), **lympha* (technical term); the — under the skin, *aqua intercus;* = urine, *urina;* to make —, *urinam reddere, vesīcam exonerare;* = colour of a diamond, *splendor.* Water, v.tr. and intr. *irrigare* (only poet. *rigare*); = to wet, *macerare* (e.g. *pisces, calcem*); it makes my teeth or my mouth —, *salivam mihi alqd movet* (Sen.), *stomachum meum alqd sollicitat* (Plin. Ep.). Watering, n. *irrigatio* (poet. *rigatio*); = soaking, *maceratio;* water (in composition), —bearer (a sign of the zodiac), *Aquarius;* —fowl, *avis aquatica, avis quæ in aquā degit, avis quæ natandi scientiam habet;* —bottle, **lagēna aquaria;* —butt, **dolium aquarium, aqualis* (only = wash-hand basin); —clock, *clepsydra* (κλεψύδρα); —colour, *color aquaticus* (in general, Solin.), *color cæruleus;* for painting, **pigmentum aquā dilutum;* —cress, *nasturtium;* —dog, **canis aquaticus;* —fall, *dejectus aquæ* (as condition), *aquæ ex edito desilientes* (cascade, Plin.), *catăracta* (Greek καταρράκτης, in Latin chiefly of the River Nile); the — of the Nile, *Nilus cadens;* —flea, **pulex aquaticus;* — furrow, *aquarius sulcus, elix;* — gage, **hydrometrum* (ὑδρομέτρον); — gall, *virga* (on the sky, Sen. Nat. Qu. i. 9), **scaturigo* (on a field); —hen, *fulica* (also in L.); —

ordeal, *probatio aquarum;* —proof, *quod non recipit in se nec combibit liquorem, quod humidam potestatem in corpus penetrare non patitur;* —rat, *mus amphibius* (L.); —snake, *hydrus, hydra* (ὕδρα, also as constellation); — spout, probably *pars nubis dirupta;* —swallow, *hirundo aquaria;* —tank, see Reservoir; —works, see Aqueduct; — nymph, *nympha; Naïs* (Ναΐς), *Naias* (Ναϊάς). Watery, adj. *aquaticus* (humid), *aquatilis* (tasting of —, ὑδαρής, e.g. *sapor, succus*); prov. it makes your mouth —, by *salivam alci movere* (colloquial, e.g. in the epistolary style, as *Ætna tibi salivam movet,* Sen.). Watering-place, *fons medicæ salubritatis, fons medicatus, aquæ medicatæ* or *medicamentosæ, aquæ salubres,* in the context also simply *aquæ.*

Wattle, v.tr. *contexere.*

Wave, n. *unda, fluctus;* to divide —, *mare* or *fluctus remis everberare;* full of —, *undosus*†, *fluctuosus.*

Waver, v.intr. *fluctuare* (*animi* or *animo*), *dubitare.* Waverer, n. *inconstans, incertus.* Wavering, n. *inconstantia; animus incertus* or *dubius,* or *suspensus, dubitatio.*

Wax, n. *cera;* to lay over with —, *cerare, incerare;* to mould in —, *e cerâ fingere;* embossing in —, **ceroplastice* (κηροπλαστική), or, in pure Latin, **ars e cerâ fingendi;* embosser in —, **ceroplastes* (κηροπλάστης), or, in pure Latin, *e cerâ fingens* (Cic., *quorum alterum fingere opinor e cerâ solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem*); —light, *cereus;* — painter, *ceris pingens, encauste pingens;* —flower (a plant), **cerinthe* (L.); made of —, *flos e cerâ factus* or *expressus,* **flos cereus;* cake of — in a bee-hive, *favus;* — tablet, *tabella cerata.* Waxen, adj. *cereus.*

Way, n. *via* (in which you go, and the going itself, and so fig. the course you pursue to attain an object), *iter* (the going from one place to another, hence a march), *aditus* (access, approach, entrance to a person or place; both *via* and *iter* are used in the pl. *viæ atque itinera,* so *aditus viæque*), *cursus* (the direction or course, e.g. on the sea), *semita* (a small way, a path), *trames* (a subordinate way running along, beside the highway, a foot-road or path), *callis* (a hilly road), *deverticulum* (a side road, leading off from the chief or high road), *meatus* (a channel or course), *actus* (a path over fields, a track), *limes* (a boundary path or line), *angiportus* (a narrow way or street between two rows of houses), *ratio* (plan or manner); a straight — or path, *via recta;* a short —, *compendiaria, compendium viæ;* a place having a — through, *locus pervius;* — when there are two ways, *bivium;* three, *trivium;* four, *quadrivium;* — there is none, *avia -orum;* by-ways, *devius;* to go the direct way or road, *rectâ viâ ire;* to follow the straight — = be upright, *sincerâ fide agere;* on the —, *inter viam, ex itinere;* half-way, *medio fere itinere;* to make — (that is, to get forward), *viam facere* (different from *iter facere,* which is to travel); to form or open —, *aperire;* to lead into —, *algm in viam deducere;* to enter on —, *in viam se dare, iter ingredi;* to form a — or plan, *rationem inire;* to take different ways, *diversos discedere, non idem sequi;* to follow your own —, *viam* (*cursum*) *tenēre, suum quoddam institutum consequi;* to stand in a person's —, *obsistere alci in viâ, obstare, impedimento esse alci;* to get out of the —, *de viâ decedere alci, alcjs congressum fugere;* to place in the — of, *impedire alqm;* to make — with a person, *alqm tollere.* Ways and means, *via atque ratio;* to have neither, *consilii inopem esse.* In one way, *continenter, uno tenore.* See Road. —Away, adv. *foris, foras, procul, abhinc;* — with it! *tolle, aufer, tollite, auferte!* —with thee! *abi, apage te!* to go —, *abire, discedere;* — secretly, *furtim degredi;* to bite —, **mordendo abigere, submovēre;* to eat —, *exedere, comedere, absumere;* to remain — (not to come), *non venire,* (not to return) *non redire;* to be left —, *omitti, non vocari,* (not to have part in) *non participem esse, fieri;* faint —, *anima deficit;* a fainting —, *subita* (*animæ*) *defectio;* to burn —, *incendio delēre,* intr. *deflagrare, flammis absumi;* to move —, *amovēre, demovēre, tollere;* — any one out of a place, *alqm deportare e loco;* to haste —, *avolare, aufugere, se proripere;* to snatch — from any one, *alci præripere alqd;* to fall —, *locum non habēre, non tenēre, desinere, omittere;* to file —, *delimare, descobinare;* to fly —, *avolare;* to flee —, *profugere, aufugere;* to flow —, *profluere;* to lead —, *abducere;* to give —, *alienare, abalienare;* to vanish —, *evanescere, tolli;* to pour —, *profundere;* to limp —, *claudicantem abire;* to fetch —, *abducere, auferre, avehere;* to hop —, **salientem abire;* to scratch —, *abradere, deradere;* to run —, *aufugere, profugere,* (of water) *defluere;* to put —, *deponere* (*de manibus*), *seponere;* to lead —, *deducere, avertere, derivare;* to entice —, *arcere, devocare;* you must —, *abeundum est tibi;* — with it! *tollite! tollendum est, delendum est, dele;* to take —, *auferre, demere, tollere, detrahere;* to tear —, *abripere, avellere;* to swim —, *nantem abire, undis auferri;* to be —, *abesse, non adesse, abiisse, desiderari;* to steal —, *furtim degredi;* — out of a company, *clam se subducere de circulo;* to melt —, *liquescere, solvi, dissolvi;* to do — with, *amovēre, removēre, auferre, tollere;* to stand —, *secedere, recedere;* to throw —, *abjicere, projicere;* — your money, *pecuniam profundere;* — yourself, *se abjicere.*

We, pron. *nos;* we ourselves, *nos ipsi, nosmet ipsi;* very often for "I;" frequently not expressed at all.

Weak, adj. *tenuis* (thin, opp. *crassus;* then fig., e.g. *sonus, lumen* [opp. *lumen plenum*], *valetudo, spes, suspicio*), *exilis* (fine, opp. *plenus,* e.g. *vox*), *gracilis* (thin in body, opp. *obesus,* e.g. legs, *crura*), *parvus, exiguus* (inconsiderable, opp. *magnus;* e.g. body of troops, *manus, spes, fides*), *levis* (what cannot be maintained, opp. *gravis,* e.g. *argumentum, suspicio*), *imbecillus* (late *imbecillis,* weak in bodily strength or in mind, esp. through age, opp. *fortis, valens, firmus,* also of things, e.g. pulse, *imbecilli venarum pulsus; stomachus, vox;* a — head, *ingenium imbecillum, homo imbecillus*), *infirmus* (who can stand nothing, opp. *firmus,* of persons and things, e.g. *milites, statio, ignes, medicamentum, venenum*), *debilis* (frail, opp. *robustus,* of men and their bodies, then also of the state, *debile corpus reipublicæ*), *enervis, enervatus* (unnerved, esp. through idleness or dissipated habits, the latter with *velut* before it also of the state), *iners* (without strength), *confectus* (worn out, of a man and his body), *hebes* (dull, opp. *acer,* e.g. sight, hearing, memory). Weakness, n. *tenuitas* (opp. *crassitudo,* e.g. of a thread), *gracilitas* (opp. *obesitas,* e.g. *crurum*), *exilitas* (e.g. *vocis*), *imbecillitas, infirmitas* (of body and mind), *debilitas* (of body and mind), *virium defectio, resolutio* (languidness), *inertia* (want of energy), *hebetatio* (dulness), *vitium, error* (fault), *inscientia alcjs rei* (want of knowledge). Weaken, v.tr. *imbecillum* or *infirmum reddere* (e.g. *stomachum*), *debilitare* (lit. and fig., e.g. any one's rage), *delumbare* (lit., to make lame, then fig. to —, e.g. an idea), *enervare* (to unnerve), *infirmare* (lit., to make loose what was firm; then fig., to weaken a thing, e.g. *fidem testis*), *attenuare, extenuare* (lit., to make thin; = to diminish in general), *minuere, imminuere, comminuere* (to lessen), *frangere, infringere, refringere* (lit., to break; hence = to annihilate), *hebetare, obtundere* (to make dull, esp. the senses). Weakly, adj. *infirmus, parum firmus, invalidus.*

Weal, n., the public —, *salus publica, respublica;* see Welfare.

Wealth, n. *res secundæ* or *prosperæ* or *florentes, copiæ* (*rei familiaris*). Wealthy, adj. *fortunatus, abundans* (who can give to others, εὔπορος), *satis dives, modice locuples* (having lands, etc.; opp. *tenuis*), *bene nummatus, pecuniosus, copiis rei familiaris locuples et pecuniosus, opulentus* (opp. *pau-*

per, inops); very —, *beatus, dives*; extremely —, *perdives, prædives, locupletissimus, opulentissimus.*

Wean, v.tr. *auferre uberibus fetum* or *infantem, infantem a mammā disjungere, infantem lacte depellere.*

Weapon, n. *arma -orum*, n., *ferramenta -orum*, n., fig. *præsidium ac telum* (e.g. of eloquence, Tac.); see Arms.

Wear, v.tr. = to waste, *usu atterere* or *deserere*, in the context simply *atterere*, very much, *conterere* (e.g. *librum legendo*), completely, *usu consumere* (e.g. *anulum*†); = to have on the body, *gerere, gestare* (in general, e.g. *vestem, anulum*), *indutum esse alqā re, indui alqā re* (the latter as matter of habit, e.g. *veste; socci quibus indutus esset*), *ornatum esse alqā re* (as ornament, e.g. a golden chain, *aureo torque; scuto teloque*), *cinctum* or *succinctum esse alqā re* (e.g. *gladio*), *uti alqā re* (to make use of, e.g. *uxorem gemmis uti non passus est*), *tractare alqd* (to handle, e.g. *arma*); to — away, or out, see before, also Consume; v.intr. *usu atteri*, or *deleri*; to — off, *evanescere.* Wear, n. *usus* (e.g. *margaritarum*); — and tear, by verbs. Worn, adj. (*usu*) *detrītus* (e.g. of garments, also fig., e.g. *illa* [*verba*] *in agendis causis jam detrita*), *obsoletus* (often used, and hence old, e.g. *vestis*, fig. *verba*). Wearer, n., by verbs. Wearing, n. *usus*; — apparel, *vestimentum.*

Weary, adj. *pertæsus* (sick and tired), of any thing, by *satietas alcjs rei me tenet, tædet me* or *pertæsum est alcjs rei.* Weary, v.tr. *fatigare* (e.g. *precibus*). Wearisome, adj. *longus, laboriosus.* Weariness, n. *fatigatio*; see Fatigue.

Weasel, n. *mustela*; of the colour of a —, *mustelinus.*

Weather, n. *cœlum, cœli status, tempestas* (good or bad); fine, clear —, *tempestas bona* or *serena, cœlum sudum* or *serenum*; when it is clear —, *sereno, sudo*; gloomy —, *tempestas turbida*; dry weather, *siccitas*; constant dry —, *longæ siccitates*; rough —, *cœli asperitas*; dreadful —, *spurcissimæ tempestates*; it will depend upon the —, to be guided by the —, by *tempestatis rationem habēre, tempestatem spectare*; I sail, favoured by the —, *nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem solvo*; stress of —, storm, *tempestas* (in general), *tonitrua* (n.pl.), *fulgura cum tonitru* (n.pl.), *procella* (storm); — cock, **vexillum ventorum index*; — glass, see Barometer, Thermometer; one who foretels the —, **cœli interpres*; foretelling the —, **tempestatis prædictio*; damage done by the —, *calamitas*; exposed to damage by the —, *calamitosus*; — side, **pars opposita tempestatibus*; — wise, **mutationum cœli peritus.* Weather, v.tr., the storm, *vim tempestatis subsistere*; to — a point, *difficultatem superare.*

Weave, v.tr. *texere*; fig., see Unite. Weaver, n. *textor*; a female, *textrix*; weavers' knot, **nodus textorum*; like a —, *textorius.* Weaving, n. *textus*; — mill, *textrina* (sc. *officina*), *textoris officina*; the art of, *textrinum.* Web, n. *textum, textura, tela* (threads, fig. of spiders, *arenarum*), *pictura textilis* (as a picture); woof —, *subtēmen*; threads by which the — is tied, *licia -orum*, n.

Webfooted, adj. by **quibus est pellis super quam nant.*

Wed, v.tr., see Marry. Wedlock, n., see Marriage. Wedding, n. *nuptiæ* (in general), *sacra nuptialia* (n.pl.), *nuptiarum sollemnia -ium*, n. (the religious ceremony); to make preparations for —, *nuptias adornare, parare ea quæ ad nuptias opus sunt*; to have —, *nuptias facere* or *efficere* (in general), *sacrum nuptiale conficere* (in a religious sense); to hasten —, *maturare nuptias*; to invite any one to —, *alqm invitare ad nuptias*; to be at the — of, etc., *cœnare apud alqm in ejus nuptiis*; — song, *epithalamium* (ἐπιθαλάμιον), pure Latin *carmen nuptiale*; — procession, *officium nuptiarum* (of the relations, etc., of the bride to the house of the bridegroom, Suet.); — present, *donum* or *munus nuptiale*; — dress, **vestis nuptialis*; — day, *dies nuptiarum, dies qui est nuptiis destinatus*; to fix —, *diem nuptiis dicere* or *statuere* or *destinare, diem nuptiarum eligere, nuptias in diem constituere.*

Wedge, n. *cuneus* (for splitting); to drive a — into, etc., *cuneum adigere* or *injicere*; to split with a —, *cuneo findere, discuneare*; a small —, *cuneŏlus*; in the form of a —, — shaped, *cuneatus* (adv. *cuneatim*); to make in —, *cuneare*; to end in a —, *in cuneum tenuari*; seats in the theatre in —, *cunei*; troops drawn up in —, *cuneus, caput porcinum* (the latter, one which the enemy tried to outflank by one in the form of a *forfex*, tongs, opposite to the former, Aul. Gell.); to draw up an army in —, *cuneum facere, aciem per cuneum componere*; to fight in —, *cuneo pugnare*; inscription in —, **inscriptio cuneata*; writing in —, **literæ cuneatæ.* Wedge, v.tr. *cuneare.*

Wednesday, n. **dies Mercurii.*

Weed, n. *herba inutilis* or *iners* (one plant), *herbæ inutiles* or *inertes* (collectively), *herbæ frugibus inimicissimæ* (injurious to corn, etc.) Weed, v.tr. *runcare, eruncare, inutiles herbas evellere, steriles herbas eligere* (with the hand), *malas herbas effodere* (with the weeding-hook); — a garden, *hortum steriles herbas eligens repurgo*, the act, *runcatio.*

Week, n. *hebdomas* (pure Latin, *septimana*); from — to —, **per singulas hebdomades.* The ancients counted thus: one —, *septem dies*; a fortnight, *quindecim dies* (Cæs.); every —, *transactis octonis diebus.* Week-day, *dies profesti* (opp. *dies fasti*), *dies negotiosi* (opp. *dies sacri*). Weekly, adj., by circ., e.g. — wages, **merces quæ in singulas hebdomades habentur*; — service, **sacra quæ octonis diebus transactis habentur.*

Weep, v.intr. and tr. *lacrimare, lacrimas fundere* (to shed tears, both with grief and joy; the deponent *lacrimari* = to be moved to tears), *flēre* (uninterruptedly), *plorare* (loudly, e.g. *lacrimandum est, non plorandum*, Sen.; hence, particularly of children, to cry), *ejulare* (pitifully, e.g. of female mourners), *vagire* (of little children), *lamentari* (to lament), comb. *flēre et lamentari*; to — bitterly, *uberius flēre, lacrimarum vim profundere.* Weeping, n. *fletus, ploratio, ploratus, ejulatus* (the cries, e.g. of female mourners, called in ancient Latin *lessus*), *vagītus, lamentatio.*

Weigh, v.tr. *pendĕre, trutinā examinare, librare*; — in the hand, *manu exigere pondus rei*; fig. *expendĕre, perpendĕre, ponderare, examinare, considerare cum* or *in animo, secum reputare, mente agitare* or *volutare*, — deeply, *multa* (*etiam atque etiam*) *secum reputare*; — all accurately, *omnia diligenter circumspicere.* Weighing, n. *pensatura, libratio*; fig. *consideratio, reputatio, deliberatio.* Weight, n. *pondus -eris*, n. (e.g. *magni ponderis saxa*; also fig., e.g. *id est maximi momenti et ponderis*), *gravitas* (abstractly, e.g. *terræ, armorum, morbi, soporis*); by, in —, *pondo* (heteroclite abl. of *pondus*, e.g. *corona libræ pondo*). See Balance, Scale, Importance, Pressure.

Weir, n. (dam in a river) *septum* (Ulp. Dig.), *cataracta* (καταρράκτης, sluice lock); see Dam.

Welcome, adj. *acceptus, gratus, exspectatus, exoptatus*; to bid —, *alqm salvēre jubeo, benigne alqm excipere*; you are — to all, *carus omnibus exspectatusque venies*; be —, *salve.* Welcome, n. *salutatio, consalutatio* (of several). Welcome, v.tr. *salutare alqm, benigne alqm sal., alloqui.*

Welfare, n. *salus, incolumitas* (safety), *bonum* (any one's interest, or of a thing), *felicitas* (happiness); to try to promote any one's —, *alcjs commodis* or *utilitatibus servire, alcjs saluti prospicere, consulere, servire.*

Well, adv. *bene, recte*; very —, *optime, præclare*; I am —, *bene me habeo, bene valeo, recte* or *commode valeo*; I am not very —, *parum commode valeo*; I remember quite —, *præclare memini*, I know quite, full —, *non me fugit* or *præterit, non ignoro* (not very well *me* or *mihi non latet*, as

exclamation, *esto!* (expressing consent), *bene! recte! pulchre!* (acclamation); very —! *quam maxime!* (general exclamation), *ita est!* (in reply); well then! *age! recte vero!* very —! *optime!* to look —, **corporis sanitatem præ se ferre, plenum et speciosum et coloratum esse*; to be —, *bene* or *recte* or *commode valēre, bene* or *belle se habēre, salvus sum recte*; not to —, *male* or *graviter se habēre, incommodā valetudine esse*; to go —, *bene* or *prospere cedere* or *procedere* or *succedere, bene spei* or *exspectationi respondēre, crescere*; to sound —, *bene sonare, *dulce* or *suave sonare, numerose cadere* (of a speech); to live —, *bene vivere* (in general), *laute vivere, bene curare ætatem suam* (Hor., poet. *genio indulgēre, genium curare*); to do —, *bene* or *recte facere* or *agere* or *gerere rem*; to mean — with any one, *alci* or *alcjs rationibus prospicere, saluti alcjs consulere, servire, alci bene cupere* or *velle*. Well-being, n. *salus, bona valetudo*. Well-known, *bene notus, omnibus notus, notus atque apud omnes pervagatus*; he is — to me, *bene novi alqm* or *alqd*. Well-fed, *corpore amplo* (in the golden age never *corpulentus*), *pinguis* (opp. *macer*), *opimus* (opp. *gracilis*), *obesus* (opp. *gracilis*, and, of animals, *strigosus*), *perpastus* (opp. *macie confectus*, Phædr.). Well-versed, *multum versatus in alqā re, alcjs rei peritissimus, non ignarus alcjs rei, perfectus in alqā re*, also by *callēre* (but *habitare* or *regnare in alqā re* are barbarous). Well-educated, *bene* or *ingenue* or *liberaliter educatus, bene moratus*. Well-built, *bene ædificatus, bene figuratus* (well-shaped, of persons), *formosus* (of persons). Well-shaped, to be, *pulchrā esse formā*. Well-meant, —-intended, *fidelis, ab optimā fide et optimo animo, profectus* (both e.g. advice, *consilium*), *amoris plenus* (e.g. reproof, *objurgatio*). Well-meaning, *benevolus, amicus* (both of persons), *fidelis* (e.g. friend; *consilium*, advice); adv. *benevole, amice*; what smells —, *bene* or *suave olens* (poet. *odōrus*), *odoratus*. Well-informed, *doctus*; — people, *docti* (opp. *agrestes*), *certi auctores* (trustworthy); to be — about, etc., *alqd satis auctoribus comperisse*. Well-deserved, *meritus* (a reward). Well-understood, *dico, scilicet*. Well-wisher, *fautor, studiosus alcjs*; to be a —, *alci favēre*.

Well, n. *puteus* (dug), *fons* (source); to dig a —, *puteum fodere, effodere*.

Welter, v.intr. *se volutare, volutari* (e.g. *in luto*).

West, the, n. *regio ad occidentem vergens, occidens sol* (the setting sun), *occidens, occasus solis, occasus*; the countries of —, *obeuntis solis partes, occidens* (in opposition to *oriens*); the inhabitants of —, *ad occasum habitantes*; in the —, *occidentis regione*. Westward, *ad occasum, ad occidentem (solem) vergens, in occidentem spectans*. Western, adj. *occidentalis*. Westerly (wind), *ab occidente, in occidente*; more westward, *propius solis occasum*; to lie —, *ad occasum* or *ad occidentem vergere* or *spectare*; to inhabit the west, *ad regionem occidentis colere*. West wind, *ventus occidentalis, Zephyrus*, or, in pure Latin, *Favonius*; *Caurus* (the north-west wind). See East, North, South.

Wet, adj. *humidus*; see Moist. Wet, n. *cœli status humidus* or *uvidus* or *pluvius*. Wet, v.tr. *madefacere, madidum reddere, perfundere* (e.g. *humor perfudit omnia*); to get — through, *madefieri* (e.g. *pluviā, imbre*), *madidum reddi* (*aquā, sudore*, etc.), *permadescere*.

Wether, n. *vervex*.

Whale, n. *balæna, cetus, pistrix* (the two foregoing = sea-monsters in general, then in particular = shark, sword-fish, whale; also the Whale, as a constellation); — fishery, **captura balænarum*; — fisher, *cetarius*; — bone, **maxilla balænæ*.

Wharf, n. *navale, crepīdo*.

What, pron. interrog. *quid?* — do you want? *quid vis?* — does that mean? *quid hoc sibi vult?* — man is that? *quid hoc hominis est?* — is that noise there? *quid hoc turbæ est?* —, a, etc.? *qualis?* to — purpose? *quo consilio? quo fine?* As a relative pronoun, *qualis, qui, quis*; he wrote to me — books he had read, *scripsit mihi quos libros legerit*; in reference to an antecedent, by *qui*; — you told me, *id quod* or *ea quæ mihi dixisti*. Whatever, *quodcunque* (when nothing is excluded), *quidquid* (when no distinction is made or preference given).

Wheat, n. *triticum*; of —, *triticeus*; a — field, *ager tritico consitus*; — bread, **panis triticeus* or *siligineus*; — harvest, *messis triticea*; a grain of —, *tritici granum*; — chaff, *paleæ triticeæ*; — straw, *stramentum triticeum*; — meal, *farina triticea, siligo* (flour). See Barley, Corn, Food.

Wheedle, v.tr. and intr. *illicere*; see Flatter, Coax.

Wheel, n. *rota, tympanum* (τύμπανον, of water-mills, etc.), *radii* (spokes of —, e.g. *caput radiis inserere*), *terebra* (of stone-cutters), to turn round like a —, to tumble over, *(se) cernulare* or *cernuare* (as a trick; who does it, *cernulus*), *se rotare, præcipitem ad terram dari* (head-foremost), *rotare* (with the tail, of a peacock, Col., hence also by circ., *semel ipsum veluti mirantem caudæ gemmantibus pennis protegere*, Plin.); small —, *rotula*; — barrow, *pabo* (Isidor. Gloss.); to break upon —, any one, *alqm citatis jumentis obterere* (to drive over, etc.), *alci crura frangere* or *effringere* (in executing any one; the punishment itself, **rotæ supplicium*); track of —, *orbita* (*impressa*). Wheel, v.tr. *volvere*; see Roll, Turn. Wheelwright, n. *carpentarius* (late).

Whelm, v.tr. *effundere, profundere*; see Overwhelm.

Whelp, n. *catulus*; see Young.

When, adv. = at the time that, *quum* (in this sense with the indicative; the subjunctive is used only when we speak hypothetically or state the opinion of another), *quo tempore, ubi* (then when, etc., generally with indic.; with the subj. only when we represent any thing as uncertain, casual, etc.), *quando* (— once, interrog. and indefinitely as well as in a relative sense; with subj. only in indirect questions when we represent circumstances as repeatedly occurring; otherwise always with indic.), *ut* (as soon as, of any result, after which another result immediately takes place, always with ind.); often by the partic. of the verb; = at what time, interrogatively, *quando! quo tempore!* = which time, see Who, Which; = after the time that (in the narrative style) *quum, ut, ubi* (*ubi*, the time when some thing else commences; *ut*, as soon as; *quum*, of two events, the one introduced by "when" for a moment coincides with the other; *ut* and *ubi* always with ind., and generally with the perfect tense; *quum* also with present and perfect ind., and when the action is represented as occurring repeatedly [as often as], with the imperf. ind.; however in the narrative style always with imperf. and pluperf. subj.; often "when" in this sense by a partic. in the same case as the noun to which it refers, if the subject is the same both in the main and in the dependent clause; but if the latter has a different subject from that in the main clause, then by the abl. abs.; the abl. abs. is also used when, although both clauses have but one subject, yet they are more separated from each other, e.g. *Cæsar circuitis omnibus hibernis naves longas invenit instructas*). Whenever, Whensoever, *quotiescumque, quandocumque*.

Whence, adv., as interrog. *unde? ex quo loco?* = from whom? whereby? *unde? a, ex quo homine? ex quā re?* — have you got that? *a quo hoc accepisti?* (in general), *unde datum hoc sumis?* (Pers.), *unde petitum hoc in me jacis?* (Hor.), *unde id scis!* (— do you know that?); — does it come that, etc., *unde fit ut*, etc.; as relative adverb, from the place, *unde, a quo loco, ex quo loco*; from the cause, *unde*; — it happens that, etc., *unde* or *ex quo fit ut*, etc., *quā ex re fit ut*, etc.

Where, adv., as interrogative, *ubi? ubinam? quo loco? quo loci?* — ever? *ubi gentium? ubi terrarum?* as relative particle, *ubi, quā;* often by *qui, quæ, quod;* wherever, *ubivis* (at any place, whichever it may be), *ubiubi* (if we decline to mention one particular place), *ubicumque* (at any place that may be in existence); any —, *alicubi* (without mentioning any particular place), *uspiam* (at any place, wherever it may be), *usquam* (at every place). Wherein, *apud* or *ad quem, quam, quod; in quo, in quā re, in quibus, ubi,* or sometimes by *quum;* wherein? *in quo? in quā? in quibus? ubi?* Whereas, see Whilst. Whereby, interrog. *quā re? quā ratione?* as relative, *quo, quā, quibus; per quem, quam, quod.* Wherefore, Why, see Therefore. Thereon, *quo facto, cum quibus verbis.*

Whet, v.tr. *terere* (to rub), *acuere, exacuere* (to sharpen), *attritu acuere* (to sharpen by rubbing). Whetting, n. *tritus, exacutio.* Whetstone, n. *cos.*

Whether, pron. *uter;* adv. *ne* (appended to that word in the interrogative sentence upon which the stress lies), *num* (— perhaps), *utrum* (seldom in simple questions, but *an* never used for "whether;"); in double questions, — . . . or ("or whether") *utrum . . . an* (or *anne* or *ne*), *num . . . an, ne* (as an enclitic); sometimes *ne* is appended to *utrum,* sometimes also *ne* is put, a few words intervening, after *utrum,* esp. when in the two clauses there occur two words opposed to each other, e.g. *utrum taceamne, an prædicem?* sometimes "whether" in the first question is not at all expressed in Latin, e.g. *interrogatur, pauca sint, anne multa;* sometimes, in two interrogative clauses where two words are directly opposed to each other, the interrogative particles may be left out altogether, e.g. *velit, nolit, scire difficile est;* if "or" in the second question appears as more a copulative than an interrogative particle, it is simply rendered by *aut,* e.g. *quæsierunt necne ille aut ille defensurus esset;* — . . . or not, *utrum* (*num* or *ne*) . . . *necne* or *annon* (*necne* generally in indirect questions and without any verb at all, whilst *annon* is chiefly used in direct and but seldom in indirect questions, both with and without a verb), e.g. *quæritur sintne dii, necne sint;* or *dii utrum sint, necne, quæritur;* or even *dii necne sint quæritur* (the latter of which is very good Latin, Cic., Hor.).

Whey, n. *serum;* to turn into —, *serescere;* like —, *sero similis.* Wheyish, adj. *serosus.*

Which, see Who.

While, n. *tempus, spatium, mora* (delay), *otium* (leisure); a little, short —, *breve spatium, paullulum temporis, paullulum;* for a short—, *parumper, paullisper* (waiting in patience); a — after, *paullo post, non ita multo post;* in a little —, *intra breve spatium, brevi tempore interjecto, post breve tempus, paullo post;* a long —, *longum tempus, multum temporis;* a long — after, *post longum tempus, longo tempore interjecto.* While, Whilst, adv. *dum* (implying two simultaneous events, both by the historical present; but if that which is contained in the main clause is to represent simply a past event, in the narrative style, then the verb in the latter in the perfect; sometimes *dum* in the dependent clause with imperf., when the action is to be more described and represented as regards its duration), *quum* (when we define the time of a circumstance or event by something that is really in existence or contemporaneous, and in this sense in a narration always with perfect ind., but in a description with imperf. ind.). While, v.tr., to — away the time, *degere, agere, transigere* (e.g. *diem, vitam,* or *ætatem*), *absumere alqā re* (badly, e.g. *tempus dicendo*), *fallere alqā re* (imperceptibly, e.g. *horas sermonibus*†).

Whim, n. *commentum mirum,* plur. *ineptiæ, nugæ.* Whimsical, adj. *difficilis, naturā difficilis, morosus.*

Whimper, v.tr. *ejulare.* Whimpering, n. *ejulatio, ejulatus.*

Whine, v.intr., see Moan.

Whip, n. *scutica -æ,* f. or *lora -orum,* n. (made of cords tied together), *flagrum, flagellum* (one single cord, rope; if with pricks, *scorpio*). Whip, v.tr. *verberare, loris cædere, flagris* or *flagellis cædere** (to chastise; in the silver age and in the poets *flagellare*). Whipper, n. *lorarius* (for slaves), *carnifex* (executioner, who first whipped the criminal, and then executed him).

Whirl, v.tr. *rotare;* v.intr. *rotari* (of things), *gyros variare* (of living beings, e.g. in dancing). Whirl, n. *vortex* (—pool), *turbo* (—wind). Whirlbone, *patella,* poet. *orbis genuum* (Ov.).

Whiskers, n., by *genæ pilosæ* or *genæ hirsutæ*†.

Whisper, v.intr. *susurrare,* to any one, *cum alqo*†; v.tr., any thing into any one's ear, *insusurrare alci alqd ad aurem* or *in aures.* Whisper, n. *susurrus, susurri, rumusculi* (rumours, *hominum*), *delatio* (informing, post-Aug.). Whisperer, n. *susurro* (ψιθυριστής, late), *delator* (informer).

Whistle, v.intr. and tr. *sibilare* (general term, a person with the mouth, a serpent, the wind, etc.), *fistulā* or *tibiā canere* (on the flute or pipe); to — any one, **alqm sibilo advocare;* to — a tune, **canticum sibilando exprimere* (with the mouth), **canticum fistulā* or *tibiā canere.* Whistle, n. *sibilus, sibilum.* Whistler, n. *sibilans* (with the mouth), *fistulator, tibicen.*

Whit, n., not a —, *ne minimum quidem.*

White, adj. *albus* (opp. *ater*), *candidus* (fair, opp. *niger*), *canus* (hoary, silvery white), *albidus, subalbidus* (whitish), *purus* (not dirty, not stained), *niveus* (white as snow), *lacteus* (white as milk); — wine, *album vinum;* — lilies, *lilia candida;* — teeth, *dentes candiduli;* — bread, *panis candidus, panis siligineus* (made of wheat); — paper, *charta alba, charta pura* (not written on); — linen, **lintea pura* (clean, opp. *lintea sordida*); clad in —, *albatus, candidatus* (suitors for office being clothed in white); to become —, *albescere, inalbescere, canescere* (to grow hoary-headed); to be —, *albēre;* — shining —, *candēre;* to change from black to —, *ex nigro albicare;* to make —, *dealbare;* to make pillars —, *columnas albo polire.* Whiteness, n. *album, albitudo, candor* (shining white). White of the eye, *album oculi* (*albugo* = a disease of the eye); the — of an egg, *album ovi* (late *albumen*), *albor ovi.* White-haired, adj. *albis capillis, canis capillis;* a man with — hair, *homo albis capillis, homo cano capite* or *canis capillis.* See Black, Colour.

Whither, adv., as interrogative, *quo? quem in locum? quorsum? in quam partem?* — then? *quonam?* as a relative, with reference to the antecedent, *quo;* —soever, *quoquo, quocumque, quācumque, quovis, quolibet.*

Whitlow, n. *paronychium, paronychia.*

Whitsuntide, n. *Pentecoste* (Eccl.), **dies Pentecostales,* **dies festi Pentecostes* (but *festum Pentecostale* would be bad).

Whiz, v.intr. *sibilare* (of serpents; poet. *sibilum mittere* or *fundere* or *effundere*), *stridēre* (of serpents). Whizzing, adj. *sibilus, stridens;* n. *sibilus, sibilum, stridor* (of serpents and geese, when in a rage).

Who, Which, pron., as relative, *qui, quæ, quod;* —soever, *utercumque* (of two), *quicumque, quisquis* (of several; *quic.* nobody being excluded; *quisq.* no difference being made); all —, *omnes qui, quicumque;* in whichever way, *quocumque modo, quolibet modo;* at whichever place, *quocumque in loco, ubicumque;* at whichever time, *quandocumque, quovis tempore;* who, in an indefinite sense, *qui, quicumque* (e.g. *quicumque prœlio interfuit sciet*); without reference to an antecedent, *qui, qualis, uter;* as interrogative, *quis? uter?* — is there? *quis tu?* — then? *quisnam?* — is this woman? *quis istæc est mulier?* — does not know?

quis nescit? quis est qui nesciat? — (of two) has said this? *uter hoc dixit?*

Whole, adj. *integer, totus, cunctus;* the —, *totum, tota res* (opp. *partes*), *unum* (in so far as any thing is a whole), *omnia -ium* (scil. *nocare*); *universum, universa res, universitas* (all together), *universum genus* (opp. *species*), *corpus* (e.g. the whole speech, *totum corpus orationis;* so *disciplinæ corpus*, the whole course), *summa* (the sum, e.g. *summa exercitûs*, the sum total of the army), *solidum* (the capital); to reduce to a —, *in corpus redigere* (scil. *leges*); the — is here, *totum in eo est ut;* this is the — matter, *summa hæc est;* whole-hoofed, *solidâ ungulâ*. Wholly, adv. *plane, omnino, prorsus, penitus* (thoroughly), *funditus* (to the foundation), *radicitus* (root and branch); I cannot be — silent, *prorsus tacere nequeo;* I am entirely of the opinion, *prorsus ita sentio* (so *radicitus excutere alci alqd*, to take from; *radicitus extrahere alqd ex animo alcjs; Carthago ab stirpe interiit*, Carthage has wholly perished). See All, Every.

Wholesale, n. *mercatura magna, mercatura magna et copiosa, multa undique apportatio;* — merchant, dealer, *mercator* or *qui mercaturam magnam facit.*

Wholesome, adj. *saluber, salutaris* (lit. and fig.), *utilis;* to be — for, *alci salutarem esse, alci saluti esse, alci prodesse, alci* or *alci rei* or *alcjs saluti* or *ad alqd conducere, expedire alci* or *alci rei* or *ad alqd.* Wholesomeness, n. *salubritas* (lit. and fig.), *utilitas* (lit. and fig.).

Whoop, n., war- —, *clamor;* (a bird) *upupa.*

Whore, n. *mulier impudica, amica, amicula* (ἑταίρα, of one), *scortum* (strumpet), *meretrix, meritorium scortum, prostibulum, mulier omnibus proposita, scortum vulgare, meretrix vulgatissima.* Whore, v.intr. *scortari, mœchari, adulterare* (the latter two of both sexes), *corpus vulgare, corpus suum vulgo publicare, pudicitiam publicare, prostituere, in propatulo habēre.*

Why, adv., as interrogative, *cur? quamobrem? quare? quapropter? quâ de causâ? quid est cur,* etc.? *quid est quapropter,* etc.? *quid est causæ cur,* etc.? *quid est quod,* etc.? *quid!* — not? *cur non* (with indic.), *quidni* (with subj., implying surprise)? *quin* with ind. (request to do a thing)? as relative adverb, *cur, quamobrem, quapropter, propter quod;* see How.

Wick, n. *ellychnium* (ἐλλύχνιον), in pure Latin *lincamentum* (of lamps), *candelæ filum* (of wax-candles).

Wicked, adj. *impius* (always, unless in the context, with the addition *erga Deum, erga patriam, erga parentes,* etc.), *nefarius.* Wickedness, n. *impietas;* see Impious.

Wicker, n. *vimen saligneum, virga salignea.*

Wide, adj. *latus* (e.g. *planities*), *laxus* (e.g. dress, shoes, house), *capax* (containing much), *amplus* (of large size, e.g. house). Width, n., see Breadth. Widen, v.tr. *amplificare* (*urbem, rempublicam*, fig. *auctoritatem*), *dilatare* (e.g. *castra, aciem;* power of a state, *imperium*), *laxare* (a garment, lines of troops); v.intr. *se dilatare* (the sea), *patescere* (a plain).

Widow, n. *vidua;* to become a —, to be left a —, *viduam fieri, in viduitate relinqui.* Widower, n. *viduus;* to become a —, *viduum fieri, uxorem amittere.*

Wield, v.tr. *tractare* (e.g. *ferrum, arma, tela*); see Use.

Wife, n. *conjux, uxor* (married), *marita* (opp. *vidua*); to take a —, *uxorem ducere;* any one, *alqam in matrimonium ducere, alqm ducere uxorem;* (as mistress in her own house) *materfamilias* (in opp. to *concubina*), *hera* (in opp. to the servants; also called *hera major*, in opp. to *hera minor*), *matrona* (mother of a family, hence of one that is of respectable parents), *domina.*

Wig, n. *calliplamentum, crines empti, galerus* (a particular head-dress), *galericulum;* — maker, *capillamentorum concinnator.*

Wight, n. *homuncio, homullus, homunculus.*

Wild, adj. *ferus* (opp. *placidus, mansuetus*, of living and inanimate beings); *agrestis* (growing — in the field, of plants; hence also rude in manners, of persons and their conduct), *silvester* (growing, living — in the woods, of plants, animals, men), *indomitus* (untamed, of animals, opp. *mansuetus*), *rudis* (still unprepared, of things, e.g. of the soil, etc.; hence = still uncivilized, of men), *incultus* (untilled, of the soil, opp. *cultus, consitus;* hence uncivilized, of men), *vastus* (isolated, barren, of a country, opp. *celeber*), *ferox* (acting like a savage), *immanis* (cruel, of character), *sævus* (ferocious, all four of men); a — beast, *bestia fera*, generally only *fera;* a — horse, *equus ferus* (living in a wilderness), *equus indomitus* (untamed), *equus ferox* or *ferociens* (too fiercely; *ferociens* if in one single instance, poet. *equus luxurians*), *equus efferatus* (provoked). Wildness, n. *feritas, ferocia, ingenium ferox, animus ferox* (fieriness), *immanitas* (cruelty), *barbaria, lascivia.* Wilderness, n. *locus desertus, loca deserta* (n.pl.), *solitudines.*

Wilful, adj. *quod consulto* or *cogitatum fit*, comb. *quod consulto et cogitatum fit;* adv. *consulto, consilio, de* or *ex industriâ, datâ* or *deditâ operâ, voluntate et judicio*, or also by *sciens* or *prudens et sciens.*

Will, n. *voluntas, animus, arbitrium, appetitus* (in opp. to *ratio*), *consilium, propositum, assensus, assensio, consensus;* free —, *libera voluntas, arbitrium, liberum arbitrium* (also = free choice); *optio;* = last —, *testamentum*, sometimes in the context *tabulæ;* to make —, *testamentum facere, testamentum nuncupare;* from my, etc., own free —, *meâ, tuâ, suâ sponte* (*sponte* alone is barbarous). Will, v.tr. *velle, cupere* (e.g. *non gravarer, Læli, nisi et hos velle putarem, et ipse cuperem te quoque alqam partem hujus nostri sermonis attingere,* Cic.), *cogitare, est mihi in animo* (all three with inf., near to the idea of *velle*), *petere, poscere, dicere* (with acc. and inf.); I would wish, *velim* (with pres. subj.); would God that! *utinam, o si* (both with pres. subj. and the imperf. and pluperf. subj.; the pres. expressing an inward desire, necessity, the imperf. and plup. something hypothetical). Willing, adj. *libens, paratus, promptus;* adv. *libenter, animo libenti, animo libenti prolixoque, animo prompto paratoque.* Willingness, n. *animus libens* or *promptus.*

Willow, n. *salix.*

Win, v.tr. *vincere alqd* or in an absolute sense (in a race, game, etc. [opp. *perdere*], in a law-suit). Winner, n. *victor.* Winning, n. *præmium* (e.g. *auferre*); see Gain.

Wind, n. *ventus;* favourable —, *ventus secundus;* unfavourable —, *ventus adversus;* the — blows, *ventus flat;* the — increases, *ventus increbrescit;* — has ceased, *ventus consedit* or *recedit.* Windy, adj. *ventosus;* fig. *vanus, ventosus* (idle talker, but never *caniloquus*), *inanis* (of things, and also of persons), *incertus.*

Wind, v.tr. *torquēre* (e.g. *funem*), *glomerare, nectere* (e.g. *coronam*); to — one's self, *curvari, se curvare, incurvare, se versare.* Winder, n. *vectiarius.* Winding, n. *nexus, flexus, flexura, lapsus, erraticus* (of plants), *ambitus* (e.g. *aquæ ambitus*, pl.). Winding-sheet, n., see Shroud. Winding staircase, **gradus quasi in cochleam serpentes* (*cochlea* alone is without classical authority).

Windlass, n. *ergata* (ἐργάτης), *trochlea* (τροχλία), in pure Latin *prehensio* (Cæs.).

Window, n. *fenestra* (with shutters, curtains, or bars; only under the emperors made of the transparent *lapis phengites* or *specularis;* hence *specularia;* also as hot-house —, Mart.); *lumen* (lit., light; meton. = opening), *vitreæ* (glass —, only since the fourth century, Hier. in Ezech. xl. 16); with —, *fenestratus;* to place —, *luminum spatia relinquere.*

Wine, n. *vinum;* sour —, *vappa, posca* (that has turned —); new —, *recens, novum vinum;* old —, *vetus vinum;* white, red —, *vinum album, rubrum;*

strong, light —, *vinum validum, leve;* to drink much —, *vino se obruere, merum in se ingurgitare* (Com.); — little —, *vini esse parcissimum.*

Wing, n. *ala, pennæ;* to have wings, *alatum esse;* wing of an army, *cornu, ala;* the soldiers which form the wings, *alarii, alariæ cohortes;* to be posted in the right wing, *dextrum tenēre;* the — of a house, *ala;* — of a door, *foris;* a little —, *pennulæ.* Wing-formed, *in alæ formam redactus;* a winged hat (Mercury's), *petasus;* door with wings, folding-doors, *fores, valvæ.*

Wink, n. *nutus.* Wink, v.intr. *innuĕre, annuere, abnuere, renuere, signa dare nutu;* to — at, *indulgēre alci, connivēre in algā re.*

Winnow, v.tr., corn, *frumentum ventilare* or *evannĕre.*

Winter, n. *hiems, tempus (anni) hibernum, tempora hiberna,* n.pl., *tempus hiemale, bruma, tempus brumale* (shortest days); a hard —, *hiems gravis* or *acris, hiems perfrigida, hiems gelida ac nivosa;* a mild —, *hiems mollis;* — green, **vinca* (L.), **sempervivum tectorum* (L.), *hedera* (ivy). Winter, v. intr. *hiemare, hibernare, hiberna agere* (of troops), *perennare* (of plants). Winterly, adj. *hiemalis.*

Wipe, v.tr. *abstergere.*

Wire, n. **filum tortum, *filum metallicum, *filum ferreum;* to make —, **æs in fila ducere;* — window, *transenna.*

Wise, adj. *sapiens, sapientiā præditus;* very —, *persapiens, sapientissimus;* to be —, *sapere, sapientem esse;* adv. *sapienter.* Wisdom, n. *sapientia, prudentia;* human —, *humana consilia.*

Wish, v.tr. and intr. *velle, cupere;* if you — it, *si vis, si tibi placet;* I don't —, by *nolle;* I — rather, by *malle;* just as you —, *ut libet;* I could —, *velim* (with pres. subj. if we speak as though the — were likely to be fulfilled), *vellem* (with imp. subj. if there are difficulties, so that the speaker doubts the fulfilment); I — you would think so, *vellem crederes;* see Desire. Wish, n. *optatio* (act), *optatum* (the thing we — for), *desiderium* (lit., the desire; then want), *voluntas* (will, demand), *votum* (in consequence of a vow taken; then = wish, prayer to the gods that a certain wish may be fulfilled), *omen* (lit., any thing that we accidentally hear or see, and from which we prophesy good or evil; hence the wish expressed as omen); also in the plur. comb. *omina votaque;* to have a —, *optare, votum facere,* to, with inf. *est in optatis* or *in votis* with inf.; to have a wish to, that, etc. *optare* or *vota facere ut,* etc.; to grant any one's —, *facere quæ quis optat* or *vult, alcjs voluntati satisfacere* or *obsequi, algm voti compotem facere;* according to my —, *ex optato, ex sententiā;* — any one's —, *ad alcjs voluntatem;* any thing goes on according to —, *algd ex sententiā succedit* or *procedit, algd cadit ut volo et opto, algd optabilem exitum habet;* every thing — —, *cuncta mihi procedunt, nihil mihi accidit quod nolim, fortuna in omnibus rebus respondet optatis meis;* see Desire. Wishful, adj., by *flagrantissime cupere, summopere petere.*

Wit, n. *(ingenii) acumen, dicacitas* (quick, ingenious answer), *lepos* (tasteful, elegant), *facetiæ* (witty ideas, witticisms), comb. *lepos facetiæque, sal,* also in the plur. *sales,* comb. *sal et facetiæ, facete dictum, breviter et commode dictum, dicterium.* Witty, adj. *dicax, facetus, non infacetus, salsus.*

Witch, n. *venefica, anus* or *anula cantatrix* (App. Met.), *maga, saga.*

With, prep. (A) in union. (1) *cum, una cum;* often simply rendered by the abl. with an adj., e.g. *omnibus copiis egredi;* (2) in friendly intercourse, *cum;* after verbs compounded with *cum,* either *cum* with abl. or simply the dative, e.g. what have I to do — you? *quid tibi mecum est rei?* after words expressing similarity or equality, the simple dat. (but after *similis* and its compounds, also the genit.); when two things are represented as being equal to one another, by *idem* (the same, etc.), the prep. "with" is rendered by *qui* or a copulative conjunction, seldom by *cum* with abl. (in Greek and only in poets simply by the dat.); (3) in participation, (a) in confederacy with, *cum,* e.g. *cum algo bellum gerere adversus algm;* (b) = by means of, (α) of a person, *per* with acc., *alcjs operā, alcjs ope, auxilio, algo auctore* (e.g. **hanc lectionem auctore Ruhnkenio recepi,* where it would be bad to say *cum Ruhnkenio*); also sometimes by the simple ablat. (e.g. *Cæsar eā legione, quam secum habebat, murum perduxit in altitudinem,* etc.); to speak —, i.e. to use any one's words (in a speech, etc.), by *alcjs verbis uti* (not, as modern writers, by *cum algo loqui*), e.g. to speak — Horace, *ut Horatii verbo* or *verbis utar* (Quint.), or simply *auctore Horatio,* Cic.; (β) of a thing, either by the simple ablat. (when merely expressing instrumentality) or by *per* with acc. (when expressing the mode of an act), e.g. *per contumeliam;* (4) in a hostile sense, *cum, contra, adversus* with acc. (the two latter used when *cum* might be misunderstood, as it might also mean "in union with," etc.), e.g. *bellum gerere cum algo* or *contra (adversus) algm;* after a substantive, such as "war," "contest," it may also be rendered by *cum* with a partic., e.g. the war — the Gauls, *bellum cum Gallis gestum* (seldom simply *bellum cum Gallis*) or by the adj. of the nation with which the war is carried on, e.g. the war — the Gauls, *bellum Gallicum;* or by the gen. of the persons with whom the war is carried on, e.g. the war — the pirates, *bellum prædonum;* the war — King Pyrrhus, *Pyrrhi regis bellum;* (B) in company and accompanied by, (1) of persons, *cum* (along —); but if only expressing that one particular action refers to more than one person, it is generally rendered in Latin simply by a copulative conjunction (*et, ac, atque*); only poets and historians use *cum* for *et* (as in Greek ἅμα for καί), e.g. the women — their children were killed, *mulieres atque infantes occisi sunt;* the chief with a few noblemen is taken prisoner, *dux cum aliquot principibus capitur* or (as always in the historians) *capiuntur;* (2) of things, *cum;* it is often rendered in this sense (armed, furnished —, etc.) more clearly by participles or adjs., or by a relative clause, e.g. armed — a dagger, *cum sicā, sicā instructus;* a bag — pearls, *sacculus in quo sunt margaritæ;* (3) of what happened at the same time as something else, (a) with a person, *cum,* e.g. *fuit in Ciliciā mecum tribunus militum;* but if "with somebody" is = "in or on any one's person," it cannot be rendered by *cum,* but by apposition, e.g. — him a great poet was born, *ille magnus poëta natus est;* (b) with a thing, *cum,* e.g. — these words he returned to Rome, *cum his Romam rediit;* — the condition that, etc., *cum eo, ut,* etc.; (c) at the same time as some phenomenon that takes place in the course of time, *cum,* or (but less expressive) by the simple abl., e.g. — daybreak, *cum primā luce, primā luce;* hence also of effects and consequences that are simultaneous and immediate or direct, = not without, *cum, non sine;* e.g. to hear, etc. — pleasure, *cum voluptate;* in many instances by particular expressions, e.g. — care, *diligenter,* or by construction with a participle, e.g. — quickness, *adhibitā celeritate;* — that, *inde, deinde, ad hæc.*

Withal, adv. *simul, unā.*

Withdraw, v.tr. *retrahere ab,* etc., *revocare;* to — one's hand from, *destituere algm* or *algd, deesse alci rei* or *alci, algm auxilio orbare, algm abdicare;* v.intr. *recedere ab,* etc., *se recipere ab,* etc., *se retrahere ab algā re; se removēre ab,* etc., *se removēre ab,* etc.; from a person, *se removēre ab algo* or *ab alcjs amicitiā, algm* or *alcjs aditum sermonemque defugere.*

Wither, v.intr. *marcescere, emarcescere.* Withered, adj. *marcidus.*

Withhold, v.tr. *algd alci reddere nolle, algm algā re fraudare* (e.g. *algm debitā laude;* and *populum suā gloriā*); we dare not — the speech, *oratio deberi non potest.*

Within, prep. *intra, inter, in* with abl., often by the abl. only, e.g. *alqm finibus suis* (instead of *in fines suos*) *recipere*; adv. *intus, domi.*

Without, prep. *sine, sine alcjs operâ, præter* (but *absque* and *citra* not recognised in good Latin); not —, *non sine, cum*; but very often "without" may be rendered in different ways, (1) by *nullus* in the abl. with the noun, e.g. — danger, *nullo periculo*; (2) by adjs., such as *expers alcjs rei, carens alqâ re, nudus alqâ re, inops ab*, etc.; (3) by adjs. expressing a deficiency, etc., chiefly compounded with *in*, e.g. — trouble, *facilis*; — clothes, *nudus*; — injury, *integer*; — a will, *intestatus*; — caution, *incautus*; — shame, *impudens*; — my, etc. knowledge, by *inscius, insciens, alqo insciente, alqo inscio*; — breakfast, *impransus*; — an invitation, *invocatus*; often adverbs may be used instead of adjs., e.g. to learn by heart — difficulty, *facile ediscere*; (4) by the negative with participles, mostly by the ablat. absolute, e.g. — fear of creating the suspicion of flattery, *non reverens assentandi suspicionem*; — fixing a time, *nullâ præstitutâ die*; not (never, etc.) ... without, *non (numquam) ... nisi*, e.g. **Virgilii Æneidem noli legere nisi cognitis Homeri carminibus*; — many words, *missis ambagibus* (Hor.); (5) — anybody or any thing, = if somebody has not been there, or if such or such a thing had not happened, but for, *nisi* or *ni fuisset* (only Com. say here *absque alqo esset*); — with a partic. in English, or with the tense of the verb, by the negative with participles, e.g. he went away — reading the letter, *abiit epistolâ non lectâ*; also by adjs., see before; sometimes it may be rendered by *nec (neque)*, e.g. many praise the orators and poets — understanding them, *multi oratores et poëtas probant neque intelligunt*; sometimes by *ut non* or (but only when the preceding clause contains already a negation) *quin*, e.g. *Augustus numquam filios suos populo commendavit, ut non adjiceret* (— adding) si merebuntur; *nunquam accedo, quin abs te doctior abeam*; certainly ... but —, etc., *ita ... ne tamen* (e.g. *est et alia de captivis fama, decem primos venisse, de iis quum dubitatum in senatu esset, admitterentur in urbem necne; ita admissos esse, ne tamen iis senatus daretur*, Liv., i.e. so they would certainly, etc., but — being admitted before the senate); adv. *extrinsecus, ex* or *ab exteriore parte, ab exterioribus partibus* (from —, also = from abroad); to open from — (of doors, etc.), *extra aperiri.* See Unless.

Withstand, v.tr. *resistere*; see Resist.

Witness, n. *testis*; to have —, *testes habēre, testibus uti, testes proferre* or *producere posse*; to call as a —, *alqm testari* or *contestari, alqm antestari*; to summon a —, *testem citare* or *excitare*; to appeal to any one as —, *testificari alqm*; to be a —, *testem esse, testari*; — in a cause against —, *esse alci alcjs rei erga alqm testem*; to appear as a —, *testem exsistere*; = one who is present at any thing, *testis* (through experience, also of things), *arbiter* (who has heard it), *auctor* (witnessing an act, e.g. at a marriage); without —, in private, *sine arbitris, arbitris remotis, sine auctoribus* (e.g. *nubere alci*), in the presence of (before) many —, *multis audientibus, coram multis.* Witness, v.tr. and intr. *testari, attestari, testificari, testimonio confirmare, testimonio esse, testem esse* (the former of the two of a thing, the latter of a person), *affirmare.*

Wizard, n. *præstigiator.*

Woad, n. *isatis* (ἰσάτις) or in pure Latin *vitrum* (the former the Greek term; *vitr.* the genuine Latin term, probably first used by Cæs. B.G. v. 14; *glastum* only once in Pliny); to colour with —, *vitro inficere.*

Wo, Woe, n. *dolor, mala -orum*, n., *res adversæ.* Woe, interj. *væ!* — to me! *væ mihi! væ mihi misero! pro dolor! perii!* Woeful, adj., see Sad, Unhappy.

Wolf, n. *lupus*, fem. *lupa* (*lupus femina*, in ancient Latin, Quint. i. 6, 12); of the —, wolfish, *lupinus, more* or *ritu lupino*; we must howl with —, *ut homines sunt, ita morem geras.*

Woman, n. *femina* (opp. *vir*), *mulier* (grown up), *sexus muliebris* (in a collective sense); a young —, *puella, virgo, adolescentula, juvenis*; an old —, *anus*; a — that has been married several times, *mulier multarum nuptiarum*; to be disguised as a —, *muliebrem vestem induere*; to be dressed up as a —, *in muliebrem modum ornari*; a little — (as endearing term), *muliercula, adolescentula, anicula.*

Womb, n. *venter* (stomach, womb), *alvus* (stomach, in which the *uterus* lies), *uterus* (womb), *corpus* (body in general, in the context also = womb, e.g. *quod in corpore præseminatio crescens*, etc., Vitr.).

Wonder, n. *casus, *casus mirificus, res miræ* or *inusitatæ, monstrum, portentum.* Wonderful, adj. *mirus, mirabilis, inusitatus, fabulosus, monstrosus, portentosus*; adv. *fabulose, monstrose.* Wonder, v.intr. *mirari, admiratione stupēre*, at, *alqd mirari* or *admirari, alqd mihi mirum est* or *videtur, alqd demirari, alqd emirari*; I — that, etc. *miror* with acc. and inf.; — whether, etc. *miror si*, etc.; — what may have been the cause, *miror quid causæ fuerit*; I don't — at it, *illud jam mirari desino.* See Admire.

Wood, n. *lignum*, or plur. *ligna* (for burning; plur. = more than one piece), *materia* (seldom in the lit. sense *materies*, — fit for use, in opp. to *liber*, bark, and when cut up, in opp. to *lignum*, — for fuel), *materiatio* (boards, timber), *silva* (forest), *silvestris locus* (plantation with wood, shrubs); to cut —, *ligna* or *materiam cædere*; to fetch —, *lignari, materiari*; to be of —, *de ligno esse*; to be made of —, *(de) ligno fieri*; of —, *ligneus.* Wooden, adj. *ligneus, ligneolus.* Woodcutter, n. *qui ligna cædit* (*lignicīda* not in use, as Varro, L.L. viii. 33, 62, states). Wood-pecker, n. *picus.* Wood- or timber-yard, **area ubi ligna conducuntur* or (if wood is sold there) *veneunt*; —, timber-merchant, *lignarius* (*negotiator* being understood), *ligni negotiator*; carrier of —, *lignator.* Wooded, adj. *lignosus, lignis abundans.* Woody, adj. *silvester, silvosus* (e.g. *saltus*), *silvis vestitus* (e.g. *mons*), *saltuosus* (e.g. *regio, loca*).

Woof, n. *subtemen* (opp. *trama*).

Wool, n. *lana*); of —, *lanaris* (of animals); clad in —, *lanatus* (of things and of men); sheep with their —, unshorn, *lanatæ* or *intonsæ oves*; as soft as —, *laneus.* Woollen, adj. *laneus* (only by very late writers *lanestris*); — yarn, *lana neta* (Jct.). Woolly, adj. *lanosus, lanuginosus* (leaves, worms, etc.). Wool-merchant, *lanarius.*

Word (1) = part of speech and (particularly the plural "words") speech in general, *vocabulum* (as a name for one particular object, e.g. *conservatoris sibi nomen, Græco ejus rei vocabulo assumpsit*; in the plur. *vocabula*, "words, vocabulary," unconnected), *nomen* (name), *verbum* (something spoken, a word; hence a short sentence, saying, e.g. *cogor verbum* [a sentence, namely *quod est*] *pro vocabulo* [for one sole denomination, namely *essentia*] *ponere*; and *verbum hercle hoc verum erit* [a true saying], *sine Cerere*, etc.; in the plur. *verba* = "words," connected), *vox* (inasmuch as it is spoken or heard, whether by itself or in the context), *sermo, oratio* (speech); when we say in English "the word *aratrum* has its name from *arare*," we ought to say in Latin, *verbum* aratri *dicitur ab* arando, or simply Aratrum *dicitur ab* arando (but *verbum* Aratrum, or what we read often in the critical notes of the editions of classical writers, *τὸ aratrum*, would be bad); according to the — (if we look at the —), *si verba spectas, verbo tenus, verbo, nomine* (opp. *re, re ipsâ, re verâ*); in one — (in enumerating), *uno verbo* (not merely *verbo*), *ut paucis dicam, quid multa? quid opus est verbis? ne multa! ne plura!* the — of God (i.e. the Holy Scriptures), *libri divini*,

literæ divinæ or *sanctæ* (Eccl.); to preach the —, **Dei voluntatem interpretari*; (2) = promise, *fides*; upon my —, *meâ fide*. Word, v.tr., see Express.

Work, n. = any thing completed, *opus, factum* (deed), *monumentum* (monument), *munitio, munimentum* (fortification), *machina* (machine); a great —, *magnum opus*; a difficult —, *opus arduum et difficile*; God's —, *opera Dei, res a Deo creatæ*; good —, *recte* or *honeste facta*; bad —, *male facta*; a little —, *opusculum* (also — of art; but not *opella*, which is no Latin word at all), *libellus* (in the meaning of "a literary —," both *opera* and *labor* are seldom used, e.g. *doctus labor*, Phædr.); = something to do, *opera, opus* (the former if freely done, generally of man; the latter of animals, then also of slaves and soldiers), *labor* (with an effort, e.g. *operis labore fessus*, hence also comb. *opera et labor*), *occupatio, pensum* (task, esp. the quantum of wool which the slaves had to spin every day); a — of one day and a half, *sesquiopera*; — of daily labourers, *opera fabrilis*; of a scholar, *studia*; by candlelight, **lucubratio* (esp. before daybreak); sedentary, confined, *opera sedentaria*; who does it, *sedentarius*; done in leisure-hours, *operæ subsecivæ*; to go to — (of artisans and daily labourers), *ad opus susceptum proficisci*; to undertake —, *laborem suscipere, sibi sumere, capere, excipere, subire* or *obire*; — much — and great expense, *insumere magnum laborem et sumptum in alqd*; to stand the —, *laborem ferre, sustinēre, sustentare*; to get to work, *ad opus aggredi* (*se operi accingere* not in ordinary prose); to keep any one to his —, *intendere alcjs laborem, alqm in laboribus exercēre*; to make — easier, *ease, levare alci laborem*; to procure — for, etc., *homines in operas mittere*; they had — for eight months, *menses octo continuos opus iis non defuit*; to have — in hand, *opus in manibus habēre, opus in manibus est*; overloaded with —, *negotiosus, negotiis districtus*; without —, *cui opus deest, vacuus negotiis* (having nothing to do), *otiosus* (having leisure); when the — is done, *peractis quæ agenda fuerint*; after the — is done, repose is sweet, *acti labores jucundi*; as the work, so the pay, *ut sementem feceris, ita metes*. Work, v.intr. (1) = to be active, (a) in general, *laborare*; to — at, *elaborare in alqâ re, operam dare alci rei, incumbere in* or *ad alqd*; to — hard, *animo toto et studio omni in alqd incumbere, multo sudore et labore facere alqd, desudare et laborare in alqâ re*; to — too hard, *laboribus se frangere, laboribus confici*; to — night and day, *labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere*; (b) in a special sense: the horses must — in the snow, *nivem ægre moliuntur pedes equorum* (Quint. Curt.), *equi ægre nivem secant* (Liv.); (2) to perform a —, *opus facere* (of artisans, daily labourers, etc.; seldom *operari*), *in opere esse, laborem subire* or *obire*; by candlelight, *lucubrare*; — all night, *ad laborem nullam partem noctis intermittere*; — night and day, *opus continuare diem et noctem*; — for wages, *operam suam locare*, at any one's, *alci*; v.tr. *facere alqd* (e.g. monumentum). Workman, n. *qui opus facit, cultor agri* (in the field), *operarius*, in the plur. *operæ* (if for wages, *mercenarius*; plur. *operæ conductæ* or *mercenarii*), *bajulus* (porter), *munitor* (at fortifications), *vinitor* (in a vineyard); an industrious —, *operarius navus* (opp. *operarius ignavus et cessator*), *homo industrius, laboriosus* (an active person). Workpeople, *operæ, operarii, opifices, structores* (in building) or *qui operas fabriles præbent*. Workhouse, *ergastulum* (forced labour). Workmanship, n. *ars*. Workshop, *officina* (the place), *confecturæ locus, fabrica* (of a *faber*, i.e. one who works in hard material), *artificium* (of an artifex, = a studio), *taberna* (booth where things were sold and made, or, as Cic. defines it, *ille sellæ atque operis et quæstûs quotidiani locus*. Working-day, *dies profestus* (opp. *dies festus*), *dies negotiosus* (opp. *dies sacer*, Tac.).

World, n. *mundus* (in general, also in the plur.), *opus* (*universum*), *universitas, universitas rerum, rerum natura* (universe, only in the sing.); = the globe, *orbis* (*terræ*), *orbis terrarum* (as known to the Romans), *terræ* (countries in general); old —, **orbis antiquus*; new —, **orbis novus*, **America*; rulers over —, *terrarum domini* (of the gods), *terrarum* or *omnium terrarum principes* (of a nation); to get honestly on in the —, *honeste vivere*; to be brought into the —, *in vitam edi, in lucem edi et suscipi, nasci*; to leave the — (i.e. die), *vitâ secedere, ex vitâ discedere, e vitâ excedere* or *migrare*; no man in the —, *homo nemo*; what in the —? *quid tandem!* every thing in the —, *quidvis, nihil non*; the most miserable man in the —, *prorsus nihil est quin sim miserrimus*; = all things here on earth, *res* (*humanæ*), *res sensibus obnoxiæ*; to leave this —, *rebus humanis excedere*; = mankind, *homines*; the present —, *homines qui nunc sunt* or *vivunt, homines hujus ætatis*; the ancient —, *antiquitas, ætas vetus, veteres*; the learned —, *docti homines*. Worldly, adj. *humanus, vanus, voluptarius, voluptatibus deditus*.

Worm, n. *vermis* (in general), *lumbricus* (earth —, the — in the intestines, called by Linn. **lumbricus teres*), *ventris animal* (in the intestines), *vermiculus qui est in linguâ canum, quem Græci λύτταν vocant* (which makes the dogs mad, Plin.), *terēdo* (in wood, meat, clothes), *tarmes* (not *termes*, in meat and wood), *tinea* (in wood and books); full of —, *verminosus*; to have —, *verminare*. Worm-eaten, *vermiculosus* (of fruit), *cariosus* (of wood); to be —, *vermiculari* (of trees).

Worse, adj., see under Bad.

Worship, n., divine —, *Dei cultus, divinus cultus, res divinæ, sacra -orum*, n.; secret — (as in Eleusis that of Ceres, etc.), *initia -orum*, n.; to perform —, *sacra facere, sacra procurare, sacris operari, res divinas rite perpetrare*; to attend —, *rebus divinis interesse* (of the priest), *sacris adesse* (of laymen); not to allow any to attend —, *alqm sacris arcēre*; to exclude — for ever, *sacrificiis interdicere* (absolute). Worship, v.tr. *colere, venerari*.

Worsted, n. *lana*; adj. *laneus*.

Worth, n. *pretium, virtus*; see Value. Worthy, adj. *dignus* with abl. of thing (the genit. not classical; nor can *dignus* be used in an absolute sense); — to, with inf. to be rendered by *dignus qui* with subj. (not *dignus* with passive infin.); — of confidence, *fide dignus* or *dignus cui fides habeatur*; — of praise, *dignus laude, laudandus, dignus qui laudetur*; to consider any one — of a thing, *alqm dignum alqâ re ducere* or *judicare*; — to, etc. *alqm dignum ducere* or *decernere, qui* with subj.; to consider any thing — of one's self, *by alqd a se non alienum ducere*, — not —, *by alqd alienum suâ dignitate* or *majestate ducere*; to render one's self — of a thing, *alqâ re dignum esse, alqd mereri* or *mereri* or *promerēre* or *promereri* (e.g. *immortalitatem merēre*); = venerable, *venerandus, venerabilis, veneratione dignus*. Worth while, by *operæ pretium est*; not —, *non tanti est*. Worthiness, n. *dignitas, honestas*; see Dignity. Worthless, adj., see Unworthy.

Wound, n. *vulnus* (in general), *plaga* (from a blow, etc.), *ulcus* (ulcer), *cicatrix* (scar); to inflict a —, *vulnus alci inferre* or *infligere* (in the golden age not *facere* or *adigere*), *vulnerare, sauciare alqm, plagam alci imponere* or *infligere*, fig. *vulnus alci infligere, alqm vulnere* or *plagâ percutere*; to receive a —, *vulnus* or *plagam accipere, plagâ vulnerari, vulnere ici*. Wound, v.tr. *vulnerare* (to make a —, by force, in general), *sauciare* (with a cutting instrument, [illegible]), *saucius*, as regards the effect which the [illegible] makes; *vuln*. the effect [illegible] *vulneri*. Wounded, adj. *vulneratus* (generally, who has received a —, which may also be a slight one), *saucius* (severely — and thereby disabled, [illegible], [illegible] a wound, esp. in the plural); to be lately —, [illegible]

graviter vulnerari, gravi vulnere ici, grave vulnus accipere.

Wrangle, v.intr., see Quarrel, Fight.

Wrap, v.tr., — up, *involvere*, in, *in alqâ re* (e.g. *salem in linteolo*); in paper, *chartâ amicire* (Hor.); — an infant in swaddling-clothes, *infantem in volucris colligare* (Plaut.). Wrapper, n. **linteum emporeticum, indumentum* (what is drawn over any thing, e.g. *ind. oris*, Bassus in Aul. Gell.), *involucrum* (where any thing is put in, e.g. *scuti, candelabri*), *tegumentum* (cover, e.g. as in Cæs., of a shield).

Wrath, n. *ira, iracundia, bilis* (lit., bile; then indignation, more inwardly), *stomachus* (lit., stomach; then, because when angry the bile flows into the stomach, = what revolts us), *indignatio*.

Wreak, v.tr., see Revenge.

Wreath, n. *corona*; see Garland. Wreath, v.tr., a garland, *nectere coronam*; to — any one, *coronare, sertis redimire* (e.g. a victim).

Wreck, n., of a vessel, *navis fracta, navis* or *navigii reliquiæ, tabulæ navis fractæ*; to be wrecked, by *naufragium* (not *naufragium pati*); one who is —, *naufragus*; after a —, *naufragio facto*.

Wren, n. *regulus* (Auct. Carm. de Philom.), *avis regaliolus* (Suet.).

Wrench, v.tr., see Tear, Pull.

Wrest, v.tr. *eripere, extorquere* (e.g. *alqd alci de manibus*).

Wrestle, v.intr. *luctari* (lit., of the wrestler; then also = to fight, to resist in general), *luctando exerceri*; with any one, *luctari* or *colluctari cum alqo* (of the wrestler and in general, e.g. *cum viro*, of a girl). Wrestler, n. *luctator* (in general), *palæstrita* (παλαιστρίτης, when he exercises himself in the arena), *athleta* (ἀθλητής, when he appears in public). Wrestling, n. *luctatio, luctatus* (the art of —; *lucta* is a bad word); to defeat any one in —, *luctando vincere alqm*.

Wretch, n. *homo malus, improbus, nequam, improbus ac nefarius*. Wretched, adj., see Distress, Unhappy.

Wriggle, v.intr. *se commovere, commoveri*.

Wring, v.tr., one's hands, probably *manus torquere*; to — out clothes, **aquam exprimere linteis*.

Wrinkle, n. *ruga*; to get —, (*se*) *rugare* (of a garment, etc.); your face gets — or wrinkled, **vultus tuus corrugatur* (through age, etc.), *vultus tuus rugas colligit et attrahit frontem* (when we look serious, Sen.); to get out —, *erugare alqd*; full of —, *rugosus*. Wrinkle, v.tr. *rugare, corrugare*; — the face, forehead, *frontem contrahere* (only in Augustine *frontem rugare*, but nowhere *frontem corrugare*), *vultum adducere*. Wrinkled, adj. *rugosus*; to become —, (*se*) *rugare, corrugari*; to make —, *rugare, corrugare*.

Wrist, n. *prima palmæ pars* (καρπός, but never, so far as has been ascertained, *carpus* as a Latin term).

Write, v.tr. (1) = with a pen, *scribere* (in gen. tr. and intr. = also to practise writing), *exarare* (tr. by means of an iron *stilus*, on a tablet covered with wax, to write down hastily); = to know how to (read and) write, *literas scire*; not to be able to —, *literas nescire*; he who is unable, *literarum nescius*; = to make the letters of the alphabet, *literas scribere, facere literas*; = to write a good hand, *lepidâ manu facere literas*; — after a copy, *literarum ductus sequi*; = to write on something, *describere in alqâ re* (e.g. figures on the sand, *figuras in arenâ*; a poem on the bark of a tree, *carmen in cortice arboris*), *inscribere alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (e.g. one's name on a monument, *nomen suum in monumento, in statuâ*), *incidere alci rei* or *in alqâ re* (with a sharp instrument, a name on the bark of a tree, *nomen in cortice arboris*), *referre in alqd* (enter in a journal, *in commentarios*); it is written, *scriptum* or *inscriptum est in alqâ re*; it is — on each one's forehead what his feeling is toward the state, *est inscriptum in uniuscujusque fronte quid de republicâ sentiat*; to write yourself so and so, *se scribere alqm* (e.g. *se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripsit*, he wrote himself A. Cornelius Cossus the consul; your name so and so, e.g. *nomen ejus d literâ scribitur*, his name is written with a *d*); (2) = to make or compose by writing, *scribere, conscribere, literis mandare, literis consignare* (to consign to writing), *libros scribere* or *conscribere* (to write books), *libros edere* (to put forth), *alqd scribere*; = to write to any one, *literas ad alqm dare* or *mittere*; — at length, *literas ad alqm dare pluribus verbis, scriptas ad alqm uberiores literas mittere*; = to inform by writing, *alqm per literas certiorem facere de alqâ re*; — about something, *scribere de alqo* or *de alqâ re*, to some one, *alci* or *ad alqm, epistolam conscribere de alqâ re*; a book on some subject, *librum scribere de alqâ re*; against some one, *scribere in* or *adversus alqm, librum edere contra alqm*; to one another, *literas dare et accipere*; to be diligent in writing, *impigrum esse in scribendo*; to write often, *scriptitare*; to — back, *literis rescribere* or *respondere*; — a letter, *scribere* or *conscribere epistolam*; with one's own hand, *manu suâ*; in Greek, *Græcis literis*; — elegantly, *eleganter, bene, ornate scribere*; — many books, **multos libros scriptitare*. Writing, n. (1) = the act of, *scriptio, scriptura, scientia literarum* (knowing how to form the letters), *scribendi studium* (as a learned occupation); the times kept me back from —, *tempora me a scribendo retardarunt*; nothing so promotes speaking as —, *nulla res tantum ad dicendum profuit quantum scriptio*; you must form your style of discourse by —, *stilo formanda est oratio*; (2) = the thing written, *scriptum, codicilli* (a note, inquiry, order or command), *literæ, epistola*; to prepare a writing to the emperor, *codicillos ad Cæsarem componere*; to lay before —, *scripto adire Cæsarem*. Writer, n. = one who performs the mechanical operation, *qui literas facit*; a beautiful —, **qui nitidâ* or *eleganti manu literas facit*; = an author, *scriptor, auctor*; — of this letter, *hujus epistolæ auctor*; = a transcriber, *scriba* (as a profession), *scriptor* (a secretary of a private person), *librarius* (properly a transcriber, at a late period amanuensis), *ab epistolis* (sc. *servus*, the slave to whom the master dictated), *actuarius* (a fast writer), *notarius* (a short-hand writer); to be —, *scriptum facere*; — to any one, *a manu alci esse, alci ab epistolis esse*. The art of writing, **ars scriptoria, ratio scribendi* (in relation to words), *modus scribendi* (the manner or quantity), *scripturæ genus* (as to the subject and kind of style); prepared for —, **paratus ad scribendum*; fondness for —, *cupiditas et studium scribendi, magnus scribendi amor, scribendi alacritas*; liberty of —, *scribendi libertas*; a writing-tool, *stilus* (γραφίον), *calamus, calamus scriptorius, penna* (late); a writing-school, **schola quâ pueri ad scriptionem instituuntur, ludus literarius* (an elementary school); a teacher of —, *magister scribendi*; a writing-table (desk), **mensa scriptoria*; I sit down to my writing-desk, *ponor ad scribendum*; a writing-room or study of a learned man, *museum*; writing-paper and ink, *charta et atramentum*; payment or wages for —, **merces scribæ* or *librarii*; a fault or error in —, *mendum scripturæ, mendum librarii*; to erase — —, *mendum tollere*; full of errors, *mendosus*. See Book.

Writhe, v.tr. *alci alqd de* or *e manibus extorquere*, or simply *extorquere alci alqd*; v.intr. *incurvari, se versari* (with pain).

Wrong, adj. *falsus* (false, opp. *verus*), *alienus* (foreign, opp. *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, etc.; hence unfavourable, e.g. time, place); to be —, *perperam judicare* or *statuere*. Wrong, n. = an unjust act, *injuria*. Wrong, v.tr. *injuriam alci inferre* or *facere* or *efferre, injuriâ alqm afficere*. Wrongly, adv. *injuriâ, immerito, falso*. Wrongfully, adv. *injuriâ, per injuriam*.

Wroth, adj. *iræ plenus*.

Wry, adj. *distortus* or *perversus* (e.g. *oculi*); a — word, *verbum in pejus detortus*.

Wryneck, n. *iynx* (ἴυγξ).

YACHT, n. *celox.*

Yard, n. (a measure) *tripedalis* (*in longitudinem*, measuring three feet) or *tres pedes longus* (see Ell); = court-yard, adjoining a house, *area* (any free open place in front or at the back of a house; the *area* in front of the house together with the side-wings formed the *vestibulum*, where the clients assembled when waiting upon their patron), *area domus, propatulum* (open place in front of a house, entry, porch), *cavum ædium* or (in later writers) contracted *cavædium* (— in the interior of the house, surrounded on all sides by apartments), *cohors* or *chors* (for cattle), *aula* (= "a free open place, court-yard, in front of the houses of the Greeks," only used in Latin poets in this sense); a farm —, *ædificium, ædificium agreste, villa* (country-seat, with the buildings belonging to it); timber —, **area operæ fabrilis;* a — (in a ship), *antenna;* to fix — to the mast, *antennam ad malum destinare;* — stick, *ulna.*

Yarn, n. *linum netum* (linen —, Jet.), *lana neta* (woollen —, Jet.); spindle and —, *fusus cum stamine;* a ball of —, *glomus lini;* a thread of linen —, *filum lini* or *lintei;* a thread of woollen —, *filum lanæ* or *laneum.*

Yawn, v.intr. = gape, *oscitare, oscitari;* = to open wide, *scindi, hiare;* see Open. Yawn, n. *oscitatio* (aptness to —, *oscēdo*); = opening, *hiatus.*

Yea, adv., see Yes.

Year, n. *annus, annuum tempus, anni spatium, annuum spatium;* half a —, *semestre spatium, sex menses;* to enter on the new — with good thoughts, *novum annum faustum et felicem reddere bonis cogitationibus;* for a —, *ad annum unum, post annum, anno post, anno interjecto* (a — after), *anno circumacto* (at the end of a —); a — ago, *anno ante;* last —, *anno superiore* or *proximo;* in the course of a —, *anno vertente;* at the end of the —, *extremo anno;* after the lapse of a —, *anno præterito, exacto anno;* every other —, *alternis annis;* every, each —, *singulis annis, quotannis;* from — to —, *per annos singulos;* every three —, *tertio* (so *quarto, quinto*, etc.) *quoque anno;* a whole —, *annus integer;* within a —, *intra annum;* it is more than three years, *amplius sunt tres anni, amplius triennium est;* it is a — since, *annus est quum, postquam,* etc.; it is not yet ten years since, *nondum decem anni sunt quum,* etc.; how long is it since this took place? it is now twenty years, *quamdiu id factum est? hic annus incipit vicesimus;* scarcely a — had passed, *annus vix intercesserat;* in the winter of the — 1000, *hieme qui fuit annus millesimus;* a period of two years, *biennium;* three —, *triennium;* four —, *quadrennium;* five —, *quinquennium;* six —, *sexennium;* seven —, *septennium;* ten —, *decennium* (instead of which *anni duo, anni tres,* etc., may be used); to enter one's tenth —, *annum decimum ingredi;* to be in one's tenth —, *annum decimum agere;* to have passed through —, *ann. dec. excessisse, egressum esse;* a man of those years, *homo eâ ætate, id ætatis;* the best — of life, *flos ætatis, florens ætas, ætas viridis* or *integra;* to be in —, *integrâ ætate esse, in ipso ætatis flore* (or *robore*) *esse, in optimo ætatis flore esse;* to be in years, *annosum esse, ætate provectiorem esse, longius ætate provectum esse, grandiorem natu esse;* to have the same number of — as another, (*ætate*) *alci æqualem esse, ætate proximum esse alci;* to be getting into —, *senescere, longius ætate procedere* or *provehi;* as — go on, *tempore procedente;* the beginning of the —, *initium anni;* the end of the —, *finis* or *exitus anni;* the course of the —, *cursus annuus;* the annual course of the sun, *solis cursus annalis;* a year's pay, *annuum stipendium, merces annua, annua salaria;* to appoint —, *annua* or *annuam pecuniam alci statuere, constituere, annua alci præstare* or *præbēre;* to take away —, *adimere alci quod fuerat ei quotannis constitutum;* a year's growth, *annona;* a quarter of a —, *quarta pars anni.* Yearly (or annual), adj. *annuus, annalis, anniversarius* (returning after the lapse of a —), *quotannis, singulis annis* (every —); *omnibus annis, in singulos annos, per sing. ann.;* — outlay, *annuus sumptus;* — income, *annuum vectigal, annuus reditus, annuus* or *anniversarius fructus;* — from the mines, *annuum quod ex metallis capit vectigal;* that district returns fifty talents yearly, *ex eâ regione redeunt quotannis quinquaginta talenta.* See Day, Week, Month.

Yeast, n. *spuma.*

Yell, v.intr., Yelling, adj., see Cry, Scream, Shriek.

Yellow, adj. *gilbus, gilvus, helvus* (of the colour of honey), *flavus, flavens* (gold colour), *fulvus* (deep red or brown), *luteus* (orange red or like sulphur; *flavus, fulvus,* and *luteus* denote a yellow inclining to red), *badius* (pale yellow), *luridus* (dirty red, e.g. *dentes*), *galbanus* (bright green, like shoots of young corn, greenish yellow; hence *galbana*, a yellowish-green garment), *cadaverosus* (corpse-like), *ravus* (greyish yellow), *aureus* (gold-like yellow), *cereus, cerinus* (wax colour), *croceus* (saffron colour), *sulphureus* (sulphur colour), *siliaceus* (ochre), *buxeus* (box); to be —, *flavēre;* to grow —, *flavescere.* The yellow (yolk) of an egg, *luteum ovi.* Yellow-haired, *flavus.* Yellowish, adj. *helvŏlus, sufflavus, colore flavescenti.* See Red.

Yelp, v.intr. *gannire* (lit. and fig.). Yelping, n. *gannitus* † (lit. and fig.); see Bark.

Yeoman, n., see Farmer, Servant, Officer, with the addition "*qui* yeoman *dicitur.*" Yeomanry, n., see Cavalry.

Yes, adv. (to express affirmation or consent), *ita, ita est, sic est* (it is so), *recte* (as a word of politeness, certainly), *certe* (assuredly), *vero* (indeed, when we affirm with greater emphasis), *etiam, sane, sane quidem* (of course), *imo* (does not exactly express consent in the common way of speaking, but implies an antithesis, either strengthening the affirmation, or correcting what has been said immediately before, yea, nay, e.g. *qui hoc! intellexistin'! annondum ne hocquidem? D. imo callide*); generally however we use none of these particles to express consent, but we speak more accurately and with greater emphasis by repeating either the word or that word upon which the stress lies in a question, e.g. will you come? *veniesne!* yes! *veniam!* are you going to my house? *mene vis?* yes! *te!* Clitipho came here; did he come alone? *Clitipho huc adiit; solus?* yes! *solus!* — certainly! *itane vero? sicine vero?* (when we are surprised), *recte! belle! ita scilicet* (surely!), *etiam* (when we all on a sudden, at the last moment, think of something that we have forgotten, Cic. Att. vii. 3, 12); I say Yes, *aio, affirmo, annuo* (in nodding); you say Yes, but I say No, *tu ais, ego nego;* to answer Yes or No, *aut* etiam *aut* non *respondēre;* I can answer Yes and No, *nutu ac renutu respondēre possum;* to say Yes to any thing, *in alqâ re assentiri;* to say Yes to every thing, *omnia assentari* (out of servility, etc.); to answer a question with Yes, *alqd affirmare;* yes, so it is, judges, *sic se res habet, judices;* to enforce something which precedes, *imo* (see before) or *imo vero, imo enim vero, imo vero etiam* (nay, what is even more), *quin etiam, atque etiam, atque adeo.*

Yesterday, adv. *heri, hesterno die;* in writing the Romans expressed it by *pridie ejus diei quo hæc scribebam;* — evening, last night, *heri vesperi;* — morning, *heri mane;* of — (i.e. made only yesterday), *nuper admodum factus* (*natus*); n. *dies hesternus.*

Yet, conj. *tamen, attamen, nihilominus* (stronger *tamen nihilominus*); see Nevertheless, Notwithstanding, However; adv. = still, which see; not —, *nondum, haud dum* (the not taking place of something that we expect, at the same time as something else does take place, e.g. *illo quid agat, si nondum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim*); *non . . . etiam* (laying a greater stress on the verb = "still not —," e.g. *non satis me pernosti etiam, qualis sim*), *adhuc non* (not yet up to this moment; if we speak of something past, we say *ad id tempus non, ad id non*, e.g. *adhuc non venerunt*, i.e. up to this moment at which I am speaking; but "they had not yet arrived when I started," *quum proficiscerer, nondum venerant*); not — . . . but still, *nondum . . . sed*; and not —, *nec dum* or *neque dum, neque adhuc*; not — any thing, *nihil dum, nihil ad huc*; not — any, *nullus dum, nullus etiam nunc*; not — any one, any body, *nullus dum*; scarcely any, *vix dum*; how long yet, *quousque etiam*; as yet (only when we mean "up to this present moment"), *adhuc, adhuc usque* (*adhuc locorum* only colloquial), *ad id tempus, ad id, ad id locorum* (in speaking of past events), *ante id tempus* (antecedently to this time), *hactenus*.

Yew, n., — tree, *taxus*; of —, *taxicus, taxeus*†; forest, wood of —, *taxea silva*†.

Yield, v.tr., see Produce, Afford, Concede; to — the breath, see Expire, Die; to —, — up, — over, opinions, *abjicere, deponere*; = surrender, e.g. a fortress, see Surrender; v.intr., to any one's request, *alcjs precibus cedere, alcjs precibus locum dare* or *relinquere, alci roganti obsequi, cedere, concedere, morem gerere* or *obsequi*; to — to any one in nothing, *non cedere* or *non concedere alci in alqā re, non inferiorem esse alqo alqā re, parem esse alci alqā re* (to be equal), *æquare* or *æquiparare alqm alqā re* (to come up to); see Produce, Return. Yielding, adj. (temper) *facilis* (opp. *difficilis*), *indulgens* (opp. *durus*).

Yoke, n. *jugum* (lit. and fig.), *jugum servitutis, jugum servile, servitus* (fig.); to place the — upon, etc., *jugum alci imponere* (lit. and fig.); to take off the —, *jugum alci solvere* or *demere* (lit.), *alqm eximere servitio* (fig.); to shake off the —, *jugum decutere* (lit.), *jugum excutere, jugum exuere, jugo se exuere* (lit. and fig.; *exuere*, gradually), *jugum servile a cervicibus dejicere, servitutem* or *servitium exuere* (fig.); to bring any one under the — of slavery, *alci jugum servitutis injungere*; to liberate any one from —, *jugum servitutis a cervicibus alcjs depellere*; to submit to —, *jugum accipere* (all the foregoing fig.); to keep under —, *alqm servitute oppressum tenēre*; metonym. (a) = a couple, e.g. of oxen, *jugum* (*boum*); (b) = — of marriage, *jugum*†; — bone, *os jugale*, **os zygomaticum* (technical term); — ring, *subjugium lorum*. Yoke, v.tr., oxen, by *jugum imponere alci*†, *jugo alqm subdere et ad currum jungere, juvencos plaustro jungere*; = to join with another, *conjungere, jungere*; to — in marriage, *jugo cogere*†; yoked in —, by *jugum ferre*†. Yoking, n. *jugatio, junctura* (mode of yoking cattle); one who yokes oxen, etc., *jumentarius* (Inscr.).

Yolk, n. *luteum ovi* (the yellow of an egg, Plin.).

Yore, adv., in times or days of —, *olim* (a long time back), *quondam* (formerly, opp. *nunc*), *antea, antehac* (in former days; *antea* in a relative sense, = previous to the time of which we are speaking; *antehac*, demonstrative, = previous to this present time in which we are speaking).

You, pron. (1) see Thou; (2) pl. *vos*; it is generally not expressed, except when we speak emphatically or when it stands in opposition to another personal pronoun; of —, *vestri* (e.g. **vestri miserabitur*); among —, *vestrūm*; you are ten in number, *vos estis decem numero*; how many are —? *quot estis* (all together)? *quot sunt vestrūm?* (how many of you are here?); count how many — are, and how many enemies — have, *numerate quot ipsi sitis, quot adversarios habeatis*. Your, pron. (1) (in addressing a person), *tuus -a -um*; see Thy; (2) in the pl. *vester* (*vestra, vestrum*); — Majesty, *Tua Majestas*; — people, *vestri*; I am yours, and you are mine, *ego vester sum, et vos mei*; what is yours, *vestrum, vestra*, n.pl. (of several things). Yourself, Yourselves, see Self.

Young, adj. (A) of men, *parvus, parvulus* (in general, little, not yet grown up, opp. *adultus*), *infans* (before we have learnt to talk, up to the seventh year; his — son, *filius infans*), *puer, puella* (boy, girl, till about the seventeenth year), *adolescentulus, adolescens* (growing youth, or grown up, until the 30th year and beyond), *juvenis* (young man in his best years, until about the 45th year; see under Youth), *filius* (a son, in opp. to the father, e.g. the — Marius, *Marius filius*); a — man, a youth, *puer, adolescens, juvenis* (according to the age); the — gentleman, the — lady, *herilis filius, herilis puella* (as son, daughter of the house); the — people, see Youth; still very —, *plane puer, peradolescentulus*; he is still too — for, etc., *alcjs ætas non matura est alci rei*; prov., what is bred in the bone, will never come out of the flesh, *in teneris consuescere multum est* (Virg. Georg. ii. 272); (B) of animals, *novellus* (e.g. a — fowl, chicken, *novella gallina*), *pullus* (as a noun, so that the name of the animal is expressed in the form of an adj., e.g. a — fowl, *pullus gallinaceus*; a — horse, a foal, *pullus equinus*), *catulus* (of the canine or feline race, e.g. a — dog, *catulus* [*canis*]; a — cat, kitten, *catulus feles*; also of the young of other animals, e.g. of pigs, serpents, etc.), *vitulus*, fem. *vitula* (a young calf, then also of a young horse, whale, etc.), *juvencus, juvenca* (the same when a little older, a young bull, a heifer; *juvencæ* also of young fowls, opp. *veteres gallinæ*, Plin.), *bos novellus* (still older than the *juvencus*; all in opp. to *vetulus*); to be considered as —, *juvenem haberi* (of sheep, etc.); the young ones, besides the foregoing terms, also by *suboles, quæ bestiæ procreant* (*procrearunt*), *quæ procreata sunt, quæ nata sunt*; to bring forth —, *fetus edere* or *procreare, catulos parere*; (C) of trees, etc., *novellus*; a — vine, *vitis novella*; (D) in a fig. sense, a — wife (only recently married), *nova nupta*; a — husband, *novus maritus*. Younger, adj. *junior* or *minor* or *inferior ætate, annis inferior, ætate posterior* (later according to the age), *natu minor*, generally only *minor* (as regards birth, junior, esp. of the younger of two brothers); the — of two sons, *minor natu e filiis*; a whole year —, *toto anno junior*; a few years —, *aliquot annis minor*; — than ten years, *minor decem annis, minor decem annorum, minor decem annis natu, minor decem annis* or *annos natus, minor quam decem annos natus*. Youngest, adj. *natu minor, natu inferior* (of two and of several), *natu minimus*, generally only *minimus* (of several); the — of the sons, *minor natu* (of two) or *minimus natu* (of several) *e filiis*.

Youth, n. (1) in an abstract sense, (a) lit. *pueritia, ætas puerilis* (the age of boys until the young Roman received the *toga virilis*, that is, till the 17th year of age; from the 17th until the 50th year those young men who could bear arms, were called *juniores*, in opp. to *seniores*), *adolescentia*, (*prima*) *ætas* (from the 17th until the 30th or even the 40th year, the time during which the youth grew into a man), *juventus, ætas integra* or *confirmata* (from the 30th to the 45th and even the 50th year, the age of manhood, prime of life), *juventas* (— in its first spring as it were, the age of a young man), *juventa* (not very often in prose, younger years, the years of youth); in —, *in pueritiā, in adolescentiā*, but generally by *puer* or *adolescens* (when a boy, a youth); from —, *a puero, a parvo, a parvulo, a pueris, a parvis, a parvulis* (the three last of several, or when a person speaks of himself in the plural; all = from early childhood), *ab adolescentiā, ab adolescentulo, ab ineunte ætate* or *adolescentiā, a primā ætate* or *adolescentiā*; *ab initio ætatis, a pri-*

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOSSARY

ENGLISH NAMES OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

AAR, R., Arola, Arula, Abrinca.
Abbeville, Abbatis villa.
Abo, Aboa.
Adda, R., Addua.
Africa, Africa; adj. African, Africanus; subst. Afer.
Aix, Aquæ Sextiæ.
Aix-la-Chapelle, Aquisgranum, Urbs Aquensis.
Ajaccio, Adjacium.
Alcala de Henares, Complutum.
Alençon, Alenconium.
Aleppo, Aleppum.
Algiers, Algerium.
Alsace, Alsatia.
Altenburg, Altenburgum.
Altona, Altenavia.
America, America; adj. American, Americanus.
Amiens, Ambianum.
Amsterdam, Amstelodamum.
Andalusia, Vandalitia.
Angers, Andegavum.
Angoulême, Engolisma.
Anhalt, Anhaltinum.
Anjou, Andegavensis Ager.
Antwerp, Antwerpia.
Aosta, Augusta Prætoria.
Arras, Atrebatum.
Artois, Artesia.
Asia, Asia; adj. Asiatic, Asiaticus, Asianus.
Atlantic Ocean, Oceanus Atlanticus.
Augsburg, Augusta Vindelicorum.
Austria, Austria.
Autun, Augustodunum.
Auvergne, Arvernia.
Avignon, Avenio.

BADAJOZ, Pax Augusta.
Baltic Sea, Mare Balticum.
Bamberg, Bamberga, Papeberga.
Barcelona, Barcino.
Basle, Basilea.
Bavaria, Bavaria, Bojaria, Bajoaria.
Bayonne, Lapurdum.
Beauvais, Bellovacum.
Bergamo, Bergamum.
Berlin, Berolinum.
Berne, Berna, Arctopolis.
Besançon, Besontium, Vesontio.
Black Sea, Pontus Euxinus.
Blois, Blesæ.
Bohemia, Bohemia
Bologna, Bononia.
Bonn, Bonna.
Boulogne, Bolonia, Gesoriacum.
Bourdeaux, Burdigala.
Bourges, Bituricæ, Avaricum.
Braganza, Brigantia.
Bremen, Berma.
Brescia, Brixia.
Breslau, Vratislavia.
Bretagne, Britannia Minor, Letavia.
Bristol, Venta Silurum.
Brunswick, Brunsviga.
Brussels, Bruxellæ.
Bulgaria, Bulgaria.
Burgundy, Burgundia.

CADIZ, Gades.
Calais, Caletum.
Cambray, Camaracum.
Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
Canterbury, Cantuaria, Durovernum.
Carinthia, Carinthia.
Carlisle, Carleolum, Brovoniacum.
Carlsbad, Thermæ Carolinæ.
Carlsruhe, Hesychia Carolina.
Carpathian M., Carpathus.
Carthagena, Carthago Nova.
Caspian Sea, Mare Caspium.
Cassel, Cassula, Cassellæ.
Castile, Castilia.
Cattegat, Sinus Codanus.
Champagne, Campania.
Chester, Cestria.
Clairvaux, Claravallis.
Clausenburg, Claudiopolis.
Cleves, Clivia.
Coblentz, Confluentes.
Coburg, Coburgum.
Cologne, Colonia Agrippina, Augusta Ubiorum
Constance, Constantia.
Constantinople, Byzantium, Constantinopolis.
Copenhagen, Hafnia, Codania.
Cordova, Corduba.
Corfu, Corcyra.
Cornwall, Cornubia.
Coventry, Conventria.
Cracow, Cracovia.

Croatia, Croatia.
Cronstadt, Corona.
Cyprus, Cyprus.

DALMATIA, Dalmatia; adj. Dalmaticus.
Damascus, Damascus; adj Damascenus.
Dantzig, Gedanum, Dantiscum.
Danube, R., Danubius.
Darmstadt, Darmstadium.
Dauphiné, Delphinatus.
Dead Sea, Lacus Asphaltites.
Denmark, Dania.
Dessau, Dessavia.
Devonshire, Devonia.
Dijon, Divia, Diviodunum.
Dnieper, R., Borysthenes, Danapris.
Dniester, R., Danastris.
Don, R., Tanais.
Dorchester, Durnovaria, Durnium.
Dover, Dubræ, Portus Dubris.
Dresden, Dresda.
Dublin, Dublinum.
Düsseldorf, Dusseldorpium.

EBRO, R., Iberus.
Edinburgh, Edinum.
Eisenach, Isenacum.
Elba, Ilva, Æthalia.
Elbe, R., Albis.
England, Anglia; adj. Anglus, Anglicus.
Erfurt, Erfurdia, Erfurtum.
Erlangen, Erlanga.
Esthonia, Estonia, Æstonia.
Estremadura, Extrema Durii.
Exeter, Exonia.

FAENZA, Faventia.
Famagosta, Fama Augusta.
Ferrara, Ferraria.
Fez, Fessa.
Fiesole, Fæsulæ.
Finland, Finnia, Fennonia, Venedia.
Flanders, Flandria.
Florence, Florentia.
France, Gallia.
Franche Comté, Comitatus Burgundiæ.
Franconia, Franconia.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Francofurtum ad Mœnum.
Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Francofurtum ad Oderam.
Freiburg, Friburgum.
Frejus, Forum Julii.
Friesland, Frisia.

GARDA, Lago, Lacus Benacus.
Garonne, R., Garumna.
Gascony, Vasconia.
Geneva, Geneva.
Geneva, Lake of, Lacus Lemanus.
Germany, Germania.
Ghent, Ganda, Gandavum.
Giessen, Giessa.
Glasgow, Glasgua.
Gloucester, Claudia Castra.
Goslar, Goslaria
Gothenburg, Gothoburgum.
Göttingen, Gottinga.
Greece, Græcia.
Greifswalde, Gryphiswaldia.
Grenoble, Gratianopolis.
Guadiana, R., Anas.
Gueldres, Geldria.
Guienne, Aquitania.

HAARLEM, Harlemum.
Hague, The, Haga Comitis.
Halle, Hala Saxonum.
Hamburg, Hamburgum.
Hanover, Hanovera.
Harz Mountains, Sylva Hercynia.
Havre de Grace, Portus Gratiæ.
Heidelberg, Heidelberga.
Holland, Hollandia, Batavia.
Holstein, Holsatia.
Hungary, Hungaria.

JAEN, Jænum.
Japan, Japonia.
Jena, Jena.
Jericho, Hiericho.
Jerusalem, Hierosolyma.
India, India.
Ingolstadt, Ingolstadium.
Inn, R., Œnus.
Inspruck, Œnipontum.
Ireland, Hibernia.
Istria, Histria.
Italy, Italia.
Juliers, Juliacum.
Jutland, Jutia, Jutlandia.

KENT, Cantium.
Kiel, Kilia, Kilonium.
Königsberg, Regiomontanum.

LAIBACH, Labacum.
Lancaster, Longovicum.
Landau, Landavium.
Langres, Lingones.
Languedoc, Langedocis.
Lapland, Lapponia.
Lausanne, Lausodunum.
Leghorn, Liburnus Portus.
Leicester, Ratæ Coritanorum.
Leipzig, Lipsia.
Lemberg, Leopolis, Lemberga.
Lerida, Ilerda.
Leyden, Lugdunum Batavorum.
Liege, Leodium.
Limoges, Limovicum.
Lincoln, Lincolnia.
Linz, Lentia, Lintia.
Lisbon, Lissabona.
Lithuania, Lithuania.
Loire, R., Ligeris.
Lombardy, Longobardia.
London, Londinium, Londinum.
Loretto, Lauretum.
Lorraine, Lotharingia.
Louvain, Lovanium.
Lübeck, Lubeca.
Lucca, Luca.
Lucerne, Lucerna.
Lüneburg, Luneburgum.
Luneville, Lunaris Villa.
Luxemburg, Luciburgum.
Lyons, Lugdunum Segusianorum.

MAAS, R., Mosa.
Madrid, Madritum, Mantua Carpetanorum.
Mæstricht, Trajectum ad Mosam.
Magdeburg, Magdeburgum, Parthenopolis.
Main, R., Mœnus.
Majorca, Insula Balearis Major.
Malaga, Malaca
Malta, Malta, Melita.
Man, Isle of, Mona.
Manchester, Mancunium.
Mannheim, Manhemium.
Marburg, Marburgum.
Marne, R., Matrona.
Marseilles, Massilia.
Mayence, Moguntia, Moguntiacum.
Mechlin, Mechlinia.
Mecklenburg, Megalopolis.
Mediterranean Sea, Mare Internum, — Mediterraneum
Melun, Melodunum.
Merida, Augusta Emerita
Messina, Messana
Metz, Metæ, Divodurum.
Milan, Mediolanum
Mincio, R., Mincius.
Modena, Mutina.
Moldau, R., Moldavia.
Montauban, Mons Albanus.
Montpellier, Mons Puellarum.
Moravia, Moravia.
Morea, Peloponnesus
Moscow, Moscovia.
Moselle, R., Mosella.
Munich, Monachium.
Munster, Monasterium.

NAMUR, Namurcum.
Nancy, Nanceium
Nantes, Nannetes, Nantetum.
Naples, Neapolis, Parthenope.
Narbonne, Narbo Martius
Nassau, Nassavia
Navarre, Navarra Alta
Neckar, R., Nicer, Nicrus.
Netherlands, Belgium
Nevers, Nivernum, Novidunum Æduorum
Newcastle, Novum Castrum.
Nismes, Nemausus.
Normandy, Normannia, Neustria.
North Sea, Oceanus Septentrionalis.
Northumberland, Northumbria.
Norway, Norvegia.
Norwich, Norvicum.
Nuremberg, Norimberga

ODER, R., Odera, Viadrus.
Orange, Arausio
Orkney Islands, Orcades.
Orleans, Aurelianum.
Orvieto, Urbs Vetus
Osnabruck, Osnabruga.
Ostend, Ostenda
Otranto, Hydruntum.
Oviedo, Ovetum.
Oxford, Oxonia.

PADUA, Patavinum.
Palatinate, Palatinatus.
Palermo, Panormus.
Pamplona, Pampelo.
Paris, Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum
Parma, Parma
Pavia, Ticinum.
Perpignan, Perpinianum.
Perugia, Perusia.
Pesth, Pestinum
Petersburg, St., Petropolis.
Piacenza, Placentia.
Picardy, Picardia.
Piedmont, Pedemontium.
Plymouth, Plymuthum.
Po, R., Padus.
Poitiers, Pictavium.
Poitou, Terra Pictaviensis.
Poland, Polonia.
Pomerania, Pomerania.
Portugal, Lusitania
Posen, Posnania
Prague, Praga
Provence, Provincia.
Prussia, Borussia, Prussia.
Puzzuolo, Puteoli.

RAAB, Arrabona.
Ratisbon, Ratisbona, Reginoburgum.
Red Sea, Mare Rubrum, — Erythræum.
Reggio, Rhegium.
Rheims, Remi.
Rhine, R., Rhenus.
Rhone, R., Rhodanus.
Riga, Riga
Rimini, Ariminum.
Rochelle, Rupella, Santonum Portus.
Rochester, Durobrivæ.
Rome, Roma.
Rotterdam, Roterodamum.
Rouen, Rothomagus
Roussillon, Russilio, Russino.
Russia, Russia.
Ryswick, Rysvicum.

SAXONY, Saxonia
Saint Cloud, Fanum S. Clodoaldi.
Saint Denis, Dionysiopolis.
Saint Malo, Maclovium
Saint Omer, Audomaropolis
Salamanca, Salamantica.
Salerno, Salernum.
Salisbury, Sarisberia, Sarum.
Salzburg, Salisburgum.
Sambre, R., Sabis.
Saone, R., Araris.
Saragossa, Cæsarea Augusta.
Sardinia, Sardinia.
Saumur, Salmurium.
Savoy, Sabaudia.
Scheldt, R., Scaldis.
Schleswig, Slesvicum.
Schwerin, Suerinum
Scilly Isles, Silures, Cassiterides.
Scotland, Scotia, Caledonia.
Seine, R., Sequana.
Sens, Agendicum Senonum.
Seville, Hispalis.
Shrewsbury, Salopia.
Sicily, Sicilia.
Sienna, Sena.
Silesia, Silesia.
Slavonia, Slavonia.
Soissons, Augusta Suessionum.
Sorrento, Sorrentum.
Spain, Hispania
Spalatro, Spalatrum.
Spires, Spira, Augusta Nemetum.
Spoleto, Spoletum.
Stettin, Stetinum
Stockholm, Stockholmia
Strasburg, Argentoratum.
Stuttgardt, Stutgardia.

Styria, Styria.
Swabia, Suevia.
Sweden, Suecia.
Switzerland, Helvetia.

TANGIERS, Tingis.
Taranto, Tarentum.
Tarragona, Tarraco.
Tartary, Tartaria.
Tessin, R., Ticinus.
Thames, R., Tamesis.
Theiss, R., Tibiscus.
Thuringia, Thuringia.
Tiber, R., Tiberis.
Tivoli, Tibur.
Toledo, Toletum.
Toulon, Tullonum.
Toulouse, Tolosa.
Tournay, Tornacum.
Tours, Turones, Cæsarodunum.
Trent, Tridentum.
Trèves, Augusta Trevirorum.
Trieste, Tergestum.
Tripoli, Tripolis.
Tübingen, Tubinga.
Tunis, Tunetum.
Turin, Augusta Taurinorum.
Turkey, Turcia.
Tuscany, Etruria.
Tyrol, Tirolis.

ULM, Ulma.
Upsala, Upsalia.
Urbino, Urbinum.
Utrecht, Ultrajectum.

VALLADOLID, Vallisoletum.
Valois, Valesia.
Velletri, Velitræ.
Venice, Venetiæ.
Vercelli, Vercellæ.
Verdun, Verodunum.
Verona, Verona.
Versailles, Versalia.
Vicenza, Vicentia.
Vienna, Vindobona.
Vincennes, Ad Vicenas.
Vistula, R., Vistula.
Viterbo, Viterbium.

WALLACHIA, Valachia.
Warsaw, Varsovia.
Weimar, Vinaria.
Weser, R., Visurgis.
Wiesbaden, Thermæ Mattiacæ.
Wight, Isle of, Vectis.
Winchester, Winchestria, Venta Belgarum.
Wittenberg, Vitemberga.
Worcester, Vigornia.
Worms, Wormatia.

YORK, Eboracum.

ZANTE, Zacynthus.
Zürich, Turicum, Tigurum.